



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2019-20



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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2019-20



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

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 2019-20 is the 59th 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 : 5th March, 2020

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2019-20

CONTENTS		
	Subject	Page No.
	Overview of the State	1
A.	Maharashtra at a Glance	3
B.	Comparison of Maharashtra and India	6
1.	State Economy	9
2.	Population	17
3.	State Income	25
4.	Prices and Public Distribution System Prices Public Distribution System	43
5.	Public Finance	65
6.	Institutional Finance and Capital Market	81
7.	Agriculture and Allied Activities Agriculture Irrigation Horticulture Animal Husbandry Dairy Development Fisheries Forests and Social Forestry	93
8.	Industry and Co-operation Industry Co-operation	133
9.	Infrastructure Energy Transport and Communication	157
10.	Social Sector Education Public Health Women and Child Development Employment and Poverty Housing Water Supply and Sanitation Environment Conservation Social Justice Human development and sustainable development goals	185
	Glossary	261
C.	Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India	266

ANNEXURES

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 2.1	Population of Maharashtra and India as per censuses	23
Annx. 2.2	Rural and urban population in the State based on censuses	23
Annx. 2.3	Districtwise population characteristics as per Census 2011	24
Annx. 3.1	Nominal Gross State value added at basic prices by industry of origin & Nominal Gross State Domestic Product at market prices (at current prices)	32
Annx. 3.2	Real Gross State value added at basic prices by industry of origin & Real Gross State Domestic Product at market prices (at constant (2011-12) prices)	33
Annx. 3.3	Nominal Net State value added at basic prices by industry of origin & Nominal Net State Domestic Product at market prices (at current prices)	34
Annx. 3.4	Real Net State value added at basic prices by industry of origin & Real Net State Domestic Product at market prices (at constant (2011-12) prices)	35
Annx. 3.5	Nominal Gross value added at basic prices by industry of origin, Nominal Gross domestic product at market prices & gross national income (at current prices)	36
Annx. 3.6	Real Gross value added at basic prices by industry of origin, Real Gross Domestic product at market prices & Gross National Income (at constant (2011-12) prices)	37
Annx. 3.7	Nominal Net value added at basic prices by industry of origin, Nominal Net domestic product at market prices & net national income (at current prices)	38
Annx. 3.8	Real Net value added at basic prices by industry of origin, Real Net domestic product at market prices & net national income (at constant (2011-12) prices)	39
Annx. 3.9	Nominal Gross District Value Added (at current prices)	40
Annx. 3.10	Real Gross District Value Added (at constant prices)	41
Annx. 3.11	Per Capita Nominal Gross District Value Added (at current prices)	42
Annx. 4.1	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for rural Maharashtra	51
Annx. 4.2	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for urban Maharashtra	52
Annx. 4.3	Groupwise Consumer Price Index of Maharashtra compiled by National Statistical Office, GoI for rural, urban and combined	53
Annx. 4.4	Consumer Price Index numbers for agricultural labourers and rural labourers in Maharashtra and All-India	54
Annx. 4.5	All-India Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers	55
Annx. 4.6	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra	56
Annx. 4.7	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra	57
Annx. 4.8	Inflation rates based on important price indices	58
Annx. 4.9	All-India Wholesale Price Index numbers	59

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 4.10	Districtwise number of ration cards (As on 31 st December, 2019)	60
Annx. 4.11	Quantity of rice and wheat distributed to authorised ration/fair price shops	61
Annx. 4.12	Allotment by Government of India to the State	61
Annx. 4.13	Districtwise number of godowns available, their capacity and fair price shops	62
Annx. 4.14	Allotment, Off-take & Distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops during 2018-19 under Antyodaya Anna Yojana	63
Annx. 4.15	Allotment, Off-Take & Distribution of foodgrains to fair price shops during 2019-20 upto December under Antyodaya Anna Yojana	64
Annx. 5.1	Budget at a glance	76
Annx. 5.2	Budget : Trends in receipts on revenue and capital accounts	77
Annx. 5.3	Budget : Trends in expenditure on revenue and capital accounts	78
Annx. 5.4	Borrowings & other liabilities	79
Annx. 5.5	Final consumption expenditure and expenditure on capital formation of Government	80
Annx. 6.1	Deposits and credit of all scheduled commercial banks	89
Annx. 6.2	Districtwise Annual Credit Plan (2019-20)	90
Annx. 6.3	Districtwise information on Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	91
Annx. 7.1	Total number, area and average size of operational holdings in the State according to Agricultural Censuses	124
Annx. 7.2	Land utilisation statistics of the State	125
Annx. 7.3	Area under principal crops, production and yield per hectare in the State	126
Annx. 7.4	Cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State	128
Annx. 7.5	Area under irrigation in the State	129
Annx. 7.6	Irrigation & non-irrigation water charges levied, recovered and outstanding	130
Annx. 7.7	Livestock and poultry in the State	131
Annx. 8.1	Minerals production in the State	151
Annx. 8.2	Important characteristics of industries in the State (Based on Annual Survey of Industries)	152
Annx. 8.3	Index numbers of industrial production in India	154
Annx. 8.4	Details of Co-operative societies in the State	155

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 9.1	Electricity supply & consumption in the State	180
Annx. 9.2	Road Length by type of roads in the State (Maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishads)	181
Annx. 9.3	Classification of district-wise road length according to breadth (Maintained by Public Works Department)	182
Annx. 9.4	Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road in the State	183
Annx. 10.1	Regionwise and Education levelwise institutions, enrolment and number of teachers	245
Annx. 10.2	Number of health science institutions, their intake capacity and students admitted in the first year of the course for the year 2019-20	246
Annx. 10.3	Number of technical institutions, their intake capacity and students admitted in the first year of the course for the year 2019-20	247
Annx. 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 2019-20	248
Annx. 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 2018-19	249
Annx. 10.6	Medical facilities available in the State (Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals)	250
Annx. 10.7	Birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on sample registration scheme of the State	251
Annx. 10.8	Economic classification of workers as per Population census 2011	252
Annx. 10.9	Average daily employment in different industries in the State	253
Annx. 10.10	Working factories and factory employment in the State	254
Annx. 10.11	Registrations in the skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres in the state, the vacancies notified and placements effected	255
Annx. 10.12	Number of persons on the live register of skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres as on 31 st December, 2019	256
Annx. 10.13	Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred thereon under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the State	257
Annx. 10.14	Industrial disputes in the State**	258
Annx. 10.15	Districtwise Human development index 2011	259

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of the India 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 administrative convenience, the State has been divided into 36 districts and six 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, the State ranks 2nd by population and 3rd in terms of geographical 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 six Prime Tiger reserves and six 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 giving institutional and 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. Maharashtra is the 1st State to unveil Aerospace and Defence manufacturing policy and FinTech policy.

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 pragmatic & progressive nature and the State 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)	2018-19 (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 (per cent)	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
Urban population (per cent)	28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	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	23,32,992 ^{††}
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,15,264 ^{††}
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	6,15,221 ^{††}
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	11,65,094 ^{††}
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,91,736 ⁺
5. Rainfall- Per cent to Normal						102.3	73.6
6. Agriculture - (’000 ha)							(2017-18)
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,942
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	23,268
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 ^{##}	3,597 ^{###}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	NA	NA
7. Area under principal crops- (’000 ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,465
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	834
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,440
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	610
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	6,427
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,002
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	10,430

NA Not Available @@ Excluding three Talukas of Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban Districts

Including census towns

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12) † Nominal NSDP at market prices

†† Nominal NSVA 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 nallahs

^ 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)	2018-19 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,163
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,219
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	244
8. Production of principal crops- ('000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,276
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,249
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	1,197
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	332
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	7,947
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	2,683
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	10,630
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	89,771
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	6,593
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	239
9. Index of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	199.3
10. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2010-11)	(2015-16)
Number of operational holdings ('000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,699	15,285
Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	19,767	20,506
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.44	1.34
11. Livestock Census -	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)	(2019)
Total livestock ('000)	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489	33,080
Total poultry ⁺ ('000)	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,756 ^{@@}	77,795 ^{@@}	74,298 ^{@@}
						(2003)	(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	61,936 [*]
13. Industrial Investment -						(2017) ^{\$}	(2019) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	19,826	20,501
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	11,89,815	13,02,518
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,27,059
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,31,866
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	47,164
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,725
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	29,188

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

\$ Since August 1991 to December \$\$ Since August 1991 to August NA 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)	2018-19 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 st March, 2019)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	12,501
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	3,135
16. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,06,237
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,748
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	24,872
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,608
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2018)
Hospitals	NA	299	530	768	1,102	1,368	1,402
Dispensaries	NA	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	3,012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	NA	88	114	144	106	103	103
							(2017)
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.7
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.7
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	19
18. Transport -							
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,200
Total road length(km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,01,267
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,39,459
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	37,121
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,747*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	147*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,06,414*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	538*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,85,330*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-							(2019-20) ^{\$}
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,875 [#]
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	241
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	128
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

NA Not Available

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P. \$ As per State Election Commission (As on 31.12.2019) # As per Local Government Directory

+ The source of this information has been changed from year 2011-12. The information is categorised as Primary (std 1 to 8) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (std.9 to 12). Earlier the information was categorised as Primary (std 1 to 7) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (std.8 to 12) and source for this information is *Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad*

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	('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	('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	('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	('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 (2015-16)				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	17,191	1,39,506	12.3
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	22,863	1,97,054	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	NA	96,622	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	NA	49.0	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2015-16 to 2017-18)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,496	43,756	3.4
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,069	30,285	3.5
(iii) Jowar	"-	2,833	5,575	50.8
(iv) Bajra	"-	809	7,356	11.0
(v) All cereals	"-	7,468	98,601	7.6
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,505	1,26,658	9.1
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	NA	4,700	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	841	NA	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,119	11,901	34.6
(ix) Groundnut	"-	318	4,941	6.4

NA Not Available

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA (contd.)

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock* (2019)	(000)	33,080	5,36,761	6.2
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 (2019)	Sq.k.	61,936*	7,67,419	8.1
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	20,501	1,14,286	17.9
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	13,02,518	1,26,09,697	10.3
6. Electricity (2018-19)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,27,059	13,71,780	9.3
6.2 Total consumption [#]	"-	1,31,866	10,24,528	12.9
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	"-	47,164	3,41,088	13.8
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	35.8	33.3	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2019)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	12,501	1,41,756	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2019)	"-	3,135	50,081	6.3
8. State / National Income (2018-19)				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	26,32,792 ⁺	1,89,71,237 ⁺	13.9
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ crore	23,32,992 ⁺	1,67,89,288 ⁺	13.9
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,91,736 ⁺	1,26,521 ⁺	--

\$\$ From August, 1991 to August, 2019

+ First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees.

* Provisional



1 State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, the State economy is expected to grow by 5.7 per cent during 2019-20, while the Indian economy is expected to grow by 5.0 per cent. During 2019-20, the 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow by 3.1 per cent, 3.3 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2019-20 is expected to be ₹ 28,78,583 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 21,54,446 crore.

- The average share of State's contribution is highest (14.3 per cent) among all states in All-India nominal GDP.
- Nominal GSDP is expected to increase by ₹ 2,45,791 crore during 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19
- *Per capita* State Income during 2019-20 is expected at ₹ 2,07,727

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2018-19 is ₹ 26,32,792 crore as against ₹ 23,82,570 crore for 2017-18. Real GSDP is ₹ 20,39,074 crore for 2018-19 as against ₹ 19,23,797 crore for 2017-18. The *Per capita* State Income for 2018-19 is ₹ 1,91,736 as against ₹ 1,75,121 for 2017-18.

Per capita State Income and Nominal GSDP

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺	2019-20 ^{\$}
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	99,597	1,12,092	1,25,261	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,738	1,75,121	1,91,736	2,07,727
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,324	23,82,570	26,32,792	28,78,583

+++ Third revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

\$ Advance estimates

Per capita State Income of selected states during 2018-19

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Haryana	Karnataka	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	2,26,644	2,10,887	2,05,696	1,93,750	1,91,736	1,64,025	90,998	61,351

World Gross Product Growth Rate for 2020

Particulars	World	Developed Economies	Developing Economies	Least Developed Economies	United States of America	Japan	China	India ^{\$}	Maharashtra [^]
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	2.5	1.5	4.0	5.1	1.7	0.9	6.0	5.0 [^]	5.7 ^{^^}

\$ for 2019-20

[^] First Advance Estimates as per National Statistical Office, GoI

^{^^} Advance estimates as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Prices

1.3 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (base year 2003) for rural and urban areas in the State from April, 2019 to December, 2019 was 298.1 and 282.2 respectively as against 273.0 and 265.7 respectively from April, 2018 to December, 2018. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during April, 2019 to December, 2019 was 9.2 per cent for rural areas and 6.2 per cent for urban areas as against 0.6 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively from April, 2018 to December, 2018.

➤ *Shiv Bhojan* at ₹ 10 per thali is being provided in all the districts of the State to the poor and needy people since 26th January, 2020

1.4 During 2019-20 upto December, AADHAAR seeding of 146.03 lakh ration cards out of total eligible 150.58 lakh ration cards covered under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and nine lakh ration cards out of total

eligible 9.16 lakh ration cards covered under Above Poverty Line (APL) farmers from drought prone 14 districts has been completed.

1.5 Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,423 Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the State for distribution of foodgrains. About 1.39 crore families availed ration with AADHAAR based biometric authentication in December, 2019.

1.6 'One Nation, One Ration Card' is being implemented in India from 1st January, 2020. Under the scheme, beneficiaries can buy subsidised foodgrains from FPS in any part of the country by way of portability using PoS devices.

Public finance

➤ The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.1 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 16.4 per cent as per 2019-20 (BE); both indicators are within fiscal limits prescribed by 14th Finance Commission.

➤ As per 2019-20 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure are 22.2 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively.

➤ Share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 68.0 per cent as per 2019-20 (BE)

1.7 The revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 3,14,640 crore for 2019-20 (BE) as against ₹ 2,86,500 crore during 2018-19 (RE). The tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) as per 2019-20 (BE) are ₹ 2,57,455 crore and ₹ 57,185 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2019 were ₹ 2,14,376 crore (68.1 per cent of BE) showing an increase of 12.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 2018-19 (RE).

1.8 The revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 3,34,933 crore as per 2019-20 (BE) as against ₹ 3,01,460 crore during 2018-19 (RE).

1.9 Revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt stock are ₹ 20,293 crore, ₹ 61,670 crore and ₹ 4,71,642 crore respectively as per 2019-20 (BE).

Institutional finance

1.10 As on 31st March, 2019 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 25.50 lakh crore and ₹ 27.15 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 106.5 per cent as on 31st March, 2019.

- Nandurbar district is identified to be 100 per cent digitally enabled district by 15th August, 2020
- The Maharashtra's share in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks as on 31st March, 2019 was 20.3 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively at All-India level
- Annual Credit Plan size for Priority Sector of the State for 2019-20 is ₹ 4.24 lakh crore

1.11 The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 20.6 per cent and that of 'MSME (Micro, small, medium enterprises, *khadi* & village industry)' sector is 55.5 per cent in the Annual credit plan for priority sector for 2019-20.

1.12 Maharashtra is the leading State in terms of disbursement of loans under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana*. During 2018-19, total loans of ₹ 25,742 crore were disbursed to 43.86 lakh beneficiaries in the State of which 37.51 lakh were under '*Shishu*', 5.10 lakh under '*Kishor*' and 1.25 lakh under '*Tarun*' category.

Agriculture & allied activities

1.13 The State received 112.6 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2019. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 152 talukas received excess rainfall, 182 received normal and 21 received deficient rainfall.

1.14 The State ranks 11th in average size of operational holding (1.34 ha) amongst all states, as per Agriculture Census 2015-16. The total area of small & marginal (upto 2.0 ha) operational holdings was 92.20 lakh ha constituting 45 per cent of the total area of operational holdings whereas number of small and marginal operational holdings were 121.55 lakh which were 79.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

1.15 During *kharif* season of 2019-20, sowing was completed on 149.61 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by nine per cent, three per cent, one per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while the production of sugarcane is expected to decrease by 36 per cent over the previous year.

1.16 During 2019-20, area under *rabi* crops is 50.87 lakh ha which is 5.6 per cent more as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to increase by 43 per cent and 23 per cent respectively while production of oilseeds is expected to decrease by 24 per cent over the previous year.

1.17 The area under horticulture crops is 16.50 lakh ha and production is expected to be 242.71 lakh MT during 2019-20 as against area of 16.51 lakh ha and production of 230.35 lakh MT during 2018-19.

Rainfall and Crop production in the State

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	102.3	90.3	124.6	70.2	59.4	94.9	84.3	73.6
Crop	Production ('000 MT) ^s							
Cereals	10,276	8,667	10,677	9,259	7,210	12,646	10,944	7,947
Pulses	2,225	2,262	3,114	2,019	1,545	4,584	3,684	2,683
Total								
Foodgrains	12,501	10,929	13,791	11,278	8,755	17,230	14,628	10,630
Oilseeds	4,485	5,087	5,294	2,850	2,436	5,113	4,208	4,885
Sugarcane	86,733	69,648	76,901	84,699	73,680	54,237	83,138	89,771
Cotton (Lint) [@]	7,200	7,655	8,834	7,000	7,500	10,755	6,094	6,593
Fruits	10,538	9,785	13,458	11,090	9,750	10,630	11,729	10,778
Vegetables	8,778	8,008	10,162	8,783	9,452	10,520	12,307	11,472

^s Includes *Kharif*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

[#]Final estimates

➤ 'Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019' has been approved to waive off overdue loans borrowed during 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2019 upto ₹ two lakh, including principle & interest, as on 30th September, 2019, without any limit of size of land holding. The State Government has provided ₹ 15,000 crore during 2019-20 for implementation

1.18 Irrigation potential created as on 30th June, 2019 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 51.23 lakh ha and actual irrigated area was 35.97 lakh ha (70.2 per cent) during 2018-19. Irrigation potential created as on 30th June 2019, by minor irrigation (local sector) projects was 18.96 lakh ha and potential utilised was 8.49 lakh ha (44.8 per cent) during 2018-19.

1.19 As on 15th October, 2018 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 23,004 million cubic metre, which was 52.8 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design.

1.20 During 2019-20, the annual target for agriculture & allied activities sector in annual credit plan was ₹ 87,322 crore. During 2019-20 upto December, crop loan of ₹ 24,897 crore was disbursed through financial institutions as against ₹ 31,283 crore during 2018-19. During 2019-20 upto September, agricultural term loans of ₹ 18,147 crore were disbursed as against ₹ 36,631 crore during 2018-19.

1.21 During 2018-19, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) disbursed loans of ₹ 12,010 crore to farmers.

1.22 During June to August, 2018 about 37,988 ha area was affected by heavy rainfall and flood. Compensation of ₹ 139.19 crore was sanctioned during 2019-20. During *Rabi* season of 2018-19, drought situation affected about 64,231 ha area from three talukas in the State, for which compensation of ₹ 56.61 crore was sanctioned during 2019-20. Scarcity situation during *kharif* season of 2019 affected two talukas in two districts viz. Ambejogai in Beed district & Paranda in Osmanabad district. Severe drought was declared in Ambejogai and moderate in Paranda. Unseasonal rains during October-November, 2019 due to cyclones 'Kyar' and 'Maha', affected agriculture and horticulture crops from 349 takukas in 34 districts in the State. Compensation for maximum two ha plantation, ₹ 8,000 per hectare for agriculture crops and ₹ 18,000 per hectare for horticulture crops was sanctioned.

1.23 The total milk production was 116.54 lakh MT during 2018-19 as against 111.02 lakh MT during 2017-18. During 2018-19, the average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 1.79 lakh litre and 49.14 lakh litre respectively whereas the corresponding figures during 2017-18 were 0.89 lakh litre and 49.16 lakh litre respectively.

1.24 During 2018-19, marine and inland fish production was 4.67 lakh MT and 1.00 lakh MT respectively. During 2017-18, it was 4.75 lakh MT and 1.31 lakh MT respectively.

1.25 Forest area of the State at the end of 2018-19 was 61,936 sq km.

Industry and co-operation

➤ Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme has been launched for unemployed youth. The scheme will cover manufacturing as well as service sector units. Eligible persons aged between 18 to 45 years will be trained and promoted for self-employment. The project cost limit is ₹ 50 lakh for manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh for services / business sector for which equity to be converted into back end subsidy, which will be provided by State government against bank loans. The salient features of programme are :

- Promotion of self-employment - At least one lakh micro-enterprises
- Creation of employment opportunities - At least 10 lakh
- Entrepreneurship Development Programme for Youth - two lakh youths

➤ The number of Startups in the State has increased from 2,587 in December, 2018 to 4,324 in September 2019

➤ Foreign Direct Investment inflows during 2019-20 upto September, in the State was ₹ 25,316 crore

➤ The State government has decided to provide funds of ₹ 100 crore for Mumbai Tourism Project, ₹ 23 crore for Shivneri Fort & ₹ 20 crore for Raigad Fort

1.26 From August, 1991 to August, 2019 in all 20,501 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 13,02,518 crore were approved. Of these, 9,099 projects were commissioned (44.4 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 3,06,862 crore (23.6 per cent) and generated employment of about 13.23 lakh.

1.27 The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to September, 2019 was ₹ 7,39,306 crore, which was 29 per cent of total FDI inflows at All-India level.

1.28 In the State, upto December, 2019 about 14.90 lakh Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) have obtained Udyog Aadhaar number with an investment of ₹ 2,13,400 crore and 78.92 lakh employment.

1.29 As per Annual Survey of Industries 2017-18, the State is at the top position in terms of Gross Value Added (₹ 2,64,903 crore) which is 18.0 per cent of Gross Value Added at All-India level.

1.30 Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well planned and greenfield smart industrial city based on the concept of 'walk to work', is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as a part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. Around 53 plots in AURIC have already been allotted to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,000 crore and employment generated is about 2,500.

1.31 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics At a Glance - 2019' report, the State had 11.91 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.51 crore foreign tourist visits during 2018.

1.32 As on 31st March, 2019 there were about 2.06 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.38 crore members therein. Of these, 10 per cent were in agricultural credit, 10 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 80 per cent were engaged in other activities.

Infrastructure

Energy

- Installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2019 and electricity generated during 2018-19 in the State was highest in the country
- State ranks third in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy
- State ranks second in consumption of major petroleum products during 2018-19

1.33 During 2018-19 total electricity generated was 1,61,297 Million Units (MU) (including electricity received from central sector) and total consumption of electricity during 2018-19 in the State was 1,31,866 MU.

1.34 During 2019-20 upto December, average peak demand was 17,611 MW with surplus of 2,768 MW. During 2018-19 the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 18,478 MW with surplus of 1,336 MW.

1.35 During 2018-19, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.11 per cent, 13.63 per cent and 17.41 per cent respectively.

Transport

1.36 At the end of March 2019, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.01 lakh km.

- Navi Mumbai Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 3,064 crore, Nagpur Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 8,680 crore and Pune Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 11,420 crore are in progress
- Under Mumbai Metro Rail Project, works of Dahisar - Charkop - Bandra - Mankhurd (₹ 17,396 crore), Colaba - Bandra - SEEPZ (₹ 23,136 crore), Wadala - Kasarvadavali - Gaimukh (₹ 15,498 crore), Thane - Bhiwandi - Kalyan (₹ 8,417 crore), Swami Samarth Nagar - Vikhroli (₹ 6,672 crore) and Andheri Dahisar - Mira Bhayandar (₹ 12,815 crore) are in progress
- Mumbai Trans Harbour Link project with estimated cost of ₹ 17,843 crore is in progress to smoothen traffic flow and accelerate growth of Navi Mumbai
- Navi Mumbai International Airport is being developed with estimated cost of ₹ 16,704 crore

1.37 '*Hindu Hridaysamrat Balasaheb Thakre Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg*' is a proposed eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai and Nagpur. Total estimated cost of this project is ₹ 55,335.32 crore. The total land required is 9,599.99 ha of which 8,311.15 ha (87 per cent) is acquired.

1.38 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2020 was 371 lakh (123 vehicles per km road length) whereas on 1st January, 2019 it was 348 lakh (115 vehicles per km road length).

1.39 During 2018-19, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,715.39 lakh MT as against 1,612.84 lakh MT during the previous year.

1.40 During 2018-19, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 3.45 lakh MT and 6.78 lakh MT

respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2017-18 were 3.09 lakh MT and 6.49 lakh MT respectively. During 2018-19 the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports was 468.12 lakh and 146.33 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2017-18 were 454.17 lakh and 138.33 lakh respectively.

1.41 During 2018-19, on an average per day Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has effectively operated 16,414 buses by covering 55.83 lakh km and carrying 65.96 lakh passengers.

Social sector

1.42 During 2018-19, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,06,237 with enrolment of 157.4 lakh. During 2018-19, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 27,446 with enrolment of 66.1 lakh.

1.43 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education, enrolment in higher education was 42.3 lakh in 2018-19. The gender parity index in higher education was 0.9 in 2018-19.

- Infant Mortality Rate for 2017 was 19
- Under Five Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate were 21, 13 and 1.7 respectively in 2017
- Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2015-17 was 55
- State has already achieved the target set under SDG for Under five Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio
- Under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, total credit linkage of ₹ 726.60 crore was disbursed to 48,754 Self Help Groups during 2019-20 upto November
- Two Cluster Universities have been established in the State

1.44 In the State all 34 Districts, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,668 Gram Panchayats were declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 18th April, 2018 under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural).

1.45 Under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban), 384 cities in the State were declared as ODF on 1st October, 2017. Under *Swachh Maharashtra Abhiyan* (Urban), 230 cities have been declared as ODF+ and 62 cities as ODF++ upto November, 2019.

1.46 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 4.44 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 906.96 crore during 2019-20 upto December.

1.47 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 setup in collaboration with UNDP.

* * * * *



2 Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 As per the Population Census 2011, population of the State is 11.24 crore, which is 9.3 per cent of All-India population. The State is second largest populous state in India after Uttar Pradesh. The State has a population density of 365 per sq km. Average household size in the State is 4.6 as against 4.9 at All-India level. Population of Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Population of Maharashtra and All-India

(Crore)

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 As per Population Census 2011, Mumbai Suburban district has the highest (20,925 per sq km) population density while Gadchiroli has the lowest (74 per sq km) population density in the State. Decadal population growth in the State has reduced by 6.7 per cent points during 2001-11 whereas it has reduced by 3.8 per cent points at All-India level. Important Population indicators of selected states are given in Table 2.2. 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 indicators as per Census 2011 are given in Annexure 2.3.

Graph 2.1 : Decadal population growth rate

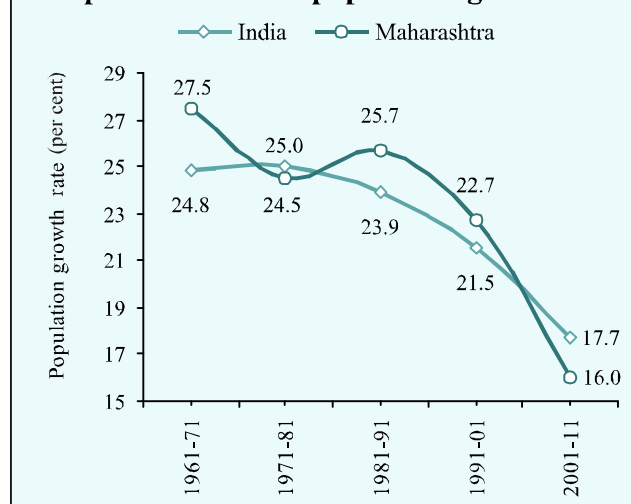


Table 2.2 Important Population indicators of selected states

State	Decennial growth rate (per cent)		Population density (per sq km)		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
Tamil Nadu	11.7	15.6	480	555	44.0	48.4	15.4	16.6
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

@ Including Telangana

2.3 Some selected population indicators of Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Selected population indicators of Maharashtra and All-India

Indicators	Maharashtra		All-India		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Average household [#] size	Rural	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.0
	Urban	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.7
	Total	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.9
Sex ratio	Rural	960	952	946	949
	Urban	873	903	900	929
	Total	922	929	933	943
Child sex ratio	Rural	916	890	934	923
	Urban	908	899	906	905
	Total	913	894	927	918
Literacy rate	Male	86.0	88.4	75.3	80.9
	Female	67.0	75.9	53.7	64.6
	Persons	76.9	82.3	64.8	73.0
Percentage of households [#] by availability of drinking water	Within premises	53.4	59.4	39.0	46.6
	Near the premises	34.3	27.6	44.3	35.8
	Away	12.3	13.1	16.7	17.6
Percentage of households [#] by source of fuel for cooking	LPG	29.7	43.4	17.5	28.5
	Firewood	46.6	42.6	52.5	49.0
	Kerosene	15.2	6.5	6.5	2.9
	Other	8.2	6.8	23.0	19.2
Percentage of households [#] by source of lighting	Electricity	77.5	83.9	55.8	67.2
	Kerosene	21.5	14.5	43.3	31.4
	Other	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
	No lighting	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5
Percentage of households [#] by availability of latrine	Flush latrine	21.9	43.5	18.0	36.4
	Pit latrine	8.9	8.8	11.5	9.4
	Other latrine	4.3	0.9	6.9	1.1
	No latrine	64.9	46.9	63.6	53.1
Percentage of female headed households		10.1	12.9	10.4	13.2
Percentage of households [#] availing banking services		48.1	68.9	35.5	58.7

Source : ORGI

Excluding institutional households

Migration

2.4 As per the Population Census 2011, on the basis of migration by last residence (duration 0-9 years), about 94.07 lakh persons moved from one place to another place within the district, while about 72.67 lakh persons moved from one district to another district of the State. About 38.13 lakh persons migrated from other states to the State and the number of 'In-migrants from abroad' were about 1.20 lakh. The total in-migrants to the State were about 39.33 lakh while the number of persons who migrated to the other states were about 12.52 lakh. Information of migration in the State based on migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 years) is given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Information of migration in the State based on migrants by last residence (duration 0-9 yrs)

(Lakh)

Type of migration	1991	2001	2011	Per cent change 1991-2001	Per cent change 2001-2011
Intra-district	48.65	74.51	94.07	53.2	26.3
Inter-district	31.47	50.55	72.67	60.6	43.8
Total in-migrants (i + ii)	16.43	32.80	39.33	99.6	19.9
i) From other states	16.13	32.32	38.13	100.4	18.0
ii) From abroad	0.30	0.48	1.20	60.0	150.0
Out-migrants (to other states)	7.70	8.97	12.52	16.5	39.6

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

2.4.1 'In-migrants from other states' were mostly observed in Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune and Mumbai City districts during the period of last three decades. Greater Mumbai area has shown meagre increase (0.26 lakh) in number of 'In-migrants from other states' during 2001-2011.

Reasons for migration

2.4.2 'Marriage' has emerged as the biggest reason for migration in 'Intra-district' category followed by 'Moved with household' and 'Moved after birth'. In 'Inter-district' category the main reason for migration was 'Moved with household', followed by 'Marriage' and 'Work/employment'. Most of the 'In-migrants from other states' have migrated due to the reason of 'Work/employment' followed by 'Moved with household' and 'Marriage'. The female migration was greater than male migration in 'Intra-district' and 'Inter-district' categories due to reasons of 'Marriage' and 'Moved with household'. Reasons for migration by last residence (duration 0-9 years) are given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Reasons for migration by last residence (duration 0-9 years)

(Lakh)

Reason		Types of migration											
		Intra-district			Inter-district			In-migrants from other states			In-migrants from abroad		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Work / employment	Male	3.2	7.7	7.2	3.8	9.3	10.9	3.5	12.6	12.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Female	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	2.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Persons	3.9	9.3	9.1	4.4	10.9	13.1	3.7	13.6	13.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Business	Male	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Female	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	Neg.	0.2	0.2	Neg.	0.1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Persons	2.2	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.4	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Education	Male	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Female	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Persons	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Marriage	Male	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
	Female	17.1	25.0	28.7	8.0	11.2	17.5	3.0	4.6	6.0	Neg.	Neg.	0.2
	Persons	17.3	25.2	29.5	8.1	11.3	18.0	3.1	4.7	6.3	Neg.	Neg.	0.2
Moved after birth	Male	\$	6.4	9.1	\$	3.2	4.6	\$	1.1	1.4	\$	Neg.	0.1
	Female	\$	5.8	7.9	\$	2.9	4.1	\$	1.0	1.3	\$	Neg.	0.1
	Persons	\$	12.2	17.1	\$	6.0	8.8	\$	2.2	2.6	\$	Neg.	0.1
Moved with household	Male	4.9	6.7	8.7	3.8	6.2	8.6	1.8	3.1	3.9	Neg.	Neg.	0.2
	Female	6.2	9.6	11.0	5.4	9.3	11.8	2.7	5.0	5.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Persons	11.0	16.3	19.7	9.2	15.5	20.4	4.5	8.1	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
Others	Male	5.7	4.6	8.2	3.2	2.8	5.2	1.3	1.6	2.5	Neg.	Neg.	0.1
	Female	5.7	4.2	7.4	3.1	2.4	4.7	1.2	1.2	2.0	Neg.	Neg.	0.1
	Persons	11.4	8.8	15.5	6.3	5.1	9.9	2.4	2.8	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	Male	17.7	27.5	36.0	13.5	22.8	31.3	8.6	19.2	21.3	0.2	0.3	0.6
	Female	31.0	47.0	58.1	17.9	27.8	41.3	7.5	13.1	18.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
	Persons	48.7	74.5	94.1	31.5	50.6	72.7	16.1	32.3	38.1	0.3	0.5	1.2

\$ Reason of migration was not included in Census 1991

Neg. Negligible

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

Population with disability

2.5 As per the Population Census 2011, Maharashtra (29.63 lakh) has highest number of disabled persons after Uttar Pradesh (41.58 lakh). The disabled population of the age group 5-19 years accounts for 23.1 per cent of the disabled persons of the State. Of the total disabled persons in the State, 19.4 per cent were having disability in seeing, 16.0 per cent each were having disability in hearing and speech respectively. The percentage of disabled persons having disability in movement was 18.5. Of the total disabled persons in the State, Thane district (8.5 per cent) has highest number of disabled persons, followed by Mumbai Suburban (8.2 per cent) and Pune (7.8 per cent) districts. Percentage distribution of disabled persons in the State by type of disability and level of education as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Percentage distribution of disabled persons in the State by type of disability and level of education as per Census 2011

(per cent)

Educational Level	Total disabled population	Type of disability							
		In seeing	In hearing	In speech	In movement	Mental retardation	Mental illness	Any other	Multiple
Illiterate	32.4	33.2	30.6	25.9	26.9	51.9	39.0	31.7	51.8
Literate without education levels & education levels not classifiable	5.3	4.5	4.9	5.6	5.2	6.8	7.8	5.3	6.2
Literate but below primary	13.9	14.2	13.8	13.3	14.4	16.5	11.8	12.9	15.1
Primary but below middle	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.4	14.1	10.3	12.1	13.6	10.1
Middle but below matric/secondary	9.8	9.6	9.7	10.2	11.8	5.4	9.7	10.4	5.6
Matric/Secondary but below graduate	18.2	17.8	19.3	21.5	20.5	7.0	15.0	19.1	8.9
Graduate & above	6.8	6.8	7.7	9.1	7.0	2.0	4.6	6.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

2.5.1 Of the total disabled persons in the State, 42.1 per cent were workers. Among disabled workers, 23.1 per cent were cultivators, 27.4 per cent were agricultural labourers, three per cent were household industry workers and remaining 46.5 per cent were other workers. Percentage distribution of disabled workers by class of workers and type of disability as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Percentage distribution of disabled workers by class of workers and type of Disability as per Census 2011

(per cent)

Type of disability	Disabled workers	Class of workers			
		Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry workers	Other Workers
In seeing	19.4	19.3	20.3	19.0	19.0
In hearing	16.9	15.9	15.6	18.1	18.1
In speech	19.9	21.7	15.8	21.6	21.6
In movement	19.2	20.3	21.2	17.4	17.4
Mental retardation	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.1
Mental illness	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.8
Any other	18.1	16.1	18.8	18.7	18.7
Multiple disability	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Slum population

2.6 About 10.5 per cent population of the State resides in slums as against 5.4 per cent at All-India level. The State accounts for about 18.1 per cent of the total slum population and 17.8 per cent of the total slum households of All-India. Average size of the slum household is about 4.7 both at the State and All-India level. Population, households and size of households in slums in selected states as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Population, households[#] and size of households[#] in slums in selected states as per Census 2011

(Lakh)

State	Slum		Household size in slums						
	Population	Households	1	2	3	4	5	6-8	9 & above
Andhra Pradesh [@]	101.87	24.21	0.82	2.81	4.10	7.77	4.60	3.59	0.52
Gujarat	16.80	3.60	0.14	0.34	0.46	0.75	0.73	0.98	0.20
Karnataka	32.91	7.28	0.24	0.65	1.07	1.86	1.47	1.65	0.34
Kerala	2.02	0.55	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.03
Madhya Pradesh	56.89	10.87	0.39	0.87	1.22	2.24	2.27	3.09	0.80
Maharashtra	118.48	24.50	0.95	2.21	3.49	5.90	4.95	5.63	1.37
Rajasthan	20.68	3.83	0.12	0.30	0.40	0.74	0.79	1.16	0.33
Tamil Nadu	57.98	14.52	0.60	1.91	2.79	4.67	2.63	1.76	0.17
Uttar Pradesh	62.40	9.93	0.23	0.58	0.90	1.58	1.82	3.55	1.28
All-India	654.95	137.49	5.04	13.12	20.54	34.48	26.63	30.52	7.17

Source : ORGI # Excluding institutional households @ Including Telangana Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Houseless Population

2.7 Houseless population in the State and at All-India level decreased in 2011 as compared to 2001. Average size of houseless household in the State was 3.7 and 3.9 at All-India level in 2011. Houseless households and houseless population in the State and All-India are given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Houseless households and houseless population in the State and All-India

(Lakh)

Area	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Households		Population		Households		Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Rural	0.57	0.25	2.36	1.00	2.60	1.93	11.65	8.35
Urban	0.31	0.33	1.05	1.11	1.88	2.57	7.79	9.38
All	0.87	0.57	3.41	2.11	4.48	4.50	19.43	17.73

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

* * * * *

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 THE STATE 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 AS PER 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	1,122	936
6	Sindhudurg	417	432	850	(-) 2.2	91.6	79.8	85.6	1,036	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)/Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) not only measures the progress of an economy but is one of the key fiscal indicator. Annual growth rate of real GDP/GSDP per capita is one of the outcome indicators for the Sustainable Development Goal 'Decent work & Economic Growth'. The State has highest share in the economy of the country.

3.2 The base year revision for compilation of GDP/GSDP is undertaken periodically by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI to account for the structural changes in the economy and these revisions are as per the internationally accepted 'System of National Accounts (SNA)'. NSO has revised the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and as per the revised methodology (in accordance with SNA 2008), sectorwise estimates are being presented as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices while Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is being referred to as GDP at market price. Accordingly, sectorwise Gross State Value Added (GSVA) are presented at basic prices and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is being referred as GSDP at market price. The estimates at current price are referred as 'nominal' and estimates at constant price are referred as 'real'.

State Economy

GSDP Forecast (2019-20)

3.3 As per the advance estimates, nominal GSDP of 2019-20 is expected to be ₹ 28,78,583 crore, higher by 9.3 per cent over the previous year, while real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 21,54,446 crore with expected growth of 5.7 per cent over 2018-19. The annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP for 2019-20 as per advance estimates are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP as per advance estimates of 2019-20

(per cent)

Sector	Growth Rate
(i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing)	3.1
(ii) Mining & Quarrying	0.0
(iii) Manufacturing	2.7
(iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	6.4
(v) Construction	6.1
(vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.9
(vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	5.7
(viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	12.7
GSVA	5.7
GSDP	5.7
Per capita real GSDP	4.7

Source : DES, GoM

3.3.1 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at 3.1 per cent in 2019-20. The crop production in *rabi* season is expected to be better than in *kharif* season as compared to the previous year in the State. The real GSVA of the 'Crops' sector is expected to grow by 2.5 per cent. 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fisheries & Aquaculture' sectors are expected to grow at 6.0 per cent, 0.4 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively. 'Industry' sector expected to grow at 3.3 per cent with expected growth of 2.7 per cent in the 'Manufacturing' sector. The 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent.

GSDP (2018-19)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP of 2018-19 is ₹ 26,32,792 crore, higher by 10.5 per cent than the previous year. The real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 20,39,074 crore with expected growth of 6.0 per cent over 2017-18. Annual growth rates of real GSDP, sectorwise real GSVA and per capita real GSDP are given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Annual growth rates of real GSDP, sectorwise real GSVA and per capita real GSDP

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rate							Average growth (2012-13 to 2018-19)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺	
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	6.5	6.0	6.9
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	8.9	6.1	6.1	6.7
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	21.0	(-0.7)	(-2.2)	2.2
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.5)	25.0	(-5.0)	(-3.8)	1.3
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.5	8.5	6.0	5.7
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	18.0	9.3	(-7.4)	3.4
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.7)	(-10.5)	0.7
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	5.9	7.1	5.5	6.2
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.1	7.1	0.0	3.3
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	6.8	7.2	6.0	7.7
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.1	10.7	9.9	6.3
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.7
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.7	6.9	8.1	8.1
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	9.5	7.3	8.0	6.8
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	8.0	5.7	6.8	8.6
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.1	9.8	12.1	8.9
Per capita real GSDP	4.9	5.7	5.2	6.0	8.1	5.4	5.0	5.8

+++ Third revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates

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

2) Sectorwise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP

Source : DES, GoM

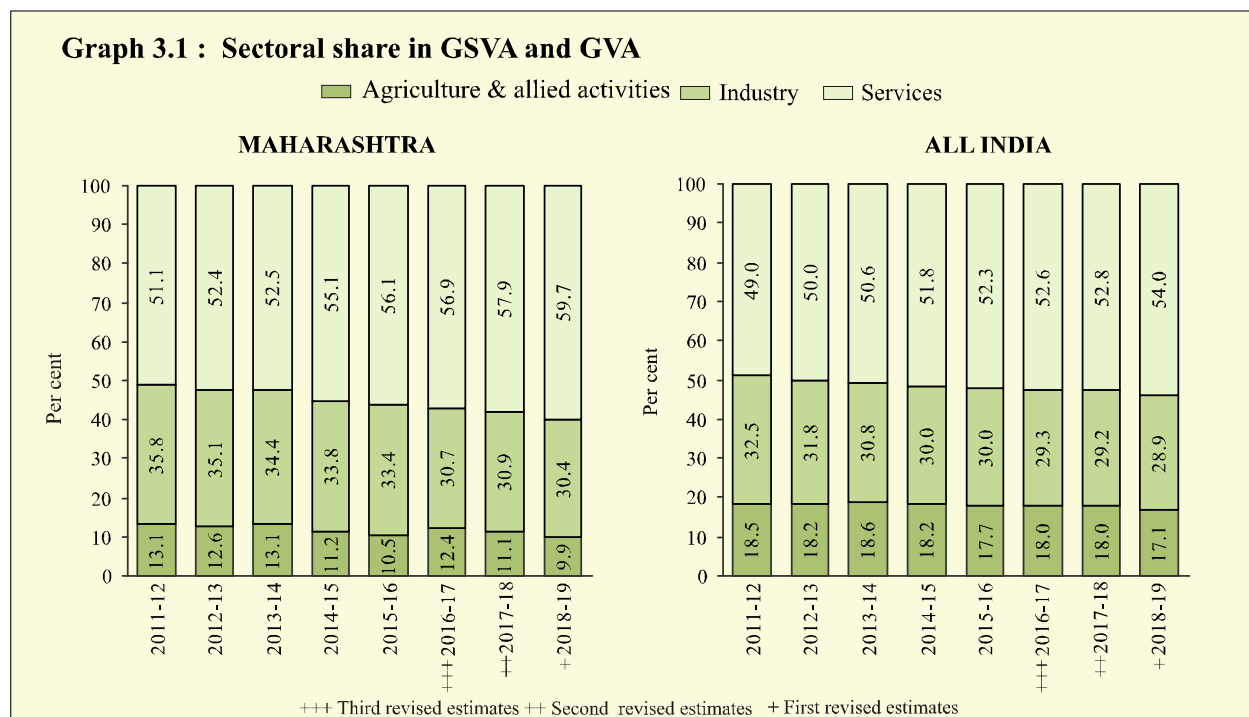
3.4.1 The real GSVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector is expected to grow by (-) 2.2 per cent in 2018-19. The State witnessed average rainfall (73.6 per cent of the normal) during 2018-19, less by 10.7 per cent than 2017-18. Production of food grains and fruits & vegetables decreased by 27.3 per cent and 10.1 per cent whereas sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton increased by 8.0 per cent, 16.1 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively over the previous year. The growth in the real GSVA of ‘Crops’ is expected to be (-)3.8 per cent. The real GSVA of ‘Livestock’ is expected to grow by 6.0 per cent mainly due to increase in milk production and poultry meat production over previous year. The ‘Forestry & Logging’ sector’s real GSVA is expected to grow by (-) 7.4 per cent primarily due to less production of bamboo compared to the previous year. ‘Fishing & Aquaculture’ sector’s real GSVA is expected to grow by (-)10.5 per cent due to drop in the fish production as compared to the previous year.

3.4.2 During 2018-19, real GSVA of the ‘Industry’ sector is expected to grow by 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Real GSVA of ‘Manufacturing’ sector is expected to grow by 6.0 per cent while real GSVA of ‘Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services’ and ‘Construction’ is expected to grow at 9.9 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively.

3.4.3 Real GSVA of ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 8.1 per cent over the previous year. ‘Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants’ sector’s real GSVA is expected to grow by 6.7 per cent and that of ‘Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting’ is expected to grow at 9.9 per cent. The real GSVA of ‘Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services’ sector, ‘Public Administration & Defence’ and ‘Other Services’ sector are expected to grow at 6.8 per cent, 15.9 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively.

Sectoral average share and average annual growth in the current series

3.5 The State’s contribution to All-India nominal GDP (base year 2011-12) for 2011-12 to 2018-19 is on an average 14.3 per cent which is highest in the country. In the nominal GSVA of the State, average share of Services sector (55.2 per cent) is highest, followed by Industry sector (33.1 per cent) and Agriculture & allied activities sector (11.7 per cent).



3.6 Average annual growth of the real GSVA (base year 2011-12) of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector, ‘Industry’ sector and ‘Services’ sector from 2012-13 to 2018-19 is 2.2 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively. Sectorwise average growth is given in Table 3.2.

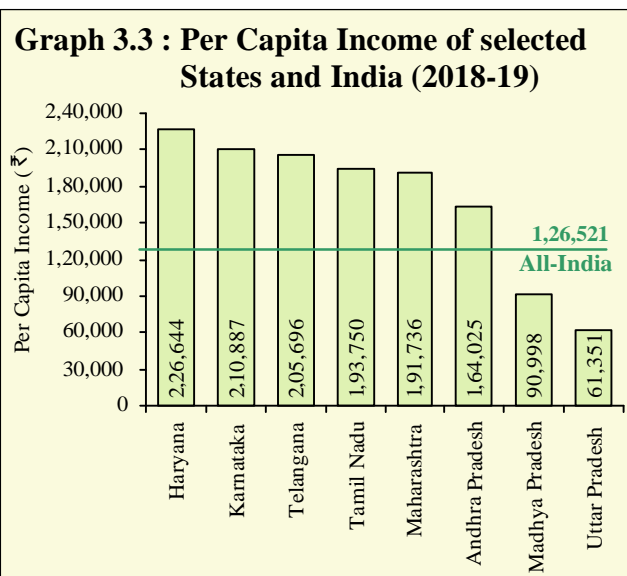
State Income (2018-19)

3.7 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 23,32,992 crore in 2018-19, as compared to ₹ 21,10,823 crore in 2017-18 showing an increase of 10.5 per cent. The real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 17,94,123 crore, showing an increase of 5.8 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to Annexure 3.4.

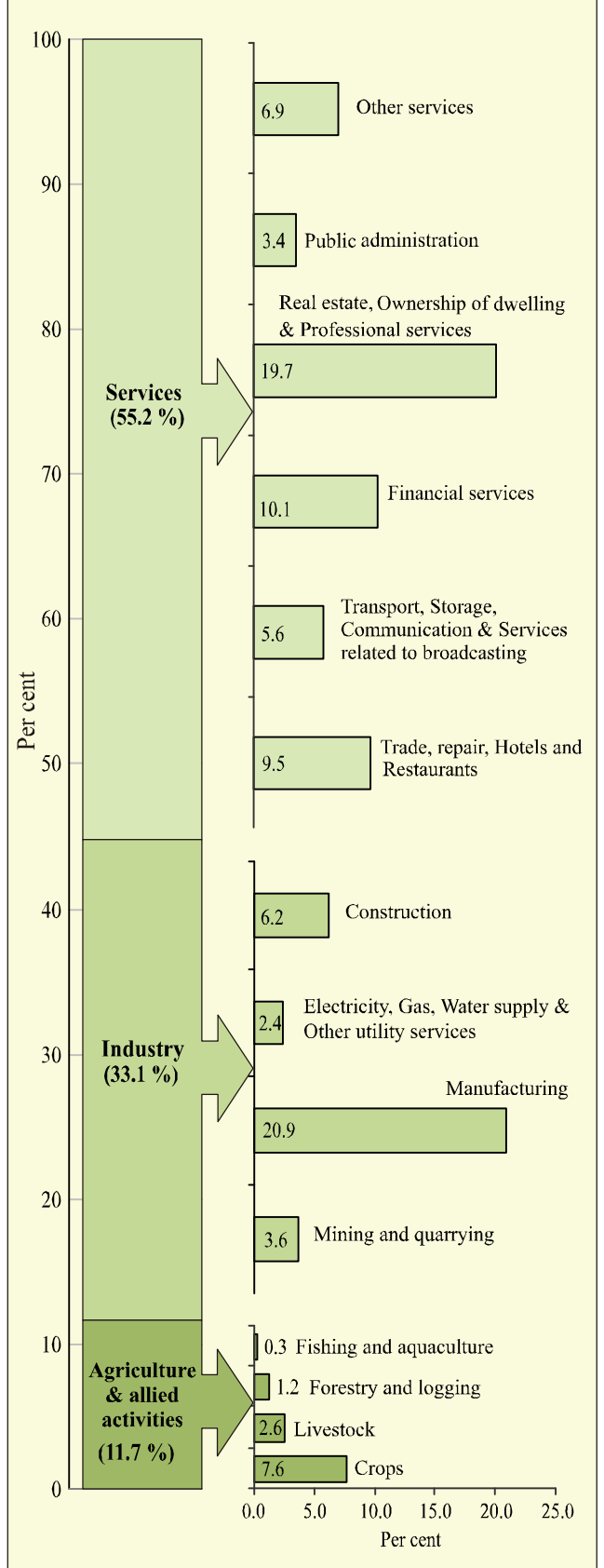
3.7.1 The *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* Nominal NSDP) is estimated at ₹ 1,91,736 during 2018-19 whereas it was ₹ 1,75,121 during 2017-18.

Districtwise Gross Value Added

3.8 Revision in the base year (from 2004-05 to 2011-12) resulted in changes in the methodology and nomenclature. Estimates of Gross District Value Added (GDVA) are to be compiled using the 'Income Originating Approach' and therefore, have inherent limitations. For the commodity producing sectors, district wise data is available but for other sectors, proxy indicators are used to allocate the GSVA estimates to districts. These district level estimates may be used only to have a broad idea of the economy at district level. The estimates of real and nominal GDVA and Per Capita GDVA are given in Annexure 3.9 to Annexure 3.11.



Graph 3.2 : Sectorwise average share in GSVA (2011-12 to 2018-19)



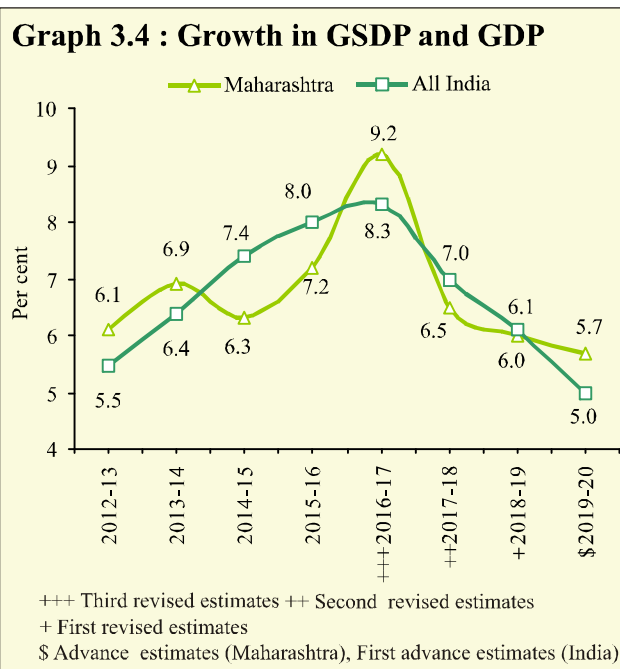
Indian Economy

GDP (2019-20)

3.9 As per the First Advance Estimates released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI, the nominal GDP is likely to be ₹ 2,04,42,233 crore whereas, the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,47,78,879 crore. The real GDP for 2019-20 is expected to grow by 5.0 per cent. The real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 2.8 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively during 2019-20. Sectorwise Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP are given in Table 3.3.

GDP (2018-19)

3.10 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2018-19 is expected to be ₹ 1,89,71,237 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,39,81,426 crore. The real GDP for 2018-19 is expected to grow by 6.1 per cent. Real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 2.4 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. Sectorwise Annual growth rates of real GDP, real GVA and per capita real GDP are given in Table 3.4. Details of GDP and Net Domestic Product (NDP) are given in Annexure 3.5 to Annexure 3.8.



Graph 3.5 : Growth of GVA/GSVA

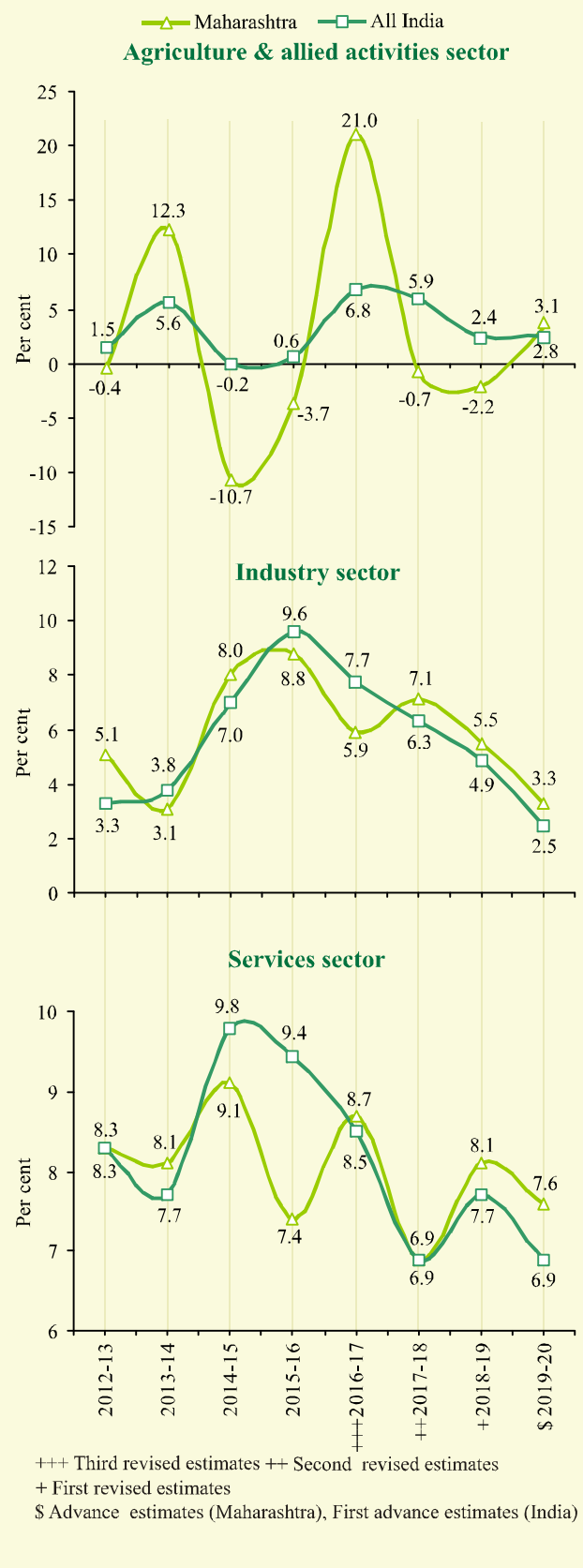


Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP

Sector	Percentage change over previous year's provisional estimates
	2019-20 [#]
(i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing)	2.8
(ii) Mining & Quarrying	1.5
(iii) Manufacturing	2.0
(iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.4
(v) Construction	3.2
(vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	5.9
(vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	6.4
(viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	9.1
GVA	4.9
GDP	5.0
Per capita real GDP	4.3

Source : NSO, GoI

First Advance Estimates as per press release note dated 7th January, 2020**Table 3.4 Annual growth rates of real GDP, sectorwise real GVA and per capita real GDP**

Particulars	Growth rate							Average growth (2012-13 to 2018-19)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺	
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.0	6.1	7.0
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.6	6.0	6.8
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-)0.2	0.6	6.8	5.9	2.4	3.2
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-)3.7	(-)2.9	5.3	4.4	(-)1.0	1.1
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.4	8.1	7.3
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	6.2	0.4	3.1
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	14.7	12.0	9.5
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	6.3	4.9	6.1
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	4.9	(-)5.8	4.2
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	6.6	5.7	7.4
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	11.2	8.2	6.9
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.0	6.1	4.0
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.9	7.7	8.3
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.4
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	4.7	6.8	9.0
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.3	9.9	9.4	7.3
Per capita real GDP	4.2	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.9	5.8	5.1	5.7

Source : NSO, GoI

+++ Third revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Sectoral average share and average annual growth in the current series

3.11.1 In the current (base year 2011-12) series from 2011-12 to 2018-19, the GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', Industry and Services sector is growing at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively. Table 3.4 gives sectorwise average annual growth rates from 2012-13 to 2018-19.

3.11.2 The average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', Industry and Services sector is 18.0 per cent, 30.3 per cent and 51.7 per cent respectively.

National Income

3.12 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹ 1,87,68,912 crore with an increase of 11.0 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹1,67,89,288 crore with an increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹1,38,29,068 crore with an increase of 6.1 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2018-19 is estimated at ₹1,22,19,693 crore which increased by 5.9 per cent over the previous year.

3.12.1 The per capita National Income (i.e. Per capita Nominal NNI) in 2018-19 is estimated at ₹1,26,521 as against ₹1,15,293 in 2017-18.

World Economy

3.13 According to the 'United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects as of 2020' report, world gross product is expected to grow by 2.5 per cent in 2020 as against 2.3 per cent growth in 2019. Developed economies are expected to grow by 1.7 per cent in 2019 and 1.5 per cent in 2020 while Developing economies are expected to grow by 3.4 per cent in 2019 and 4.0 per cent in 2020. Economy of the South Asia region is expected to grow by 3.3 per cent in 2019 and 5.1 per cent in 2020. Growth of world output and gross domestic product is given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Growth of world output and gross domestic product

Particulars	Annual percentage change		
	2018	2019	2020 [^]
World	3.0	2.3	2.5
Developed Economies	2.2	1.7	1.5
United States of America	2.9	2.2	1.7
Japan	0.8	0.7	0.9
European Union	2.0	1.4	1.6
Economies in transition	2.7	1.9	2.3
Developing Economies	4.2	3.4	4.0
South Asia	5.6	3.3	5.1
India [#]	7.0 [@]	6.1 ^{\$}	5.0 [†]
East Asia	5.7	5.2	5.2
China	6.6	6.1	6.0
Least developed countries	4.6	4.9	5.1

Fiscal year @ Second Revised Estimates \$ First Revised Estimates † First Advance estimates ^ Forecast

Source : United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects Report 2020, # NSO, GoI

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

**NOMINAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
NOMINAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,08,295	1,36,776	1,15,141	1,14,803	1,53,883	1,40,844	1,33,510
2	Livestock	28,557	32,826	35,171	39,917	44,120	51,383	57,741	59,433
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	18,280	16,518	17,466	17,201	24,279	28,264	28,264
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,516	3,852	4,751	4,729	6,274	6,250	5,362
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	1,50,027 (13.1)	1,62,917 (12.6)	1,92,318 (13.1)	1,77,275 (11.2)	1,80,853 (10.5)	2,35,819 (12.4)	2,33,098 (11.1)	2,26,570 (9.9)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,921	48,232	53,497	59,615	60,247	61,800	67,745
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,06,520	2,21,838	2,40,549	2,30,771	2,40,468	2,96,066	2,94,899	2,94,314
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,82,032	3,24,237	3,41,980	3,72,917	3,77,069	4,10,980	4,44,854
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	29,248	40,323	39,122	41,360	39,637	51,724	51,347
10	Construction	80,552	83,962	92,536	1,01,151	1,00,410	1,08,982	1,22,332	1,33,386
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	3,53,389	3,95,242	4,57,096	4,82,253	5,14,687	5,25,688	5,85,036	6,29,587
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,09,882 (35.8)	4,54,163 (35.1)	5,05,327 (34.4)	5,35,749 (33.8)	5,74,302 (33.4)	5,85,935 (30.7)	6,46,836 (30.9)	6,97,332 (30.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,27,792	1,36,333	1,48,723	1,56,193	1,83,275	2,07,711	2,28,240
14	Railways	5,987	6,490	6,855	8,304	9,157	11,512	13,158	14,039
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	49,331	50,891	56,276	61,490	65,422	72,355	79,160
16	Storage	925	1,019	1,148	1,258	1,308	1,364	1,628	1,778
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,012	21,732	24,696	29,041	28,932	27,960	31,346
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,29,091	1,49,730	1,64,079	1,78,239	1,87,782	1,99,028	2,28,659
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,24,538	2,65,812	3,12,408	3,51,611	4,04,041	4,55,979	5,13,034
20	Public Administration	39,070	43,371	47,940	51,802	56,789	63,664	71,631	85,680
21	Other services	66,625	78,318	90,882	1,06,368	1,21,504	1,40,878	1,62,982	1,89,542
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total - 13 to 21)	5,84,509 (51.1)	6,77,962 (52.4)	7,71,323 (52.5)	8,73,913 (55.1)	9,65,333 (56.1)	10,86,869 (56.9)	12,12,432 (57.9)	13,71,477 (59.7)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)	11,44,418 (100.0)	12,95,042 (100.0)	14,68,968 (100.0)	15,86,937 (100.0)	17,20,488 (100.0)	19,08,623 (100.0)	20,92,366 (100.0)	22,95,379 (100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,16,322	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,17,093	3,71,844
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,889	34,430
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,324	23,82,570	26,32,792
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,27,606	1,42,634	1,52,158	1,66,351	1,84,125	1,97,666	2,16,376

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ 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

**REAL GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
REAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,00,057	1,18,654	98,833	91,426	1,14,311	1,08,554	1,04,441
2	Livestock	28,557	29,638	29,955	31,140	32,642	36,388	39,478	41,834
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,731	16,172	16,623	17,185	20,272	22,165	20,528
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	2,965	3,025	3,238	3,103	3,762	3,322	2,973
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,49,392	1,67,806	1,49,835	1,44,356	1,74,732	1,73,519	1,69,776
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(111.9)	(99.9)	(96.2)	(116.5)	(115.7)	(113.2)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,893	43,947	54,334	60,203	62,053	66,477	66,482
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,08,285	2,11,753	2,04,169	2,04,559	2,36,785	2,39,996	2,36,258
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,66,166	2,92,762	3,07,651	3,40,882	3,64,164	3,90,250	4,13,841
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	28,170	26,937	30,893	32,362	33,372	36,928	40,576
10	Construction	80,552	77,517	80,467	86,807	88,473	93,261	98,498	1,03,531
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	3,71,853	4,00,166	4,25,352	4,61,718	4,90,797	5,25,676	5,57,948
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	4,30,746	4,44,112	4,79,686	5,21,921	5,52,850	5,92,153	6,24,430
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(105.1)	(108.4)	(117.0)	(127.3)	(134.9)	(144.5)	(152.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,16,815	1,15,132	1,18,873	1,19,406	1,34,099	1,46,149	1,55,976
14	Railways	5,987	6,209	6,416	7,250	7,790	8,857	9,948	10,423
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	45,863	47,559	52,481	58,581	63,677	69,038	76,894
16	Storage	925	940	999	1,049	1,061	1,063	1,210	1,258
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	16,670	18,810	20,721	24,591	23,801	22,149	23,930
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,27,401	1,44,377	1,55,606	1,65,110	1,74,211	1,79,125	1,87,553
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,06,941	2,30,612	2,59,882	2,84,000	3,10,624	3,33,272	3,59,504
20	Public Administration	39,070	39,808	40,784	41,790	43,918	47,244	51,075	59,216
21	Other services	66,625	72,597	79,822	89,203	97,750	1,08,714	1,20,205	1,32,752
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	6,33,245	6,84,509	7,46,854	8,02,208	8,72,291	9,32,169	10,07,505
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.3)	(117.1)	(127.8)	(137.2)	(149.2)	(159.5)	(172.4)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	12,13,382	12,96,428	13,76,374	14,68,485	15,99,874	16,97,841	18,01,711
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(106.0)	(113.3)	(120.3)	(128.3)	(139.8)	(148.4)	(157.4)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,47,774	2,64,388
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,449	21,819	27,025
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	13,57,942	14,51,615	15,43,165	16,54,284	18,07,102	19,23,797	20,39,074
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,18,716	1,25,511	1,31,977	1,39,960	1,51,357	1,59,605	1,67,581

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

+++ 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 3.3

**NOMINAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
NOMINAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,01,706	1,29,053	1,06,617	1,05,620	1,43,955	1,30,303	1,23,519
2	Livestock	28,153	32,360	34,668	39,373	43,593	50,813	57,130	58,804
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	18,115	16,333	17,283	17,039	24,054	27,972	27,972
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,118	3,443	4,304	4,305	5,757	5,792	4,969
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,55,298	1,83,497	1,67,576	1,70,557	2,24,580	2,21,197	2,15,264
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(13.9)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(13.5)	(12.1)	(10.8)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,758	41,552	44,638	56,197	57,719	59,625	65,360
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,07,056	2,25,049	2,12,214	2,26,755	2,82,298	2,80,822	2,80,624
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,36,158	2,79,022	2,93,074	3,23,111	3,29,946	3,59,901	3,89,565
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	19,376	26,868	25,881	27,841	26,413	35,646	35,386
10	Construction	76,841	79,642	86,650	95,206	94,446	1,02,317	1,14,558	1,24,910
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,35,175	3,92,540	4,14,161	4,45,398	4,58,676	5,10,105	5,49,861
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,86,933	4,34,092	4,58,799	5,01,595	5,16,394	5,69,730	6,15,221
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(34.6)	(34.2)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(31.0)	(31.3)	(30.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,18,598	1,25,776	1,36,727	1,43,462	1,68,866	1,90,771	2,09,626
14	Railways	5,125	5,551	5,759	6,957	7,607	9,771	11,219	11,970
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,580	42,929	48,015	53,301	56,559	62,105	67,947
16	Storage	792	882	971	1,063	1,099	1,146	1,385	1,513
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	14,745	16,370	18,826	22,473	21,710	19,729	22,118
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,26,804	1,47,225	1,61,059	1,74,574	1,83,740	1,94,501	2,23,457
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,65,461	1,95,429	2,28,172	2,61,486	3,04,943	3,44,183	3,87,249
20	Public Administration	27,844	31,315	34,972	38,270	43,040	49,043	56,599	67,699
21	Other services	58,403	69,424	81,022	95,552	1,10,378	1,28,460	1,49,200	1,73,515
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,75,361	6,50,453	7,34,641	8,17,418	9,24,238	10,29,692	11,65,094
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(51.5)	(51.3)	(54.0)	(54.9)	(55.5)	(56.6)	(58.4)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	11,17,593	12,68,041	13,61,016	14,89,571	16,65,212	18,20,619	19,95,579
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,16,322	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,17,093	3,71,844
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,889	34,430
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	12,82,180	14,48,720	15,53,217	17,35,308	19,54,913	21,10,823	23,32,992
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,12,092	1,25,261	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,738	1,75,121	1,91,736

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ 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

**REAL NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
REAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	93,955	1,12,053	91,890	84,262	1,06,838	1,00,800	96,982
2	Livestock	28,153	29,206	29,509	30,672	32,170	35,888	38,974	41,299
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,577	16,008	16,466	17,042	20,078	21,927	20,307
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,590	2,666	2,843	2,733	3,301	2,914	2,608
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,42,329	1,60,235	1,41,871	1,36,207	1,66,105	1,64,615	1,61,196
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.3)	(111.8)	(99.0)	(95.0)	(115.9)	(114.8)	(112.5)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	52,073	37,829	46,705	57,343	59,971	64,734	64,739
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,94,402	1,98,065	1,88,577	1,93,550	2,26,076	2,29,349	2,25,935
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,22,021	2,50,479	2,63,691	2,96,268	3,21,906	3,45,526	3,66,414
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	18,654	14,316	19,057	20,253	21,524	22,857	25,114
10	Construction	76,841	73,396	74,929	81,293	82,912	86,902	91,164	95,822
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,14,070	3,39,723	3,64,041	3,99,432	4,30,331	4,59,546	4,87,350
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,66,144	3,77,553	4,10,746	4,56,775	4,90,303	5,24,280	5,52,089
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(104.2)	(107.5)	(116.9)	(130.0)	(139.6)	(149.2)	(157.1)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,153	1,05,522	1,08,341	1,08,018	1,21,335	1,31,786	1,40,647
14	Railways	5,125	5,328	5,416	6,078	6,441	7,363	8,337	8,736
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	39,394	40,165	44,841	51,022	55,617	59,958	66,782
16	Storage	792	811	838	878	875	870	1,007	1,046
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,480	13,571	15,613	19,026	17,636	15,235	16,460
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,25,184	1,41,994	1,52,929	1,61,928	1,70,674	1,75,264	1,83,510
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,51,984	1,67,687	1,88,001	2,07,087	2,27,262	2,43,415	2,62,575
20	Public Administration	27,844	28,223	28,689	29,551	31,399	33,963	37,817	43,845
21	Other services	58,403	64,121	70,694	79,701	87,938	97,821	1,08,544	1,19,874
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,36,678	5,74,576	6,25,933	6,73,732	7,32,541	7,81,364	8,43,475
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.2)	(115.8)	(126.2)	(135.8)	(147.7)	(157.5)	(170.1)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	10,45,151	11,12,364	11,78,551	12,66,715	13,88,949	14,70,259	15,56,760
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(105.5)	(112.3)	(119.0)	(127.9)	(140.2)	(148.4)	(157.1)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,47,774	2,64,388
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,449	21,819	27,025
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	11,89,711	12,67,551	13,45,341	14,52,513	15,96,177	16,96,214	17,94,123
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,04,008	1,09,597	1,15,058	1,22,889	1,33,691	1,40,724	1,47,450

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

+++ 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 3.5

**NOMINAL GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
NOMINAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,88,814	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,06,057	16,14,938
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,68,823	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,180	8,71,884
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,37,558	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,19,109	2,23,109
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	79,911	98,190	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,86,561	2,12,915
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	16,75,107	19,26,372	20,93,612	22,27,533	25,18,662	27,96,908	29,22,846
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.2)	(18.6)	(18.2)	(17.7)	(18.0)	(18.0)	(17.1)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,842	2,95,794	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,57,788	3,89,322
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	19,60,949	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,54,696	33,12,168
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,837	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,46,608	27,66,767
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,350	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,101	4,56,413
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,49,365	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,80,870	11,97,931	13,44,279
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	26,37,551	28,95,076	31,39,713	34,72,237	37,70,300	41,69,639	45,67,459
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	29,23,393	31,90,871	34,48,189	37,66,248	40,97,108	45,27,427	49,56,781
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(32.5)	(31.8)	(30.8)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(29.3)	(29.2)	(28.9)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,533	11,84,560	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,33,267	20,73,330
14	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,724	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,252	1,24,309
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,88,023	4,27,352	4,81,455	5,15,790	5,68,118	6,12,823	6,67,442
16	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,407	7,021	7,442	8,384	9,070
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,41,980	2,68,468
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,43,923	9,52,306
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	12,39,813	14,70,167	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,236	23,62,636	26,69,824
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,46,231	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,44,085	10,67,949
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,343	7,00,023	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,71,399	12,25,437	14,27,635
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	46,04,192	52,45,910	59,62,479	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,88,787	92,60,334
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(49.0)	(50.0)	(50.6)	(51.8)	(52.3)	(52.6)	(52.8)	(54.0)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,13,122	1,71,39,962
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,99,750	22,31,441
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,568	4,00,166
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,98,304	1,89,71,237
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	98,27,250	1,10,93,638	1,23,20,529	1,36,12,095	1,52,15,269	1,69,13,491	1,87,68,912
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	79,573	88,678	97,242	1,06,096	1,17,131	1,28,718	1,41,439

Source : National Statistical 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
REAL GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
REAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	9,83,809	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,64,796	10,54,179
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,44,375	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,95,834	5,36,035
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,24,743	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,53,451	1,54,115
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,232	90,205	99,627	1,14,248	1,28,011
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	15,24,288	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,26,004	18,28,329	18,72,339
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.5)	(107.1)	(106.9)	(107.6)	(114.9)	(121.7)	(124.7)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,66,496	3,45,069
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	17,86,897	18,72,305	18,94,401	19,34,120	20,75,252	21,94,824	22,17,408
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,54,764	21,90,791	23,16,643
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,74,104	2,96,560
10	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,62,009	10,20,314
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	24,58,558	25,61,081	27,33,213	29,93,343	32,17,705	34,26,904	36,33,517
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	27,21,167	28,24,188	30,21,899	33,11,316	35,66,953	37,93,400	39,78,586
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(103.3)	(107.2)	(114.7)	(125.7)	(135.4)	(144.0)	(151.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,27,818	16,57,344
14	Railways	61,150	69,162	73,685	80,720	85,452	82,161	87,886	92,291
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,60,140	3,82,630	4,09,551	4,38,458	4,64,899	4,94,669	5,29,069
16	Storage	5,108	5,716	5,210	5,529	6,245	6,100	6,660	6,892
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,92,827	2,02,453
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,29,265	7,63,576
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,79,751	20,23,280
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,75,821	7,37,893
21	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,262	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,57,988	9,39,405
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	43,00,820	46,30,263	50,84,519	55,64,408	60,35,327	64,52,685	69,52,203
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.3)	(116.6)	(128.1)	(140.2)	(152.0)	(162.5)	(175.1)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,28,285	1,20,74,413	1,28,03,128
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(105.4)	(111.8)	(119.8)	(129.4)	(139.7)	(148.9)	(157.9)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,45,585	14,77,219
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,838	2,98,921
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,23,08,193	1,31,75,160	1,39,81,426
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,853)	(-1,52,358)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	91,04,662	96,79,027	1,04,02,987	1,12,34,571	1,21,63,619	1,30,29,307	1,38,29,068
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	73,722	77,370	82,107	87,565	93,638	99,158	1,04,213

Source : National Statistical 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

**NOMINAL NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
NOMINAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,93,480	11,37,605	11,68,061	11,91,903	} 23,48,040 [†]	} 26,12,987 [†]	} 27,23,514 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,62,769	4,15,763	5,02,798	5,74,764			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,36,045	1,55,045	1,72,049	1,82,679			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	71,107	88,220	1,05,592	1,20,794			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	15,63,401	17,96,633	19,48,500	20,70,140	23,48,040	26,12,987	27,23,514
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(18.6)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(18.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,49,771	2,52,785	2,61,787	2,44,585	2,75,183	3,02,426	3,29,636
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	18,13,173	20,49,418	22,10,287	23,14,725	26,23,224	29,15,414	30,53,150
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,89,125	14,11,657	15,54,656	18,02,694	19,68,540	21,55,128	23,40,132
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,40,178	1,73,574	1,82,728	2,25,552	2,36,476	2,95,276	3,13,319
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,96,849	8,66,610	9,20,941	9,31,992	10,14,415	11,22,581	12,56,847
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	22,26,152	24,51,841	26,58,325	29,60,238	32,19,432	35,72,985	39,10,298
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	24,75,923	27,04,626	29,20,112	32,04,823	34,94,615	38,75,411	42,39,934
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(31.1)	(30.4)	(29.5)	(28.7)	(28.8)	(28.2)	(28.2)	(28.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,97,253	11,20,451	12,47,371	13,52,232	15,14,613	17,21,365	19,43,225
14	Railways	48,532	57,297	61,449	70,457	76,041	} 7,62,367 [†]	} 7,81,816 [†]	} 8,34,268 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,30,410	3,68,454	4,18,654	4,48,354			
16	Storage	4,352	5,331	5,116	5,370	5,905			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,16,669	1,33,058	1,57,285	1,82,334			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,28,329	5,89,132	6,49,295	7,11,622	7,33,707	8,25,755	9,31,035
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	10,48,811	12,44,046	14,23,577	15,93,181	18,16,045	19,77,825	22,33,364
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,54,144	5,03,188	5,71,755	6,23,316	7,13,596	8,21,647	9,34,672
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,64,219	6,41,025	7,49,614	8,56,854	9,90,884	11,32,371	13,20,326
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	41,02,463	46,65,918	52,93,376	58,49,839	65,31,212	72,60,779	81,96,890
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(49.3)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(52.1)	(52.6)	(52.8)	(52.8)	(54.1)
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	81,41,787	91,67,178	1,01,61,988	1,11,24,802	1,23,73,868	1,37,49,176	1,51,60,337
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,99,750	22,31,441
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,568	4,00,166
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	88,83,108	1,00,37,547	1,11,25,668	1,23,22,177	1,38,00,337	1,53,34,357	1,69,91,613
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	87,66,345	98,97,663	1,09,78,238	1,21,62,398	1,36,23,937	1,51,49,545	1,67,89,288
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,293	1,26,521

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.8

**REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
REAL 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	8,96,366	9,41,924	8,96,785	8,63,339	15,94,736 [†]	16,90,159 [†]	17,27,044 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,38,786	3,57,438	3,83,865	4,12,787			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,23,343	1,30,661	1,33,134	1,35,429			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	62,915	67,436	72,535	79,783			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	14,06,268	14,21,409	14,97,458	14,86,319	14,91,337	15,94,736	16,90,159	17,27,044
		(100.0)	(101.1)	(106.5)	(105.7)	(106.0)	(113.4)	(120.2)	(122.8)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,28,405	2,24,332	2,48,479	2,76,579	3,06,743	3,22,069	2,98,681
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	16,35,454	16,49,814	17,21,790	17,34,798	17,67,916	19,01,479	20,12,228	20,25,725
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,13,903	12,78,832	13,93,158	15,95,406	17,27,321	18,47,673	19,55,566
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,19,338	1,18,076	1,25,088	1,25,998	1,39,662	1,60,583	1,75,436
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,28,691	7,47,210	7,81,289	8,09,853	8,53,049	8,90,469	9,39,753
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	20,08,917	20,61,932	21,44,118	22,99,534	25,31,257	27,20,032	28,98,726	30,70,755
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	22,38,103	22,90,337	23,68,450	25,48,013	28,07,836	30,26,775	32,20,795	33,69,436
		(100.0)	(102.3)	(105.8)	(113.8)	(125.5)	(135.2)	(143.9)	(150.5)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,27,744	9,76,637	10,71,289	11,88,026	13,05,709	14,32,897	15,52,100
14	Railways	48,532	54,891	57,773	61,571	64,166	6,09,369 [†]	6,11,647 [†]	6,33,603 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,03,606	3,26,018	3,51,635	3,76,072			
16	Storage	4,352	4,931	4,391	4,629	5,243			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,08,905	1,12,617	1,33,553	1,54,216			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,21,589	5,68,348	6,16,582	6,59,910	6,81,553	7,13,778	7,46,148
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	9,71,315	10,86,282	12,08,961	13,59,743	15,06,813	15,69,425	16,88,153
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,13,234	4,18,382	4,48,787	4,66,379	5,10,820	5,67,788	6,24,572
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,17,652	5,46,683	6,02,151	6,48,053	7,10,984	7,79,173	8,52,696
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	35,45,400	38,23,868	40,97,130	44,99,157	49,21,807	53,25,248	56,74,708	60,97,272
		(100.0)	(107.9)	(115.6)	(126.9)	(138.8)	(150.2)	(160.1)	(172.0)
23	Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)	71,89,771	75,35,614	79,63,039	85,33,489	92,20,980	99,46,758	1,05,85,662	1,11,93,753
		(100.0)	(104.8)	(110.8)	(118.7)	(128.3)	(138.2)	(147.2)	(155.7)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,45,585	14,77,219
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,838	2,98,921
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	82,02,356	87,00,760	93,49,029	1,00,98,603	1,09,26,667	1,16,86,409	1,23,72,051
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,853)	(-1,52,358)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	80,94,001	85,78,417	92,24,343	99,63,681	1,07,82,092	1,15,40,556	1,22,19,693
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	65,538	68,572	72,805	77,659	83,003	87,828	92,085

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ 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
NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CURRENT PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr.No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,51,473	2,83,580	3,13,640	3,42,221	3,72,073	4,13,372	4,59,551
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,63,761	1,86,203	2,09,677	2,31,688	2,52,443	2,75,486	3,05,551	3,38,872
3	Raigad	29,576	33,679	37,995	42,886	47,028	50,204	55,669	61,264
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	15,728	18,172	22,238	21,795	25,405	28,117	28,567
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	9,153	10,316	11,174	11,987	13,907	16,911	16,479
	KOKAN DIV.	4,36,186	4,96,236	5,59,740	6,21,626	6,75,474	7,37,076	8,19,619	9,04,733
6	Nashik	55,289	66,481	77,227	78,428	83,159	89,662	1,03,580	1,10,162
7	Dhule	14,564	16,408	18,906	21,068	22,259	24,179	27,292	28,233
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,996	10,374	10,017	11,045	12,609	13,546	14,892
9	Jalgaon	29,657	31,912	37,387	40,536	42,554	48,243	52,016	55,869
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	40,213	47,007	51,962	56,180	60,591	69,055	74,412
	NASHIK DIV.	1,44,740	1,64,010	1,90,901	2,02,011	2,15,198	2,35,283	2,65,489	2,83,568
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,48,820	1,67,755	1,84,575	2,00,727	2,18,777	2,41,532	2,66,408
12	Satara	25,684	28,432	32,415	34,862	38,641	41,472	46,802	50,922
13	Sangli	26,066	28,244	32,462	35,637	37,834	42,549	45,547	50,921
14	Solapur	39,459	42,633	47,474	53,917	57,841	62,640	70,315	75,183
15	Kolhapur	40,732	46,314	51,335	55,967	60,881	66,644	73,612	80,103
	PUNE DIV.	2,63,086	2,94,444	3,31,441	3,64,959	3,95,924	4,32,082	4,77,809	5,23,536
16	Aurangabad	31,519	34,477	40,394	42,805	47,389	52,234	56,904	62,183
17	Jalna	13,178	13,631	18,328	15,884	16,539	20,625	20,619	21,915
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,962	15,575	15,933	15,564	19,829	20,187	21,848
19	Hingoli	5,994	7,090	7,540	8,691	8,064	9,640	10,053	11,145
20	Beed	15,710	16,636	19,599	19,485	20,762	25,509	26,756	27,174
21	Nanded	20,998	24,069	27,074	26,793	29,522	34,963	36,975	41,637
22	Osmanabad	11,733	11,558	14,447	12,944	13,384	15,774	17,172	18,754
23	Latur	16,885	19,858	22,856	21,303	22,509	28,285	29,709	32,208
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,28,167	1,41,280	1,65,813	1,63,837	1,73,733	2,06,859	2,18,376	2,36,864
24	Buldhana	12,924	14,717	17,791	16,624	18,093	22,526	22,128	24,623
25	Akola	13,030	15,167	16,951	17,408	19,231	23,070	23,656	26,538
26	Washim	6,262	7,067	7,968	7,028	8,150	9,719	9,611	11,063
27	Amravati	18,893	22,347	25,070	27,011	29,772	35,048	35,427	39,675
28	Yavatmal	15,682	18,730	19,346	20,202	23,484	27,804	28,022	31,400
	AMRAVATI DIV.	66,791	78,027	87,126	88,273	98,730	1,18,166	1,18,844	1,33,298
29	Wardha	10,060	11,604	12,481	13,518	15,660	17,872	18,860	20,814
30	Nagpur	56,028	63,831	71,731	78,976	87,372	95,958	1,04,770	1,15,794
31	Bhandara	8,061	9,189	10,349	11,193	11,899	13,374	13,860	15,722
32	Gondia	8,539	10,005	10,969	11,997	12,793	14,405	14,680	16,578
33	Chandrapur	16,940	19,763	21,468	23,208	25,866	29,043	30,713	34,323
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,653	6,949	7,340	7,838	8,506	9,347	10,147
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,05,449	1,21,044	1,33,947	1,46,233	1,61,429	1,79,157	1,92,230	2,13,379

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Note – 1) Figures may not add up due to rounding.

2) Figures for 2011-12 to 2018-19 are provisional.

3) 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
REAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr.No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,36,324	2,50,630	2,72,621	2,94,038	3,16,496	3,38,381	3,62,185
2	Thane [§]	1,63,761	1,74,943	1,85,268	2,01,051	2,16,555	2,33,029	2,48,830	2,66,168
3	Raigad	29,576	31,540	33,387	37,007	39,855	42,433	45,168	48,030
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	14,688	15,750	18,411	17,935	19,949	21,452	21,519
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	8,495	8,955	9,282	9,782	10,765	12,263	11,846
	KOKAN DIV.	4,36,186	4,65,990	4,93,990	5,38,372	5,78,164	6,22,673	6,66,095	7,09,747
6	Nashik	55,289	61,221	66,051	68,456	72,546	78,632	85,790	88,931
7	Dhule	14,564	15,364	16,598	18,175	18,567	19,931	21,607	21,867
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,506	9,400	8,864	9,542	10,612	11,046	11,820
9	Jalgaon	29,657	30,356	33,825	35,604	36,017	40,253	41,899	43,675
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	38,145	42,036	44,794	46,129	49,887	54,635	57,439
	NASHIK DIV.	1,44,740	1,53,592	1,67,909	1,75,893	1,82,802	1,99,316	2,14,977	2,23,732
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,39,329	1,48,095	1,60,112	1,71,363	1,84,146	1,96,496	2,09,808
12	Satara	25,684	26,485	28,748	30,016	32,661	34,443	37,303	39,556
13	Sangli	26,066	26,598	28,885	30,437	31,857	34,911	36,092	38,811
14	Solapur	39,459	40,112	42,598	48,047	49,946	52,470	57,240	60,140
15	Kolhapur	40,732	43,151	45,279	48,306	51,574	55,611	59,056	62,639
	PUNE DIV.	2,63,086	2,75,676	2,93,605	3,16,918	3,37,402	3,61,581	3,86,186	4,10,955
16	Aurangabad	31,519	32,227	35,808	37,227	40,528	43,955	46,288	48,873
17	Jalna	13,178	12,757	16,649	13,477	14,269	16,743	16,742	17,100
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,070	13,748	13,864	13,356	16,613	16,529	17,268
19	Hingoli	5,994	6,775	6,744	7,496	6,780	7,763	8,191	8,744
20	Beed	15,710	15,725	17,385	17,009	17,702	20,803	21,637	21,225
21	Nanded	20,998	22,329	23,746	23,276	25,168	28,715	29,862	32,362
22	Osmanabad	11,733	10,946	12,806	11,308	11,519	12,932	13,884	14,755
23	Latur	16,885	18,286	20,009	18,482	19,240	22,788	24,070	25,205
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,28,167	1,32,114	1,46,893	1,42,141	1,48,562	1,70,312	1,77,204	1,85,533
24	Buldhana	12,924	13,510	15,096	13,986	15,099	17,654	17,531	18,985
25	Akola	13,030	14,225	15,001	15,174	16,309	18,467	19,003	20,765
26	Washim	6,262	6,630	7,191	6,055	6,818	8,323	8,314	9,317
27	Amravati	18,893	20,939	22,071	23,706	25,604	29,059	29,177	31,417
28	Yavatmal	15,682	17,359	16,914	17,619	20,169	22,681	22,308	24,390
	AMRAVATI DIV.	66,791	72,663	76,273	76,541	84,000	96,184	96,333	1,04,875
29	Wardha	10,060	10,832	11,008	11,803	13,132	14,673	15,296	16,213
30	Nagpur	56,028	60,006	63,281	68,587	74,813	81,086	85,357	90,934
31	Bhandara	8,061	8,565	8,958	9,482	9,990	10,972	11,181	12,088
32	Gondia	8,539	9,278	9,509	10,164	10,839	11,862	12,143	12,924
33	Chandrapur	16,940	18,450	18,945	20,162	22,046	24,180	25,231	26,842
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,216	6,057	6,310	6,733	7,035	7,838	7,867
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,05,449	1,13,347	1,17,757	1,26,510	1,37,555	1,49,807	1,57,045	1,66,868

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Note – 1) Figures may not add up due to rounding.

2) Figures for 2011-12 to 2018-19 are provisional.

3) 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 NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CURRENT PRICES)

(₹)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	1,75,797	1,96,629	2,17,965	2,37,020	2,54,318	2,72,120	2,97,708	3,25,954
2	Thane [§]	1,46,786	1,64,459	1,82,509	1,98,775	2,13,507	2,29,864	2,51,663	2,75,538
3	Raigad	1,11,604	1,25,793	1,40,488	1,56,996	1,70,469	1,80,329	1,98,250	2,16,331
4	Ratnagiri	85,307	96,165	1,10,249	1,33,893	1,30,241	1,50,782	1,65,837	1,67,463
5	Sindhudurg	94,124	1,06,455	1,19,107	1,28,077	1,36,427	1,57,275	1,90,132	1,84,228
	KOKAN DIV.	1,51,178	1,69,456	1,88,352	2,06,155	2,20,809	2,37,682	2,60,865	2,84,243
6	Nashik	89,955	1,06,994	1,22,961	1,23,553	1,29,638	1,38,416	1,58,436	1,66,971
7	Dhule	70,632	78,843	90,025	99,426	1,04,123	1,12,186	1,25,676	1,29,042
8	Nandurbar	48,369	53,894	61,668	59,083	64,660	73,310	78,265	85,509
9	Jalgaon	69,716	74,295	86,217	92,604	96,316	1,08,261	1,15,798	1,23,394
10	Ahmednagar	81,523	87,350	1,01,275	1,11,048	1,19,109	1,27,535	1,44,383	1,54,564
	NASHIK DIV.	77,468	86,949	1,00,259	1,05,112	1,10,952	1,20,288	1,34,665	1,42,718
11	Pune	1,38,026	1,54,614	1,72,067	1,86,933	2,00,756	2,16,240	2,36,060	2,57,483
12	Satara	85,095	93,431	1,05,661	1,12,737	1,23,981	1,32,122	1,48,129	1,60,131
13	Sangli	91,878	98,667	1,12,410	1,22,334	1,28,767	1,43,683	1,52,688	1,69,475
14	Solapur	90,866	97,225	1,07,231	1,20,634	1,28,208	1,37,652	1,53,275	1,62,582
15	Kolhapur	1,04,494	1,17,672	1,29,194	1,39,532	1,50,378	1,63,211	1,78,839	1,93,073
	PUNE DIV.	1,11,489	1,23,447	1,37,494	1,49,820	1,60,857	1,73,866	1,90,529	2,06,895
16	Aurangabad	84,609	91,534	1,06,084	1,11,211	1,21,817	1,32,949	1,43,486	1,55,349
17	Jalna	66,940	68,677	91,592	78,747	81,352	1,00,728	1,00,040	1,05,640
18	Parbhani	65,800	74,894	82,765	83,876	81,185	1,02,556	1,03,584	1,11,237
19	Hingoli	50,677	59,482	62,773	71,814	66,140	78,547	81,413	89,714
20	Beed	60,476	63,509	74,212	73,189	77,368	94,374	98,334	99,215
21	Nanded	62,135	70,575	78,674	77,168	84,286	99,021	1,03,938	1,16,180
22	Osmanabad	70,453	68,850	85,390	75,914	77,902	91,186	98,640	1,07,058
23	Latur	68,440	79,772	91,011	84,094	88,097	1,09,837	1,14,528	1,23,269
	AURANGABAD DIV.	68,055	74,337	86,464	84,677	89,008	1,05,132	1,10,158	1,18,604
24	Buldhana	49,723	56,145	67,311	62,380	67,346	83,230	81,203	89,755
25	Akola	71,392	82,228	90,947	92,441	1,01,088	1,20,125	1,22,086	1,35,757
26	Washim	52,060	58,279	65,189	57,054	65,653	77,754	76,399	87,391
27	Amravati	65,020	76,131	84,562	90,211	98,468	1,14,874	1,15,138	1,27,865
28	Yavatmal	56,285	66,652	68,272	70,706	81,528	95,813	95,906	1,06,743
	AMRAVATI DIV.	59,008	68,303	75,581	75,893	84,138	99,889	99,707	1,11,002
29	Wardha	76,896	87,836	93,571	1,00,390	1,15,213	1,30,351	1,36,452	1,49,389
30	Nagpur	1,19,426	1,34,198	1,48,767	1,61,598	1,76,405	1,91,314	2,06,381	2,25,390
31	Bhandara	66,830	75,556	84,405	90,557	95,516	1,06,587	1,09,732	1,23,667
32	Gondia	64,261	74,694	81,257	88,186	93,323	1,04,357	1,05,681	1,18,603
33	Chandrapur	76,399	88,238	94,904	1,01,597	1,12,143	1,24,797	1,30,867	1,45,041
34	Gadchiroli	54,023	61,291	63,564	66,668	70,701	76,249	83,325	89,954
	NAGPUR DIV.	89,141	1,01,222	1,10,820	1,19,711	1,30,775	1,43,733	1,52,812	1,68,089

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Note – 1) Figures for 2011-12 to 2018-19 are provisional.

2) 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 Volatility in the prices of essential commodities and services not only affects the standard of living but also economic growth. Over a long run, price stability ensures the efficient implementation of economic policies of the government. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) helps to monitor price behaviour. Public distribution system enables the government to provide essential commodities at affordable rate to the economically weaker sections.

Price Index

4.2 The price index shows the average price movement over a time for a selected goods and services. CPI measures the changes in the level of retail prices of selected goods and services over a time, while WPI measures the movement in prices at the wholesale level.

Consumer Price Index of the State

4.3 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM compiles monthly CPI (Base year 2003) for rural and urban areas of the State. There are 68 rural and 74 urban centres in the State for collection of retail prices of 106 and 127 items respectively.

4.4 The CPI increased from 286.9 in April, 2019 to 305.5 in December, 2019 in rural areas and from 273.6 in April, 2019 to 288.8 in December, 2019 for urban areas. The average CPI for rural and urban areas was 298.1 and 282.2 respectively for period April to December, 2019 as against 273.0 and 265.7 for the same period of the previous year. The year-on-year (y-o-y) rate of inflation for the period April to December, 2019 based on average CPI for rural areas was 9.2 per cent and for urban areas was 6.2 per cent.

4.4.1 For food group, the CPI increased from 289.9 in April, 2019 to 319.7 in December, 2019 in rural areas and increased from 290.6 in April, 2019 to 318.7 in December, 2019 for urban areas. The average CPI of food group during the period April to December, 2019 for rural and urban areas was 307.7 and 307.7 respectively, as against 269.1 and 276.4 for same period of the previous year. The y-o-y rate of inflation for food group was 14.4 per cent for rural areas and 11.3 per cent for urban areas for the same period. Sub-groupwise inflation rate based on average CPI for food group is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise inflation rate based on average CPI for food group

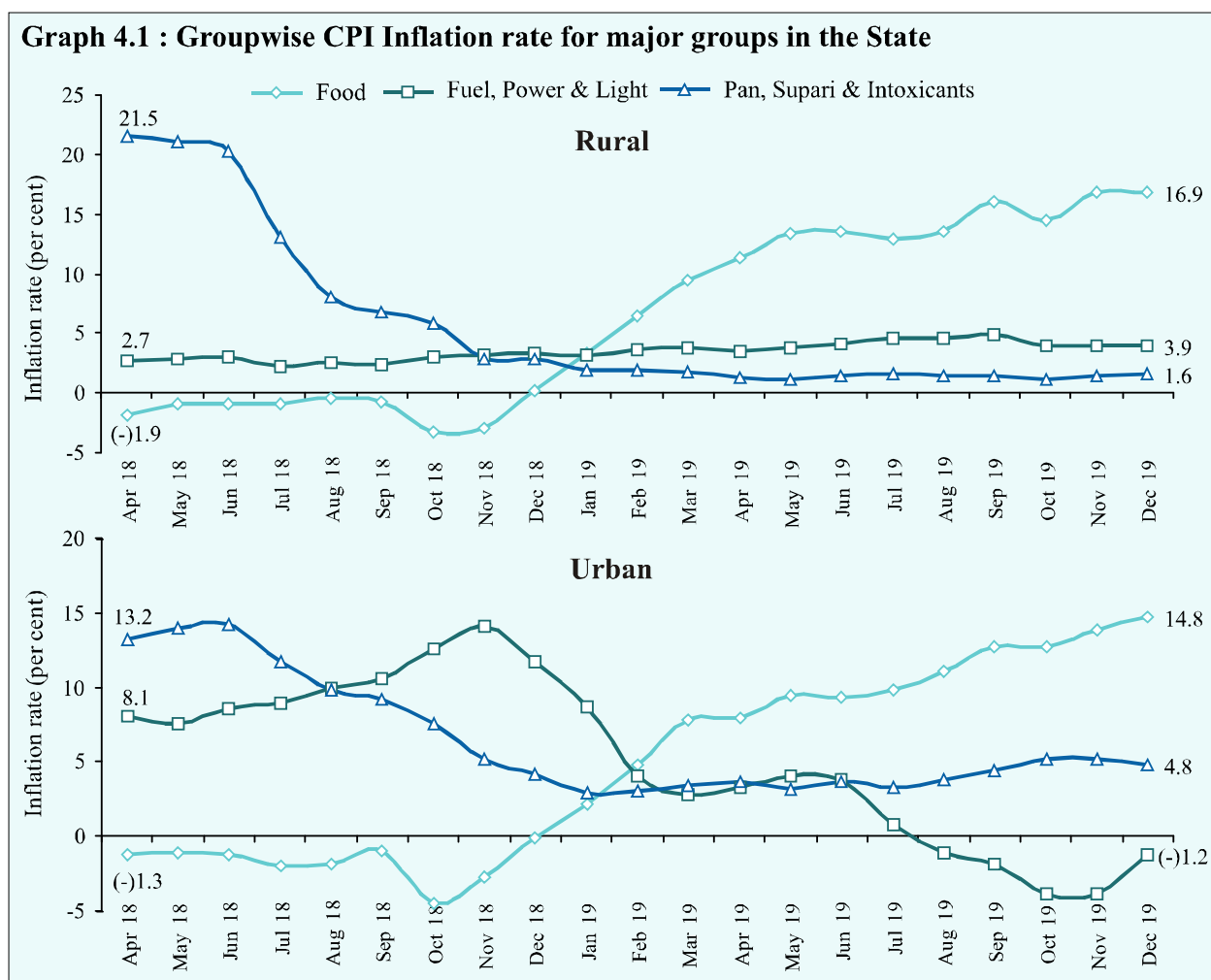
(per cent)

Subgroups of Food Group	Rural		Urban	
	April to December, 2018	April to December, 2019	April to December, 2018	April to December, 2019
Cereals & products	2.9	21.9	5.3	15.2
Pulses & products	(-) 13.1	14.9	(-) 10.6	17.1
Milk & milk products	2.5	5.7	1.5	3.1
Edible oil	(-) 2.3	1.8	(-) 2.5	2.9
Eggs, meat & fish	2.8	7.1	2.5	7.9
Vegetables & fruits	(-) 3.0	26.9	(-) 9.3	27.5
Condiments & spices	(-) 1.7	12.3	(-) 5.7	18.2
Other food	(-) 5.7	2.1	(-) 1.3	1.9
Food group	(-) 1.3	14.4	(-) 1.8	11.3

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

4.4.2 The average CPI of fuel, power and light group for rural and urban areas during the period April to December, 2019 was 532.3 and 503.4 respectively as against 511.0 and 503.8 for the same period of the previous year. The y-o-y rate of inflation for fuel, power and light group was

4.2 per cent for rural areas and (-) 0.1 per cent for urban areas for the same period. Groupwise CPI for rural and urban areas of Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.



Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

4.5 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI (Base year 2012) for rural, urban and combined at All-India level, States and UTs. The prices are collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres for 281 items and 287 items respectively. Of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. During the period April to December, 2019 at All-India level, the average CPI compiled by NSO was 146.2 for rural, 144.2 for urban and for combined was 145.3. During the same period, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined was 3.4 per cent, 5.0 per cent and 4.1 per cent respectively.

4.5.1 The average CPI during the period April to December, 2019 compiled by NSO for the State was 146.4, 139.8 and 142.0 for rural, urban and combined respectively. The y-o-y inflation was 2.4 per cent for rural, 4.9 per cent for urban and 4.0 per cent for combined for the same period. Groupwise CPI of Maharashtra compiled by NSO for rural, urban and combined are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.6 Labour Bureau, GoI publishes monthly CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base year 1986-87) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87). For this, prices are collected from 600 centres, of which 54 centres are from the State. At All-India level, the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL for April to December, 2019 were 969.1 and 975.8 respectively, showing y-o-y inflation of 7.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively.

4.6.1 For April to December, 2019 the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI for the State were 1079.3 and 1071.1 showing y-o-y inflation of 12.6 per cent

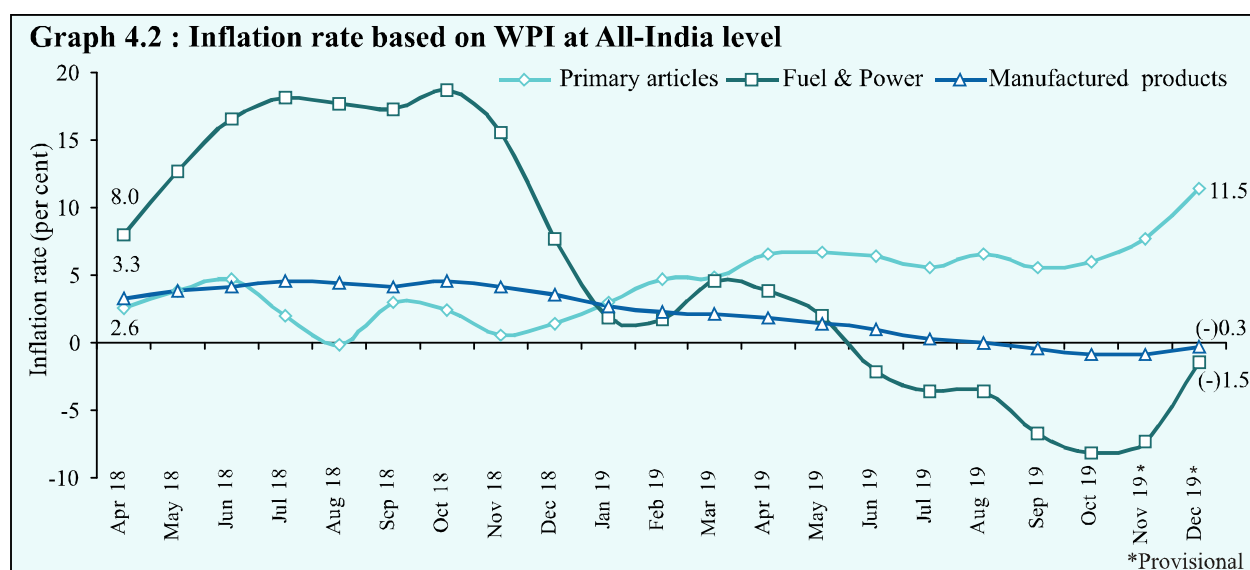
and 12.2 per cent respectively. CPI-AL and CPI-RL in Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.7 Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base year 2001). The average CPI-IW for All-India during April to December, 2019 was 320.7 showing y-o-y inflation of 7.8 per cent. CPI-IW is used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employment. 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. The average CPI during the period April to December, 2019 for five centres viz. Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune and Nashik are 315, 339, 399, 350 and 367 respectively. All-India CPI-IW and CPI-IW for selected central centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.5 & Annexure 4.6 respectively.

4.7.1 The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, GoM compiles and publishes monthly CPI (Base year 2001) for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) separately for five centres viz. Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad in the State. CPI-IW for selected State's centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.7. The inflation rates based on various important price indices at All-India level are given in Annexure 4.8.

Wholesale Price Index at All-India

4.8 The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI compiles and publishes monthly WPI (Base year 2011-12). The various commodities taken into consideration for computing the WPI are categorised into 'primary articles', 'fuel & power' and 'manufactured products'.



4.9 WPI for all commodities increased from 121.1 in April, 2019 to 122.8 (provisional) in December, 2019. During the same period, for primary articles group, it increased from 139.3 to 148.8 (provisional), decreased from 102.8 to 101.3 (provisional) for fuel & power group and decreased from 118.5 to 118.0 (provisional) for manufactured products group. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.10 The y-o-y inflation based on WPI decreased from 3.2 per cent in April, 2019 to 2.6 per cent (provisional) in December, 2019. For primary articles group, it increased from 6.6 per cent in April, 2019 to 11.5 per cent (provisional) in December, 2019. For fuel & power group, the y-o-y WPI inflation rate decreased from 3.8 per cent in April, 2019 to (-) 1.5 per cent (provisional) in December, 2019. For manufactured products group, the inflation decreased from 1.9 per cent in April, 2019 to (-) 0.3 per cent (provisional) in December, 2019. For food articles sub-group under primary articles group, it increased from 6.4 per cent in April, 2019 to 13.2 per cent (provisional) in December, 2019.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.11 'End hunger, achieve food security & improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Millions face hunger and malnourishment because they simply cannot afford to buy enough food and nutritious diet. The Public Distribution System (PDS) plays a crucial role in eradication of hunger by ensuring food security and essential commodities to underprivileged group of the society at fair prices through regular distribution. Under PDS, the essential commodities viz. rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene are distributed through the Fair Price Shops (FPS) to underprivileged at a subsidised rate.

4.12 As on 31st December, 2019, there were 52,423 functional FPS in the State, of which 5,427 are in tribal areas and 28 are mobile. As per the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 preference is given to co-operative, Self Help Group (SHG) and local bodies while giving licenses to FPS 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, 2019)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual (General)	30,441
Scheduled Castes	3,331
Scheduled Tribes	3,451
Ex-service man	246
Women's Self help group	5,222
Men's Self help group	129
Gram panchayat	195
Urban local body	157
Co-operative	7,996
Other	1,255
Total	52,423

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

Table 4.3 Number of FPS in selected states

(As on 24th January, 2020)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	29,783
Gujarat	15,778
Karnataka	19,920
Kerala	14,215
Madhya Pradesh	24,713
Maharashtra	52,423[#]
Rajasthan	26,809
Telangana	17,019
Uttar Pradesh	76,519
All-India	5,39,076

[#] as on 31st December, 2019

Source : 1. Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI
2. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

4.13 Inspections of FPS are conducted regularly throughout the year for regular supply with ensured quality of foodgrains and minimising the malpractices. During 2019, in all 35,468 inspections of FPS were carried out. Licenses of 64 FPS were terminated, 166 were suspended and fine of ₹ 24.26 lakh was collected during these inspections. In addition, vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State to monitor the distribution of essential commodities through PDS.

4.14 As on 31st December, 2019 the total number of existing ration card holders in the State were 2.54 crore. *Annapurna scheme*, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2001. Under the scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to 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 beneficiaries under *Annapurna* scheme upto December, 2019 were 13,222. Number of ration card holders by type is given in Table 4.4 and district wise number of ration card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.4 Ration Card holders by type(As on 31st December) (Lakh)

Year	Ration card holders			
	Yellow	Saffron	White	Total [@]
2017	70.30	163.44	22.13	256.35
2018	64.32	160.90	22.07	247.52
2019	60.87	170.52	22.17	253.70

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

@ Including *Annapurna* scheme beneficiaries**Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013**

4.15 The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is being implemented in the State, since 1st February, 2014. It is aimed to provide food and nutritional security to the citizens for assured availability of adequate quantity of quality foodgrains at affordable prices to meet their food requirements. Due to this, needy population in the State is entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. Under this Act, about 4.7 crore (76.3 per cent) population in the rural areas and about 2.3 crore (45.3 per cent) population in the urban areas is eligible to receive rice, wheat and coarse grains at ₹ three, ₹ two and ₹ one per kg respectively. Under this act, beneficiaries are categorised as *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH). In rural areas households having annual family income upto ₹ 44,000 and in urban areas households having annual family income upto ₹ 59,000, both from APL (saffron card holders) are termed as PHH. As per this Act, AAY households are eligible for 35 kg of foodgrains per ration card per month and PHH beneficiaries are eligible for five kg of foodgrains per person per month. The details of allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA are given in Table 4.5. Under AAY, districtwise allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS during 2018-19 is given in Annexure 4.14 and that during 2019-20 is given in Annexure 4.15. Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states 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
AAY	2017-18	4.86	4.64	4.69	5.66	5.33	5.31
Household	2018-19	5.52	5.10	4.99	5.00	4.43	4.34
	2019-20 ⁺	4.01	3.45	3.35	3.88	3.30	3.23
	PHH	2017-18	15.35	14.21	14.26	20.18	18.54
	2018-19	14.68	12.66	12.41	20.84	17.57	17.37
	2019-20 ⁺	11.15	8.95	8.72	15.50	12.41	12.18

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

+ upto December

Table 4.6 Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states

(Lakh)

State	Number of persons covered			Ration cards (As on 24 th January, 2020)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PHH	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.18	81.10	90.28
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.07	57.71	65.78
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.95	115.92	126.87
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.94	31.43	37.37
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	13.83	103.65	117.48
Maharashtra	469.72	230.45	700.17	24.43	126.40	150.83
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.63	104.42	111.05
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.64	47.61	53.25
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.10	286.52	1,520.62	40.82	312.19	353.01
All-India	6,249.33	1,885.61	8,134.94	235.55	2,108.55	2,344.11

Source : Food Security Portal, GoI

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2019-20

Non-NFSA beneficiaries

4.16 APL farmers (about 50.63 lakh saffron card holders) from all districts of Aurangabad & Amravati regions and Wardha district from Nagpur region not covered under NFSA are being supplied foodgrains since August, 2015 at the same rate and quantity applicable to PHH beneficiaries, for which the cost is borne by the State government. 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
2017-18	1.30	1.14	1.17	2.13	1.88	1.79
2018-19	1.18	0.98	0.96	2.05	1.78	1.72
2019-20 ⁺	0.85	0.61	0.58	1.47	1.08	0.99

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

+ upto December

Distribution of coarse grains

4.17 Apart from rice and wheat, coarse grains are also distributed to the PHH and AAY beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS for PHH and AAY beneficiaries are given in Table 4.8.

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

(Thousand MT)

Year	Jowar			Maize		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2017-18	3.73	3.73	3.72	12.18	12.18	11.98
2018-19	13.71	13.71	12.76	54.68	54.68	54.05
2019-20 ⁺	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.019	0.00	0.00

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

+ upto December

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.18 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. GoI has taken a policy decision to distribute the allocation of 15 kg quantity of foodgrains per inmate per month to government owned / run hostels and institutions only. As on 31st December, 2019, the number of establishments holding ration cards are 221 with 0.64 lakh inmates. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.9.

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

(Thousand MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2017-18 [#]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	16.42	13.51	7.91	24.64	19.97	9.56
2019-20 ⁺	2.75	1.59	2.44	3.00	1.80	2.90

No allotment of foodgrains under social welfare and hostel scheme from GoI

+ upto December

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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2019-20

Decentralised procurement

4.19 The Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCPS) for Paddy/Coarse grains is being implemented since *Kharif* season 2016-17. Maharashtra State Marketing Federation Ltd. and Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. procure paddy/coarse grains. Paddy producing farmers' registration and procurement process is done online by the National e Markets Limited (NeML). During 2019-20, in all 17.10 lakh quintal foodgrains of ₹ 457.91 was procured upto December.

Sugar

4.20 Under PDS, sugar was being distributed to BPL and AAY card holders upto June, 2017. As per the guidelines of GoI, since July, 2017 sugar is being distributed only to the AAY card holders and GoI has fixed monthly allocation of 2,505 MT to the State. Sugar supplied to such card holder is one kg per family per month at ₹ 20 per kg. 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

(Lakh MT)			
Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2017-18	0.59	0.59	0.59
2018-19	0.38	0.38	0.37
2019-20 ⁺	0.19	0.18	0.18

+ upto December

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

Kerosene

4.21 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having LPG 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 59,535 are retailers. Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene are given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene

(Lakh kilolitres)			
Year	Allotment	Off-take	Distribution to FPS
2017-18	2.89	2.85	2.85
2018-19	2.59	2.42	2.42
2019-20 ⁺	0.63	0.54	0.54

+ upto December

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department

Godowns

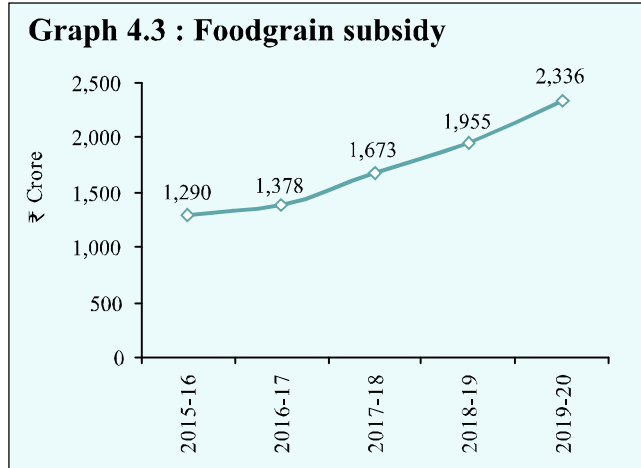
4.22 The foodgrains to be distributed through PDS are lifted from godowns of Food Corporation of India and are stored in the godowns of the State. By the end of December, 2019, the State government has 1,139 godowns of various capacities of its own with total capacity of 7.51 lakh MT. Of these, 260 godowns having capacity of 1.16 lakh MT are not fit to store foodgrains, 56 godowns of capacity of 0.46 lakh MT are given on rent and 60 godowns of capacity of 0.56 lakh MT are taken on rent.

4.22.1 To store foodgrains safely and to avoid wastage of foodgrains, the State government has undertaken a programme to construct new godowns with the financial assistance from NABARD. Upto December, 2019 administrative approval is given for construction of 253 godowns of total capacity 3.67 lakh MT, of which, 190 godowns are completed and construction of 38 godowns is in progress. The districtwise godowns and its capacity is given in Annexure 4.13.

Foodgrain subsidy

4.23 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided by GoI under PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock for adverse situation and the loss that the State has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement and sale price.

4.23.1 The foodgrain subsidy received for the year 2018-19 was ₹ 1,955 crore. The Government has sanctioned ₹ 2,336 crore as food subsidy for the year 2019-20.



Computerisation of PDS

4.24 As per guidelines issued by GoI, the State has undertaken the end-to-end computerisation of the TPDS system to eradicate malpractices from National Food Security Act Scheme and distribute food commodities to eligible beneficiaries in a transparent manner.

4.24.1 During 2019-20, AADHAAR seeding of 146.03 lakh ration cards out of total eligible 150.58 lakh ration cards covered under the NFSA has been completed upto December, 2019. Also AADHAAR seeding of nine lakh ration cards out of total eligible 9.16 lakh ration cards covered under APL farmers from drought prone 14 districts scheme has been completed upto December, 2019. For distribution of foodgrains Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,423 FPS across the State. During 2018-19, the distribution of foodgrains through PoS devices has resulted in decrease in lifting of foodgrains of about 6,51,989 MT.

4.24.2 With objective of availability, access and utilisation of foodgrains to the marginal section of society dependent upon government for its food requirements, the State has launched AADHAAR enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) across all FPS and introduced Inter-State & pan-state portability, in May, 2018. In December, 2019 about 1.39 Crore families availed ration with AADHAAR based biometric authentication.

4.24.3 'One Nation, One Ration Card' is being implemented in India from 1st January, 2020. Under the scheme, beneficiaries can buy subsidised foodgrains from Fair Price Shops (FPS) in any part of India by way of portability using Point of Sale (PoS) devices, which have been installed in all FPS. This will mainly help migrant workers to have access to subsidised foodgrains throughout the year and encourage better service quality.

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.25 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 headquarters 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 upto ₹ 20 lakh are redressed by District Fora. To monitor cases at the State Commission and District forums, Computerisation and Computer Networking of Consumer Forums in India (CONFONET) system has been developed. Since constitution of the Commission including 40 district fora total 3,49,230 complaints were received, of which 2,49,026 grievances were resolved upto December, 2019. During 2019-20, total 20,620 complaints were filed at the State Commission and District Forum, of which 15,080 has been resolved upto December.

* * * * *

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	--
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	270	410	498	139	208	270	1.7
2018-19	272	444	513	143	213	275	1.7
2019-20 [@]	308	450	532	147	219	298	9.2
April 2019	290	448	521	145	217	287	7.9
May 2019	299	448	522	145	218	292	9.0
June 2019	304	448	525	145	218	295	9.1
July 2019	303	449	536	147	218	296	8.3
August 2019	309	449	536	147	219	299	8.7
September 2019	313	450	537	147	220	302	10.0
October 2019	313	450	538	147	220	302	9.1
November 2019	319	452	538	148	220	305	10.2
December 2019	320	453	538	148	220	305	10.2

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	--
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	278	386	462	146	195	260	2.0
2018-19	278	417	503	147	201	267	2.5
2019-20 [@]	308	432	503	150	205	282	6.2
April 2019	291	424	504	149	204	274	5.6
May 2019	298	426	505	149	204	277	6.3
June 2019	302	430	507	149	204	279	6.2
July 2019	309	430	504	150	205	283	5.5
August 2019	309	432	499	150	205	283	5.7
September 2019	311	435	499	151	206	283	6.3
October 2019	313	438	499	151	206	285	5.9
November 2019	318	439	506	151	207	288	6.6
December 2019	319	438	509	151	208	289	7.8

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

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX OF MAHARASHTRA COMPILED BY NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, GoI FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED

		(Base Year : 2012)						
Group	Weights	Year						
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Food & Beverages	54.18	113.1	120.8	129.2	136.5	140.6	139.3	144.2
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	3.26	108.7	114.6	130.5	140.5	155.0	158.6	158.4
Clothing & Footwear	7.36	111.5	119.0	127.3	135.0	145.9	148.7	148.9
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	7.94	111.5	116.3	124.7	129.4	141.1	147.5	146.5
Miscellaneous	27.26	108.1	113.6	119.0	126.9	136.7	144.4	148.9
General Index	100.00	111.4	118.2	126.0	133.3	140.4	142.6	146.4
Inflation	--	--	6.1	6.6	5.8	5.3	1.6	2.4
Urban								
Food & Beverages	36.29	115.4	123.3	128.4	133.4	135.4	137.8	148.1
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	1.36	109.7	118.5	134.1	152.6	162.9	169.2	173.8
Clothing & Footwear	5.57	110.4	117.9	122.2	126.7	131.9	138.4	141.6
Housing	21.67	106.6	111.7	115.3	119.6	127.0	134.6	139.3
Fuel & light	5.58	110.9	112.9	116.0	118.5	122.2	127.3	130.0
Miscellaneous	29.53	107.8	112.1	114.2	117.6	121.5	127.4	130.9
General Index	100.00	110.4	116.2	120.1	124.4	128.6	133.7	139.8
Inflation	--	--	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.9
Combined								
Food & Beverages	--	114.4	122.2	128.8	134.8	137.7	138.5	146.4
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	109.1	116.2	132.0	145.5	158.3	163.0	164.8
Clothing & Footwear	--	110.9	118.4	124.4	130.2	137.9	142.8	144.7
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	--	111.2	114.4	119.7	123.2	130.3	136.0	137.2
Miscellaneous	--	107.9	112.6	115.7	120.6	126.3	132.8	136.6
General Index	--	110.7	116.9	122.0	127.3	132.5	136.7	142.0
Inflation	--	--	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.1	4.0

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

@ Average for 9 months

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)
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	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
2019-20 [@]	1113	1079	920	969	1097	1071	926	976
April 2019	1031	1016	874	932	1016	1010	880	939
May 2019	1055	1032	885	940	1040	1027	891	948
June 2019	1088	1057	898	950	1073	1049	904	957
July 2019	1100	1071	907	958	1084	1063	912	965
August 2019	1121	1086	915	965	1104	1076	919	972
September 2019	1135	1099	928	976	1119	1089	933	983
October 2019	1146	1106	942	987	1129	1097	947	993
November 2019	1164	1118	959	1000	1147	1109	963	1006
December 2019	1176	1129	976	1014	1157	1120	981	1019

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	46.20	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.57	23.26	100.00
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	310	356	260	313	214	235	284
2018-19	312	379	271	382	221	246	300
2019-20 [@]	333	391	283	430	226	254	321
April 2019	320	386	276	421	224	251	312
May 2019	323	387	277	421	224	252	314
June 2019	328	389	277	421	225	252	316
July 2019	329	390	277	434	225	253	319
August 2019	330	391	282	434	226	254	320
September 2019	334	392	286	434	227	255	322
October 2019	341	393	288	434	227	255	325
November 2019	345	396	289	434	227	256	328
December 2019	349	396	291	434	228	257	330

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
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	314	291	311	295	324	317	323	280	305	297
2018-19	314	297	318	311	323	359	342	316	304	333
2019-20 [@]	337	315	343	339	346	399	382	350	331	367
April 2019	324	307	332	327	327	386	360	336	317	358
May 2019	324	308	341	332	332	389	369	341	320	360
June 2019	327	309	339	331	342	393	373	344	321	360
July 2019	330	312	340	335	351	403	382	351	321	362
August 2019	332	313	340	341	349	403	386	353	320	364
September 2019	348	321	340	341	349	403	386	353	329	369
October 2019	349	322	350	347	356	405	389	355	345	375
November 2019	350	322	355	350	358	407	398	358	348	377
December 2019	348	322	350	347	353	405	395	357	355	380

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	40.89	100.00
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	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
2019-20 [@]	294	356	306	330	308	339	340	392	317	355
April 2019	282	351	297	323	297	333	326	381	306	350
May 2019	287	353	297	323	294	332	331	383	307	351
June 2019	290	354	303	326	297	333	337	386	312	353
July 2019	293	356	303	330	303	337	340	393	312	354
August 2019	293	355	302	329	308	337	340	392	317	354
September 2019	293	355	306	330	313	340	338	392	317	355
October 2019	300	359	312	334	317	343	347	397	323	358
November 2019	301	362	317	338	323	347	350	399	327	361
December 2019	303	363	321	340	323	348	355	402	330	363

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates		
	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers (Base Year-2001)	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers (Base Year-1986-87)	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers (Base Year-1986-87)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2009-10	12.4	13.9	13.8
2010-11	10.4	10.0	10.0
2011-12	8.4	8.2	8.3
2012-13	10.4	10.0	10.2
2013-14	9.7	11.7	11.5
2014-15	7.9	6.6	6.9
2015-16	5.6	4.4	4.6
2016-17	4.1	4.2	4.2
2017-18	3.1	2.2	2.3
2018-19	5.4	2.1	2.2
2019-20 [@]	7.8	7.3	7.1
April 2019	8.3	5.0	4.8
May 2019	8.7	5.5	5.5
June 2019	8.6	6.3	6.1
July 2019	6.0	6.2	6.0
August 2019	6.3	6.4	6.2
September 2019	7.0	7.3	7.2
October 2019	7.6	8.1	7.9
November 2019	8.6	9.4	9.2
December 2019	9.6	11.1	10.6

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ 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 4.9

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year – 2011-12)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Weight	22.62	13.15	64.23	100.00	--
2012-13	111.4	107.1	105.3	106.9	--
2013-14	122.4	114.7	108.5	112.5	5.2
2014-15	125.1	107.7	111.2	113.9	1.3
2015-16	124.6	86.5	109.2	109.7	(-) 3.7
2016-17	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6	3.6
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9	2.9
2018-19	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8	4.3
2019-20 [@]	143.6	101.9	118.1	121.7	1.5
April 2019	139.3	102.8	118.5	121.1	3.2
May 2019	140.3	104.4	118.6	121.6	2.8
June 2019	141.0	102.2	118.5	121.5	2.0
July 2019	142.8	100.6	118.0	121.3	1.2
August 2019	144.0	101.2	117.8	121.5	1.2
September 2019	143.0	100.6	117.9	121.3	0.3
October 2019	145.5	102.3	117.8	122.0	0.0
November 2019 *	147.3	101.3	117.8	122.3	0.6
December 2019 *	148.8	101.3	118.0	122.8	2.6

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARDS (As on 31st December, 2019)

District	Yellow	Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
		PHH Saffron	PHH Farmers	NPH Saffron			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mumbai / Thane Rationing Area	44,903	18,75,142	0	13,59,783	91	9,12,741	41,92,660
Thane	1,02,781	40,786	0	61,775	0	8,546	2,13,888
Palghar	1,96,898	1,87,760	0	2,57,993	1,106	40,323	6,84,080
Raigad	1,83,375	2,38,824	0	2,09,856	0	1,11,417	7,43,472
Ratnagiri	1,07,978	2,07,656	0	73,597	373	42,999	4,32,603
Sindhudurg	69,303	1,06,779	0	35,074	0	21,168	2,32,324
Nashik	4,84,007	2,91,924	0	4,51,883	0	87,385	13,15,199
Dhule	2,19,839	73,441	0	1,28,292	0	17,287	4,38,859
Nandurbar	2,07,286	46,684	0	75,981	0	7,755	3,37,706
Jalgaon	3,52,340	2,55,707	0	3,12,649	0	74,451	9,95,147
Ahmednagar	3,48,217	3,60,392	0	3,38,174	0	54,417	11,01,200
Pune	2,12,576	7,67,551	0	7,62,451	0	2,09,559	19,52,137
Satara	1,42,617	2,84,571	0	2,44,095	0	57,293	7,28,576
Sangli	96,592	2,95,944	0	2,36,369	444	77,983	7,07,332
Solapur	2,36,268	2,59,946	0	3,18,176	603	74,493	8,89,486
Kolhapur	1,98,996	3,61,188	0	3,18,992	0	95,266	9,74,442
Aurangabad	2,47,326	1,99,569	95,192	2,40,514	2,079	12,195	7,96,875
Jalna	1,56,599	1,45,902	37,023	34,225	1,088	2,438	3,77,275
Parbhani	1,15,799	1,41,525	69,137	78,119	1,527	3,071	4,09,178
Hingoli	88,226	92,919	30,475	35,884	485	2,460	2,50,449
Beed	2,88,911	1,68,009	94,223	1,07,487	2,236	13,865	6,74,731
Nanded	80,195	4,26,432	1,22,135	1,12,152	1,689	11,790	7,54,393
Osmanabad	1,44,764	97,063	78,209	42,267	0	11,902	3,74,205
Latur	1,28,009	2,01,387	66,373	78,927	0	20,259	4,94,955
Buldhana	2,05,475	1,63,970	89,019	92,142	0	22,541	5,73,147
Akola	1,15,886	1,04,970	50,832	1,40,444	352	21,750	4,34,234
Washim	1,08,092	29,016	53,017	99,682	0	14,239	3,04,046
Amravati	1,21,953	85,679	1,26,775	1,22,740	0	24,442	4,81,589
Yavatmal	2,77,500	1,51,964	70,953	1,40,631	1,149	22,042	6,64,239
Wardha	44,944	1,86,847	41,503	51,457	0	11,727	3,36,478
Nagpur	1,90,353	5,37,905	0	3,69,281	0	78,340	11,75,879
Bhandara	1,41,021	71,660	0	43,998	0	14,447	2,71,126
Gondia	1,59,676	96,011	0	96,967	0	8,269	3,60,923
Chandrapur	1,37,023	2,54,365	0	46,932	0	20,914	4,59,234
Gadchiroli	1,31,621	63,288	0	35,749	0	7,397	2,38,055
Maharashtra State	60,87,349	88,72,776	10,24,866	71,54,738	13,222	22,17,171	2,53,70,122

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
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)	2.14	18.00	20.14	3.20	22.40	25.60
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.14	16.81	18.95	3.20	20.61	23.81
2018-19 (Total)	2.14	16.22	18.36	3.19	20.24	23.43
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.14	15.26	17.40	3.19	18.52	21.71
2019-20 (Total) ⁺	1.08	11.57	12.65	1.60	14.80	16.40
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.08	10.99	12.07	1.60	13.81	15.41

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
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)	21.51	27.97
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.21	25.84
2018-19 (Total)	21.38	27.89
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.20	25.84
2019-20 (Total) ⁺	16.00	20.85
Of which, NFSA, 2013	15.16	19.38

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

⁺ upto DecemberNote - 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 December, 2019)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2019)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	7	5,481	3,944
Thane	15	7,500	591
Palghar	21	8,900	1,082
Raigad	30	29,285	1,396
Ratnagiri	28	15,910	956
Sindhudurg	19	10,460	430
Nashik	31	17,700	2,609
Dhule	21	12,820	981
Nandurbar	22	11,000	1,061
Jalgaon	35	29,060	1,933
Ahmednagar	35	36,200	1,883
Pune	22	21,580	2,906
Satara	35	23,850	1,656
Sangli	30	19,930	1,357
Solapur	38	45,804	1,872
Kolhapur	22	17,550	1,572
Aurangabad	16	19,626	1,801
Jalna	11	16,900	1,279
Parbhani	18	10,430	1,451
Hingoli	10	10,340	796
Beed	34	30,960	1,964
Nanded	44	22,740	1,720
Osmanabad	23	17,700	1,074
Latur	25	21,740	1,347
Buldhana	33	14,080	1,710
Akola	19	13,240	965
Washim	18	10,620	871
Amravati	37	20,020	1,914
Yavatmal	32	20,260	1,881
Wardha	14	8,785	848
Nagpur	47	33,783	1,961
Bhandara	17	10,130	893
Gondia	13	12,210	998
Chandrapur	29	18,680	1,526
Gadchiroli	32	20,500	1,195
Maharashtra State	883	6,45,774	52,423

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

ANNEXURE 4.14

**ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS
DURING 2018-19 UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	4,097	4,158	8,255	3,198	3,187	6,385	3,198	3,187	6,385
Thane	14,080	5,831	19,911	13,594	5,609	19,203	13,402	5,550	18,952
Palghar	28,639	11,862	40,501	27,238	11,567	38,805	27,226	11,423	38,649
Raigad	24,291	9,714	34,005	23,541	9,444	32,984	23,542	9,444	32,985
Ratnagiri	12,858	5,325	18,183	11,269	4,759	16,028	10,610	4,374	14,984
Sindhudurg	7,290	3,016	10,306	6,625	2,810	9,435	6,554	2,695	9,249
Nashik	35,135	40,930	76,065	32,756	35,597	68,353	32,198	35,060	67,259
Dhule	16,025	16,325	32,350	15,127	14,099	29,226	15,147	14,495	29,642
Nandurbar	31,426	13,319	44,745	29,798	11,886	41,685	28,047	11,603	39,650
Jalgaon	26,833	30,955	57,788	25,938	28,759	54,697	24,503	26,830	51,333
Ahmednagar	18,442	21,074	39,516	13,554	14,562	28,116	13,554	14,562	28,116
Pune Rural	9,741	12,987	22,728	7,786	9,491	17,277	7,748	9,754	17,502
Pune city	2,151	2,868	5,019	1,285	1,760	3,045	1,285	1,760	3,045
Satara	5,799	7,731	13,530	5,353	7,365	12,718	5,689	7,264	12,953
Sangli	5,997	7,998	13,995	5,380	7,053	12,433	5,274	7,021	12,295
Solapur Rural	12,478	16,629	29,107	8,968	12,129	21,097	9,255	11,123	20,378
Solapur City	1,317	1,752	3,069	715	1,058	1,773	780	1,058	1,838
Kolhapur	10,140	13,524	23,664	9,228	12,306	21,534	9,229	12,334	21,563
Aurangabad	12,905	16,711	29,616	10,904	13,753	24,657	10,275	13,254	23,529
Jalna	8,059	10,428	18,487	5,755	7,900	13,656	5,540	7,397	12,937
Parbhani	8,355	10,819	19,174	6,621	8,988	15,609	5,788	8,455	14,243
Hingoli	6,012	7,787	13,799	5,648	7,365	13,013	5,304	6,966	12,270
Beed	7,758	10,050	17,808	7,112	9,248	16,360	7,041	9,183	16,224
Nanded	15,084	19,544	34,628	12,170	16,062	28,232	11,211	14,685	25,896
Osmanabad	7,245	9,386	16,631	5,836	7,732	13,567	5,793	7,691	13,483
Latur	7,685	9,953	17,638	7,548	9,095	16,644	7,347	9,374	16,721
Amravati	22,568	28,660	51,228	22,568	27,653	50,221	22,461	27,579	50,040
Akola	3,368	15,493	18,861	3,369	14,441	17,810	3,285	14,027	17,311
Washim	3,349	14,990	18,339	3,355	14,804	18,159	3,060	14,351	17,411
Buldhana	5,317	22,612	27,929	4,666	19,327	23,993	4,867	18,901	23,768
Yavatmal	24,799	30,014	54,813	22,847	27,664	50,511	21,302	26,495	47,797
Nagpur Rural	17,076	12,798	29,874	16,370	11,037	27,407	16,757	12,316	29,073
Nagpur City	9,477	7,107	16,584	8,979	6,677	15,656	8,865	6,695	15,560
Wardha	10,782	8,088	18,870	10,138	8,088	18,226	9,676	7,346	17,022
Bhandara	22,753	4,397	27,150	22,476	4,656	27,132	21,960	4,857	26,817
Gondia	27,311	5,291	32,602	26,979	5,609	32,588	26,586	5,516	32,102
Chandrapur	32,316	24,237	56,553	32,231	24,198	56,429	31,513	24,068	55,582
Gadchiroli	33,279	5,550	38,829	32,546	5,548	38,094	32,806	5,486	38,291
Maharashtra State	5,52,237	4,99,913	10,52,150	5,09,471	4,43,285	9,52,756	4,98,677	4,34,178	9,32,855

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

ANNEXURE 4.15

**ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS
DURING 2019-20 upto December UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	3,555	3,006	6,561	2,492	2,075	4,566	2,425	2,013	4,438
Thane	10,542	4,830	15,372	9,836	4,664	14,500	9,758	4,660	14,418
Palghar	21,141	9,693	30,834	19,521	8,915	28,435	19,557	8,955	28,512
Raigad	18,252	7,299	25,551	18,749	7,299	26,048	17,562	7,299	24,861
Ratnagiri	9,522	4,365	13,887	8,046	3,667	11,713	7,527	3,512	11,039
Sindhudurg	5,373	2,463	7,836	4,924	2,066	6,990	4,420	2,021	6,441
Nashik	18,528	38,676	57,204	16,181	33,782	49,963	15,785	33,162	48,947
Dhule	8,562	15,747	24,309	7,382	14,084	21,466	7,258	13,437	20,695
Nandurbar	19,206	14,400	33,606	17,304	13,058	30,362	11,669	9,114	20,784
Jalgaon	14,877	28,518	43,395	12,327	24,794	37,121	13,614	25,436	39,050
Ahmednagar	9,588	20,022	29,610	8,258	16,031	24,289	8,399	17,359	25,757
Pune Rural	6,354	10,746	17,100	4,488	7,190	11,678	4,428	7,018	11,446
Pune city	1,170	1,980	3,150	981	1,574	2,555	958	1,527	2,485
Satara	3,705	6,267	9,972	3,278	5,101	8,379	3,560	5,377	8,937
Sangli	3,819	6,465	10,284	2,815	4,390	7,205	2,905	4,414	7,319
Solapur Rural	6,678	11,304	17,982	5,860	8,603	14,463	5,958	9,537	15,495
Solapur City	711	1,206	1,917	550	815	1,366	550	815	1,366
Kolhapur	6,384	10,803	17,187	6,196	10,218	16,414	6,232	10,169	16,401
Aurangabad	8,904	13,356	22,260	7,356	10,494	17,850	7,142	10,110	17,252
Jalna	5,565	8,349	13,914	4,607	6,812	11,418	5,076	6,738	11,814
Parbhani	5,769	8,655	14,424	4,585	6,859	11,443	4,488	6,697	11,185
Hingoli	4,158	6,237	10,395	2,998	4,249	7,247	3,189	4,425	7,614
Beed	5,361	8,046	13,407	3,184	3,988	7,172	3,184	3,988	7,172
Nanded	10,281	15,423	25,704	8,758	12,869	21,628	8,758	12,869	21,628
Osmanabad	5,010	7,512	12,522	3,768	5,191	8,959	3,796	5,107	8,902
Latur	5,310	7,962	13,272	4,556	7,335	11,892	4,487	7,089	11,576
Amravati	21,987	16,488	38,475	16,377	16,587	32,964	13,413	13,696	27,109
Akola	8,115	6,087	14,202	7,085	4,922	12,007	7,341	5,344	12,685
Washim	8,694	6,525	15,219	6,692	3,835	10,528	7,616	5,549	13,164
Buldhana	11,976	8,982	20,958	8,574	8,302	16,876	6,660	6,800	13,460
Yavatmal	23,517	17,640	41,157	21,591	16,113	37,704	20,133	15,335	35,467
Nagpur Rural	13,293	9,963	23,256	12,337	9,089	21,426	13,009	9,698	22,707
Nagpur City	7,263	5,445	12,708	7,085	5,291	12,376	7,048	5,291	12,339
Wardha	8,154	6,120	14,274	7,398	5,755	13,153	7,969	5,991	13,960
Bhandara	14,766	5,637	20,403	13,186	5,537	18,723	14,239	5,910	20,149
Gondia	18,003	6,873	24,876	17,437	6,672	24,109	17,277	6,639	23,916
Chandrapur	24,399	18,306	42,705	20,218	16,272	36,490	19,339	14,432	33,772
Gadchiroli	22,290	6,960	29,250	18,348	5,939	24,287	18,040	5,124	23,163
Maharashtra State	4,00,782	3,88,356	7,89,138	3,45,329	3,30,435	6,75,764	3,34,767	3,22,656	6,57,423

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding



5 Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 The budget is an annual financial statement of the government which includes estimates for the coming year, revised estimates for current year and actuals for the previous year. While preparing the budget, trends of expenditure are identified and funds are allocated considering economic development and social welfare. The fiscal indicators viz. revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt stock, etc. should adhere to Fiscal responsibility legislative limits.

Budget 2019-20

5.2 As per the budget estimate 2019-20, the budgetary deficit is expected to be ₹ 267 crore. During 2019-20 (BE), total receipts and total expenditure are expected to increase by 8.6 per cent & 8.5 per cent respectively over the previous year. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure are expected to increase by 9.8 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively over the previous year. Capital receipts are expected to increase by 4.5 per cent and capital expenditure is expected to decrease by 2.7 per cent over the previous year. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 and budget at a glance is given in Annexure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	2,43,654	2,86,500	3,14,640
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(85.2)	(76.9)	(77.8)
2. Revenue Expenditure	2,41,571	3,01,460	3,34,933
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(84.2)	(80.8)	(82.7)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	(-)2,082	14,960	20,293
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(-)0.1	0.6	0.7
4. Capital Receipts	42,458	85,992	89,887
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(14.8)	(23.1)	(22.2)
5. Capital Expenditure	45,198	71,775	69,861
<i>As per cent of total Expenditure</i>	(15.8)	(19.2)	(17.3)
6. Total Receipts (1+4)	2,86,111	3,72,492	4,04,527
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	2,86,769	3,73,235	4,04,794
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	657	743	267
9. Fiscal Deficit	23,961	56,053	61,670
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1.0	2.1	2.1
10. Primary Deficit	(-)9,057	22,124	26,463
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(-)0.4	0.8	0.9

RE Revised Estimates

BE Budget Estimates

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts

5.3 Revenue receipts consist of revenue from the State's own resources and Grants-in-aid & share in taxes devolved by the GoI. Revenue receipts are expected to be ₹ 3,14,640 crore during 2019-20 (BE) (10.9 per cent of GSDP) with share of 77.8 per cent in the total receipts. Expected revenue for the State through its own resources i.e. Own Tax Revenue (OTR), interest receipts and other non-tax revenue is ₹ 2,27,631 crore (share of 72.3 per cent). The tax revenue is expected to increase by 11.5 per cent over the previous year, due to expected increase of 11.6 per cent in Own Tax Revenue (OTR) and 10.9 per cent increase in the share of central taxes. Total non-tax revenue is expected to decrease by 1.4 per cent over the previous year. Grants-in-aid and share in taxes devolved by the GoI are expected to be ₹ 87,009 crore. Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

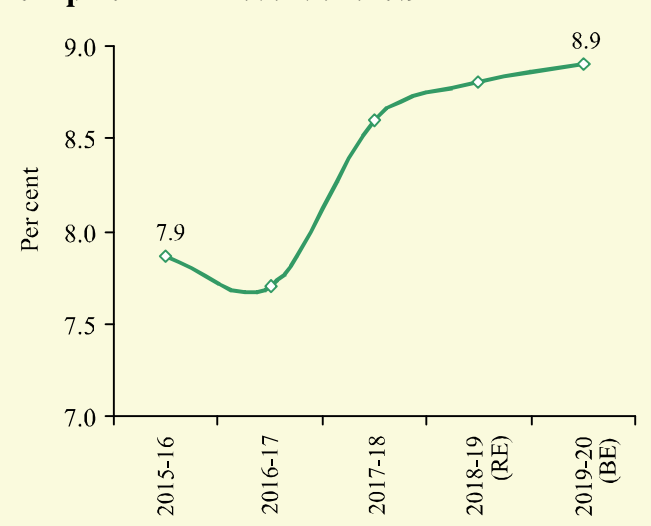
(₹ Crore)

Year	Tax revenue			Non-tax revenue			Central grants	Total revenue receipts
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Total		
2015-16	1,26,628	28,086	1,54,714	3,079	10,344	13,423	16,899	1,85,036
2016-17	1,36,616	33,715	1,70,331	3,259	9,450	12,709	21,653	2,04,693
2017-18	1,67,948	37,203	2,05,151	4,163	12,517	16,680	21,823	2,43,654
2018-19 (RE)	1,88,931	42,050	2,30,982	2,901	14,149	17,050	38,468	2,86,500
2019-20 (BE)	2,10,824	46,631	2,57,455	2,600	14,207	16,807	40,378	3,14,640

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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

5.3.1 The State's OTR is the major component of the tax revenue of the State. During 2019-20 (BE) expected share of OTR in tax revenue and revenue receipts is 81.9 per cent and 67.0 per cent respectively. Expected share of State Goods & Services Tax (SGST), major contributor to OTR is 48.7 per cent followed by Sales Tax and Stamp & Registration Fees with expected share of 17.6 per cent and 12.8 per cent respectively. Revenue from SGST is expected to increase by 14.0 per cent over the previous year. Componentwise OTR is given in Table 5.3. Revenue received from SGST of selected states for 2018-19 (RE) is given in Table 5.4 and OTR of selected states for 2018-19 (RE) is given in Table 5.5.

Graph 5.1: Tax revenue to GSDP**Table 5.3 Componentwise OTR**

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
1. Sales Tax	69,661	81,174	54,894	35,301	37,066
2. State Goods & Service Tax	NA	NA	50,063	90,140	1,02,760
3. Stamps & Registration Fees	21,767	21,012	26,442	25,000	27,000
4. State Excise Duties	12,470	12,288	13,450	15,343	17,477
5. Taxes & Duties on Electricity	8,506	6,670	7,345	8,700	9,570
6. Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,193	2,312	2,205	2,200	2,200
7. Taxes on Vehicles	6,017	6,741	8,665	7,999	8,249
8. Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,684	2,743	1,590	1,315	1,381
9. Tax on Goods & Passengers	1,582	1,877	984	1,432	1,600
10. Land Revenue	1,748	1,799	2,310	1,500	3,520
11. Tax on Agricultural Income	Neg.	0	Neg.	0	0
Total	1,26,628	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,88,931	2,10,824

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

NA Not applicable

Neg. Negligible

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.4 Revenue received from SGST of selected states for 2018-19 (RE)

(₹ Crore)	
State	SGST
Andhra Pradesh	21,257
Gujarat	36,203
Karnataka	42,640
Kerala	23,967
Madhya Pradesh	20,108
Maharashtra	90,140
Rajasthan	23,500
Tamil Nadu	41,387
Telangana	22,265
Uttar Pradesh	57,796

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table 5.5 OTR of selected states for 2018-19 (RE)

(₹ Crore)		
State	OTR	As per cent of GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	58,695	6.3
Gujarat	83,353	5.6
Karnataka	96,502	6.9
Kerala	54,256	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	52,771	6.5
Maharashtra	1,88,931	7.1
Rajasthan	61,907	6.7
Tamil Nadu	1,10,178	6.6
Telangana	66,250	7.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,38,071	9.4

Source : Reserve Bank of India

5.3.2 State's Non-Tax Revenue comprises of interest receipts, dividends & profits and other non-tax receipts. State's Non-Tax Revenue is expected to be ₹ 16,807 crore with share of 5.3 per cent in revenue receipts during 2019-20 (BE). Interest receipts are expected to decrease by 10.4 per cent whereas other non-tax revenue including dividends & profits are expected to increase by 0.4 per cent over the previous year.

5.3.3 Apart from State's OTR, tax revenue consists of share in central taxes. The State is expected to receive ₹ 46,631 crore as a share in central taxes during 2019-20 (BE) with 10.9 per cent expected increase over the previous year. The share of Corporation Tax in central taxes is expected to be 32.4 per cent followed by Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST) with expected share of 30.3 per cent. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2018-19 (RE) are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2018-19 (RE)

(₹ Crore)				
State	Revenue receipts	Per cent to GSDP	Revenue expenditure	Per cent to GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	1,14,684	12.3	1,26,339	13.5
Gujarat	1,40,532	9.4	1,39,153	9.3
Karnataka	1,65,897	11.8	1,65,703	11.8
Kerala	1,00,007	12.9	1,13,034	14.5
Madhya Pradesh	1,51,160	18.7	1,51,022	18.7
Maharashtra	2,86,500	10.8	3,01,460	11.3
Rajasthan	1,48,184	15.9	1,73,009	18.6
Tamil Nadu	1,80,619	10.9	1,99,938	12.0
Telangana	1,19,099	13.8	1,19,027	13.7
Uttar Pradesh	3,80,022	25.7	3,32,774	22.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

5.3.4 Central grants, component of revenue receipts (share of 12.8 per cent) is expected to increase by five per cent during 2019-20 (BE) over the previous year. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to State are expected to increase by 7.7 per cent over the previous year. Details of transfer of financial resources from GoI to State is given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to State

Particulars	(₹ Crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)	2019-20 (BE)
Share in central taxes	28,086	33,715	37,203	42,050	46,631
Central grants	16,899	21,653	21,823	38,468	40,378
Loans and advances	584	627	168	873	637
Total	45,569	55,995	59,194	81,391	87,646

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.4 During 2019-20 upto December, total actual revenue receipts was 68.1 per cent of 2019-20 (BE). Of which tax revenue was 77.6 per cent. Revenue received from SGST by the end of December, 2019 was ₹ 60,473 crore (58.8 per cent of budget estimates). Actual revenue receipts during 2019-20 upto December are given in Table 5.8.

Grants-in-aid as per 14th FC recommendations

5.5 The 14th Finance Commission (FC) has recommended 42 per cent proportion of taxes devolved to all states. 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.

5.5.1 As per the 14th FC recommendations, the State receives basic grants to performance grants in the ratio 90:10 for rural local bodies and 80:20 for urban local bodies respectively. The 14th

FC has also recommended State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). GoI issued guidelines accordingly and the ratio of Centre and State's contribution to SDRF is 75:25 for general category states. Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 14th FC is given in Table 5.9.

The 15th FC

5.6 The GoI constituted 15th FC in November, 2017. Responsibility of making recommendations regarding devolution of taxes, principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to states and fiscal discipline efforts is under the purview of 15th FC. The GoI asked Commission to consider impact of the GST on the finances of the Centre and states including payment of compensation, abolition of a number of cesses, etc. The GoI has extended the term of 15th FC by one year upto 2025-26.

5.6.1 As per the 15th FC's recommendations proportion of central pool of taxes devolved to states decreased to 41 per cent (42 per cent as per 14th FC) for 2020-21. Accordingly, State's share in devoluble amount from central taxes has increased from 5.521 per cent to 6.135 per cent for 2020-21.

Table 5.8 Actual revenue receipts during 2019-20 upto December

Item	(₹ Crore)	
	2018-19 ⁺	2019-20 ⁺
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,61,688	1,66,335
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to x)	1,34,889	1,39,935
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	26,977	28,658
ii) SGST	60,487	60,473
iii) Stamps & registration fees	20,670	21,703
iv) State excise duty	10,545	11,555
v) Taxes & duties on electricity	6,107	6,945
vi) Land revenue	850	1,493
vii) Taxes on vehicles	6,496	6,269
viii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,662	1,751
ix) Taxes on goods & passengers	213	468
x) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	882	620
2) Share in central taxes	26,799	26,400
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	28,307	48,041
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	8,762	9,278
ii) Grants-in-aid from GoI	19,545	38,763
Total (A+B)	1,89,995	2,14,376

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra + upto December

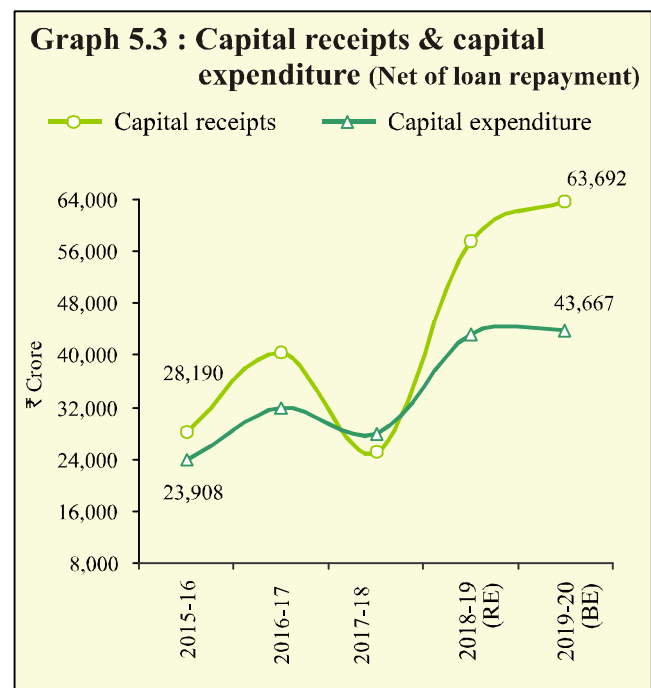
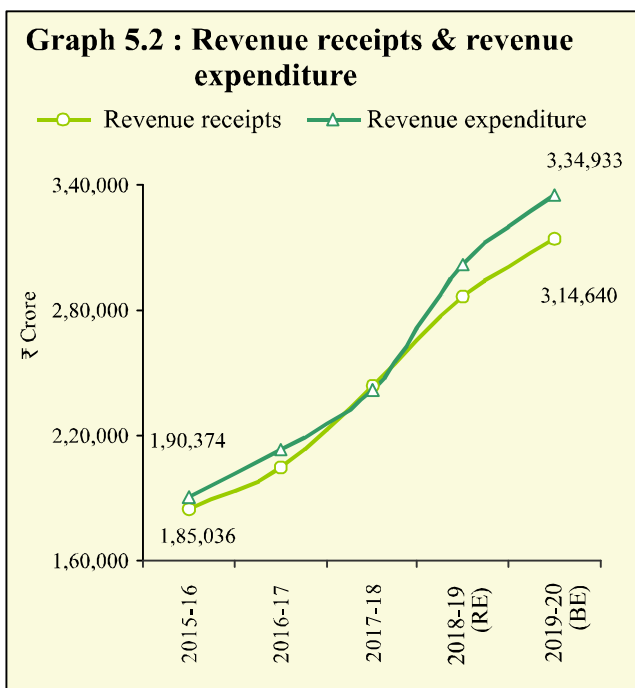
Table 5.9 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 14th FC

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Expenditure incurred				2019-20	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Received	Expenditure
1. Panchayat Raj Institutions						
a. Basic grants	1,623	2,248	2,597	3,004	4,060	4,060
b. Performance grants	Nil	295	0	0	0	0
Total (a+b)	1,623	2,543	2,597	3,004	4,060	4,060
2. Urban local bodies						
a. Basic grants	1,191	1,649	1,906	2,205	2,979	2,979
b. Performance grants	Nil	487	551	0	0	0
Total (a+b)	1,191	2,136	2,457	2,205	2,979	2,979
3. State Disaster Relief Fund (Central share)	1,112	1,168	1,226	1,288	1,352	1,276 ⁺

Source: Finance Department, GoM

+ upto December



Revenue Expenditure

5.7 Revenue expenditure consists of development expenditure and non-development expenditure. Development expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred on social, economic services and grants-in-aid & contributions to local bodies & *Panchayat Raj* Institutions. The average share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure during last five years is 67.8 per cent and is expected to be 68.0 per cent during 2019-20 (BE). Development expenditure is expected to increase by 6.9 per cent over the previous year during 2019-20 (BE). Social services is a major component of development expenditure with expected share of 65.2 per cent followed by economic services with expected share of 25.1 per cent during 2019-20 (BE). The expenditure on social services is expected to increase by 14.8 per cent and that of economic services is expected to decrease by 9.3 per cent respectively over the previous year. Revenue expenditure by type is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Revenue expenditure by type

Year	Development expenditure (₹ Crore)	Non-development expenditure (₹ Crore)	Total revenue expenditure (₹ Crore)	Per capita development expenditure (₹)	Per capita revenue expenditure (₹)
2015-16	1,26,004	64,370	1,90,374	10,661	16,107
2016-17	1,41,619	71,610	2,13,229	11,862	17,859
2017-18	1,63,036	78,535	2,41,571	13,526	20,042
2018-19 (RE)	2,13,201	88,259	3,01,460	17,522	24,775
2019-20 (BE)	2,27,886	1,07,047	3,34,933	18,555	27,270

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.7.1 The total revenue expenditure of the State during 2019-20 upto December was ₹ 2,04,652 crore (61.1 per cent of 2019-20 (BE)). Development expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,34,759 crore (59.1 per cent of 2019-20 (BE)). Of the total development expenditure, expenditure incurred on social services was ₹ 87,849 crore (59.1 per cent of 2019-20 (BE)) and expenditure incurred on economic services was ₹ 31,422 crore (55.0 per cent of 2019-20 (BE)).

5.7.2 During 2019-20 (BE), of the total expected development expenditure on social services, share of General Education is expected to be 45.3 per cent, followed by Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & Minorities with 12.0 per cent, Urban Development with 9.7 per cent and Medical services & Public Health with expected share of 9.2 per cent. Expected share of expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Activities is highest (28.3 per cent) in expenditure on economic services.

5.7.3 Revenue expenditure is expected to increase by 11.1 per cent during 2019-20 (BE) over the previous year. Expenditure on salary & wages is expected to increase by 30.0 per cent over the previous year which is mainly due to implementation of Seventh Pay Commission recommendations. The committed expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments is expected to be 55.8 per cent in total revenue expenditure and is expected to increase by 24.4 per cent over the previous year. The share of salary & wages and pension payments in revenue expenditure is expected to increase to 45.3 per cent as compared to 38.5 per cent during 2018-19 (RE). Share of interest payments in revenue expenditure is expected to decrease marginally from 11.3 per cent (2018-19(RE)) to 10.5 per cent during 2019-20 (BE). Componentwise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.11 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3.

Table 5.11 Componentwise revenue expenditure

Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Total revenue expenditure
2015-16	68,451 (36.0)	18,643 (9.8)	25,771 (13.5)	17,983 (9.4)	37,678 (19.8)	21,848 (11.5)	1,90,374 (100.0)
2016-17	72,075 (33.8)	21,760 (10.2)	28,532 (13.4)	20,984 (9.8)	43,412 (20.4)	26,466 (12.4)	2,13,229 (100.0)
2017-18	75,088 (31.1)	23,853 (9.9)	33,018 (13.7)	33,894 (14.0)	52,606 (21.8)	23,112 (9.6)	2,41,571 (100.0)
2018-19 (RE)	88,630 (29.4)	27,567 (9.1)	33,929 (11.3)	32,789 (10.9)	84,934 (28.2)	33,611 (11.1)	3,01,460 (100.0)
2019-20 (BE)	1,15,241 (34.4)	36,368 (10.9)	35,207 (10.5)	22,136 (6.6)	89,215 (26.6)	36,766 (11.0)	3,34,933 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

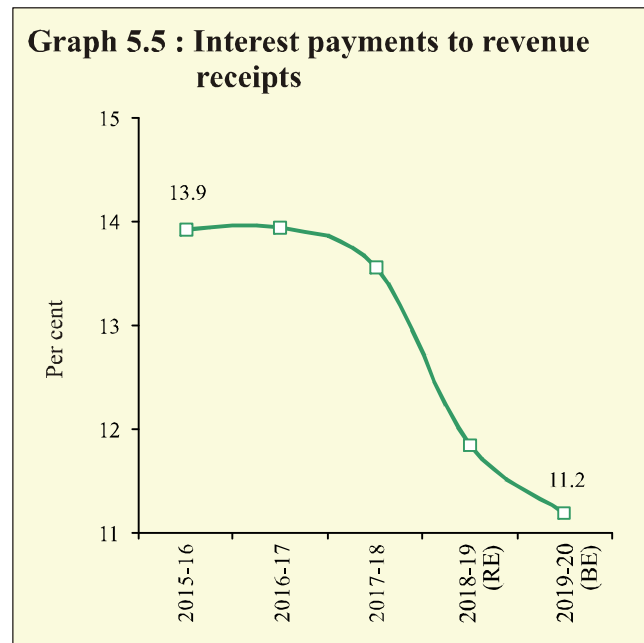
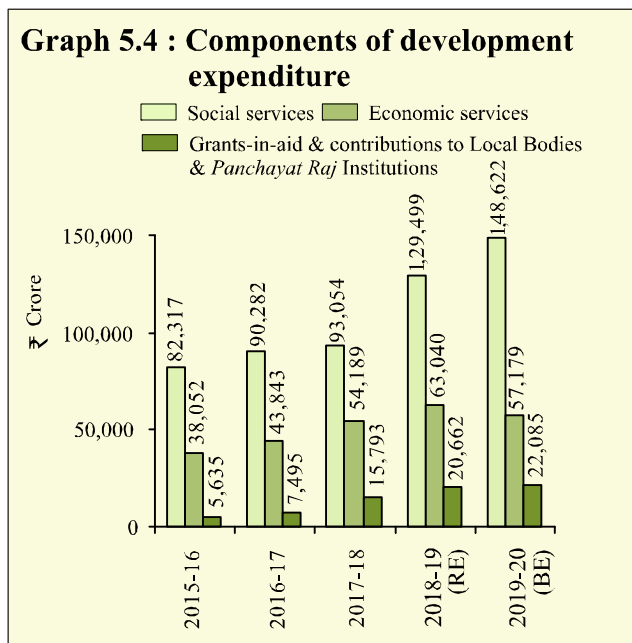
Subsidies

5.8 The subsidies given during 2018-19 (RE) were ₹ 32,789 crore and are expected to be ₹ 22,136 crore during 2019-20 (BE). Share of subsidies is expected to decrease to 6.6 per cent in revenue expenditure during 2019-20 (BE). Major subsidies during 2019-20 (BE) are given in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Major subsidies during 2019-20 (BE)

Particulars	Amount (₹ Crore)
Compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company (MSEDCL) Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms	5,210
Incentives under package scheme of incentives to industrial units	2,650
For Foodgrain distribution and related schemes like <i>Antyodaya Anna Yojana</i> , <i>Annapurna Scheme</i> , etc.	2,226
Premium subsidy under <i>Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana</i> (State share)	1,654
Compensation in order to recoup losses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for providing concessional fares to senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc. categories of passengers	1,450

Source: Finance Department, GoM



5.9 The State budget data is classified into significant economic categories and analysed as per guidelines given by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI. Analysis of the State budget helps to study changes in government final consumption expenditure, expenditure on capital formation, etc. Details of government final consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.10 The capital receipts include recovery of loans, other receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriation and borrowings & other liabilities. The borrowings and other liabilities are net receipts from (i) internal debt of the State, (ii) loans & advances from GoI and (iii) net receipts from public account. Of the total capital receipts, expected internal debt is

₹ 76,559 crore (share of 85.2 per cent) during 2019-20 (BE), of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 66,000 crore with share of 86.2 per cent in internal debt.

5.11 The share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure is expected to be 17.3 per cent and is expected to decrease by 2.7 per cent during 2019-20 (BE) over the previous year. Expected share of expenditure on capital account in capital expenditure is maximum (59.6 per cent). Out of total capital expenditure, internal debt expected to be used for repayment is ₹ 24,962 crore. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Capital receipts and capital expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Year	Capital receipts		Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which internal debt	Total	Of which	
				Capital account	Repayment of public debt
2015-16	38,233	37,392	34,913	22,793	11,005
2016-17	52,300	47,710	43,693	25,529	11,887
2017-18	42,458	49,502	45,198	26,842	17,376
2018-19 (RE)	85,992	33,190	71,775	41,573	28,436
2019-20 (BE)	89,887	76,559	69,861	41,659	26,195

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Deficit Trends

5.12 Over the years, as a result of prudent fiscal management by the State, one of the major indicators i.e. fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP remained below the limits (three per cent of GSDP) laid down by the Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (MFRBM) Rules, 2006 for the State. The limits under consolidated fiscal reform path for the states laid down by 14th FC for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given in Table 5.14.

5.12.1 The limit set by the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2019-20 for the State for fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for 2019-20(BE) is 2.07 per cent and the expected fiscal deficit is 2.1 per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12). The fiscal deficit in selected states is given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.14 Limits under consolidated fiscal reform path for the states

(per cent of GDP)

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

Source : 14th FC report, GoI

Table 5.15 Fiscal deficit in selected states

As per cent of GSDP (2018-19 (RE))

State	Fiscal deficit
Andhra Pradesh	3.6
Gujarat	2.1
Karnataka	2.9
Kerala	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.5
Maharashtra	2.1
Rajasthan	3.4
Tamil Nadu	2.7
Telangana	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	3.0
All states[#]	2.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

[#] As per cent of GDP

Debt Position

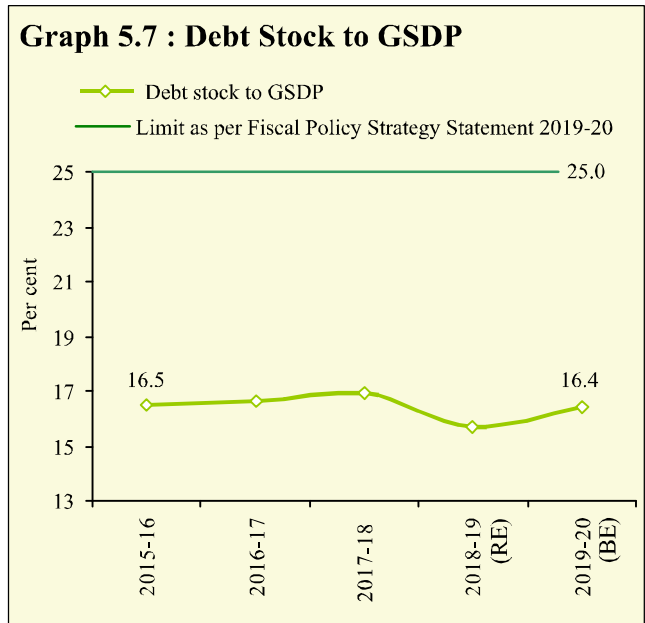
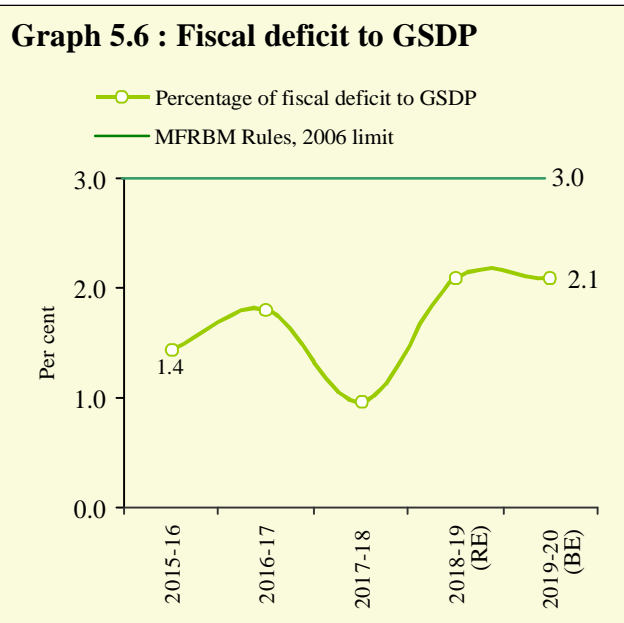
5.13 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State comprise of accumulated unpaid loans and other liabilities on the State. The debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 4,71,642 crore as per 2019-20 (BE), which is 16.4 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (24.4 per cent of GSDP) recommended by the 14th FC for the State. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.16.

5.13.1 Internal debt of the State is expected to reach to ₹ 3,84,620 crore (81.6 per cent of debt stock) as per 2019-20 (BE), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 3,11,076 crore.

Table 5.16 Debt stock and interest payments

(₹ Crore)		
Year	Debt stock	Interest payments
2015-16	3,24,202	25,771
2016-17	3,64,819	28,532
2017-18	4,02,421	33,018
2018-19 (RE)	4,14,411	33,929
2019-20 (BE)	4,71,642	35,207

Source: Finance Department, GoM



Annual scheme 2019-20

5.14 Total fund proposed for annual scheme 2019-20 is ₹ 99,000 crore as against ₹ 95,000 crore proposed for annual scheme 2018-19, of which the share of district schemes is ₹ 13,977 crore. During 2019-20, proposed fund is highest for Social & Community Services sector (38.4 per cent). Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure is given in Table 5.17.

Table 5.17 Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Sector	Annual scheme expenditure incurred		Proposed funds (2019-20)
	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	
Agriculture & Allied Activities	23,002 (27.4)	19,472 (18.1)	9,569 (9.7)
Rural Development	2,691 (3.2)	4,985 (4.6)	3,680 (3.7)
Special Area Development	61 (0.1)	141 (0.1)	151 (0.2)
Irrigation and Flood Control	8,751 (10.4)	8,770 (8.1)	9,566 (9.7)
Energy	12,825 (15.2)	14,669 (13.6)	8,219 (8.3)
Industry & Minerals	319 (0.4)	905 (0.9)	509 (0.5)
Transport	7,807 (9.3)	12,666 (11.7)	14,171 (14.3)
Communication	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.0)
Science, Technology & Environment	35 (0.0)	145 (0.1)	203 (0.2)
General Economic Services	736 (0.9)	990 (0.9)	954 (1.0)
Social & Community Services	22,253 (26.5)	37,929 (35.2)	38,054 (38.4)
General Services	2,276 (2.7)	3,794 (3.5)	5,190 (5.2)
Other Programmes	3,321 (3.9)	3,485 (3.2)	8,729 (8.8)
Total	84,077	1,07,951	99,000

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total

Anticipated

Guarantees given by the Government

5.15 Status of outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2017-18 was ₹ 26,658 crore (10.9 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee of 71.9 per cent was given by the Urban Development Department followed by 19.8 per cent by Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department and 4.3 per cent by Public works Department. Guarantees given by the government during 2017-18 are given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 Guarantees given by the government during 2017-18

(₹ Crore)

Name of the department	Outstanding guarantees 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			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)+(b)+(c)-(d)-(e)
Social Justice & Special Assistance	324.32	0.00	0.18	56.75	0.00	267.75
Urban development	195.73	19,016.00	0.00	41.46	0.00	19,170.27
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	218.37	0.00	0.00	218.24	0.00	0.13
Public works	1,201.43	0.00	0.00	44.28	0.00	1,157.15
Tribal development	32.10	0.00	0.95	8.42	0.00	24.63
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	4,544.01	2,060.00	326.55	1,657.99	0.00	5,272.57
Water supply & sanitation	521.96	0.00	0.00	17.32	0.00	504.64
Minority development	38.08	0.00	5.00	4.41	0.00	38.67
Planning	83.98	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	79.90
V.J.N.T., O.B.C. & S.B.C. Welfare	145.79	0.00	1.45	5.23	0.00	142.01
Total	7,305.77	21,076.00	334.13	2,058.18	0.00	26,657.72

Source: Finance Department, GoM

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,86,500	3,14,640
a) Tax Revenue	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,54,714	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,30,982	2,57,455
b) Non-Tax Revenue	24,593	32,722	30,322	34,362	38,503	55,518	57,185
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	3,01,460	3,34,933
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	21,207	23,965	25,771	28,532	33,018	33,929	35,207
b) Administrative Services	14,008	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	23,155	30,685
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	13,163	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,716	21,123	28,091
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	5,081	12,137	5,338	8,536	(-) 2,082	14,960	20,293
4. Capital Receipts	38,928	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	85,992	89,887
4.1) Net Capital receipts	27,513	30,758	28,190	40,413	25,082	57,557	63,692
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	728	975	865	1,746	1,778	2,246	2,290
b) Other capital receipts	850	10	17	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	26,785	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	55,311	61,402
5. Capital Expenditure	33,080	40,195	34,913	43,693	45,198	71,775	69,861
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	1,88,749	2,11,355	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,72,492	4,04,527
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,73,235	4,04,794
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	4,350	962	0	0	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-) 767	2,043	1,057	(-) 71	657	743	267
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	26,018	31,827	28,364	38,596	23,961	56,053	61,670
11. Primary Deficit (10-2(a))	4,811	7,862	2,610	10,064	(-) 9,057	22,124	26,463
As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.2	10.9	10.9
a) Tax Revenue	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.6	8.8	8.9
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.0
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.7	10.1	11.5	11.6
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	(-) 0.1	0.6	0.7
4. Capital Receipts	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	3.1
4.1) Net Capital receipts	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.2
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.1
5. Capital Expenditure	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.4
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	11.4	11.9	11.4	11.7	12.0	14.1	14.1
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	11.4	12.2	11.5	11.7	12.0	14.1	14.1
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.1
11. Primary Deficit (10 - 2(a))	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	(-) 0.4	0.8	0.9

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)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,86,500	3,14,640
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	1,08,641	1,15,090	1,26,628	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,88,931	2,10,824
(1) Sales Tax	62,530	67,466	69,661	81,174	54,894	35,301	37,066
(2) State GST	--	--	--	--	50,063	90,140	1,02,760
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	18,676	19,959	21,767	21,012	26,442	25,000	27,000
(4) State Excise Duties	10,101	11,397	12,470	12,288	13,450	15,343	17,477
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	6,084	4,350	8,506	6,670	7,345	8,700	9,570
(6) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,165	2,175	2,193	2,312	2,205	2,200	2,200
(7) Taxes on Vehicles	5,096	5,405	6,017	6,741	8,665	7,999	8,249
(8) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,659	2,478	2,684	2,743	1,590	1,315	1,381
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	1,241	587	1,582	1,877	984	1,432	1,600
(10) Land Revenue	1,089	1,272	1,748	1,799	2,310	1,500	3,520
(11) Taxes on Agricultural income	0	0	Neg.	0	Neg.	0	0
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	11,352	12,580	13,423	12,709	16,680	17,050	16,807
(1) Interest Receipts	3,934	3,351	3,079	3,259	4,163	2,901	2,600
(2) Other non-tax revenue	7,418	9,229	10,344	9,450	12,517	14,149	14,207
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	16,588	17,604	28,086	33,715	37,203	42,050	46,631
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,673	4,390	6,145	7,499	9,616	10,803	12,688
(2) Corporation Tax	5,578	6,147	8,835	10,790	11,388	14,692	15,101
(3) Taxes on Wealth	15	17	2	25	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
(4) Customs	2,706	2,847	4,487	4,642	3,753	2,609	2,930
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,911	1,608	3,730	5,300	3,923	2,083	1,799
(6) Service Tax	2,703	2,596	4,887	5,459	4,247	206	0
(7) Central GST	--	--	--	--	522	11,657	14,113
(8) Integrated GST	--	--	--	--	3,754	0	0
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	13,241	20,141	16,899	21,653	21,823	38,468	40,378
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	38,928	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	85,992	89,887
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	27,887	35,726	37,976	48,336	49,669	34,063	77,196
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	26,923	35,184	37,392	47,710	49,502	33,190	76,559
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	964	542	584	627	168	873	637
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries)	728	975	865	1,746	1,778	2,246	2,290
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	850	10	17	0	0	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	9,463	9,228	(-) 626	2,218	(-) 8,990	49,683	10,400
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	957	1,194
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 381	(-) 275	(-) 321	102	(-) 194	3,125	3,456
(1) Interest Bearing	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	302	45	3,077	3,242
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 301	(-) 232	(-) 330	(-) 200	(-) 239	49	214
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	6,772	4,411	2,773	6,840	3,930	4,664	4,322
(1) Interest Bearing	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	2,329	1,793
(2) Non-interest Bearing	2,182	1,050	1,522	3,600	(-) 787	2,335	2,529
(d) Others	1,178	3,832	(-) 4,287	(-) 5,849	(-) 13,272	40,937	1,429
Total Receipts (A + B)	1,88,749	2,11,354	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,72,492	4,04,527

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Neg.- Negligible

‡ 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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	3,01,460	3,34,933
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	1,00,923	1,17,067	1,26,004	1,41,619	1,63,036	2,13,201	2,27,886
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	70,879	76,953	82,317	90,282	93,054	1,29,499	1,48,622
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	38,238	39,696	42,867	45,358	48,476	56,419	71,207
(2) Health & Family Welfare	6,816	8,497	9,357	10,121	11,605	14,582	14,810
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	6,952	7,429	9,573	14,868	12,214	21,542	29,439
(4) Information & Broadcasting	68	122	83	94	72	167	232
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	7,951	8,097	8,237	9,187	12,439	15,492	17,885
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	767	895	709	845	834	1,216	1,442
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	9,996	12,112	11,407	9,707	7,291	19,895	13,362
(8) Others	92	105	82	102	123	187	246
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	27,991	37,686	38,052	43,843	54,189	63,040	57,179
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	7,821	8,567	9,660	13,245	26,130	23,468	16,179
(2) Rural Development	3,130	6,172	5,609	7,018	6,589	13,272	16,095
(3) Special Area Programme	33	33	1	(-) 1	1	1	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,742	2,487	2,758	2,544	2,159	1,880	2,277
(5) Energy	5,726	10,891	9,404	9,611	8,946	11,655	8,411
(6) Industry and Minerals.	2,549	2,894	3,279	3,102	2,439	3,561	3,276
(7) Transport and Communication	4,729	5,556	5,541	6,106	5,461	6,053	7,124
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	84	77	97	237	225	300	456
(9) General Economic Services	1,177	1,009	1,703	1,980	2,241	2,850	3,358
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	2,053	2,428	5,635	7,495	15,793	20,662	22,085
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	53,979	60,486	64,370	71,610	78,535	88,259	1,07,047
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	31,180	34,631	36,378	40,478	42,416	50,530	67,840
(1) Organs of State	1,435	2,334	1,859	1,865	1,994	2,657	5,044
(2) Collection Charges	2,371	2,590	2,424	3,070	2,784	3,594	4,019
(3) Administrative Services	14,008	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	23,155	30,685
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	13,163	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,726	21,123	28,091
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	204	214	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	22,799	25,855	27,991	31,132	36,118	37,729	39,207
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	33,080	40,194	34,913	43,693	45,198	71,775	69,861
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	21,666	20,664	23,908	31,806	27,821	43,339	43,667
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	20,020	19,523	22,793	25,529	26,842	41,573	41,659
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,645	1,141	1,115	6,277	979	1,767	2,007
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	11,414	19,530	11,005	11,887	17,376	28,436	26,195
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	10,543	14,294	9,138	10,917	16,428	27,193	24,962
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	871	886	905	970	949	1,242	1,233
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	0	4,350	962	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,73,235	4,04,794

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	22,876	25,124	30,402	41,116	37,602	11,991	57,231
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	16,379	20,890	28,254	36,792	33,074	5,997	51,597
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	94	(-) 344	(-) 321	(-) 343	(-) 781	(-) 369	(-) 595
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	6,403	4,578	2,469	4,666	5,309	6,363	6,229
a) Provident Fund (net)	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	957	1,194
b) Reserve Fund (net)	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	302	45	3,077	3,242
c) Civil Deposits (net)	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	2,329	1,793
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	3,909	4,659	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	43,320	4,171
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	3,059	4,649	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	43,320	4,171
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	850	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	26,785	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	55,311	61,402

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	33,591	33,954	37,040	40,441	45,656	56,196	71,506
1.1 Wages & Salaries	19,780	20,750	23,142	24,751	26,733	34,398	42,927
1.2 Pension	13,811	13,204	13,898	15,690	18,923	21,798	28,579
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	14,434	12,870	11,505	15,382	14,353	22,065	27,767
2.1 Purchases	8,498	10,339	9,166	12,387	10,664	16,839	22,271
2.2 Maintenances	4,334	4,785	4,605	5,112	5,896	6,540	6,811
2.3 Sales	1,602	2,034	2,266	2,117	2,207	1,314	1,315
Total Consumption Expenditure	48,024	47,044	48,545	55,824	60,009	78,261	99,274
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	2,080	1,978	2,548	1,918	2,043	4,466	11,083
2. Roads & Bridges	4,210	3,654	4,351	4,979	6,113	10,504	9,333
3. Other Capital Outlay	2,527	6,623	7,653	7,975	10,233	13,369	14,423
4. Transport Equipments	120	171	197	256	151	194	176
5. Machinery & Equipment	550	457	646	1,105	998	2,110	1,692
6. Cultivated Assets	0	0	0	0	4	22	41
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	9,487	12,883	15,395	16,234	19,542	30,664	36,748
9. Change in Stock	3	4	3	4	0	0	0
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	9,489	12,887	15,398	16,237	19,542	30,664	36,748

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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



CTMX	0.45	▲	+0.45
FTR	-0.23	▼	-2.34%
CSCO	-1.01	▼	-1.89%
CHK	0.02	▲	+0.21
AAPL	+2.58		
PRTD	-0.12		
AMZN			
TSLA			
AVGO	87		
SIRI	-0.65		

6 Institutional Finance and Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Financial institutions and capital markets play an important role in the financial system by rendering various financial services to the community. It helps in creation of wealth by increasing savings and investments, which leads to overall economic development. The processes of saving, finance & investment are linked to financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments and services.

Banking institutions

6.2 The banking institutions are prime institutions both in deposits and credit. The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) comprises of Public sector banks, foreign banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), private banks, etc.

6.3 As on 31st March, 2019 in all 12,501 banking offices of SCB (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) were functioning in the State. Of which, 25.1 per cent were in rural areas, 22.9 per cent were in semi-urban areas and 52.0 per cent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 106.5 per cent whereas, that of All-India was 78.2 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

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Banking offices (no.)	3,098	3,135	2,810	2,860	6,409	6,506	12,317	12,501
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	70.1	77.3	139.3	156.9	2,079.9	2,315.8	2,289.3	2,550.0
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	49.4	52.2	84.9	92.2	2,270.5	2,570.4	2,404.8	2,714.8
CD ratio (per cent)	70.5	67.6	60.9	58.8	109.2	111.0	105.0	106.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on 31st March, 2019 average population served per bank office in the State were 9,834 as against 9,157 at All-India level. The facility of Automated Teller Machines in the State was 23,306 as against 2,02,196 at All-India level as on 31st March, 2019. The per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCB in the State were ₹ 2,07,425 and ₹ 2,20,836 respectively as on 31st March, 2019. The corresponding figures at All-India level were ₹ 96,751 and ₹ 75,640. The share of public sector banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCB in the State was 48.3 per cent & 50.9 per cent and that of private banks was 40.5 per cent & 41.8 per cent respectively. 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)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Public sector banks	8,490	7,954	1,209.9	1,231.3	1,353.2	1,382.9	111.8	112.3
Foreign banks	89	91	211.3	264.8	168.1	181.2	79.6	68.4
RRBs	734	739	12.2	13.6	7.3	8.6	59.8	63.2
Private banks	2,864	3,484	854.1	1,033.2	872.2	1,135.9	102.1	110.0
Small Finance banks	140	233	1.8	7.1	4.0	6.2	222.2	88.7
Total	12,317	12,501	2,289.3	2,550.0	2,400.8	2,714.8	105.0	106.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.5 In rural areas, savings are higher than term deposits, while in 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)								Per cent change in total over previous year
	2018				2019				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	3.9	14.3	292.6	310.8	4.5	17.8	351.7	374.0	20.3
Savings	35.9	62.9	371.6	470.4	39.5	69.7	396.6	505.8	7.5
Term deposits	30.2	62.1	1,415.8	1,508.1	33.3	69.4	1,567.5	1,670.2	10.7
Total	70.0	139.3	2,080.0	2,289.3	77.3	156.9	2,315.8	2,550.0	11.4

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.6 As on 31st March, 2019 of the total outstanding credit, about 51.1 per cent was from public sector banks, followed by private banks (41.9 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.4.

6.7 As on 31st March, 2019 the maximum (20.2 per cent) outstanding credit of SCB in the State was in manufacturing group followed by finance (18.8 per cent) and personal loans (18.6 per cent). Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.5.

Table 6.4 Outstanding credit of SCB in the State

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2018	2019	
	Public Sector banks	1,375.8	
Foreign banks	190.1	183.7	(-)3.4
RRBs	0.0	0.0	-
Private banks	873.0	1,147.3	31.4
Small Finance Banks	4.0	6.2	55.0
Total	2,442.9	2,735.6	12.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State

(As on 31st March)

Occupation group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2018	2019	
	Agriculture & allied activities	95.8	
Mining & Quarrying	19.6	23.7	20.9
Manufacturing	549.0	552.5	0.6
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	141.7	137.8	(-)2.8
Construction	228.5	232.0	1.5
Transport	79.0	90.6	14.7
Professional & other services	185.6	224.3	20.9
Trade	184.7	216.0	16.9
Personal loans	451.7	509.2	12.7
Finance	426.7	514.5	20.6
Others	80.6	104.2	29.3
Total	2,442.9	2,735.6	12.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.8 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, 2019 maximum (46.4 per cent) advances were outstanding against 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by micro, small & medium enterprises (35.8 per cent). Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCB in the State is shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCB in the State

(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Balance Outstanding (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Agriculture & allied activities	5,896	7,051	329.4	426.6
Micro, small & medium enterprises	2,487	3,089	262.0	328.9
Education	208	203	5.3	5.6
Housing	891	969	115.0	133.2
Export	2	2	20.2	20.5
Other	518	1,117	2.9	4.4
All	10,002	12,431	734.8	919.2

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annual credit plan

6.9 Availability of bank credit up to village level is an important input for economic development in rural areas. 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 more so to agriculture and small scale industries 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 2019-20 is ₹ 4.24 lakh crore. The share of 'agriculture & allied activities' was 20.6 per cent and that of 'rural artisans, village & cottage industries and Small Scale Industries (SSI)' sector was 55.5 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 6.7 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)	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities	85.5	87.3	67.9	39.6	79.4	45.3	53.14	35.03
MSME (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries, others)	246.1	235.4	201.9	100.5	82.0	42.7	30.58	9.44
Other sectors	103.0	101.3	46.9	18.1	45.5	17.9	34.48	5.98
Total	434.6	424.0	316.7	158.2	72.9	37.3	118.20	50.45

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

+ upto September

Micro finance

6.10 Micro finance is an economic development tool with objective to assist the poor to work their way out of poverty. In addition to the provision of credit, it covers many other services such as savings, insurance, money transfers, counseling, etc. 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme' has now become the largest community based microfinance initiative. The number of SHGs with saving bank accounts and amount of credit disbursed has shown positive growth over the years. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme in the State

(As on 31st March, 2019)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		SHG under NRLM/SGSY [#]		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	4,03,701	527.83	92,524	101.93	3,37,925	393.98
	Loans disbursed	44,518	302.72	8,967	81.02	42,369	288.38
	Loans outstanding	54,146	234.93	11,327	51.18	52,042	228.58
Regional Rural	Savings	1,24,895	133.21	1,24,895	133.21	1,16,578	122.93
	Loans disbursed	9,782	135.57	9,181	124.49	9,680	133.63
	Loans outstanding	27,906	312.02	22,853	258.56	23,009	273.88
Public commercial	Savings	4,20,282	854.66	1,69,257	304.96	2,89,670	533.45
	Loans disbursed	34,486	416.21	18,010	214.19	25,632	312.59
	Loans outstanding	83,783	857.41	43,035	386.30	61,917	663.08
Private commercial	Savings	1,34,933	145.85	96,228	84.06	1,34,847	145.44
	Loans disbursed	38,810	786.51	25,868	520.37	38,667	784.73
	Loans outstanding	61,860	778.41	46,203	554.06	61,802	776.83

Source: NABARD

NRLM / SGSY National Rural Livelihood Mission, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

Financial inclusion

6.11 Effective financial inclusion should be reflected not only in terms of access but in the use of financial services. Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely & adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections & low income groups at an affordable cost. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) is an ambitious programme of financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, upto 8th January, 2020 total 2.67 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.32 crore accounts (49.4 per cent) were from rural areas. The total balance in these accounts was to the tune of ₹ 6,791 crore. Under the scheme, about 1.92 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCB 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)		
	2017	2018	2019
Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	40,697	39,130	41,115
No-Frills accounts			
Number ('000)	35,629	37,548	40,208
Amount (₹ Crore)	6,709.6	7,445.2	8,755.5
Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ Crore)	234.3	25.8	26.7
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	3,557	3,297	3,694
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	43,791.5	37,871.0	43,282.6

Source : RBI

6.12 The main objective of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA* scheme (PMMY) is to develop the micro enterprise sector by extending financial support in the form of refinance with the goal of 'funding the unfunded'. Under the scheme, hassle free loans upto ₹10 lakh is given to all non-farm micro & small enterprises engaged in income generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as '*Shishu*' (upto ₹ 50,000), '*Kishor*' (₹ 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

Category	(₹ Crore)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<i>Shishu</i>			
No of Accounts	30,54,130	31,45,685	37,50,570
Sanctioned loans ₹	6,961.75	8,093.38	10,255.06
Disbursed loans ₹	6,909.40	7,980.26	10,052.07
<i>Kishor</i>			
No of Accounts	2,20,662	3,54,818	5,10,249
Sanctioned loans ₹	5,082.03	7,529.90	8,524.12
Disbursed loans ₹	4,947.01	7,343.40	8,287.28
<i>Tarun</i>			
No of Accounts	69,362	96,117	1,25,162
Sanctioned loans ₹	5,242.88	7,128.12	7,659.76
Disbursed loans ₹	5,120.34	6,942.55	7,402.64
Total			
No of Accounts	33,44,154	35,96,620	43,85,981
Sanctioned loans ₹	17,286.66	22,751.40	26,438.94
Disbursed loans ₹	16,976.75	22,266.21	25,741.99

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was set up by GoI in 1995-96, the Rural shortfall in the mandated priority sector lending at the end of financial year is deposited by the SCB with a view to supplement the public sector capital investment in rural infrastructure. The fund is managed by NABARD. At present, 37 activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture & allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector. The loans are provided up to 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent of the project cost respectively. Upto March, 2019 XXIV tranches have been launched and an amount of ₹ 11,990 crore have been disbursed to the State. Amount sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Amounts sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF

Tranche	Status	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)	Percentage Utilisation
I - XVII	Closed	9,359.66	7,836.16	83.7
XVIII - XXIV	Ongoing	7,595.13	4,153.91	54.7
Total		16,954.79	11,990.07	70.7

Source : NABARD

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, 2019 of the total 11,56,373 joint stock companies in India, about 19.3 per cent were functioning in the State. The share of paid-up capital of these companies in the State in the total paid-up capital of companies in India was 25.2 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 (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)		Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Private	2,17,262	2,09,785	299.7	319.2	11,04,067	10,92,385	1,399.0	1,441.2
Public	15,398	13,474	767.1	657.0	75,694	63,989	2,341.0	2,440.2
Total	2,32,660	2,23,259	1,066.8	976.2	11,79,761	11,56,374	3,740.0	3,881.5

Source : Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

Mutual funds

6.15.1 Mutual fund is a mediator that brings together a group of people and invests their money in stocks, bonds and other securities. During 2017-18, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 81,017 crore as against ₹ 2,71,797 crore in India. During 2018-19 the corresponding figures were ₹ 1,07,589 crore and ₹ 2,23,654 crore respectively. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.13

Table 6.13 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ '000 Crore)

Year	New fund offers	Existing mutual funds
2017-18	96.0	20,902.7
2018-19	136.4	24,258.0
2019-20 ⁺	26.9	13,407.7

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India + upto October

Commodity exchange

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

Table 6.14 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

Commodity exchange	Commodities included (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 Crore)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
MCX	32	29	29 ⁺	5,393	6,772	4,782 ⁺
NCDEX	25	23	20 ⁺⁺	590	531	300 ⁺⁺

Source : MCX and NCDEX

+ upto October

++ upto November

Insurance

6.15.3 Insurance has evolved as process of safe guarding the interest of the people from loss and uncertainty. Apart from protecting against property and casualties risks and providing a financial safety net for individuals and enterprises; insurance sector encourages savings and provides long term funds for development. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in total New business of life insurance in the State during 2018-19 was 62.9 per cent as against 67.0 per cent in the previous year. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars		Number ('000)			Premium Received (₹ Crore)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Maharashtra	Private	1,213	1,301	1,155	12,842	16,126	19,844
	LIC	2,338	2,350	2,275	31,519	32,806	33,637
	Total	3,551	3,651	3,430	44,362	48,932	53,481
India	Private	6,324	6,859	7,251	50,619	59,482	72,667
	LIC	20,132	21,338	21,434	1,24,583	1,34,672	1,42,336
	Total	26,456	28,197	28,685	1,75,202	1,94,154	2,15,003

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.15.4 There are 34 non-life insurance companies functioning in India. During 2018-19, compared to 2017-18 the rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance was 12.7 per cent in the State. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (37.9 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by crop insurance (15.0 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.16.

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

Year	Fire	(₹ Crore)						Grand total
		Motor		Personal accident	Health insurance	Crop insurance	Miscellaneous [#]	
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2017-18	2,263	3,871	4,182	1,040	11,812	4,453	4,440	32,061
2018-19	2,526	3,713	4,815	1,130	13,708	5,414	4,832	36,138
India								
2017-18	10,780	26,327	32,919	4,564	37,029	25,322	14,402	1,51,343
2018-19	11,667	26,488	38,035	5,209	44,873	27,614	15,475	1,69,361

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority # includes overseas, marine cargo, hull, aviation, engineering, credit, etc.

Capital market

6.16 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.

Primary market

6.16.1 During 2018-19, an amount raised through 46 issues (34 public, two rights & 10 debt) was ₹ 33,622 crore as against ₹ 73,214 crore in the previous year raised through 68 issues (58 public, eight rights & two debt). During 2019-20 upto October, an amount of ₹ 34,316 crore was raised through 28 issues (19 public, three rights & six debt).

Secondary market

6.16.2 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2019-20, upto October was ₹ 152.48 lakh crore and ₹ 154.09 lakh crore respectively as compared to ₹ 149.34 lakh crore and ₹ 151.09 lakh crore at the end of 2018-19. The corresponding figures for 2017-18 were ₹ 140.44 lakh crore and ₹ 142.25 lakh crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ '000 Crore)

Stock exchange	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
NSE	7,235	7,949	4,874
BSE	1,083	776	369

Source : NSE, BSE

+ upto October

* * * * *

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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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
2018 [#]	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322	22,89,301	24,04,766
2019 [#]	77,276	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362	25,49,943	27,14,809

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	NA	NA	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	NA	NA	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
2018 [#]	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317	10.0
2019 [#]	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501	10.2

Source - Reserve Bank of India

† Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971

As on 31st March

NA Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2019-20)

(₹ 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	84	0	1,44,093	163	1,44,340	1,40,086	2,84,426
2	Mumbai Suburban	2,373	0	82,120	15,885	1,00,378	33,221	1,33,599
3	Thane	365	220	5,587	3,048	9,000	2,500	11,500
4	Palghar	430	180	1,465	600	2,495	424	2,919
5	Raigad	525	260	2,969	66	3,560	1,400	4,960
6	Ratnagiri	1,017	520	990	695	2,702	237	2,939
7	Sindhudurg	784	355	974	161	1,919	137	2,056
8	Nashik	7,000	4,500	5,812	1,188	14,000	4,000	18,000
9	Dhule	1,200	1,025	856	445	2,501	130	2,631
10	Nandurbar	1,018	729	274	59	1,350	84	1,434
11	Jalgaon	4,320	3,300	1,634	296	6,250	205	6,455
12	Ahmednagar	6,273	4,820	2,279	1,716	10,267	1,046	11,313
13	Pune	6,551	3,253	27,664	3,253	37,469	23,162	60,631
14	Satara	4,000	3,600	1,646	1,354	7,000	800	7,800
15	Sangli	4,225	2,417	1,716	19	5,960	1,040	7,000
16	Solapur	6,632	4,033	2,542	50	9,224	65	9,289
17	Kolhapur	4,115	2,430	4,224	96	8,436	4,433	12,869
18	Aurangabad	2,110	1,760	3,212	1,208	6,530	1,281	7,811
19	Jalna	1,850	1,500	633	227	2,710	143	2,853
20	Parbhani	2,745	1,784	635	95	3,474	178	3,652
21	Hingoli	1,714	1,436	413	75	2,201	0	2,201
22	Beed	1,701	1,190	1,311	451	3,463	0	3,463
23	Nanded	2,946	2,459	1,279	94	4,319	0	4,319
24	Osmanabad	2,633	2,272	398	91	3,122	0	3,122
25	Latur	2,958	2,374	1,888	37	4,883	597	5,480
26	Buldhana	2,596	1,971	618	464	3,678	198	3,876
27	Akola	1,956	1,472	837	393	3,185	253	3,438
28	Washim	1,740	1,570	189	46	1,975	15	1,990
29	Amravati	2,820	2,100	1,237	186	4,243	237	4,480
30	Yavatmal	2,831	2,229	760	128	3,718	346	4,064
31	Wardha	1,426	980	506	0	1,932	235	2,167
32	Nagpur	1,682	1,087	1,147	9	2,838	609	3,447
33	Bhandara	600	439	496	159	1,255	172	1,427
34	Gondia	405	230	363	30	798	150	948
35	Chandrapur	1,420	1,089	713	164	2,297	238	2,535
36	Gadchiroli	279	181	277	0	556	62	618
Maharashtra State		87,324	59,765	3,03,757	32,951	4,24,028	2,17,684	6,41,712

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

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

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

ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE INFORMATION ON PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

(As on 31st March, 2019)

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	6,42,777	5,54,934	1,38,815	195
2	Mumbai Suburban	6,12,929	5,21,651	1,06,989	234
3	Thane / Palghar	15,67,535	11,22,996	3,12,488	452
4	Raigad	3,93,673	2,86,728	89,019	140
5	Ratnagiri	2,82,487	1,75,584	42,082	103
6	Sindhudurg	1,46,199	1,00,038	18,526	60
7	Nashik	16,32,060	9,44,482	3,58,763	430
8	Dhule	6,36,609	4,36,946	1,89,162	98
9	Nandurbar	4,79,539	3,91,314	1,39,766	69
10	Jalgaon	10,96,945	8,55,706	2,29,500	204
11	Ahmednagar	11,58,237	8,26,793	2,53,568	269
12	Pune	13,82,861	8,36,200	2,95,470	556
13	Satara	6,45,748	3,39,051	1,76,536	132
14	Sangli	6,12,900	4,52,279	1,68,361	109
15	Solapur	12,09,399	8,77,239	2,61,473	278
16	Kolhapur	9,64,681	6,79,417	1,84,073	220
17	Aurangabad	9,53,307	6,09,242	2,44,262	162
18	Jalna	6,14,489	3,65,486	2,01,020	80
19	Parbhani	5,65,130	3,78,895	1,51,354	84
20	Hingoli	3,61,629	2,76,563	1,13,892	48
21	Beed	8,81,256	6,20,536	2,19,636	191
22	Nanded	10,58,213	7,94,190	2,88,836	159
23	Osmanabad	5,18,854	3,45,249	1,22,167	154
24	Latur	6,90,465	4,82,675	1,71,266	130
25	Buldhana	7,21,635	5,55,434	1,67,818	84
26	Akola	4,32,151	3,17,043	85,047	74
27	Washim	3,07,238	2,36,169	70,782	44
28	Amravati	6,39,011	4,26,304	1,20,350	122
29	Yavatmal	8,38,837	6,37,987	1,89,206	103
30	Wardha	2,48,312	1,84,924	38,045	88
31	Nagpur	9,49,165	7,66,457	1,65,094	281
32	Bhandara	4,36,288	2,95,993	56,768	121
33	Gondia	4,00,600	3,20,514	62,634	101
34	Chandrapur	4,83,623	3,35,468	84,520	131
35	Gadchiroli	2,50,143	1,67,705	40,927	68
Maharashtra State		2,48,14,925	1,75,18,192	55,58,215	5,774

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



7 Agriculture and Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture & allied activities sector is predominant in the State as about 53 per cent of population is dependent on this sector for livelihood. Over the years the agriculture sector has witnessed remarkable transformations. The sector continues to be vulnerable to the challenges posed by climate change and degradation of productive land. Erratic rains, changing weather conditions, reduction in the size of operational holdings, high input costs and market uncertainties leading to non-profitability continue to be the prime concerns of the agriculture sector in the State. Efficient and effective use of water resources, enhancement of agro-processing capabilities, empowerment of small & marginal farmers, reduction in the wastage of agricultural produce, better-value chain market mechanism, steps towards reduction in desertification & degradation of land and protection & improvement of bio-diversity are the necessities for ensuring sustainable development of this sector.

7.2 Various strategic initiatives have been taken up by the Central and the State Government to enhance farmers' income. Various schemes and programmes are being implemented to enhance agricultural production, to promote export and to encourage agro-processing. Automatic Weather Stations have been established under MAHAVEDH project, to collect timely data on various weather parameters. Changing lifestyles and inclination towards consumption of organic produce provide significant growth potential in this sector, which needs to be harnessed.

Monsoon 2019

7.3 Monsoon rains arrived on 20th June, 2019 in parts of south Konkan and south-central Maharashtra region. As against the normal rainfall the State received 71.7 per cent rainfall in June, 101.1 per cent in July, 108.3 per cent in August, 150.6 per cent in September and 222.8 per cent rainfall in October. The total rainfall received in the State upto October, 2019 was 112.6 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts in the State, 152 talukas received excess rainfall, 182 talukas received normal rainfall and 21 talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Regionwise actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Graph 7.1: No. of talukas according to rainfall received (percentage to normal)

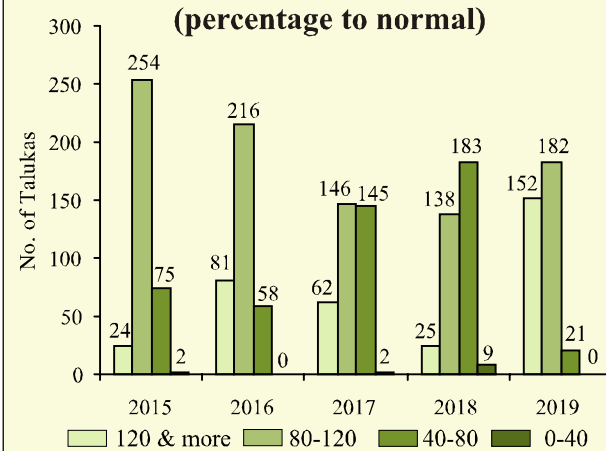


Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
120 & above	133	33	50	108	54	132	9	232	1	256
100 – 120	61	33	55	74	43	51	19	54	1	20
80 – 100	67	63	76	97	87	65	31	42	4	36
60 – 80	65	98	71	52	100	60	46	21	11	21
40 – 60	25	95	59	20	48	36	81	6	29	17
20 – 40	4	31	42	4	22	10	102	0	42	4
0 – 20	0	2	2	0	1	1	67	0	267	1

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[#] Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Table 7.2 Regionwise actual rainfall received

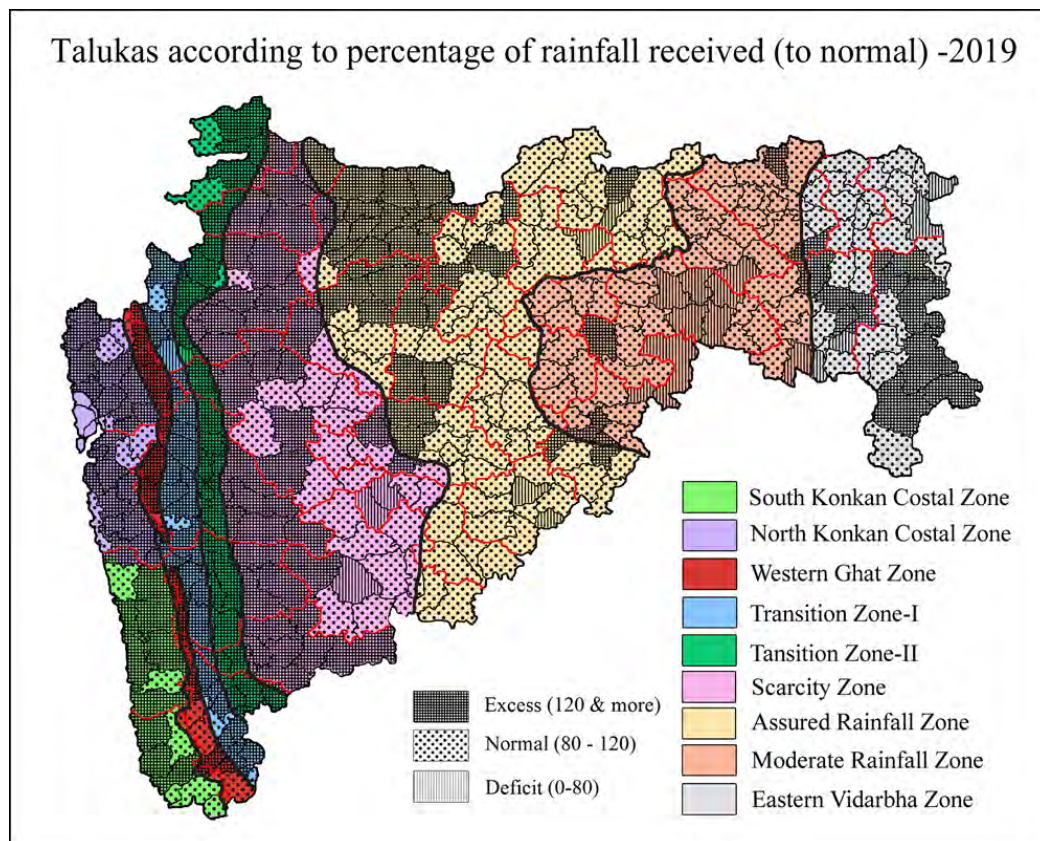
(mm)

Rainfall during		Region						Maharashtra
		Konkan [#]	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
June	Normal	660.2	127.7	166.0	145.8	154.1	187.5	223.3
	2018	903.4	119.4	146.2	170.8	169.3	189.8	237.9 (106.5)
	2019	593.9	82.8	148.0	94.0	108.4	93.6	160.1 (71.7)
July	Normal	1,164.7	235.5	330.6	201.2	261.0	412.3	402.6
	2018	1,264.2	156.7	311.8	109.1	227.5	387.8	342.6 (85.1)
	2019	1,480.5	245.7	372.2	151.8	250.2	392.1	406.9 (101.1)
August	Normal	757.1	189.0	216.7	197.3	210.0	352.4	303.3
	2018	567.2	145.5	187.0	184.9	186.1	268.3	231.4 (76.3)
	2019	925.5	260.5	360.2	141.1	168.7	385.1	328.6 (108.3)
September	Normal	379.0	158.6	158.1	176.9	166.7	209.5	202.1
	2018	117.5	32.6	54.8	23.7	49.9	102.2	57.0 (28.2)
	2019	897.1	207.1	221.9	220.3	200.3	339.9	304.3 (150.6)
October	Normal	115.4	50.8	91.6	58.6	46.1	53.5	67.4
	2018	45.1	3.5	30.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.8 (19.0)
	2019	183.6	131.6	217.5	209.8	80.9	48.2	150.3 (222.8)
June to October	Normal	3,076.4	761.6	963.0	779.8	837.9	1,215.2	1,198.7
	2018	2,897.4	457.7	730.3	494.5	632.8	948.1	881.7 (73.6)
	2019	4,080.6	927.7	1,319.7	816.9	808.5	1,258.9	1,349.7 (112.6)

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

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

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM



Operational holdings

7.4 As per the first Agriculture Census (1970-71) number of operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State was 0.50 crore and 2.12 crore ha respectively. As per the tenth Agriculture Census (2015-16) number of operational holdings increased to 1.53 crore and area of operational holdings decreased to 2.05 crore ha. The average size of holding decreased from 4.28 ha in the first census to 1.34 ha as per tenth census. Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State is given in Table 7.3. The average size of land holding for SC and ST was 1.24 ha and 1.76 ha respectively. The share of female operational holders was 14.1 per cent with 1.22 ha of average size of land holding. The time series data on operational holdings in the State is given in Annexure 7.1. Operational holdings and area of holdings in selected states is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.3 Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State

Size class (ha)	No. of operational holdings ('000)		Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
Marginal (upto 1.0)	6,709	7,816	3,186	3,449
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	4,052	4,339	5,739	5,771
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0)	2,159	2,327	5,765	6,025
Medium (4.0 - 10.0)	711	734	3,993	4,099
Large (10.0 & above)	68	69	1,084	1,162
Total	13,699	15,285	19,767	20,506

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

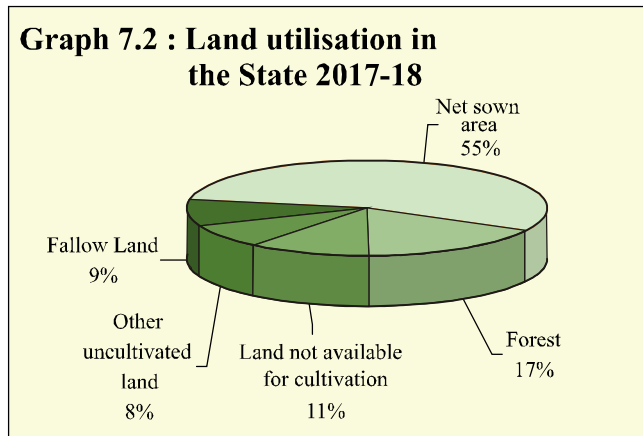
Table 7.4 Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in selected states

State	No. of operational holdings ('000)		Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)		Average size of operational holdings (ha)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	7,621	8,524	8,096	8,004	1.06	0.94
Gujarat	4,886	5,320	9,898	9,978	2.03	1.88
Karnataka	7,832	8,677	12,161	11,724	1.55	1.35
Punjab	1,053	1,092	3,967	3,953	3.77	3.62
Madhya Pradesh	8,872	10,004	15,836	15,671	1.78	1.57
Maharashtra	13,699	15,285	19,767	20,506	1.44	1.34
Rajasthan	6,888	7,654	21,136	20,874	3.07	2.73
Tamil Nadu	8,118	7,938	6,488	5,971	0.80	0.75
Telangana	5,554	5,948	6,197	5,973	1.12	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	23,325	23,822	17,622	17,451	0.76	0.73
All India	1,38,348	1,46,454	1,59,592	1,57,817	1.15	1.08

Source : Agriculture Census , GoI

Land utilisation

7.5 The land utilisation statistics for 2017-18 depicts that of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 232.68 lakh ha while the net area sown was 169.42 lakh ha (about 55 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.2.



Agricultural Production prospects 2019-20

7.6.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2019, sowing was completed on 149.61 lakh ha, which was 2.5 per cent less than the previous year (153.44 lakh ha). Area under pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane is expected to decrease while area of cereals and cotton is expected to increase as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds & cotton is expected to increase while the production of sugarcane is expected to decrease as compared to the previous year. The area and production of principal *kharif* crops is given in Table 7.5

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,417	1,539	9	3,144	3,510	12
Jowar	530	281	(-)47	430	207	(-)52
Bajra	610	683	12	332	506	52
Ragi	80	77	(-)4	93	78	(-)17
Maize	708	884	25	1,365	1,532	12
Other Cereals	47	41	(-)12	22	22	0
Total Cereals	3,392	3,505	3	5,386	5,854	9
Tur	1,261	1,195	(-)5	834	971	16
Moong	481	336	(-)30	204	143	(-)30
Udid	367	308	(-)16	154	128	(-)17
Other Pulses	87	89	1	41	33	(-)19
Total Pulses	2,196	1,928	(-)12	1,234	1,275	3
Total Foodgrains	5,588	5,433	(-)3	6,620	7,130	8
Soyabean	4,075	4,038	(-)1	4,611	4,708	2
Groundnut	217	194	(-)11	204	179	(-)12
Sesamum	37	11	(-)70	6	2	(-)68
Nigerseed	11	8	(-)23	1	1	5
Sunflower	21	14	(-)37	4	4	4
Other Oilseeds	13	11	(-)15	4	3	(-)7
Total Oilseeds	4,374	4,276	(-)2	4,830	4,899	1
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,219	4,431	5	6,593	8,141	24
Sugarcane ^{**}	1,163	822	(-)29	89,770	57,548	(-)36
Total sown area	15,344	14,961	(-)3	-	-	-

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

** Harvested area

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note : Figures for 2018-19 are based on final estimates & for 2019-20 are based on 2nd advance estimates.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.6.2 Rabi crops: During *rabi* season of 2019, sowing was completed on 50.87 lakh ha which is 5.6 per cent more than the previous year (48.17 lakh ha). The area of pulses is expected to increase whereas area of cereals and oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to last year. The production of pulses and cereals is expected to increase whereas production of oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to last year. The area and production of principal *rabi* crops is given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	1,909	1,764	(-8)	768	1,421	85
Wheat	834	934	12	1,249	1,582	27
Maize	201	198	(-2)	380	425	12
Other cereals	13	7	(-49)	4	2	(-52)
Total cereals	2,958	2,902	(-2)	2,401	3,430	43
Gram	1,694	2,038	20	1,397	1,730	24
Other pulses	110	108	(-1)	51	50	(-2)
Total pulses	1,804	2,147	19	1,448	1,780	23
Total foodgrains	4,762	5,049	6	3,849	5,210	35
Sesamum	1	1	(-9)	0.1	0.3	210
Safflower	25	22	(-12)	12	10	(-17)
Sunflower	16	3	(-84)	3	1	(-50)
Linseed	7	8	13	3	2	(-25)
Rapeseed & mustard	6	5	(-6)	2	1	(-37)
Total oilseeds	55	39	(-29)	19	15	(-24)
Total	4,817	5,087	6	-	-	-

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note : Figures for 2018-19 are based on final estimates & for 2019-20 are based on 2nd advance estimates.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.6.3 Summer crops: The area of summer crops decreased by 18.8 per cent from 1.33 lakh ha to 1.08 lakh ha during 2018-19 as compared to the previous year.

7.6.4 The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.3. Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Triennial average yield for selected commodities in the selected states

State	Triennial average yield ^{\$}				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,730	791	954	531	77
Gujarat	2,312	938	1,826	620	61
Karnataka	1,972	545	696	480	79
Punjab	4,464	909	1,395	580	79
Madhya Pradesh	2,601	977	1,021	528	53
Maharashtra	1,285	699	919	339	83
Rajasthan	1,808	586	1,337	506	76
Tamil Nadu	3,091	617	2,296	428	83
Telangana	3,085	726	1,426	411	71
Uttar Pradesh	2,625	821	867	NA	70
All India	2,525	765	1,149	457	73

\$ 2015-16 to 2017-18

NA Not available

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

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

7.7 Horticulture: Horticulture holds on an average 30 per cent share in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of crops sector. Estimated area and production of horticulture crops is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Estimated area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change
Fruits	755.58	744.99	(-)1.4	10,777.72	10,966.42	1.8
Vegetables	649.28	630.58	(-)2.9	11,471.69	12,404.75	8.1
Condiments & Spices	46.24	71.74	55.1	390.78	503.12	28.8
Plantation crops	188.72	191.70	1.6	348.23	336.85	(-)3.3
Flowers [@]	11.45	11.45	0	46.81	59.47	27.0

@ includes cut and loose flowers

Note : Figures for 2018-19 are based on final estimates and for 2019-20 are based on 1st advance estimates

Source : Horticulture Area Production Information System (HAPIS), GoI

Improved seeds

7.8 Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation (MSSC) and National Seeds Corporation (NSC) are major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Private seed producers are also involved in supply of seeds of various crops. GoI has fixed the 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 improved seeds distributed for *kharif* and *rabi* seasons is given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons

(‘000 quintal)

Distribution Agency	Season	2017	2018	2019 (Expected)	Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	501	555	793	42.9
	<i>Rabi</i>	274	345	296	(-)14.2
	Total	775	900	1,089	21.0
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	907	1,031	901	(-)12.6
	<i>Rabi</i>	532	193	572	196.4
	Total	1,439	1,224	1,473	20.3
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,408	1,586	1,694	6.8
	<i>Rabi</i>	806	538	868	61.3
	Total	2,214	2,124	2,562	20.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Fertilisers and pesticides

7.9 During 2018-19 chemical fertilisers were distributed through 47,000 fertiliser distribution outlets of which 88.0 per cent were from private sector followed by co-operative sector (11.4 per cent) and public sector (0.6 per cent). Use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.10

and use of pesticides is given in Table 7.11. Regionwise use of nitrogenous (N), phosphatic (P) and potassic (K) chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.12.

Year	Total consumption (Lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2017-18	61.69	124.0
2018-19	60.08	126.0
2019-20 [#]	78.10	149.6

anticipated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Year	Pesticides	
	Chemical	Bio
2017-18	15,568	1,271
2018-19	11,746	1,164
2019-20 [#]	12,783	1,082

anticipated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.12 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilisers ('00 MT)

Region	Chemical fertilisers							
	2018-19				2019-20 [#]			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total
Konkan	356	82	106	544	395	80	63	538
Nashik	3,114	1,673	1,506	6,293	4,487	2,400	1,896	8,783
Pune	3,473	1,810	1,475	6,758	3,990	2,392	1,847	8,229
Aurangabad	3,432	2,404	1,184	7,020	5,040	3,540	1,982	10,562
Amravati	1,734	1,290	609	3,633	1,961	1,568	683	4,212
Nagpur	1,935	1,130	388	3,453	2,011	1,142	535	3,688
Maharashtra	14,044	8,389	5,268	27,701	17,884	11,122	7,006	36,012

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Irrigation

7.10.1 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 35.97 lakh ha in 2018-19. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.13. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector), irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.14.

Table 7.13 Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2019	404	3,473 ^{\$}	3,877
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto June, 2018	37.50	13.73	51.23
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2018-19*	17.88	6.14	24.02
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2018-19*	10.38	1.57	11.95
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised during 2018-19 (ii+iii)*	28.26	7.71	35.97

\$ Includes 284 lift irrigation schemes of Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra (IDCOM)

* Tentative

Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

Table 7.14 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 as on 30 th June, 2019						
Completed	12,945	2,898	2,960	24,212	58,856	1,01,871
Ongoing	1,565	89	487	1,640	3,197	6,978
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2018	3.49	0.41	2.54	6.78	5.44	18.66
(ii) Created upto June, 2019	3.55	0.42	2.64	6.88	5.47	18.96
(iii) Utilised in 2018-19	1.24	0.15	0.92	3.44	2.74	8.49

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

Note : Irrigation potential utilised is assumed to be 35 per cent of the irrigation potential created

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

7.10.2 Reservoir storage: The total live storage as on 15th October, 2018 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 23,004 million cubic meters, which was about 52.8 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 7.15.

Table 7.15 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area

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
2014-15	42,608	24,718	58.0	48.66	31.37	64.5
2015-16	42,960	17,712	41.2	49.10	24.07	49.0
2016-17	43,241	29,971	69.3	49.65	40.58	81.7
2017-18	43,752	27,607	63.1	50.37	39.42	78.4
2018-19*	43,572	23,004	52.8	51.23	35.97	70.2

MCM : Million Cubic Meters

* Tentative

Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

7.10.3 Reforms in irrigation sector: Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (MWRAA) was established in August, 2005 with a mission to provide sustainable water security to the State. Total 10,974 Water Users Associations (WUA) with an area of 49.79 lakh ha have been formed for management of irrigation system by farmers upto the end of December, 2019 in the State. The time series data on water charges is given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.11.1 Number of agricultural pumps in the State is about 42.86 lakh. MAHAVITARAN has energised 60,817 (81.1 per cent) pumps against the target of 75,000 during 2018-19 and during 2019-20 upto December, 42,151 pumps have been energised.

7.11.2 Atal Saur Krishi Pump Yojana: The main objective of the scheme is day time power availability for agricultural pumps. In its first phase (2015 to 2018), in all 5,662 solar agricultural pumps were commissioned by MAHAVITARAN as against the target of 7,540. In the second phase (2018-19 onwards) upto December, 2019, in all 7,000 solar agricultural pumps were commissioned by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency.

7.11.3 Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Pump Yojana: GoM has launched this scheme in 2018-19 with main objectives of day time power availability for agricultural pumps and replacement of diesel pumps to reduce pollution. GoM has targeted deployment of one lakh Off-Grid Solar

Powered agricultural pumps in phase wise manner within three years, 25,000 in first phase, 50,000 in second phase and 25,000 in third phase. Farmers not having electric agricultural pump or who are from remote & tribal non-electrified area or from area which is not electrified by MSEDCL, but own agriculture land with assured source of water are eligible beneficiaries. Farmers have to pay maximum 10 per cent of total cost of solar pump as contribution. Under the scheme in all 17,206 solar pumps have been commissioned by MAHAVITARAN upto December, 2019.

Agricultural finance

7.12.1 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by the government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex bank for agricultural and rural development in India. NABARD provides agricultural short term & medium term loans through Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) & District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Commercial Banks (CB). Loans disbursed by Commercial banks, RRB and MSCB/DCCB are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Loans disbursed by Commercial Bank, RRB and MSCB/DCCB

(₹ Crore)

Type of loan	Commercial Banks [§]		RRB		MSCB/DCCB		Total	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
Crop loan	17,563	13,983	1,709	1,360	12,011	9,554	31,283	24,897 [#]
Agriculture term loan	36,315	17,835	254	64	62	248	36,631	18,147 [@]
Total	53,878	31,818	1,963	1,424	12,073	9,802	67,914	43,044

§ including nationalised banks

upto December

@ upto September

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.12.2 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. During 2018-19, loans of ₹ 12,010 crore were advanced to farmers through PACS. The corresponding figures during 2017-18 were ₹ 10,546 crore.

7.12.3 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank issued 36.90 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2018-19. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2018-19 was ₹ 13,173.69 crore. The agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 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)
2017-18	2,361	11,651	1.97	27.10
2018-19	2,683	13,138	7.6	35.46
2019-20 ⁺	2,259	10,538	0.2	3.38

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto October

7.12.4 **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana 2017:** GoM has launched this scheme in June, 2017 with an objective to waive off crop loans borrowed by all family members, after 1st April, 2012, from one or more institutions and have become overdue due to natural calamities, as on 30th June, 2016. Under the scheme, overdue loans upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, including principle & interest, were waived off without any limit of size of land holding. The scheme was applicable only to individual farmers who have borrowed loan from Nationalised banks, Commercial banks, RRBs, DCCBs and PACS. Since inception of the scheme, upto December 2019, benefit has been given to 44.23 lakh farmers and expenditure of ₹ 19,843 crore has been incurred.

7.13 Scarcity and natural calamity: During June to August, 2018 about 37,988 ha area was affected by heavy rainfall and flood. Compensation of ₹ 139.19 crore was sanctioned during 2019-20. During Rabi season of 2018-19, drought situation affected about 64,231 ha area from three talukas in the State, for which compensation of ₹ 56.61 crore was sanctioned during 2019-20. Scarcity situation during *khariif* season of 2019 affected two talukas in two districts, Ambejogai in Beed district & Paranda in Osmanabad district. Severe drought was declared in Ambejogai and moderate in Paranda. Unseasonal rains during October-November, 2019 due to cyclones 'Kyar' and 'Maha', affected agriculture and horticulture crops from 349 talukas in 34 districts in the State. Compensation for maximum two ha plantation, ₹ 8,000 per hectare for agriculture crops and ₹ 18,000 per hectare for horticulture crops was sanctioned to distressed farmers.

Agricultural marketing

7.14 Department of Agricultural Marketing establishes Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) under Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963 and provides infrastructure for sale of agricultural produce so that farmers get adequate price of their agricultural produce and are protected from exploitation by traders and middleman by offering low prices. Total 305 APMC and 624 subyards have been established in the State. Number of direct marketing licenses issued upto 11th November, 2019 was 1,113. Apart from these, 59 private market licenses have been issued. The quantity and value of arrivals in all the market committees are given in Table 7.18.

7.15 **Minimum Support Price (MSP) Scheme:** The idea behind MSP is to give guaranteed price & assured market to the farmers and protect them from the price fluctuations, which in turn makes the agricultural activity economically viable. Based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before their sowing seasons. The guaranteed price and assured market is expected to encourage higher investment and adoption of modern farming practices. 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 and APMC. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.19.

7.16 **Sant Shiromani Shri Savata Mali Shetkari Athavade Baajar Abhiyaan:** The State has launched this *abhiyaan* from August, 2016 to reduce the post-harvest losses of perishable produce, by way of direct sell of agriculture produce from farmers to consumers.

Table 7.18 Quantity & value of arrivals in all APMC

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2016-17	209.60	50,398
2017-18	211.50	56,995
2018-19	213.70	45,886

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

Table 7.19 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Paddy (FAQ)	1,550	1,750	1,815
Paddy (Grade A)	1,590	1,770	1,835
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,700	2,430	2,550
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,725	2,450	2,570
Wheat	1,735	1,840	1,925
Maize	1,425	1,700	1,760
Bajra	1,425	1,950	2,000
Gram	4,400	4,620	4,875
Tur	5,450	5,675	5,800
Moong	5,575	6,975	7,050
Udid	5,400	5,600	5,700
Sunflower	4,100	5,388	5,650
Soyabean	3,050	3,399	3,710
Groundnut-in-shell	4,450	4,890	5,090
Cotton (Medium Staple)	4,020	5,150	5,255
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,320	5,450	5,550
Safflower	4,100	4,945	5,215
Ragi	1,900	2,897	3,150

FAQ: Fair Average Quality

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

Various departments of the State Government, Municipal Corporations/ Councils are directed to make land and temporary infrastructure available for these weekly markets for farmers. Farmers, groups of farmers, production companies formed by farmers, consumer co-operative societies and producers' co-operative societies are free to sell their fresh, clean and properly weighed agriculture produce in these markets at cheaper rates to consumers. Under the *abhiyaan*, upto December, 2019 out of 62 sanctioned markets for farmers, 32 weekly markets are functioning, where farmers get opportunity to sell fruits & vegetables to consumers directly without any middleman in these markets.

7.17 National Agriculture Market (NAM): e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which is a device to connect existing physical APMC *mandis* which can be accessed online. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information & services and includes information on commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers. While material flow of agriculture produce continues through *mandis*, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. In all 60 market committees in the State have been included under e-NAM. Of these 60 APMC, online gate entry, e-auction have been started in 60 market committees and e-payment has been started in 31 APMC. At the end of November, 2019 in all 68.39 lakh quintal of grains have been e-auctioned amounting to ₹ 2,119 crore and e-payment of ₹ 52.57 crore has been done. In 60 APMC, Assaying labs have been established to monitor quality of agriculture produce.

Selected agricultural development schemes

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

7.19 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 period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20). RKVY-Raftaar has the objective of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening farmers' efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. The distribution of total estimated provision for the scheme is in such a manner that 70 per cent is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure and assets to states, 20 per cent for special sub-schemes under RKVY-Raftaar which are of national priority and 10 per cent for innovation and agri-entrepreneurship development projects. Under the scheme during 2018-19, grants of ₹ 406.76 crore were received, of which ₹ 366.18 crore were utilised. During 2019-20 upto January, out of ₹ 434.47 crore grants sanctioned, first Installment of ₹ 213.39 crore has been received and ₹ 128.99 crore has been utilised.

7.20 National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET): The aim of NMAET is to restructure & strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. The mission consists of four sub-missions viz. Agriculture Extension, Seed and Planting Material, Agricultural Mechanisation and Plant Protection & Quarantine.

7.20.1 Support to Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme: The major components covered under the scheme for Agriculture extension are farmers' trainings, demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, formation & capacity building of farmers' groups, farm school, *kissan gosthies*, agriculture exhibitions, *kissan mela*, farmers' friends, etc. Under the scheme during 2019-20 upto January, total expenditure incurred was ₹ 46.15 crore.

7.20.2 Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting material (SMSP): The scheme is being implemented in the State from 2014-15 through Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, so that farmers get quality/certified seeds at affordable prices, which helps in increasing agricultural production. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for distribution of certified seeds for one acre area per farmer. For cereal crops assistance provided is 50 per cent and 60 per cent for pulses & oilseed crops. During 2018-19 expenditure incurred was ₹ 50.45 crore. During 2019-20 upto December expenditure incurred was ₹ 20.45 crore.

7.21 Orchard Plantation Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): This 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in 34 districts of the State from 2011-12. Objectives of the scheme are enhancing income of MGNREGA job card holder farmers and employment generation by plantation of horticulture crops in their own productive or fallow land upto two ha. It is mandatory for a beneficiary to hire a MGNREGA job card holder as a labour for this work. Beneficiaries are selected by *Grampanchayat & Gramsabha*. Training for horticulture plantation is given under the scheme. During 2018-19, plantation was done on 12,183 ha and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 81 crore. During 2019-20, upto 30th January plantation was completed on 15,885 ha and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 55.10 crore.

7.22 National Food Security Mission (NFSM): The mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity, creating employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy. From 2014-15, coarse cereals and commercial crops viz. cotton, jute and sugarcane have been included under NFSM. From 2015-16, the mission is being implemented on 60:40 sharing pattern between GoI and GoM. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 7.84 crore for rice, ₹ 2.55 crore for wheat, ₹ 131.83 crore for pulses, ₹ 11.18 crore for additional pulses, ₹ 4.47 crore for coarse cereals and ₹ 11.31 crore for nutri-cereals was incurred. During 2019-20 upto September an expenditure of ₹ 4.47 crore for rice, ₹ 0.25 crore for wheat, ₹ 51.29 crore for pulses, ₹ 2.55 crore for coarse cereals and ₹ 9.19 crore for nutri-cereals was incurred. National Mission on Oilseed and Oil palm, launched in 2014-15 has been merged with NFSM in 2018-19. NFSM (oilseed crops) and NFSM (Tree Borne Oilseed crops) are the two sub-missions being implemented under the mission in the State. During 2018-19, expenditure incurred was ₹ 55.01 crore. During 2019-20 upto January, GoM has released ₹ 28.58 crore as against the sanctioned grants of ₹ 52.72 crore and expenditure incurred is ₹ 21.35 crore.

7.23 Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) :

The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched by GoI in 2005-06, with the main objective of increasing the area and productivity under horticulture and to promote post-harvest management such as controlling ripening, edible coating, temperature management, chemical treatment, etc.

7.23.1 Maharashtra State Horticulture and Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) was established in 2005 to implement schemes of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). From 2015-16 the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is implemented in 34 districts in the State and proportion of share of GoI & GoM is 60:40.

7.23.2 Since inception upto December, 2019 the MSHMPB received total grants of ₹ 2,005.62 crore under MIDH and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,997.06 crore. Expenditure incurred on major components of MIDH is given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Expenditure on major components of MIDH

(₹ Crore)	
Component	Expenditure incurred ⁺
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges, etc. and plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops, etc.	477.10
Construction of 21,844 community tanks	453.65
Establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation	371.27
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management	308.01
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	69.66
Rejuvenation of old orchards	47.18
Establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material	27.95
Farmers' training/study tours under human resource development	32.40
Promotion of organic farming	21.25
Promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management	20.64
Establishment of 19 mushroom projects	2.42
Promotion of bee keeping	1.79
Mission Management	73.33
Indo Israil/Indo Dutch projects-6	37.81
Innovative components	18.71
Others	33.89

+ since inception upto October, 2019

Source : Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plants Board

7.23.3 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and bananas are the major fruits exported from the State. Area under various fruit crops during 2018-19 was 7.56 lakh ha, of which area under mango was highest (1.67 lakh ha) followed by pomegranate (1.60 lakh ha), mandarin orange (1.09 lakh ha), grapes (1.03 lakh ha), banana (0.68 lakh ha), sweet orange (0.54 lakh ha) and sapota (0.16 lakh ha). The quantity & value of export of various fruits, vegetables & flowers from the State and India are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Quantity & value of exports of fruits, vegetables & flowers

Fruits/ flowers	State / Country	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	35,343	309	29,346	314	28,893	294
	India	49,181	382	46,507	407	48,372	385
Grapes	Maharashtra	2,00,203	2106	1,94,109	2,118	37,077	355
	India	2,14,441	2146	2,46,134	2,335	44,583	382
Banana	Maharashtra	44,559.3	149.4	61,829.23	207.57	50,266.21	168.91
	India	1,01,314	348.8	1,34,495.58	412.06	1,11,104.34	332.25
Orange	Maharashtra	876.24	4.53	37.23	0.27	4.48	0.03
	India	15,835.2	34.84	407.58	1.17	1,111.34	2.10
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	32,653	412	40,721	491	17,742	213
	India	47,336	538	67,891	689	48,555	388
Raisins (<i>manuka</i>)	Maharashtra	24,425	231	18,183	248	17,763	196
	India	25,559	239	18,925	259	18,488	206
Rose flowers	Maharashtra	877.01	28.84	863.36	29.80	229.62	6.91
	India	2,516.79	57.95	2,133.66	57.46	897.48	20.07
Rose saplings	Maharashtra	37.78	1.81	38.65	3.17	30.63	2.56
	India	45.43	2.19	40.88	3.30	31.47	2.64
Mango pulp	Maharashtra	20,659	156	21,358	162	10,032	75
	India	1,10,924	674	1,05,869	658	57,616	384
Onion	Maharashtra	10,54,618	1,972	13,23,481	1,941	6,51,783	1,173
	India	15,88,986	3,089	21,82,824	3,467	9,58,185	1,886
Other vegetables (excluding onion)	Maharashtra	1,94,233	838	1,52,770	679	71,419	390
	India	7,72,448	2,093	7,20,556	1,951	5,13,761	1,349
Other processed fruits & vegetables (excl. mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,19,043	1,070	1,71,939	1,755	1,14,864	1,162
	India	3,91,284	3,405	5,87,709	5,279	4,05,139	3,805

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto November

7.24 Promotion of Kitchen Garden in Tribal Districts: The scheme is being implemented in 14 tribal districts viz. Thane, Pune, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yeotmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Palghar and Gondia which have been facing the problem of malnutrition. The scheme aims at providing balanced diet, rich in vitamin A & C and other essential minerals like iron and other nutrients, by promoting plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of their residence. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 15.40 lakh was incurred. During 2019-20 upto December, ₹ 14.40 lakh grants are received and expenditure incurred is ₹ 4.30 lakh.

7.25.1 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to SC & Neo-Buddhist farmers whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well, old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boaring, pumpset, electric connection charges, etc. During 2018-19 the amount utilised was ₹ 266.98 crore. Grants of ₹ 273.62 crore are sanctioned for 2019-20.

7.25.2 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to ST farmers whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well, old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, in well boaring, pumpset, electric connection charges, etc. During 2018-19 the amount utilised was ₹ 119.30 crore. Grants of ₹ 100.71 crore are sanctioned for 2019-20.

7.26 Crop pest surveillance and advisory project (CROPSAP): CROPSAP is online, real time Crop Pest Management Advisory Project in India which is being implemented in collaboration with various National Agriculture Research Institutes and State Agriculture Universities. The objective of the project is to create awareness among farmers about pest management and knowledge updating through trainings and field visits, giving early warning of pest to adopt appropriate management strategies, scientific advisory free of cost SMS to farmers. It covers Rice, Soyabean, Cotton, Red Gram, Maize, Sorghum, Sugarcane and Gram crops. During 2019-20 special emphasis was given on the management of the outbreak of Fall Army Worm on maize, sorghum and sugarcane crops and White Grub on sugarcane crop. Through the project 526.99 lakh plant protection advisory SMS were sent to farmers, for management of pest and diseases. Grant of ₹ 18.42 crore was utilised for this project during 2018-19 and ₹ 20 crore are sanctioned for 2019-20.

7.27 Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan: Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan is being implemented in the State since December, 2014 with a view to overcome the water scarcity situation permanently. The main objective of this *abhiyaan* is to increase ground water level by absorption of rain water along with creation of sustainable irrigation facilities. It was targeted to make 5,000 villages every year and 25,000 villages in five years, free of water scarcity. From 2015-16 to 2018-19 in all 19,655 villages are free of water scarcity. Progress of Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan is given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Progress of Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan

Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Selected villages	no.	6,202	5,288	5,028	6,071
Works completed	no.	2,39,747	1,74,302	1,24,208	89,743
Works in progress	no.	0	0	392	13,128
Works done through public participation	no.	6,374	3,241	992	111
Value of works done through public participation	₹ Crore	388.80	195.82	25.64	7.41
Total special funds provided	₹ Crore	1,600	1,875	1,200	1,500
Expenditure of special funds	₹ Crore	1,858	1,842	671	330
Created water storage	TCM	10,87,854	8,71,623	4,76,367	2,72,453
Villages with completion of 100 per cent works	no.	6,202	5,288	5,008	3,157
Total expenditure through special funds and convergence of funds	₹ Crore	3,900	3,015	1,587	986

Source : Rural Development & Water Conservation Department, GoM

TCM Thousand Cubic Meters

7.28 Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana: GoM launched a flagship programme ‘Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana (Farm Pond on Demand)’, to provide sustainable protective irrigation facility to farmers. The scheme helped farmers to capture run-off water in their own farm to use in dry spell at critical stage of growing crops which also helped to increase the productivity. Under the scheme according to the dimensions of farm pond maximum subsidy of ₹ 50,000 is given to farmers who own minimum 0.60 ha land. In all 1,37,447 farm ponds were completed upto December, 2019.

7.29 **Watershed development programme:** Since majority of the area in the State is rainfed, various schemes are implemented to increase the productivity of dry agriculture land, prevention of deterioration of soil and water conservation. Completed and ongoing micro watersheds under various schemes are given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Completed and ongoing micro watersheds

Scheme	Number of watersheds [#]			Expenditure incurred on selected watersheds upto June, 2019 (₹ Crore)
	Selected	Completed	Under execution	
1. <i>Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan</i>	22,586	19,800	2,786	9,603.09
2. Integrated watershed management programme	14,879	7,479	7,400	2,928.00
3. Accelerated Watershed Development programme	9,865	5,363	4,502	2,857.82
4. National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	1,028	956	72	290.59
5. <i>Vidarbha Panlot Vikas Mission</i>	1,032	1,032	0	365.36
6. <i>Marathwada Panlot Vikas Mission</i>	285	285	0	137.34
7. River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	226	45	580.80
8. Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	160	160	0	137.19
9. Rural Infrastructure Development Programme NABARD assistance	364	364	0	86.87
10. Other Schemes (DPAP, <i>Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwashit</i> , etc.)	5,680	5,680	0	-
Total	41,962	38,195	3,767	15,448.55

Column totals do not match as micro watershed from other schemes completed above 50 per cent were selected in the Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan resulting in duplication of no. of watersheds.

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.30 **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity, especially in rainfed areas, focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. It includes sub-missions on Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) & organic farming, Rainfed Area Development (RAD), e-Governance and On Farm Water Management.

7.30.1 **Soil Health Management (SHM) and Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHC):** This sub-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 fertiliser sample testing laboratories at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Kolhapur. To create awareness about soil health status and suggesting measures for the improvement of soil health, SHC are distributed to farmers in phased manner. The grants utilised for this purpose during 2017-18 were ₹ 22.36 crore and that during 2018-19 were ₹ 26 crore. In all 1.31 crore SHC were distributed to farmers upto January, 2020.

7.30.2 Rainfed Area Development Programme (RAD): Rainfed agriculture is risk prone activity, mainly due to its dependence on climate. Rainfed Area Development Programme has special objective to minimise risk by providing agriculture based income generating opportunities and sustaining the rainfed agriculture through optimum utilisation of potential of natural resources and resources created through various interventions. During 2018-19 funds of ₹ 38.54 crore were received from GoI, of which ₹ 32.53 crore were spent on 11,037 beneficiaries.

7.30.3 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): PKVY is a sub-component of Soil Health Management scheme under NMSA. Objectives of the PKVY are increasing soil fertility and producing healthy food through organic practices without use of chemicals, empowering farmers through cluster approach in farm practice management, quality assurance and direct marketing through innovative means. Benefits of the scheme are given to each cluster (maximum 50 farmers in a cluster of 50 acres land) for three consecutive years. During 1st phase of the scheme (2016-17 to 2018-19), 932 clusters of 40,762 beneficiary farmers, covering 20,346 ha land were formed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 92.60 crore. During 2nd phase of the scheme (2017-18 to 2019-20), 326 clusters of 11,803 beneficiary farmers, covering 7,160 ha land were formed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 11.64 crore. During 2019-20 grants of ₹ 16.66 crore have been disbursed.

7.31 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): The major objective of PMKSY is to expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies such as Sprinkler and drip irrigation (More Crop Per Drop). The scheme is being implemented in the State from 2015-16. As per the operational guidelines received from GoI in 2017-18, subsidy norm for small & marginal farmers is 55 per cent and for other farmers is 45 per cent limited to five ha area. Submission of applications was made easy through *e-thibak* software. During 2019-20 as on 11th February, in all 32,203 ha area is newly brought under micro irrigation and subsidy has been credited to bank accounts of 42,081 eligible farmers. Sprinkler and drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred under PMKSY are given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2017-18	1,10,610	72,814	1,53,589	1,36,180	687.84
2018-19	71,070	44,751	1,03,548	85,374	414.49
2019-20 ⁺	13,581	8,267	28,500	23,936	111.19

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ As on 11th February, 2020

7.32 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: This scheme is being implemented to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases and to stabilise income of farmers to ensure their continuous contribution in farming. The scheme is being implemented from *kharif* season 2016 in the State. Food crops, oilseeds, horticultural and cash crops are covered under the scheme. The erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has been integrated with this scheme. Farmers have to pay insurance premium maximum up to five per cent of amount assured, depending on the type of crop. During 2018-19, in all 143.78 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 84.89 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 26,586.56 crore and gross

premium paid was ₹ 4,916.41 crore. Compensation claims of ₹ 4,301.53 crore are proposed for 78.97 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2019-20, in all 140.59 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 75.02 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 25,200.26 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 4,931.13 crore. For *kharif* season 2019, Compensation claims of ₹ 344.87 crore are proposed for 12.28 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.33 Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops: Weather based fruit crop insurance scheme is being implemented for grapes, pomegranate, banana, orange, sweet orange, guava, sapota, mango, lemon and cashew nut in the State. During 2018-19, in all 3.50 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 3.08 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 3,545.54 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 1,187.68 crore. During 2018-19 compensation claims of ₹ 1,414.18 crore are paid (progressive) to 3.45 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.34 Gopinath Munde Farmers Accident Insurance Scheme: Some farmers lose their lives or become physically handicapped due to lightening, flood, snake bite, electric current shock, road or railway accidents, animal attacks, poisoning while spraying pesticides, etc. or while working in the fields. The scheme was launched in 2015-16 to give financial assistance upto ₹ 2 lakh to the aggrieved family members of the unfortunate farmers. Under the scheme, insurance cover is provided to two members of a family, in the age group of 10 to 75 years, one 7/12 or 8A abstract holder and one non holder. During policy period of 8th December, 2017 to 7th December, 2018 the compensation given to the farmers was ₹ 43.22 crore, while during policy period of 8th December, 2018 to 7th December, 2019 the compensation given to the farmers was ₹ 12.52 crore (progressive).

7.35 Unnat Sheti-Samruddha Shetkari Campaign: GoM has initiated this campaign from *kharif* 2017-18 with the objective of Doubling Farmers' Income by the year 2022. During 2019-20 upto January, in all 88,600 ha block demonstrations were organised and expenditure of ₹ 57.36 crore was incurred for crops under NFSM viz. rice, wheat, pulses, cereals, sugarcane, nutria-cereals and cotton. During 2019-20 upto January, in all 21,580 ha block demonstrations were organised and expenditure of ₹ 9.39 crore was incurred for crops under NFSM oilseed & oilpalm. During 2019-20 upto January, training of 1,440 farmers was organised and expenditure of ₹ 1.17 crore was incurred for crops under NFSM viz. rice, wheat, pulses, cereals & nutria-cereals, while training of 64 farmers was organised and expenditure of ₹ 0.05 crore was incurred for crops under NFSM viz. oilseeds & oilpalm. Supply of 6,095 farm implements was made and an expenditure of ₹ 16.43 crore was incurred under NFSM rice, wheat, pulses, cereals, sugarcane & cotton, while supply of 793 farm implements was made and an expenditure of ₹ 1.41 crore was incurred under NFSM oilseeds and oilpalm during 2019-20 upto January.

7.35.1 Agricultural Mechanization: To tackle challenges posed due to declining size of landholding, decreasing number of bullocks, non-availability of labours, increasing labour wages, short period of *kharif* season, varied cropping pattern, Agricultural Mechanisation Campaign is being implemented under *Unnat Sheti Samruddha Shetkari* Campaign in the State since 2017-18. Components of this campaign are subsidy to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural equipments and establishment of agricultural equipments banks. Under this campaign 48,573 farmers have been benefited with ₹ 358.62 crore subsidy during 2017-18 and 60,070 farmers have been benefited with ₹ 341.72 crore subsidy during 2018-19. During 2019-20 upto January, 21,675 farmers have been benefited with ₹ 137.36 crore subsidy for purchase of improved agriculture implements.

7.36 **MAHAVEDH:** GoM has launched a Public Private Partnership (PPP) project *MAHAVEDH* in 2017. A network of 2,061 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) called Skysense is established, each AWS covering maximum 12 sq km area. An AWS continuously & automatically captures weather parameters such as rainfall, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed & wind direction. Information of the real time weather data is recorded every 10 minutes and transferred to Central Data Centre on hourly basis. *MAHAVEDH* data is used for crop insurance schemes, weather forecasting, crop advisories, research and development work by Universities or by Indian Council of Agriculture Research, implementation of Government welfare schemes, disaster management or for any other purpose involving larger public interests.

7.37 **Bhauasaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana:** GoM has launched this scheme from *khariif* season of 2018-19 in 34 districts in the State. Under the scheme, benefits are given to farmers who cannot avail benefits of horticulture plantation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of GoI, because of being not registered under MGNREGA. The main objectives of the scheme are enhancing farmers' income, employment generation for young farmers, changing cropping pattern, creating sustainable source of income, increasing raw material availability for processing industry and conservation of natural resources. This scheme includes plantation of 16 perennial horticulture crops. During 2019-20 grants of ₹ 46.94 crore were received of which ₹ 19.91 crore have been spent on plantation programme upto January. In all 11,111 beneficiary farmers have undertaken fruit plantations on 10,706 ha area.

7.38 **Chief Minister Agriculture and Food processing scheme:** Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for five years. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage modern technology based projects to save electricity & quality enhancement of agriculture produce, to encourage exports, to create skilled manpower for agro & food processing and employment generation through small and medium agro & food processing units in rural areas. Out of 440 proposals, 158 proposals were approved upto January, 2020. During 2019-20 grants of ₹ 40 crore have been approved and an expenditure of ₹ 7.50 crore was incurred upto January.

7.39 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):** With a view to augment income of Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF), GoI has launched PM-KISAN scheme from 2018-19. Under the Scheme, a direct payment of ₹ 6,000 per year is transferred in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each, into the *Aadhaar* linked bank accounts of eligible family, comprising of husband, wife and minor children. First installment paid was for the period 1st December, 2018 to 31st March, 2019. Under the scheme, as on 12th February, 2020 in all 72.21 lakh beneficiary farmers have been benefited and total amount of ₹ 3,909.82 crore has been credited to beneficiary farmers' bank accounts.

7.40 **Scheme for promotion and strengthening of Group Farming:** GoM has launched a scheme for group farming on pilot basis to achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. A group of 20 farmers having minimum 50 acre land in Konkan division or 100 acre

land in rest of the divisions is eligible under this programme. Financial assistance for Konkan is ₹ one lakh per acre and up to ₹ one crore for rest of the regions. The scheme was announced for 2017-18 and 2018-19 on pilot basis. During 2019-20 grants of ₹ 60 crore have been released. Progress under the scheme is given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Progress of scheme for promotion and strengthening of Group Farming

Year	Target		Grants Released (₹ Crore)	Achievement	
	Physical (No. of groups)	Financial Assistance (₹ Crore)		Physical (No. of groups)	Financial Assistance (₹ Crore)
2017-18	200	200.00	31.50	196	3.43
2018-19	200	200.00	80.00	211	73.53

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

New Initiatives for agriculture sector

7.41 **Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019:** The State has been experiencing draught like situation continuously during 2015-16 to 2018-19. At the same time farming was affected due to unseasonal rains. Due to these natural calamities farmers' short term & medium term crop loans have become overdue and farmers are deprived of borrowing fresh loans. To relieve the farmers from this vicious circle, GoM has announced this welfare scheme with the objective to waive off loans borrowed during 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2019, from one or more institutions and have become overdue as on 30th September, 2019. Under the scheme, the decision has been taken to waive off overdue loans upto ₹ two lakh, including principle & interest, without any limit of size of land holding. The scheme is applicable only to individual farmers who have borrowed loans from Nationalised banks, Commercial banks, RRBs, DCCBs and PACS.

7.42 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY):** PM-KMY, a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme has been initiated in the State from 9th August, 2019 to provide social security to all small and marginal farmers. Under the scheme, a fixed pension of ₹ 3,000 per month is to be given to all eligible small and marginal farmers. Farmers in the age group 18 to 40 years, as on 1st August, 2019 are eligible to enroll into the scheme. Farmers have to contribute an amount between ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they reach retirement age of 60 years. Pension is to be paid to the farmers from a pension fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. GoI is going to contribute an equal amount in the pension fund. As on 12th February, 2020 in all 74,988 beneficiary farmers have been enrolled.

7.43 **Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission:** This mission is being implemented for promotion of organic farming in the State through cluster approach (20-30 farmers in a cluster of 50 acre land) from 2019-20. Benefits of the scheme are given to each cluster for three consecutive years. In the first phase six distressed districts in the Vidarbha region, viz. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha are included in the program with target of formation of 500 clusters. Proposed fund for the mission is ₹ 100 crore for four years.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.44 Animal Husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. It is a supportive occupation which not only supplements farm income but also generates gainful employment. It provides essential nutrients at low cost to the livestock rearing families. The Government is framing and implementing policies for genetic upgradation of livestock for sustainable production to enhance livestock sector.

Livestock census

7.45 As per results of the Livestock census 2019, the State ranks seventh at national level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore. The State ranks fifth at national level with poultry birds population of about 7.43 crore. Livestock as per the Livestock census 2019 in selected states is given in Table 7.26 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

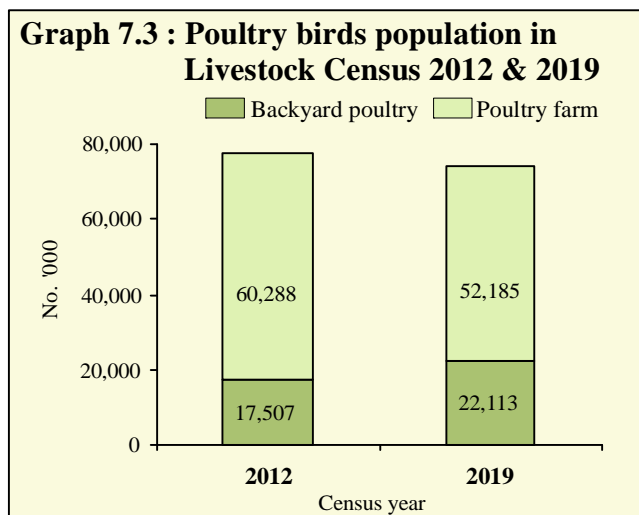


Table 7.26 Livestock in selected states as per Livestock census 2019

('000)

State	Livestock					Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	34,068	1,07,863
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	26,893	21,773
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	29,013	59,494
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,390	189	40,637	16,660
Maharashtra	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	74,298
Rajasthan	13,938	13,693	28,744	426	56,801	14,623
Tamil Nadu	9,519	519	14,389	74	24,501	1,20,781
Uttar Pradesh	19,020	33,017	15,465	514	68,013	12,515
All-India	1,93,463	1, 09,852	2,23,146	10,300	5,36,761	8,51,810

@ includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels & donkeys

includes birds in poultry farm

Source : Livestock census 2019, Dept of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, GoI

Veterinary health care infrastructure

7.46 The State has provided facilities for animal health care upto village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. Veterinary healthcare infrastructure in the State is given in Table 7.27.

Table 7.27 Veterinary health care infrastructure(As on 31st March, 2019)

Veterinary region	Polyclinics*	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries		Mobile veterinary clinics	Total	District artificial insemination centres
			Grade I	Grade II			
Mumbai	5	20	138	359	12	534	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	1,740	2,841	65	4,847	34

* In addition to this, six polyclinics are attached to Veterinary colleges at Mumbai, Parbhani, Nagpur, Shirval (Satara), Udgir (Latur) & Akola

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.47 The State provides veterinary medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Cases treated and vaccinated

('000)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
General treatment	17,952	17,153	9123
Castration	979	931	402
Major operation	60	53	35
Minor operation	607	565	233
Vaccination (including poultry)	41,418	53,543	39,528

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto October

Artificial Insemination

7.48 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 4,847 veterinary dispensaries/clinics. Information about artificial insemination is given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Information about Artificial Insemination

('000)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019 -20 ⁺
I) Cow (AI)			
Exotic	301	280	124
Cross breed	1,001	1,052	581
Indigenous	317	355	214
Total	1,619	1,678	919
No. of calves born (Cow)			
Cross breed	449	465	249
Indigenous	96	114	67
II) Buffalo (AI)	686	719	304
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	236	243	117

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto October

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme

7.49 For genetic upgradation of cow and buffalo a Nationwide artificial insemination programme is being implemented across all districts of the State from September, 2019 to March, 2020 using High Genetic Merit Bull semen with an objective to increase artificial insemination coverage to more than 50 per cent. Grants of ₹ 14.80 crore are received for the activity.

National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development

7.50 National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State through 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).

7.50.1 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. Expenditure incurred under *Rashtriya Gokul* mission is given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Expenditure incurred under *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	Activities undertaken
2016-17	8.30	Strengthening of two bull mother farms and procurement of 600 high genetic <i>gaolao</i> cows and <i>pandharpuri</i> buffaloes on each mother farm
	1.49	Up-gradation of three frozen semen laboratories and existing artificial insemination centres
2017-18	5.07	Establishment of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratory at BAIF Research and Development Centre, Pune
2018-19	1.19	Strengthening of ET/IVF laboratory in the Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University, Nagpur
	4.83	Embryo transfer laboratory at Wadgaon Rasai, Tahsil Shirur, Dist. Pune
	18.63	Establishment of sex sorted semen laboratory at Frozen semen laboratory Aurangabad

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.50.2 Under *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission, *Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan* is implemented in four aspirational districts viz Gadchiroli, Washim, Osmanabad and Nandurbar in the State with the objective of genetic upgradation through high yielding indigenous bovine semen and providing quality artificial insemination services at farmers' doorstep. During 2018-19, funds of ₹ 2.61 crore are received for activities under *Krishi Kalyan Abhiyaan*.

Cattle Camps and Fodder Development

7.50.3 During 2018-19, due to below average level rainfall received during the rainy season GoM declared drought in 151 talukas and 268 revenue circles. The livestock population of the drought affected areas was 96.02 lakh large animals and 37.28 lakh small animals. During 25th January, 2019 to 31st October, 2020 the 1,646 cattle camps were opened for providing essential fodder, water and medicine to animals and 11.16 lakh animals were hosted.

7.50.4 During 2018-19 fund of ₹ 35 crore were made available for production of fodder for animals affected due to drought. Subsidy of ₹ 4,600 per ha and 25,099 quintal seeds were distributed for production of fodder among farmers. The total area brought under cultivation was 58,821 ha and 29.4 lakh MT green fodder was produced.

National Livestock Mission

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

7.51.1 Under the National Livestock Mission, total funds received from GoI during 2017-18 were ₹ 11.99 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 7.63 crore was incurred for establishment of three cattle feed manufacturing units, modernisation of feed testing Laboratories, establishment of 224 silage making units and distribution of 1,341 power driven chaff cutters. During 2018-19 and 2019-20, GoI has sanctioned ₹ 10.53 crore and ₹ 18.55 crore respectively for activities under NLM.

Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra

7.52 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 in Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban districts.

7.52.1 During 2017-18, funds of ₹ 34.00 crore was sanctioned for setting up of 34 'Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra' (one per district) in the State. Accordingly 34 institutes were identified for setting up *Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra*. The fund of ₹ one crore is being provided in four stages. Upto March, 2019, 32 kendra have received first installment of ₹ 25 lakh each, 30 kendra have received second installment of ₹ 25 lakh each and 21 kendra have received third installment of ₹ 25 lakh each and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 20.75 crore.

Livestock insurance scheme

7.53 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. Maharashtra Livestock Development Board executed tri-partite agreement with New India Assurance Company Ltd. and Prudent Insurance Broker Pvt Ltd. for the period 9th October, 2018 to 31st October, 2019. Under the scheme total 40,334 animals of 11,969 beneficiaries were insured and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 303.55 lakh as premium subsidy and ₹ 16.57 lakh as honorarium to Veterinarians.

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh yojana

7.54 *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

sheep unit (20+1) with infrastructure, distribution of improved male sheep, providing infrastructure for sheep rearing & balanced feed for each sheep unit and 50 per cent subsidy given for purchasing of mini silage baler-cum-wrapper machine & installation of animal feed units. Under the scheme, during 2018-19, GoM released ₹ 7.20 crore and 370 sheep units were distributed. During 2019-20, GoM released ₹ 39 crore to distribute 1,520 sheep units, infrastructure for sheep rearing to 593 beneficiaries, balanced feed for 458 sheep units, distribution of 25 mini silage baler-cum-wrapper machines and installation of 10 animal feed units.

7.55 Various schemes are implemented in the State to uplift the rural poor through livestock rearing, create entrepreneurship and generate employment in rural areas. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Progress of selected schemes

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	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	2,276	1,749	2,339	1,695	2,736	1,590
Stall-fed supply of 10 goats & 1 male goat group distribution	2,324	1,119	2,547	1,233	2,533	1,112
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	923	1,238	947	1,279	890	1,186

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Poultry development

7.56 The State has established four central hatcheries in Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Pune with the following objectives:

- To produce and supply improved chick, pullets and hatching eggs to farmers at government approved rate
- To make arrangement to distribute improved variety of eggs, day old chicks and cockerels & pullets to beneficiaries under different poultry schemes
- To supply improved birds to rural poultry farming
- To impart poultry farming training to farmers, women self-help group, educated unemployed youth, student, etc.
- To conduct regular eight days, 15 days, one month and six months training batches of poultry farming
- To give technical advice and motivate farmers for poultry farming

Table 7.32 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
2016-17	6.38	47	69
2017-18	7.38	48	74
2018-19	9.6	50	79

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs is given in Table 7.32.

Swayam Prakalp

7.57 *Swayam Prakalp* is initiated in scheduled tribe areas of 16 districts from 2017-18 to 2019-20, to supply eggs in children's diet in *Anganwadi* and creation of self-employment. The project aims in creating 104 mother units of poultry to supply 45 chicks of four weeks old to beneficiaries for rearing. The eggs produced under the project are being supplied to children in *anganwadis* for protein nourishment. The total project cost is ₹ 22.56 crore. Training and capacity building of beneficiaries is being done under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission.

7.57.1 During 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 7.70 crore was utilised for establishing 39 mother units in eight districts. During 2018-19, an amount of ₹ eight crore was utilised for establishing 26 mother units in the remaining eight districts. During 2019-20 upto October, 101 mother units have been established and 6.30 lakh four week old birds have been distributed to 40,142 beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

Major livestock products

7.58 Maharashtra is the second largest meat producer state in the country with share of 12.6 per cent. The State ranks seventh in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 266 gram per day as against 394 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks seventh in eggs production and the per capita availability of eggs in the State is 50 eggs per annum as against 79 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.33 and in selected states during 2018-19 is given in Table 7.34.

Table 7.33 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (‘000 kg)
2016-17	845 (11.4)	10,402 (6.4)	548 (6.2)	1,407 (3.2)
2017-18	924 (12.1)	11,102 (6.3)	570 (6.0)	1,436 (3.5)
2018-19	1,021 (12.6)	11,655 (6.2)	596 (5.8)	1,457 (3.6)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage share to All-India

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Table 7.34 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2018-19

State	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (‘000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	781	15,044	1,975	797
Gujarat	33	14,493	185	2,271
Karnataka	254	7,901	600	3,057
Madhya Pradesh	97	15,911	214	410
Maharashtra	1,021	11,655	596	1,457
Rajasthan	192	23,668	166	14,522
Tamil Nadu	634	8,362	1,884	2
Telangana	754	5,416	1,369	4,264
Uttar Pradesh	1,227	30,519	260	1,316
All-India	8,114	1,87,749	10,332	40,420

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM & Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2019, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI.

Dairy Development

7.59 Dairy is a supplementary activity to agriculture, which has potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutritional levels. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.35 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.36.

Table 7.35 Milk production and per capita availability of Milk

Year	Milk production (lakh MT)		Per capita availability (gram per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2016-17	104.02	1,636.94	243	352
2017-18	111.02	1,763.46	256	375
2018-19	116.54	1,877.49	266	394

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.60 During 2018-19, there were 107 milk processing plants, 142 chilling centres and 898 bulk milk coolers with capacity of 94.03 lakh litre and chilling capacity of 44.16 lakh litre per day under government and co-operative sector together. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 1.79 lakh litre & 49.14 lakh litre respectively during 2018-19 and 1.24 lakh litre & 39.16 lakh litre respectively during 2019-20 upto October. There were 158 cold storages with capacity of 11,613.84 MT. Of which, 150 cold storages with capacity of 11,174.65 MT were with private sector.

Graph 7.4 : Average collection of milk by Co-operative and Government dairies

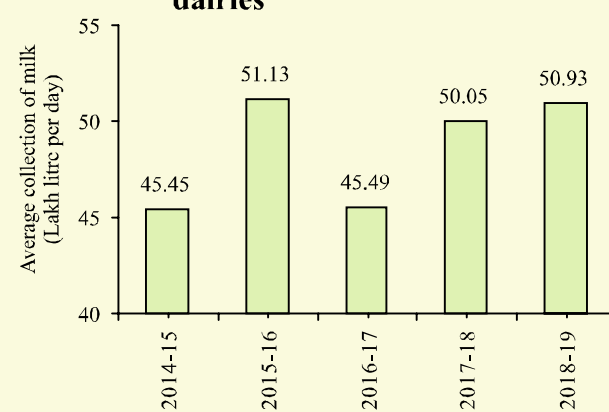
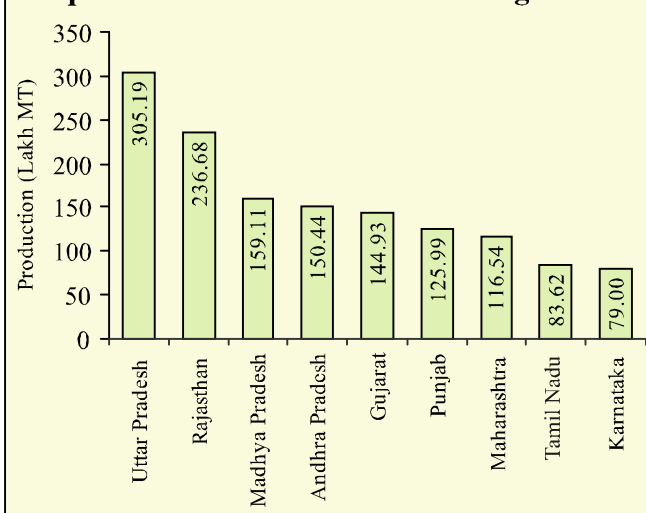


Table 7.36 Regionwise Milk production

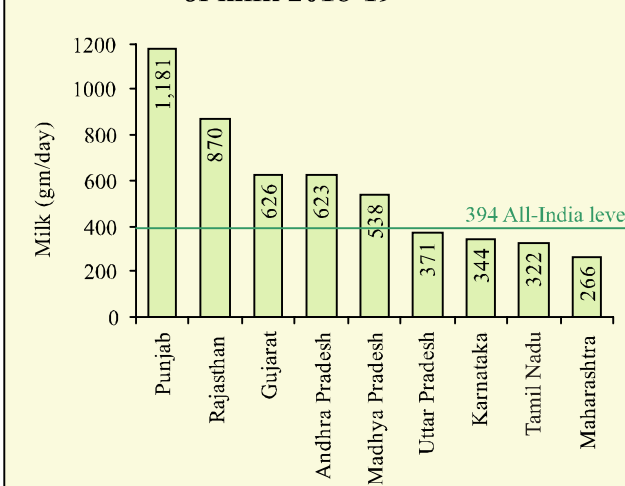
Region	(lakh MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Konkan	4.98	5.33	5.52
Nashik	28.07	29.85	33.34
Pune	42.99	46.41	49.57
Aurangabad	16.48	17.70	17.04
Amravati	6.77	6.62	6.10
Nagpur	4.73	5.11	4.97
State	104.02	111.02	116.54

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Graph 7.5: Production of milk during 2018-19



Graph 7.6 : Per capita per day availability of milk 2018-19



Fisheries

7.61 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 173 fish landing centers and the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq km. There were 17,238 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,613 were mechanised. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 4.18 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. There are 32 fish seed production centers 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 7.37.

Table 7.37 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Fish production lakh MT				
Marine		4.75	4.67	1.48
Inland		1.31	1.00	0.41
Total		6.06	5.67	1.89
Gross value ₹ Crore				
Marine		6,288	6,298	2,066
Inland		1,447	1,178	490
Total		7,735	7,476	2556
Export of fish				
Quantity	lakh MT	1.81	1.61	NA
Value	₹ Crore	4,907	5,121	NA

NA Not available +upto September

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

7.62 Under the National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, development of 25 jetties worth ₹ 177 crore have been undertaken. Of which work of 15 jetties has been completed, work of five jetties are in progress.

Sericulture

7.63 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. The State has received the award for the emerging non-traditional state for silk farming in February, 2019. Information of mulberry plantation and silk production is given in Table 7.38.

Table 7.38 Mulberry plantations and silk production

Item	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Area under plantation (New)	ha	4,661	10,377	13,950
Area under plantation (Old)	ha	6,156	9,406	4,509
Total area under plantation	ha	10,817	19,783	18,460
Beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	9,955	18,160	17,173
Supply of disease free layings	lakh	41.75	54.67	12.53
Cocoon production	MT	2,279.86	3,230.27	569.72
Production of raw silk	MT	350.49	496.37	87.58
Procurement of cocoon	MT	0.008	0.477	0.093
Employment generated (mandays)	lakh	38.55	54.60	9.63

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

+ upto September

7.63.1 Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts of the State viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) in these four districts is 18,866 ha. During 2018-19 production of raw Tasar silk was 22.68 MT, while during 2019-20 upto September it was 0.90 MT.

Forest

7.64 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2018-19 was 61,936 sq km constituting about 20.1 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 (55,747.88 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,472.20 sq km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,179.69 sq km) and Revenue department (1,536.65 sq km). As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2019, the total forest cover in the State is 50,778 sq km showing an increase of 96 sq. km over that reported in ISFR 2017 of which the very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest 40.5 per cent and open forest 42.3 per cent of the total forest cover in the State. The total mangroves cover of the State is 320 sq km showing an increase of 16 sq km over that reported in ISFR 2017. Forest circlewise distribution of forest area is given in Table 7.39 and forest cover of selected states is given in Table 7.40.

Table 7.39 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area (as on 31st March, 2019)

Forest circle	Forest area				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,227.19	1,403.05	246.75	12,876.99	20.8
Nagpur	4,399.43	2,157.11	1,189.52	7,746.06	12.5
Dhule	6,147.68	48.78	231.05	6,427.51	10.4
Thane	4,341.50	1,157.84	333.73	5,833.06	9.4
Nashik	5,065.91	241.02	32.67	5,339.61	8.6
Chandrapur	3,835.80	878.74	120.34	4,834.88	7.8
Amravati	4,647.31	7.06	5.31	4,659.68	7.5
Kolhapur	3,312.71	418.74	786.56	4,518.01	7.3
Yavatmal	3,750.17	16.18	201.44	3,937.79	6.4
Aurangabad	2,768.68	128.84	222.52	3,130.14	5.1
Pune	2,427.84	0.13	174.73	2,602.70	4.2
State	51,934.31	6,457.49	3,544.62	61,936.42	100.0

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

Table 7.40 Forest cover of selected states

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	Percentage of forest cover to geographical area
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	29,137	17.9
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,557	7.6
Karnataka	1,91,791	38,575	20.1
Kerala	38,852	21,144	54.4
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,482	25.1
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,778	16.5
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,630	4.9
Telangana	1,12,077	20,582	18.4
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,806	6.2
All- India	32,87,469	7,12,249	21.7

Source : India State of Forest Report, 2019

Wild Life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.65 There are six national parks, 49 sanctuaries and six conservation reserves in the State. Tiger census is carried out quadrennially by National Tiger Conservation Authority. According to 'Status of Tigers in India, 2018' report, estimated number of tigers in the State were 312 as against 190 in 2014. Area of projects, national parks & sanctuaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.41.

Table 7.41 Area of projects, national parks & sanctuaries and expenditure incurred

(₹ Crore)

Project	Area (sq km) 2016-17		Expenditure incurred		
	Core	Buffer	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.03	60.45	119.77	6.89
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.70	23.22	11.87	6.75
Pench	430.12	311.10	7.87	12.46	6.63
Sahyadri	600.12	565.45	5.21	5.24	2.93
Navegaon-Nagzira	656.36	1,241.27	12.08	12.54	6.50
Bor	138.12	678.15	1.94	7.17	2.43
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	-	-	13.44	15.83	1.39
Elephant Project, Kolhapur	Area not specified		0.44	0.72	0.43

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

+ upto December

Forest Produce

7.66 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 7.42.

Table 7.42 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ Crore)

Forest produce	Unit of production	2017-18		2018-19*		2019-20 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM	0.46	262.23	1.3	356.67	1.37	304.4
Firewood	LCM	1.54	60.23	2.32	50.11	3.3	56.86
Total (A)	LCM		322.46		406.78		361.26
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT	0.28	20.70	0.22	14.75	0.41	41.36
Tendu leaves	LSB	3.13	173.03	2.12	50.69	2.24	38.77
Grass	MT	17,164	0.13	1,440	0.17	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	8,480	0.22	225	0.15	NA	NA
Lac	Quintal	0	0	25	0.06	NA	NA
Others (Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)	-		0.6	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Total (B)			194.68		66.72		80.13
Total (A + B)			516.14		473.50		416.42

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonne

LSB Lakh Standard Bags

*Provisional

@ expected

NA Not available

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

Tree Plantation

7.67 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 7.43.

Table 7.43 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Plants supplied (Crore)
2016-17	36,457	142.95	2,906	9.08	2,787	45.10	1.19
2017-18	26,405	99.46	3,577	13.80	3,985	60.46	0.50
2018-19	51,724	200.88	4,633	22.79	12,620	210.56	NA

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

NA Not available

Initiatives to increase Forest Cover

7.68 The State has a forest cover of 16.5 per cent of the total geographical area which is less as envisaged in the State Forest Policy, 2008. To increase the forest cover in the State, the State has initiated massive tree plantation drive, soil conservation and natural rejuvenation programmes. After a successful drive of 2.81 crore sapling plantation on 1st July, 2016 the State had taken up a massive plantation programme of planting 50 crore saplings during a period of three years i.e from 2017 to 2019. Target and achievement of plantation drive is given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Target and achievement of plantation drive

(Crore)

Year	Target			Total Target	Achievement
	Forest	Gram Panchayat	Other ^{\$}		
2017	2.25	1	0.75	4	5.43
2018	7.50	3	2.50	13	15.89
2019	18.75	8	6.25	33	35.14
Total	28.50	12	9.50	50	56.46

\$ Includes Govt Dept, NGO, PVT organisations, Individuals, Co-operative agencies, CSR, etc.

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

Social Forestry

7.69 During 2018-19, in all 126 lakh seedlings were planted on 7,069 ha of community land and 16,385 km along roads/railways/canal side plantation and 8.89 lakh seedlings were supplied to institutions, grampanchayats and individuals for undertaking plantations. During 2019-20 upto November, 539.12 lakh seedlings were planted on 18,178 ha of community land and 17,725 km along roads/railways/canal side plantation, 15.05 lakh seedlings were planted under Agro forestry scheme under MGNREGA and 17.12 lakh seedlings were supplied to institutions, grampanchayats and individuals for undertaking plantations. Area of plantations under major schemes is given in Table 7.45.

Table 7.45 Area of plantations under major schemes

Scheme	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
MGNREGA Scheme				
a) Block plantation	ha	93	1,492	1,028
b) Roadside Plantation	km	1,303	1,869	895
Plantation under CAMPA				
a) Block Plantation	ha	77	0	0
b) Road side Plantation	km	298	766	580
State Plan				
a) Block Plantation	ha	54	2,870	17,150
b) Road side Plantation	km	588	10,643	16,250
<i>Kanya Vansamruddhi Scheme</i>	Lakh seedling	-	-	5.49

CAMPA Compensatory Aforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority

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

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.70 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* is launched with a view to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under the scheme 12,194 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were constituted in 15,500 villages. The best performing three committees at district & state level and one committee for Aurangabad region were awarded JFMC award. The JFMC manages 27.04 lakh ha of forest area. The expenditure incurred during 2017-18 was ₹ 75 lakh.

* * * * *

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	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457	43,722
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,633	34,436
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523	43,393
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,463	16,964
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,128	6,306
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,142	3,353
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,964	3,983
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	590	576
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	89	121
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,989	1,52,854

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	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740	9,180	10,278
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274	22,680	24,209
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,391	57,711
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,681	38,844
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,974	21,412
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,901	14,778
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	26,027	26,216
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,524	7,251
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,314	4,365
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,672	2,05,064

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Average size of holdings (ha)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.24
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.70
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26	1.42	1.33
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21	2.37	2.29
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42	3.40
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42	4.41
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16	6.57	6.58
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89	12.75	12.59
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	37.24	36.07
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.34

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	1,521	887	1,249	251	1,477	1,255	17,191	5,671	22,863
2016-17	30,758	5,194	1,822	1,642	924	1,351	253	1,401	1,257	16,910	6,314	23,224
2017-18	30,758	5,219	1,834	1,650	923	1,287	256	1,365	1,262	16,942	6,326	23,268

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2017-18 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.3

**AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE
IN THE STATE**

Area : '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	2016-17	1,535	3,581	2,333	1,272	2,214	1,740	3,616	2,538	702
8	2017-18	1,451	2,731	1,882	1,138	1,885	1,657	3,464	2,390	690
9	2018-19	1,465	3,276	2,236	834	1,249	1,497	2,440	1,197	491

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	2016-17	837	800	955	1,230	3,512	2,856	8,490	12,646	1,489
8	2017-18	788	669	849	1,222	3,269	2,675	8,063	10,944	1,357
9	2018-19	610	332	545	1,079	1,892	1,754	6,427	7,947	1,236

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	2016-17	1,436	2,089	1,455	1,929	1,941	1,006	444	260	585
8	2017-18	1,375	1,250	909	2,234	2,049	917	432	159	367
9	2018-19	1,261	835	662	1,694	1,397	825	481	204	424

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	2016-17	338	183	542	211	110	522	4,358	4,584	1,052
8	2017-18	351	121	346	185	105	568	4,577	3,684	805
9	2018-19	367	155	421	199	93	467	4,002	2,683	670

(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	2016-17	12,848	17,229	1,341	355	420	1,183	3,841	4,587	1,194	
8	2017-18	12,640	14,628	1,157	291	345	1,184	3,694	3,805	1,030	
9	2018-19	10,430	10,630	1,019	244	239	977	4,075	4,611	1,132	

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	2016-17	76	52	691	137	54	394	4,409	5,113	1,160
8	2017-18	39	21	548	115	39	339	4,133	4,208	1,018
9	2018-19	25	12	475	113	23	312	4,458	4,885	1,096

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	2016-17	633	54,237	86.00	4,212	10,755	434	0.01	0.11	1,363	
8	2017-18	902	83,138	92.00	4,351	6,094	238	1	1	1,245	
9	2018-19	1,163	89,771	77.00	4,219	6,593	266	0.5	0.8	1,745	

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18 (9)	2018-19 (10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	117.4	162.2	123.6	148.3
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	101.4	228.7	194.7	129.0
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	24.6	51.8	48.8	24.4
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	46.1	110.7	92.6	46.0
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,390.7	2,789.4	2,618.9	1,479.5
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	43.9	52.5	50.2	44.2
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	47.3	112.5	59.0	51.9
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	73.1	135.8	117.3	84.9
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	472.4	1,180.5	1,246.0	849.6
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	111.7	525.1	314.3	209.7
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	19.3	132.6	92.3	108.1
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	131.3	485.1	370.6	265.6
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	84.7	205.0	167.4	120.7
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	54.2	46.6	55.9	38.7
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	12.2	414.4	19.7	19.3
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	6.5	11.3	9.0	8.0
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	375.5	455.7	316.7	303.9
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	88.4	70.5	41.6	14.5
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	50.0	68.4	49.0	33.7
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	287.1	737.3	417.8	452.0
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	510.4	286.1	734.4	416.1	450.2
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	261.0	204.5	313.4	338.4
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	NA	0.2	10.2	11.9
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	240.0	188.0	288.2	311.2
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	204.1	279.5	268.8	286.7
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	141.2	240.2	215.4	199.3

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2015-16 to 2018-19 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

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	NA	NA	22,190	16.4
9	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	NA	NA	22,376	16.4
10	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	NA	NA	22,556	16.9
11	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	NA	NA	22,557	17.6
12	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	NA	NA	22,655	17.8
13	2008-09	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	NA	NA	22,454	17.7
14	2009-10	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	NA	NA	22,612	17.9
15	2010-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,175	NA
16	2011-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,106	NA
17	2012-13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,115	NA
18	2013-14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,380	NA
19	2014-15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,273	NA
20	2015-16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,863	NA
21	2016-17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,224	NA
22	2017-18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,268	NA

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

NA 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 2017-18 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
2017-18	93.72	735.06	828.78	74.30	613.84	688.14	714.00	1,135.19	1,849.19
2018-19	105.79	1,030.95	1,136.74	78.27	965.87	1,044.14	749.07	1,198.52	1,947.59*

Source – Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 7.7
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE STATE

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	(000)
									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 [@]
2019	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	NA	NA	NA	74,298

Source - Livestock Census

NA Not Available

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 and Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Industry sector plays a pivotal role in the economic development. It stimulates progress in other sectors of the economy, increases employment opportunities as well as helps in development of domestic markets. Equipped with well developed infrastructure facilities, abundant natural resources, good connectivity through all modes, skilled manpower and quality education, the State has always been regarded as industrial powerhouse of the country. The State has been consistently taking effective measures such as ease of doing business, providing physical infrastructure, promoting emerging sectors, policy incentives, etc.

Maharashtra Industrial Policy 2019

8.2 The State has announced a Industrial Policy 2019 commencing from April 1, 2019. The focus of the policy is on accelerated industrial growth and sustainable development. The incentives in the policy are in the form of subsidies on power, interest & State GST paid and exemptions on stamp duty, electricity duty. In order to have development in the emerging sectors, thrust sectors have been identified and priority is being given in land allotment and incentives. In all 14 thrust sectors have been identified and some of these are as follows :

- Electric vehicles (manufacturing, infrastructure and servicing)
- Industry 4.0 (artificial intelligence, 3D printing, internet of things & robotics, nanotechnology)
- Integrated data centre parks
- Textile machinery manufacturing
- Agro & food processing units
- Information Technology (IT) & IT Enabled Services (ITES)
- Electronic systems design & manufacturing and semi-conductor fabrication

8.2.1 The State intends to promote setting up of industrial clusters along the special projects declared by Central/State Government such as *Hindu Hridayasamrat Balasaheb Thackrey Samruddhi Mahamarg*, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), *Sagarmala*, *Bharatmala*, etc. It also promotes innovative startups by providing necessary infrastructure and creating facilitating environment involving young entrepreneurs to enable sharing of their ideas and help them by handholding, mentoring and providing them financial assistance. It intends to strengthen and promote the MSME sector which is instrumental in creating local entrepreneurship and employment.

Industrial Investment in the State

8.3 During August, 1991 to August, 2019 in all 20,501 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 13,02,518 crore were approved. Of this, 9,099 projects (44.4 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 3,06,862 crore (23.6 per cent) were commissioned, which generated employment of about 13.23 lakh.

8.3.1 IT has maximum investment of ₹ 3,98,912 crore (30.6 per cent of the total investment) with 571 approved projects followed by fuel and metallurgical industry with an investment of ₹ 1,43,314 crore (11.0 per cent) and ₹ 1,08,909 crore (8.4 per cent) respectively. These three industries accounted for almost 49.9 per cent of the total approved investment. The number of projects approved and commissioned in the State by industry type are given in Table 8.1 and year-wise details regarding the registered and implemented industrial projects along with their investment and employment are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1 Projects approved and commissioned by Industry type

(August, 1991 to August, 2019)

Industry type	Approved projects		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)
Information Technology	571	3,98,912	337	61,706
Fuel	849	1,43,314	214	28,501
Metallurgical	1,958	1,08,909	961	38,325
Chemical & Fertilizers	2,939	71,557	1,434	26,423
Textiles	2,096	60,211	978	19,108
Electrical & Electronics	1,272	46,964	720	10,664
Sugar	1,604	41,670	263	9,319
Transportation	437	33,401	296	25,236
Processed Food	1,141	31,911	485	9,032
Photographic Raw Film & Papers	1,010	30,306	581	14,366
Cement Gypsum	387	30,228	155	6,876
Industrial Machinery	872	26,404	520	9,743
Pharmaceuticals	898	19,516	516	6,980
Paper & Paper Products	572	18,226	287	8,145
Engineering	379	18,046	223	6,245
Machine Tools/ Ceramics/ Misc. Industries	546	17,789	338	7,449
Vegetable Oil & <i>Vanaspati</i>	391	16,964	214	2,796
Others	2,579	1,88,190	577	15,948
Total	20,501	13,02,518	9,099	3,06,862

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Table 8.2 Industrial projects registered and implemented

Year	Registered projects		Implemented projects		
	Number	Investment (₹ crore)	Number	Investment (₹ crore)	Expected Employment
2017	354	48,581	158	17,566	63,573
2018	426	86,163	37	1,976	18,353
2019 ⁺	249	26,540	1	37	60

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto August

8.3.2 The State's share in the total approved industrial projects and total investment therein is 17.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial projects in selected states is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Approved industrial projects[@] in selected States

(August, 1991 to August, 2019)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All-India
Projects (no.)	20,501 (17.9)	14,548 (12.7)	9,783 (8.6)	9,230 (8.1)	8,583 (7.5)	5,860 (5.1)	1,14,286 (100.0)
Investment (₹ Crore)	13,02,518 (10.3)	17,59,332 (14.0)	5,60,494 (4.4)	10,60,569 (8.4)	3,91,357 (3.1)	13,18,207 (10.5)	1,26,09,697 (100.0)

[@] Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals^{\$} includes Telangana

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to All-India

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Investment in Mega Projects

8.4 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. The State has approved 643 mega projects with an investment of ₹ 4,79,950 crore and proposed employment of 5.23 lakh upto December, 2019. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 206 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 89,342 crore and proposed employment of about 1.37 lakh.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.5 Since 2015, the Micro, Small & Medium enterprises (MSMEs) are being issued online a *Udyog Aadhaar* Number which is a twelve digit Unique Identification Number provided by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GoI. This is a hassle free registration of a small or medium enterprise which becomes eligible for all government benefits and schemes like low rate interest, easy loan, loan without guarantee, subsidies, etc. Since 2015 to December, 2019 number of MSMEs registered for *Udyog Aadhaar* were 14.90 lakh, of which 13.10 lakh were micro, 1.73 lakh were small and 0.07 lakh were medium enterprises. The total investment of MSMEs in the State was ₹ 2,13,400 crore and employment generated was 78.92 lakh. Region-wise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs is given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Regionwise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs

(October, 2015 to December, 2019)

Region	<i>Udyog Aadhaar</i> MSMEs		Employment		Investment	
	Number	Share (per cent)	Number (Lakh)	Share (per cent)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Share (per cent)
Mumbai [#]	3,05,195	20.5	18.73	23.7	37,641	17.6
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	3,22,933	21.7	17.53	22.2	43,653	20.5
Nashik	1,31,371	8.8	6.52	8.2	23,255	10.9
Pune	3,36,317	22.6	20.41	25.9	62,575	29.3
Aurangabad	1,52,955	10.2	7.56	9.6	22,604	10.6
Amravati	59,346	4.0	2.28	2.9	6,971	3.3
Nagpur	1,82,085	12.2	5.89	7.5	16,701	7.8
Total	14,90,202	100.0	78.92	100.0	2,13,400	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

[#] including City and Suburb

Foreign Direct Investment

8.6 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has brought innovative technologies in the industrial units, raised competitiveness amongst the units and also increased investment from domestic

markets in the State. The State has remained the favourite destination for FDI with share of about 29 per cent of total FDI inflow at All-India. The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to September, 2019 was ₹ 7,39,306 crore. FDI inflows in some selected States are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 FDI inflows in some selected States

(₹ Crore)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	Cummulative Inflows (April, 2000 – September, 2019)
Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	8,037	23,882	3,582	1,09,824 (4.3)
Gujarat	13,457	12,618	24,012	1,41,161 (5.5)
Karnataka	55,334	46,963	32,431	2,57,941 (10.1)
Maharashtra[#]	86,244	80,013	25,316	7,39,306 (28.9)
Tamil Nadu	22,354	18,164	9,394	1,83,290 (7.2)
All India	2,88,889	3,09,867	1,82,000	25,60,885

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to Total All-India inflows

Source : DPIIT, GoI

\$ Including Telangana

Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

+ upto September

Exports from Maharashtra

8.7 The State has efficient rail, road, port and airport infrastructure for connectivity along with its long coastline. Thus, it has an able exports performance. Mumbai is the largest and the most important port in India for import-exports. The State benefits in transportation of raw materials as well as finished goods at less time, money and resources. The State's share in All-India exports is about 24 per cent. Exports from the State cover a wide range of products such as gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. Exports from Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Exports from Maharashtra and All-India

(₹ Crore)

Year	Maharashtra	All-India
2017-18	4,49,508	19,55,541
2018-19	5,08,975	23,07,726
2019-20 ⁺	3,51,096	14,88,121

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+upto November

Special Economic Zones

8.8 To attract foreign direct investment, promote export and generate employment, GoM has announced its Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy in 2001. In all 251 SEZ proposals have been received upto October, 2019 of which 30 SEZs with total investment of ₹ 36,352 crore and employment of about 5.94 lakh were executed on an area of 4,231 ha. Details regarding area, employment and investment of executed SEZs is given in Table 8.7

Table 8.7 Details regarding area, employment and investment of executed SEZs

(Upto October, 2019)

Division	Number	Area (ha)	Employment (Lakh)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Konkan	9	421	2.50	9,173
Pune	15	729	2.02	13,612
Nashik	1	1,007	1.25	1,380
Aurangabad	3	375	0.16	4,487
Amravati	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	2	1,699	0.01	7,700
Maharashtra	30	4,231	5.94	36,352

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.9 In order to promote balanced growth of Information Technology (IT) industry in the State, GoM came up with its IT & ITES Policy. 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 in the State with an investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore and about 2.68 lakh employment.

8.9.1 Participation of private sector has been invited for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. Under this, 530 private IT parks have been approved of which, 190 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 19,927 crore and about 5.30 lakh employment. The remaining 340 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 70,994 crore are expected to generate about 12.95 lakh employment opportunities. Private IT parks are located in Pune (186), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (172), Thane (158), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

Bio-technology Parks

8.10 As per the Bio-technology (BT) policy of the State, several financial incentives and tax benefits are provided to the companies setting up bio-tech units in the State. Two public sector BT Parks have been developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Six private sector BT parks are proposed with an investment of about ₹ 305 crore in the State. Fifteen public sector BT-SEZs are proposed with investment of about ₹ 4,968 crore and expected employment generation of about 1.77 lakh.

8.10.1 Upto October, 2019 there were 50 units registered under MSMEs having investment of ₹ 261 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.87 lakh. There were 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), a planned industrial development project between India's capital Delhi and its financial hub Mumbai, aims to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' by converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. This corridor covers two industrial areas viz. Shendra-Bidkin and Dighi port in the State. The Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area is envisioned as a very large-scale industrial cluster and the Dighi Port Industrial Area is intended to be a port as well as trade and industrial hub that will augment the port of Mumbai. Perspective planning for the entire DMIC has been completed and the master planning and preliminary engineering has been undertaken for the cities identified as part of phase-I of DMIC. Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and Greenfield smart industrial city based on the concept of Walk to Work, is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as part of DMIC. State-of-the-art smart technology along with infrastructure with focus on clean, reusable and recycling methodologies are being adopted. Around 53 plots in AURIC have already been allotted to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,000 crore and employment generated is about 2,500.

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.12 GoI has announced the Industrial Cluster Development Programme for the holistic development of the micro and small enterprises. The cluster strategy offers advantages for this sector in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. The State has also announced its Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme. Improvement of technology, skills and quality,

capacity building, market access, access to capital, create/upgrade infrastructural facilities, set-up common facility centres, etc. are being addressed under the programme.

8.12.1 Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme: GoI has approved 30 industrial cluster projects and has released total grants of ₹ 169.85 crore. Of these, 17 projects have become operational and facilities of the high-end technology based Common Facility Centres (CFCs) therein, are available to the units in these clusters.

8.12.2 Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme: Under the programme, 171 cluster projects have been approved by GoM. Of these, 73 cluster projects have been granted approval for establishment of CFCs for which total grants of ₹ 104.89 crore have been released.

Business Reforms Action Plan

8.13 The State has been consistent in implementation of the reforms identified under Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) released by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI for ease of doing businesses. The State has implemented almost all reforms prescribed under BRAP 2019.

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI)

8.14 With an objective to attract investment and employment in the State, GoM has launched online one stop shop MAITRI. It provides Government to Business (G2B) services for existing and prospective investors to get comprehensive information about the investment process. MAITRI has integrated 48 services from 12 departments. Upto October, 2019 MAITRI has catered to 1,500 grievances of which more than 1,400 grievances have been resolved.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.15 With an objective of decentralisation of industries concentrated in urban areas to rural areas, the State initiated promotion of industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis. As on 30th September, 2019 in all 142 co-operative industrial estates were registered, of which 107 co-operative industrial estates were functioning with 8,037 units and 1.79 lakh employment.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.16 To encourage setting up 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. Under PSI-2019 eligible units in the private sector, State public sector/joint sector and co-operative sector are considered for providing incentives. Under the scheme, during 2019-20 upto January, an amount of ₹ 3,390 crore was disbursed as incentive to eligible MSMEs, large scale industries and mega projects. Disbursements under Package Scheme of Incentives are given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
(₹ Crore)			
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	1,694	2,304	2,767
Large Scale Industries	59	76	147
MSMEs	180	346	257
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	67	100	60
MSMEs	120	209	159
Total	2,120	3,035	3,390

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto January

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.17 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) was established in 1962 as the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of GoM. The main objective is to set up industrial areas for planned and systematic industrial development and to function as a special planning authority in development of industrial areas. MIDC has one of the largest industrial land banks amongst all the Industrial development corporations in India. MIDC has built industrial areas, SEZs, Silver Zone and specialized parks for IT, BT, Wine (Grape Processing) & Gems. As on December, 2019 it has built 289 Industrial areas of which 143 are major industrial areas, 95 are minor industrial areas and 51 are growth centres.

8.17.1 As on 31st December, 2019 there were 50,788 units having investment of ₹ 1,94,011 crore with potential employment of 15.08 lakh. About 72 per cent of 96,637 developed plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Industrial units in MIDC

(As on 31st December, 2019)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed Plots (no.)
Mumbai	1,012	20,685	1.39	9,131
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	13,745	51,129	4.46	13,184
Nashik	8,589	8,131	1.03	9,152
Pune	13,402	76,522	5.91	26,971
Aurangabad	7,763	11,838	0.82	19,801
Amravati	2,524	7,772	0.38	8,893
Nagpur	3,753	17,934	1.09	9,505
Total	50,788	1,94,011	15.08	96,637

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.18 Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs and provide support services like consultancy, counseling, marketing, training, import-exports, entrepreneurship development programmes for the development of small scale industries. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.10

Table 8.10 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Distribution of Raw material	0.48	0.89	0.25
Marketing assistance	8.47	17.12	9.00
Others	4.59	2.16	0.60
Total	13.54	20.17	9.85

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.19 Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) was constituted to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. The board implements various schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, Special Component Plan where artisans are given financial assistance for commencing various village industries. It also implements Integrated Bee-keeping, Bee-breeding and Honey Production Scheme to provide employment to bee-keepers.

8.19.1 Financial assistance of ₹ 47.45 crore have been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2018-19 and ₹ 20.02 crore have been disbursed in 2019-20 upto January. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.11.

8.19.2 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, employment opportunities were provided to 1.14 lakh artisans during 2017-18 and 2018-19 each.

Table 8.11 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2017-18	1.71	9,884	2.4
2018-19	1.67	3,660	2.5
2019-20 ⁺	1.80	1,760	2.3

Source : MSKVIB

+ upto October

Maharashtra State Innovation Society

8.20 Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) is the nodal body appointed by GoM to implement the 'Maharashtra State Start Up Policy, 2018'. The number of startups in the State has increased from 2,587 in December, 2018 to 4,324 in September, 2019. Some of the initiatives of MSInS are as follows:

- Maharashtra Startup Week, which helps in bringing innovation in various government department, is the State's flagship competition for startups. It was organized during June, 2018 and January, 2019 wherein more than 2,500 startups participated and of these 48 startups were awarded work orders. Beneficiary departments have been identified for 36 startups and 12 startups have completed their project.
- 16 business incubators have been sanctioned across the State of which 12 incubators have started incubating startups.
- Conducted District Business Plan competition in Akola (pilot district) to provide a platform to propose innovative business ideas to address problems faced by the local communities and the district at large.
- With an intention of encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation amongst women in the State, a program called *Hirkani Maharashtrachi* was launched and in 20 districts more than 5,000 SHGs/entrepreneurs have been benefitted.
- Maharashtra Virtual Incubator Centre, a virtual incubator which would provide startups several common incubation services such as access to labs, software, marketing solutions, etc. at discounted price, is being developed.

Mining

8.21 Around 58 thousand sq km (19 per cent of the State's total geographical area) has been identified as the total potential mineral area in the State. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondiya & Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg districts in Konkan region have deposits of major minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc. As on 31st March, 2019 in all 202 major mineral mines, with employment of 49,254 were working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2018-19 was ₹ 9,454 crore. The total value of minerals extracted during 2019-20 upto September was ₹ 2,798 crore. The production of coal was highest among all the minerals. During 2018-19, about 498.18 lakh MT coal was extracted worth ₹ 8,101 crore (85.7 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted). The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.1.

Textile

8.22 **Policy :** The State produces ample quantity of cotton & silk and fairly good quantity of wool. In addition to that, it also produces large quantity of bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* and coir which are good sources of non-conventional yarn. The State has set an objective of achieving 100 percent processing of all the cotton grown. Keeping this objective in mind and to realize the concept of 'Fiber to Fashion', the State declared its Textile Policy 2011-17 in January, 2012. The policy led to investments of ₹ 20,000 crore in the sector with employment generation of about three lakh. The new Textile policy 2018-23 focuses on further revival of the textile industry and aims at reducing the gap in the production and processing, resulting into an integrated 'Farming to Marketing' value chain in the State.

8.22.1 **Textile mills :** During 2019-20 there were 188 spinning & 36 composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.39 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors. During 2018-19 estimated production of cotton yarn is 306 million kg. During 2019-20 upto November, estimated production of cotton yarn is 192 million kg.

8.22.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme :** The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced by the GoI in 1999 to facilitate new and appropriate technology for making the textile industry globally competitive and to reduce the capital cost for the textile industry. This scheme has been amended to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports and import in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing. Under the Textile Policy 2011-17 of the State, 3,026 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these, 1,342 projects have been given interest & capital subsidy and self finance of ₹ 237.31 crore during 2018-19.

8.22.3 **Textile Parks :** Textile parks provides a platform to many small and medium industries to flourish their businesses. There are 13 Textile Parks in the State at Hinghanghat (Wardha), Basmat (Hingoli), Latur (Latur), Shirpur, Dhule & Degaon (Dhule), Bhivandi (Thane), Baramati (Pune), Islampur (Sangli) and Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur). In all there are 631 units functioning in these 13 textile parks with total employment of 25,576.

Tourism

8.23 Tourism is the fastest growing sector in the State. Cultural heritage, colourful fairs & festivals; beautiful beaches, forests & wild life and landscapes for eco-tourism; rivers and mountain peaks for adventure tourism; technological parks and science museums for science tourism; centres of pilgrimage for spiritual tourism; forts, heritage spots, hotels & trains for heritage tourism; yoga, ayurveda, natural health resorts, low cost & range of treatments provided for health tourism; hill stations, etc. all of this attract tourists in the State.

8.23.1 Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016 aspires to make the State a leading tourist destination by the year 2025 and attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore along with creation of one million additional jobs in this industry. During 2018-19, in all 58 proposals with expected investments of ₹ 7,273.32 crore have been received of which 17 proposals with expected investment of ₹ 2,123.09 crore have been commissioned. GoM has released total grants of ₹ 139.99 crore during 2018-19 for providing basic necessities for development of various tourism destinations. Elephanta Festival organised at Gateway of India & Elephanta Caves in June, 2019, Ganesh immersion ceremony visuals at Girgaum Chowpatty for foreign tourists, roadshows about State tourism at Philippines, Jakarta, Indonesia, Germany, Spain, Portugal, etc. were some of the events conducted during 2019-20. The State has released ₹ 56.07 crore as publicity grants for tourism sector during 2018-19 and ₹ 49.57 crore during 2019-20 upto December.

8.23.2 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics At a Glance - 2019' report, the State had 11.91 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.51 crore foreign tourists visits during 2018.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.24 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the major source of industrial statistics. It provides estimates of various aggregates like input, fixed & working capital, employment, output, value added, 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 the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

8.24.1 The State retained its top position in terms of Gross Value Added with share of 18.0 per cent at All-India level as revealed in ASI 2017-18 results. It is at the second position in number of workers and wages to workers with share of 11.6 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively.

8.24.2 The contribution of the State in total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added (NVA) in India was 14.9 per cent, 18.2 per cent & 18.6 per cent respectively. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Selected indicators of industries

Indicators	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Industries (no.)	28,210 (12.1)	2,33,116	27,010 (11.5)	2,34,865	26,393 (11.1)	2,37,684
Fixed capital	3,46,175 (12.3)	28,09,647	3,37,982 (10.6)	31,90,386	3,58,441 (10.9)	32,93,410
Working capital	2,32,334 (31.4)	7,40,529	2,02,557 (30.5)	6,63,083	1,17,152 (18.2)	6,44,119
Total output	11,68,017 (17.0)	68,62,354	10,74,970 (14.8)	72,65,514	12,05,990 (14.9)	80,81,671
Total input	9,19,540 (16.5)	55,89,074	8,32,819 (14.1)	58,97,464	9,41,087 (14.2)	66,06,817
Gross value added	2,48,476 (19.5)	12,73,280	2,42,152 (17.7)	13,68,050	2,64,903 (18.0)	14,74,854
Net value added	2,17,259 (20.3)	10,72,485	2,08,800 (18.2)	11,45,919	2,29,996 (18.6)	12,38,129
Employment (lakh)	19.70 (13.9)	142.10	19.26 (12.9)	149.10	20.10 (12.8)	156.15
Profit	1,18,212 (23.0)	5,13,193	1,12,576 (20.9)	5,39,353	1,23,651 (21.1)	5,84,697

(₹ Crore)

Source : National Statistics Office, GoI

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

* Provisional

8.24.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2017-18 were food products & beverages (13.4 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (12.9 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (11.1 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers (10.2 per cent) and basic metals (9.6 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 57.2 per cent value of output of all industries and 58.6 per cent of fixed capital during 2017-18. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.2. Important indicators based on ASI are given in Table 8.13.

Graph 8.1 : Share in All-India GVA 2017-18

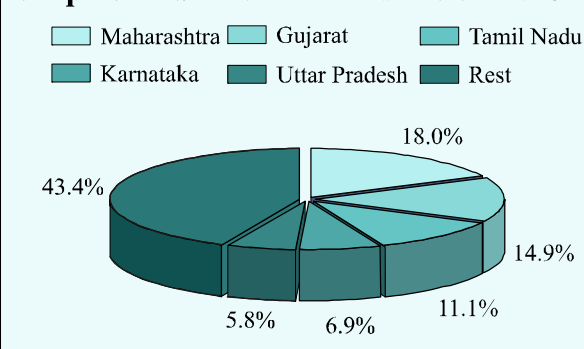


Table 8.13 Important indicators of ASI results

(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18*	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory						
Investment in fixed capital	1,227	1,205	1,251	1,358	1,358	1,386
Value of goods & services produced	4,140	2,944	3,980	3,093	4,569	3,400
Net value added	770	460	773	488	871	521
Employment (no.)	49	48	51	50	54	51
b) Per worker						
Net value added	15.8	9.6	15.3	9.8	16.3	10.1
Annual wages	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6

Source : National Statistics Office, GoI

* Provisional

Index of Industrial Production

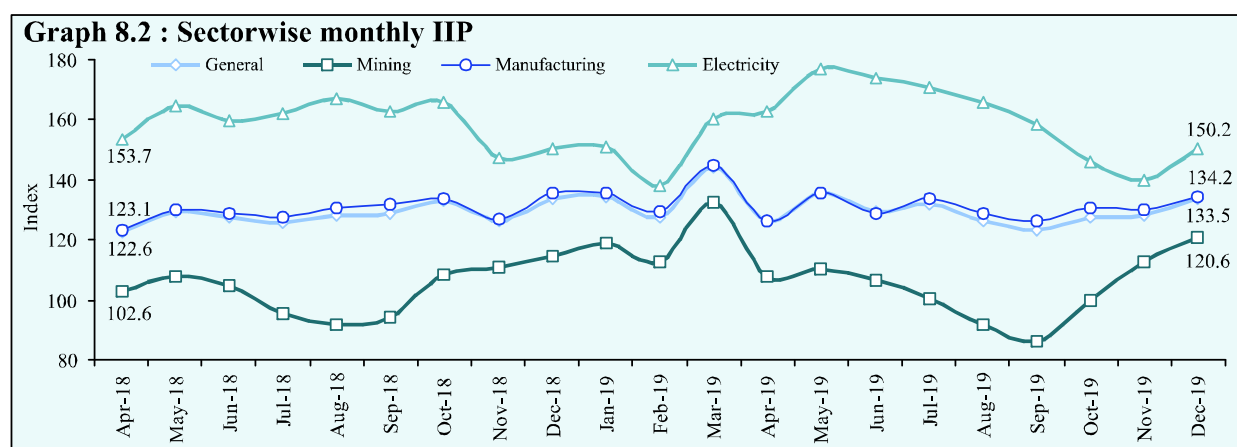
8.25 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period. It tracks manufacturing activity in various sectors of the economy and hence it is of paramount importance to the Government for framing policies and to various organizations as well. All-India IIP is compiled and published monthly by National Statistics Office, GoI. The average general All-India IIP (Base year 2011-12) during April to December, 2018 has increased from 128.4 to 129.1 during April to December, 2019. Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.14. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

Table 8.14 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

Item	Weight	Average IIP (April to December)		
		2018-19	2019-20	Per cent change
Groupwise				
General Index	100.00	128.4	129.1	0.55
Mining	14.37	103.4	104.0	0.58
Manufacturing	77.63	129.8	130.5	0.54
Electricity	7.99	159.3	160.5	0.75
Use-based Category				
Primary goods	34.05	124.6	125.0	0.32
Capital goods	8.22	107.5	94.3	(-)12.28
Intermediate goods	17.22	123.8	138.9	12.20
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	139.6	135.9	(-)2.65
Consumer durables	12.84	131.0	122.4	(-)6.56
Consumer non-durables	15.33	141.8	145.8	2.82

Source : Mospi, GoI



CO-OPERATION

8.26 Co-operative movement has been recognised as an effective instrument in the socio-economic development of the State. Initially the co-operative movement was mainly confined with agricultural credit and then rapidly spread into agro processing, marketing, housing, dairy, storage, textile, finance, fishery and even into industries.

8.27 As on 31st March, 2019 there were about 2.06 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Of which, about 52 per cent were Co-operative housing societies. Co-operative societies in brief are given in Table 8.15 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

Table 8.15 Co-operative societies in brief

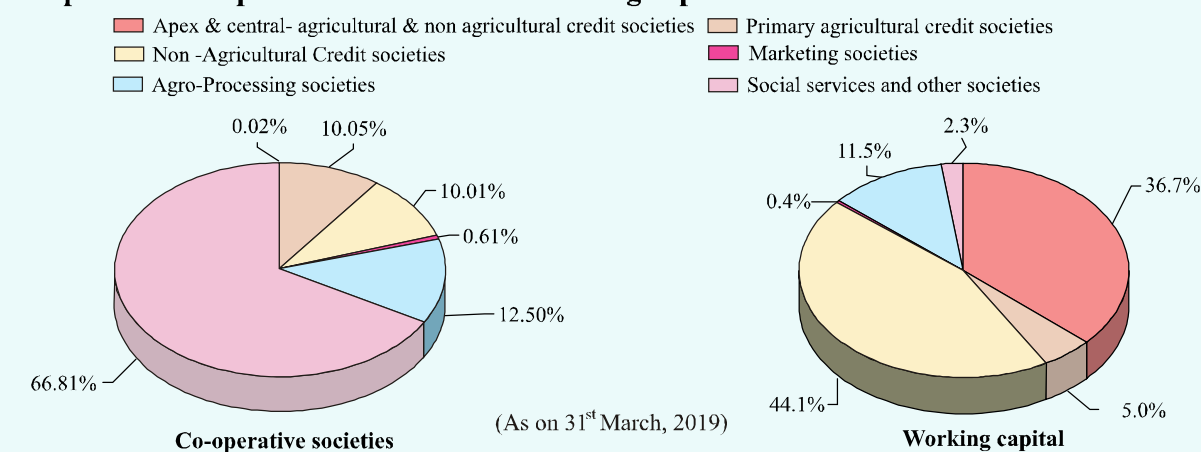
(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2017	2018	2019*	
Societies (no.)	1,95,301	1,98,252	2,06,414	4.1
Members (lakh)	546	550	538	(-2.2)
Paid-up share capital	20,892	21,811	21,011	(-3.7)
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	4,056	3,887	3,969	2.1
Working capital	3,83,236	3,84,506	3,85,330	0.2
Deposits	1,79,209	1,94,667	1,93,248	(-0.7)
Loans advanced	1,49,744	1,44,268	1,48,183	2.7
Societies in profit (no.)	-	54,210	54,710	0.9
Amount of profit	-	4,326	4,690	8.4
Societies in loss (no.)	35,682	34,777	36,876	6.0
Amount of loss	9,259	9,028	9,967	10.4
Loans outstanding	1,49,213	1,50,869	1,52,676	1.2

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.3 : Co-operative societies and working capital



Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.28 Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is the Apex Co-operative Bank in the State. There were 31 District Central Co-operative Banks which are working at district level. Information of Apex and the District Central Co-operative Banks are given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Information of Apex and District central co-operative Banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2017	2018	2019*	
(₹ Crore)				
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	29,421	25,021	27,949	11.7
Deposits	16,377	14,106	15,840	12.3
Loans advanced	15,521	14,094	21,677	53.8
Loans outstanding	16,336	15,992	19,600	22.6
Loans overdues	1,269	1,650	1,416	(-)14.2
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	1.98	2.00	2.01	0.5
Working capital	1,01,205	1,04,006	1,13,306	8.9
Deposits	71,427	75,091	83,458	11.1
Loans advanced	43,368	36,325	37,176	2.3
Loans outstanding	48,946	50,978	50,442	(-)1.1
Loans overdues	16,163	14,432	13,574	(-)5.9

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

* Provisional

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

8.29 Short term agricultural credit mainly for seasonal agricultural operations is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2019 there were 20,747 PACS in the State which include 21 Farmer service societies and 889 Adivasi Co-operative societies having about 0.56 lakh and 6.88 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Information of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2017	2018	2019*	
(₹ Crore)				
Societies (no.)	21,089	21,102	20,747	(-)1.7
Members (lakh)	154	150	147	(-)2.0
Working capital	19,393	20,766	19,418	(-)6.5
Own funds	3,744	3,823	3,557	(-)7.0
Share capital	2,445	2,462	2,369	(-)3.8
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	6	6.6	6.4	(-)3.0
Loanee members (lakh)	36.39	31.26	32.69	4.6
<i>Of which, a) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)</i>	9.95	9.85	9.90	0.5
<i>b) Small farmers (one to two ha)</i>	9.18	8.35	8.76	4.9
Loans disbursed	15,289	15,662	14,922	(-)4.7
<i>Of which, given to Small & Marginal farmers</i>	6,223	6,435	6,102	(-)5.2
Loans outstanding	13,764	13,406	13,819	3.1
Loans recovered	10,915	11,061	10,841	(-)2.0
Loans overdue	5,737	6,214	5,685	(-)8.5
Societies in profit (no.)	-	8,939	8,729	(-)2.3
Societies in loss (no.)	12,105	11,870	11,759	(-)0.9

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

* Provisional

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme

8.30 The scheme is being implemented in the State to motivate farmers for regular repayment of the short term crop loan. Under the scheme, interest subsidy is given to farmers who regularly repay the loan by 30th June of each year. 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. During 2018-19 under the scheme subsidy of ₹ 120.64 crore was given to 9.73 lakh beneficiaries.

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.31 The State Government provides financial assistance to co-operative societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing units are constituents of agro-processing co-operative societies. As on 31st March, 2019 there were 25,805 agro-processing co-operatives having about 62.66 lakh members.

8.31.1 As on 31st March, 2019 there were 175 registered sugar factories in the State. Of the total sugar factories in India, maximum 37 per cent are located in the State, followed by 22 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2017	2018	2019*	
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	179	178	175	(-)1.7
Factories in production (no.)	87	101	102	1.0
Members ('00)	26,770	27,633	25,470	(-)7.8
Share capital of State Govt.	1,299	1,299	1,305	0.5
Average TCD# (lakh MT) capacity	3.14	3.85	4.02	4.4
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	268.2	573.35	557.55	(-)2.8
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	30.65	65.69	64.06	(-)2.5
Average extraction (per cent)	11.43	11.46	11.49	0.3
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
a) Purchased (FRP)	2,300	2,550	2,477	(-)2.9
b) Actual paid by factories	2,731	2,869	1,976	(-)31.1
Molasses (lakh MT)	10.70	22.91	22.30	(-)2.7
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	69	69	68	(-)1.4
b) Co-generation plants	57	59	60	1.7
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	1,135.40	1,211.90	1,237.90	2.1
Factories in profit (no.)	26	29	30	3.4
Amount of profit	157.74	188.51	399.65	112.0
Factories in loss (no.)	117	80	59	(-)26.3
Amount of loss	5,829.52	4,175.51	2,474.72	(-)40.7

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day FRP Fair & Remuneration Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

8.31.2 As on 31st March, 2019, there were 12,932 co-operative dairy societies and 75 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.19.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2018	2019	Per cent change	2018	2019	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	12,376	12,932	4.5	73	75	2.7
Members (lakh)	10.05	11.68	16.2	1.02	1.07	4.9
Share capital	11.09	12.45	12.3	80.97	81.90	1.1
Working capital	26.41	27.51	4.2	88.12	89.64	1.7
Milk procured (value)	292.16	301.25	3.1	982.26	982.30	Neg.
Milk & milk products sold (value)	432.70	442.59	2.3	1,217.90	1,235.63	1.5
Societies in profit (no.)	7,254	7,611	4.9	51	58	13.7
Amount of profit	150.6	159.46	5.9	94.81	101.92	7.5
Societies in loss (no.)	5,122	5,319	3.8	22	17	(-)22.7
Amount of loss	60.03	69.83	16.3	50.24	49.37	(-)1.7

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

Neg. Negligible

8.31.3 There were 80 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2019. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.20.

8.31.4 As on 31st March, 2019 there were 287 co-operative spinning mills in the State, of which 69 were working. About 94 per cent working spinning mills were in loss. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.21.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2018	2019*	
Societies (no.)	89	80	(-)10.1
<i>Of which, in production</i>	71	69	(-)2.8
Members ('00)	1,098	1,060	(-)3.5
Share capital	7.73	7.50	(-)3.0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.92	1.87	(-)2.6
Working capital	66.18	64.31	(-)2.8
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	36.49	35.46	(-)2.8
Societies in loss (no.)	38	37	(-)2.6
Amount of loss	1.51	1.46	(-)3.3

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

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative spinning mills

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2018*	2019*	
Number of mills	285	287	0.7
<i>Of which, in production</i>	67	69	3.0
Members ('00)	4,891	4,996	2.1
Share capital	2,189.58	2,190.83	0.1
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1,864.58	1,915.45	2.7
Working capital	9,135.28	9,137.66	Neg.
No. of spindles (lakh)	15.11	15.40	1.9
Value of Yarn produced	2,582	2,875.08	11.4
Mills in profit (no.)	9	4	(-)55.6
Amount of profit	5.30	8.36	57.7
Mills in loss (no.)	58	65	12.1
Amount of loss	1,836.86	2,101.14	14.4

* Provisional Neg. Negligible

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

8.31.5 There were 644 co-operative handloom and 1,604 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2019. About 63 per cent co-operative handloom societies and 91 per cent co-operative powerloom societies were in loss. Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2018*	2019*	Per cent change	2018*	2019*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	644	644	0.0	1,582	1,604	1.4
Members ('00)	570.80	584.93	2.5	778.04	807.34	3.8
Share capital	7.83	7.80	(-)0.4	192.83	197.91	2.6
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.74	1.72	(-)1.1	138.46	145.28	4.9
Working capital	5.97	6.21	4.0	1,071.83	1,092.13	1.9
No. of looms ('000)	3.66	3.68	0.5	14.63	14.44	(-)1.3
Production value	37.61	34.58	(-)8.1	73.03	88.84	21.6
Societies in profit (no.)	239	240	0.4	164	141	(-)14.0
Amount of profit	1.38	2.31	67.4	1.74	2.72	56.3
Societies in loss (no.)	405	404	(-)0.2	1,418	1,452	2.4
Amount of loss	6.35	6.52	2.7	17.42	17.70	1.6

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.32 There were 3,133 primary fisheries co-operative societies, working in the State as on 31st March, 2019. In addition, there were 40 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of fisheries co-operative societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2018	2019	
Societies (no.)	3,038	3,133	3.1
Members (lakh)	3.03	3.23	6.6
Share capital	67.17	69.90	4.1
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	59.55	55.67	(-)6.5
Working capital	240.39	251.40	4.6
Fish & fish products sold	671.35	711.39	6.0
Societies in profit (no.)	1,901	2,019	6.2
Amount of profit	13.40	14.89	11.1
Societies in loss (no.)	1,036	992	(-)4.3
Amount of loss	49.22	47.90	(-)2.7

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Fisheries, GoM

Co-operative marketing societies

8.33 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. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Information of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	As on 31 st March		
	2018	2019*	
Societies (no.)	1,221	1,264	3.5
Members (lakh)	9.62	10.80	12.3
Share capital	89	89	0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	22	25	13.6
Working capital	2,543	1,608	(-)36.8
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	4,684	4,028	(-)14.0
(b) Fertilisers	780	544	(-)30.3
(c) Seeds	89	70	(-)21.3
(d) Consumer goods	521	407	(-)21.9
Societies in profit (no.)	652	638	(-)2.1
Amount of profit	20.31	17.70	(-)12.9
Societies in loss (no.)	404	443	9.7
Amount of loss	133	147	10.5

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.34 As on 31st March, 2019 there were 20,663 non-agricultural credit societies, of which 13,617 urban co-operative credit societies, 6,571 salary earners co-operative credit societies and 475 urban co-operative banks in the State. About 23 percent of Non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in loss and 24 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State are under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	As on 31 st March		
	2018	2019*	
Societies (no.)	20,668	20,663	Neg.
Members (lakh)	260.97	250.09	(-) 4.2
Deposits	1,02,893	91,475	(-)11.1
Own funds	23,513	22,200	(-) 5.6
Share capital	9,186	8,483	(-) 7.7
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.11	1.07	(-) 3.6
Working capital	1,77,533	1,70,049	(-) 4.2
Loans advanced	75,331	71,524	(-) 5.1
Loans outstanding	66,890	65,454	(-) 2.1
Loans recovered	55,637	60,447	8.6
Loans overdue	8,870	8,466	(-) 4.6
Societies in profit (no.)	15,154	15,162	0.1
Amount of profit	2,382	2,360	(-) 0.9
Societies in loss (no.)	4,931	4,779	(-) 3.1
Amount of loss	1,829	1,753	(-) 4.2

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

Other co-operative societies

8.35 As on 31st March, 2019 there were 1,07,372 co-operative housing societies in the State with about 30.43 lakh members. There were 10,850 labour contract societies having about 5.51 lakh members and 264 forest labour societies with about 71,000 members.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

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

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

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2018	2019	
	Members (no.)	10,333	
Working capital	82.66	83.55	1.1
Gross loans	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	50.01	47.85	(-)4.3
Loans recovered	4.89	5.07	3.7
Loans overdue	19.81	18.61	(-)6.1

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

Co-operative Consumer Stores

8.37 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, 2019, there were 125 wholesale consumer stores and 1,603 primary consumer stores working in the State, besides the apex consumer federation. Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.27.

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

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative Consumer federation		Co-operative Wholesale consumer store		Co-operative Primary consumer store	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Number	1	1	123	125	1,663	1,603
Members ('00)	6.4	6.7	3,213	3,204	11,627	11,087
Share capital	0.51	0.51	18.9	17	77.47	63.11
Of which, State Govt.	-	-	3.31	2.88	3.76	3.06
Amount of loss	0.47	0.72	2.87	2.94	14.35	10.31
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	56	55	712	623

* Provisional

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

Licensed money lenders

8.38 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 8.28.

Table 8.28 Information of licensed money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2018	2019*	
	Money lenders	12,228	
Number of loanee	8,64,455	6,49,537	(-)24.9
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,237.32	1,237.40	Neg.

* Provisional Neg. Negligible

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

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 8.1

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	138
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	49,818
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	8,10,051
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.60	--	--
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	--
4	Iron Ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,673
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	27,364
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	14,960
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	38,148
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	752
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	61,365
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.20	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	886
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	4,958
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	111
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	5
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	114
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	2,875
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	3,243

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai (Only for Salt)

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

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

ANNEXURE 8.2

**IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE
(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)	2016-17	705	1,406	3,010	109	19,219	13,982	17,564	1,511
	2017-18*	568	1,153	3,261	82	18,070	13,683	17,198	771
(2) Salt production (08)	2016-17	37	1	2	1	3	0	1	2
	2017-18*	30	1	1	2	5	0	3	2
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2016-17	2,808	40,801	10,104	2,408	1,26,925	83,826	1,05,980	17,836
	2017-18*	2,762	49,360	(-)245	2,883	1,61,807	1,10,529	1,37,806	20,607
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2016-17	92	2,244	862	179	4,300	1,387	1,591	2,575
	2017-18*	81	1,237	665	189	3,350	1,239	1,432	1,793
(5) Textiles (13)	2016-17	1,821	15,398	2,207	1,876	41,043	22,445	32,827	6,684
	2017-18*	1,791	15,015	1,539	2,006	38,303	20,641	31,057	5,715
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2016-17	1,038	1,956	1,330	421	7,275	2,563	5,634	1,468
	2017-18*	1,017	2,129	2,186	657	10,642	5,058	8,135	2,282
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2016-17	123	192	254	66	1,036	560	792	222
	2017-18*	118	162	218	52	890	469	655	218
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2016-17	228	399	131	37	1,099	709	894	173
	2017-18*	222	388	301	55	1,683	1,172	1,396	258
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2016-17	851	8,600	1,405	404	14,934	8,392	12,381	1,983
	2017-18*	883	8,179	1,162	421	17,593	10,348	13,044	3,928
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2016-17	864	4,398	(-)385	390	8,863	3,902	6,231	2,213
	2017-18*	839	3,511	357	410	9,634	4,180	6,793	2,366
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2016-17	186	17,908	(-)12,634	665	1,24,616	72,763	77,459	45,727
	2017-18*	162	16,304	3,583	610	1,33,715	78,681	85,061	47,411
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2016-17	2,622	47,527	23,269	3,215	1,41,204	71,605	1,02,270	34,599
	2017-18*	2,535	54,630	29,179	3,537	1,56,230	82,825	1,15,813	35,572
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2016-17	1,745	17,746	19,829	1,747	50,651	30,173	39,118	9,942
	2017-18*	1,762	17,619	15,015	1,472	46,335	27,441	36,011	8,365
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2016-17	915	10,433	1,00,379	685	21,162	7,500	14,628	5,486
	2017-18*	891	9,347	1,974	513	23,700	7,471	12,921	10,045
(15) Basic metals (24)	2016-17	1,285	47,396	(-)173	1,825	1,08,653	70,267	95,896	9,467
	2017-18*	1,336	49,493	924	1,930	1,15,666	78,473	99,926	12,340
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2016-17	3,450	13,961	4,969	1,822	43,071	24,738	33,112	8,563
	2017-18*	3,244	15,503	5,767	1,893	54,112	32,850	42,822	9,588

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Concl.)

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)	2016-17	431	3,209	5,639	488	19,975	11,623	15,428	4,143
	2017-18*	434	4,475	4,336	530	20,321	12,575	16,247	3,546
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2016-17	1,432	11,095	8,428	1,294	55,807	32,998	42,756	11,661
	2017-18*	1,253	10,358	7,598	1,325	48,369	30,686	38,192	9,025
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c., Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2016-17	2,150	25,708	13,147	2,660	73,316	39,385	54,578	15,886
	2017-18*	2,260	26,210	16,684	3,147	1,02,194	54,731	74,930	24,248
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2016-17	1,404	38,371	3,541	3,188	1,17,103	71,229	96,651	15,976
	2017-18*	1,396	40,290	5,145	3,904	1,22,863	84,893	1,02,462	14,501
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2016-17	351	8,030	729	860	32,861	20,856	24,371	7,592
	2017-18*	338	7,965	1,276	968	41,032	27,827	32,464	7,522
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2016-17	1,251	4,561	15,089	954	37,169	26,234	31,516	5,136
	2017-18*	1,200	4,511	16,770	1,032	49,151	31,499	43,003	5,657
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2016-17	1,221	16,642	1,425	540	24,686	4,343	21,140	(-)46
	2017-18*	1,271	20,602	(-)544	746	30,326	7,428	23,718	4,235
Total	2016-17	27,010	3,37,982	2,02,557	25,835	10,74,970	6,21,480	8,32,819	2,08,800
	2017-18*	26,393	3,58,441	1,17,152	28,365	12,05,990	7,24,699	9,41,087	2,29,996

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 8.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	General Index	100.00	111.0	114.7	120.0	125.3	130.1	129.1
II	Mining	14.37	93.3	97.3	102.5	104.9	107.9	104.0
III	Manufacturing	77.63	112.7	115.9	121.0	126.6	131.5	130.5
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	110.9	104.7	98.9	108.1	121.3	120.1
2	Beverages	1.04	108.2	109.7	106.3	105.4	109.2	108.5
3	Tobacco products	0.80	131.1	136.3	115.9	95.1	94.2	95.2
4	Textiles	3.29	116.9	119.4	117.4	117.1	118.7	115.2
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	114.4	131.0	151.7	137.5	154.2	155.6
6	Leather and related products	0.50	123.0	123.6	122.3	123.9	125.0	123.4
7	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of article of straw & plating material	0.19	95.3	97.5	93.1	92.4	105.1	116.7
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	115.1	116.5	114.0	108.9	104.1	93.3
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	100.0	103.8	106.0	99.7	97.6	90.4
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	108.6	113.7	119.1	123.5	126.7	125.8
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	109.2	113.7	116.5	116.1	119.0	123.9
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	116.9	132.1	172.3	212.1	215.5	218.1
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	117.7	118.3	120.5	110.6	108.0	101.7
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	108.2	110.4	109.9	113.9	123.6	119.8
15	Basic metals	12.80	123.5	124.3	130.6	138.0	143.3	158.0
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	105.9	103.4	105.5	107.9	106.2	91.6
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	117.6	123.6	126.7	148.5	168.7	157.3
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	122.0	128.4	122.6	107.4	110.1	108.4
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	102.6	105.9	114.1	120.5	123.4	108.7
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	102.6	101.1	101.7	114.5	122.7	103.2
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	110.0	112.5	117.5	133.9	145.7	140.9
22	Furniture	0.13	115.6	163.9	176.2	196.6	212.6	198.4
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	105.7	119.9	125.6	106.2	92.8	82.4
IV	Electricity	7.99	126.6	133.8	141.6	149.2	156.9	160.5

Source – National Statistics Office, GoI

++ Average of April 2019 to December 2019

ANNEXURE 8.4
DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19* (9)
I. Number of co-operative societies								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	34	34	33
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ⁵	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,089	21,102	20,747
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,465	20,668	20,663
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,207	1,221	1,264
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	25,344	25,634	25,805
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,27,162	1,29,593	1,37,902
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,95,301	1,98,252	2,06,414
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{SS}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	211	213	213
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,397	15,010	14,655
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	25,919	26,097	25,009
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,005	962	1,080
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	5,721	6,244	6,266
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,388	6,492	6,529
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	54,641	55,018	53,782
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,32,804	1,31,200	1,41,338
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	19,393	20,766	19,418
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,77,065	1,77,533	1,70,049
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,119	2,543	1,608
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	44,062	44,632	44,100
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	8,793	7,831	8,817
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,83,236	3,84,506	3,85,330
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	59,533	51,063	59,497
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	15,289	15,662	14,922
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	72,191	75,331	71,524
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	1	3	2
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,570	2,016	2,030
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	160	194	209
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,49,744	1,44,268	1,48,183

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19* (9)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	66,423	67,020	70,089
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	13,765	13,406	13,819
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	65,684	66,890	65,454
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	16	16	17
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	2,808	3,072	2,795
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	517	466	503
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,49,213	1,50,869	1,52,677
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	908	808	837
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	--	--
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	3,981	6,087	5,122
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	21,252	23,496	21,780
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	4,673	5,562	4,737
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	30,814	35,953	32,476

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

NA 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. Better infrastructure is one of the important factor in economic & social transformation. Developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all has been emphasised under the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) ‘Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation’.

ENERGY

9.2 One of the Sustainable Development Goals is to ‘Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all’. Electricity, Natural Gas, Petroleum are various forms of energy.

Electricity

9.3 Electrical energy plays a major role in the development and sustenance of modern economy. Electricity is generated through non-renewable and renewable sources and used across the sectors of the economy.

Installed capacity

9.3.1 The total installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2019 in the State was 36,729 MW of which share of private sector was 57.6 per cent, public sector was 37.0 per cent and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.4 per cent. The share of renewable energy in the installed capacity of private sector was 41.4 per cent. The installed capacity in the state as on 31st March, 2019 was highest in the country. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

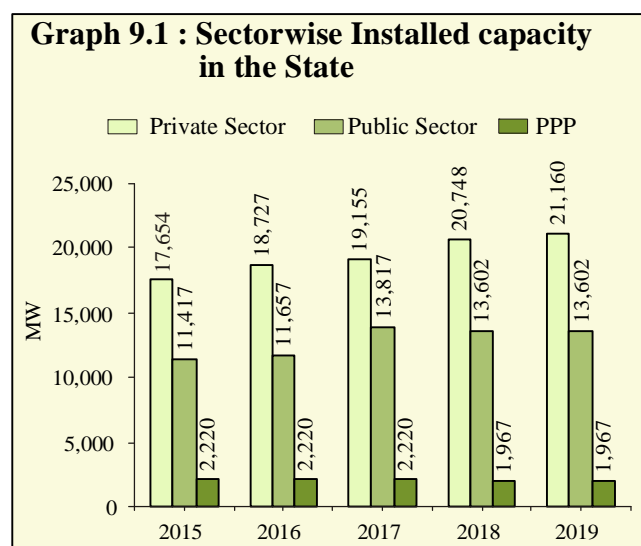


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

Source	As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December 2019	Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2017	2018	2019		
In the State	35,192	36,317	36,729	36,076	1.1
Thermal	21,496	22,096	22,096	21,176	0.0
Renewable	7,558	8,341	8,753	9,020	4.9
Hydro	3,066	3,061	3,061	3,061	0.0
Natural gas	3,072	2,819	2,819	2,819	0.0
Central sector allocation	7,114	7,420	7,754	7,779	4.5

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Central Electricity Authority, GoI, Tata Power Co. Ltd, Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity

Electricity generated

9.3.2 The total electricity generated (including renewable energy) in the State was 1,27,059 Million Units (MU) during 2018-19 and during 2017-18 it was 1,20,160 MU and electricity received from central sector during 2018-19 was 34,238 MU and it was 33,003 MU during 2017-18. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2018-19 was 55.0 per cent, 41.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

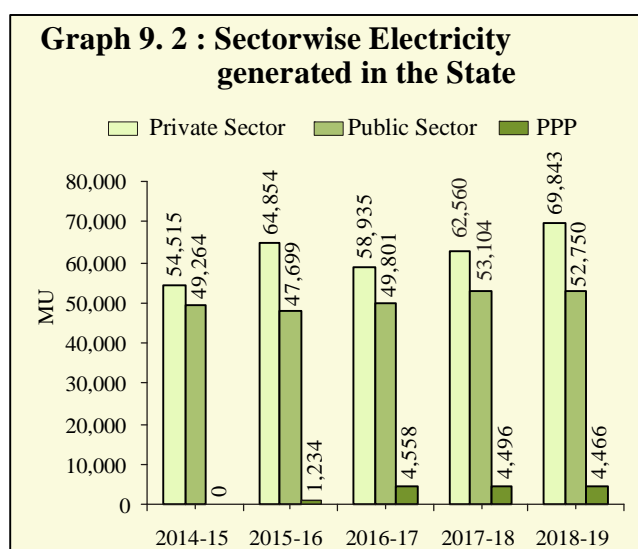


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

(MU)

Source	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	Per cent change in 2018-19 over 2017-18
In the State	1,13,294	1,20,160	1,27,059	90,380	5.7
Thermal	86,723	93,950	98,720	70,501	5.1
Natural gas	9,481	9,062	8,452	6,178	(-6.7)
Hydro	5,979	5,114	5,387	4,763	5.4
Renewable ^{\$}	11,111	12,034	14,500	8,938 [#]	20.5
Received from central sector	32,582	33,003	34,238	22,923[#]	3.7

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour \$ including captive + upto December # upto November
 Source: MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority, GoI, Tata Power Co. Ltd, Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity

Electricity purchased

9.3.3 During 2018-19 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 4.61 and that of BEST was ₹ 4.85. 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)
2017-18	1,26,925	53,830	4,825	2,319
2018-19	1,36,253	62,754	4,771	2,315
2019-20 ⁺	85,570	41,113	3,409	1,699

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto November

Electricity consumed

9.3.4 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2018-19 was 1,31,866 MU, as against 1,23,938 MU in 2017-18. The consumption of electricity was highest (35.8 per cent) by industrial sector followed by agriculture (25.6 per cent) and domestic sector (22.1 per cent) in the State. Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

(MU)

Sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	Per cent change in 2018-19 over 2017-18
Industrial	33,820	43,974	47,164	34,448	7.3
Agriculture	28,202	30,561	33,725	20,930	10.4
Domestic	26,868	28,348	29,188	23,353	3.0
Commercial	13,050	13,925	14,179	11,013	1.8
Public Services [@]	4,351	4,810	5,089	3,849	5.8
Railways	105	163	174	139	6.8
Other	1,953	2,157	2,347	1,780	8.8
All	1,08,349	1,23,938	1,31,866	95,512	6.4

[@] including public lighting & water supply works

+ upto December

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd, Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity

9.3.5 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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 [*]	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
All	715.4	907.5	753.1	1,028.2	784.2	1,083.7
Commercial	70.3	109.3	72.6	115.5	74.6	116.5
Industrial	229.4	283.3	246.3	364.8	261.1	387.6
Agriculture	149.6	236.2	154.2	253.5	160.9	277.2
Domestic	200.2	225.0	211.7	235.2	219.0	239.9

* Provisional

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI, MAHADISCOM, BEST, Reliance Infrastructure/ Adani Electricity, Tata Power Co. Ltd

9.3.6 The time series data on 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

9.3.7 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. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand

(MW)

Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Shortfall
2016-17	16,903	16,866	37
2017-18	17,412	17,606	(-)194
2018-19	18,478	19,814	(-)1,336
2019-20 ⁺	17,611	20,389	(-)2,778

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

Transmission and Distribution (T & D) network infrastructure

9.3.8 T & D network infrastructure is the backbone of the electricity power system as it facilitates the delivery of electricity from power plants to end consumers. Improvement in T & D network infrastructure is an ongoing process which involves measures such as modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded high tension (HT) & low tension (LT) circuits by providing additional transformers, erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and anti-theft drive.

9.3.9 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,28,015 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 47,304 circuit km transmission lines and 672 sub-stations by the end of 2018-19. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,28,840 MVA with the network line length of 48,177 circuit km with 679 sub-stations during 2019-20 upto December. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2017-18 & 2018-19 were 3.30 per cent & 3.11 per cent respectively whereas in 2019-20 upto December it was 3.18 per cent.

9.3.10 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM has 3,727 sub-stations, 10,55,942 circuit km line length with 6,15,003 distribution transformers by the end of 2018-19. During 2019-20 upto December, it has 3,938 sub-stations, 10,68,064 circuit km line length and 6,54,650 distribution transformers.

9.3.11 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 86.7 per cent followed by Adani Electricity 6.4 per cent, BEST 3.5 per cent and Tata Power 3.4 per cent during 2018-19. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.7.

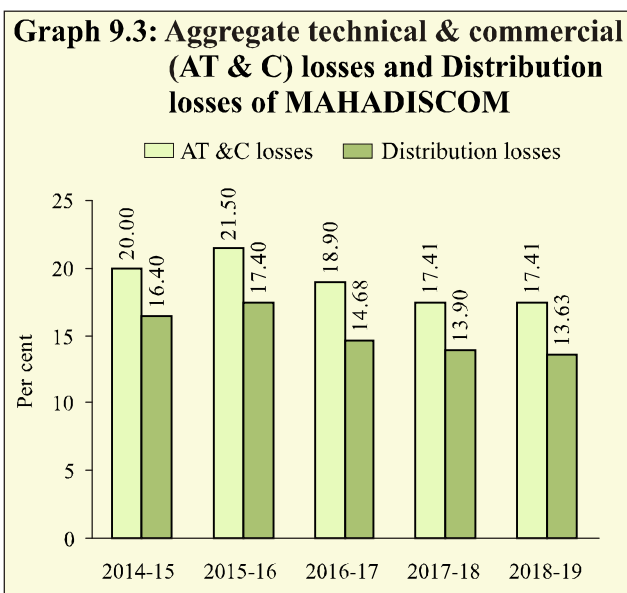


Table 9.7 Distribution losses

Licensee	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	14.68	13.90	13.63	12.17
BEST	5.42	5.82	4.18	4.34
Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity	8.83	8.11	7.95	8.36
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	0.85	0.90	0.63	0.89

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity + upto September

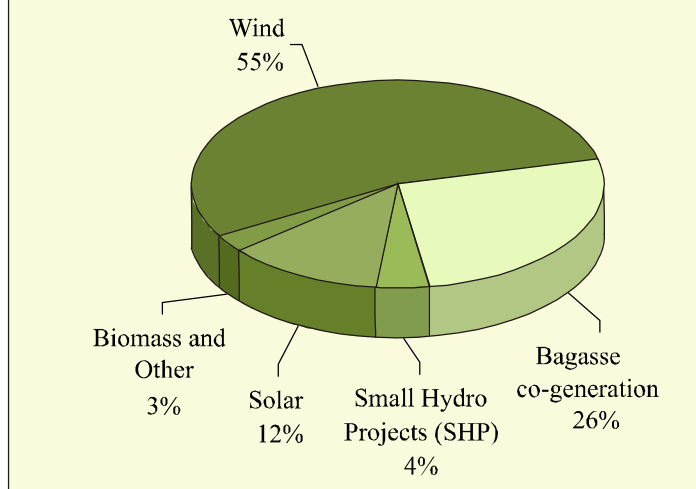
9.3.12 **Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY):** The GoI has approved the scheme in 2015 for improving the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOM. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 4,959.75 crore has been transferred by GoM to MAHADISCOM during 2016-17. Upto September, 2019, feeder metering, electricity access to unconnected households, feeder segregation, rural feeder audit and distribution of LED bulbs has been completed, whereas distribution transformer metering is in progress.

9.3.13 **Capacity addition of thermal power:** MAHAGENCO has accorded approval for installation and commissioning of projects at various thermal power stations. Capacity addition in project at Bhusawal 660 MW is in progress and State government and Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission has given in-principal approval for implementation of project at Koradi 1,320 MW.

Renewable energy

9.4 Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable, clean and eco-friendly energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is the designated agency to coordinate, 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.

Graph 9.4 : Installed capacity of renewable energy



9.4.1 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 Tamil Nadu & Karnataka in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy in India. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

(MW)

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December, 2019
		2017	2018	2019	
Wind	9,400	4,769	4,782	4,792	4,998
Bagasse co-generation	2,200	1,849	1,954	2,284	2,284
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	304	336	366	366
Biomass	781	215	215	215	215
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Industrial waste	350	35	35	35	38
Solar	7,500	383	1,017	1,058	1,116
Total	21,250	7,558	8,342	8,753	9,020

Source : MEDA

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

9.4.2 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. The achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures

(no.)

Particulars	As on 31 st March	
	2018	2019
Energy conservation programme		
a) Energy audit	1,089	1,314
b) Walk through energy audit	2,408	2,872
c) Waste heat recovery	11	11
d) Replacement of compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) at grampanchayat	1,53,066	1,53,066
e) Demo project of energy conservation in govt./semi govt. office buildings	90	106
f) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal councils	36	38
Wind monitoring stations	409	409
Solar power plants in govt. buildings	41	113
Briquetting projects	170	189
Exhibitions	288	305
<i>Atal Saur Krishi Pump</i>	--	79
Solar powered small & tap drinking water supply scheme	--	1,198
Solar radiation assessment centres [§]	7	7
Common study room with solar lamps [§]	18,603	18,603
Village electrification [§] (a) villages	586	586
(b) hamlets	703	703
Wind solar hybrid system [§] (a) no.	293	293
(b) capacity (KW)	2,283	2,283
Wind solar hybrid system in <i>ashramshala</i> & hostels [§]	20	20
Solar energy applications in <i>ashramshala</i> (solar home light, street sight, water heating system & power packs) [§]	10	10

Source: MEDA

§ At present scheme is closed

9.4.3 Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) & Renewable Energy Certificates (REC)

Mechanism: Renewable Purchase Obligation is the obligation mandated by the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (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).

9.4.4 REC is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available renewable energy (RE) sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. MEDA is the state agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per RPO-REC Regulation-2016 of MERC, obligated entity has to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total conventional consumption by them. As per this regulation, minimum quantity of purchase from renewable energy sources (in terms of energy equivalent in KWh) target upto 2018-19 is 2.75 per cent for solar and 11.0 per cent for other renewable energy. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 RPO achievements

(Per cent)

Distribution Licensee	Solar		Other RE		Total	
	2017-18	2018-19 [*]	2017-18	2018-19 [*]	2017-18	2018-19 [*]
MAHADISCOM	0.79	1.74	10.57	9.52	11.36	11.26
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	1.55	3.23	9.58	11.01	11.13	14.24
Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity	0.73	0.79	2.14	2.29	2.87	3.08
BEST	0.69	4.14	11.38	11.14	12.06	15.28

Source: MEDA

* Provisional

Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.5 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase and procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities and promotion of competition, efficiency & economy in the electricity sector. Average tariffs of electricity in 2019-20 are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Average Tariffs of electricity during 2019-20

(₹ per unit)

Category of user	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	2.08	2.51	@	@
0-100 Units	5.48	3.24	5.06	1.99
101-300 Units	9.26	5.80	8.93	5.24
301-500 Units	11.75	8.07	9.98	9.47
501-1,000 Units	13.07	9.31	11.67	13.10
Above 1,000 Units	13.86	9.31	11.67	13.10
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 KW	10.81	7.74	9.71	8.81
> 20 KW & ≤ 50 KW	13.79	8.18	10.28	8.79
Above 50 KW	16.79	8.41	10.52	10.23
LT - Industry				
below 20 KW load	6.80	6.96	8.84	8.44
above 20 KW load	9.53	7.48	9.65	8.32
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	3.86	NA	NA	NA
Metered – Pumpsets	3.74	3.98	5.77	@
Metered – Others	5.71	5.48	7.28	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	6.24	NA	NA	NA
Municipal Corporation areas	7.77	7.64	9.01	8.85
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	7.62	7.33	8.03	7.18
Others	8.85	7.64	8.41	8.78
HT - Industry				
	8.42	7.86	9.79	9.50
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail				
	8.89	7.20	8.78	7.59
				(Railways)
				7.73
				(Metro/Monorail)
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.63	7.53	9.13	8.92
Others	11.65	7.99	10.02	9.61
HT- Agriculture pumps				
	4.27	NA	NA	NA

Source: MERC

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

NA Not Applicable

Village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation Schemes

9.6.1 **Village electrification** : As per Annual Report 2018-19 of MAHADISCOM, there are 41,928 villages, out of which 41,618 villages are electrified through conventional energy and 305 villages are electrified non-conventionally through renewable energy upto March, 2019.

9.6.2 **Energisation of agricultural pumps** : About 42.20 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31st March, 2019. During 2018-19 about 60,817 and during 2019-20 upto October 27,916 agriculture pumps were energized.

9.6.3 **Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana** : Solar agriculture pumps commissioned were 5,662 as against the target of 10,000 in its first phase (2015 to 2018). In the second phase (2018-19 onwards), 6,000 solar agriculture pumps were commissioned upto November, 2019 as against the target of 7,000.

9.6.4 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana** : Under the scheme two pilot projects of solar energy of two MW capacity each are executed at Ralegan Siddhi in Ahmednagar district and Kolambi in Yavatmal district. Solar plant having total generation capacity of 1,361 MW is proposed to be executed in the State, of which 137.07 MW capacity is commissioned till date.

9.6.5 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Maha-abhiyan (PM KUSUM)**: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, GoI has launched the scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar and other renewable power plants in the country. The scheme aims to add solar and other renewable capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022 with total financial support of ₹ 34,422 crore from GoI including service charges to the implementing agencies.

9.6.6 **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**: GoI has launched this scheme in 2015, to provide electricity connection to rural household and sanctioned ₹ 2,164.15 crore for the State. Under the scheme it is targeted to provide electricity connection to 12.48 lakh rural households (including 3.86 lakh BPL households). The progress under DDUGJY upto December, 2019 is shown in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Progress under DDUGJY

(upto December, 2019)

Particulars	Unit	Target	Achievement	In Progress
New stations	no.	210	185	25
Augmentation/upgradation of existing transformers	no.	151	109	37
New transformers	no.	9,311	6,671	577
Feeder separation	no.	709	562	96
	Km	9,796	7,610	801
HT line	Km	6,653	4,540	402
LT line	Km	5,693	3,722	259
SAGY Villages	no.	79	79	0
Connection to BPL HHs	no.	3,86,439	3,86,439	0

Source : MAHADISCOM

SAGY Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

9.6.7 **Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme** : Under the scheme, about 2.19 crore LED bulbs, 5.31 lakh LED tube lights and 1.86 lakh BEE (five star rating) ceiling fans have been distributed in the State upto 15th November, 2019.

9.6.8 **Pradhanmantri Sahaj Bijali Har Ghar (Saubhagya) Yojana** : According to guidelines of Saubhagya Yojana announced by GoI on 20th October, 2017 the unelectrified households in the remote areas are being electrified through installed solar home light systems including five years comprehensive maintenance. REC Ltd. (formerly Rural Electrification Corporation Limited) has

sanctioned ₹ 117.80 crore for 26,011 households from 754 villages and habitations, electrification was completed upto December, 2018. Electrification of newly identified 13,751 households is completed upto December, 2019.

9.6.9 Save Energy Programme : Energy conservation potential for industrial, agriculture, domestic and commercial sector is about 30 per cent. It is necessary to conduct a systematic energy audit to save energy. A technical and financial assistance is provided to conduct systematic energy audit under the programme. In all, 1,437 such energy audits have been conducted and subsidy of ₹ 249.81 lakh was given upto December, 2019.

9.6.10 Scheme for Walk-through energy audit for SMEs : The main objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to eligible organizations for carrying out walk-through energy audit through empanelled consultant of MEDA. About 3,362 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participated in the scheme upto December, 2019. These SMEs availed a subsidy of ₹ 91.12 lakh for conducting energy audit through energy auditing firms registered with MEDA.

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and natural gas

9.7 Consumption pattern of petroleum products shows consistently increasing trend over the years. Consumption of major petroleum products in comparison with previous year indicates rise of 5.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively for India and Maharashtra during 2018-19. Consumption of major petroleum products in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.13.

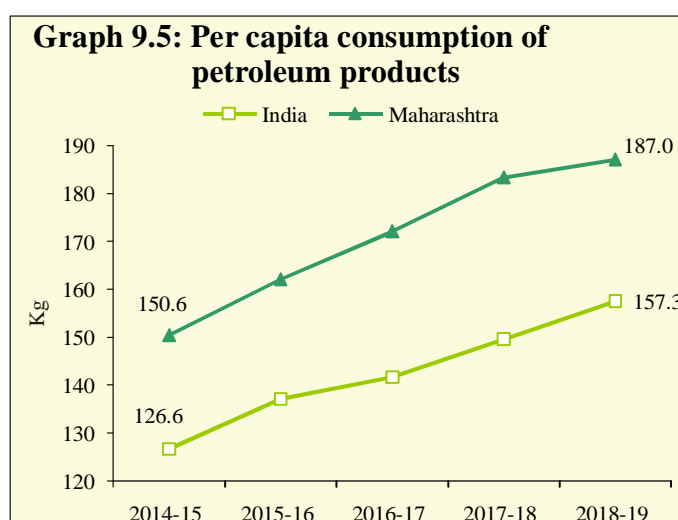


Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products

('000 MT)

Petroleum products	2017-18		2018-19*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naptha	10,842	371	11,420	363
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	22,976	2,799	24,591	2,990
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	26,175	3,226	28,284	3,358
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	3,845	305	3,459	200
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	7,333	1,618	8,041	1,639
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	80,991	8,673	83,435	9,292
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	524	89	598	78
Furnace Oil (FO)	5,912	841	5,583	815
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	116	13	369	4
Lubricants/Greas	1,345	329	1,313	285
Bitumen	5,136	532	5,830	712
Others	15,880	1,821	17,428	1,281
Total	1,81,075	20,617	1,90,352	21,017

Source : 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2017-18' report, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI * Provisional

9.7.1 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

Particulars	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	1,988	222	2,243	241	2,654*	269
LPG Distributors (no.)	22,192	1,756	20,146	1,827	23,737	2,134
SKO/LDO Dealers (no.)	6,543	767	6,536	767	6,528	767
Retail Outlets (no.)	59,595	5,684	62,585	5,970	64,625	6,179
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	6,933	564	5,022	385	4,433*	287*
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	6,678	518	4,669	378	4,152*	242*

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.7.2 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 in the State. Upto March, 2019 there were 1,730 CNG stations and about 33.47 lakh CNG vehicles in India, of which 313 CNG stations and 9.22 lakh CNG vehicles were in the State. There were 50.80 lakh PNG connections in India, of which 14.57 lakh connections were in the State.

9.7.3 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:** The Government has launched this scheme for providing LPG connections to five crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of three years starting from 2016-17. BPL families have been identified based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas extended the scheme to poor households which are not covered under SECC list or in the expanded categories for providing eight crore LPG connections to BPL families upto 2019-20. The target was achieved upto September, 2019. Under the scheme total 44.38 lakh LPG connections are released in the state.

9.7.4 **Modified direct benefit transfer scheme for LPG consumers :** The scheme has been launched in November, 2014. Previously launched direct benefit transfer scheme for LPG required the consumer to mandatorily have an *Aadhaar* number for availing LPG subsidy. Under the modified scheme, the LPG consumer can receive subsidy without the use of *Aadhaar* number. As on 1st October, 2019 active LPG consumers in the State were 2.71 crore.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.8 A well developed transport & communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Better infrastructure leads to better service delivery, inclusiveness and wider market accessibility. Road, rail, air & water are the modes of transport and postal services, land line telephones, cell phones & internet services are modes of personal / official communication.

Surface transport

Road network

9.9 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 Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2019 was 3.01 lakh km. During 2019-20, funds of ₹ 13,200 crore were approved and an expenditure of ₹ 6,816.71 crore was incurred upto December. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.15. Road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and district wise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

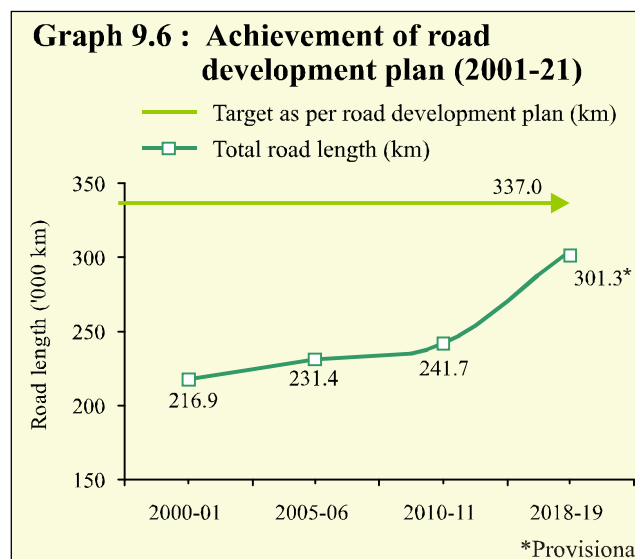


Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(As on 31st March)

Year	Roads (km)						
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Total
2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
2018-19*	10,413	4,008	30,353	61,850	48,422	1,46,221	3,01,267

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

* provisional

Source: Public Works Department, GoM

Central Road Fund Scheme

9.10 Government of India 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 works under CRF scheme in the State is given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16 Progress of works under CRF scheme in the State

Year	Works sanctioned (no.)	Sanctioned length (km)	Amount sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Works (no.)		Physical length completed (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
				In progress	Completed		
2001-02 to 2015-16	831	8,341.60	4,741.83	79	747	8,219.24	4,250.63
2016-17	170	1,336.44	3,106.40	123	17	714.51	1,710.32
2017-18	1	3.90	11.41	0	0	0	141.72
2018-19	52	284.36	2,638.57	0	24	9.50	665.41
TOTAL	1,054	9,966.30	10,498.21	202	788	8,943.25	6,768.08

Note : Total 24 works have been deleted & 40 works not yet started

Source : Public Works Department, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.11 *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) is being implemented since 2000. The objective of 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 in 2013 for the states which have achieved 100 per cent target of connectivity to the unconnected habitations and 75 per cent target of upgradation. Under the scheme, only upgradation of roads can be undertaken. The total road length constructed and/or upgraded and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception is given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Cumulative road length constructed and / or upgraded and number of habitations connected in the state under PMGSY since inception

Year	Cumulative Physical target		Cumulative physical achievement	
	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)
2017-18	24,439	8,315	23,198	8,218
2018-19	27,207	8,808	26,053	8,584
2019-20 ⁺	27,548	10,842	26,331	10,616

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

9.12 Chief Minister *Gram Sadak Yojana* is being implemented in the State from 2015-16 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads. Upto October, 2019 the road length sanctioned for upgradation is 30,400 km. During 2019-20 upto October, the road length upgraded was 11,500 km and expenditure incurred was ₹ 6,246 crore.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.13 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), established for development of roads & allied infrastructure mainly through private participation, has completed various projects with an estimated cost of ₹ 12,524 crore upto November, 2019. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto November, 2019 was ₹ 9,252 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 28,975 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Status of ongoing projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
<i>Hindu Hridaysamrat Balasaheb Thakare Maharashtra Samridhhi Mahamarg</i>	2016-17	55,335.32	13,011.33	2020-21
Pune ring road	2016-17	4,200.00	9.46	NA
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	2016-17	3,000.00	1.56	NA
Bhivandi- Kalyan -Shilphata elevated road	2016-17	2,600.00	4.26	2020-21 (Phase 1)
Rail over bridges (ROB) in Vidharbha	2016-17	870.00	4.29	NA
Thane creek bridge –III	2016-17	775.58	2.06	NA
Mumbai Pune express way (MPEW) -widening 6 lane	2016-17	314.00	329.69	2019-20
Way side amenities on MPEW	2014-15	200.00	7.34	2018-19
Increasing capacity of MPEW	2009-10	6,695.37	21.98	2019-20
Thane Tikujiniwadi to Borivali tunnel	2015-16	3,000.00	1.71	NA
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,500.00	52.66	NA
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	11,332.82	29.86	2022-23
Integrated road development programme Nagpur (Including ROB)	2001-02	517.36	528.43	2019-20
Sales Tax Building (Deposit Work)	2012-13	47.30	40.25	2019-20
Ministry of Road & Transport (Deposit Work)	2016-17	9,630.00	4,797.03	NA

Source : MSRDC

NA Not available

+ upto November, 2019

Hindu Hridaysamrat Balasaheb Thakare Maharashtra Samridhhi Mahamarg

9.14 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 392 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, Walunj 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 9,599.99 ha, of which 8,311.15 ha land was acquired. The compensation amount paid upto December, 2019 was ₹ 6,991 crore.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.15 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of whole of the area of Mumbai City District, Mumbai Suburban District and parts of the Thane, Raigad and Palghar Districts. It has total 6,500 sq.km area under nine municipal corporations, nine municipal councils, one nagar panchayat and about 14,769 villages. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Status of on-going transport projects in MMR is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Status of on-going transport projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expendi- ture incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP:					
Phase - I, II & III : Roads, Flyovers	2007	6,235.12	3,437.57	2022	Work in progress
Mithi river works Phase II deepening, widening, beautification, service roads, etc.	2007	570.76	543.09	2020	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	39,841.93	44.81	2023	Consultants appointed
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	805.12	358.80	2020	Work in progress
Construction of elevated road (BKC Connector) between BKC - G block & the eastern express highway.	2015	155.70	142.46	2019	The connector is opened for traffic
Kurla to Wakola Phase I	2016	449.00	231.39	2020	Work in progress
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Wakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	220.80	23.36	2020	Work in progress
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843.00	4,418.45	2022	Work in progress
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (E) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	74.38	2021	Work in progress

BKC Bandra Kurla Complex

SCLR Santacruz Chembur link road

+ upto October, 2019

^{\$} Stay of Hon. Supreme court for construction of service roads, beautification, etc

Source: MMRDA

Motor vehicles

9.16 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2020 is 3.71 crore showing an increase of about 6.6 per cent over the previous year. Of the total registered vehicles in the State, about 38.04 lakh vehicles (10.3 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length (roads maintained by PWD and ZP) in the State was 123. Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road is given in Table 9.20 and its series is given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.20 Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road

(’000)

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2019	2020*	Per cent change	2019	2020*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	25,566.13	27,248.41	6.6	2,085.81	2,253.70	8.1
Auto rickshaws	951.22	1,034.49	8.8	201.61	218.17	8.2
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	5,200.61	5,522.97	6.2	1,169.28	1,226.06	4.9
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	143.45	152.64	6.4	15.81	17.43	10.3
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.}	1,717.46	1,839.77	7.1	70.99	84.20	18.6
Tractors	754.60	809.18	7.2	0.19	0.20	4.2
Trailers	410.61	421.32	2.6	0.12	0.13	8.3
Ambulances	15.85	16.53	4.3	1.40	1.51	7.9
Others	67.59	76.55	13.3	1.85	2.53	36.8
Total	34,827.52	37,121.86	6.6	3,547.06	3,803.93	7.2

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

9.16.1 The driving licenses are being issued online in the form of smart cards through ‘SARTHI’ software and registration 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 December, 2019 was 357.02 lakh, showing an increase of two per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2018-19 was 21.61 lakh.

9.16.2 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 the State during 2019 was seven. Number of road accidents and number of persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.21.

Table 9.21 Number of road accidents and persons killed & injured in accidents 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 [@]
2017	35,853	3,160	12,264	490	4.0	32,128	3,287	10.2
2018	35,717	3,162	13,261	475	3.6	31,365	3,292	10.5
2019 ⁺	25,130	2,131	9,463	293	3.1	22,031	2,201	10.0

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

@ Brihanmumbai to State

+ upto September

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2019-20

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.17 During 2018-19 on an average 65.96 lakh passengers per day availed bus service of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC). Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service is given in Table 9.22. The transport statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.22 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service

Bus Service	Percentage of Villages Covered		Percentage of Population Served	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Direct	75.87	76.42	91.74	91.95
Up to 3 km	14.94	14.67	5.55	5.45
Between 3 to 5 km	5.44	5.28	1.62	1.56
Beyond 5 km	3.75	3.63	1.09	1.04

Source : MSRTC

Table 9.23 Transport statistics of MSRTC

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Total vehicles in possession	18,652	18,796	18,309
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,424	16,414	16,166
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	1,01,196	1,01,879	99,847
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	55.72	55.83	54.93
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	67.28	65.96	60.59
Vehicle productivity (km)	298.73	297.03	300.02
Crew productivity (km)	214.80	218.08	217.51
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	6.16	6.17	6.22
Average seating capacity	43.34	43.33	43.17
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concessions)	56.3	54.0	54.0
Percentage load factor (including value of concessions)	70.8	69.1	68.2

Source : MSRTC

+ upto September

9.17.1 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. The transport statistics of fairs and casual contracts is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Transport statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18			2018-19		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	201.37	162.50	153.07	44.67	197.74	56.44	40.47	96.91
Income earned (₹ crore)	71.91	65.75	38.12	22.40	60.52	16.77	22.26	39.03
Earnings per km (₹)	35.71	40.45	24.90	50.16	30.61	29.72	55.00	40.27

Source : MSRTC

9.17.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by Government of Maharashtra. During 2018-19 an amount of concession given was ₹ 1,620.59 crore.

9.17.3 The toll charges paid by MSRTC during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were ₹ 122 crore and ₹ 135 crore respectively.

9.17.4 The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.25

Table 9.25 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19
Accidents (no.)	2,933	3,310
Persons killed (no.)	420	441
Persons injured (no.)	5,242	4,814
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.14	0.16
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.35	0.33
Final compensation (₹ crore)	85.43	164.37

Source: MSRTC

City public passenger road transport

9.18 The public passenger road transport is one of the major modes 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 12 cities respective Municipal Corporations/ Council provide such facilities. Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 Operational statistics of public passenger road 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)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
MSRTC (City operations)	382	272	2.07	1.47	0.67	0.59	(-)2,269	(-)2,421
BEST	3,058	2,865	26.20	22.10	5.19	4.63	(-)1,04,945	(-)1,01,123
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited	1,947	1,972	10.89	10.35	3.07	2.84	(-)20,462	(-)24,705
Navi Mumbai municipal transport	386	391	2.90	3.00	0.86	0.88	(-)7,652	(-)8,695
Nagpur municipal transport	296	301	1.57	1.56	0.64	0.63	(-)84	(-)94
Thane municipal transport	192	281	1.29	2.08	0.33	0.56	(-)4,553	(-)7,025
Vasai-Virar municipal transport	135	135	0.90	0.86	0.25	0.28	-	-
Kolhapur municipal transport	105	96	0.70	0.71	0.23	0.21	(-)322	(-)251
Solapur municipal transport	36	31	0.22	0.12	0.09	0.08	(-)1,673	(-)1,074
Kalyan-Dombivli municipal transport	72	62	0.39	0.35	0.13	0.11	(-)1,578	(-)2,520
Mira-Bhayander municipal transport	31	31	0.24	0.26	0.07	0.08	(-)754	(-)876
Amravati municipal transport	25	25	0.28	0.26	0.04	0.03	(-)95	(-)122
Akola municipal transport	5	16	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.03	-	-
Khopoli municipal transport	11	10	0.44	0.04	0.02	0.02	13	7
Latur municipal transport	3	9	0.01	0.24	Neg.	Neg.	4	44

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

Neg. Negligible

Railways

9.19 Railway is the major public transport system. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length including konkan railway in the State as on 31st March, 2019 was 6,199.54 km, which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length (67,796.13 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Status of on-going railway works

(As on 30th June, 2019)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pune Miraj londa (doubling)	467	2,436.57	4
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (new line)	284	3,168.29	16
Itarsi - Nagpur 3 rd line	280	2,449.91	10
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vaijnath (new line)	261	2,271.50	47
Manmad - Jalgaon 3 rd line	160	1,035.16	5
Wardha - Ballarshah- 3 rd line	132	1,272.19	7
Wardha - Nagpur 4 th line	76	637.95	10
Wardha - Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line	76	540.02	18
Kalyan - Kasara 3 rd line	68	792.89	18
Baramati - Lonand (new line)	64	736.44	95
Belapur - Seawood-Uran (new line)	54	1,781.98	78
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	203.00	100
Bhusawal - Jalgaon 3 rd line	24	199.12	49
Jalgaon - Bhusawal 4 th line	24	261.37	35
Teegaon - Chichonda 3 rd line	17	175.66	83

Source: Central Railway

Mumbai suburban railway

9.20 Suburban rail network is the major mode of public 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 223 local trains is utilised to run 3,029 train services, daily carrying on an average 81.6 lakh passengers.

9.21 *Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC)* is implementing rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The work of MUTP I is completed. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II & 3A is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II & 3A(As on 31st December, 2019)

Name of project	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
MUTP II				
Thane-Diva (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	9	502.36	497.77	December, 2020
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	30	918.53	313.58	March, 2021
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	15	1,367.00	173.57	March, 2021
New suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat on CR	28	2,782.00	232.52	March, 2023
New suburban corridor link between Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) on CR	4	476.00	71.21	March, 2022
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road on WR	63	3,578.00	66.81	March, 2023
Trespass Control on Mid-section on CR & WR	-	551.00	93.92	March 2023
MUTP 3 A				
Kalyan-Badlapur (3 rd & 4 th line)	14	1,510.00	0.16	March, 2024
Station Improvement	-	947	0.57	March, 2022

CR Central Railway

WR Western Railway

CSMT Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

9.22 Apart from announcements in the local trains and sensitising about safety, various measures have been taken to prevent accidents viz. construction of foot overbridges, subways, walls to control trespassing on suburban railway tracks, sealing off the trespassing points, shifting of poles, etc. Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2017		2018		2019	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,651	376	1,619	323	1,455	276
Fall in gap	18	6	6	8	4	7
Fall down from train	654	1,434	711	1,585	611	1,406
Hitting railway poles	12	90	19	90	9	55
Other ^{\$}	679	1,439	626	1,343	612	1,454
Total	3,014	3,345	2,981	3,349	2,691	3,198

\$ Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for chemical analysis, etc.

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Project

9.23 Metro Rail projects are undertaken in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur Cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system.

Mumbai metro rail project

9.23.1 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 November, 2019 is given in Table 9.30

Table 9.30 Status of on-going metro rail projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)					
Metro Line /Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expendi- ture incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Status ⁺
2A - Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410	1,498.33	2019-20	73 per cent civil work completed
2B- D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 Km)	2018	10,986	458.11	2021-22	In progress
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2015	23,136	12,795 ⁺⁺	2021-22	Project is under implementation stage
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2017	14,549	408.16	2021-22	Civil works in progress
5 Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan	2019	8,417	0.58	2021-22	In progress
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,672	303.38	2021-22	Civil work commenced
7 Andheri (E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208	1,490.02	2019-20	71 per cent civil work completed

Source : MMRDA, MMRCL

++ upto December, 2019

+ upto November, 2019

Navi Mumbai metro rail project

9.23.2 The State Government is implementing this project through CIDCO. The project is being developed in phases. CIDCO is developing an elevated Metro Rail line from CBD-Belapur-Pendhar having elevated length of 11.10 km, 11 elevated Metro Stations & one Depot in first phase at an estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2019 is ₹ 1,850 crore.

Nagpur metro rail project

9.23.3 Nagpur metro rail project consists of length of 38.22 km and 38 stations. The entire stretch of this project is divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor of 19.66 km length with 18 stations and East-West corridor of 18.56 km length with 20 stations. The estimated cost of project is ₹ 8,680 crore. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2019 was ₹ 6,578.02 crore. The physical progress as on 31st December, 2019 was 86 per cent.

Pune metro rail project

9.23.4 Pune metro rail project consists of two corridors with total length of 33.28 km. The length of Pimpri Chinchwad to Swargate corridor is 17.53 km, of which 11.45 km is elevated stretch and 6.08 km underground stretch with 9 elevated and 5 underground stations. The Vanaz to Ramwadi corridor with length 15.75 km is totally elevated with 16 elevated stations. The total estimated project cost of the project is ₹ 11,420 crore. The project is expected to be completed by March, 2022. The total land required for the project is 45.86 ha, of which government land is 38.27 ha. The physical progress at the end of December, 2019 is 37 per cent.

Water transport

9.24 Water transport is cheaper, environment friendly and time saver as compared to other transport facilities. The State is implementing 'Maharashtra Maritime Port Development Policy-2016' to boost the maritime by developing infrastructural facilities and thereby achieving industrial development. The policy covers areas viz. green ports, jetties, shipyards, coastal and inland water transport, ports connectivity, coastal economic zone, etc. Concessions are also given on electricity duty, non-agriculture cess, stamp duty, port charges and discount on royalty for port projects.

Major ports

9.24.1 The State has two major ports, viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. During 2018-19, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 605.88 lakh MT and 707.06 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	Mumbai Port			Jawaharlal Nehru Port		
	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent change	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent Change
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	784.00	784.00	0	883.00	1,183.00	34.0
Employees (no.)	8,629	7,597	(-)12.0	1,567	1,521	(-)2.9
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	628.28	605.88	(-)3.6	660.04	707.06	7.1
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	424.79	422.73	(-)0.5	373.14	393.61	5.5
b) Export	203.49	183.15	(-)10.0	286.90	313.45	9.3
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	21.44	48.90	128.1	Nil	Nil	-
Vessels handled (no.)	5,756	5,849	1.6	2,828	2,585	(-)8.6
Operating income (₹ Crore)	1,560.46	1,498.32	(-)4.0	1,890.88	1,988.99	5.2
Operating expenditure (₹ Crore)	1,225.92	1,221.26	(-)0.4	751.25	763.71	1.7
Operating surplus (₹ Crore)	334.54	277.06	(-)17.2	1,139.64	1,225.28	7.5

Source : MbPT & JNPT

Non-major ports

9.24.2 There are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set-up within the limits of 48 non-major ports, which also undertake cargo handling. The traffic handled by non-major ports is given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Traffic handled by non-major ports

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	373.67	457.86	194.94
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	314.13	362.44	160.39
b) Export	59.54	95.42	34.55
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	191.19	192.91	76.20
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vehicles	185.22	190.03	75.63
b) By non-mechanised vehicles	5.97	2.88	0.57

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+upto September

Sagarmala programme

9.24.3 This programme aims to promote port-led development. Under this programme, GoI has sanctioned 26 projects worth estimated cost of ₹ 531.77 crore to develop infrastructure facilities at ports.

Marina

9.24.4 Marinas would help decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorised/ un-organised anchorages. In the first phase infrastructure will be developed at Belapur near Panvel to facilitate anchoring of 30 boats. The yachts and speedboats anchored at Gateway of India can be parked safely there.

Roll on- Roll off services

9.24.5 The work of jetty and passenger facilities at New *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) and Mandwa (Raigad district) is completed and roll on - roll off (ro-ro) services will start shortly. The work of jetty and passenger terminal buildings at Agardanda in Rajpuri creek (Murud taluka) and Dighi (Shrivardhan taluka) is completed and ro-ro services have been commenced. The work of jetty and passenger terminal is completed at Karanja (Raigad district) and is underway at Revas (Raigad district).

Air transport

9.25 There are five international and 13 domestic airports functioning in the State. Selected airportwise passenger and cargo traffic statistics is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Selected airportwise passenger and cargo traffic statistics

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (Lakh)		Cargo (MT)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
A) Domestic	454.17	468.12	3,08,971	3,44,788
Mumbai	348.50	343.93	2,58,356	2,86,488
Pune	78.92	88.19	41,515	47,278
Nagpur	20.80	26.96	6,989	8,450
Aurangabad	3.40	3.47	1,729	2,007
Juhu	1.66	1.48	382	340
Kolhapur	0.00	0.18	0	0
Nanded	0.49	1.18	0	0
Shirdi	0.37	2.29	0	0
Ojhar Nashik (HAL)	0.02	0.44	0	225
B) International	138.33	146.33	6,48,881	6,78,064
Mumbai	134.52	142.76	6,47,965	6,76,972
Pune	2.71	2.50	51	114
Nagpur	1.06	1.06	865	966
Aurangabad	0.04	0.01	-	-
Ojhar Nashik (HAL)	-	-	-	12
Total (A + B)	592.50	614.45	9,57,852	10,22,852

Source : Airport Authority of India

HAL Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

9.25.1 To reduce air-traffic congestion in *Chhatrapati Shivaji* International Airport, an additional international airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in four phases with estimated basic cost of ₹ 16,704 crore. It is one of the largest greenfield airports planned to handle minimum 16 million passengers and 1.5 million tons cargo per annum.

Communications

9.26 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.34.

9.27 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2019 was 8.7 crore which is highest among all the states.

9.28 The total number of landline connections at the end of November, 2019 in the State was 44.89 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,676 and 1,07,340 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.35.

Table 9.34 Operational statistics of postal services

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2017-18	2018-19
Post offices	Rural	11,381	11,507
	Urban	1,233	1,237
	Total	12,614	12,744
Letter boxes	Rural	35,841	35,842
	Urban	7,988	7,934
	Total	43,829	43,776
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i>)	Rural	NA	4,500
	Urban	NA	4,950
	Total	NA	9,450

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

NA Not available

Table 9.35 Landline and cell phone connections

(Lakh)

Operator	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	18.08	12.77	17.62	12.4	17.18	11.94
BSNL	12.59	71.10	10.84	72.04	9.36	71.28
Bharati	4.44	225.60	4.65	241.84	4.93	256.04 ^{\$}
Tata	8.72	51.84	8.38	19.70	8.12	
Telenor	NA	48.24	-	-	-	-
Vodafone	0.54	304.65	0.76 [#]	610.97 [#]	0.98 [#]	539.25 [#]
Idea	NA	353.47				
Reliance/Jio	2.84	220.30	-	353.37	2.40	432.51
Reliance com.	-	-	2.20	0.06	1.92	0.04
Aircel-Dishnet	NA	21.82	NA	NA	-	-
Total	47.21	1,309.79	44.45	1,310.38	44.89	1,310.85
India total	228.11	11,834.09	216.96	11,618.12	212.90	11,545.88

NA Not Available \$ Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

Vodafone & Idea combined

+ upto November

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

* * * * *

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)	2018-19 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^{\$}	1,065 ^{\$}	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	22,096
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	8,753
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,061
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	2,819
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	36,729
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	7,064
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	7,754
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	44,483
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^{\$}	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	98,720
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	8,452
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,387
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	14,500
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,27,059
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	47,164
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	29,188
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,725
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	14,179
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	174
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	2,766
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	2,323
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	2,347
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,31,866
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	387.6
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	116.5

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority
(2) MAHAGENCO
(3) MAHADISCOM
(4) BEST
(5) TATA Power Co.Ltd.
(6) Reliance Infrastructure/ Adani Electricity

NA 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 are 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 THE 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	4,901	5,249	33,695	52,275	56,564	1,53,435	3,05,119
17	2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
18	2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
19	2018-19*	10,413	4,008	30,353	61,850	48,422	1,46,221	3,01,267

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

* Provisional

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 include 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 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)**

(km)

Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2017-18					Achievement in Length 2018-19				
		Breadth (mt.)	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	151	248	2,495	7	2,901	195	243	872	2,038	3,347
3	Palghar	269	466	3,763	66	4,565	3,605	439	1,917	937	6,898
4	Raigad	952	266	1,658	2,417	5,294	1,087	795	1,374	53	3,308
5	Ratnagiri	472	878	8,501	12	9,863	465	859	1,610	227	3,161
6	Sindhudurg	117	946	6,919	0	7,982	117	946	1,026	0	2,089
	Konkan Division	2,010	2,805	23,337	2,502	30,653	5,518	3,282	6,799	3,254	18,853
7	Ahmednagar	690	1,500	11,917	6,331	20,438	531	1,470	11,149	6,914	20,064
8	Nashik	608	1,813	11,239	4,263	17,922	331	1,825	10,404	5,896	18,456
9	Dhule	277	537	4,352	9	5,176	277	538	4,138	1,198	6,151
10	Nandurbar	180	513	5,483	51	6,227	180	505	3,945	1,971	6,601
11	Jalgaon	309	1,010	5,232	5,900	12,452	330	1,072	5,230	5,683	12,316
	Nashik Division	2,064	5,373	38,223	16,554	62,214	1,649	5,409	34,866	21,663	63,588
12	Pune	816	1,275	10,943	5,592	18,626	801	1,264	16,379	201	18,646
13	Satara	377	923	7,892	3,192	12,383	383	943	7,953	3,161	12,439
14	Sangli	590	1,104	4,483	5,941	12,117	685	1,065	4,411	6,188	12,349
15	Kolhapur	565	998	3,844	3,194	8,601	571	1,017	3,869	3,154	8,611
16	Solapur	1,168	761	11,521	3,413	16,862	1,040	888	4,862	10,078	16,869
	Pune Division	3,515	5,060	38,683	21,331	68,590	3,480	5,177	37,475	22,782	68,914
17	Aurangabad	671	695	6,777	1,971	10,114	679	695	6,789	1,971	10,134
18	Jalna	335	393	4,925	1,732	7,385	393	452	4,819	1,732	7,396
19	Parbhani	185	561	3,740	929	5,415	185	382	3,923	911	5,401
20	Hingoli	134	295	3,411	12	3,852	134	290	3,428	17	3,869
21	Nanded	230	1,294	8,367	1,424	11,315	269	1,331	8,289	1,531	11,420
22	Beed	656	608	8,401	2,662	12,327	660	629	8,395	2,643	12,327
23	Osmanabad	376	971	4,676	1,468	7,491	379	1,033	4,868	1,211	7,491
24	Latur	285	1,002	4,942	1,391	7,620	285	1,002	5,403	982	7,672
	Aurangabad Division	2,872	5,819	45,239	11,589	65,519	2,984	5,814	45,914	10,998	65,710
25	Buldhana	260	812	2,689	1,466	5,226	302	813	2,859	1,470	5,443
26	Akola	188	542	1,460	1,044	3,234	191	547	1,429	1,079	3,246
27	Washim	263	448	1,138	1,159	3,009	225	441	1,138	1,165	2,970
28	Amravati	526	1,052	1,742	4,715	8,035	491	920	1,864	4,684	7,959
29	Yavatmal	388	926	3,539	3,494	8,347	388	926	3,539	3,494	8,347
	Amravati Division	1,625	3,779	10,568	11,878	27,850	1,597	3,647	10,829	11,892	27,964
30	Wardha	369	735	1,909	2,519	5,532	1,478	514	2,982	1,778	6,752
31	Nagpur	605	876	5,788	6,858	14,127	1,372	834	7,569	4,833	14,609
32	Bhandara	134	414	2,752	2,875	6,175	597	237	3,031	2,309	6,175
33	Gondia	164	420	3,354	3,262	7,200	521	258	3,325	3,298	7,403
34	Chandrapur	388	564	3,357	5,270	9,579	3,043	280	5,599	3,453	12,376
35	Gadchiroli	301	819	4,761	523	6,404	1,218	498	4,293	2,915	8,924
	Nagpur Division	1,961	3,828	21,921	21,307	49,017	8,230	2,621	26,799	18,588	56,238
	Maharashtra State	14,047	26,664	177,971	85,161	303,843	23,458	25,950	162,682	89,177	301,266

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN THE STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2018 (8)	2019 (9)	2020* (10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	2,36,26,074	2,55,66,134	2,72,48,417
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	45,37,184	48,57,203	51,56,660
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,26,920	3,43,402	3,66,309
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	8,09,301	9,51,222	10,34,488
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	37,079	37,533	37,586
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	59,392	64,102	72,794
7	Lorries—								
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	15,11,091	16,30,295	17,50,680
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	11,008	11,570	11,831
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	70,423	75,301	76,948
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	102	299	309
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	15,096	15,848	16,534
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	26,527	29,264	29,539
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	11,986	12,546	12,725
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,99,151	4,10,610	4,21,318
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	6,96,236	7,54,598	8,09,177
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	60,147	67,585	76,551
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	3,21,97,717	3,48,27,511	3,71,21,866
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	25,999	28,788	30,398
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	97	115	123
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	11	13	14

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

* Provisional



10 Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector is one of the important components of the economic development. It comprises of education, public health, women & child welfare, employment & poverty, housing, environment conservation, water supply & sanitation, social justice and other social services. The process of economic development is aimed to distribute benefits and opportunities evenly between all sections of the society.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is a key instrument for social transformation and economic development. 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Government is taking initiatives for providing quality education for all.

Primary education

10.3 Educational programmes, especially for primary education, are executed through the State Government and local bodies. During 2018-19, expenditure incurred on primary education by the State Government was ₹ 20,997 crore. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to VIII) education are given in Table 10.1 and region wise details are given in Annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to VIII) education

(As on 30th September)

Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of schools imparting primary education reported under U-DISE	1,04,971	1,06,546	1,06,237
Percentage of schools in rural areas	78.1	77.6	77.2
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km			
(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.7	1.8
Primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (6 to 11 years age)	9.7	9.9	10.0
Upper primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (11 to 14 years age)	8.6	9.0	9.4
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	20.6	21.1	21.5
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	159.9	159.1	157.4
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.9	46.8	46.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Primary	100.0	100.1	99.2
(b) Upper primary	59.5	59.0	58.3
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	31	31	30
No. of teachers (lakh)	5.2	5.4	5.2
Pupil-teacher ratio	30:1	29:1	30:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.6	98.8	98.8
Boundary wall	82.8	83.4	82.6
Functional girls toilet	99.0	98.8	95.9
Computers	62.9	68.2	58.9
Ramp	85.2	87.1	89.5
Playground	87.3	87.6	85.1
Library	95.7	95.0	81.2
Electricity connection	94.0	94.7	94.3
Dropout rate			
(a) Primary	0.70	0.21	1.09
(b) Upper primary	1.06	1.56	2.15
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Primary	0.89	0.87	0.89
(b) Upper primary	0.87	0.88	0.88

Note : Upper Primary (Std VI to VIII)

U-DISE Unified District Information System for Education

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

10.4 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State from April, 2010. RTE provides the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. The act ensures that no child is liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. Under this act 25 per cent of intake capacity is reserved in self financed private schools (excluding minority schools) and admission as well as free education is provided for children of economically backward and deprived class from pre primary to VIII standard. During 2019-20, total 78,743 students received admission under RTE. In all 3,91,336 students received admission upto 2019-20 under RTE since inception of the act.

10.4.1 Under RTE, efforts are being made to bring every out of school child between age group 6 to 14 years in educational stream. During 2018-19, efforts were made to mainstream 42,768 out of school children. Of this, special training was imparted to 30,074 students. During 2019-20, efforts were made to mainstream 35,304 out of school children. Of this, special training was imparted to 22,337 students.

Secondary and higher secondary education

10.5 During 2018-19, there were 27,446 secondary & higher secondary educational institutes in the State with 66.07 lakh enrolment. During 2018-19, expenditure incurred on secondary & higher secondary education by the State Government was ₹ 17,585 crore. Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary (Std. IX to XII) education are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education reported under U-DISE	25,529	26,857	27,446
Percentage of schools in rural areas	63.0	62.5	62.4
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq. km			
(a) Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.8
(b) Higher secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	28.4	32.6	33.3
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	66.1	66.5	66.1
Percentage of girls enrolment	45.6	45.8	46.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Secondary	91.7	92.7	91.5
(b) Higher secondary	69.8	71.2	71.4
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	51	55	47
Number of teachers (lakh)	2.10	2.10	2.43
Pupil Teacher Ratio	31 :1	31:1	27:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.9	97.4	99.7
Boundary wall	87.6	91.4	93.1
Functional girls toilet	99.5	98.2	97.7
Ramp	75.0	76.9	82.5
Playground	97.0	95.5	94.7
Library	98.3	96.8	90.2
Electricity connection	97.1	97.3	98.4
Computers	95.0	95.1	80.0
Computer & internet	64.9	66.3	70.8
Dropout rate			
(a) Secondary	7.2	6.6	8.8
(b) Higher secondary	2.4	2.9	4.8
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Secondary	0.95	0.98	1.00
(b) Higher secondary	0.97	0.96	0.96

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Self Financed Scool

10.6 Act for establishment of self financed schools and upgradation of existing schools came into existence in January, 2013. Boardwise and medium of instructionwise information of self financed recognised schools is given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Boardwise and medium of instruction wise number of self financed schools

Year	Board				Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	ICSE/IGCSE/IB	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi
2018	912	173	22	1,107	138	942	27
2019	1,048	203	26	1,277	200	1,056	21

CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education

IGCSE International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Source : School Education and Sport Department, GoM

ICSE Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IB International Baccalaureate

Samagra Shiksha

10.7 *Samagra Shiksha* is being implemented in the State from 2018-19. Under this programme three schemes, viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)* and *Teacher Education (TE)* are subsumed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage as envisaged in one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The main objectives of *Samagra Shiksha* are as follows

- To provide quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students
- To bridge Social and Gender Gaps in School Education
- To ensure equity and inclusion at all levels of school education
- To ensure minimum standards in schooling provisions
- To promote Vocationalisation of education
- To implement Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009
- To strengthen and up-grade State councils of education research and training/State Institutes of Education and District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) as a nodal agencies for teacher training

Table 10.4 Grants sanctioned and expenditure incurred under Samagra Shiksha

(₹ Crore)

Year	Amount sanctioned	Expenditure incurred
2018-19	1,854.54	1,354.06
2019-20 ⁺	2,226.56	557.67

+ upto December

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Details of grants sanctioned and expenditure incurred under *Samagra Shiksha* is given in Table 10.4.

Inclusive Education for Divyang

10.8 'Inclusive Education for *Divyang*' 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 their social integration. The programme includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services such as Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. The progress of Inclusive Education of *Divyang* Programme is given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Progress of Inclusive Education for Divyang programme

Level of education	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.27	59.31	2.52	87.32	2.52	38.66
Secondary (IX to XII)	- \$	- \$	0.38	4.49	0.38	1.72

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad \$ Grants not received from GOI & GOM + upto December

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 the 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. To achieve the goal of 'Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme', Government is providing need based and demand-driven trainings to teachers. The Government is encouraging corporate companies to invest Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund in the school system to improve educational facilities in the State and 4,816 schools were benefitted in the year 2018-19. Progress of 'Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme' is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress of Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme

Particulars	(no.)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Pragat schools	24,687	47,973	53,456
Digital schools	27,686	63,458	64,978
Activity based learning schools	13,448	15,452	18,217
ISO certified schools	2,646	3,325	6,456
Schools using constructivism	63,595	67,758	69,437
Teachers received need based and demand-driven training	3,37,348	5,07,440	5,18,714
Average achievement of students in language (per cent)	77.13	74.33	74.01
Average achievement of students in mathematics (per cent)	77.05	74.33	73.04

Source : Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.10 With a view to enhance enrolment & attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, GoI launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', under which cooked meal is provided to the children. Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme

Class	Calorie Norm (cal)	Protein Norm (gm)	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
			Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	450	12	57.51	747	56.99	938	64.99	546
VI to VIII	700	20	36.59	585	36.34	628	42.89	340

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto December

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 10.8.

Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of Standard I to IV	1.35	1.08	1.10	0.88	4.25	3.40
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	26.28	3.94	26.34	3.72	52.68	10.67
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	1.70	1.60	1.36	1.28	1.95	1.70
Stipend to tribal students	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Schemes to encourage Girls education

10.12 Government is implementing various schemes to promote girls education. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Progress of selected schemes for girls education

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	1.47	3.24	1.47	3.24	1.84	4.06
Ahilyabai Holkar scheme	16.24	61.81	19.61	96.81	20.59	101.65
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.84	2.13	2.44	1.83	3.49	2.51
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	20.53	0.04	18.70	0.04	10.18 ⁺

Source :1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto December

Literacy rate

10.13 As per National Sample Survey on 'Household Social Consumption: Education' conducted by National Sample Survey Office during July, 2017 to June, 2018, the literacy rate in the State was 79.4 per cent in rural and 91.7 per cent in urban areas. The female literacy rate in the rural areas was 71.4 per cent and 87.6 per cent in urban areas, whereas the male literacy rate in rural and urban areas was 87.0 per cent and 95.3 per cent respectively.

Sainiki schools

10.14 There are 42 *Sainiki* schools in the State, of which four schools are exclusively for girls, four are for co-education and 34 schools are exclusively for boys. Out of these 38 *Sainiki* schools are aided, in which 21,209 students are enrolled during 2019 - 20.

Sports education

10.15 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. The State level accredited players or players participating in authorised national sports competition are admitted through direct entry or selected players through skill tests conducted for players

participating at State level are admitted in the *Kridapeeth*. Training of eight to 10 years in 14 sports is provided to the selected players in *Kridapeeth*. There are nine sports academies under the *Kridapeeth*. So far, 30 students from these academies were awarded *Shiv Chhatrapati* Sports Award of State and 80 players had represented the nation in international competitions. The State spends on an average ₹ 9,000 per trainee per month. For 2019-20, in all 526 trainees are selected. Medals received by students of sports academies are given in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 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
2016-17	607	11	2	9	22	28	22	31	81	100	76	75	251
2017-18	561	2	2	1	5	33	33	31	97	142	109	63	314
2018-19	545	1	3	3	7	38	38	32	108	148	103	82	333

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Higher & Technical education

10.16 As per the report of All-India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19, there were 62 universities in the State, of which 34 were State universities (22 public, eleven private and one open), 21 were deemed universities (12 private, seven government and two government aided), six were institute of national importance and one central university. Higher education statistics based on All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in the State is given in Table 10.11. Details of streamwise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2018-19 are given in Annexure 10.2 to Annexure 10.5.

Table 10.11 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE

(As on 30th September)

Indicator		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of Universities		49	54	62
Number of Colleges		4,286	4,314	4,571
Number of Standalone Institutions		1,959	1,950	2,262
Enrolment in Higher education (lakh)	All	40.16	41.31	42.30
	Percentage of females	44.2	45.0	45.1
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	9.40	9.43	9.43
	Percentage of females	40.2	39.6	39.4
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years of age)	All categories	30.2	31.1	32.0
	SC	30.1	30.6	31.2
	ST	14.8	15.1	15.2
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)	All categories	0.88	0.91	0.90
	SC	0.88	0.91	0.95
	ST	0.65	0.70	0.75
Number of teachers (lakh)	All	1.51	1.52	1.58
Pupil teacher ratio	All Institutions	27	27	27

Source : All-India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19, GoI

Self-financed Universities

10.17 The economic reforms being undertaken by the GoI have prompted the change in the policy making and involving the private sector in the infrastructure development related to the higher education. Accordingly, the GoM has encouraged private participation to enhance access, excellence, inclusion and research in the field of higher education by creating best in class infrastructure facilities in the State. Government has approved 20 self financed universities in the State.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

10.18 *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched in 2013 which aims to provide access, equity and excellence in the higher education system. It also aims in creating efficiency, transparency, responsibility and positive outcome in higher education system. Upto 2019-20, total grants of ₹ 259.47 crore were released to Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions and an expenditure of ₹ 172.01 crore was incurred. Under 'Enhancing Quality & Excellence' component of the Abhiyan, Savitribai Phule Pune University has been sanctioned the grant of ₹ 100 crore and 25 Autonomous Colleges have been supported with the grants of ₹ five crore each.

Cluster University

10.19 The State government has established two cluster universities in the State. In these universities Choice Based Credit System programme is available. Details of these universities are given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Cluster Universities in Maharashtra

Name	Comprising Colleges
Dr. Homi Bhabha Cluster University, Mumbai	Institute of Science , Mumbai Sydenham College, Mumbai Elphinstone College, Mumbai Government B.Ed. College, Mumbai
Hyderabad (Sindh) National Collegiate University, Mumbai	Hassaram Rijumal College of Commerce and Economics, Mumbai Kishinchand Chellaram College, Mumbai Bombay Teacher's Training College, Mumbai

Source : Higher and Technical Education Department, GoM

Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.20 *Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State to provide scholarship to students (having annual family income upto ₹ eight lakh) belonging to economically backward class category. The scheme includes 605 professional & non-professional courses being offered by various universities and colleges in the State. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Progress of Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fees scholarship scheme

Stream	Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher Education	2017-18	72,238	33.92
	2018-19	1,63,406	80.08
	2019-20 ⁺	36,795	11.68
Technical Education	2017-18	1,54,777	495.93
	2018-19	1,78,411	579.32
	2019-20	1,84,580	609.12 [@]
Medical Education & Research	2017-18	9,661	59.81
	2018-19	8,455	49.07
	2019-20 ⁺	6,356	50.65
Agriculture	2016-17	16,264	34.15
	2017-18	NA	NA
	2018-19	NA	NA
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries	2017-18	224	0.34
	2018-19	305	0.39
	2019-20	454	0.79

@ amount required

NA Not Available

+ upto November

Source : 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM

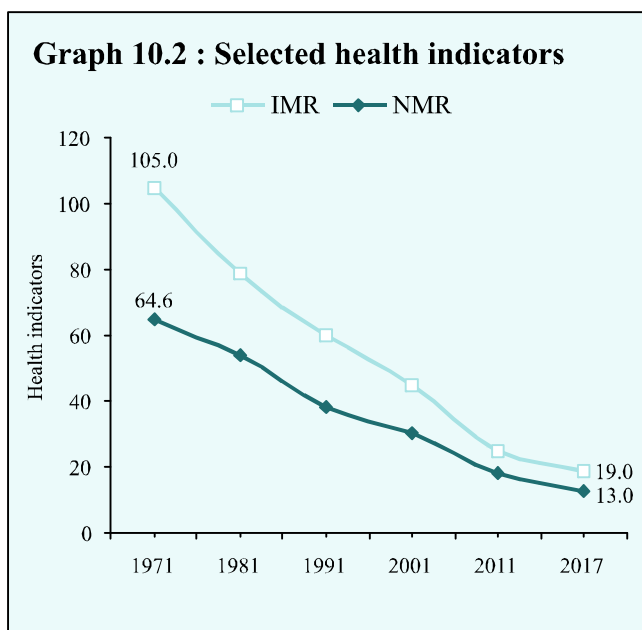
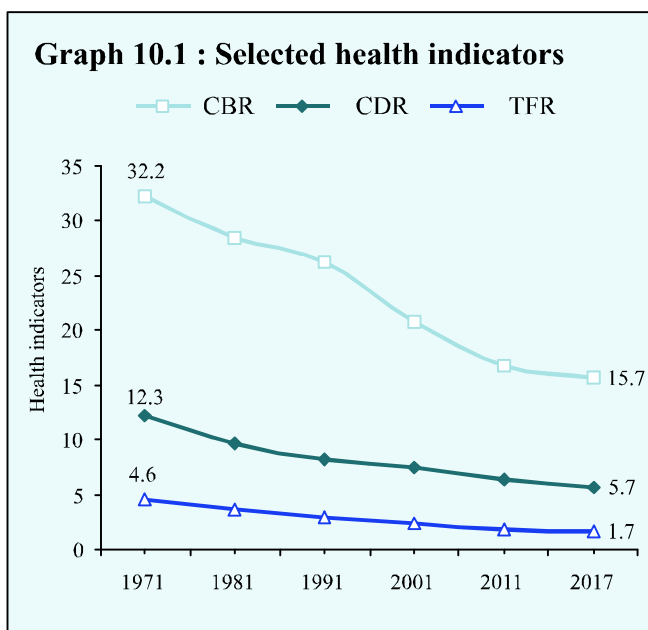
3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.21 Public health services refer to organised measures taken by the Government to prevent diseases, promote healthy and prolonged life of people. The Government has taken initiatives by way of formulating and implementing various healthcare schemes and programmes. 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The State has already achieved some of the targets set under SDGs related to health and sustained efforts are being made by the Government to maintain and improve the health indicators.



10.22 The State has 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 hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals are at tertiary level. The health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.14 and its series is given in Annexure 10.6.

10.23 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea and communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Treatment to patients referred by sub-centres and family planning services are also provided. Community health centres, sub-district hospitals and district hospitals provide round the clock emergency health services.

Table 10.14 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st December, 2019)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centres	10,668
Primary Health Centres	1,828
Community Health Centres	364
Primary Health Units	193
Mobile Medical Units	40
Sub-district Hospitals	91
District Hospitals	23
Hospitals having Medical Colleges	18
General Hospitals	8
Women Hospitals	13
Mental Hospitals	4
Leprosy Hospitals	4
TB Hospitals	4
Other Hospitals (Orthopedic)	1
Regional Referral Hospitals	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.24 As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a Community Health Centre is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHC covering a population of 80,000 to 1.2 lakh. At present there are 2,057 Sub-centres, 315 PHC and 67 CHC in tribal areas of the State. The number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning along with average rural population covered in selected states are given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning and average rural population covered (as per census 2011) in selected states

(As on 31st March, 2018)

State	Sub-centres		PHC		CHC	
	Number	Average population covered per sub-centre	Number	Average population covered per PHC	Number	Average population covered per CHC
Andhra Pradesh	7,458	4,663	1,147	30,319	193	1,80,189
Gujarat	9,153	3,791	1,474	23,538	363	95,577
Karnataka	9,443	3,968	2,359	15,884	206	1,81,890
Kerala	5,380	3,247	849	20,578	227	76,965
Madhya Pradesh	11,192	4,696	1,171	44,882	309	1,70,089
Maharashtra	10,638	5,786	1,823	33,766	361	1,70,515
Rajasthan	14,405	3,575	2,078	24,784	588	87,586
Telangana	4,744	4,550	643	33,570	91	2,37,201
Uttar Pradesh	20,521	7,569	3,621	42,893	822	1,88,950
West Bengal	10,357	6,004	902	68,109	348	1,78,687
All-India	1,58,417	5,263	25,731	32,387	5,624	1,48,248

Source : NRHM, GoI

Doctor population ratio

10.25 After getting the degree, the allopathy medical practitioners in the State have to register to Maharashtra Medical Council, Mumbai and renew their licence every five years. Upto December, 2019 in all 1,56,071 (of which 69,122 are post graduate) allopathy doctors have registered and 99,522 doctors have renewed their licences. Based on the data of registered medical practitioners who have renewed their licences, estimated doctor population ratio in the State is 1:1,237.

National Health Mission

10.26 The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), aims to provide universal access to health care by strengthening health systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include health system strengthening in rural and urban areas, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and reproductive, maternal, neo-natal, child and adolescent health.

National Rural Health Mission

10.26.1 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially poor and vulnerable sections. 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. NRHM attempts to make effective integrations of health determinants like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water.

10.26.1.1 Under NRHM, 40 Mobile Medical Units are operating to provide health care services for population living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State. These Mobile Medical Units are being run by NGO/ *Rugna Kalyan Samiti* to provide Medical Services on day to day basis. Every Mobile Medical 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 Hospitals/CHC and six Medical colleges. Under NRHM, 6,360 regular cadre and 4,561 contractual Medical Officers including specialists are providing health services to 43,943 villages covering 1.45 crore population. Under the scheme, 60,852 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers are appointed upto December, 2019. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is more prevalent.

10.26.1.2 Under NRHM for 2018-19, project implementation plan of ₹ 2,571.97 crore was approved by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 1,931.59 crore was incurred. For 2019-20, project implementation plan of ₹ 3,920.44 crore was approved and an expenditure incurred upto December, 2019 was ₹ 1,338.18 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Physical achievements under NRHM

		(no.)		
Component	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
AYUSH	Patients treated			
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	40,20,095	42,37,037	38,46,557
	In Patient Department	74,466	87,367	81,792
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	Patients treated	15,29,264	16,01,984	12,27,408
	RCH (ANC & PNC)	1,83,701	2,21,016	1,63,912
	Lab test	8,10,403	7,92,643	6,42,652
	Villages visited	22,007	21,501	15,506
Telemedicine	Patient referred and opinion received	28,965	27,355	22,724
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	11,48,062	7,36,151	10,39,156
	Sufferers	1,083	744	779
	Carriers	12,740	7,741	3,534
Palliative Care	Patients treated	7,351	9,226	11,999
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,66,745	5,58,633	4,00,188
	Home to institute	4,40,605	4,38,522	3,58,112
	Institute to institute	1,74,556	1,75,278	1,39,842
	Institute to home	4,71,932	4,93,283	3,90,723
	Sick Neonates			
	Sick Neonates	1,34,836	86,089	95,109
	Home to institute	48,215	40,118	41,502
	Institute to institute	23,414	20,165	20,332
	Institute to home	63,538	51,479	53,607
Public - Private Partnership (PPP)				
a) Health Advice Call Centre (HACC)	Total calls	4,69,241	4,20,667	2,53,782
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organized	9	11	8
	Patients treated	3,288	3,055	1,534
	EEG in camps	429	379	269
	OT/PT/speech therapy provided	800	783	695
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	50	48	16
	Patients treated	78,867	62,961	59,277
	Surgeries performed	5,483	4,204	1,886
d) <i>Mahar Ghar</i>	Mother beneficiary	2,435	2,649	1,633

RCH: Reproductive and Child Health

ANC: Antenatal Care

PNC: Post Natal Care

PT: Physiotherapy

OT: Occupational Therapy

EEG: Electro Encephalo Gram

+ upto December

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Reproductive and Child Health Programme - II

10.26.2 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 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 475.97 crore and during 2019-20 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 241.25 crore was incurred. Selected health indicators are given in Table 10.17 and its series is given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.17 Selected health indicators

Indicator	SDG target 2030	2015	2016	2017
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) [#]	-	21	19	19
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) [#]	< 12	15	13	13
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) [#]	< 25	24	21	21
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
		(2010-12)	(2014-16)	(2015-17)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) [@]	< 70	87	61	55

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI

per 1,000 live births

@ per 1,00,000 live births

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.26.2.1 *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages. Under NSY, 281 Mobile Medical Squads are formed each having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle. These squads visit every village and hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. As and when required children are shifted to the nearest health centres. Various schemes viz. *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*, *Dai* meetings, pre monsoon activities, provision of food & compensation for loss of wages, etc. are being implemented under NSY.

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.26.2.1.1 *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, an amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided free of cost. Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Progress of Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries
2017-18	4.46	71,705
2018-19	4.92	66,851
2019-20 ⁺	0.86	19,734

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.26.2.2 *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 per beneficiary in urban areas is given within seven days after delivery in the institutions. 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 10.19.

Table 10.19 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2017-18	45.50	2.48
2018-19	45.35	2.36
2019-20 ⁺	34.18	1.65

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

10.26.3 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* to provide fixed day assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women. Laboratory tests, sonographic examination, physical & abdominal examination by obstetrician, timely diagnosis of high risk mothers, prompt referral services are important components of the *Abhiyan*. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost to the beneficiaries on 9th day of every month. If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday or a public holiday, then the services are provided on the next working day. These services are provided in addition to the routine antenatal care. Performance of *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Performance of *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan*

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Number of pregnant women received ANC (lakh)	Number of pregnant women received ANC in 2 nd and 3 rd trimester for 1 st time (lakh)	Number of high risk pregnancies identified (lakh)
2017-18	27.49	8.24	3.89	0.31
2018-19	50.02	7.03	3.48	0.24
2019-20 ⁺	16.46	2.36	1.18	0.19

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

10.26.4 In India, majority of pregnant women continues to work right up to last days of their pregnancy. Furthermore, they resume to their work soon after child birth even though they are physically incapable for working. Health of children born to such type of undernourished pregnant women & lactating mothers is severely affected. To improve maternal & child health by promoting importance of nutritional diet '*Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*' is being implemented in the State from 1st January, 2017. Under the scheme, cash of ₹ 5,000 is given in the form of direct benefit transfer (DBT) to pregnant women registered in govt. institutions for first living child only. Women availing paid maternity leave are not eligible for this benefit. The progress of *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* is given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Progress of *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)
2017-18	38.86	2.19
2018-19	219.98	5.98
2019-20 ⁺	282.54	5.25

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.26.5 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, Haemophilus Influenza Type B, Hepatitis B, Measles, etc. The progress of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Progress of Universal Immunisation Programme

Vaccine	(No. of beneficiaries in lakh)					
	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.91	19.62	19.46	19.42	19.32	15.82
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – III	19.91	19.11	19.46	18.92	19.32	14.54
Hepatitis B-0	10.39	10.96	9.67	10.77	19.32	8.7
Measles	19.91	18.84	NA	NA	NA	NA
Measles and rubella	NA	NA	19.46	18.44	19.32	15.04
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	19.49	17.79	19.08	17.19	18.95	13.97
OPV (booster)	19.49	18.10	19.08	17.30	18.95	14.09
DT (5 years)	19.49	12.65	19.08	13.78	18.95	11.29
Tetanus (TT-10 years)	25.66	17.83	25.98	16.44	26.07	13.56
Tetanus (TT-16 years)	23.21	18.15	23.50	16.59	23.59	13.07
Tetanus (TT-Pregnant women)	21.89	19.43	21.40	19.38	21.25	14.76
Pentavalent 3	19.91	19.24	19.46	18.95	19.32	14.57
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	44.11		55.77		33.21	

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

Intensified Mission *Indradhanush 2.0*

10.26.6 The Intensified Mission *Indradhanush* aims to achieve full immunisation coverage of children under two years of age and pregnant women against eight vaccine-preventable diseases. The mission is being carried out in India during December, 2019 to March, 2020. The immunisation drive covers vaccines for Tuberculosis, Meningitis, Measles-rubella, Hepatitis B, Tetanus, Whooping cough, Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria. In the State the mission is being implemented in 25 districts and 20 municipal corporations. Under the mission, 1,29,174 children under two years of age and 19,539 pregnant women are immunised upto January, 2020.

Pulse Polio Programme

10.26.7 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 upto March, 2019. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2017-18	120.82	24.75
2018-19	170.94	13.93
2019-20 ⁺	52.09	6.12

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.26.8 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims at early detection and management of 'four Ds' viz. defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency condition and development delays including disabilities. Biannual regular health screening of pre school children up to six years of age using *anganwadi* as a platform is an essential component. Moreover, children in the age group six to 18 years studying in government and government aided schools also receive regular health check ups. Children diagnosed for illness receive follow up referral support and treatment including surgical interventions free of cost. Progress of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.24.

Table 10.24 Progress of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

(no.)

Year	Schools / anganwadis	Students (lakh)			Operations performed	
		Examined	Treated	Referred	Other	Heart & its related
2017-18	84,477	114.24	8.44	0.97		
	1,03,344 [#]	62.20	4.63	0.37	15,255	1,836
	1,01,790 ^{##}	66.41	5.25	0.51		
2018-19	84,437	121.24	10.47	1.76		
	1,01,647 [#]	63.55	5.07	0.45	17,638	2,614
	1,03,777 ^{##}	64.71	5.05	0.73		
2019-20 ⁺	81,556	87.99	7.93	0.40		
	1,03,216 [#]	69.88	4.99	1.01	13,370	1,609
	1,03,880 ^{##}	27.62	2.53	0.85		

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM # anganwadi phase 1, ## anganwadi phase 2 + upto December

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.26.9 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State for reduction of mortality and control of morbidity due to vector borne diseases. Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases are given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	16,509	19	10,231	14	7,958	4
Swine flu	6,144	778	2,594	462	2,287	246
Lymphatic Filariasis	1,446	0	1,474	0	901	0
Dengue	7,886	65	11,249	70	14,436	29
Japanese Encephalitis	29	0	6	1	35	10
Chikungunya	1,418	0	1,061	0	1,530	0
AES/Chandipura	1	1	54	1	114	11
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	20.66		7.51		0.33	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome + upto December

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

10.26.10 AYUSH systems are based on definite medical philosophies and represent a way of healthy living with established concepts on prevention of diseases and promotion of health. Yoga has now become the icon of global health and many countries have started integrating it in their health care system. There is great curiosity to understand the principles and practice of AYUSH especially due to growing challenges in medicine in non communicable diseases, life style disorders, chronic diseases, etc. To enhance the existing medical facilities, government is bringing AYUSH into the mainstream health care delivery system. Under NRHM, AYUSH facilities are being set up in PHC & CHC and qualified AYUSH physicians are being appointed. There are

74 Ayurvedic hospitals, 469 ayurvedic dispensaries, seven unani hospitals, 25 unani dispensaries and 55 homeopathic hospitals in the State. Upto December, 2019, there were 85,219 ayurveda doctors (of which 4,434 were post graduate) and 7,577 unani doctors (of which 117 were post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 72,730 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,422 were post graduate) were registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy.

National Urban Health Mission

10.26.11 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is being implemented in the State since 2013 to meet health care needs of the urban population. The mission primarily focuses on slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with a population above 50,000. Out of 253 cities 95 cities are covered under NUHM. Poor environmental condition in the slums along with high population density makes the people living in slums, vulnerable to lung diseases like asthma, tuberculosis, etc. Slums also have a high-incidence of vector borne diseases. About 2.01 crore slum population is covered under NUHM in the State.

10.26.12 Under NUHM, upto December, 2019 total 552 Urban PHC (UPHC) are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 8,730 ASHAs are appointed. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having UPHC, 60 'Aapala davakhana' clinics have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. These clinics will function as a subcentre of UPHC. For 2018-19, project implementation plan of ₹ 165.48 crore was approved by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 133.13 crore was incurred. For 2019-20, project implementation plan of ₹ 220.23 crore is approved for 95 cities/towns and an expenditure incurred upto December, 2019 was ₹ 82.68 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.26.13 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulance while transporting them to nearby hospital for further treatment. This 24×7 emergency service can be availed by dialing a toll free number 108. In all there are 937 ambulances, of which 233 are having advanced life support system and 704 are equipped with basic life support system. Number of patients served in emergency are given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Number of patients served in emergency

(no.)

Emergency type	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Child birth	6,640	6,501	3,170
Pregnancy	2,39,764	2,31,374	1,39,079
Medical	4,86,129	8,86,674	4,66,067
Accidental (vehicle)	75,029	73,431	39,708
Assault	11,300	11,911	6,965
Burns	3,953	3,606	1,546
Cardiac	2,214	1,777	837
Fall	29,863	27,314	17,065
Intoxication / poisoning	32,331	32,331	21,040
Mass casualty	4,768	4,586	1,620
Poly trauma	1,472	1,233	358
Others	1,64,486	64,923	49,745
Total	10,57,949	13,45,661	7,47,200

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoI

+ upto December

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.26.14 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 2018, suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 778 and cure rate was 84 per cent and during 2019, suspected number of TB patients per lakh population are 893 and cure rate was 88 per cent. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 97.25 crore was incurred and during 2019-20, upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 68.22 crore was incurred.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.26.15 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 2018-19, as against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 7.28 lakh surgeries were performed and an expenditure of ₹ 8.81 crore was incurred, while during 2019-20 upto December, against the same target 5.18 lakh surgeries were performed and an expenditure of ₹ 3.25 crore was incurred.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.26.16 National Leprosy Eradication Programme was launched by GoI with the objective of elimination of leprosy (prevalence of less than one case per 10,000 population in all districts), strengthen disability prevention & medical rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy and reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy. During 2018-19, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 15,299 and 9,390 respectively. During 2019-20 upto December, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 13,815 and 13,158 respectively. For 2018-19, the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.75 and for 2019-20 upto December it was 1.04. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 7.75 crore and during 2019-20 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 2.66 crore was incurred.

Family Welfare Programme

10.26.17 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 Oral Pills, Copper-T (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives, along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable MPA, Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. are also included. The progress of family welfare sterilisation programme is given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Family welfare sterilisation programme

('000)

Year	Sterilisation				Intra-uterine device		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2017-18	565	11.6	409.9	421.5 (74.6)	490	420.0 (85.7)	25.57
2018-19	565	8.9	390.9	399.6 (70.7)	490	418.4 (85.4)	23.45
2019-20 ⁺	565	6.4	260.8	267.3 (47.3)	490	295.6 (60.3)	19.93

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Integrated Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

10.27 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY), erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayee Arogya Yojana is being implemented in the State in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities. From 23rd September 2018, Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is integrated with Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana. This scheme is implemented in the State on Insurance Mode (MJPJAY and PMJAY) and Assurance Mode (only PMJAY). In all 2.23 crore beneficiary families get health insurance coverage under both the schemes. Beneficiary families of MJPJAY get insurance coverage for all hospitalisation meeting expenses of beneficiary up to ₹ 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery ₹ 2.5 lakh per family per year, whereas beneficiary families of PMJAY get insurance coverage up to ₹ five lakh per family per year in any of empaneled hospitals. Under PMJAY insurance coverage up to ₹ 1.5 lakh is provided through insurance company and insurance coverage from ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ five lakh is provided on assurance mode by State Health Assurance Society. Under MJPJAY beneficiaries can avail treatment of 971 types of tertiary care and high expended surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 30 identified specialised categories. Beneficiaries included in both schemes or beneficiaries only of PMJAY gets treatment of 1,300 (971+329) medical and surgical procedures. Cashless medical facilities are admissible to beneficiaries under MJPJAY in any network hospitals for patients with indentified diseases holding yellow ration card (BPL families, beneficiaries of *antyodaya* & *annapurna* scheme), 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, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Wardha) and registered construction workers having identity card issued by construction worker's board. Under PMJAY members from 83.72 lakh families registered under Socio Economic and Caste Census, 2011 will be eligible for getting benefits in all empaneled hospitals by showing computerised e-cards. Upto October, 2019 total 52.5 lakh e-cards were distributed. The scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries of any state having above mentioned valid identity proof and photo identity proof can avail treatment at any of the empaneled hospitals of any other state. During 2018-19, under the integrated scheme total 6.24 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,097.85 crore was incurred. During 2019-20 upto December, total 4.44 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 906.96 crore was incurred. Performance of majors surgeries and therapies under Integrated Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Performance of majors surgeries and therapies under Integrated Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

Speciality	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
	No. of Surgeries/ Therapies	Claim paid (₹ Crore)	No. of Surgeries/ Therapies	Claim paid (₹ Crore)	No. of Surgeries / Therapies	Claim paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,24,364	65.20	1,44,225	72.02	1,16,598	59.70
Nephrology	72,500	62.40	84,815	71.66	68,772	61.98
Cardiology	56,715	217.25	66,115	245.11	58,658	222.96
Genitourinary system	40,022	74.26	45,579	83.15	36,189	67.75
Poly trauma	30,638	42.32	35,007	47.14	29,545	42.64
ENT surgery	24,417	13.09	25,645	13.23	13,880	8.58
Cardiac and cardiothoracic surgery	23,041	194.31	22,898	181.09	15,898	131.43
Radiation oncology	21,505	94.60	21,311	106.94	17,797	87.65
Pediatrics medical management	18,565	36.07	20,016	40.29	16,603	31.75
Surgical oncology	15,997	43.18	16,707	43.95	13,300	37.55
Total	4,27,764	842.68	4,82,318	904.58	3,87,240	751.99

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

National AIDS Control Programme

10.28 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) effectively in the State. The focus of NACP is on creating awareness 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 10.29.

Table 10.29 HIV/AIDS cases

Item	('000)		
	2017	2018	2019 ⁺
Persons screened from risk groups	5,354	5,806	7,004
HIV positive by three tests methods	29	26	23
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.5	0.5	0.3
AIDS cases	18.41	16.13	11.50
Deaths due to AIDS	4.20	3.72	3.52

@ with respect to persons screened from risk groups + upto December

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.29 The prime objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as Thalassemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.30.

Table 10.30 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	Thalassemia	Hemophilia
2017	331	16.02	15.63	1,169	630	177
2018	334	16.56	16.37	611	631	111
2019	341	17.23	17.07	1,169	682	321

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.30 Epidemic control programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like Cholera, Gastro, Acute Diarrhoea/dysentery, Infective hepatitis, Typhoid, etc. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 8.12 crore and during 2019-20 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 6.10 crore was incurred. The number of attacks & deaths due to sporadic & outbreaks of these diseases are given in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases

(no.)

Disease	2017		2018		2019 ⁺	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	83	0	356	2	245	3
Gastro	75,360	1	61,003	5	55,097	0
Diarrhoea	7,17,790	2	6,55,347	3	7,38,480	0
Infective hepatitis	19,895	0	4,463	1	4,280	0
Typhoid	40,295	0	72,453	0	72,876	0
Leptospirosis	139	7	309	13	684	15
Total	8,53,562	10	7,93,931	24	8,71,662	18

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.31 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 189 centres registered in the State, of which 137 centres are registered for single organ transplantation, 52 for multiple organ transplantation. There are 256 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Also 66 hospitals are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. Number of transplantations performed is given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Number of transplantations performed

(no.)

Transplantation	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Live			
a) Kidney	463	646	593
b) Liver	67	119	123
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	187	206	242
b) Liver	102	138	142
c) Heart	40	37	39
d) Lungs	2	6	8
e) Cornea	2,629	3,813	2,295

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto December

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.32 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate a women policy in the year 1994 which was revised in 2001 and then third policy was declared in 2014. Various schemes and programmes are being implemented by the Government for empowerment of women and child development.

10.33 Performance of selected women development schemes being implemented in the State is given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Performance of selected women development schemes

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2018-19			2019-20 ⁺		
	Proposed fund	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Proposed fund	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	13.43	12.11	7,839	16.28	8.79	6,178
Women counseling centres	10.00	4.34	25,067	10.00	1.67	22,398
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	1.74	0.80	666	2.03	0.17	323
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	80.00	7.85	1,153	30.00	3.44	462
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	23.12	20.51	14,302	27.43	17.11	6,762

Source : 1. Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto October

2. Deputy Commissioner, planning, Divisional commissioner

10.34 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State.

10.34.1 **Hostels for working women** : The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children. 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. Rent is charged to hostel inmates for their stay. There are 87 such hostels functioning in the State. Under the scheme 5,407 women availed the facilities during 2018-19 and during 2019-20, upto October 5,160 women availed the facilities.

10.34.2 **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)** : The programme aims to provide vocational skills and competencies related to employability and entrepreneurship to poor women in the age group of 16 years and above. Marginalised, asset less, rural and urban poor women are covered under the STEP. Under the programme, training of skills in fields such as agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy, animal husbandry, sericulture, food processing, handloom, tailoring, stitching, embroidery, zari, handicraft, computer & IT enabled services, spoken English, gems & jewellery, travel & tourism, hospitality, etc. is being imparted.

10.34.3 **Swadhar** : Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, women prisoner released from jails without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education and vocational training. There were 38 *Swadhar* homes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2019. During 2018-19 under the scheme 1,545 women received benefits, whereas during 2019-20, upto July, 999 women received benefits.

10.34.4 *Ujjawala* : 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. As there were 11 institutes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2019. During 2018-19 under the scheme 761 women and during 2019-20 upto July, 433 women received benefits.

Participation of women in decision making

10.35 As per GoI directions one-third of the seats are to be reserved for women in local bodies, the State Government has extended these reservations up to 50 per cent. Information of number of seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State

Local body (no.)	Total seats (no.)	Seats reserved for women (no.) ⁺
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,736	1,374
Municipal Council (241)	5,442	2,798
Nagar Panchayat (128)	2,176	1,152
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,009
Panchayat Samiti (351)	4,000	2,000
Grampanchayat (27,832)	2,57,140	1,28,570
Total	2,73,494	1,36,903

Source : 1) State Election Commission, GoM,

2) Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

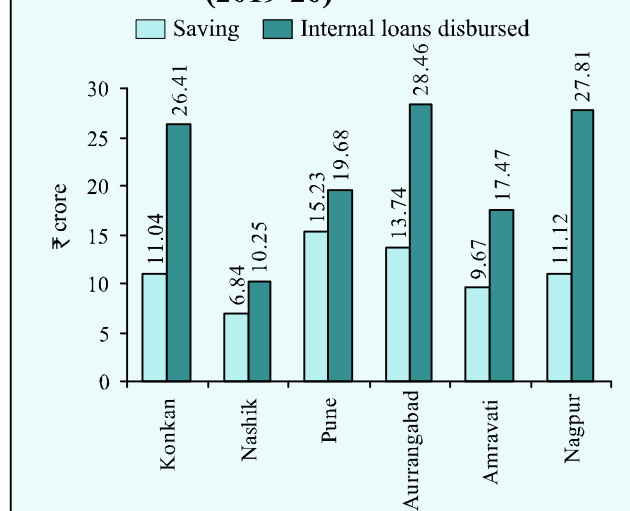
Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.36 The *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) is the nodal agency for implementing various women empowerment programmes in the State through Self Help Groups (SHGs), financial institutions and Government. During 2019-20, upto September, MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 8.15 crore under various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 7.00 crore was incurred.

10.36.1 SHG is novel and innovative organisational set-up for the women upliftment and welfare. All women are given chance to join any one of SHGs for training and development, so as to be prospective entrepreneur and skilled worker. The SHGs are promoted by the Government for women not having enough resources to be entrepreneurs. SHGs arranges training facilities for women to carry out certain kind of work which is suitable for them. Banks arranges financial assistance to carry out manufacturing & trading activities and marketing facilities. The Government procures the product of SHGs, arrange training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality and administrative capacity. SHG is good medium for economic

empowerment of women. During 2019-20, upto September, total savings of SHGs was about ₹ 67.64 crore, SHGs received loans of ₹ 346.24 crore from various financial institutions and

Graph 10.3 : Savings and internal loans disbursed to women SHGs (2019-20)



the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 130.07 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Information of women SHGs

(no.)

Division	Sector	Villages/ Cities	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Konkan	Rural	968	10,344	1,21,098	10,751	1,31,392	10,755	1,31,547
	Urban	36	3,528	39,379	5,151	56,468	5,822	63,398
	Total	1,004	13,872	1,60,477	15,902	1,87,860	16,577	1,94,945
Nashik	Rural	1,600	9,981	1,15,597	9,241	1,09,465	9,346	1,09,730
	Urban	43	3,210	32,852	5,570	57,404	6,539	67,303
	Total	1,643	13,191	1,48,449	14,811	1,66,869	15,885	1,77,033
Pune	Rural	1,039	10,065	1,61,658	14,325	1,85,823	14,929	1,92,729
	Urban	48	2,840	35,494	5,454	66,051	6,290	76,796
	Total	1,087	12,905	1,97,152	19,779	2,51,874	21,219	2,69,525
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	14,603	1,70,846	14,626	1,75,926	14,794	1,77,834
	Urban	57	3,631	43,543	6,841	76,142	8,041	88,537
	Total	2,567	18,234	2,14,389	21,467	2,52,068	22,835	2,66,371
Amravati	Rural	1,942	16,898	1,80,454	16,915	1,87,020	16,996	1,87,862
	Urban	42	2,476	25,678	4,202	41,971	4,744	47,371
	Total	1,984	19,374	2,06,132	21,117	2,28,991	21,740	2,35,233
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	15,956	1,95,096	15,889	1,99,751	16,004	2,00,786
	Urban	33	2,492	26,373	3,822	40,284	4,243	44,694
	Total	2,469	18,448	2,21,469	19,711	2,40,035	20,247	2,45,480
Regional NGOs	Rural	-	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781
	Rural	10,495	91,468	11,14,530	95,368	11,59,158	96,445	11,70,269
	Urban	259	18,177	2,03,319	31,040	3,38,320	35,679	3,88,099
	Total	10,754	1,09,645	13,17,849	1,26,408	14,97,478	1,32,124	15,58,368

Source : MAVIM, GoM

+ upto September

10.36.2 Community Managed Resource Centre : The Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Society Act, 1860 is a group of 150 to 200 SHGs formed in a cluster of around 20 villages within the radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide the primary services to SHGs such as skill development training for livelihood, bank linkages, provide market to produced goods and empowerment of women. There were 361 CMRCs functioning in the State upto November, 2019.

10.36.3 Navtejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Enterprises Development Project : *Tejaswini* Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment programme created 78,318 empowered SHGs and developed 300 CMRCs during the project period of 2007 to 2018. Under the programme livelihood opportunities were made available to seven lakh women, which helped them to improve their financial status. After the successful completion of *Tejaswini* programme, GoM sanctioned *Navtejaswini* Maharashtra Rural Women Enterprises Development Project. *Navtejaswini* focuses on empowerment of women by diversifying their income sources through cluster based enterprise

development, promotion of social enterprises & support services and facilitating enhanced market access. Under this programme, the target is to provide opportunities of livelihood to 10 lakh women during the period 2019 to 2024. The Government has sanctioned ₹ 528.55 crore with International Funds for Agricultural Development contribution of ₹ 335.40 crore and GoM contribution ₹ 193.15 crore.

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.37 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 by organizing divisionwise and districtwise public hearings, with the primary objective to give victim women a platform to resolve their issues and interact unhesitatingly. It also organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. 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 crèche, etc. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 5.96 crore was incurred and during 2019-20 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 5.67 crore was incurred on these activities.

Crimes against women

10.38 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Crimes reported in which women are victims

Type of offence	(no.)		
	2017	2018	2019*
Rape	4,320	4,974	5,412
Kidnapping & abduction	6,248	6,825	8,382
Dowry deaths	233	200	187
Cruelty by husband & relatives	6,584	6,862	7,564
Molestation	12,138	14,070	13,617
Sexual harassment	919	1,127	1,033
Immoral Trafficking	284	200	200
Other	1,271	1,239	1,172
Total	31,997	35,497	37,567

Source : Crime Investigation Department, GoM

* Provisional

Child Development

10.39 The State Child Policy for the children's rights, children care & protection and development was announced in 2014. The main objectives of the child policy are to take appropriate, constructive and reformatory measures to remove inequality, discrimination, injustice occurring on children due to social status, to give rights to every child for love & care, protection, co-operation and child rearing in a family or family like environment. Various children development schemes are implemented in the State.

10.39.1 **Integrated Child Protection Scheme** : Programmes such as 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 and beneficiaries under ICPS is given in the Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Componentwise expenditure incurred and beneficiaries under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

(₹ Lakh)

Component	No. of Units	2018-19		2019-20 ⁺	
		Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries
Shelter homes	03	13.24	118	18.94	121
Adoption agencies	17	88.13	236	76.32	190
Government children homes	25	1,305.54	710	483.99	873
Government observation homes	12	562.38	163	208.41	198
Government after care homes	06	275.01	147	660.82	183
NGO observation homes	40	1,094.65	1,323	722.76	1,398
NGO Children homes	470	3,830.39	20,261	3,433.33	17,740
Total	573	7,169.34	22,958	5,604.57	20,703

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto November

10.39.2 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. Residential, medical, educational, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. facilities are provided to the inmates. There are 12 Government observation homes in 11 districts with intake capacity of 600 children upto December, 2019. In addition, there are 41 NGO observation homes (16 for girls and 25 for boys) with intake capacity of 3,057 children. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate.

10.39.3 Children homes : Children upto 18 years of age who need care & protection such as orphan, abandoned, missing, HIV / AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered & oppressed are admitted in these homes. They are rehabilitated by providing 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 470 NGO aided children homes with total intake capacity of 44,740 and 63 NGO un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840 children. The Government provides ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes as grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 51.36 crore was incurred on 20,961 beneficiaries and during 2019-20, upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 39.17 crore was incurred on 18,613 beneficiaries.

10.39.4 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. Residence, food, clothes, education, medical treatment, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. facilities are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. There are six Government and three NGO after care homes in the State with total intake capacity of 600 and 110 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes.

10.39.5 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 upto November, 2019. Under the scheme, foster care was given to 15,074 children during 2018-19 and 13,004 children during 2019-20, upto November.

10.39.6 Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav : Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children preferably orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children admitted in Government / NGO

for rehabilitation to develop feeling of brotherhood and team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised and winners are awarded. The grants of ₹ five lakh for district level and ₹ 5.82 lakh for regional level are sanctioned. Under the scheme, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 130.12 lakh was incurred, whereas during 2019-20, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 97.61 lakh was incurred.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.40 The objective of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is to provide integrated services for the proper growth and development of pre-school children in rural, tribal and slum areas. This programme is implemented through 97,475 *anganwadis*, 13,011 mini *anganwadis* and 553 Child Development Projects.

Nutrition programme

10.40.1 The 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women & 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 deprived sections of the society. It also aims to control malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas to minimise infant mortality. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 1,613.97 crore was incurred on 61.65 lakh beneficiaries and during 2019-20 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 827.94 crore was incurred on 65.93 lakh beneficiaries. As per the World Health Organisation standards percentage of children of age 0-5 years according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Percentage of children of age 0-5 years according to nutrition grades

(per cent)

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Normal	Moderately Under weight	Severely Under weight
2017-18	Rural	39,97,399	92.5	6.4	1.1
	Tribal	8,64,534	81.5	15.2	3.3
	Urban	10,22,987	84.7	14.4	0.9
	Total	58,84,920	89.6	9.1	1.4
2018-19	Rural	38,64,180	92.8	6.2	1.0
	Tribal	8,47,962	81.5	15.3	3.3
	Urban	10,60,815	85.5	13.7	0.8
	Total	57,72,957	89.8	8.9	1.3
2019-20 ⁺	Rural	38,63,007	92.6	6.4	1.1
	Tribal	8,51,232	80.8	15.7	3.6
	Urban	10,13,701	85.4	13.8	0.8
	Total	57,27,940	89.5	9.1	1.4

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto December

10.41 Various children specific State and Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State.

10.41.1 **Scheme for adolescent girls :** The Scheme for adolescent girls is being implemented with an aim to encourage school drop out aged 11 to 14 years to rejoin school from February, 2019 across 553 ICDS projects in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent girls to become self-reliant and aware citizens. All adolescent girls are also given micronutrient food, take home ration, Iron & Folic Acid supplementation, de-worming

tablets, regular health check-ups and referral services in *anganwadis*. Under the Scheme, during 2019-20 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 8.56 crore was incurred on 37,133 beneficiaries.

10.41.2 **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** : 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 all districts of the State except Palghar. Under the scheme, various programmes are being implemented such as *Jan-jagran* campaign to increase the birth rate of girls, registration of pregnant women, celebrating girls birth, organizing health camps, guidance on girls education, *gudda-guddy* board, writing down the numbers of births of boys & girls at public places and organise various district level contests.

10.41.3 **Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree 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 six & 12 years of the girl child and maturity amount (principle & interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child. Under the scheme, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 10.57 crore was incurred on 2,285 beneficiaries and during 2019-20 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 86.55 crore was incurred on 1,828 beneficiaries.

10.41.4 **Village Child Development Centre** : Under the ICDS scheme, Village Child Development Centres have been started at village / *anganwadi* level for eliminating Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM). SAM children are kept in the *anganwadi* all day for a month. Medical advice is provided with the specially designed Energy Dense Nutritional Food for elimination of malnutrition among SAM children. In *anganwadi*, children are fed an additional three times diet with the regular diet and all medical facilities are given. Under the scheme, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 11.71 crore was incurred on 14,802 SAM children and during 2019-20 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 0.07 crore was incurred on 10,477 SAM children.

10.41.5 **Parenting & Education in Early Childhood** : Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Balshikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of three to five years, based on the developmental stages of a child and pedagogy. This curriculum was termed as '*Aakar*'. Children are being educated in all *anganwadis* through '*Aakar*' child education programme.

Crimes against children

10.42 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 10.39.

Table 10.39 Crimes reported in which children are victims

Type of crime	(no.)		
	2017	2018	2019 ⁺
Murder	147	169	130
<i>Of which,</i>			
Infanticide	24	22	09
Other	123	11	10
Child rape	2,305	2,688	2,493
Kidnapping & abduction	8,850	9,174	8,871
Abandonment	123	110	103
Other	4,109	3,370	2,970
Total	15,681	15,544	14,586

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.43 Poverty alleviation through employment generation is one of important objectives in the planned development. Acceleration of economic growth, which is employment intensive, facilitates in reduction of the poverty in the long run. With a special focus on employment generation, successive plan strategies and programmes are designed and implemented by the Government.

EMPLOYMENT

10.44 The main sources for data on employment status are Population Census, Economic Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 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

10.45 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 34 per cent were females. As per Census 2011, the percentage of workers working in agriculture and allied activities sector was 46.1 per cent, whereas it was 45.1 per cent in Census 2001. As per Census 2011, the percentage of female main workers was 31.5 per cent and that of female marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. As per Population Census 2011, the percentage distribution of workers by industrial category in the State is given in Table 10.40 and the percentage distribution of workers by occupation in the State is given in Table 10.41. Economic classification of workers as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.8.

Table 10.40 Percentage distribution of workers by industrial category in the State

Industrial category	Percentage of workers				
	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 10.41 Percentage distribution of workers by occupation in the State

(per cent)

Type of Occupation	Total workers		
	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	9.0	4.2	8.0
Professionals	6.0	7.3	6.3
Technicians and Associate professionals	6.6	13.4	8.1
Clerks	6.4	6.8	6.5
Service workers and Shop & market sales workers	13.4	8.3	12.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.5	1.6	1.5
Craft and related trades workers	17.5	10.7	16.0
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	12.1	2.7	10.0
Elementary occupations	17.8	18.8	18.1
Workers not classified by occupations	9.6	26.1	13.2

Source : ORGI

Employment as per Economic Census

10.46 The Sixth Economic Census (2013-14) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment by type of establishments in the State as per fifth and sixth economic census is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth Economic Census in the State

(Lakh)

Particular	Fifth Economic Census [@]	Sixth Economic Census	CAGR (per cent)
Total establishments	41.53	61.37	5.0
Agricultural establishments	6.04	15.92	12.9
Non-agricultural establishments	35.49	45.46	3.1
Persons employed in total establishments	105.27	145.12	4.0
Persons employed in agricultural establishments	10.51	26.39	12.2
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments	94.76	118.73	2.9

[@] For meaningful comparison of Fifth and Sixth Economic Censuses public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities reported in Fifth economic census are not considered.

Source : DES, GoM

Employment as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

10.47 The labour force data always remains crucial for planning and policy formulation. National Statistical Office of GoI launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April, 2017. The objective of PLFS is primarily to measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in a short time interval of three months for urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS). Thus, in every quarter, PLFS brings out the level and change in the estimates of the key labour force indicators in CWS viz., Worker population ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR).

10.47.1 The age group wise quarterly unemployment rate during 2018-19 (quarterly) according to current weekly status for urban areas of the State is given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Quarterly unemployment rate for 2018-19 according to current weekly status for urban areas of the State

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Total	
	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above
Apr.-Jun., 2018	16.9	7.2	31.8	15.0	20.5	8.9
Jul.-Sep., 2018	17.8	8.2	34.1	16.0	21.5	9.9
Oct.-Dec., 2018	18.3	7.9	31.9	15.4	21.8	9.6
Jan.-Mar., 2019	14.6	6.9	25.4	13.0	17.4	8.3

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.47.2 The unemployment rate for 2017-18 and 2018-19 according to current weekly status for urban areas of the selected States is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 The unemployment rate according to current weekly status for urban areas in selected States

(per cent)

State	2017-18	2018-19			
		Apr.-Jun., 2018	Jul.-Sep., 2018	Oct.-Dec., 2018	Jan.-Mar., 2019
Andhra Pradesh	8.7	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.5
Bihar	9.6	11.4	12.4	13.4	10.4
Gujarat	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.1
Karnataka	7.3	6.1	6.3	5.9	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	10.6	13.2	10.8	11.4	12.4
Maharashtra	9.1	8.9	9.9	9.6	8.3
Punjab	8.7	8.4	9.3	7.0	7.6
Rajasthan	9.3	11.0	10.2	10.9	10.2
Tamil Nadu	9.4	9.2	8.7	8.4	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	12.1	15.1	12.8	15.8	12.5
West Bengal	8.8	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.4
All-India	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.3

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.47.3 The age-group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for 2018-19 according to current weekly status for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Worker population ratio (WPR) for 2018-19 according to current weekly status for urban areas of the State

(per cent)

Period	Male			Female			Total		
	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above	All	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above	All	15-29 yrs	15 yrs & above	All
Apr.-Jun., 2018	47.9	68.3	52.2	12.4	17.2	13.4	30.0	42.8	33.0
Jul.-Sep., 2018	48.5	67.5	52.6	12.0	17.3	13.7	30.5	42.5	33.4
Oct.-Dec., 2018	47.3	68.0	52.9	13.6	18.7	14.8	30.5	43.2	33.9
Jan.-Mar., 2019	50.3	68.9	53.4	15.5	19.6	15.4	33.2	44.3	34.6

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.47.4 The percentage distribution of persons working according to current weekly status by broad industry of work for age-group 15 yrs & above, for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Working persons according to current weekly status, by broad industry of work for age-group 15 yrs & above, for urban areas in the State

(per cent)

Industry of work	2017-18		2018-19							
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra				India			
			Apr.-Jun., 2018	Jul.-Sep., 2018	Oct.-Dec., 2018	Jan.-Mar., 2019	Apr.-Jun., 2018	Jul.-Sep., 2018	Oct.-Dec., 2018	Jan.-Mar., 2019
Agriculture	3.9	5.7	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.3
Secondary	30.4	34.2	31.1	30.0	30.2	30.4	34.3	33.8	34.3	33.7
Tertiary	65.7	60.1	65.0	65.6	66.1	66.4	60.3	60.4	60.2	61.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Factory employment

10.48 The Factories Act, 1948 is amended and implemented as Factories Act (Maharashtra Amendment, 2015) from 1st February, 2016. During 2019, the average daily employment in 35,580 working factories registered under Factory Act was about 28.87 lakh. Of the total working factories, 26.1 per cent had 50 or more workers. Industry wise percentage distribution of average daily employment in the State is given in Table 10.47. The average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.9 and working factories & factory employment in the State is given in Annexure 10.10.

Table 10.47 Percentage distribution of average daily employment

Type of Industry	Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Consumer goods	24.7	25.0	24.5
Reconstruction goods	20.5	20.3	18.8
Capital goods	11.9	11.2	11.2
Others	42.9	43.4	45.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.49 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public and private sectors for monitoring 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 other areas of the State. The total employment in the State for the year 2019-20 upto June, was 72.03 lakh, of which 27.5 per cent were females. Of the total employment 30.9 per cent was in public sector. The employment in public and private sector under EMI Programme is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Employment in public & private sectors as per EMI Programme

(’000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017	1,523	564	2,087	3,353	1,310	4,664	4,876	1,875	6,751
2018	1,667	616	2,283	3,644	1,423	5,067	5,311	2,039	7,350
2019 ⁺	1,633	592	2,225	3,586	1,392	4,978	5,219	1,984	7,203

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+upto June

Employment in the State Government services

10.50 As on 1st July, 2019 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services was 7.19 lakh and number of vacant posts were 1.93 lakh (26.8 per cent). Groupwise employees in the State Government Services is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Groupwise employees in the State Government services

(As on 1st July, 2019) (Lakh)

Group	Posts*		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.40	0.26	0.14
B	0.71	0.44	0.25
C	4.78	3.62	1.07
D	1.30	0.80	0.47
A to D	7.19	5.12	1.93
E [#]	2.71	2.22	0.38
Total	9.91	7.34	2.31

Employees on daily wages, honorarium, *aunshkalin* and pay scale not applicable. * Provisional

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

Source : DES, GoM

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.51 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established to counsel, guide & help the jobseekers 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 abled persons.

10.51.1 As on 31st December, 2019 the number of persons on the live register of these centres was 49.90 lakh. During 2019 upto December number of persons registered with these centres was 7.86 lakh and about 2.00 lakh persons were placed against 4.67 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 Annexure 10.12 respectively.

Skill development and employment generation programmes

10.52 Various employment generation and skill development programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM.

Promotion of employment programmes

10.52.1 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. During 2018-19, total 27,049 candidates were trained in this programme whereas during 2019-20 upto September 10,628 candidates were trained, out of which 1,960 were females.
- **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 and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes is given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Beneficiaries and expenditure under employment promotion programmes

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Employment promotion [@]	28,038	27,049	20,501	192.47	258.75	75.33
Apprenticeship training ^{\$}	30,259	28,379	29,463	1,029.39	1,094.09	1,167.58
Entrepreneurial development training [#]	38,123	34,963	59	1,435.17	1,262.18	1.86

Source : @ Directorate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM + upto December

\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM # Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.52.2 The State is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also making available skilled manpower to industries. Job fairs organised and employment provided is given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Job fairs organised and employment provided

(no.)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Job fairs	264	171	98
Entrepreneurs participated	3,177	2,190	1,070
Youths attended job fairs	1,63,503	1,67,641	53,421
Employment provided	61,520	47,421	13,780

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto December

10.52.3 **Pramod Mahajan Kaushlya va Udyojakta Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUYA)** was launched by Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) in September, 2015 to achieve the goal of 'Skilled Maharashtra, Employable Maharashtra'. Under the programme, skill development training is provided to the youths in the age group of 15 to 45 years thereby creating opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship. Performance of PMKUYA is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Performance of PMKUYA

Year	No. of Candidates			Total	Employed/Self employed candidates	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Under training	Completed training	Completed assessment			
2016-17	8,423	5,798	63,314	77,535	32,613	17.09
2017-18	3,070	1,958	36,635	41,663	22,432	92.15
2018-19	970	3,712	30,625	35,307	5,659	80.74

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

10.52.4 **Industry Linked Skill Development Programme** - For imparting training to youths for updated skills required by industries, Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) has been signed by MSSDS with 171 major industrial groups. Under this, 9.87 lakh youths undergoing skill development training are planned to provide employment in three years. During 2019-20 upto October, total 2.28 lakh youths were skilled and 1.18 lakh youths were provided employment or self employment.

10.52.5 **Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0)** is hundred per cent centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State through MSSDS. The objective of PMKVY is to enable the youths to take up industry relevant skill training for helping them in securing a better livelihood. Under the programme 55 training institutes are selected for imparting training. During 2019-20 upto October, training is being imparted to 16,394 candidates and employment/self employment was provided to 631 youths.

10.52.6 From 2018-19 a special project related to agriculture sector is being implemented under PMKVY in the State. The main objective of this project is to increase the income of marginal farmers by developing them into successful entrepreneurs by applying advanced technology based farming and cultivating systems. Under the programme, class training of three days and practical training of eight weeks (80 hours) duration are provided. From December, 2018 to October, 2019 training is being imparted to 2,22,613 farmers.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.53 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in all the districts except Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban districts as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Under this act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and State Funded Scheme are being implemented.

10.53.1 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme** - Maharashtra:- Under the scheme, the GoI guarantees 100 days employment per household in a year to rural families whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. GoI provides grants for expenditure on employment upto 100 days per household. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. The performance of MGNREGA in the State is given in Table 10.53. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.53 Performance of MGNREGA in the State

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	16.98	17.93	13.83
Person days generated (Crore)	8.25	8.46	5.18
Average employment per household (days)	49	47	47
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	9.7	10.5	11.3
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	20.0	19.3
Women	45.5	44.9	43.5
Number of works completed	2,39,803	3,15,047	2,90,958
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2,294.79	2,388.66	1,454.15
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	278	282	281

Source: Planning Department, (EGS) GoM.

+ upto February

10.53.2 State Funded Scheme - As per Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 section (7) (Ten) 11,000 *Sinchan Vihir yojana* for Nagpur region and Farm Pond on demand schemes are being implemented with State Fund. The performance of State funded schemes is given in Table 10.54.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.54 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Building strong institutions for the underlying poor, earning employment opportunities for the self-employed and skilled wages to the poor families and thereby reducing poverty, resulting in significant improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis is the aim of this mission. During 2019-20 upto November, total credit linkage of ₹ 726.60 crore was disbursed to 48,754 Self Help Groups. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.54 Performance of State funded schemes

Particulars	2019-20 [^]
Farm pond on demand	
No. of works completed	1,37,903
No. of works under progress	2,496
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	609.04
11,000 Sinchan Vihir yojan in Nagpur region	
Target	11,614
No. of work orders issued	11,593
No. of wells completed	10,323
No. of wells under progress	156
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	267.00

[^] Since inception of scheme

Source: Planning Department, (EGS), GoM

Table 10.55 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
SHGs formed (no.)	70,878	1,16,542	89,111
Members of SHGs	7,79,658	12,46,992	9,35,665
Grants received (₹ Crore)	225.47	403.43	320.45
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	215.72	489.97	204.49
SHGs given loans (no.)	77,400	1,00,616	48,754
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	1,113.64	1,523.18	726.60

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM.

+ upto November

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.55 *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM) : The aim of mission is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This mission implemented in 53 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the State since August, 2014. From May, 2017 the mission is being implemented in 259 ULBs. Under the mission, Employment through Skill Training and Placement is implemented through MSSDS. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	0.00	0.00	0.00
State (₹ Crore)	0.08	0.23	0.35
Formation of SHGs			
Target (Number)	11,600	10,000	12,570
Achievement (Number)	12,399	17,956	7,302
Revolving Fund			
Target (Number)	10,600	6,500	12,570
Achievement (Number)	8,609	15,498	5,604
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	8.61	15.50	5.60
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training - Target (Beneficiaries)	62,030	62,500	97,025
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	35,225	95,991	45,048
Placement - Target (Beneficiaries)	27,993	35,000	67,918
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	9,446	27,189	14,409
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	32.50	143.41	65.78
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual enterprises			
Target (Beneficiaries)	8,699	6,900	8,834
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	4,425	6,667	941
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1.01	0.89	0.09
Group enterprises			
Target (Beneficiaries)	1,067	500	--
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	470	485	71
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.21	0.12	0.04
Bank linkage programme			
Target (Beneficiaries)	3,078	2,700	6,220
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	2,991	8,220	3,837
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.41	0.44	0.20

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

+ upto October

Prime Minister employment generation programme

10.56 The Prime Minister employment generation programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is 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. The scheme is being implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centre. During 2018-19 total margin money of ₹ 148.09 crore was disbursed to 5,418 projects, thereby generating employment of 43,344. During 2019-20 upto January, total margin money of ₹ 74.15 crore was disbursed to 2,904 projects, thereby generating employment of 23,232.

Seed money scheme

10.57 The 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. During 2018-19 seed money of ₹ 14.77 crore was disbursed to 1,545 projects, whereas during 2019-20 upto January seed money of ₹ 5.21 crore was disbursed to 787 self employed projects.

Industrial Relations

10.58 During 2019, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were 31, which affected 9,572 employees against 25 work stoppages affecting 12,159 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2019 was 21.84 lakh as against 18.55 lakh during 2018. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Board

10.59 Building and other construction workers form the largest unorganized segment. The GoI enacted 'The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & condition of service) Act, 1996' with the objective to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety, health & welfare measures for the construction & other construction workers.

10.59.1 Under the said Act, the State government passed 'The Maharashtra Building & Other Construction worker (Regulations of Employment & Condition of Service) Rules, 2007'. 'Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Board' was established to implement this act. This Board is entrusted to ensure and provide safety, health & welfare measures to building & other construction workers through various schemes. During 2018-19 the number of registered and working construction workers were 6,62,088 whereas in 2019-20 upto August 4,57,139 construction workers were registered. The number of beneficiaries under various schemes during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 upto August, 2019 were 22,13,158 and an amount distributed to these beneficiaries for the same period was ₹ 1,004.42 crore.

POVERTY

10.60 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.

10.60.1 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 the State, poverty line was 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. The poverty line and headcount ratio of selected States for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Poverty line and headcount ratio of selected States for 2011-12

State	Poverty line (₹ per capita per month)		Headcount ratio		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	All
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	11.0	5.8	9.2
Bihar	778	923	34.1	31.2	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	21.5	10.1	16.7
Karnataka	902	1,089	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	967	1,126	24.2	9.1	17.4
Punjab	1,054	1,155	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	30.4	26.1	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	22.5	14.7	20.0
All- India	816	1,000	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source : Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

HOUSING

10.61 'By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing & basic services and upgrade slums' is one of the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 'Make cities & human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable'. Due to rapid population growth & urbanisation, affordable housing in urban areas is a challenge. In order to address this challenge in rural and urban areas, the government is implementing various housing schemes such as *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana*, Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, Revised Rajiv Gandhi *Grameen Niwara Yojana*, *Ramai Awaas Yojana*, etc. for different sections of the society.

Urban Housing

10.62.1 For effective implementation of housing schemes in urban areas, the State has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) and Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA).

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.62.2 '*Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Housing For All (PMAY- HFA)*', is a flagship scheme of GoI under which the houses are to be made available to all by the year 2022. The scheme includes Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) in urban areas. Under the scheme, the State has set a target of building 19.40 lakh houses. The State government has established Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing) to speed up housing projects under PMAY. Under PMAY, home projects are being given 2.5 carpet area for residential zone and one carpet area for green or no development zone. Upto January, 2020, in all 13.49 lakh houses have been approved in 391 cities of the State under the scheme.

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.62.3 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable price in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception upto November, 2019 MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,79,439 dwelling units. Dwelling units constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Dwelling units constructed by MHADA

(no.)

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2017-18	1,051	4,017	292	267	9	5,636	1,894	1,259.14
2018-19	1,931	2,402	553	212	18	5,116	3,295	1,250.57
2019-20 ⁺	742	813	0	0	519	2,074	284	651.43

EWS Monthly Income < ₹ 25,000/-

MIG Monthly Income ₹ 50,001/- to ₹ 75,000/-

Source : MHADA

LIG Monthly Income ₹ 25,001/- to ₹ 50,000/-

HIG Monthly Income > ₹ 75,001/-

+ upto November

10.62.4 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2019-20 upto November are given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2019-20⁺

(no.)

MHADA Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
Mumbai	114	660	0	0	487	1,261	284	273.71
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124.04
Nashik	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	17.56
Pune	0	153	0	0	0	153	0	149.47
Aurangabad	364	0	0	0	0	364	0	23.29
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.54
Nagpur	264	0	0	0	0	264	0	31.82
Total	742	813	0	0	519	2,074	284	651.43

Source : MHADA

+ upto November

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO)

10.62.5 CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner. Since inception (1970) upto March, 2019 CIDCO has constructed 1,83,110 tenements. Number of tenements constructed by CIDCO is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception)

(upto March, 2019)(no.)

City	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Navi Mumbai	64,641	35,245	28,736	1,28,622	2,476
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	1,13,243	40,117	29,750	1,83,110	2,583

Source: CIDCO

10.62.6 Under PMAY- HFA (Urban), CIDCO has taken up housing scheme mainly for EWS and LIG categories comprising about 15,462 tenements (of which 5,454 are for EWS). Under the scheme, construction work has already been taken up at different locations such as Taloja, Kharghar, Kalamboli, Ghansoli and Dronagiri nodes of Navi Mumbai. Under the extended phase of PMAY scheme, from March, 2017, construction work of 7,905 tenements has started at Taloja, Navi Mumbai (of which 2,897 are for EWS).

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.62.7 Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, tenements are being provided to families residing in slums. Since inception (1995) upto October, 2019 total 2,05,892 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Progress of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

(no.)

Year	Projects		Tenements		Families rehabilitated
	Sanctioned	Completed	Target	Completed	
2017-18	31	116	10,056	13,336	13,336
2018-19	32	108	7,797	11,438	11,438
2019-20 ⁺	13	39	2,596	5,178	5,178

Source: Slum Rehabilitation Authority

+ upto October

State housing schemes for SC & Neo-Buddhist

10.62.8 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is a state scheme being implemented for the people belonging to SC & Neo-Buddhist community. The persons/families not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ three lakh are covered under the scheme. The share of beneficiaries is 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent in the Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation area respectively. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling units of 323 sq ft area. The Progress of *Ramai Awaas Yojana* (Urban) is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Progress of Ramai Awaas Yojana (Urban)

Year	Dwelling units (no.)				Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	Completed	Under construction	
2018-19	10,838	4,035	118	3,917	160.00
2019-20 ⁺	18,185	1,295	0	1,295	60.00

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto November

MahaRERA

10.63 The State Government has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation and promotion of real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline in the State. Upto January, 2020, total 24,450 projects are registered with MahaRERA. MahaRERA received 10,171 complaints, of which 7,265 complaints were resolved.

Rural Housing

10.64.1 The State Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana*, Revised Rajiv Gandhi *Grameen Niwara Yojana-II*, *Shabari Awaas Yojana*, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.64.2 Under the scheme, subsidy 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. The progress of PMAY is given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Progress of PMAY

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed	
2017-18	1,50,934	1,19,532	1,515.91
2018-19	68,464	47,748	628.14
2019-20 ⁺	2,89,700	26,376	904.27

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM + upto January

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Niwara Yojana-II

10.64.3 The scheme is being implemented for Above Poverty Line (APL) beneficiaries in low income category for construction of houses. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh of which, a loan of ₹ 0.90 lakh is provided through the lead 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 the scheme, amount of ₹ 72.56 crore was disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA upto November, 2019.

State housing schemes for ST

10.64.4 *Shabari Awaas Yojana* is a state scheme being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to ST community who are homeless or having *kutch* house. From November, 2017 people belonging to *Paradhi* and *Aadim Jamati* are included under scheme. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & hilly areas is 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 of area 269 sq ft. During 2019-20, target of construction of 38,153 dwelling units has set under the scheme. Of which 7,600 dwelling units were sanctioned and 111 dwelling units were constructed upto January, 2020.

State housing schemes for SC & Neo-Buddhist

10.64.5 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is a state scheme being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to SC & Neo-Buddhist community in order to build the houses either on their own vacant land or on the land of *kutch* house. The families those are not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh are covered under the scheme. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in rural areas and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & hilly areas is being provided for construction of dwelling units of 269 sq ft area. The progress of the scheme is given in the Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 Progress of Ramai Awaas Yojana (Rural)

Year	Dwelling units (no.)			Under construction	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	Completed		
2018-19	98,336	88,728	23,143	65,585	400.00
2019-20 ⁺	91,247	490	0	490	300.00

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto November

Assistance for purchase of land

10.64.6 '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 the scheme, a financial assistance upto ₹ 0.50 lakh for purchase of 500 sq. ft land is provided. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto January, 2020 financial assistance was provided to 3,500 beneficiaries.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply

10.65 One of the Sustainable Development goals is 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. Safe drinking water, personal hygiene and sanitation are essential in maintaining the health. Various schemes for providing safe and affordable drinking water and proper sanitation are being implemented in the State.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.66 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a flagship programme of GoI, is being implemented in the State since 2009. This programme aims at providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. Since inception upto October, 2019, out of 49,526 target villages / *wadis* 39,493 (80 per cent) villages / *wadis* were tackled under the programme. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Progress of NRDWP

Year	No. of villages/ <i>wadis</i> tackled		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2016-17	1,891	1,270	854.00
2017-18	978	638	474.47
2018-19	748	635	654.26
2019-20	1,206	120 ⁺	233.06 ⁺

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM + upto October

10.66.1 NRDWP had set a strategic vision for the State to achieve at least 50 per cent of rural population have access to pipe water supply of 40 liter per capita per day and 35 per cent household to have tap connectivity by 2017. The State has achieved 83 per cent access of water supply to rural population and 38 per cent rural households were provided tap connectivity upto January, 2020.

Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme

10.67 Solar energy based dual pump piped water supply scheme, a component of NRDWP, is being implemented in the State since 2009. The small villages / habitations, which are either not electrified or where electrification is financially infeasible or where the supply of electricity is not sufficient, who are generally dependent on Hand Pumps for water supply, for such villages solar energy based dual pump piped water supply scheme is being implemented through Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA). Under the scheme, total 4,609 solar energy based dual pumps, 2,915 electrical energy based dual pumps for piped water supply schemes are completed and an expenditure of ₹ 232.81 crore was incurred upto March, 2019. In all 305 solar energy based tap water supply schemes were completed and an expenditure of ₹ 7.73 crore has been incurred upto January, 2020.

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.68 In order to improve water supply and to provide clean and sufficient drinking water in the rural areas *Mukhyamantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme (MRDWP) is being implemented in the State since 2016-17 upto 2019-20. The programme is classified into three categories viz. (i) implementation of new water supply schemes, (ii) rejuvenation of non-functional regional water supply schemes and (iii) maintenance & repairs of regional rural water supply schemes. Disbursement of funds under MRDWP is given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Disbursement of fund under MRDWP

(₹ Crore)

Year	New water supply scheme	Rejuvenation of non-functional regional water supply schemes	Maintenance & repairs of regional rural water supply scheme
2016-17	256.36	23.64	80.00
2017-18	227.13	0.87	12.00
2018-19	123.89	11.31	8.00
2019-20 ⁺	142.19	5.62	0.00

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto January

Water Sustainability

10.69 Drinking water sustainability a component of NRDWP, is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures. Under the programme, various measures for strengthening of drinking water sources such as rooftop rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater, recharge shaft and trench, cement *nala band*, well deepening, etc. are undertaken. Measures completed under drinking water sustainability programme are given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Measures completed under drinking water sustainability programme

Year	Villages/Habitation (no.)	Completed measures (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2016-17	802	4,396	8.91
2017-18	448	1,480	6.65
2018-19	524	1,902	2.71
2019-20 ⁺	110	400	0.91

+ upto January

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.70 Water scarcity mitigation programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and *wadis* which are facing water scarcity. Under the programme, an amount of ₹ 530.54 crore was disbursed during 2018-19 and during 2019-20 upto January, ₹ 742.66 crore were disbursed. The regionwise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.68.

Table 10.68 Region wise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme

(₹ Crore)

Region	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Konkan	16.67	16.05
Nashik	61.46	135.00
Pune	78.73	93.26
Aurangabad	241.43	315.48
Amravati	85.02	94.94
Nagpur	47.23	66.67
Total	530.54	742.66[@]

[@] Including Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran + upto September

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.70.1 The State has undertaken various measures to tackle scarcity situation such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. for scarcity affected villages and *wadis*. Number of villages and *wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.69.

Table 10.69 Villages and wadis covered under water scarcity mitigation programme

(no.)

Nature of Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2017-18 [@]	2018-19 [§]	2017-18 [@]	2018-19 [§]
New bore wells	3,489	3,622	1,004	1,358
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	1,632	2,222	177	374
Special repairs of bore wells	1,164	1,205	492	709
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	369	465	42	51
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	1,857	5,607	1,574	11,875
Requisition of private wells	4,886	6,831	526	1,412
Deepening/mud cleaning	505	833	30	116

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2017 to June, 2018 § October, 2018 to September, 2019

10.70.2 GoM decided to reconnect permanently disconnected electric connections of water supply schemes by paying five per cent of principle amount of pending electricity bills, for water supply to citizen and livestock in drought areas. An amount of ₹ 142.02 crore was disbursed to pay current electricity bills during scarcity period November, 2018 to June, 2019.

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.71 Maharashtra is the first state in India to implement the *Jalswarajya-II* programme. The objective of this 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. Duration of the programme is of six years (2014 to 2020) and the total cost of the programme is ₹ 1,284 crore, of which 70 per cent share is of World Bank and 30 per cent share of GoM. *Jalswarajya-II* program is implemented in two districts of each region. The financial progress of *Jalswarajya-II* programme is given in Table 10.70.

Table 10.70 Financial Progress of Jalswarajya -II

(₹ Crore)

Year	Disbursed Loans from World Bank	Amount disbursed by GoM	Expenditure incurred
2014-15	-	50.00	50.00
2015-16	41.91	21.50	21.50
2016-17	35.24	98.80	98.80
2017-18	127.43	160.00	160.00
2018-19	-	144.00	144.00
2019-20 ⁺	172.93	108.00	108.00
Total	377.51	582.30	582.30

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM + upto January

10.71.1 Under *Jalswarajya-II* programme, 63 piped water supply schemes are being implemented in peri-urban areas, of which 20 schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress. In all 72 community storage tanks and 50 water purification units are installed for ensuring safe and secured water supply to water stressed & water quality affected areas.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

10.72 *Atal Mission (AMRUT)* covers 44 cities in the State which covers 76 per cent of urban population. The mission aims to give financial support to these cities for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage on priority. Under the mission GoI has approved a plan of ₹ 7,757 crore for the period 2015-16 to 2017-18.

10.73.1 Under the mission from 2015-16 to 2019-20, total 37 water supply projects worth ₹ 4,312 crore were approved from 34 cities. Of which, six projects from five cities worth ₹ 251 crore were completed and water supply has been started and remaining projects of ₹ 4,061 crore are in progress.

10.72.2 Under the mission, from 2015-16 to 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 3,266 crore has been approved for 31 sewerage projects. By the end of November 2019, project for Nashik city ₹ 29 crore was commissioned.

10.72.3 Under the mission, from 2015-16 to 2019-20, the State has approved 128 'Green Spaces' (*Amrutvan*) projects worth of ₹ 179 crore. By the end of November, 2019, total 89 projects were commissioned.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan

10.73 *Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan* is being implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and *nagar panchayats* in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in urban local bodies. Under the mission 191 projects worth ₹ 11,037.96 crore were approved which comprises of 98 water supply schemes, 35 sewerage and 58 other (road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management, etc.) projects.

10.74.1 By the end of November, 2019, out of 98 approved water supply projects worth of ₹ 4,773.20 crore were approved under the mission of which 18 projects worth ₹ 945.45 crore were completed. Out of 35 approved sewerage projects worth ₹ 2,320.45 crore, eight projects worth ₹ 819.29 crore were completed and out of 58 approved roads & other projects worth ₹ 3,944.31 crore, 30 projects of ₹ 1,821.25 crore were completed.

Sanitation

10.74 Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. An improved sanitation facility helps the environment and contributes towards socio-economic development of society. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to improve sanitation facilities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

10.75 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* is being implemented in the State from 2nd October, 2014. The period of the Mission was upto 2nd October, 2019 (the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi). The objectives of the mission was to ensure cleanliness in rural areas, to stop the practice of open defecation, construction & sustained use of sanitary latrines at household level. The focus point of the mission was to make toilet facility available to every household and make India open defecation free (ODF), garbage free and adopt efficient solid waste management practices. Under the mission, the grants were given to Gram panchyats with regard to the criteria of population for mainly solid and liquid waste management.

10.75.1 Since inception of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* up to 11th November, 2019, in all 64.02 lakh families were provided with personal toilet facilities and 1.74 lakh families were provided with collective/ public toilet facility. The State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in all 34 districts, 351 *panchayat samitis* and 27,668 *grampanchayats* and the State has been declared as open defecation free on 18th April, 2018. Under the mission total expenditure incurred upto August, 2019 was ₹ 5,724.70 crore.

Swachh Survekshan (Grameen) 2019

10.76 The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (GoI) commissioned '*Swachh Survekshan (Grameen) 2019*' to rank all the districts of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (*Swachhata*) parameters. This ranking was done based on comprehensive set of parameters including surveys of public places like schools, *anganwadis*, *PHCs*, *Haat/ Bazaars*, *Panchayat* and citizen's perception of *swachhata* and their recommendation for improvement of the program.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.77 As per Census 2011, in all 8,99,741 urban households were without toilet facility within their premises. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission in urban areas 6.82 lakh individual household toilets were constructed upto 31st March, 2019 and an expenditure of ₹ 939.55 crore was incurred. The GoI declared 384 cities from the State as ODF on 1st October, 2017 of which 142 cities were ODF+.

Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)

10.78 On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission*, GoM launched *Swachh Maharashtra Mission* on 15th May, 2015. The objective of mission to make cities Open Defecation Free (ODF) and to ensure scientific management of solid waste and sewerage including ensured behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices by 2nd October, 2019. Under the mission about seven lakh individual household latrine (IHHL) were constructed. In the State, out of 384 cities 92 cities are having ODF status, 230 cities are ODF+ and 62 cities are ODF++. Maharashtra is one of the leading state in implementing state level policy for treatment of fecal sludge. The Government has sanctioned fecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which, 52 cities have initiated operations and remaining FSTPs are under construction.

Solid Waste Management (Urban)

10.79 The campaign of '*Kachra lakh Molacha*' is being implemented in the State from 1st May, 2017, to segregate 100 per cent of the waste in the wet and dry form, at source of production in the cities. On an average every day 23,700 MT waste is generated in the State. Of which 88 per cent is collected by going door to door. About 60 per cent of the waste collected is segregated in the wet and dry form. About 55 per cent of collected waste is processed. All 384 cities in the State have started the process of segregation.

10.79.1 Compost fertilisers are being manufactured by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered '*Harit Mahacity compost*' brand for the sale and marketing of compost fertilisers generated by wet waste processing. The permission has been given to 73 cities in the State to use the '*Harit Mahacity compost*' brand for sale of compost fertilisers as per approved FCO norms. The State has decided to give an incentive grants of ₹ 1,500 per MT to urban local bodies for encouraging manufacturing of compost fertilisers made from disintegrated (wet) waste at the place of production.

Swachh Survekshan (Urban) 2019

10.80 *Swachh Surveshan* urban 2019 was conducted at National level. In all 4,237 urban local bodies were participated in this *survekshan*. All 384 cities from the State participated in the *survekshan*. In top 100 AMRUT rank holders, 29 were from Maharashtra. In top 100 non AMRUT rank holders, 83 were from Maharashtra. Out of 193 awards 46 were grabbed by Maharashtra which was highest by any state.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.81 The objective of the *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, 2020 administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works worth ₹ 1,214.21 crore and an amount of ₹ 892.43 crore has been disbursed. An expenditure of ₹ 7.00 crore was incurred during 2018-19 and ₹ 11.99 crore during 2019-20 upto January.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.82 The ecological degradation, environmental pollution & climate change are global concerns for human being. Considering these concerns, United Nations (UN) has considered environment as one of the important dimension while formulating Sustainable Development Goals. Exploitation of natural resources over the years has resulted in irrecoverable damage to environment. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is implementing various environment laws to conserve the environment in the State.

Air pollution

10.83 The natural composition of the atmosphere is gradually changing over the past few years, due to burning of fossil fuels, gases & toxins emitted by industries, transport, etc. resulting in Air pollution. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. National Air quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) implemented by MPCB assesses the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality monitoring systems at 77 stations spread across 27 cities in the State. Ambient air quality reported at major monitoring stations during 2019 is given in Table 10.71.

Table 10.71 Ambient air quality reported at major monitoring stations during 2019

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)		Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM)	
	Limit 80 µg/m ³		Limit 80 µg/m ³		Limit 100 µg/m ³	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Mumbai - Sion	4	30	12	204	21	381
Pune - Swargate	22	50	25	138	61	210
Nashik - NMC Building	4	17	9	38	3	138
Aurangabad - CADA Office	7	24	22	65	49	97
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	4	16	9	18	22	102
Nagpur - Civil Lines	7	20	22	54	46	148

Source : MPCB

µg/m³ microgram per cubic meter

10.84 The majority of carbon dioxide emissions arises from combustion of fossil fuels such as diesel, petrol and natural gas. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate mandatory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting eight years old vehicles to CNG/ LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. As on 31st December, 2019 of the total 371.22 lakh registered vehicles, 2.71 per cent were on LPG/ CNG & 0.07 per cent were on electricity. The number of registered vehicles on LPG/CNG and Electricity in the State is given in Table 10.72.

Table 10.72 Number of registered vehicles on LPG/CNG and Electricity in the State

Year	Total	Of which	
		On LPG/ CNG	On electricity
		(no.)	
2017-18	26,98,688	1,39,005	1,418
2018-19	25,38,833	1,35,988	4,958
2019-20 ⁺	17,29,699	84,015	5,025

+ upto December

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Water pollution

10.85 As per the World Health Organisation (WHO), water pollution is defined as any change in the physical, chemical and biological properties of water that has negative impacts on living beings. Water pollution is mainly caused due to the discharge of harmful chemical waste by industries directly into the water bodies. Improper sanitation systems, use of insecticides and pesticides, bathing and washing clothes, vehicles & animals near rivers or ponds are also causing a rise in 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 National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Surface water samples are monitored every month for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to trace metals and pesticides. Water quality at 39 locations of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State during 2018-19 is given in Table 10.73. Water quality at 39 monitoring stations on selected rivers for surface water in the State during 2019 is given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.73 Water quality at 39 locations of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State during 2018-19

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 [#]		Less than 3 mg/l [#]		More than 4 mg/l [#]		N.A.	
Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations
5.5 - 6.4	0	2.5 or less	8	Below 3	1	0 - 100	30
6.5 - 7.4	6	2.5 - 5.4	22	3 - 4.9	6	100 - 200	7
7.5 - 8.4	33	5.5 - 8.4	5	5 - 6.9	29	200 - 300	1
8.5 - 9.5	0	8.5 - 11.4	2	7 - 8.9	3	300 & above	1
		11.5 & above	2	9 & above	0		

Source : MPCB mg/l milligram/litre # CPCB's Water quality criteria, Class C N.A. Not Available

Table 10.74 Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers during 2019

Station Name	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Fecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	7.80	6.66	2.12	13.67	1.11	10.31
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.00	6.69	3.34	11.00	0.62	2.00
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.58	2.53	12.43	38.00	2.74	512.50
Kanhan River (Wainganga basin) at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.26	6.80	5.57	21.67	2.50	31.75
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.12	7.10	3.73	15.20	3.90	35.90
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.74	6.30	3.23	17.33	1.06	0.77
Savitri River at Muthavali village	8.91	7.76	2.80	39.60	0.81	6.28
Mithi River at near bridge	6.92	2.74	24.92	69.00	1.58	2,545.00

Source : MPCB B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Sewage Treatment

10.86 The estimated sewage generated in the area of 27 Municipal Corporations during 2018-19 was 6,710 million litres per day (MLD) of which about 4,067 MLD (60.6 per cent) sewage was treated. The sewage generated & treated in the area of urban local bodies of the State during 2018-19 is given in Table 10.75.

Table 10.75 Sewage generated & treated in the area of urban local bodies of the State during 2018-19

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage		
		generated (MLD)	treated (MLD)	Percentage of treated to generated
Municipal Corporation	27	6,710	4,067	60.6
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	280	56	20.0
B Class	72	401	41	10.2
C Class	142	334	22	6.6
Cantonment board	7	39	7	18.0
Nagar panchayat	128	154	3	2.0
Total	393	7,918	4,196	53.0

Source : MPCB

Solid Waste Management

10.87 Solid waste consists of household waste, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residue and waste from streets generated mainly from residential and commercial complexes. Solid waste generated in the State is being treated in 56 common facilities provided either by Municipal Corporation or Municipal Councils and 7 Cantonment Boards. Of the total solid waste generated, 52.9 per cent Solid waste is treated per day. Solid waste generated and treated as per MPCB regions during 2018 is given in Table 10.76.

Table 10.76 Solid waste generated and treated in Municipal Areas & Cantonment Boards during 2018

MPCB Region	Solid Waste		
	Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)	Percentage of treated to generated
Mumbai	7,700.00	4,407.00	57.2
Navi Mumbai	711.00	704.00	99.0
Raigad	580.74	546.30	94.1
Thane	1,970.85	512.60	26.0
Kalyan	1,692.07	266.00	15.7
Pune	3,724.82	2,716.85	72.9
Nashik	2,017.04	1,223.11	60.6
Aurangabad	1,729.06	918.50	53.1
Nagpur	1,597.47	407.74	25.5
Amravati	915.77	240.75	26.3
Kolhapur	753.63	458.61	60.9
Chandrapur	452.10	221.87	49.1
Total	23,844.55	12,623.33	52.9

Source : MPCB

Noise pollution

10.88 As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules - 2000, zonewise specified standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.77.

10.89 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted for two days by MPCB in major cities. The noise levels are measured at the same locations on both the days at the same time. Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali in 2018 and 2019 are given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.77 Zonewise standards of noise level limits
(decibel)

Zone Code	Type of Zone	Standard Limits	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial	75	70
B	Commercial	65	55
C	Residential	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

Table 10.78 Day-night noise levels in residential areas in selected cities during diwali in 2018 & 2019
(decibel)

Location	27 th Oct, 2019		7 th Nov, 2018		29 th Oct, 2019		9 th Nov, 2018	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	71.6	62.1	69.9	69.3	68.5	62.4	77.9	65.4
Mumbai (Chembur)	68.7	59.1	73.8	68.8	71.2	58.3	70.9	60.7
Thane (Gokhale Road)	62.3	59.0	76.5	68.9	66.0	57.9	73.8	57.5
Thane (Wagle Estate)	70.3	59.1	71.4	60.0	66.2	57.9	68.6	64.5
Pune (Swargate)	85.3	77.6	79.6	63.8	79.9	65.8	75.8	66.1
Pune (Laxmi Road)	82.8	74.6	80.8	73.0	78.8	63.8	80.5	67.4
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	70.6	71.5	81.0	81.0	70.6	65.7	72.3	68.8
Nashik (Bytco Point)	70.6	66.6	78.9	71.4	67.8	65.6	68.1	67.1
Aurangabad (City Chowk)	66.4	61.0	62.2	66.5	64.5	57.1	60.2	64.5
Nanded-Waghala (Ganesh Nagar)	62.2	51.5	66.1	67.6	61.4	48.6	64.1	65.6
Nagpur (Sadar)	74.2	68.6	75.6	69.3	69.5	57.6	72.0	59.7
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	76.2	66.5	80.0	65.1	73.1	65.2	74.7	66.7
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	77.7	70.2	76.0	68.0	76.2	66.6	74.9	66.3
Akola (District Collector Office)	73.4	56.8	72.5	60.0	72.1	57.7	68.5	55.9

Source : MPCB

Pollution due to industries

10.90 During 2018-19 industries under the purview of MPCB were 92,081 and in 2019-20 upto December were 95,159. Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance 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 7,860 industries. During 2018-19 effluent quantity treated on an average was about 173.82 million litres/day. Classification of industries based on the pollution index for 2018-19 is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Classification of industries based on pollution index for 2018-19

(no.)

MPCB Region	Industries										TOTAL
	RED			ORANGE			GREEN			WHITE	
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	148	20	605	585	155	751	31	100	2,447	23	4,865
Thane	190	28	742	230	34	867	29	17	1,669	75	3,881
Kalyan	95	63	1,746	90	51	1,168	31	34	1,768	225	5,271
Navi Mumbai	178	43	1,090	148	86	1,034	53	74	1,868	274	4,848
Raigad	184	33	375	93	29	516	21	25	587	46	1,909
Pune	857	132	2,225	1,224	284	4,355	335	269	7,541	955	18,177
Kolhapur	221	54	1,114	78	86	4,362	26	20	7,314	3,425	16,700
Nashik	293	61	1,302	136	82	2,667	128	54	5,847	1,896	12,466
Aurangabad	233	25	396	73	84	2,238	31	41	5,464	83	8,668
Amravati	40	6	188	12	12	2,834	1	9	3,853	318	7,273
Nagpur	215	13	845	123	52	2,727	10	14	2,561	139	6,699
Chandrapur	93	10	73	9	13	431	4	6	602	83	1,324
Total	2,747	488	10,701	2,801	968	23,950	700	663	41,521	7,542	92,081

RED Pollution index 60 or above

ORANGE Pollution index between 41 to 59

GREEN Pollution index between 21 to 40

WHITE Pollution index 20 or less

L Large

M Medium

S Small

Source : MPCB

Hazardous waste

10.91 Hazardous wastes are wastes with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. In 2018-19 hazardous waste was generated during processing in 6,459 industries. Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. MPCB has authorised 182 hazardous waste transporters. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set-up at four major sites, namely Taloja & 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 10.80.

Table 10.80 Information about hazardous waste treated at common facility centers

(lakh MT)

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incineration	
2016-17	1.22	1.73	0.55	3.51
2017-18	1.16	1.78	0.54	3.48
2018-19	2.19	2.03	0.59	4.81

Source : MPCB

E-waste

10.92 E-waste is discarded electrical and electronic devices. During 2018-19 for dismantling/recycling of E-waste, MPCB authorised 73 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 63,879 MT per year under E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

Bio-medical waste

10.93 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 60,410 HCEs under the purview of MPCB in the State upto December, 2018. The bio-medical waste generated from these HCEs is treated and disposed by 31 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, of which 29 are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2019 on an average about 62.13 MT bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off per day.

Plastic waste

10.94 Plastic products have become an integral part of our daily life. It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste creates several environmental issues due to improper collection, segregation and disposal system. The increase in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damage to the environment and health. From April, 2018, GoM banned manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products. During 2018-19, GoM collected ₹ 5.35 crore as a penalty for using banned plastic/ thermocol products and seized 1,071.87 MT of banned plastic and directed to ban 341 plastic manufacturing units. During 2019-20 upto October GoM collected ₹ 1.11 crore as a penalty for using banned plastic/ thermocol products and seized 104.58 MT of banned plastic and directed to ban 33 plastic manufacturing units. As per Plastic Waste Management Rules of GoI total Plastic recycling industries in the State are 31 with a total capacity of 1,63,455 MT per year.

Environmental clearance

10.95 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 environment clearances.

10.96 From January, 2016 environment clearances are granted through online services. The State has granted environment clearances to 2,248 applications upto December, 2019 through online process. Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 204 projects from January to December, 2019.

Lake conservation plan

10.97 The objective of this plan is to prevent degradation of lakes. To prevent degradation of lakes, the State has included 73 lakes under 'National Lake Conservation for degraded lakes' scheme since 2007. The GoM sanctioned ₹ 25 crore of funds for conservation of these lakes in 2018-19 & an expenditure of ₹ 14.50 crore was incurred. During 2019-20 GoM sanctioned ₹ 15 crore of funds of which an expenditure of ₹ Nine crore was incurred upto December.

Mangroves conservation

10.98 Maharashtra has a long coastline of about 720 km. As per India State of Forest Report - 2019, presently 320 sq km area is under mangroves cover in the State. The State is implementing Mangroves Conservation and Livelihood Generation scheme with the participation of local communities for the entire coastal stretch of Maharashtra covering over 120 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg district.

10.99 The State has allocated funds of ₹15.22 crore for 2019-20 for upscaling the various livelihood activities such as Mud Crab Farming, Fish Cage Culture, Oyster & Mussel Farming, Ornamental Fish Culture, Eco-tourism and mangrove plantation under this scheme. The profit received by villagers/ beneficiaries under the scheme from the livelihood activities amounts to ₹ 13.86 lakh during 2018-19. These activities can be taken up as group activity or as an individual beneficiary. The group activity is entitled with 90 per cent subsidy, while individual beneficiary (land owners with more than one acre of mangroves) is entitled to get 75 per cent subsidy.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.100 Social justice is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society on equality, liberty and fraternity. Social justice means to give fair treatment and equal share of social benefits to all, especially to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), *Vimukta Jati*, Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse, etc. 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 by the GoM for equalisation and to get the means of livelihood to the section of the society.

10.101 GoM is implementing Scheduled Caste Component Schemes (SCCS) and Tribal Component Schemes (TCS) for social justice. Under these programmes the funds are made available in proportion to their population.

Scheduled Caste Component Schemes

10.102 The proposed funds and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS is given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Proposed funds and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	4,531.00	3,494.22	7,249.22	4,116.43	6,432.00	2,055.65
Agriculture & allied activities	148.06	405.22	1,313.82	138.65	222.16	56.32
Rural development	139.92	26.95	120.34	207.58	112.70	29.50
Energy	0	0	0	200.00	0	0
Industry & minerals	82.11	58.20	60.00	50.53	60.00	12.69
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	250.00	150.00
General economic services	6.20	2.69	4.20	1.57	0	0
Social & community services	4,154.71	3,001.16	5,750.86	3,518.10	5,555.64	1,775.42
General services	0	0	0	0	11.50	0
Other programmes	0	0	0	0	220.00	31.72
B) District level schemes	2,700.00	2,646.40	2,700.00	2,352.32	2,776.00	828.21
Agriculture & allied activities	279.14	264.10	331.81	339.60	351.92	153.89
Rural development	263.82	241.32	242.94	47.48	0	0
Energy	122.06	117.51	135.93	114.48	134.47	32.69
Industry & minerals	12.51	6.36	11.14	9.54	10.90	2.03
Transport & communication	59.47	70.19	70.03	47.81	68.56	9.96
Social & community services	1,882.00	1,889.19	1,827.15	1,736.25	2,126.87	619.45
Innovative schemes	81.00	57.73	81.00	57.16	83.28	10.19
Total (A + B)	7,231.00	6,140.62	9,949.22	6,468.75	9,208.00	2,883.86

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 abroad studies

10.103 GoM has started this scholarship for Scheduled Caste students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 32 crore was disbursed to 144 beneficiaries and during 2019-20 upto December, an amount of ₹ 20.99 crore is disbursed to 160 beneficiaries.

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.104 The scheme has been initiated for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist, who got admission in various courses from class 11th, but who did not get or have not taken admission in the government hostels. Under the scheme, financial assistance is given for food, shelter, educational material, maintenance allowance and other necessary facilities. The amount for these expenditure is directly deposited in the *Aadhaar* linked bank account of the students. The performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.82.

Table 10.82 Performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana*

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	7,928	21,651	12,798*
Expenditure incurred	0.29	83.98	26.14

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

*provisional

+upto December

Development of Scheduled Castes, Neo Buddhist wastis in rural area

10.105 The scheme has been initiated for the overall development of SC and Neo Buddhist habitats by providing basic facilities such as drinking water supply, internal roads, drainage facilities, electricity, roads connecting the habitats, community hall, etc. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 754.39 crore was incurred and during 2019-20 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 342.93 crore has been incurred.

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.106 Under the scheme, works for construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, construction of drainage, repairing of well, kindergarten, drinking water facilities, public toilet, library, gymnasium, electric lights, etc. are undertaken in the areas of SC and Neo Buddhist habitats of municipal corporation and municipal council. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 677.08 crore was incurred and during 2019-20 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 203.11 crore has been incurred.

Tribal Component Schemes

10.107 Under TCS, proposed funds during 2019-20 are ₹ 8,531.00 crore. Of which ₹ 2,201.11 crore are earmarked for district level schemes and ₹ 6,329.89 crore for State level schemes (including ₹ 267.88 crore for PESA gram panchyat). During 2019-20 under TCS, about 346 schemes (129 State level, 172 district level & 45 Centrally sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under Tribal Component Schemes is given in Table 10.83.

Table 10.83 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
B) State level schemes	4,387.89	3,398.52	5,074.06	4,135.09	6,329.89	3,078.08
Agriculture & allied activities	603.96	229.90	706.77	90.37	118.64	34.56
Rural development	48.83	20.37	239.30	230.55	324.89	21.36
Irrigation & flood control	50.00	38.58	50.00	50.00	50.00	0
Energy	18.22	14.58	433.17	259.79	310.00	120.00
Industry & minerals	10.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	10.00	0
Transport & communication	301.00	357.80	553.20	541.86	326.02	108.92
Social & community services	3,355.88	2,729.29	3,083.61	2,955.52	5,190.34	2,793.24
B) District level schemes	3,056.90	2,915.22	3,208.00	3,156.82	2,201.11	686.90
Agriculture & allied activities	258.10	223.75	271.84	271.00	284.32	88.28
Rural development	552.14	487.43	481.18	463.53	350.96	125.76
Irrigation & flood control	0.40	0	0.09	0	0	0
Energy	110.14	129.15	0	0	124.96	38.79
Industry & minerals	1.62	1.24	129.02	115.55	4.70	0.19
Transport & communication	206.44	251.67	203.35	199.10	254.39	42.56
Social & community services	1,928.07	1,821.98	2,122.56	2,107.64	1,181.79	391.32
Total (A + B)	7,444.79	6,313.73	8,282.10	7,291.90	8,531.00	3,764.98

Note:- Figures may not add up due to rounding

+upto December

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Government *Ashram* schools

10.108 There are 500 Government residential *ashram* schools in hilly and remote areas of the State. Since 2017-18, the cost of educational materials and equipments are being deposited directly in the bank accounts of students. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 1,035.77 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 1,465.40 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 994 crore has been incurred.

Aided *Ashram* schools

10.109 In aided *ashram* schools, tribal students are provided accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other concessions at free of cost. There are 556 aided *ashram* schools in the State. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 967.09 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 1,165 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 831.87 crore has been incurred.

Government hostels for tribal students

10.110 Government hostel facility is provided to tribal students at revenue division, district and taluka level for pursuing higher studies. In these hostels, accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other concessions are provided at free of cost. There are 495 government hostels in the State for tribal students with 52,160 intake capacity (32,057 boys and 20,103 girls). The cost for purchasing of bedding material, books, educational material, etc. are being deposited directly into the students' bank accounts since 2017-18. During 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 338 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 500.30 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 247.73 crore has been incurred.

Education in English medium schools

10.111 A scheme has been started in order to encourage the tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools at free of cost. In these schools, education and residential facilities are provided to the students. Under the scheme, during 2019-20 admission to

about 3,000 students has been given and about 54,000 students are studying in these schools. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 297.34 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 345 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 185.89 crore has been incurred.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

10.112 Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the students who are not getting admission in the Government tribal hostels for higher educational courses after XIIth standard for availing facilities such as meal, residence and educational material. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 33 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 60 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 20 crore has been incurred.

Direct funding to PESA Gram panchayats

10.113 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 India to make funds available directly to the gram panchayats for this purpose. Gram sabha can undertake works related to basic infrastructure, forest and implementation of PESA act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and forest produce through this fund. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 267.88 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 267.88 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 160.73 crore has been incurred.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.114 This scheme is implemented in 16 districts of the scheduled areas. Under the scheme, 'one full meal' is provided for ST pregnant women and lactating mothers, similarly, children of age seven months to six years are given eggs or bananas four times per week. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 144.18 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 159.65 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 102.83 crore has been incurred.

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.115 Under the scheme, small and permanent community development facilities are created in scheduled areas. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 216.14 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 167.63 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 30.55 crore has been incurred.

Foreign scholarship for scheduled tribe students for abroad studies

10.116 GoM has started this scholarship for scheduled tribes students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 1.48 crore was disbursed to five beneficiaries and during 2019-20 upto December, an amount of ₹ 1.04 crore is disbursed to five beneficiaries.

Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.117 Under the scheme, collective beneficial works such as internal roads, electricity facility, drainage, drinking water, health facilities, education facilities, etc. are undertaken in the areas of scheduled tribes habitats of municipal council. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 4.20 crore was incurred.

Welfare of OBC, SEBC, VJNT and SBC

10.118 GoM has established separate department for welfare of the people belonging to Other Backward Classes, Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, *Vimukta Jati*, Nomadic Tribes and Specially Backward Classes. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 2,953.13 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 3,551.79 crore is made during 2019-20 and upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 2,154.61 crore has been incurred.

Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.119 The scheme is implemented for the overall development of VJNT and SBC habitats by providing basic facilities such as electrification, drinking water supply, internal roads, drainage, toilets, community hall/library, etc. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 47.99 crore was incurred under the scheme and during 2019-20 upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 23.66 crore has been incurred.

Foreign scholarship for VJNT, OBC and SBC students for abroad studies

10.120 GoM has started this scholarship for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2019-20 upto January, an amount of ₹ 1.03 crore is disbursed to five beneficiaries.

Minority Development

10.121 Various schemes for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 158.47 crore was incurred. During 2019-20, the budgetary provision of ₹ 462.62 crore is made and upto February, an expenditure of ₹ 185.25 crore has been incurred.

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyank Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd. (MAAAVM)

10.122 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyank Arthik 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 ₹ 450.69 crore (100 percent share of GoM). This Corporation works as State channelising agency for National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed ⁺
Direct loan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education loan	2,466	1,842.54	2,735	2,141.31	2,167	1,670.29
Other loans (Self Help Group)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term loan	1	0.95	0	0	36	33.56

Source: MAAAVM

+ upto November

Wasti /Area development schemes for minorities

10.123 Schemes for *wasti*/area development for minorities are being implemented in the State. The proposed funds and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities are given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Proposed funds and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
Area development in minority concentrated urban areas	25.00	18.71	26.40	17.18	41.89	25.13
Area development in minority concentrated rural areas	35.50	27.52	38.00	22.49	51.00	22.16

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Welfare of persons with disability

10.124 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 532.16 crore was incurred. During 2019-20, the funds of ₹ 905.23 crore are provided and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 433.83 crore has been incurred.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.125 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSHFDC) is established for the welfare of disabled persons. This corporation works as State channelising agency for National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 47.51 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of major schemes implemented by this corporation is given in Table 10.86.

Table 10.86 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSHFDC

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed ⁺
Direct loan	6	1.20	0	0	71	14.20
Term loan	191	312.43	234	334.97	4	5.41

Source : MSHFDC

+ upto December

Important schemes for social security

10.126 The State implements various schemes for social security. Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.87.

Table 10.87 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan	8.97	714.05	8.97	865.65	10.82	825.69
Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan	19.62	1,211.30	19.62	1,396.47	21.74	1,409.97
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	10.84	281.74	10.84	302.28	11.61	219.51
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	0.57	14.67	0.57	16.71	0.67	16.31
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	0.07	1.79	0.07	2.02	0.08	2.08
National Family Benefit	0.08	30.61	0.08	28.36	0.88	17.66

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+upto December

Development Corporations

10.127 To accelerate economic development of SC, VJNT and OBC the State Government has established various Development Corporations, through various schemes viz. 20 per cent subsidy, seed money, 50 per cent subsidy, direct finance scheme, term loan, micro finance, *Mahila Samruddhi*, education loan, etc. are being implemented by these corporations. 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 10.88.

Table 10.88 Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by development corporations

(₹ Lakh)

Development corporation	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed ⁺
<i>Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	433	40.50	317	35.30	172	19.22
<i>Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	2,118	614.78	2,066	460.46	911	182.46
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.	11,665	2,645.76	5,185	2,086.08	10,487	2,344.78
<i>Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	41	137.84	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	863	269.48	159	56.09	64	22.13

Source: Respective Corporation

+ upto December

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.128 *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal* Ltd. (APAMVM) is established by the State to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth from economically backward community. The performance of the schemes implemented by APAMVM is given in Table 10.89.

Table 10.89 Performance of schemes implemented by APAMVM

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiary count/Group count	Disbursed Amount	Beneficiary count/Group count	Disbursed Amount ⁺
Individual Interest Reimbursement	1,325	260.82	7,347	2,729.07
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	-	-	4	3.33
Group Project Loan	5	50.00	14	140.00

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal* Ltd.

+ upto January

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.129 Human Development is defined as ‘the process of enlarging peoples’ choices’, the critical one being to live a long and healthy life and in the process to be educated and to enjoy decent standard of living. However, the benefits of growth need to be shared equitably among all sections, especially weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. As per Human Development Report, 2019 published by United Nations Development Programme, Norway ranks first with Human Development Index (HDI) (0.954), whereas India with HDI (0.647) is at 129th rank as against 130th rank with HDI (0.640) as per 2018 report. Among South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) countries, Sri Lanka (0.780) and Maldives (0.719) are ahead of India (in terms of HDI).

10.130 According to India Human Development Report-2011 Kerala (0.790) ranks first, whereas Maharashtra (0.572) ranks sixth.

10.131 As per the Maharashtra Human Development Report-2012 published by the State, the HDI of the state is 0.752. 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 is given in Annexure 10.15.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

10.132 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 being 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 human development programme, a budget provision of ₹ 354.00 crore has been made for 2019-20 and an expenditure of ₹ 99.94 crore was incurred upto October. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme is given in Table 10.90.

Table 10.90 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme

(no.)

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 ⁺
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	97,259	92,186	67,177
b) Free of cost school bus service for girl students in rural areas (871 buses)	Girls	97,774	1,00,595	98,849
c) ' <i>BalBhavan</i> ' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	1,91,950	2,35,796	85,449
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,937	2,029	2,033
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five km from school.	Girls	29,044	31,252	3,883
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i>		630 ^{\$}	630 ^{\$}	645 ^{\$}
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	9,14,606	9,74,899	4,84,335
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,46,666	1,25,885	32,720
c) Construction of Health sub centres		27 ^{\$}	27 ^{\$}	32 ^{\$}
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	47,704	49,500	8,759
b) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabhas</i> for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	<i>Gramsabha</i> proposals	125	3	0

\$ completed since inception of scheme

+ upto October

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Sustainable Development Goals

10.133 UN has adopted development agenda 'Transforming Our World' in September 2015. According to the agenda 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprising 169 targets are to be achieved by 2030 and have been adopted by 193 nations including India. The SDGs are divided in four dimensions viz. social, economic, environmental and peace. In order to meet the targets across the 17 goals, collaborated and robust actions are required nationally and sub nationally, at policy, institutional and local levels.

Framework

10.134 The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken various measures viz. amending the statutory rules which govern the functioning of the district planning committee, mapping of state and district level schemes to the 169 targets of 17 SDG, training of all stakeholders, setting up of

Village Social Transformation Foundation (VSTF) to transform 1,000 villages with a focus on SDG, approved 'Livelihood Program for Rural Women' under the Human Development Mission for 125 blocks in 23 districts, etc. It has established 'Action Room to Reduce Poverty' in collaboration with United Nations to develop Micro Development plans in most deprived 27 blocks from 13 districts covering eight SDG.

Sustainable Development Goals Index

10.135 The SDG India Index 2019-20, report was released on 30th December, 2019 by NITI Aayog. The Index has been constructed spanning across 16 out of 17 SDGs (excluding 17) with a qualitative assessment. It tracks the progress of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) on a set of 100 National Indicators derived from the National Indicator Framework, measuring their progress on the outcomes of interventions and schemes of the Government of India. The performance of the states has been categorised in four categories based on their score out of 100- Achiever (100), Front runner (65-99), Performer (50-64) and Aspirant (0-49).

10.136 As per SDG India Index Report 2019-20, Maharashtra ranks 7th in India with a score of 64 (Performer), along with Gujarat and Uttarakhand, as against all India score of 60. Kerala ranks at the top with score of 70 followed by Himachal Pradesh (69). As per the report, the best performing goal for the state is Goal 6- Clean Water & Sanitation with a score of 93 and the least performing goal for the state is Goal 2- Zero Hunger with a score of 34. The State performance across 16 SDGs is given table 10.91.

Table 10.91 State performance across the 16 SDGs

Performance	Performance			
	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
SDGs		Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being	Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Goal 1 No Poverty
		Goal 4 Quality Education	Goal 13 Climate Action	Goal 2 Zero Hunger
		Goal 6 Clean Water & Sanitation		Goal 5 Gender Equality
		Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy		Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
		None	Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Goal 14 Life Below Water
			Goal 10 Reduced Inequality	
			Goal 12 Sustainable Consumption & Production	
			Goal 15 Life on Land	
			Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	

Source : SDG India Index 2019-20 Report

* * * * *

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	2016-17	20,459	21,968	17,775	20,810	11,313	12,645	1,04,970
	2017-18	20,721	22,163	17,998	21,267	11,592	12,805	1,06,546
	2018-19	20,541	22,100	17,985	21,258	11,565	12,788	1,06,237
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	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	3,863.6	3,211.5	2,821.1	3,016.7	1,524.3	1,474.9	15,912.1
	2018-19	3,795.5	3,213.8	2,804.7	2,986.4	1,496.1	1,451.6	15,748.1
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2016-17	1,817.1	1,481.0	1,316.5	1,424.2	732.2	719.0	7,490.0
	2017-18	1,829.4	1,486.9	1,304.1	1,401.4	720.4	709.2	7,451.4
	2018-19	1,798.7	1,491.5	1,299.4	1,389.3	707.4	697.8	7,384.1
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2016-17	116.0	109.7	84.4	104.8	55.6	60.0	530.5
	2017-18	119.2	112.2	86.5	107.3	56.3	60.6	542.0
	2018-19	111.8	107.1	83.4	105.9	54.2	58.2	520.6
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2016-17	33.0	29.0	33.6	29.0	27.7	24.8	30.4
	2017-18	32.4	28.6	32.6	28.1	27.1	24.3	29.4
	2018-19	33.9	30.0	33.6	28.2	27.6	24.9	30.3
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2016-17	5,188	5,336	4,070	5,044	2,941	3,158	25,737
	2017-18	5,521	5,572	4,229	5,263	3,041	3,231	26,857
	2018-19	5,209	5,255	3,948	4,756	2,756	2,948	24,872
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2016-17	1,566.9	1,358.4	1,069.1	1,192.4	688.0	739.8	6,614.7
	2017-18	1,570.8	1,375.1	1,091.5	1,214.7	676.4	719.7	6,648.3
	2018-19	1,563.9	1,363.7	1,089.6	1,224.8	666.9	698.9	6,608.0
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2016-17	736.8	608.6	471.6	518.3	318.9	358.6	3,013.0
	2017-18	741.0	619.3	484.0	535.2	314.9	348.1	3,042.6
	2018-19	738.2	621.3	486.4	545.4	311.5	339.8	3,042.6
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2016-17	47.4	46.6	33.1	38.1	21.2	26.3	212.7
	2017-18	48.7	47.6	34.0	38.7	20.8	26.2	215.8
	2018-19	58.1	52.7	40.0	41.8	22.9	28.3	243.7
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2016-17	33.0	29.1	32.2	31.3	32.5	28.1	28.1
	2017-18	32.3	28.9	32.1	31.4	32.5	27.5	30.8
	2018-19	12.72	11.78	12.17	13.04	13.62	12.02	12.48
	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad				NA	Not Available			

ANNEXURE 10.2

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2019-20**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Allopathy												
Graduate	24	4,180	4,180	1	100	100	17	2,120	2,120	42	6,400	6,400
Post-Graduate	21	2,101	1,863	1	67	55	16	480	398	22	2,648	2,337
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	5	563	561	16	1,149	1,145	48	3,190	3,180	69	4,902	4,881
Post-Graduate	4	194	178	13	160	156	17	777	597	30	1,131	931
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	3,900	3,082	48	3,900	3,082
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	357	307	15	357	307
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	180	3	180	171	6	360	351
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	17	7	1	17	7
Dental												
Graduate	4	294	257	--	--	--	25	2,350	2,287	29	2,644	2,544
Post-Graduate	6	123	121	--	--	--	20	397	367	23	520	488
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	90	--	--	--	39	1,860	1,670	43	1,960	1,760
Post-Graduate	5	50	50	--	--	--	17	209	201	22	257	251
Occupational Therapy												
Graduate	4	90	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	88
Post-Graduate	5	32	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	32	30
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology												
Graduate	2	53	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	48
Post-Graduate	2	32	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	32	31
Prosthetics & Orthotics												
Graduate	1	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	30
Post-Graduate	1	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	3
Nursing												
Graduate	8	370	333	--	--	--	135	5,470	4,346	143	5,840	4,679
Post-Graduate	3	47	47	--	--	--	23	353	238	26	400	285
B.P.M.T												
Graduate	14	290	260	--	--	--	1	80	19	15	370	279

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 2019-20**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Engineering												
Diploma	42	17,759	14,402	16	3,890	2,973	320	86,392	37,648	378	1,08,041	55,023
Graduate	9	3,280	2,961	12	3,285	2,972	319	1,20,972	59,990	340	1,27,537	65,923
Post-Graduate	6	924	621	12	1,321	739	188	11,564	3,503	206	13,809	4,863
Architecture												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	187	187	84	5,350	2,802	87	5,537	2,989
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	510	339	20	510	339
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	1	120	120	15	1,260	1,015	301	32,535	28,521	317	33,915	29,656
PGDM	1	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	60
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	120	--	--	--	1	60	52	3	180	172
Graduate	--	--	--	1	36	20	10	750	386	11	786	406
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	24	7	1	24	7
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	210	19	1,150	1,141	371	22,901	22,727	394	24,261	24,078
Graduate	4	208	208	8	390	381	280	21,902	17,964	292	22,500	18,553
Post-Graduate	3	67	67	6	261	238	98	2,881	2,452	107	3,209	2,757
Pharma D	2	60	60	--	--	--	8	240	201	10	300	261
Master in Computer application												
	2	90	85	11	589	315	78	5,709	3,158	91	6,388	3,558
Industrial training institutes												
	417	93,220	83,210	--	--	--	557	54,988	35,087	974	1,48,208	1,18,297

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 2019-20

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total							
	Insti- - tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- - tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- - tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- - tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)					
Arts																	
Graduate	}	1,400	773	}	2,58,963	2,04,002	}	75,203	46,585	}	3,35,566	2,51,360					
Post-Graduate		900	467		75,885	30,670		4,457	1,616		81,242	32,753					
Science																	
Graduate	}	1,105	834	}	1,84,644	1,45,735	}	71,394	41,415	}	2,57,143	1,87,984					
Post-Graduate		1,072	958		31,080	25,060		4,371	3,326		36,523	29,344					
Commerce																	
Graduate	}	720	657	}	2,54,098	2,10,156	}	1,22,635	80,471	}	3,77,453	2,91,284					
Post-Graduate		490	371		34,736	26,023		6,638	4,287		41,864	30,681					
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses																	
Graduate	}	0	0	}	16,682	12,744	}	20,813	14,535	}	37,495	27,279					
Post-Graduate		--	--		303	91		1,230	248		1,533	339					
Law																	
Graduate	}	1	300	}	41	6,000	3,765	}	91	4,245	1,720	}	133	10,545	5,776		
Post-Graduate		--	--		--	1,838	1,215		576	417	2,414		1,632				
Education																	
D. Ed	}	14	797	536	97	4,545	3,180	720	46,620	14,265	831	51,962	17,981				
B. Ed		}	12	543	424	}	39	2,506	1,922	}	492	22,801	18,138	}	543	25,850	20,484
M. Ed			152	15	250		93	1,606	612		2,008	720					
Visual Art																	
Diploma		3	145	120	31	1,930	1,607	178	11,600	4,170	212	13,675	5,897				
Graduate		4	300	329	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	329				
Post-Graduate		3	95	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	95	49				

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Directorate of Art, GoM

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, Pune

Note : The information of Arts, Science, Commerce, Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses, Law and Education courses is provisional upto November 2019.

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 2019-20**

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	18	1,828	1,958	2	244	243	74	7,890	7,858	94	9,962	10,059
Post-Graduate	11	885	906	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	906
Ph.D.	5	174	173	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	174	173
Horticulture												
Graduate	5	200	207	--	--	--	10	560	555	15	760	762
Post-Graduate	10	134	127	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	134	127
Forestry												
Graduate	2	64	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	68
Post-Graduate	2	21	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	20
Fishery Science												
Graduate	1	40	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	41
Post-Graduate	1	28	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	25
Ph.D.	1	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	2
Food Technology												
Graduate	2	104	111	--	--	--	25	1,520	1,139	27	1,624	1,250
Post-Graduate	1	15	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	14
Ph.D.	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	5
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	80	77	--	--	--	16	1,000	887	18	1,080	964
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	21	4	32	29
Ph.D.	1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	3
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	247	263	--	--	--	15	880	685	19	1,127	948
Post-Graduate	4	86	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	79
Ph.D.	4	36	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	36	22
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	40	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	34
Post-Graduate	1	12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	10
Ph.D.	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	600	515	12	600	515
Post-Graduate	1	35	23	--	--	--	3	60	60	4	95	83
Animal Husbandry												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	8
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	405	399	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	399
Post-Graduate	6	260	198	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	260	198
Ph.D.	6	101	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	101	17
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	64
Post-Graduate	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	--

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

ANNEXURE 10.6

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE
(PUBLIC, LOCAL BODIES AND TRUST HOSPITALS)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	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	NA	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	NA	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	NA	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	NA	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
11	2017	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,814	193	5,337	1,23,742	101
12	2018	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	193	5,337	1,27,943	103

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)
2017	16.0	15.4	15.7	6.6	4.6	5.7	23	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.8)	(16.8)	(20.2)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.3)	(37)	(23)	(33)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)

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 THE STATE

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016	2017	2018	2019
(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	5,936	6,314	6,707	7,065
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,619	2,804	3,064	3,442
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,413	2,554	2,662	2,705
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	275	284	308	301
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	560	588	583	526
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	69	86	91	90
(B)	Reconstruction goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	4,773	5,242	5,461	5,431
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	1,760	1,883	1,932	1,963
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,075	1,170	1,250	1,293
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	495	526	560	486
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,443	1,663	1,719	1,689
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	3,262	3,035	3,018	3,251
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,401	1,354	1,367	1,573
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	398	389	357	385
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,463	1,292	1,294	1,293
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	10,063	10,957	11,664	13,127
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	24,034	25,548	26,851	28,874

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 THE STATE

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
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
2018	Factories	18,655	9,431	28,086	7,824	45	7,869	26,479	9,476	35,955
	Employment	466	2,153	2,618	62	5	67	528	2,157	2,685
2019	Factories	18,451	9,252	27,703	7,826	51	7,877	26,277	9,303	35,580
	Employment	537	2,275	2,813	70	5	75	607	2,280	2,887

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
2018	726.9	785.3	197.9	4,403.4
2019	786.6	467.6	200.0	4,990.0

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 2019**

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)	11,67,997	1,61,740	13.85	23.41
2.	S.S.C. Passed	12,19,868	2,87,808	23.59	24.45
3.	H.S.C. Passed	12,28,103	3,18,193	25.91	24.61
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,42,525	25,141	10.37	4.86
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	87,651	20,459	23.34	1.76
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	19,353	7,055	36.45	0.39
	5.3 Others	1,40,149	1,16,952	83.45	2.81
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,47,153	1,44,466	58.45	4.95
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	99,877	22,853	22.88	2.00
	6.2 Medicine	2,860	1,852	64.76	0.06
	6.3 Others	6,54,661	2,23,708	34.17	13.12
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	7,57,398	2,48,413	32.80	15.18
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	4,316	1,538	35.63	0.09
	7.2 Medicine	240	154	64.17	0.00
	7.3 Others	1,22,417	39,159	31.99	2.45
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,26,973	40,851	32.17	2.54
	Grand Total	49,90,017	12,26,612	24.58	100.00

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 THE STATE**

(₹ Lakh)											
Sr. No.	Category of work	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ^{\$}	
		Works	Expen- diture incurred	works	Expen- diture incurred	works	Expen- diture incurred	Works	Expen- diture incurred	works	Expen- diture incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	6,127	39,420.29	8,179	36,660.54	6,644	20,935.72	4,766	7,678.35	6,020	462.89
2.	Flood Control and Protection	314	4,293.90	595	5,505.73	725	5,226.68	718	3,184.78	713	1,312.86
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	20,027	35,315.34	22,772	31,427.76	15,287	21,115.55	19,147	20,825.17	11,940	6,187.78
4.	Drought Proofing	17,370	22,136.01	28,021	19,108.82	18,772	21,893.14	15,004	15,477.72	18,408	4,410.68
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	473	1,242.39	393	826.37	275	965.59	276	757.19	374	429.63
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	35,469	44,535.71	51,214	59,792.88	1,35,603	75,062.42	2,15,447	72,107.21	2,17,199	29,196.69
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,438	6,639.12	3,409	6,378.29	2,097	6,031.82	2,547	5,764.39	1,559	2,015.36
8.	Land Development	4,404	6,274.59	8,150	6,924.41	3,887	4,591.12	3,661	3,636.77	2,918	980.01
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	135	313.08	188	457.73	77	80.34	73	53.81	49	7.24
10.	Other works	25,459	2,381.66	45,671	5,458.80	58,244	8,031.86	56,861	5,766.87	31,778	1,710.97
	Total	1,12,216	1,62,552.09	1,68,592	1,72,541.33	2,41,611	1,63,934.24	3,18,500	1,35,252.26	2,90,958	46,714.11

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

\$ upto February 2020

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	4	18	13	4	6
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	89	70	16	16	57
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	2.32	1.80	0.41	0.85	11.40
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	51	60	48	11	14
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	438	147	138	58	19
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	10.75	3.81	3.65	3.59	3.30
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	160	66	57	10	11
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	669	508	507	48	19
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	17.03	15.67	12.98	13.80	7.14
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	215	144	118	25	31
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	1,196	725	660	122	96
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	30.10	21.29	17.04	18.60	21.84

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

Note - @ Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts together

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product

\$ including Palghar

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.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

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 (unemployed) : 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 workforce.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) : Work participation rate(as per population census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers(Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)[§] : LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{(\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons})}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)[§]: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate (UR)[§] : UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(As per terminology used in Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey,(July2017-June2018)

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.

Current Weekly Status (CWS):

The person is considered working according to current weekly status if that person worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the seven days preceding the date of survey.

Public Finance

Primary Deficit : It is fiscal deficit less interest payments

Per capita development expenditure and per capita revenue expenditure are obtained by dividing development expenditure and revenue expenditure by mid year population of respective year.

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 29 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.

$$\text{Maternal Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 1,00,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : TFR measures average number of children born to a women during her entire reproductive period

Education

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

CWSN : Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

Drop-out Rate : It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Economic

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: 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.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices : 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**.

GVA at basic prices (Income Approach) : Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

GVA at basic prices (Production Approach) : Gross value of output - Inputs

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

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

$$\text{Vehicle productivity} = \frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicle held}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total driver on line days}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

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 two -third weight to literacy and one -third 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:

Component	Maximum	Minimum
Infant Survival Rate (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.

Teledensity : Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

Mean age at effective marriage of female : It is the estimated mean age of the marriages happening to the females in a given year.

Water Supply and Sanitation

ODF village : A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community insitutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

ODF city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

ODF+ city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

ODF++ city : A city / ward / work circle can be notified/ declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

* * * * *



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 / 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 (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 / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2013-17)	(2013-17)	(2017)	(2017)	(2017)	(2018-19)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.3	71.2	16.2	7.2	32	1,64,025	0.473
Telangana ^	-	-	-	-	-	17.2	6.6	29	2,05,696	-
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	18.3	6.1	42	NA	N A
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	65.4	67.3	21.2	6.5	44	81,841	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.2	68.6	26.4	5.8	35	43,822	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	68.8	68.4	22.7	5.5	29	76,019	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.3	76.3	15.2	3.7	16	3,65,529	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	12.5	6.2	9	4,67,998	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	67.6	72.0	19.9	6.2	30	NA	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	67.6	72.3	20.5	5.8	30	2,26,644	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	69.8	75.6	15.8	6.6	22	1,79,188	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	72.1	76.7	15.4	4.8	23	NA	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	67.7	70.8	17.4	6.5	25	2,10,887	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	72.5	77.8	14.2	6.8	10	2,04,105	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	64.2	67.9	24.8	6.8	47	90,998	0.375
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.8	66.6	22.7	7.5	38	96,887	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	71.2	73.9	15.7	5.7	19	1,91,736	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	14.6	5.3	12	NA	N A
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	22.8	6.1	39	89,024	N A
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	15.0	4.0	15	1,68,626	N A
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	13.5	3.6	7	1,13,977	N A
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	67.1	69.9	18.3	7.4	41	93,352	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	71.0	74.0	14.9	7.0	21	1,54,598	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	66.3	70.9	24.1	6.0	38	1,09,105	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	16.4	4.5	12	3,57,643	N A
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.9	73.7	14.9	6.7	16	1,93,750	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	13.0	5.2	29	1,13,467	N A
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	64.3	65.6	25.9	6.7	41	61,351	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	68.0	74.2	17.3	6.7	32	1,98,738	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.4	72.2	15.2	5.8	24	1,09,491	0.492
India\$	80.88	64.63	72.98	67.8	70.4	20.2	6.3	33	1,26,521	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 2015-17

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 revenue deficit(+)/surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit(+)/surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(31-3-2019)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
22,011	51.2	6,169	3,734	66.8	1.2	3.6	32.8
32,108	55.6	4,842	7,695	74.8	Neg.	3.3	16.7
1,32,012	6.1	69,760	48,716	74.6	N.A	N.A	N.A
26,322	20.6	7,387	9,658	70.5	-2.4	3.0	17.8
13,306	20.9	6,242	3,909	72.7	-1.7	4.5	30.2
18,714	31.3	6,616	3,725	71.4	-2.3	2.4	27.2
22,804	85.7	N.A	2,938	70.7	-0.6	0.1	0.7
77,348	45.1	18,878	4,910	69.3	-0.2	5.3	26.5
20,804	59.3	3,477	3,196	66.0	N.A	N.A	N.A
26,954	66.6	2,816	2,985	65.9	1.2	2.9	26.0
42,843	22.0	7,458	22,787	61.6	1.4	5.1	35.2
49,179	14.1	9,565	28,438	68.0	N.A	N.A	N.A
25,297	58.2	5,371	4,099	71.3	Neg.	2.6	18.1
28,533	54.3	5,360	3,986	48.3	1.7	3.0	30.5
18,489	34.9	7,032	3,822	69.9	Neg.	3.5	24.7
25,917	30.8	8,266	6,796	80.4	2.0	6.0	21.9
23,546	65.9	3,456	3,161	62.5	0.6	2.1	16.8
39,503	8.5	14,724	20,850	64.2	N.A	N.A	N.A
39,063	15.8	14,958	16,264	70.9	-1.4	3.3	31.4
73,136	5.6	28,582	37,748	69.0	-2.4	7.6	34.7
55,984	5.9	17,730	33,307	54.9	-2.0	5.0	37.8
23,370	29.5	7,926	5,971	73.3	-2.2	2.9	23.0
23,656	47.0	3,924	5,282	49.1	2.3	3.4	40.7
19,284	41.8	5,446	3,183	65.8	2.7	3.4	33.0
1,02,679	9.9	42,343	40,356	67.0	-3.3	3.4	25.4
23,908	61.0	4,056	3,323	57.6	1.2	2.7	21.7
36,851	15.6	12,473	17,747	62.1	-3.6	2.4	29.0
16,985	36.3	6,157	3,368	61.0	-3.1	2.8	36.5
31,344	42.5	7,225	7,424	54.7	Neg.	2.2	23.6
15,791	40.4	5,813	3,173	61.6	0.6	2.8	34.0
21,569	44.3	N.A.	N.A.	65.2	0.1	2.9	24.9

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 ^{SS}		Annual Credit Plan [#] (₹ Crore)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average size of operational 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 / Date	As on 31 st March, 2019					(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2018)	(2015-16)
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	57,613	70,195	121.8	54.7	535	4,864	1,15,000	663.8	0.94
Telangana	13.7	1,23,275	1,29,376	104.9	26.3	612	3,644	68,597	846.0	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	10.3	1,11,108	25,479	22.9	30.5	1	38	444	2,032.5	3.35
Assam	6.8	42,925	18,975	44.2	55.8	710	3,000	15,758	1,807.1	1.09
Bihar	5.7	29,558	10,064	34.0	61.1	3,461	12,717	60,000	860.6	0.39
Jharkhand	7.9	58,420	16,094	27.5	53.5	967	4,106	6,118	960.0	1.10
Delhi	17.9	6,00,620	6,49,562	108.1	11.0	472	2,901	11,612	687.3	1.39
Goa	43.4	4,61,727	1,21,812	26.4	37.0	21	266	772	2,671.3	1.10
Gujarat	11.7	99,314	78,220	78.8	41.8	974	6,133	78,434	485.3	1.88
Haryana	17.0	1,42,970	86,267	60.3	46.1	725	4,254	80,271	478.4	2.22
Himachal Pradesh	22.0	1,30,853	40,307	30.8	59.5	67	1,170	11,072	1,182.1	0.95
Jammu & Kashmir	13.2	87,526	39,800	45.5	47.2	107	2,370	13,131	1,040.6	0.59
Karnataka	15.4	1,42,063	98,618	69.4	33.7	3,262	15,925	1,14,938	1,076.7	1.36
Kerala	18.3	1,41,136	92,606	65.6	52.7	1,290	7,160	71,537	3,518.9	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	8.0	44,815	30,315	67.6	57.4	1,902	9,002	1,23,857	897.2	1.57
Chhattisgarh	8.9	49,628	31,271	63.0	46.7	594	2,702	17,129	1,211.9	1.24
Maharashtra	10.2	2,08,750	2,22,247	106.5	32.2	2,739	14,102	87,322	1,000.8	1.34
Manipur	6.4	32,866	16,786	51.1	41.3	34	157	667	1,580.2	1.14
Meghalaya	10.6	74,352	20,093	27.0	21.5	18	123	953	2,540.0	1.29
Mizoram	15.2	75,615	27,554	36.4	48.2	3	49	520	2,552.6	1.25
Nagaland	7.6	51,934	18,611	35.8	23.8	2	65	371	1,581.3	4.87
Odisha	11.1	70,898	27,270	38.5	49.3	2,112	7,932	41,320	1,630.0	0.95
Punjab	21.5	1,27,099	76,561	60.2	48.8	867	4,990	1,27,875	629.0	3.62
Rajasthan	9.4	49,005	39,751	81.1	61.3	1,616	8,836	1,00,396	400.9	2.73
Sikkim	21.4	1,44,910	41,091	28.4	25.1	8	65	306	3,105.2	1.27
Tamil Nadu	14.4	1,05,524	1,15,785	109.7	43.2	3,631	17,131	1,37,427	801.0	0.75
Tripura	11.4	62,154	25,961	41.8	68.9	179	667	3,455	2,191.4	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	7.6	46,260	19,545	42.2	58.1	3,227	15,005	1,70,201	805.4	0.73
Uttarakhand	18.5	1,22,993	46,292	37.6	51.8	179	1,638	10,385	1,392.2	0.85
West Bengal	8.2	80,223	39,194	48.9	40.2	2,895	11,873	55,000	1,444.1	0.76
India^S	10.6	94,221	73,662	78.2	37.1	33,333	1,63,938	15,27,920	1,020.8	1.08

^S Includes Union Territories @ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2019

^{SS} upto December, 2019

[#] Target 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 (2015-16 to 2017-18)						(2017-18)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
3,730	791	2,705	954	531	77	234.7	225.5	47.1	1.6	38.1
3,085	726	2,611	1,426	411	71	255.7	269.0	41.4	-	37.2
1,619	1,015	1,583	1,040	-	21	242.5	1.9	18.6	0.7	2.7
2,054	747	1,982	659	Neg	37	163.7	59.8	9.6	0.7	35.7
2,543	912	2,423	1,141	-	55	145.6	224.1	69.3	0.7	55.3
2,057	981	1,786	709	-	70	163.8	93.4	13.0	0.4	17.4
3,626	2,463	3,624	1,256	-	-	5.5	95.3	63.7	0.7	14.8
2,744	876	2,588	2,245	-	45	70.6	30.8	24.5	4.1	35.1
2,312	938	2,001	1,826	620	69	115.0	131.6	52.4	1.9	52.5
3,726	846	3,672	1,809	433	79	576.3	207.0	91.4	1.4	79.7
2,152	1,847	2,141	533	Neg	17	205.8	60.3	22.1	0.3	9.9
1,809	577	1,785	628	-	2	117.7	105.5	44.7	0.6	3.4
1,972	545	1,410	696	480	79	181.2	148.2	31.2	1.5	52.2
2,696	1,048	2,675	998	Neg	106	15.0	87.0	18.4	3.0	52.1
2,601	977	1,950	1,022	527	53	414.9	82.9	42.3	1.5	49.1
1,619	721	1,467	511	Neg	30	211.5	113.0	31.1	1.2	34.4
1,285	699	1,077	919	339	83	109.9	116.1	N.A	1.4	55.9
1,961	967	1,858	859	-	58	231.0	33.9	16.7	1.0	19.6
2,377	1,442	2,322	1,066	Neg	3	113.9	0.0	42.1	0.5	10.9
1,636	1,419	1,619	1,122	Neg	31	63.2	12.3	16.3	0.6	6.9
1,688	1,153	1,626	1,049	Neg	44	260.8	5.0	22.7	0.7	23.2
1,782	536	1,573	646	455	64	164.7	108.2	29.9	1.0	27.0
4,464	909	4,444	1,395	580	79	1073.6	246.9	98.6	2.1	82.2
1,808	586	1,384	1,337	506	76	263.2	61.2	42.2	1.3	52.7
1,661	957	1,596	917	-	-	143.5	0.0	11.5	0.7	10.9
3,090	616	2,499	2,296	428	96	142.5	188.4	58.8	1.1	37.2
2,874	778	2,723	788	Neg	52	217.5	45.9	24.2	0.9	24.4
2,625	821	2,423	866	Neg	70	232.7	161.4	79.7	0.9	68.4
2,218	854	2,120	981	-	67	173.7	185.8	50.0	0.4	13.1
2,912	968	2,799	1,171	Neg	89	175.7	163.5	64.0	1.0	59.1
2,525	764	2,135	1,149	457	73	217.1	135.8	49.0	1.2	42.4

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 /Date	(2015-16)	(2019)	(2019)	(2017-18)				(2017-18)			
(1)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Andhra Pradesh	121.3	17.9	2.4	16,296	487	6,392	738	48.4	38.3	3.6	6.6
Telangana [^]	117.2	18.4	2.2	15,263	669	3,321	588	42.0	35.2	6.5	9.4
Arunachal Pradesh	132.9	79.6	1.0	117	3	3,744	457	31.4	26.9	5.3	9.9
Assam	144.9	36.1	1.8	4,538	180	3,730	756	32.7	34.6	8.3	6.3
Bihar	145.5	7.8	2.1	3,461	104	5,769	615	23.6	24.2	7.0	9.0
Jharkhand	130.7	29.6	3.3	2,866	153	9,244	1,526	29.2	26.7	7.1	10.5
Delhi	267.1	13.2	8.7	3,432	69	6,783	810	27.7	33.0	3.5	9.8
Goa	120.9	60.4	7.3	715	51	9,819	2,748	37.8	32.6	13.9	13.8
Gujarat	111.8	7.6	3.5	26,586	1,403	9,682	1,292	37.0	35.1	5.2	4.3
Haryana	184.8	3.6	3.5	8,891	674	7,517	944	29.7	32.0	9.3	7.3
Himachal Pradesh	169.2	27.7	1.5	2,671	147	7,701	2,022	47.4	37.9	5.2	8.7
Jammu & Kashmir	153.7	10.6	3.6	1,019	58	5,669	1,105	39.9	34.0	4.2	10.0
Karnataka	120.0	20.1	3.3	13,518	829	6,383	1,052	39.8	35.4	3.9	6.5
Kerala	129.9	54.4	7.6	7,649	242	6,786	801	32.7	32.0	10.0	13.2
Madhya Pradesh	156.5	25.1	2.7	4,533	281	9,152	1,420	41.7	34.5	3.6	7.7
Chhattisgarh	121.3	41.1	3.1	3,352	147	8,527	984	47.5	37.9	2.5	7.5
Maharashtra	136.5	16.5	3.5	26,393	1,415	8,526	1,626	42.7	34.6	3.3	7.4
Manipur	100.0	75.5	0.8	191	7	574	114	32.3	31.5	11.6	11.4
Meghalaya	123.3	76.3	3.2	133	11	5,288	1,138	43.2	33.7	0.6	6.7
Mizoram	130.2	85.4	2.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39.1	32.5	6.5	14.4
Nagaland	131.2	75.3	2.2	186	5	1,039	253	26.4	24.7	21.6	21.1
Odisha	114.4	33.2	3.0	3,066	229	10,041	1,178	34.1	32.1	6.9	8.3
Punjab	190.3	3.7	3.2	12,726	569	3,726	471	32.8	35.5	7.8	7.7
Rajasthan	138.8	4.9	2.4	9,212	432	6,878	982	35.2	30.7	4.5	7.2
Sikkim	177.0	47.1	0.5	82	15	12,184	7,062	47.7	45.1	2.7	5.8
Tamil Nadu	125.7	20.3	3.7	37,787	2,095	4,123	655	42.5	38.3	7.9	7.2
Tripura	190.1	73.7	2.2	607	23	667	130	33.9	33.5	6.3	8.7
Uttar Pradesh	159.1	6.2	3.1	15,830	839	6,142	877	28.7	28.8	5.5	9.7
Uttarakhand	155.0	45.4	1.6	2,998	340	6,953	1,292	31.0	29.8	6.9	9.5
West Bengal	188.5	19.0	2.3	9,534	517	6,173	716	37.4	37.0	3.8	6.5
India^s	141.3	21.7	2.9	2,37,684	12,224	6,611	1,013	35.0	33.9	5.3	7.8

^s Includes Union Territories N A Not Available * Provisional

+ 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 (one ha)

Data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July 2017-June 2018)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Labour force participation Rate [#]		Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)	Transmission and Distribution Losses (Per cent)
		No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	CAGR (Per cent)				
Rural	Urban			(2017-18)	6 th Economic Census	(5 th Economic Census - 6 th Economic Census)		(31-03-2019)
		Establishment	Employment					
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)
50.2	41.0	7,484	16,703	6.11	3.52	42.13	1,228.07	16.07
44.9	38.9	-	-	-	-	34.15	1,074.01	18.26
33.2	29.8	2,632	7,873	3.67	3.54	9.08	1.18	48.32
35.7	36.9	6,505	12,669	9.59	8.31	1.41	42.78	24.60
25.4	26.6	1,640	3,116	4.39	5.26	0.27	4.11	30.29
31.5	29.8	1,936	4,406	3.56	4.10	6.47	362.41	16.27
28.7	36.6	5,214	17,988	1.87	-1.47	13.47	458.44	17.38
43.9	37.9	6,622	19,792	3.63	3.96	3.37	0.00	17.21
39.0	36.7	6,573	15,897	6.57	6.53	42.39	1,342.70	17.90
32.8	34.5	4,595	12,767	4.44	5.52	22.85	1,006.17	28.24
50.0	41.5	6,005	14,235	6.05	6.98	46.05	1,573.23	21.78
41.6	37.8	4,002	8,735	5.90	6.71	11.85	419.79	45.47
41.4	37.9	4,715	11,696	1.76	2.29	37.46	861.46	13.25
36.4	36.8	10,043	20,711	2.37	2.98	7.27	229.81	15.76
43.3	37.4	2,964	6,262	3.04	2.73	21.55	854.53	26.75
48.7	41.0	3,029	7,286	2.74	3.51	59.54	2,414.92	23.97
44.1	37.4	5,462	12,914	5.00	4.09	30.05[@]	938.54^{\$}	17.85
36.5	35.6	8,942	15,936	10.42	8.61	1.45	0.61	36.41
43.5	36.1	3,558	9,755	3.32	4.71	11.00	305.50	35.08
41.9	38.0	5,239	11,140	2.68	4.88	3.10	33.79	24.23
33.7	31.3	3,080	8,179	7.52	3.91	1.47	40.89	19.67
36.6	35.1	4,977	10,287	1.84	2.79	15.53	509.20	38.11
35.6	38.4	5,454	13,145	4.53	4.67	36.18	1,565.97	17.52
36.8	33.0	4,223	9,136	5.25	5.74	24.24	870.12	28.66
49.0	47.8	6,096	14,950	9.06	7.14	122.16	4,573.85	35.54
46.1	41.3	6,971	16,210	1.83	2.57	30.52	804.72	15.94
36.2	36.7	6,445	10,997	3.10	2.48	4.65	158.71	29.89
30.3	32.0	3,345	7,066	6.65	7.62	7.29	313.82	23.19
33.3	32.9	3,908	10,416	2.68	5.73	28.05	989.11	25.00
38.9	39.6	6,470	13,041	4.42	2.73	9.28	403.33	22.20
37.0	36.8	4,832	10,846	4.46	4.12	26.71	1,022.98	21.04

Data based on Annual Report-Periodic Labour Force Survey,(July2017-June2018) *provisional

@ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure/Adani Electricity, MAHADISCOM, MEDA, CEA/WRPC

\$ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure/ Adani Electricity, MAHADISCOM, CEA/WRPC

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity* (kwh.)				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 / Date	(2018-19)				(31-3-2017)	(31-3-2017)	(31-3-2019)
(1)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)
Andhra Pradesh	1,072.54	271.83	354.02	245.74	18,678	108	2.35
Telangana ^	1,542.76	301.92	366.50	636.42	26,905	113	1.63
Arunachal Pradesh	307.30	122.85	89.61	0.02	12,270	44	0.01
Assam	208.78	104.19	49.19	1.40	9,072	431	3.21
Bihar	183.98	103.19	28.06	6.93	5,421	223	3.95
Jharkhand	655.58	167.38	403.19	5.95	9,374	88	3.23
Delhi	1,274.43	674.03	150.32	1.46	54,291	N.A.	12.36
Goa	1,807.70	549.90	958.70	12.59	81,674	450	4.74
Gujarat	1,467.42	238.56	856.19	232.15	33,543	92	2.71
Haryana	1,429.39	337.90	498.69	341.09	33,836	184	3.85
Himachal Pradesh	1,184.39	280.42	678.65	8.76	18,870	113	0.56
Jammu & Kashmir	679.55	278.43	137.62	25.43	11,409	29	0.13
Karnataka	965.34	203.17	219.57	349.09	27,692	188	1.98
Kerala	597.13	302.08	129.64	10.07	32,588	619	2.69
Madhya Pradesh	644.40	155.79	127.72	242.80	16,608	111	1.59
Chhattisgarh	832.93	195.57	338.89	188.95	18,859	72	0.90
Maharashtra	1,037.52	231.01	323.04	249.78	25,309	203	2.01
Manipur	262.13	173.47	11.23	0.80	11,232	124	0.06
Meghalaya	387.86	155.38	152.09	0.04	18,537	102	0.04
Mizoram	355.42	205.88	13.16	0.00	16,079	52	0.01
Nagaland	243.51	155.66	17.21	0.00	19,552	219	0.07
Odisha	447.18	165.63	170.31	12.90	15,169	195	1.68
Punjab	1,626.90	471.94	538.66	425.32	33,617	277	4.50
Rajasthan	797.24	165.76	213.07	308.82	19,914	78	1.73
Sikkim	573.51	161.84	305.06	0.00	8,346	160	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1,320.60	384.38	514.02	186.20	34,886	201	3.10
Tripura	243.22	133.31	12.66	10.09	9,836	409	2.15
Uttar Pradesh	402.78	174.26	83.57	76.55	12,058	178	3.66
Uttarakhand	1,053.33	257.60	578.82	41.07	19,732	130	0.64
West Bengal	502.45	161.94	195.10	15.86	7,802	363	4.77
India^s	784.15	219.02	261.06	160.94	19,508	151	2.07

^s Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

N A Not Available *provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production (per cent)	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population*	Gross Enrolment Ratio*			Gender Parity Index*		
				Elementary Level (Std.I –VIII)			Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)
Wireline	Wireless			Boys	Girls	Total			
(30-09-2019)		(2018-19)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)			(2017-18)		
(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)
1.52	96.5	1.76	135	86.71	83.10	84.97	0.96	1.02	1.15
-	-	0.84	158	94.37	94.40	94.38	1.00	1.04	1.17
1.75	101.79	0.00	219	109.46	112.65	111.02	1.03	1.00	1.02
0.34	71.31	0.07	187	98.27	104.69	101.40	1.07	1.15	1.08
0.09	58.28	0.02	206	92.49	103.08	97.47	1.11	1.20	1.00
0.23	63.63	3.43	193	100.42	103.36	101.84	1.03	1.11	1.04
13.81	168.51	0.00	189	108.45	120.43	113.74	1.11	1.13	1.15
4.39	137.45	Neg.	161	96.41	100.97	98.54	1.05	1.01	1.20
1.84	104.21	0.95	160	92.68	96.92	94.60	1.05	0.87	0.92
1.07	120.02	0.00	175	94.72	101.05	97.47	1.07	1.03	0.99
1.45	147.71	0.35	163	98.62	100.53	99.52	1.02	1.01	1.03
0.91	88.27	0.04	154	72.68	75.65	74.07	1.04	0.98	0.96
3.35	107.62	11.93	156	100.45	100.63	100.54	1.00	1.03	1.13
5.01	123.29	0.05	143	94.17	94.98	94.56	1.01	1.01	1.14
0.92	66.85	3.52	182	88.04	90.22	89.06	1.02	0.98	0.96
0.67	77.21	15.12	186	97.42	98.34	97.87	1.01	1.07	1.05
3.53	103.52	1.80	163	96.85	98.58	97.65	1.02	0.98	0.96
0.77	88.59	0.00	184	127.41	127.57	127.48	1.00	1.00	0.91
0.59	80.40	0.38	283	142.89	150.03	146.39	1.05	1.18	1.16
1.11	120.68	0.00	204	123.30	121.39	122.37	0.98	1.06	1.11
0.28	70.17	0.00	171	87.96	91.60	89.70	1.04	1.07	1.06
0.52	75.34	41.18	166	96.63	95.21	95.94	0.99	0.99	0.98
1.98	126.68	0.00	158	92.39	100.07	95.74	1.08	1.05	1.05
0.70	85.98	17.52	194	97.12	97.65	97.36	1.01	0.92	0.82
0.85	110.06	0.00	181	108.64	106.94	107.81	0.98	1.13	1.20
2.96	115.92	0.93	141	91.96	93.05	92.48	1.01	1.05	1.23
0.50	79.56	0.00	171	110.75	113.32	112.00	1.02	1.07	0.98
0.29	69.43	0.09	184	76.27	85.67	80.58	1.12	0.96	0.92
0.82	120.64	0.02	187	91.96	92.20	92.07	1.00	1.00	1.05
0.90	85.12	0.00	155	98.02	103.59	100.72	1.06	1.27	1.22
1.63	88.90	100.0	172	90.78	95.58	93.03	1.05	1.03	1.02

Neg. Negligible * provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Pupil -Teacher Ratio ^{@@*}				Drop- Out Rates ^{@@*}					
	Primary Level (Std I-V)	Upper Primary level (Std VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Primary Level (Std I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Std VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Reference Year / Date	(2017-18)									
(1)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Andhra Pradesh	23.32	28.85	18.63	34.99	-	-	-	0.55	24.21	21.43
Telangana ^	27.61	37.36	11.35	46.31	3.95	3.07	3.09	2.12	19.01	15.16
Arunachal Pradesh	13.52	12.37	17.21	26.40	10.00	6.14	6.89	7.57	20.69	17.20
Assam	22.22	13.95	12.82	18.33	11.22	8.92	6.15	4.62	32.08	35.17
Bihar	78.52	19.13	57.67	47.58	5.24	4.87	13.30	13.27	30.34	33.72
Jharkhand	31.74	26.27	58.08	81.96	-	-	0.18	-	8.24	10.73
Delhi	37.03	26.92	29.61	20.50	-	-	1.55	1.56	18.85	16.03
Goa	26.90	24.46	12.66	19.09	-	-	-	-	10.21	3.96
Gujarat	28.82	26.95	32.94	27.09	1.31	2.07	5.56	9.83	21.77	18.97
Haryana	24.30	26.97	15.06	12.95	-	-	-	1.17	13.75	13.07
Himachal Pradesh	15.51	12.27	15.32	11.58	0.17	-	0.41	0.73	7.49	5.31
Jammu & Kashmir	21.85	6.81	13.80	28.19	3.64	2.17	1.90	0.48	4.07	2.53
Karnataka	32.53	24.02	16.36	37.35	1.97	1.36	2.51	2.70	26.41	21.92
Kerala	25.93	21.25	15.54	20.18	-	0.31	-	0.03	14.48	9.47
Madhya Pradesh	30.38	17.66	34.74	38.69	4.36	3.55	5.67	7.24	24.15	24.24
Chhattisgarh	21.49	20.47	30.69	26.89	2.23	1.46	5.06	4.91	21.94	18.21
Maharashtra	28.42	29.94	25.00	43.55	0.18	0.21	1.30	2.22	12.90	12.17
Manipur	12.88	11.94	10.38	15.71	3.01	3.85	-	1.16	4.12	7.82
Meghalaya	21.93	13.37	10.99	20.29	2.73	0.71	6.43	5.44	17.34	17.60
Mizoram	16.17	7.04	8.75	12.76	8.56	7.41	8.22	5.63	22.61	16.87
Nagaland	14.73	7.96	11.51	18.01	4.97	4.27	3.82	3.94	13.53	12.92
Odisha	19.61	25.30	19.52	39.14	6.01	5.62	5.88	4.83	28.72	27.83
Punjab	23.53	21.19	12.91	19.53	3.03	2.79	4.08	3.98	13.65	10.76
Rajasthan	27.55	19.81	21.42	24.28	3.33	3.50	2.25	3.35	10.33	10.78
Sikkim	8.54	6.75	14.53	13.75	-	-	1.90	-	18.34	14.09
Tamil Nadu	21.92	21.34	19.30	22.88	5.85	6.03	8.83	9.44	19.40	12.97
Tripura	14.04	16.20	21.01	9.78	1.10	0.70	3.35	1.87	27.06	27.26
Uttar Pradesh	37.05	27.22	47.73	80.94	7.23	7.12	5.04	9.77	18.66	19.47
Uttarakhand	17.81	22.44	14.91	20.92	3.38	3.41	2.14	2.77	11.90	10.74
West Bengal	21.60	29.45	38.05	53.71	1.30	-	0.46	-	14.12	15.09
India[§]	29.30	22.54	24.67	33.21	3.68	3.32	4.49	5.57	18.62	18.39

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned @@ Based on Educational stage
 N A Not Available * provisional (“-”) Negative drop-out rates have not been reported.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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
(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2015-16)	(2017)	(2017)	(2015-17)	(2018)	(2018)	(14-01-2020)	(2011-12)
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
4.7	48.88	65.3	22.0	1.6	74	16,438	2,672	55	9.20
6.1	53.09	68.1	22.0	1.7	76	16,027	3,747	46	-
5.7	45.51	38.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	368	166	129	34.67
5.2	37.95	47.1	22.3	2.3	229	27,728	5,447	111	31.98
6.4	40.60	61.7	21.8	3.2	165	16,920	7,340	39	33.74
4.2	38.13	61.9	21.9	2.5	76	7,083	1,479	68	36.96
24.3	72.93	66.4	23.7	1.5	N.A	13,640	8,246	11	9.91
8.1	81.10	88.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	362	182	30	5.09
7.5	57.12	50.4	22.5	2.2	87	8,329	4,929	25	16.63
9.9	59.00	62.2	22.5	2.2	98	14,326	4,869	33	11.16
5.5	49.44	69.5	23.4	1.6	N.A	1,633	772	67	8.06
5.6	46.64	75.1	25.1	1.6	N.A	3,437	473	47	10.35
4.9	60.33	62.6	22.3	1.7	97	13,514	6,131	30	20.91
15.3	79.01	82.1	23.2	1.7	42	10,461	4,253	41	7.05
3.8	44.87	53.6	21.4	2.7	188	28,942	18,992	30	31.65
4.2	43.84	76.4	21.8	2.4	141	8,587	6,924	43	39.93
6.8	40.79	56.3	22.5	1.7	55	35,497	18,892	43[#]	17.35
9.4	53.57	65.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	271	128	86	36.89
3.4	56.22	61.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	571	385	146	11.87
5.7	46.89	50.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	249	198	105	20.40
11.4	52.21	35.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	75	70	78	18.88
4.8	46.24	78.6	21.9	1.9	168	20,274	5,217	29	32.59
9.4	74.98	89.1	23.5	1.6	122	5,302	2,308	58	8.26
6.5	36.44	54.8	21.5	2.6	186	27,866	5,150	33	14.71
11.6	57.57	83.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	172	221	204	8.19
9.8	74.53	69.7	23.0	1.6	63	5,822	4,155	46	11.28
9.9	30.30	54.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	907	271	45	14.05
4.4	41.79	51.1	22.2	3.0	216	59,445	19,936	36	29.43
5.0	52.75	57.7	22.3	1.9	89	2,817	1,306	88	11.26
6.3	43.26	84.4	21.2	1.6	94	30,394	6,286	21	19.98
5.8	49.21	62.0	22.1	2.2	122	3,78,277	1,41,764	40	21.92

N A Not Available

As on 31st December, 2019

* provisional

<http://mahades.maharashtra.gov.in>

