



Economic Survey of Maharashtra *2018-19*



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

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra is a concerted endeavor of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, which is prepared every year and the same is presented in the Budget Session before the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2018-19 is the 58th 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.

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Mumbai

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2018-19

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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)	2017-18 (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)	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.2	45.2
4. Nominal State Income –							
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	21,39,378 ⁺⁺
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,32,446 ⁺⁺
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	5,68,704 ⁺⁺
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	10,26,885 ⁺⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,76,102 ⁺
5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal						102.3	73.6
6. Agriculture -							
Net area sown (⁰⁰⁰ ha)	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	NA
Gross cropped area (⁰⁰⁰ ha)	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	NA
Gross irrigated area (⁰⁰⁰ ha)	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$\$}	1,764 ^{##}	2,955 ^{##}	3,950 ^{###}
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	1,451
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,138
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,464
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	788
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	8,063
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,577
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	12,640

NA Not Available

[@] Excluding 3 Talukas of Mumbai & Mumbai suburban Districts[#] Including census towns⁺ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12)[†] Estimates are at market prices^{††} Estimates are at basic prices

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

[@] Vide Water Resources Department, GoM G.R. dated 26th August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.^{\$} 1961-62^{\$\$} 1991-92^{##} This includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift and water released in rivers and nallahas[^] 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)	2017-18 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	902
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,351
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	291
8. Production of principal crops- ('000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	2,731
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,885
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,390
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	669
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	10,944
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	3,684
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	14,628
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	83,138
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	6,094
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	345
9. Index number of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	215.4
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 -	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)
Total livestock ('000)	26,048	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489
Total poultry ⁺ ('000)	10,578	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,756 [@]	77,795 [@]
						(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	61,851 [*]
13. Industrial Investment -						(2017) ^{\$}	(2019) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	19,826	20,323
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	11,89,815	12,86,696
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,54,214
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,18,566
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	39,246
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	30,307
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	28,172

* 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 February 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)	2017-18 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31st March, 2018)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	12,317
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	3,098
16. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,06,546
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,912
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	26,857
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,648
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2017)
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	101
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	6,114
Total road length(km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,04,045
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,59,437
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	32,197
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,102*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	150*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,98,252*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	517*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,65,697*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-							(2018-19) ^{\$}
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,896
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	126
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 31.12.2018)

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

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	In '000	1,12,374	12,10,855	9.3
(a) Males	-"-	58,243	6,23,270	9.3
(b) Females	-"-	54,131	5,87,585	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	In '000	61,556	8,33,749	7.4
(b) Proportion of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.8	68.9	--
1.3 (a) Urban population	In '000	50,818	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Proportion of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.2	31.1	--
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	929	943	--
1.5 Decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.7	--
1.6 Literacy rate	-"-	82.3	73.0	--
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	In '000	23,786	3,05,924	7.8
1.8 Total workers	-"-	49,428	4,81,889	10.3
1.9 Geographical area	Lakh sq. km.	3.08	32.9	9.4
2. Agriculture (2014-15)				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,345	1,40,130	12.4
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"-	23,474	1,98,360	11.8
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"-	NA	96,457	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	NA	48.6	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2014-15 to 2016-17)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,530	43,868	3.5
(ii) Wheat	-"-	1,083	30,890	3.5
(iii) Jowar	-"-	3,186	5,954	53.5
(iv) Bajra	-"-	834	7,302	11.4
(v) All cereals	-"-	7,909	99,613	7.9
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"-	11,680	1,25,583	9.3
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"-	NA	4,810	--
Harvested Area	-"-	883	NA	--
(viii) Cotton	-"-	4,066	11,979	33.9
(ix) Groundnut	-"-	330	4,901	6.7

NA Not Available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2012)	In '000	32,489	5,12,057	6.3
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	"-	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	"-	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2017)	Sq.km.	61,724*	7,67,419	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	20,323	1,13,093	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	12,86,696	1,23,43,275	10.4
6. Electricity (2017-18)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,54,214	13,03,454	11.8
6.2 Total consumption [#]	"-	1,18,566	9,73,131	12.2
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	"-	39,246	3,18,317	12.3
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	33.1	32.7	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2018)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	12,317	1,40,133	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2018)	"-	3,098	49,384	6.3
8. State / National Income (2017-18)				
8.1 Nominal Income	₹ crore	21,39,378 ⁺	1,51,28,474 ⁺	14.1
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,76,102 ⁺	1,14,958 ⁺	--
8.3 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) /Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	24,11,600 ⁺	170,95,005 ⁺	14.1

\$\$ From August, 1991 to February, 2019 + First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees.

* Provisional

1 State Economy

The background of the slide features a light green gradient at the top. Below this, there are two large, overlapping, wavy shapes. The upper shape is a darker shade of green, and the lower shape is a light beige or cream color. Both shapes have a white outline and curve downwards from left to right.

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, the State economy is expected to grow by 7.5 per cent during 2018-19, while the Indian economy is expected to grow by 6.8 per cent. The 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 0.4 per cent during 2018-19 due to less rains (73.6 per cent of the normal monsoon). During 2018-19, 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow by 6.9 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2018-19 is expected to be ₹ 26,60,318 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 20,88,835 crore.

- State's contribution to all India nominal GDP is highest at 14.4 per cent
- Nominal GSDP is expected to increase by ₹ 2,48,718 crore during 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18
- *Per capita* Income during 2018-19 is expected at ₹ 1,91,827 as against ₹ 1,76,102 during 2017-18 (higher by 8.9 per cent)
- Nominal GSDP is ₹ 26,60,318 crore during 2018-19 as compared to ₹ 17,79,138 crore during 2014-15

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, Nominal GSDP for 2017-18 is ₹ 24,11,600 crore as against ₹ 21,88,532 crore for 2016-17. Real GSDP is ₹ 19,42,769 crore for 2017-18 as against ₹ 18,06,581 crore for 2016-17. The *Per capita* State Income for 2017-18 is ₹ 1,76,102 as against ₹ 1,62,005 for 2016-17.

Per capita State Income and Nominal GSDP

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺	2018-19 ^{\$}
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	99,564	1,11,980	1,25,035	1,32,476	1,46,258	1,62,005	1,76,102	1,91,827
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,147	21,88,532	24,11,600	26,60,318
+++ Third revised estimates	++ Second revised estimates			+ First revised estimates		\$ Advance estimates		

Per capita State Income of selected states - 2018-19

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Andhra Pradesh [@]	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	1,43,935	2,07,062	90,998	1,91,827	1,86,178	2,06,107	61,351

@ for 2017-18

World Gross Product Growth Rate 2019

Particulars	World	Developed Economies	Developing Economies	Least Developed Economies	United States of America	Japan	China	India ^{\$}	Maharashtra ^{\$}
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	2.7	1.8	4.1	4.6	2.3	0.8	6.3	6.8 [^]	7.5 ^{^^}

\$ for 2018-19 ^ Provisional estimates as per Central Statistics 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, 2018 to March, 2019 was 275.1 and 266.6 respectively as against 270.4 and 260.0 respectively from April, 2017 to March, 2018. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during April, 2018 to March, 2019 was 1.7 per cent for rural areas and 2.5 per cent for urban areas as against 1.7 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively from April, 2017 to March, 2018.

1.4 Of the 2.78 crore ration cards in existence upto March, 2019 about 2.42 crore ration cards has been digitised.

1.5 In May, 2018 the State has launched *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) across all Fair Price Shops (FPS) and Pan State portability was introduced for the beneficiaries to avail foodgrain from any FPS in the State irrespective of their residential area.

1.5.1 Under the project, authenticating biometric identity of beneficiaries, installation and commissioning of e-Point of Sale (e-PoS) devices in all FPS has been completed for distribution of commodities through PDS. In March, 2019 about 1.29 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

Public finance

- The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.1 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 15.6 per cent as per 2018-19 (RE), both the fiscal indicators are well within the fiscal limits as stipulated by the 14th Finance Commission
- Development expenditure is increasing at 16.2 per cent Compound Annual Growth Rate over last five years
- Share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 70.7 per cent as per 2018-19 (RE)
- Subsidies given during 2017-18 were ₹ 33,894 crore and ₹ 32,789 crore during 2018-19 (RE)

1.6 The revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 2,86,500 crore for 2018-19 (RE) as against ₹ 2,43,654 crore during 2017-18. The tax and non-tax revenue as per 2018-19 (RE) are ₹ 2,30,982 crore and ₹ 55,518 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2018 were ₹ 1,89,995 crore (66.3 per cent of RE) showing an increase of 14.5 per cent over the corresponding period of 2017-18.

1.7 The revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 3,01,460 crore as per 2018-19 (RE) as against ₹ 2,41,571 crore during 2017-18.

1.8 Revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt stock are ₹ 14,960 crore, ₹ 56,053 crore and ₹ 4,14,411 crore respectively as per 2018-19 (RE).

1.9 As per 2018-19 (RE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure are 16.7 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively.

Percentage of Debt stock to GSDP

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]
Percentage of Debt stock to GSDP	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.7	15.6
Fiscal limits stipulated under Consolidated fiscal reforms path (per cent)	24.3	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.3

Revised estimates

Institutional finance

- State's share in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks at All-India as on 31st March, 2018 was 19.9 per cent and 27.7 per cent respectively
- Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2018-19 is ₹ 4.35 lakh crore higher by 49.5 per cent over the previous year
- Loans disbursed in the State under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* from 2016-17 to 2018-19 were ₹ 64,984 crore

1.10 As on 31st March, 2018 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 22.89 lakh crore and ₹ 24.05 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 105.0 per cent as on 31st March, 2018 as compared to 106.3 per cent on 31st March, 2017.

1.11 The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 19.7 per cent and that of 'MSME (Micro, small, medium enterprises, *khadi* & village industry)' sector is 56.6 per cent in the Annual credit plan for priority sector for 2018-19.

1.12 Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* upto 15th May, 2019 total 2.50 crore bank accounts were opened in the State with total deposits of ₹ 5,890 crore.

1.13 Maharashtra is the leading State in terms of disbursement of loans under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana*. Under the scheme during 2017-18 total loans of ₹ 22,266 crore were disbursed to 35.97 lakh beneficiaries in the State, of which 31.46 lakh were under '*Shishu*' (upto ₹ 50,000), 3.55 lakh under '*Kishor*' (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 lakh) and 0.96 lakh under '*Tarun*' (₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh) category. 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.

Loans disbursed under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* (₹ Crore)

Year	<i>Shishu</i>	<i>Kishor</i>	<i>Tarun</i>	Total
2016-17	6,909	4,947	5,120	16,976
2017-18	7,980	7,343	6,943	22,266
2018-19	10,052	8,287	7,403	25,742
Total	24,941	20,577	19,466	64,984

Agriculture & allied activities

1.14 The State received only 73.6 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2018. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 192 received deficient, 138 received normal and 25 received excess rainfall.

1.15 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 45.0 per cent of the total area whereas number of small and marginal operational holdings was 121.55 lakh which is 79.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

1.16 During *kharif* season of 2018, sowing was completed on 151.03 lakh ha area. The production of cereals & pulses is expected to decrease by six per cent and 35 per cent respectively, while the production of oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is expected to increase by 16 per cent, 17 per cent and 10 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.17 During 2018-19, area under *rabi* crops is 33.83 lakh ha which is 50 per cent compared to the previous year mainly due to deficit rainfall in September and October, 2018.

1.18 During 2018-19, the area under horticulture crops is 16.43 lakh ha and production is expected to be 224.17 lakh MT as against area of 17.22 lakh ha and production of 248.53 lakh MT during 2017-18.

Rainfall and Crop production in the State

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

^{\$} Includes *Kharip*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

[#] Final estimates

- 33 crore tree sapling plantation target has been fixed for 2019
- Maharashtra Green Army established to improve forest cover and upto 5th June, 2019 about 61 lakh volunteers registered
- Eco-Battalion established in Marathwada to increase forest cover
- Maharashtra *Bamboo* Development Board and Maharashtra *Bamboo* Promotion Foundation established for development of *Bamboo* area

1.19 Live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together as on 15th October, 2017 was 27,607 million cubic metre, which was 63.1 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design.

1.20 During 2017-18, under '*Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan*', out of 5,028 villages selected, in all 4,298 villages have been made water neutral by creating water storage of 4,763.7 lakh cubic metre. Under the *Abhiyaan* 6,072 villages have been selected for 2018-19.

1.21 During 2018-19, crop loan of ₹ 31,282 crore was disbursed through financial institutions as against ₹ 25,322 crore during 2017-18. During 2018-19, agricultural term loans of an amount of ₹ 36,632 crore was disbursed as against ₹ 25,695 crore during 2017-18.

1.22 During 2018-19, the annual target for agriculture & allied activities sector in annual credit plan is ₹ 85,464 crore. During 2017-18, primary agricultural credit co-operative societies disbursed loans of ₹ 14,573 crore to farmers.

1.23 During April, 2018 about 5,094 ha area was affected by untimely rain and hailstorm, for which compensation of ₹ 8.15 crore was sanctioned in December, 2018. During May, 2018 about 1,741 ha area was affected by untimely rain and hailstorm for which compensation of ₹ 2.93 crore was sanctioned in December, 2018. Scarcity situation during *kharif* season of 2018-19 in

26 districts affected 151 talukas. Of this, severe draught was in 112 talukas and moderate draught was in 39 talukas. The total area affected was about 85.76 lakh ha. For this ₹ 4,909.50 crore were made available.

1.24 The total milk production during 2017-18 was 111.02 lakh MT as against 104.02 lakh MT during 2016-17. During 2017-18, the average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 0.89 lakh litre and 49.16 lakh litre respectively whereas the corresponding figures during 2016-17 were 0.82 lakh litre and 44.67 lakh litre respectively.

1.25 During 2018-19, marine and inland fish production (provisional) was 4.6 lakh MT and 1.3 lakh MT respectively. During 2017-18, it was 4.75 lakh MT and 1.31 lakh MT respectively.

Industry and co-operation

- Maharashtra Industrial Policy-2019 has been launched to make the State global investment, manufacturing and technology hub
- Maharashtra is the first State to announce FinTech Policy and 'World FinTech Hub' will be set up in MMR
- Maharashtra State Innovative Start-up Policy 2018 has been formulated with a vision to create an innovation based economy and develop entrepreneurial spirit across the State
- Maharashtra Start-up Week was organised in the State in June, 2018 and January, 2019 in which more than 2,500 start-ups participated and top 48 start-ups received Government work orders to pilot their innovative solutions within the State. Out of 14,600 registered start-ups on the Start-up India Portal up to December, 2018 total 2,587 are from the State which is highest amongst the states
- Foreign Direct Investment inflows during 2018-19 in the State was ₹ 80,013 crore

1.26 Ease of Doing Business indicates simpler, speedy and hassle-free regulations for businesses. The State has implemented and submitted evidences for all 372 reforms prescribed by GoI.

1.27 The GoM has set up 14 Textile Parks in the State in which 631 units were functioning with total employment of 25,576.

1.28 From August, 1991 to February, 2019 in all 20,323 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 12,86,696 crore were approved. Of these, 9,098 projects were commissioned (44.8 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 3,06,825 crore (23.8 per cent) and generated employment of about 13.23 lakh.

1.29 The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to December, 2018 was ₹ 6,90,323 crore, which is 30 per cent of total FDI inflows at All-India level.

1.30 In the State, upto March, 2019 about 9.86 lakh Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) have obtained Udyog Aadhaar number (8.58 lakh Micro, 1.23 lakh Small and 0.05 lakh are Medium enterprises) with an investment of ₹ 1,60,016 crore and 57.51 lakh employment.

1.31 As per Annual Survey of Industries 2016-17, the State is at the top position in terms of Gross Value Added (₹ 2,42,152 crore) which is 17.7 per cent of Gross Value Added at All-India level.

1.32 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 35 plots in AURIC have already been allotted to the investors.

1.33 As on 31st March, 2018 there were about 1.98 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.17 crore members therein. Of these, 11 per cent were in agricultural credit, 10 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 79 per cent were engaged in other activities. In all 18.1 per cent co-operative societies were in loss, of which 33.1 per cent were in agricultural credit.

Infrastructure

Energy

- *Mukhya Mantri Saur Krushi Pump Yojana* is being implemented in the State since November, 2018. Under the scheme a target has been set for commissioning of One Lakh Solar agriculture pumps in next three years
- High Voltage Distribution System has been launched in May, 2018 with project cost of ₹ 5,048 crore for providing connections to about 2.49 lakh agriculture pumps

1.34 During 2018-19 total electricity generated was 1,14,199 Million Units (MU) and total consumption of electricity during 2018-19 upto September in the State was 45,174 MU.

1.35 During 2017-18 the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 17,412 MW with surplus of 194 MW. During 2018-19 upto November, average peak demand was 18,504 MW with surplus of 226 MW.

1.36 During 2017-18, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.3 per cent, 13.9 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively.

Transport

- Navi Mumbai International Airport is being developed with estimated cost of ₹ 15,149 crore is in progress
- *Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is being implemented for connecting unconnected habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads for which Asian Development Bank has approved loan of ₹ 3,750 crore to the State Govt.
- Mumbai Metro Rail Project with estimated cost of Dahisar-Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd (₹ 17,396 crore), Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (₹ 23,136 crore), Wadala-Kasarvadavali-Gaimukh (₹ 15,498 crore), Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (₹ 8,416.5 crore), Lokhandwala-Jogeshwari-Kanjurmarg (₹ 6,716 crore) and Andheri-Dahisar-Mira Bhayandar (₹ 12,815 crore) are in progress
- Nagpur Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 8,680 crore and Pune Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 11,420 crore are in progress. Nagpur Metro has commenced passenger service from March, 2019
- Mumbai Trans Harbour Link project with estimated cost of ₹ 17,843 crore is proposed to smoothen traffic flow and accelerate growth of Navi Mumbai

1.37 At the end of March, 2018, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.04 lakh km.

1.38 '*Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg*' is a proposed eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai and Nagpur, enable to cover the distance in eight hours. Total estimated cost of this project is ₹ 55,335.32 crore. The total land required is 9,599.99 ha of which 8,259.87 ha (86 per cent) is acquired.

1.39 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2019 was 349 lakh (28,380 vehicles per lakh population and 115 vehicles per km road length) whereas on 1st January, 2018 it was 322 lakh (26,191 vehicles per lakh population and 106 vehicles per km road length).

1.40 The passenger service between Khapri to Sitaburdi under Nagpur Metro has commenced from March, 2019.

1.41 During 2017-18, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,661.99 lakh MT as against 1,600.93 lakh MT during the previous year.

1.42 During 2017-18, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 3.11 lakh MT and 6.49 lakh MT respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2016-17 were 2.79 lakh MT and 5.48 lakh MT respectively. During 2017-18 the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports was 453.28 lakh and 138.29 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2016-17 were 415.05 lakh and 126.10 lakh respectively.

1.43 During 2017-18, on an average per day Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has effectively operated 16,424 buses by covering 55.72 lakh km and carrying 66.98 lakh passengers.

Social sector

- Infant Mortality Rate for 2017 was 19
- Under Five Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate were 21, 13 and 1.8 respectively in 2016
- Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2014-16 was 61
- 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 ₹ 1,373.27 crore was disbursed to 90,741 Self Help Groups during 2018-19
- Three National Law Universities have been established in the State
- First Cluster University in the State has been established at Mumbai

1.44 During 2017-18, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) is 1,06,546 with enrolment of 159.12 lakh. During 2017-18, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) is 26,857 with enrolment of 66.48 lakh.

1.45 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education, enrolment in higher education was 41.31 lakh in 2017-18. The gender parity index in higher education was 0.91 in 2017-18.

1.46 In the State all 34 Districts, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,667 Gram Panchayats were declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 18th April, 2018 under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural).

1.47 In the State 384 cities were declared as Open Defecation Free on 1st October, 2017 of which 142 cities were ODF+

1.48 Under *Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana*, in all 5.51 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,089.03 crore during 2018-19. The corresponding figures during 2017-18 were 4.95 lakh and ₹ 1,006.72 crore respectively.

1.49 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 Maharashtra is 11.24 crore, which is 9.3 per cent of the All-India population. The State is second largest populous state in India after Uttar Pradesh. The State has a density of population 365 per sq. km. which is below All-India average of 382 per sq. km. The State stands fifth and sixth in proportion of urban population and literacy respectively. Population of Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Population as per Census

(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 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.

Table 2.2 Important population indicators of selected states

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

Source : ORGI

^{\$} Population per sq. km.

[@] including Telangana

Urban population

2.3 As per the Population Census 2011, proportion of urban population of the State is 45 per cent and that of All-India is 31 per cent. Urban population has grown rapidly in all regions of the State over the period of last two decades. However, the rate of growth has slowed down in 2001-11 as compared to 1991-2001. Konkan region has the largest share in urban population. Regionwise urban population in the State is given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Regionwise urban population in the State

(Lakh)

Region	1991	2001	2011	Per cent change 1991-2001	Per cent change 2001-2011
Konkan	138.49	186.90	222.98	35	19
Nashik	32.97	44.43	56.99	35	28
Pune	53.42	75.08	96.70	41	29
Aurangabad	28.01	38.34	50.80	37	32
Amravati	20.97	26.36	31.15	26	18
Nagpur	31.56	39.90	49.55	26	24
Maharashtra	305.42	411.01	508.18	35	24

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Literacy rate

2.4 Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of social development. The literacy rate of the State has steadily increased from 35.1 per cent in 1961 to 82.3 per cent in 2011 while it has increased from 28.3 per cent in 1961 to 73 per cent in 2011 at All-India level. The proportion of population with education level as 'Primary', 'Matric/Secondary' and 'Graduate & above' is 17 per cent, 14 per cent & nine per cent respectively. Percentage distribution of population in the State as per education level is given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of population as per education level

(per cent)

Education Level	2001									2011								
	Rural			Urban			All			Rural			Urban			All		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Illiterate	30	18	42	15	9	21	23	14	33	23	15	32	11	8	15	18	12	24
Literate	70	82	58	85	91	79	77	86	67	77	85	68	89	92	85	82	88	76
Literate without Educational level	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Below Primary	22	24	20	15	15	16	19	20	19	18	19	18	12	12	12	16	16	15
Primary	20	21	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	18	17	18	16	15	17	17	16	18
Middle	10	13	8	13	14	12	11	13	10	13	14	11	13	14	12	13	14	12
Matric /Secondary	10	13	6	17	19	14	13	15	10	12	14	10	16	17	15	14	16	12
Higher Secondary / Undergraduate	4	6	2	10	11	8	7	8	4	8	10	5	14	15	12	10	12	8
Graduate & above	2	4	1	10	12	9	6	7	4	4	5	2	15	16	14	9	10	7

Source : ORGI

T Total, M Male, F Female

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Sex ratio

2.5 As per the Population Census 2011, the sex ratio in the State is 929 and that at All-India level is 943. Sex ratio has improved at State and All-India level during the last decade. Sex ratio in selected states is given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Sex ratio^s in selected states

State	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	981	977	975	972	978	993
Gujarat	940	934	942	934	920	919
Karnataka	959	957	963	960	965	973
Kerala	1,022	1,016	1,032	1,036	1,058	1,084
Madhya Pradesh	932	920	921	912	919	931
Maharashtra	936	930	937	934	922	929
Rajasthan	908	911	919	910	921	928
Uttar Pradesh	907	876	882	876	898	912
All- India	941	930	934	927	933	943

Source : ORGI

§ Females per thousand males

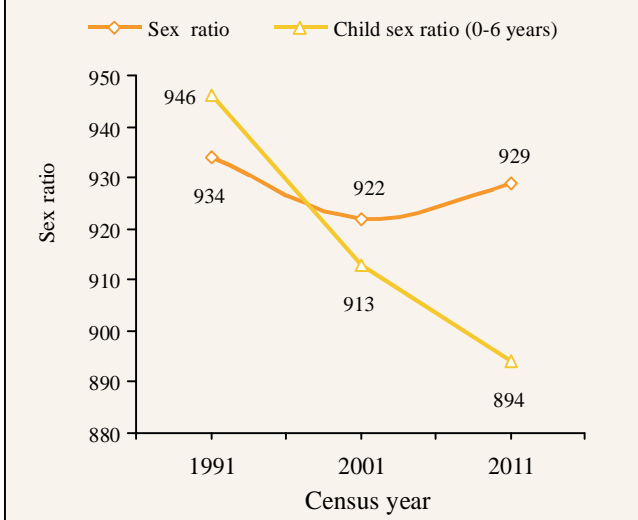
@ including Telangana

2.5.1 Of all districts in the State, only two districts viz. Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg have sex ratio higher than 1000, twelve districts between 950 to 1000, 18 districts between 900 to 950 and three districts viz. Thane, Mumbai Suburban and Mumbai City have sex ratio below 900.

Child sex ratio

2.6 The child sex ratio of the State has decreased from 946 in 1991 to 894 in 2011. As per the Population Census 2011, the child sex ratio in Arunachal Pradesh was highest (972). The child sex ratio in selected states is given in Table 2.6.

2.6.1 As per the Population Census 2011, Chandrapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur are the only districts showing increase in child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in all the districts of the State except Gondia, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Bhandara is below 950.

Graph 2.1: Sex ratio and child sex ratio in the State**Table 2.6 Child sex ratio^s in selected states**

State	Rural			Urban			All		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	979	963	941	962	955	935	975	961	939
Gujarat	936	906	914	909	837	852	928	883	890
Karnataka	963	949	950	951	940	946	960	946	948
Kerala	958	961	965	958	958	963	958	960	964
Madhya Pradesh	944	939	923	931	907	901	941	932	918
Maharashtra	953	916	890	934	908	899	946	913	894
Rajasthan	919	914	892	909	887	874	916	909	888
Uttar Pradesh	927	921	906	928	890	885	927	916	902
All-India	948	934	923	935	906	905	945	927	918

Source : ORGI

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

@ including Telangana

Age groupwise population distribution

2.7 The proportion of population of the State in the age group 0-14 years is 27 per cent in 2011. In case of economically active age group (15-59 years), the proportion of population has increased from 54 per cent in 1961 to 63 per cent in 2011. The proportion of population in the age group 60 years and above has increased from five per cent in 1961 to 10 per cent in 2011.

Fertility

2.8 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) are important indicators of fertility.

2.8.1 CBR has decreased from 18.1 to 15.7 for the State between 2007 to 2017. It declined more in rural areas than in urban areas. CBR of selected states are given in Table 2.7.

Graph 2.2 : Percentage distribution of population according to age groups

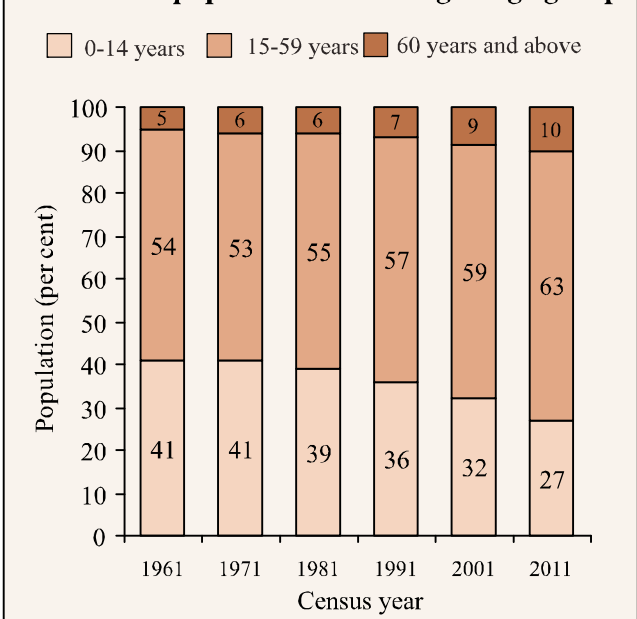


Table 2.7 CBR of selected states

State	Rural		Urban		All	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
Andhra Pradesh	19.5 [@]	16.5	16.7 [@]	15.5	18.7 [@]	16.2
Gujarat	24.5	21.8	20.7	17.6	23.0	19.9
Karnataka	21.2	18.2	17.5	16.1	19.9	17.4
Kerala	14.8	14.1	14.5	14.2	14.7	14.2
Madhya Pradesh	30.5	26.8	21.5	19.4	28.5	24.8
Maharashtra	18.7	16.0	17.3	15.4	18.1	15.7
Rajasthan	29.2	25.0	23.7	21.5	27.9	24.1
Telangana	-	17.5	-	16.8	-	17.2
Uttar Pradesh	30.5	27.0	25.5	22.6	29.5	25.9
All-India	24.7	21.8	18.6	16.8	23.1	20.2

Source : Sample Registration System, ORGI

@ including Telangana

2.8.2 TFR has decreased from 2.1 to 1.8 for the State between 2006 to 2016. It declined more in rural areas than in urban areas. With TFR 1.8 in 2016, the fertility rate of the State has decreased to below replacement level. TFR of selected states are given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 TFR of selected states

State	Rural		Urban		All	
	2006	2016	2006	2016	2006	2016
Andhra Pradesh	2.1 [@]	1.7	1.6 [@]	1.5	2.0 [@]	1.7
Gujarat	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.2
Karnataka	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Kerala	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.8
Maharashtra	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8
Rajasthan	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.7
Telangana	-	1.8	-	1.6	-	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.4	4.2	3.1
India	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.3

Source : Sample Registration System, ORGI

@ including Telangana

Marital status and Female mean age at marriage

2.9 Marital status and Female mean age at marriage are essential constituents to monitor fertility and population growth. As per SRS report 2016, never married, married and widowed/divorced/separated population in the State is 48.2 per cent, 47.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively. The percentage of females who got effectively married before reaching 18 years of age, between 18-20 years of age and at age 21 years & above in the State is 2.4, 36.5 and 61.1 respectively. Women's mean age at effective marriage has increased from 19.9 in 2001 to 22.4 in 2016 in the State. Percentage distribution of population by marital status in selected states is given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Percentage distribution of population by marital Status in selected states, 2016

(per cent)

State	Never married			Married			Widowed / Divorced / Separated		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	46.1	36.9	41.6	51.6	55.6	53.6	2.3	7.5	4.9
Gujarat	51.3	42.4	47.0	46.7	51.0	48.7	2.0	6.6	4.2
Karnataka	54.2	41.4	48.0	44.3	50.2	47.1	1.5	8.4	4.9
Kerala	50.3	35.8	42.7	48.5	54.7	51.8	1.2	9.5	5.5
Madhya Pradesh	55.3	46.9	51.3	42.6	47.8	45.1	2.1	5.3	3.7
Maharashtra	53.5	42.5	48.2	45.0	51.1	47.9	1.5	6.4	3.8
Rajasthan	54.8	45.4	50.3	43.8	49.6	46.6	1.4	4.9	3.1
Telangana	50.5	40.5	45.6	47.5	52.2	49.8	2.0	7.3	4.6
Uttar Pradesh	59.7	51.1	55.6	38.5	45.1	41.6	1.8	3.7	2.7
All-India	54.5	44.8	49.8	43.8	49.3	46.5	1.7	5.8	3.7

Source : Sample Registration System, ORGI

Languages

2.10 As per the Population Census 2011, percentage distribution of population of the State by mother tongue is given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Percentage distribution of population of the State by mother tongue

(per cent)

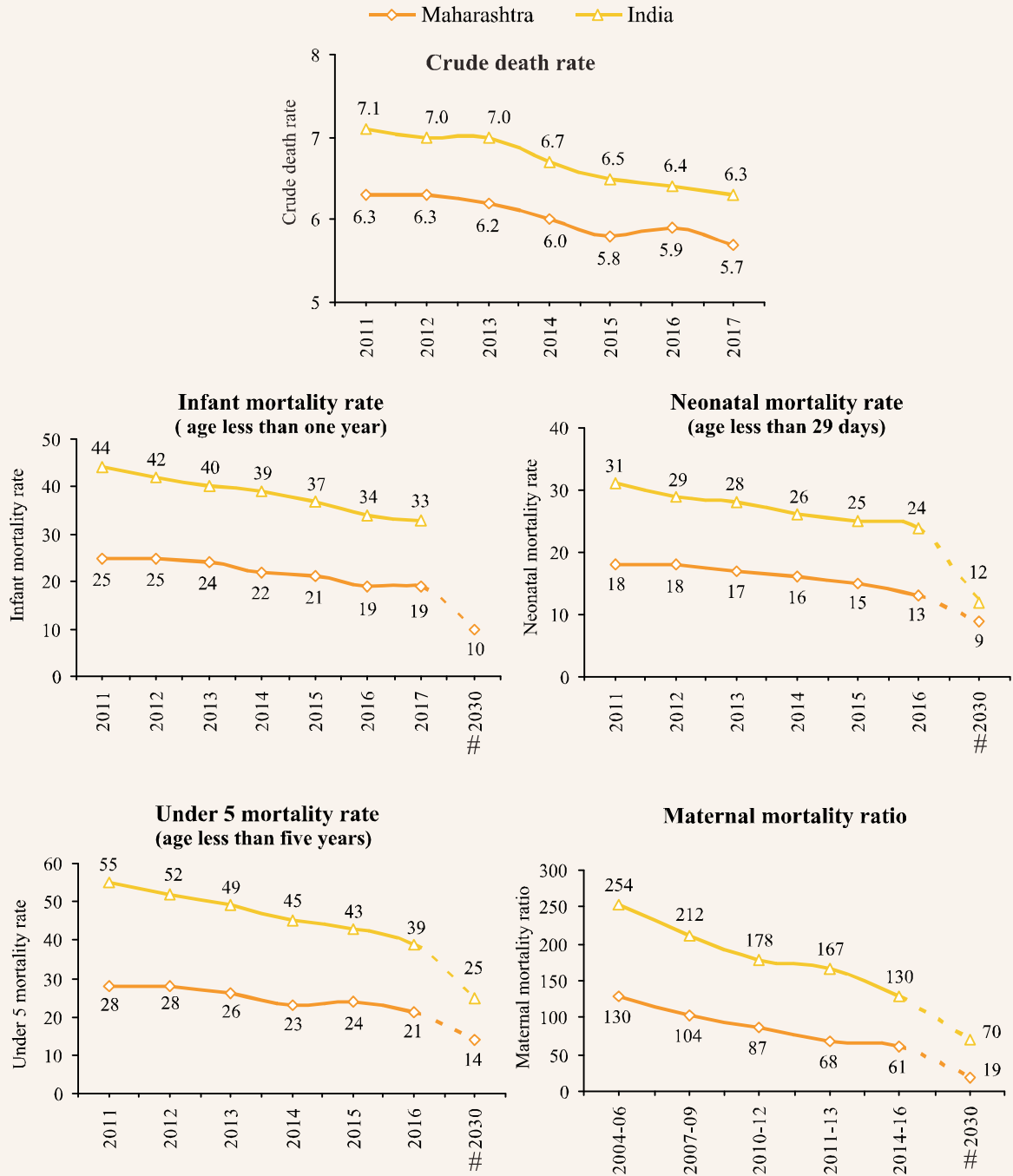
Mother tongue	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Marathi	76.5	72.8	73.3	68.8	68.9
Hindi	5.0	6.6	7.8	11.0	12.9
Urdu	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.7
Gujarati	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1
Other	8.4	11.0	9.1	10.7	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : ORGI

Mortality

2.11 Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Almost all mortality indicators like Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) have decreased both at the State and All-India level.

Graph 2.3: Different mortality indicators



SDG 2030 target for All-India and Vision 2030 target for the State

* * * * *

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) is an important macro-economic indicator depicting status and direction of an economy. Annual growth rate of real GDP/GSDP per capita is one of the outcome indicators for the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 'Decent work & Economic Growth'.

3.2 The base year revision for compilation of GDP/GSDP is undertaken periodically by Central Statistics Office (CSO), 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', and followed set of methodology. CSO has revised the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 and as per the revised methodology, sector wise 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, sector wise 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 (2018-19)

3.3 On the backdrop of scanty and uneven rains resulting in draught situation during 2018-19 the State economy is expected to maintain the pace of growth, as registered in the earlier year. As per the advance estimates, nominal GSDP of 2018-19 is expected to be ₹ 26,60,318 crore, higher by 10.3 per cent over the previous year, while real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 20,88,835 crore with expected growth of 7.5 per cent over 2017-18.

3.3.1 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at 0.4 per cent in 2018-19. Due to draught situation in the State, the crop production is expected to reduce resulting in the expected growth of (-)8.0 per cent in real GSVA of the 'Crops' sector. 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fisheries & Aquaculture' sectors are expected to grow at 13.9 per cent, 16.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 6.9 per cent with expected growth of 7.1 per cent in the 'Manufacturing' sector. The 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 9.2 per cent over the previous year.

GSDP (2017-18)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP of 2017-18 is ₹ 24,11,600 crore, 10.2 per cent higher than the previous year. The real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 19,42,769 crore with expected growth of 7.5 per cent over 2016-17. Annual growth rates of real GSDP, real GSVA and per capita real GSDP are given in Table 3.1.

3.4.1 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 3.1 per cent in 2017-18. The State witnessed average rainfall (84.3 per cent of the normal) during 2017-18, less by 10.7 per cent than 2016-17. Production of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton decreased by about 15.1 per cent, 17.7 per cent and 43.3 per cent respectively while, production of sugarcane, fruits and vegetables increased by about 53.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively over the previous year. The growth in the real GSVA of 'Crops' is expected to be 0.8 per cent. The real GSVA of 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fishing & Aquaculture' is expected to grow by 8.5 per cent, 8.1 per cent and (-)11.7 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSDP, real GSVA and per capita real GSDP

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rate						
	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	7.5	7.5
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	9.1	7.4	7.5
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	23.7	3.1	0.4
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.6)	25.2	0.8	(-8.0)
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.4	8.5	13.9
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	39.8	8.1	16.4
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.7)	3.4
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	6.7	7.6	6.9
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.8	7.2	2.9
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	8.0	7.7	7.1
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.0	6.5	4.3
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.2	7.9	9.9
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.2
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	7.6	7.6	8.1
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	7.5	7.6	9.4
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.0	10.4	10.6
Per capita real GSDP	4.8	5.6	5.1	5.9	7.9	6.3	6.3

Source : DES, GoM ⁺⁺⁺ Third revised estimates ⁺⁺ Second revised estimates ⁺ First revised estimates ^{\$} Advance 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.

3.4.2 During 2017-18, real GSVA of the 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent over the previous year. Real GSVA of 'Mining & Quarrying' and 'Manufacturing' sector is expected to grow by 7.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively while real GSVA of 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' and 'Construction' is expected to grow at 6.5 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively.

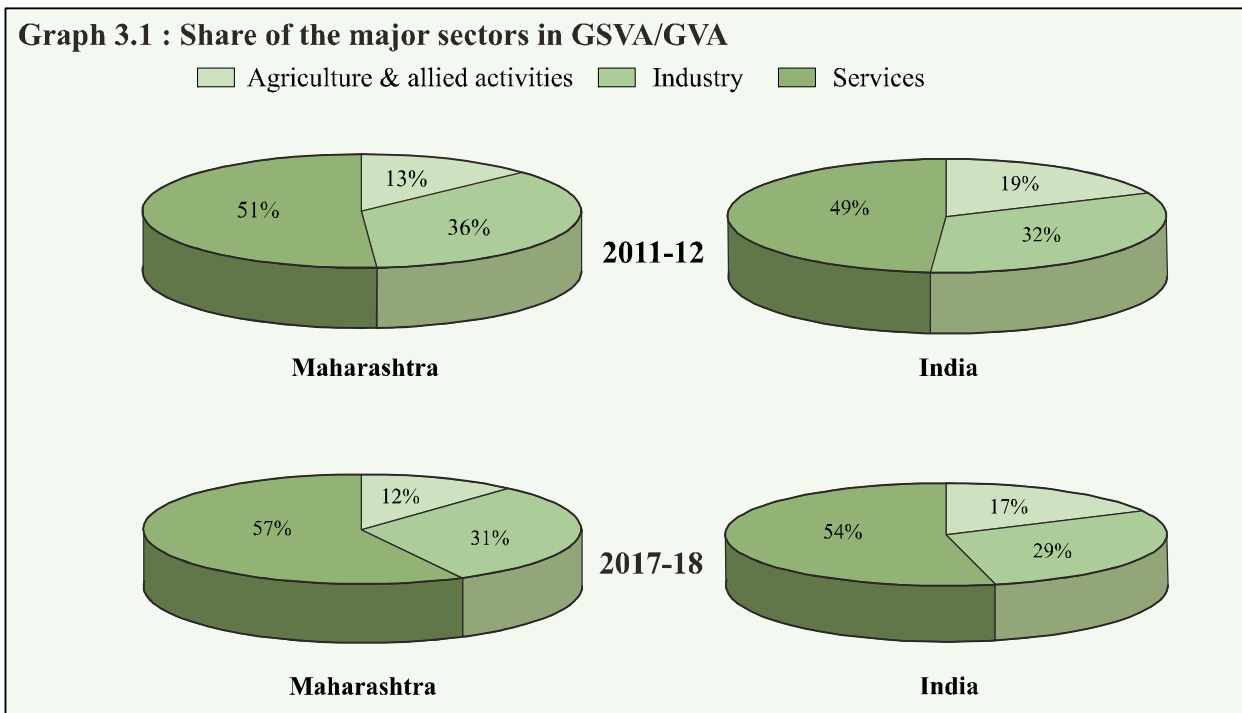
3.4.3 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 8.1 per cent over the previous year. 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' sector's real GSVA is expected to grow by 8.6 per cent and that of 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' is expected to grow at 6.4 per cent. The real GSVA of 'Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services' sector, 'Public Administration & Defence' and 'Other Services' sector are expected to grow at 7.6 per cent, 7.8 per cent and 11.6 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 14.4 per cent which is highest in the country. In the nominal GSVA of the State, average share of Services sector (55.0 per cent) is highest, followed by Industry sector (33.1 per cent) and Agriculture & allied activities sector (11.9 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 3.5 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively.

3.7 At the sub sector level, average annual growth of 'Crops' sector (average share 7.7 per cent) is 1.5 per cent. Average annual growth of 'Mining & Quarrying' (average share 3.6 per cent), 'Manufacturing' (average share 20.9 per cent) and 'Construction' (average share 6.1 per cent) sector are expected to be 3.9 per cent, 8.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent respectively. Average annual growth of, 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' (average share 9.4 per cent), 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' (average share 5.6 per cent) and 'Financial services' (average share 10.0 per cent) are expected to be 5.4 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively. Average annual growth of 'Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services' (average share 19.7 per cent) is expected to be 10.3 per cent.



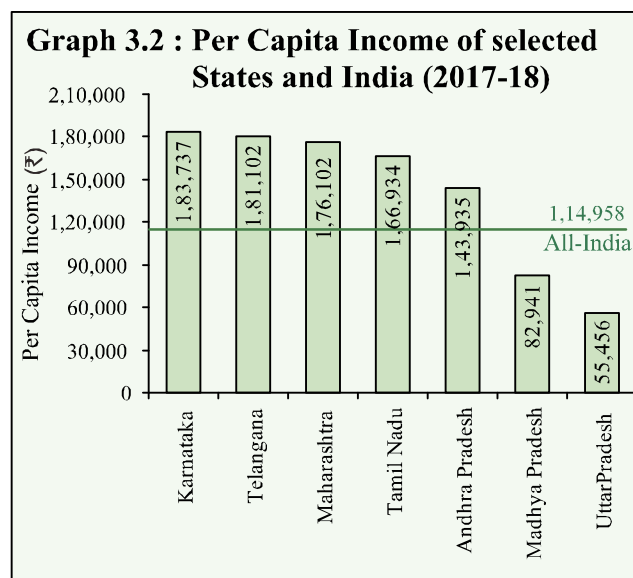
State Income (2017-18)

3.8 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 21,39,378 crore in 2017-18, as compared to ₹ 19,44,953 crore in 2016-17 showing an increase of 10.0 per cent. The real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 17,14,790 crore, showing an increase of 7.5 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

3.8.1 The *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* Nominal NSDP) is estimated at ₹ 1,76,102 during 2017-18 whereas it was ₹ 1,62,005 during 2016-17.

Districtwise Gross Value Added

3.9 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, districtwise data is available but for other sectors, proxy indicators are to be 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 GDVA at current and constant (2011-12) prices and Per capita GDVA at current prices are given in Annexure 3.9 to 3.11.



Indian Economy

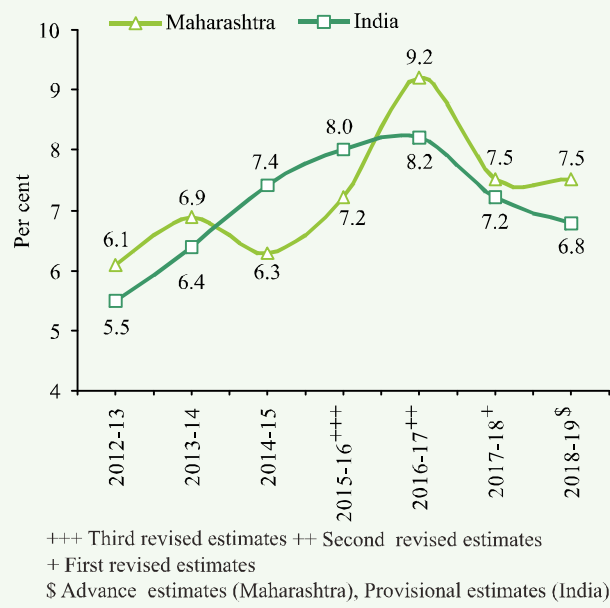
GDP (2018-19)

3.10 As per the Provisional estimates released by CSO, GoI, the nominal GDP is likely to be ₹ 1,90,10,164 crore whereas, the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,40,77,586 crore. The real GDP for 2018-19 is expected to grow by 6.8 per cent. The real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 2.9 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively during 2018-19.

GDP (2017-18)

3.11 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2017-18 is expected to be ₹ 1,70,95,005 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,31,79,857 crore. The real GDP for 2017-18 is expected to grow by 7.2 per cent. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 5.0 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively.

Graph 3.3 : Growth in GSDP and GDP



Sectoral average share and average annual growth in the current series

3.12 In the current (base year 2011-12) series from 2011-12 to 2018-19, the GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector (average share 17.8 per cent) is growing at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent. Industry sector (average share 30.4 per cent) has average annual growth rate of 6.3 per cent. Services sector with (largest average share of 51.8 per cent) has average annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Table 3.2 gives annual growth rates of real GDP, real GVA and per capita real GDP. Details of GDP and Net Domestic Product (NDP) are given in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

National Income

3.13 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 1,69,10,192 crore with an increase of 11.4 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 1,51,28,474 crore with an increase of 11.3 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI is estimated at ₹ 1,30,34,121 crore with an increase of 7.2 per cent. Real NNI for 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 1,15,31,159 crore which increased by 7.0 per cent over the previous year.

3.13.1 The per capita National Income (i.e.Per capita Nominal NNI) in 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 1,14,958 as against ₹ 1,04,659 in 2016-17.

Graph 3.4 : Growth of GVA/GSVA

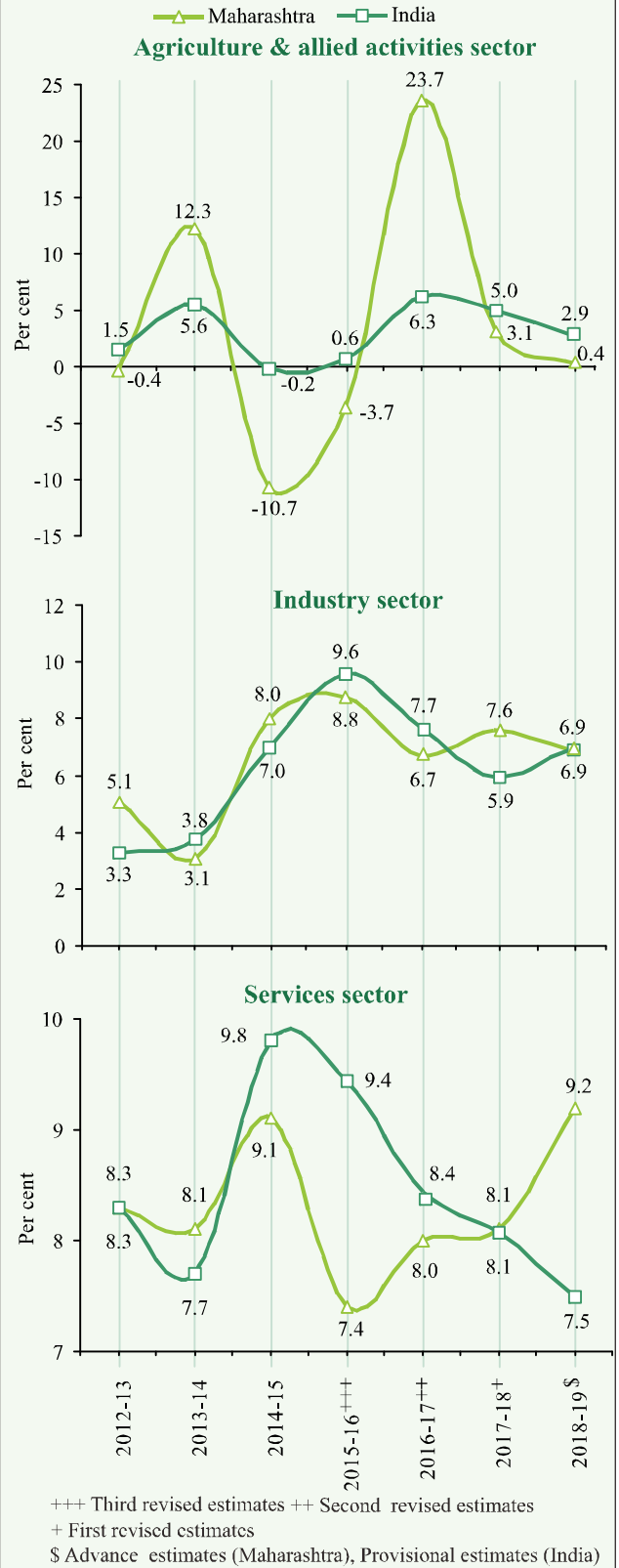


Table 3.2 Annual growth rates of real GDP, real GVA and per capita real GDP

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rate						
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺⁺	2017-18 ⁺	2018-19 ^{\$}
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.2	7.2	6.8
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9	6.9	6.6
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-)0.2	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.9
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-)3.7	(-)2.9	5.0	3.8	NA
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	9.9	7.0	NA
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	NA
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.0	11.9	NA
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	6.9
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.5	5.1	1.3
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	5.9	6.9
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	8.6	7.0
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	6.1	5.6	8.7
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.5
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	7.8	6.9
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.7	6.2	7.4
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.2	11.9	8.6
Per capita real GDP	4.2	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.5

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

World Economy

3.14 According to the United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2019 report, world gross product is expected to grow by 2.7 per cent in 2019 as against 3.0 per cent growth in 2018. Growth of world gross product is given in Table 3.3.

3.14.1 Developed economies are expected to grow by 2.2 per cent in 2018 and 1.8 per cent in 2019 while Developing economies are expected to grow by 4.3 per cent in 2018 and 4.1 per cent in 2019. Economy of the South Asia region is expected to grow by 5.7 per cent in 2018 and 5.0 per cent in 2019.

Table 3.3 Growth of world gross product

Particulars	Annual percentage change		
	2017	2018	2019
World	3.1	3.0	2.7
Developed Economies	2.3	2.2	1.8
United States of America	2.2	2.9	2.3
Japan	1.9	0.8	0.8
European Union	2.4	1.9	1.5
Economies in transition	2.0	2.7	2.0
Developing Economies	4.4	4.3	4.1
South Asia	6.3	5.7	5.0
India [#]	7.1	7.2	6.8 [†]
East Asia	6.0	5.8	5.5
China	6.8	6.6	6.3
Least developed countries	4.2	4.8	4.6

[†] Provisional estimates as per CSO, GoI press note dated 31st May, 2019

Source : United Nations World Economic Situation and Prospects as of mid-2019 report

Fiscal year

* * * * *

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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,08,295	1,36,776	1,15,141	1,14,725	1,51,883	1,46,762
2	Livestock	28,557	32,826	35,171	39,917	44,121	51,350	57,705
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	18,280	16,518	17,466	17,201	28,784	33,618
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,516	3,852	4,751	4,729	6,274	6,250
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,50,027	1,62,917	1,92,318	1,77,275	1,80,776	2,38,291	2,44,335
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(13.1)	(12.6)	(13.1)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(12.5)	(11.6)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,921	48,232	53,497	59,615	60,235	61,781
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,21,838	2,40,549	2,30,771	2,40,390	2,98,526	3,06,116
	(Sub -Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,82,032	3,24,237	3,41,980	3,72,917	3,77,069	4,10,947
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	29,248	40,323	39,122	41,360	39,604	51,758
10	Construction	80,552	83,962	92,536	1,01,151	1,00,410	1,08,724	1,21,330
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	3,95,242	4,57,096	4,82,253	5,14,687	5,25,396	5,84,035
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+ 10)							
12	Industry	4,09,882	4,54,163	5,05,327	5,35,749	5,74,302	5,85,631	6,45,816
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(35.8)	(35.1)	(34.4)	(33.8)	(33.4)	(30.8)	(30.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,27,792	1,36,333	1,48,723	1,56,193	1,77,320	2,00,173
14	Railways	5,987	6,490	6,855	8,304	9,157	10,184	12,963
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	49,331	50,891	56,276	61,490	65,460	70,966
16	Storage	925	1,019	1,148	1,258	1,308	1,366	1,628
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,012	21,732	24,696	29,041	28,929	28,564
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,29,091	1,49,730	1,64,079	1,78,239	1,83,199	2,05,504
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	2,24,538	2,65,812	3,12,408	3,51,611	4,04,029	4,55,933
20	Public Administration	39,070	43,371	47,940	51,802	56,789	63,586	71,324
21	Other services	66,625	78,318	90,882	1,06,368	1,21,504	1,40,881	1,63,053
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	6,77,962	7,71,323	8,73,913	9,65,333	10,74,952	12,10,107
	(Sub - Total - 13 to 21)	(51.1)	(52.4)	(52.5)	(55.1)	(56.1)	(56.6)	(57.6)
23	Gross State Value Added	11,44,418	12,95,042	14,68,968	15,86,937	17,20,410	18,98,874	21,00,258
	(GSVA) (5+12+22)	(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	3,17,622	3,40,308
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,964	28,967
26	Gross State Domestic Product	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,147	21,88,532	24,11,600
	(23+24-25)							
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,154	1,27,477	1,42,377	1,51,745	1,65,721	1,82,294	1,98,510

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

+++ 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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,00,057	1,18,654	98,833	91,352	1,14,368	1,15,271
2	Livestock	28,557	29,638	29,955	31,140	32,642	36,378	39,468
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,731	16,172	16,623	17,185	24,023	25,964
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	2,965	3,025	3,238	3,103	3,762	3,322
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,50,027	1,49,392	1,67,806	1,49,835	1,44,282	1,78,530	1,84,026
	(Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(111.9)	(99.9)	(96.2)	(119.0)	(122.7)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,893	43,947	54,334	60,203	62,471	66,944
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,08,285	2,11,753	2,04,169	2,04,485	2,41,002	2,50,969
	(Sub -Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,66,166	2,92,762	3,07,651	3,40,882	3,67,984	3,96,462
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	28,170	26,937	30,893	32,362	33,335	35,490
10	Construction	80,552	77,517	80,467	86,807	88,473	93,041	1,00,376
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	3,71,853	4,00,166	4,25,352	4,61,718	4,94,359	5,32,327
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+10)							
12	Industry	4,09,882	4,30,746	4,44,112	4,79,686	5,21,921	5,56,831	5,99,271
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(105.1)	(108.4)	(117.0)	(127.3)	(135.9)	(146.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,16,815	1,15,132	1,18,873	1,19,406	1,29,734	1,40,852
14	Railways	5,987	6,209	6,416	7,250	7,790	9,179	11,027
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	45,863	47,559	52,481	58,581	63,669	69,084
16	Storage	925	940	999	1,049	1,061	1,065	1,210
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	16,670	18,810	20,721	24,591	23,798	22,638
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,27,401	1,44,377	1,55,606	1,65,110	1,70,227	1,77,371
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	2,06,941	2,30,612	2,59,882	2,84,000	3,12,555	3,42,244
20	Public Administration	39,070	39,808	40,784	41,790	43,918	47,188	50,857
21	Other services	66,625	72,597	79,822	89,203	97,750	1,08,712	1,21,296
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	6,33,245	6,84,509	7,46,854	8,02,208	8,66,127	9,36,578
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.3)	(117.1)	(127.8)	(137.2)	(148.2)	(160.2)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)	11,44,418	12,13,382	12,96,428	13,76,374	14,68,411	16,01,488	17,19,874
		(100.0)	(106.0)	(113.3)	(120.3)	(128.3)	(139.9)	(150.3)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,28,678	2,46,615
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,584	23,720
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	13,57,942	14,51,615	15,43,165	16,54,209	18,06,581	19,42,769
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,154	1,18,597	1,25,285	1,31,619	1,39,429	1,50,479	1,59,918

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

+++ 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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	96,153	1,01,706	1,29,053	1,06,617	1,05,542	1,41,955	1,36,222
2	Livestock	28,153	32,360	34,668	39,373	43,594	50,778	57,085
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	18,115	16,333	17,283	17,039	28,569	33,373
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,118	3,443	4,304	4,305	5,762	5,767
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,43,331	1,55,298	1,83,497	1,67,576	1,70,480	2,27,064	2,32,446
	(Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(13.9)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(11.4)	(13.7)	(12.7)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,758	41,552	44,638	56,197	57,659	59,570
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,07,056	2,25,049	2,12,215	2,26,677	2,84,723	2,92,016
	(Sub -Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,36,158	2,79,022	2,93,074	3,23,111	3,29,946	3,59,868
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	19,376	26,868	25,881	27,841	26,304	35,646
10	Construction	76,841	79,642	86,650	95,206	94,446	1,02,061	1,13,621
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,35,175	3,92,540	4,14,161	4,45,398	4,58,312	5,09,135
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+ 10)							
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,86,933	4,34,092	4,58,799	5,01,595	5,15,970	5,68,704
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(34.6)	(34.2)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(31.2)	(31.1)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,18,598	1,25,776	1,36,727	1,43,462	1,62,981	1,83,291
14	Railways	5,125	5,551	5,759	6,957	7,607	8,443	11,023
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,580	42,929	48,015	53,301	56,578	60,684
16	Storage	792	882	971	1,063	1,099	1,147	1,374
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	14,745	16,370	18,826	22,473	21,706	20,332
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,26,804	1,47,225	1,61,059	1,74,574	1,79,156	2,00,977
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,41,087	1,65,461	1,95,429	2,28,172	2,61,486	3,04,813	3,44,183
20	Public Administration	27,844	31,315	34,972	38,270	43,040	48,951	56,274
21	Other services	58,403	69,424	81,022	95,552	1,10,378	1,28,484	1,48,748
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,75,361	6,50,453	7,34,641	8,17,418	9,12,260	10,26,885
	(Sub -Total - 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(51.5)	(51.3)	(54.0)	(54.9)	(55.1)	(56.2)
23	Net State Value Added	9,90,644	11,17,593	12,68,041	13,61,016	14,89,493	16,55,295	18,28,036
	(NSVA) (5+12+22)	(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	3,17,622	3,40,308
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,964	28,967
26	Net State Domestic Product	11,26,595	12,82,180	14,48,720	15,53,217	17,35,230	19,44,953	21,39,378
	(23+24-25)							
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,564	1,11,980	1,25,035	1,32,476	1,46,258	1,62,005	1,76,102

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

+++ 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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	96,153	93,955	1,12,053	91,890	84,188	1,06,895	1,07,518
2	Livestock	28,153	29,206	29,509	30,672	32,170	35,876	38,957
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,577	16,008	16,466	17,042	23,838	25,764
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,590	2,666	2,843	2,733	3,305	2,892
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,43,331	1,42,329	1,60,235	1,41,871	1,36,133	1,69,915	1,75,131
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.3)	(111.8)	(99.0)	(95.0)	(118.5)	(122.2)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	52,073	37,829	46,705	57,343	60,350	65,171
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,94,402	1,98,065	1,88,577	1,93,476	2,30,265	2,40,302
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,22,021	2,50,479	2,63,691	2,96,268	3,25,726	3,51,738
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	18,654	14,316	19,057	20,253	21,418	21,388
10	Construction	76,841	73,396	74,929	81,293	82,912	86,684	93,103
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,14,070	3,39,723	3,64,041	3,99,432	4,33,829	4,66,229
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+ 10)							
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,66,144	3,77,553	4,10,746	4,56,775	4,94,179	5,31,400
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(104.2)	(107.5)	(116.9)	(130.0)	(140.7)	(151.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,153	1,05,522	1,08,341	1,08,018	1,17,032	1,26,538
14	Railways	5,125	5,328	5,416	6,078	6,441	7,685	9,417
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	39,394	40,165	44,841	51,022	55,592	59,975
16	Storage	792	811	838	878	875	871	997
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,480	13,571	15,613	19,026	17,632	15,723
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,25,184	1,41,994	1,52,929	1,61,928	1,66,690	1,73,510
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,41,087	1,51,984	1,67,687	1,88,001	2,07,087	2,29,094	2,52,425
20	Public Administration	27,844	28,223	28,689	29,551	31,399	33,893	37,583
21	Other services	58,403	64,121	70,694	79,701	87,938	97,838	1,09,197
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,36,678	5,74,576	6,25,933	6,73,732	7,26,327	7,85,365
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.2)	(115.8)	(126.2)	(135.8)	(146.4)	(158.3)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA) (5+12+22)	9,90,644	10,45,151	11,12,364	11,78,551	12,66,640	13,90,421	14,91,895
		(100.0)	(105.5)	(112.3)	(119.0)	(127.9)	(140.4)	(150.6)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,28,678	2,46,615
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,584	23,720
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	11,89,711	12,67,551	13,45,341	14,52,439	15,95,514	17,14,790
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,564	1,03,904	1,09,399	1,14,746	1,22,422	1,32,899	1,41,152

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

+++ 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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,88,814	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,76,268	15,46,808
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,68,823	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,829	7,58,417
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,37,558	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,84,411	1,92,840	1,89,348
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	79,911	98,190	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,421	1,75,573
5	Agriculture & allied activities	15,01,947	16,75,107	19,26,372	20,93,612	22,27,533	24,96,358	26,70,147
	(Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.2)	(18.6)	(18.2)	(17.7)	(17.9)	(17.2)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,842	2,95,794	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,21,872	3,51,058
7	Primary Sector	17,62,982	19,60,949	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,18,230	30,21,205
	(Sub -Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,837	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,35,068	25,42,089
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,350	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,53,468	4,23,089
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,49,365	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,82,466	12,13,628
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,989	26,37,552	28,95,077	31,39,713	34,72,238	37,71,002	41,78,806
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+10)							
12	Industry	26,35,024	29,23,394	31,90,871	34,48,189	37,66,249	40,92,874	45,29,864
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(32.5)	(31.8)	(30.8)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(29.4)	(29.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,533	11,84,560	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,08,916	18,33,720
14	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,724	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,835	1,16,024
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,88,024	4,27,354	4,81,455	5,15,790	5,68,415	6,22,981
16	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,407	7,021	7,377	8,377
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,46,726	2,42,161
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,224	8,41,977
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	12,39,813	14,70,167	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,677	24,10,813
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,46,231	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,26,962	9,55,205
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,343	7,00,023	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,69,555	12,51,446
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,976	46,04,193	52,45,911	59,62,478	65,80,718	73,46,687	82,82,704
	(Sub -Total- 13 to 21)	(49.0)	(50.0)	(50.6)	(51.8)	(52.3)	(52.7)	(53.5)
23	Gross Value Added	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,35,917	1,54,82,715
	(GVA) (5+12+22)	(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	19,71,223
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,58,933
26	Gross Domestic Product	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,62,386	1,70,95,005
	(23+24-25)							
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)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	98,27,250	1,10,93,638	1,23,20,529	1,36,12,095	1,51,85,986	1,69,10,192
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	79,573	88,678	97,242	1,06,096	1,16,905	1,28,497

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.6

**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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	9,82,151	9,83,809	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,18,168	10,56,560
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,44,375	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,171	4,93,676
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,24,743	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,38,905	1,41,785
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,232	90,205	99,224	1,11,018
5	Agriculture & allied activities (Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	15,01,947	15,24,288	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,17,467	18,03,039
		(100.0)	(101.5)	(107.1)	(106.9)	(107.6)	(114.3)	(120.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,48,089	3,65,677
7	Primary Sector (Sub -Total - 5+6)	17,62,982	17,86,897	18,72,305	18,94,400	19,34,120	20,65,556	21,68,716
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,55,043	21,76,923
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,491	2,67,720
10	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,17,754	9,69,194
11	Secondary Sector (Sub -Total - 8+9+ 10)	23,73,989	24,58,558	25,61,081	27,33,214	29,93,343	32,19,288	34,13,837
12	Industry (Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	26,35,024	27,21,167	28,24,188	30,21,899	33,11,317	35,67,377	37,79,514
		(100.0)	(103.3)	(107.2)	(114.7)	(125.7)	(135.4)	(143.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,176	15,28,421
14	Railways	61,150	69,162	73,685	80,720	85,452	82,161	88,533
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,60,140	3,82,630	4,09,551	4,38,459	4,64,807	4,95,182
16	Storage	5,108	5,716	5,210	5,529	6,245	6,062	6,661
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,209	1,93,418
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,97,103	7,26,709
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,97,341	19,22,437
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,13,896	6,83,628
21	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,262	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,80,373	8,76,624
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub -Total- 13 to 21)	39,69,976	43,00,819	46,30,263	50,84,518	55,64,409	60,34,128	65,21,613
		(100.0)	(108.3)	(116.6)	(128.1)	(140.2)	(152.0)	(164.3)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,18,972	1,21,04,165
		(100.0)	(105.4)	(111.8)	(119.8)	(129.4)	(139.6)	(149.3)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,118	13,56,301
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,762	2,80,609
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,22,98,327	1,31,79,857
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,573)	(-1,45,736)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	91,04,662	96,79,027	1,04,02,987	1,12,34,571	1,21,53,754	1,30,34,121
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	73,722	77,370	82,107	87,565	93,562	99,043

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.7

**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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,93,480	11,37,605	11,68,061	11,91,903	13,28,270	13,88,369
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,62,769	4,15,763	5,02,798	5,74,764	6,64,653	7,49,405
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,36,045	1,55,045	1,72,049	1,82,679	1,90,953	1,87,255
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	71,107	88,220	1,05,592	1,20,794	1,41,817	1,61,984
5	Agriculture & allied activities	14,06,268	15,63,401	17,96,633	19,48,500	20,70,140	23,25,693	24,87,013
	(Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(18.6)	(18.8)	(18.2)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,49,771	2,52,785	2,61,787	2,44,585	2,70,264	2,96,133
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	18,13,172	20,49,418	22,10,287	23,14,725	25,95,957	27,83,146
	(Sub -Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,89,125	14,11,657	15,54,656	18,02,694	19,69,882	21,44,280
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,40,178	1,73,574	1,82,728	2,25,552	2,34,787	2,91,399
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,96,849	8,66,610	9,20,941	9,31,992	10,16,076	11,36,446
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	22,26,152	24,51,841	26,58,325	29,60,238	32,20,745	35,72,125
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+10)							
12	Industry	22,38,103	24,75,923	27,04,626	29,20,112	32,04,823	34,91,009	38,68,258
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(31.1)	(30.4)	(29.5)	(28.7)	(28.8)	(28.3)	(28.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,97,253	11,20,451	12,47,371	13,52,232	15,14,507	17,22,363
14	Railways	48,532	57,297	61,449	70,457	76,041	79,394	84,833
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,30,410	3,68,454	4,18,654	4,48,354	4,90,953	5,31,043
16	Storage	4,352	5,331	5,116	5,370	5,905	6,193	7,070
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,16,669	1,33,058	1,57,285	1,82,334	1,85,236	1,72,485
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,28,329	5,89,132	6,49,295	7,11,622	7,33,730	8,23,492
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	10,48,811	12,44,046	14,23,577	15,93,181	18,16,303	20,14,909
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,54,144	5,03,188	5,71,755	6,23,316	7,13,126	8,31,936
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,64,219	6,41,025	7,49,614	8,56,854	9,89,049	11,57,594
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	41,02,464	46,65,921	52,93,377	58,49,839	65,28,491	73,45,727
	(Sub -Total - 13 to 21)	(49.3)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(52.1)	(52.6)	(52.9)	(53.6)
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	81,41,787	91,67,178	1,01,61,988	1,11,24,802	1,23,45,192	1,37,00,996
	(5+12+22)	(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	19,71,223
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,58,933
26	Net Domestic Product	78,19,154	88,83,108	1,00,37,547	1,11,25,668	1,23,22,177	1,37,71,661	1,53,13,286
	(23+24-25)							
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)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	87,66,345	98,97,663	1,09,78,238	1,21,62,398	1,35,95,261	1,51,28,474
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,647	94,797	1,04,659	1,14,958

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ 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 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Crops	9,00,975	8,96,366	9,41,924	8,96,785	8,63,339	9,06,893	9,40,235
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,38,786	3,57,438	3,83,865	4,12,787	4,54,003	4,86,246
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,23,343	1,30,661	1,33,134	1,35,429	1,37,276	1,40,077
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	62,915	67,436	72,535	79,783	88,001	98,897
5	Agriculture & allied activities	14,06,268	14,21,409	14,97,458	14,86,319	14,91,337	15,86,173	16,65,455
	(Sub -Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.1)	(106.5)	(105.7)	(106.0)	(112.8)	(118.4)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,28,405	2,24,332	2,48,479	2,76,579	3,05,600	3,21,660
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	16,49,814	17,21,790	17,34,798	17,67,916	18,91,773	19,87,115
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)							
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,13,903	12,78,832	13,93,158	15,95,406	17,27,598	18,28,558
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,19,338	1,18,076	1,25,088	1,25,998	1,40,153	1,52,463
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,28,691	7,47,210	7,81,289	8,09,853	8,54,413	8,96,377
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	20,61,932	21,44,118	22,99,535	25,31,257	27,22,164	28,77,398
	(Sub -Total - 8+9+ 10)							
12	Industry	22,38,103	22,90,337	23,68,450	25,48,014	28,07,836	30,27,764	31,99,058
	(Sub -Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(102.3)	(105.8)	(113.8)	(125.5)	(135.3)	(142.9)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,27,744	9,76,637	10,71,289	11,88,026	13,05,546	14,34,014
14	Railways	48,532	54,891	57,773	61,571	64,166	58,608	62,629
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,03,606	3,26,018	3,51,635	3,76,072	3,94,405	4,13,799
16	Storage	4,352	4,931	4,391	4,629	5,243	5,016	5,566
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,08,905	1,12,617	1,33,553	1,54,216	1,50,710	1,34,898
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,21,589	5,68,348	6,16,582	6,59,910	6,82,672	7,10,945
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	9,71,315	10,86,282	12,08,961	13,59,743	15,07,018	16,02,786
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,13,234	4,18,382	4,48,787	4,66,379	5,10,483	5,74,909
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,17,652	5,46,683	6,02,151	6,48,053	7,09,622	7,97,144
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	38,23,868	40,97,131	44,99,158	49,21,807	53,24,081	57,36,689
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(107.9)	(115.6)	(126.9)	(138.8)	(150.2)	(161.8)
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	75,35,614	79,63,039	85,33,489	92,20,980	99,38,018	1,06,01,203
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(104.8)	(110.8)	(118.7)	(128.3)	(138.2)	(147.4)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,118	13,56,301
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,762	2,80,609
26	Net Domestic Product	78,19,154	82,02,356	87,00,760	93,49,029	1,00,98,603	1,09,17,373	1,16,76,896
	(23+24-25)							
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,573)	(-1,45,736)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	80,94,001	85,78,417	92,24,343	99,63,681	1,07,72,800	1,15,31,159
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	65,538	68,572	72,805	77,659	82,931	87,623

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.9
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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,51,473	2,83,580	3,13,640	3,42,221	3,69,373	4,12,633
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,63,761	1,86,203	2,09,677	2,31,688	2,52,443	2,73,998	3,05,851
3	Raigad	29,576	33,679	37,995	42,886	47,028	50,286	56,445
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	15,728	18,172	22,238	21,795	25,408	28,800
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	9,153	10,316	11,174	11,987	14,308	18,243
	KONKAN DIVISION	4,36,186	4,96,236	5,59,740	6,21,626	6,75,474	7,33,373	8,21,973
6	Nashik	55,289	66,481	77,227	78,428	83,106	89,054	1,03,435
7	Dhule	14,564	16,408	18,906	21,068	22,259	24,011	27,335
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,996	10,374	10,017	11,045	12,531	13,621
9	Jalgaon	29,657	31,912	37,387	40,536	42,554	47,928	51,900
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	40,213	47,007	51,962	56,177	60,091	69,072
	NASHIK DIVISION	1,44,740	1,64,010	1,90,901	2,02,011	2,15,143	2,33,615	2,65,364
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,48,820	1,67,755	1,84,575	2,00,722	2,17,430	2,41,444
12	Satara	25,684	28,432	32,415	34,862	38,641	41,275	47,046
13	Sangli	26,066	28,244	32,462	35,637	37,834	42,500	46,005
14	Solapur	39,459	42,633	47,474	53,917	57,841	62,138	70,463
15	Kolhapur	40,732	46,314	51,335	55,967	60,881	66,378	74,324
	PUNE DIVISION	2,63,086	2,94,444	3,31,441	3,64,959	3,95,918	4,29,721	4,79,282
16	Aurangabad	31,519	34,477	40,394	42,805	47,389	51,930	57,024
17	Jalna	13,178	13,631	18,328	15,884	16,539	20,643	20,823
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,962	15,575	15,933	15,561	19,629	20,142
19	Hingoli	5,994	7,090	7,540	8,691	8,064	9,551	10,107
20	Beed	15,710	16,636	19,599	19,485	20,762	25,162	26,761
21	Nanded	20,998	24,069	27,074	26,793	29,522	34,828	37,176
22	Osmanabad	11,733	11,558	14,447	12,944	13,384	15,650	17,296
23	Latur	16,885	19,858	22,856	21,303	22,509	28,408	30,151
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	1,28,167	1,41,280	1,65,813	1,63,837	1,73,730	2,05,801	2,19,479
24	Buldhana	12,924	14,717	17,791	16,624	18,093	22,365	22,108
25	Akola	13,030	15,167	16,951	17,408	19,231	22,927	23,645
26	Washim	6,262	7,067	7,968	7,028	8,150	9,647	9,570
27	Amravati	18,893	22,347	25,070	27,011	29,772	34,918	35,574
28	Yavatmal	15,682	18,730	19,346	20,202	23,484	27,816	28,337
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	66,791	78,027	87,126	88,273	98,730	1,17,674	1,19,234
29	Wardha	10,060	11,604	12,481	13,518	15,660	17,917	19,148
30	Nagpur	56,028	63,831	71,731	78,976	87,357	95,419	1,05,352
31	Bhandara	8,061	9,189	10,349	11,193	11,899	13,451	14,371
32	Gondia	8,539	10,005	10,969	11,997	12,793	14,352	15,166
33	Chandrapur	16,940	19,763	21,468	23,208	25,866	29,031	31,199
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,653	6,949	7,340	7,838	8,520	9,691
	NAGPUR DIVISION	1,05,449	1,21,044	1,33,947	1,46,233	1,61,414	1,78,691	1,94,926

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 the year 2011-12 to 2017-18 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 PRICES)

(₹ crore)

Sr.No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,36,324	2,50,630	2,72,621	2,94,038	3,16,014	3,40,929
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,63,761	1,74,943	1,85,268	2,01,051	2,16,555	2,33,054	2,51,315
3	Raigad	29,576	31,540	33,387	37,007	39,855	42,712	46,076
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	14,688	15,750	18,411	17,935	20,031	22,063
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	8,495	8,955	9,282	9,782	11,136	13,275
	KONKAN DIVISION	4,36,186	4,65,990	4,93,990	5,38,372	5,78,164	6,22,946	6,73,657
6	Nashik	55,289	61,221	66,051	68,456	72,489	78,564	86,424
7	Dhule	14,564	15,364	16,598	18,175	18,566	19,928	21,847
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,506	9,400	8,864	9,542	10,616	11,220
9	Jalgaon	29,657	30,356	33,825	35,604	36,017	40,249	42,216
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	38,145	42,036	44,794	46,127	49,883	55,323
	NASHIK DIVISION	1,44,740	1,53,592	1,67,909	1,75,893	1,82,742	1,99,240	2,17,030
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,39,329	1,48,095	1,60,112	1,71,360	1,84,068	1,98,308
12	Satara	25,684	26,485	28,748	30,016	32,661	34,511	37,833
13	Sangli	26,066	26,598	28,885	30,437	31,857	35,108	36,790
14	Solapur	39,459	40,112	42,598	48,047	49,946	52,499	58,093
15	Kolhapur	40,732	43,151	45,279	48,306	51,574	55,647	60,086
	PUNE DIVISION	2,63,086	2,75,676	2,93,605	3,16,918	3,37,399	3,61,834	3,91,110
16	Aurangabad	31,519	32,227	35,808	37,227	40,528	43,995	46,888
17	Jalna	13,178	12,757	16,649	13,477	14,269	16,888	17,068
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,070	13,748	13,864	13,353	16,616	16,709
19	Hingoli	5,994	6,775	6,744	7,496	6,780	7,759	8,327
20	Beed	15,710	15,725	17,385	17,009	17,702	20,803	22,103
21	Nanded	20,998	22,329	23,746	23,276	25,168	28,809	30,325
22	Osmanabad	11,733	10,946	12,806	11,308	11,519	12,948	14,170
23	Latur	16,885	18,286	20,009	18,482	19,240	23,062	24,640
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	1,28,167	1,32,114	1,46,893	1,42,141	1,48,560	1,70,879	1,80,230
24	Buldhana	12,924	13,510	15,096	13,986	15,099	17,651	17,698
25	Akola	13,030	14,225	15,001	15,174	16,309	18,462	19,180
26	Washim	6,262	6,630	7,191	6,055	6,818	8,322	8,377
27	Amravati	18,893	20,939	22,071	23,706	25,604	29,120	29,534
28	Yavatmal	15,682	17,359	16,914	17,619	20,169	22,830	22,730
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	66,791	72,663	76,273	76,541	84,000	96,385	97,519
29	Wardha	10,060	10,832	11,008	11,803	13,132	14,796	15,649
30	Nagpur	56,028	60,006	63,281	68,587	74,804	81,087	86,552
31	Bhandara	8,061	8,565	8,958	9,482	9,990	11,081	11,606
32	Gondia	8,539	9,278	9,509	10,164	10,839	11,871	12,596
33	Chandrapur	16,940	18,450	18,945	20,162	22,046	24,297	25,797
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,216	6,057	6,310	6,733	7,074	8,128
	NAGPUR DIVISION	1,05,449	1,13,347	1,17,757	1,26,510	1,37,545	1,50,205	1,60,329

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 the year 2011-12 to 2017-18 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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mumbai [#]	1,75,742	1,96,433	2,17,572	2,36,364	2,53,331	2,68,597	2,94,764
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,46,738	1,64,295	1,82,180	1,98,230	2,12,691	2,27,332	2,49,897
3	Raigad	1,11,566	1,25,667	1,40,234	1,56,571	1,69,833	1,79,634	1,99,452
4	Ratnagiri	85,277	96,068	1,10,050	1,33,534	1,29,762	1,49,988	1,68,569
5	Sindhudurg	94,091	1,06,347	1,18,892	1,27,734	1,35,926	1,60,935	2,03,548
	KONKAN DIVISION	1,51,130	1,69,287	1,88,012	2,05,588	2,19,964	2,35,152	2,59,521
6	Nashik	89,925	1,06,887	1,22,739	1,23,218	1,29,071	1,36,722	1,56,979
7	Dhule	70,607	78,764	89,863	99,158	1,03,737	1,10,803	1,24,905
8	Nandurbar	48,352	53,839	61,556	58,924	64,422	72,462	78,095
9	Jalgaon	69,692	74,220	86,061	92,354	95,958	1,06,967	1,14,644
10	Ahmednagar	81,494	87,262	1,01,092	1,10,750	1,18,664	1,25,799	1,43,311
	NASHIK DIVISION	77,441	86,862	1,00,078	1,04,829	1,10,511	1,18,784	1,33,560
11	Pune	1,37,980	1,54,459	1,71,757	1,86,423	1,99,990	2,13,710	2,34,108
12	Satara	85,066	93,337	1,05,471	1,12,435	1,23,524	1,30,784	1,47,761
13	Sangli	91,846	98,568	1,12,208	1,22,004	1,28,290	1,42,736	1,53,034
14	Solapur	90,835	97,127	1,07,038	1,20,309	1,27,731	1,35,803	1,52,407
15	Kolhapur	1,04,458	1,17,554	1,28,961	1,39,155	1,49,819	1,61,673	1,79,170
	PUNE DIVISION	1,11,452	1,23,323	1,37,246	1,49,414	1,60,253	1,71,965	1,89,626
16	Aurangabad	84,580	91,442	1,05,893	1,10,909	1,21,361	1,31,446	1,42,665
17	Jalna	66,917	68,608	91,427	78,536	81,052	1,00,272	1,00,253
18	Parbhani	65,778	74,819	82,616	83,650	80,870	1,00,970	1,02,553
19	Hingoli	50,659	59,422	62,659	71,622	65,897	77,403	81,224
20	Beed	60,455	63,445	74,079	72,993	77,082	92,589	97,595
21	Nanded	62,113	70,504	78,532	76,960	83,974	98,102	1,03,695
22	Osmanabad	70,429	68,780	85,236	75,710	77,616	89,978	98,590
23	Latur	68,417	79,691	90,847	83,867	87,770	1,09,714	1,15,336
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	68,032	74,262	86,308	84,449	88,677	1,04,025	1,09,860
24	Buldhana	49,706	56,089	67,190	62,212	67,097	82,190	80,508
25	Akola	71,368	82,145	90,783	92,191	1,00,710	1,18,727	1,21,079
26	Washim	52,042	58,220	65,072	56,901	65,411	76,758	75,489
27	Amravati	64,998	76,055	84,410	89,967	98,101	1,13,824	1,14,716
28	Yavatmal	56,266	66,585	68,149	70,516	81,227	95,335	96,240
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	58,987	68,234	75,444	75,688	83,826	98,931	99,262
29	Wardha	76,870	87,748	93,402	1,00,119	1,14,784	1,29,966	1,37,459
30	Nagpur	1,19,387	1,34,064	1,48,499	1,61,156	1,75,705	1,89,174	2,05,878
31	Bhandara	66,807	75,480	84,253	90,314	95,164	1,06,624	1,12,906
32	Gondia	64,238	74,619	81,110	87,949	92,979	1,03,415	1,08,341
33	Chandrapur	76,373	88,150	94,733	1,01,322	1,11,725	1,24,060	1,31,908
34	Gadchiroli	54,004	61,229	63,449	66,490	70,441	75,971	85,727
	NAGPUR DIVISION	89,110	1,01,120	1,10,620	1,19,386	1,30,274	1,42,570	1,53,746

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Note – (1) Figures for the year 2011-12 to 2017-18 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 Rise in prices of essential commodities & services affects day to day expenditure and living condition of people. Moreover in the long run, the inflation beyond the range affects economy of the country. Hence, the government monitors the fluctuations in prices of commodities and interventions are made whenever necessary. Apart from controlling hoarding and black marketing, the State government implements an efficient public distribution system (PDS) to tackle the impact of inflation.

PRICES

4.2 The government monitors inflation regularly through Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI). CPI measures the change in the cost of living at the consumers end, whereas WPI measures the inflation in the economy as a whole.

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. For this, retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres are collected on a regular basis from the selected markets.

4.4 The average CPI for rural and urban areas for period April, 2018 to March, 2019 were 275.1 and 266.6 respectively. The average CPI for food group during the same period were 271.9 for rural and 278.0 for urban areas, as against 270.4 and 278.5 during the same period of the previous year. The average CPI for fuel, power & light group for rural was 512.9 and 502.8 for urban areas, as against 498.0 and 461.6 during the same period of the previous year. Groupwise CPI for rural and urban areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.

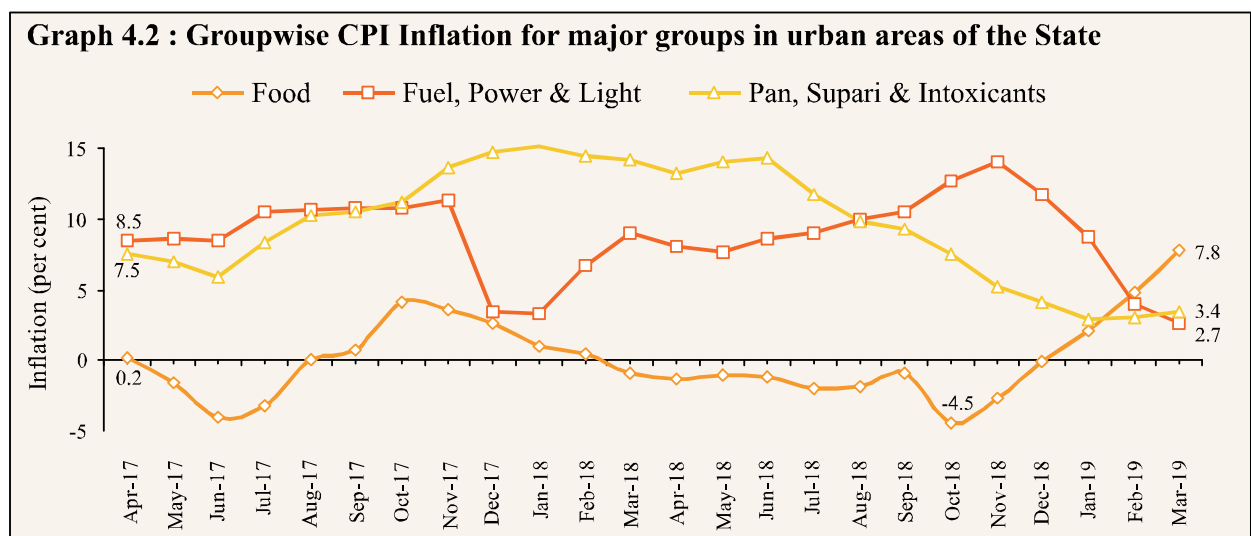
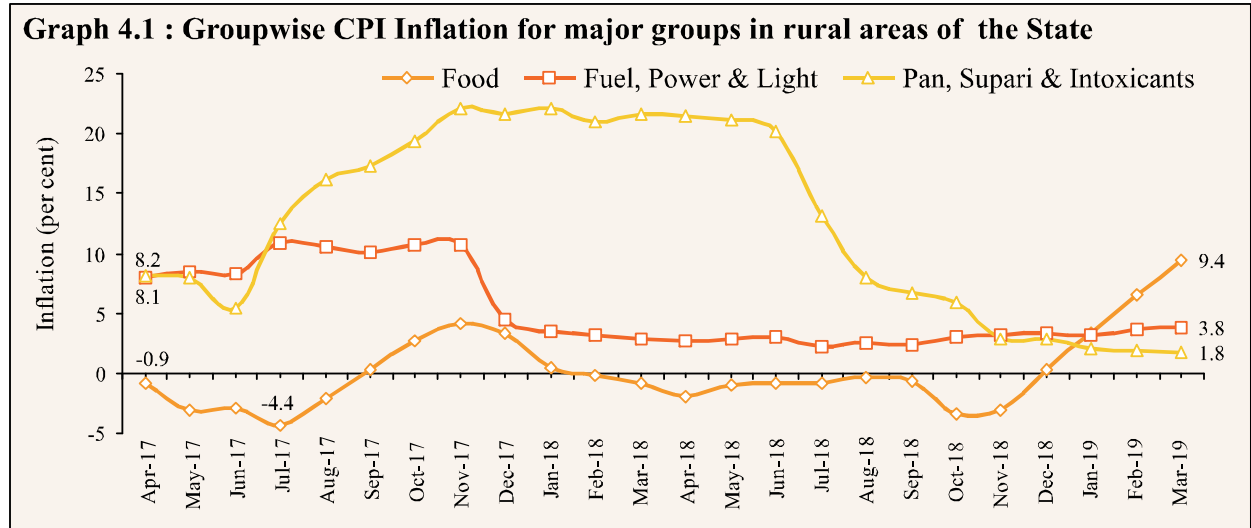
4.5 During April, 2018 to March, 2019 the year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI for rural areas was 1.7 per cent and for urban areas was 2.5 per cent. The year-on-year rate of inflation for food group during April, 2018 to March, 2019 was 0.5 per cent for rural areas and (-) 0.2 per cent for urban areas. Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI

(per cent)

Group	Rural		Urban	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Food group	(-) 0.4	0.5	0.1	(-) 0.2
Cereals & products	2.1	6.7	2.7	8.0
Pulses & products	(-) 30.0	(-) 9.7	(-) 31.7	(-) 6.9
Milk & milk products	5.6	2.4	5.0	1.6
Edible oil	0.3	(-) 1.9	(-) 0.8	(-) 1.6
Eggs, meat & fish	3.7	3.3	1.3	3.4
Vegetables & fruits	8.0	(-) 1.2	7.9	(-) 6.5
Condiments & spices	(-) 7.4	(-) 0.5	(-) 13.0	(-) 3.7
Other food	3.9	(-) 4.7	3.0	(-) 1.0

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM



Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

4.6 Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI (base year 2012) for rural, urban and combined area for All-India and States/UTs. For compilation of these CPI, prices are collected for 281 items from 1,181 rural and 287 items from 1,114 urban centres. Of the total selected centres, 66 rural centres and 86 urban centres are from the State. During April, 2018 to March, 2019 the average CPI of the State for rural area was 142.6, for urban area it was 133.7 and for combined was 136.7 showing inflation of 1.6 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

4.7 Labour Bureau, GoI publishes monthly CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) with base year 1986-87. Prices are collected from 600 centres, of which 54 centres are from the State. During period April, 2018 to March, 2019 the average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State were 967.2 and 963.3 showing inflation of 1.1 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.8 CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) with base year 2001 is used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employment. It is compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. CPI-IW is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres in India, of which five centres are from the State. In addition to these five centres, the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM compiles CPI-IW separately for five more centres in the State. CPI-IW for centres in the State are given in Annexure 4.7.

Consumer Price Index at All-India Level

4.9 At All-India level, for the period April, 2018 to March, 2019 the average CPI (Base Year 2012) compiled by CSO for rural was 141.3, urban was 137.7 and combined was 139.6 respectively, showing inflation of 3.0 per cent, 3.9 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively, over the previous period. CPI for rural, urban and combined area for all states are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.10 The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL, compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI at All-India level, for the period April, 2018 to March, 2019 were 907.3 and 915.1 respectively, showing inflation of 2.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent over the previous period. All-India level CPI-AL and CPI-RL are given in Annexure 4.4.

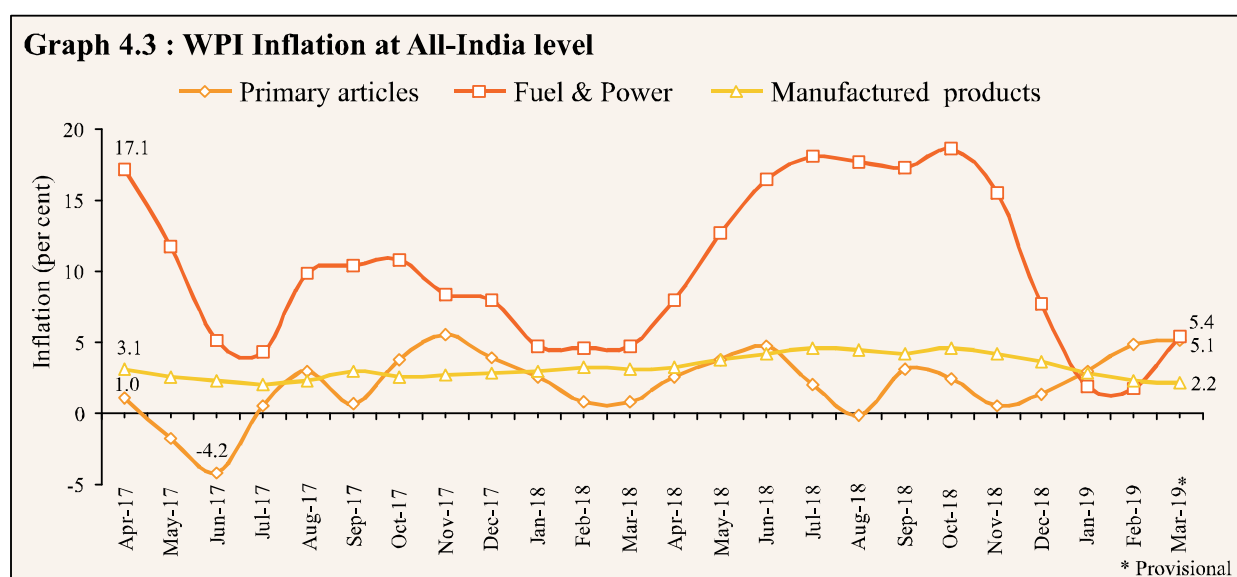
4.11 The average All-India CPI-IW compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI during April, 2018 to March, 2019 was 299.9 showing inflation of 5.4 per cent over the previous period. All-India CPI-IW & CPI-IW for selected centres in the state are given in Annexure 4.5 & Annexure 4.6 respectively.

Wholesale Price Index at All-India

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

4.13 For all commodities, the WPI (Base Year 2011-12) increased from 117.3 in April, 2018 to 120.0 in March, 2019. During the same period, for primary articles group, it increased from 130.7 to 134.7, for fuel & power group it increased from 99 to 103.3 and for manufactured products group it increased from 116.3 to 118.3. Groupwise WPI are given in Annexure 4.8.

4.14 The year-on-year WPI inflation rate decreased from 3.6 per cent in April, 2018 to 3.2 per cent in March, 2019. For primary articles group, it increased from 2.6 per cent in April, 2018 to 5.1 per cent in March, 2019. For manufactured products group, the inflation decreased from 3.3 per cent in April, 2018 to 2.2 per cent in March, 2019. For fuel & power group, the year-on-year WPI inflation rate decreased from 8.0 per cent in April, 2018 to 5.4 per cent in March, 2019. For food articles sub-group under primary articles group, it increased from 0.9 per cent in April, 2018 to 5.7 per cent in March, 2019. The inflation rate based on various important price indices at All-India level are given in Annexure 4.9.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.15 The Public Distribution System ensures food security and affordable essential commodities to the disadvantaged group of the society at fair prices through regular distribution. The Central and the State government share the responsibility of identifying the beneficiary, procuring and delivering foodgrains to the beneficiaries through established network of Fair Price Shops (FPS). Wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene, etc. are the essential commodities distributed through FPS. The foodgrains are distributed to the beneficiaries after biometric authentication using Point Of Sale (POS) device, at the FPS.

4.15.1 The State has established a robust and transparent Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with an overall aim of enhancing food security and minimising malpractices. With this vision, the State government is using Information & Computer Technology (ICT) solutions including end to end computerisation i.e. allotment from GoI to distribution to beneficiaries.

4.16 FPS is the delivery network channel for distribution of commodities. There are 51,922 FPS functional in the State as on 31st March, 2019. Of which 5,427 are in tribal areas and 28 are mobile shops. As per the National Food Security Act, 2013 while giving licenses to FPS, preference is given to selected institutions for effective functioning of PDS. FPS by type of ownership are given in Table 4.2 and number of FPS in selected states are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 FPS by type of ownership

(As on 31st March, 2019)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual (General)	29,953
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	187
Urban local body	157
Co-operative	7,991
Other	1,255
Total	51,922

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

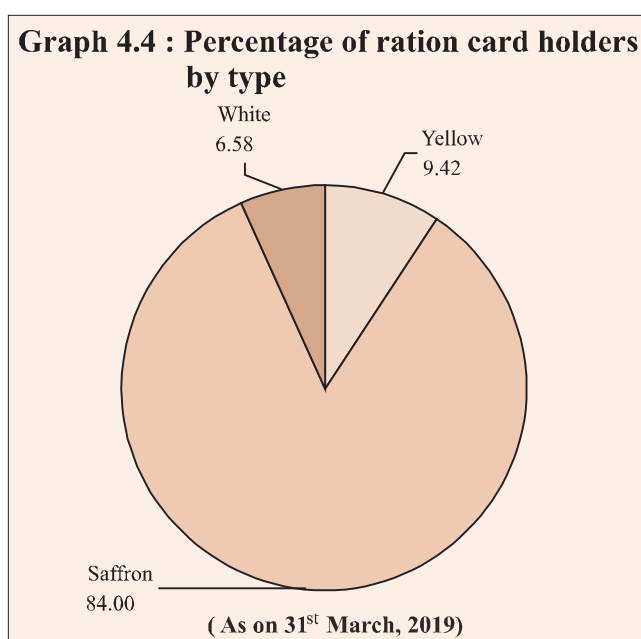
Table 4.3 Number of FPS in selected states

(As on 20th May, 2019)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	29,753
Gujarat	15,874
Karnataka	19,971
Kerala	14,226
Madhya Pradesh	24,713
Maharashtra	51,922
Rajasthan	26,749
Telangana	17,045
Uttar Pradesh	76,639
All-India	5,31,763

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

4.16.1 Inspections of FPS are conducted regularly throughout the year for regular supply with ensured quality of foodgrains and minimising the malpractices. During April, 2018 to March, 2019 6,269 inspections of FPS were carried out. Licenses of 20 FPS were cancelled, 21 were suspended and fine of ₹ 8.77 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 and for ensuring the participation of public in monitoring of PDS.



4.17 The total number of existing ration card holders upto March, 2019 was 2.78 crore, of these 26.19 lakh were *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) card holders. *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 old destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under the National Old Age Pension scheme or State pension scheme. In addition, the GoI sanctions additional allocation of foodgrains at BPL rate for distribution to Welfare Establishments in the State at 15 kg per inmate per month. Number of *Annapurna* card holders upto March, 2019 was 1,613. Number of ration card holders by type is given in Table 4.4 and districtwise number of ration card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.4 Ration Card holders by type

(As on 31st March) (Lakh)

Year	Type of cards			Total ⁺
	Yellow	Saffron	White	
2016-17	80.52	146.88	21.46	249.39
2017-18	64.44	158.96	21.80	245.57
2018-19	26.20	233.70	18.30	278.21

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

+ Including Annapurna scheme beneficiaries

Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013

4.18 The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) 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. This covers 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. Under this act, beneficiaries are categorised as AAY and Priority Household (PH). In rural areas 216.85 lakh households (having annual family income upto ₹ 44,000) and in urban areas 183.22 lakh households (having annual family income upto ₹ 59,000) are termed as Priority Households.

4.18.1 As per this Act, AAY beneficiaries are eligible for 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month and PH beneficiaries are eligible for 5 kg of foodgrains per person per month. According to the act, beneficiaries are entitled rice at ₹ three per kg, wheat at ₹ two per kg and coarse grains at ₹ one per kg. 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 2017-18 is given in Annexure 4.14 and 2018-19 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
PH	2016-17	15.17	14.18	14.11	20.36	19.04	18.95
	2017-18	15.35	14.21	14.26	20.18	18.54	18.50
	2018-19	14.68	12.66	12.41	20.84	17.57	17.37
AAY	2016-17	5.04	4.87	4.83	5.48	5.22	5.21
	2017-18	4.86	4.64	4.69	5.66	5.33	5.31
	2018-19	5.52	5.10	4.99	5.00	4.43	4.34

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

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

(Lakh)

State	Number of persons identified			Ration cards (As on 20 th May, 2019)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PH	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.08	83.85	92.93
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.85	8.08	58.18	66.26
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	7.70	116.79	124.48
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.89	30.75	36.64
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	13.83	103.65	117.48
Maharashtra	469.71	230.45	700.17	24.01	121.98	145.99
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.67	99.33	106.00
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.14	44.59	49.73
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.06	286.52	1,520.59	40.81	312.85	353.66
All-India	6,249.30	1,885.61	8,134.91	229.53	2,089.80	2,318.72

Source : Food Security Portal, GoI

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Non-NFSA beneficiaries

4.19 APL farmers (about 51.29 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 PH 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
2016-17	1.35	1.24	1.21	2.16	2.02	1.92
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

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

Distribution of coarse grains

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

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

Year	Jowar			Maize		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2016-17	16.57	14.27	14.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
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

(’000 MT)

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

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.21 In addition to allocation to FPS for various households in the State, GoI sanctions allocation of foodgrains for establishments (welfare institutes such as *ashram shala*, hostels, etc.) holding ration card. The foodgrains (15 kg quantity per inmate) are distributed per month to these institutes. The number of establishments holding ration card was 4,574 with 4.80 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

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2016-17	39.21	25.13	15.61	17.12	13.32	19.00
2017-18 ⁺	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2018-19	16.42	13.51	7.91	24.64	19.97	9.56

(’000 MT)

+ No allotment of foodgrains under social welfare and hostels scheme from GoI

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

Decentralised procurement

4.22 The State government is implementing the Decentralised procurement scheme (DCPS) for Paddy/Coarse grains in the State from Kharif & Rabi season 2016-17. Both the State government agencies, Marketing Federation Ltd, Mumbai and Maharashtra State Tribal Development Corp. Ltd., Nashik, procures Paddy/Coarse grains for the both season. Paddy producing farmers registration is being done by the National e Markets Limited (NeML) Company and all the procurement process is done online. The Custom Milled Rice (CMR) received after milling is stored by mill owners in the State government’s godown, instead of FCI’s godowns. For year 2018-19, procurement of 63.43 lakh quintal foodgrain amounting ₹ 1,110.02 crore is done from 1.88 lakh farmers. The funds for capital expenditure of the scheme are reimbursed by GoI.

Sugar

4.23 Under the PDS, sugar was 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. The sale price of sugar is

₹ 20 per kg and regular quantum of sugar supplied is one kg per family per month. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.10.

Kerosene

4.24 Under the 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 669 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers.

4.24.1 Kerosene supplied to ration card holders per month as per the members registered i.e. one person, two person and three and above persons is two, three and four litres respectively. In various districts of the State, per litre rate for kerosene varies from ₹ 28.90 to ₹ 31.10. Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene are given in Table 4.11.

Godowns

4.25 The foodgrains to be distributed through PDS are lifted from godowns of Food Corporation of India. After lifting, it is stored in the godowns owned by the State or hired on rental basis. By the end of December 2018, the State government has total 1,139 godowns of various capacities of its own with total capacity of 7.45 lakh MT. Of these, 244 godowns having capacity of 1.09 lakh MT are not fit to store foodgrains and 21 godowns of capacity of 0.16 lakh MT are given on rent. In all 85 godowns of the capacity of 0.61 lakh MT are taken on rental basis.

4.25.1 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 of NABARD. Under this programme administrative approval is given for construction of 250 godowns of total capacity 3.63 lakh MT. Of these, 181 godowns are completed, construction of 24 godowns is in progress, work of 45 godowns is not commenced yet due to various reason. The districtwise godowns and its capacity is given in Annexure 4.13.

Foodgrain subsidy

4.26 Under PDS financial assistance in terms of foodgrain subsidy is provided by GoI to the states.

4.26.1 As per 2018-19(RE) foodgrain subsidy was ₹ 1,955 crore as against ₹ 1,673 crore during 2017-18.

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
2016-17	1.74	1.74	1.74
2017-18	0.59	0.59	0.59
2018-19	1.04	1.04	1.03

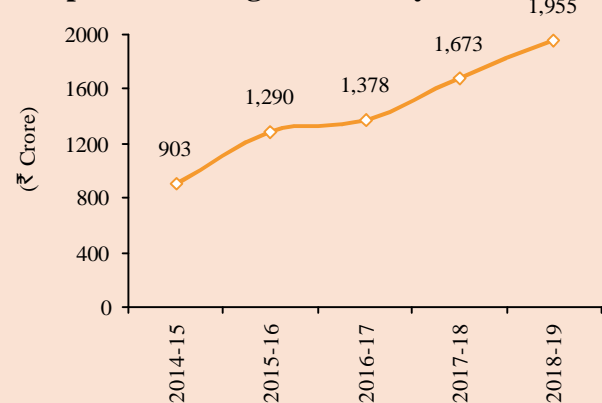
Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

Table 4.11 Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene

(Lakh kilolitres)			
Year	Allotment	Off-take	Distribution to FPS
2016-17	5.34	5.22	5.22
2017-18	2.89	2.85	2.85
2018-19	2.59	2.42	2.42

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

Graph 4.5 : Foodgrain subsidy



Computerisation of PDS

4.27 To ensure fair and smooth distribution of foodgrains to the allocated/intended beneficiaries in timely and transparent manner, the new system of digital PDS is implemented through the State. It helps in capturing accurate demand and supply for realistic future planning. The achievements after computerisation of PDS are given as below

- Digitisation of about 2.42 crore ration cards has been completed.
- Under NFSA act, 2013 AADHAR seeding of 143.05 lakh ration cards is completed.
- AADHAR seeding of eligible 35.94 lakh ration card holder APL farmers from drought prone 14 districts is completed.
- Weeding out of about 10 lakh duplicate/ghost/fake beneficiaries and 32 lakh AADHAR numbers.
- The distribution of foodgrains through POS devices has resulted in about 10 per cent decrease (3,64,800 MT) in lifting of overall foodgrains in 2017-18.
- Reduction of 30 per cent in kerosene distribution in Mumbai Thane ration area through POS since 1st June, 2018.

4.27.1 In May, 2018 the State has launched Aadhaar enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) across all FPS and Pan State portability was introduced, for the beneficiaries to avail foodgrain from any FPS in the State irrespective of his residential area. Under the project, distribution of commodities through PDS by authenticating biometric identity of beneficiaries, installation and commissioning of e-PoS devices in all FPS has been completed. In March, 2019 about 1.29 crore families availed ration with AADHAR based biometric authentication. AADHAR enabled payment system (AePS) has been piloted which resulted in increase in AADHAR verified transactions.

4.27.2 The State has already developed an online ration card application and tracking system and is in the process of final deployment for the beneficiaries to avail the services of ration card application and modification.

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.28 The State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been constituted in the State to redress the grievances of the consumer. The head office of the Commission is in Mumbai with two circuit benches at Aurangabad and Nagpur. In the State, District fora have been established for each district at the district head quarters and additional fora at Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune and Nagpur taking into consideration the heavy filing of the complaints. The complaints from ₹ 20 lakh to ₹ one crore are redressed by the State Commission and the complaints upto ₹ 20 lakh are redressed by District Fora. Since constitution of the Commission including 40 district fora, 4,01,760 complaints were received, of which 2,64,423 grievances were resolved upto March, 2019.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.8
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.8
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10	166	156	261	111	136	163	12.8
2010-11	184	174	297	114	150	181	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.2
2015-16	262	325	446	135	205	258	2.8
2016-17	271	352	463	137	209	266	3.2
2017-18	270	410	498	139	208	270	1.7
2018-19	272	444	513	143	213	275	1.7
April 2018	260	443	503	141	206	266	0.2
May 2018	264	443	503	142	206	268	0.7
June 2018	268	442	504	142	207	270	0.7
July 2018	269	442	512	142	213	273	0.8
August 2018	272	443	512	142	214	275	1.3
September 2018	270	443	513	143	214	274	0.9
October 2018	273	446	517	143	214	277	(-) 0.3
November 2018	273	445	518	144	215	277	(-) 0.2
December 2018	274	446	518	144	215	277	1.6
January 2019	276	447	517	144	216	279	3.3
February 2019	280	447	519	145	217	281	5.3
March 2019	284	448	519	145	217	284	6.8

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.2
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.2
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10	165	147	245	113	131	157	11.4
2010-11	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.3
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16	268	322	408	142	191	247	3.0
2016-17	278	347	426	145	194	255	3.2
2017-18	278	386	462	146	195	260	2.0
2018-19	278	417	503	147	201	267	2.5
April 2018	269	409	487	147	197	259	1.5
May 2018	272	413	485	147	197	261	1.4
June 2018	276	414	488	147	198	263	1.7
July 2018	281	416	500	147	201	268	1.7
August 2018	279	416	505	147	202	267	2.0
September 2018	276	416	508	147	203	267	2.7
October 2018	278	416	519	147	203	269	1.2
November 2018	279	417	526	148	202	270	2.2
December 2018	278	419	515	148	202	268	3.1
January 2019	279	420	501	148	202	267	3.7
February 2019	282	423	497	148	203	268	4.1
March 2019	288	424	500	148	203	272	5.3

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.3

STATEWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX COMPILED BY CSO

(Base Year - 2012)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141.1	152.2	7.9	129.9	137.5	5.8	135.4	144.7	6.9
Andhra Pradesh	141.8	141.8	0.0	134.5	138.5	3.0	139.1	140.6	1.1
Arunachal Pradesh	144.6	157.5	8.9	NA	NA	NA	147.9	155.2	4.9
Assam	133.6	142.2	6.4	130.5	135.8	4.1	133.0	140.9	5.9
Bihar	137.4	142.5	3.7	130.0	136.4	4.9	136.3	141.6	3.9
Chandigarh	139.7	140.9	0.8	129.4	134.8	4.2	130.0	135.2	4.0
Chhattisgarh	140.8	141.8	0.7	131.2	138.1	5.2	137.1	140.4	2.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139.1	139.0	(-) 0.1	127.9	131.5	2.8	131.6	134.0	1.8
Daman and Diu	161.9	153.9	(-) 4.9	129.5	133.8	3.4	148.3	145.5	(-) 1.9
Delhi	132.1	136.8	3.5	136.3	139.9	2.6	136.1	139.7	2.7
Goa	147.7	150.6	2.0	130.5	134.5	3.1	137.2	140.7	2.6
Gujarat	139.1	141.1	1.4	127.8	132.1	3.3	132.7	136.0	2.5
Haryana	134.3	136.6	1.7	129.6	135.1	4.2	132.1	135.9	2.9
Himachal Pradesh	138.1	137.5	(-) 0.4	129.9	136.3	4.9	136.6	137.3	0.5
Jammu and Kashmir	143.5	150.2	4.7	131.6	140.2	6.5	139.3	146.7	5.3
Jharkhand	140.8	145.0	2.9	130.3	137.0	5.1	136.8	141.9	3.7
Karnataka	139.4	143.1	2.6	138.5	144.0	3.9	138.9	143.6	3.3
Kerala	139.9	146.9	5.0	137.7	144.2	4.8	139.1	146.0	4.9
Lakshadweep	133.3	137.8	3.4	125.2	135.2	8.0	129.2	136.5	5.7
Madhya Pradesh	131.8	135.2	2.6	132.0	138.4	4.8	131.9	136.5	3.5
Maharashtra	140.4	142.6	1.6	128.6	133.7	4.0	132.5	136.7	3.1
Manipur	150.9	166.1	10.1	131.2	138.2	5.3	144.6	157.3	8.7
Meghalaya	137.2	139.5	1.7	127.8	132.2	3.5	134.3	137.2	2.2
Mizoram	135.8	138.6	2.1	126.5	130.1	2.8	130.2	133.4	2.5
Nagaland	145.3	156.1	7.4	133.3	138.4	3.9	140.2	148.6	6.0
Odisha	140.0	142.9	2.1	130.5	135.4	3.7	137.3	140.8	2.6
Puducherry	140.2	143.4	2.3	133.0	139.5	4.9	134.8	140.5	4.2
Punjab	133.9	139.7	4.3	129.1	132.9	3.0	131.7	136.7	3.8
Rajasthan	138.1	140.1	1.5	134.4	139.6	3.8	136.8	139.9	2.3
Sikkim	144.3	149.4	3.6	139.2	145.8	4.7	142.6	148.2	3.9
Tamil Nadu	138.2	143.8	4.1	136.8	141.5	3.4	137.4	142.5	3.7
Telangana	139.3	142.9	2.6	134.3	137.8	2.6	136.5	140.1	2.6
Tripura	142.6	148.6	4.3	137.0	143.0	4.4	141.1	147.2	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	132.3	136.6	3.2	132.6	139.0	4.8	132.4	137.4	3.8
Uttarakhand	130.9	135.1	3.2	126.5	133.2	5.2	129.3	134.4	4.0
West Bengal	136.1	144.0	5.8	132.9	138.6	4.3	134.6	141.4	5.1
All-India	137.2	141.3	3.0	132.5	137.7	3.9	135.0	139.6	3.4

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI.

NA Not Available

Note - Item basket for each state is different

ANNEXURE 4.4

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

(Base year - 1986-87)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers			
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000-01	316	305	303	305	316	305	303	307
2001-02	307	303	302	309	308	304	303	311
2002-03	322	317	312	319	322	317	313	321
2003-04	342	332	325	331	341	332	326	333
2004-05	357	346	333	339	356	346	334	341
2005-06	365	362	344	353	364	362	345	355
2006-07	402	394	376	380	400	392	376	382
2007-08	437	423	406	409	434	420	406	409
2008-09	484	464	452	450	480	460	452	451
2009-10	574	540	522	513	571	535	523	513
2010-11	633	600	572	564	629	595	573	564
2011-12	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	861	841	782	801
2015-16	930	897	807	835	915	887	810	836
2016-17	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
April 2018	931	939	831	888	921	936	836	896
May 2018	941	947	834	891	931	944	840	899
June 2018	939	947	837	894	927	943	843	902
July 2018	945	954	846	902	932	949	853	910
August 2018	951	959	853	907	939	955	859	915
September 2018	953	962	854	910	941	958	859	917
October 2018	957	966	856	913	945	963	861	920
November 2018	969	974	856	914	956	971	861	921
December 2018	977	979	854	913	963	975	859	921
January 2019	987	986	855	915	973	983	860	923
February 2019	997	993	857	917	981	988	862	925
March 2019	1,006	1,000	865	924	992	995	870	932

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

ANNEXURE 4.5

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year - 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	46.19	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.58	23.26	100.00
2005-06	115	112	123	118	110	120	117
2006-07	126	116	130	126	114	126	125
2007-08	136	128	133	131	118	131	133
2008-09	153	138	144	137	122	141	145
2009-10	176	150	149	166	128	149	163
2010-11	194	168	163	201	136	157	180
2011-12	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	280	284	243	273	192	210	254
2015-16	293	305	249	285	198	216	265
2016-17	305	327	249	298	206	226	276
2017-18	310	356	260	313	214	235	284
2018-19	312	379	271	382	221	246	300
April 2018	305	373	267	334	220	241	288
May 2018	307	375	265	334	220	241	289
June 2018	311	375	268	334	220	243	291
July 2018	314	376	270	387	221	243	301
August 2018	314	377	270	387	220	244	301
September 2018	312	379	272	387	221	246	301
October 2018	314	379	273	387	221	247	302
November 2018	314	379	274	387	221	247	302
December 2018	311	380	274	387	222	248	301
January 2019	311	383	273	421	222	249	307
February 2019	312	384	274	421	223	250	307
March 2019	315	384	274	421	223	250	309

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

(Base year - 2001) (CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Weight	48.9	100.00	54.7	100.00	43.1	100.00	39.8	100.00	41.4	100.00
2005-06	115	118	113	115	115	119	120	119	119	118
2006-07	126	128	126	127	133	134	134	130	131	126
2007-08	136	136	149	142	146	142	145	138	140	132
2008-09	151	148	159	151	166	155	160	150	155	142
2009-10	173	163	176	166	192	183	183	167	183	165
2010-11	191	178	189	182	205	207	203	185	202	186
2011-12	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228
2013-14	260	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244
2014-15	284	262	283	265	294	281	299	257	280	261
2015-16	306	280	306	284	317	298	316	269	289	274
2016-17	312	286	316	294	325	308	331	277	303	287
2017-18	314	291	311	295	324	317	323	280	305	297
2018-19	314 [@]	297	318 [@]	311	322 [@]	359	341 [@]	316	303 [@]	333
April 2018	308	290	302	294	313	325	328	293	293	303
May 2018	309	289	312	300	316	327	331	298	296	305
June 2018	315	293	315	301	321	329	337	300	302	307
July 2018	318	298	316	310	324	361	348	317	300	335
August 2018	317	297	315	309	324	361	334	314	299	334
September 2018	312	295	322	313	331	366	337	317	301	336
October 2018	315	298	322	313	321	361	346	320	311	340
November 2018	316	298	322	313	321	361	346	319	307	338
December 2018	312	297	321	315	322	362	348	320	302	336
January 2019	314	300	320	320	321	383	348	330	304	353
February 2019	315	302	327	324	330	387	347	329	314	357
March 2019	--	305	--	324	--	386	--	331	--	357

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 11 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(Base year - 2001) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Weight	45.88	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.79	100.00
2008-09	134	144	150	149	151	150	153	154	148	150
2009-10	156	161	169	164	172	167	169	174	171	164
2010-11	170	175	191	184	195	186	187	200	188	183
2011-12	183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19*	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
April 2018	273	318	277	300	281	309	290	341	287	328
May 2018	274	319	285	303	283	310	298	345	290	329
June 2018	278	322	285	305	284	312	303	348	290	330
July 2018	278	326	284	306	283	314	300	353	290	332
August 2018	279	328	284	309	284	315	300	354	295	335
September 2018	276	329	282	309	282	315	298	354	298	337
October 2018	271	339	278	312	280	323	307	364	297	344
November 2018	271	338	282	314	282	324	311	366	300	345
December 2018	272	337	286	313	290	325	310	365	300	343
January 2019	277	341	282	313	289	324	308	369	288	339
February 2019	287	344	286	314	293	325	318	373	296	341
March 2019*	284	345	291	317	288	324	321	375	301	344

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year – 2011-12)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Weight	20.12	14.91	64.97	100.00
2005-06	104.3	113.6	102.4	104.5
2006-07	114.3	120.9	108.2	111.4
2007-08	123.9	121.0	113.4	116.6
2008-09	137.5	135.0	120.4	126.0
2009-10	154.9	132.1	123.1	130.8
2010-11	182.4	148.3	130.1	143.3
2011-12	200.3	169.0	139.5	156.1
2012-13	220.0	186.5	147.1	167.6
2013-14	241.6	205.4	151.5	177.6
2014-15	248.8	203.5	155.1	181.2
2015-16	249.6	179.8	153.4	176.7
2016-17	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9
2018-19*	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8
April 2018	130.7	99.0	116.3	117.3
May 2018	131.4	102.4	116.9	118.3
June 2018	132.5	104.4	117.3	119.1
July 2018	135.3	104.4	117.7	119.9
August 2018	135.2	104.9	117.8	120.1
September 2018	135.5	107.8	118.4	120.9
October 2018	137.2	111.3	118.9	122.0
November 2018	136.8	109.3	118.8	121.6
December 2018	133.5	102.8	118.3	119.7
January 2019	133.8	99.3	118.1	119.2
February 2019	134.1	100.5	118.2	119.5
March 2019*	134.7	103.3	118.3	120.0

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.9

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates			
	All India wholesale price index number #	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers +	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers +	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	7.13	3.82	(-) 0.33	0.03
2001-02	3.62	4.31	1.09	1.33
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.16	3.13
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.90	3.79
2004-05	6.48	3.83	2.60	2.58
2005-06	4.47	4.41	3.85	3.85
2006-07	6.59	6.83	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.74	6.40	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.05	9.09	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.80	12.37	13.91	13.76
2010-11	9.56	10.45	10.00	10.01
2011-12	8.94	8.39	8.19	8.35
2012-13	7.36	10.44	10.03	10.19
2013-14	5.98	9.68	11.74	11.47
2014-15	2.00	7.86	6.64	6.88
2015-16	(-) 2.49	5.65	4.43	4.64
2016-17	1.73	4.12	4.18	4.24
2017-18	2.92	3.08	2.19	2.30
2018-19	4.29*	5.45	2.07	2.23
April 2018	3.62	3.97	2.07	2.28
May 2018	4.78	3.96	2.18	2.39
June 2018	5.68	3.93	1.94	2.04
July 2018	5.27	5.61	2.04	2.25
August 2018	4.62	5.61	1.45	1.67
September 2018	5.22	5.61	1.90	2.00
October 2018	5.54	5.23	1.33	1.43
November 2018	4.47	4.86	0.99	1.21
December 2018	3.46	5.24	1.44	1.66
January 2019	2.76	6.60	2.23	2.44
February 2019	2.93	6.97	3.15	3.24
March 2019	3.18*	7.67	4.17	4.25

Source - # Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI. * Provisional
+ Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

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

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARDS (As on 31st March, 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	19,445	21,23,700	0	14,14,553	301	7,59,021	43,17,020
Thane	45,903	94,010	0	50,120	0	3,650	1,93,683
Palghar	90,273	3,32,322	1	1,79,391	383	26,222	6,28,592
Raigad	83,064	2,99,810	0	1,81,040	0	24,788	5,88,702
Ratnagiri	41,175	2,40,237	0	1,11,003	0	45,501	4,37,916
Sindhudurg	24,051	1,51,038	0	47,508	77	18,621	2,41,295
Nashik	1,72,708	5,85,230	0	4,97,006	2	40,377	12,95,323
Dhule	76,707	2,20,293	0	1,52,136	0	2,280	4,51,416
Nandurbar	98,355	1,52,592	0	71,746	30	8,283	3,31,006
Jalgaon	1,36,838	4,70,541	0	2,57,030	2	17,125	8,81,536
Ahmednagar	81,398	5,62,459	0	2,76,840	11	43,168	9,63,876
Pune	1,08,487	15,10,760	0	13,92,952	2	3,00,516	33,12,717
Satara	27,847	3,50,580	0	2,28,404	6	28,109	6,34,946
Sangli	30,134	3,46,183	0	1,77,762	0	81,902	6,35,981
Solapur	1,27,263	8,77,064	10	7,41,534	119	1,18,876	18,64,866
Kolhapur	53,697	4,95,562	0	2,89,123	0	66,298	9,04,680
Aurangabad	64,724	3,68,789	85,184	2,12,686	2	3,083	7,34,468
Jalna	38,285	2,56,616	31,995	30,185	0	1,559	3,58,640
Parbhani	43,938	2,02,825	55,066	42,993	0	1,782	3,46,604
Hingoli	28,855	1,46,416	37,419	22,326	20	1,626	2,36,662
Beed	37,526	6,78,862	1,25,430	62,278	0	3,379	9,07,475
Nanded	76,098	4,02,390	1,05,507	44,603	4	8,738	6,37,340
Osmanabad	35,995	1,90,013	71,382	36,556	0	9,088	3,43,034
Latur	39,406	2,71,531	62,433	36,563	0	9,973	4,19,906
Buldhana	67,672	3,22,946	86,657	71,503	579	11,913	5,61,270
Akola	44,961	1,94,237	42,209	85,347	69	13,842	3,80,665
Washim	45,228	1,57,605	42,836	26,913	5	10,819	2,83,406
Amravati	1,22,916	2,69,463	1,02,065	92,326	0	9,649	5,96,419
Yavatmal	1,27,564	3,25,422	84,925	89,750	0	12,046	6,39,707
Wardha	43,141	1,80,535	31,774	24,180	0	3,917	2,83,547
Nagpur	2,17,336	10,74,194	2	7,89,434	1	1,06,110	21,87,077
Bhandara	64,986	1,45,630	0	31,084	0	9,349	2,51,049
Gondia	77,549	1,33,647	0	69,736	0	4,711	2,85,643
Chandrapur	1,34,606	2,16,869	0	95,488	0	20,285	4,67,248
Gadchiroli	91,773	98,465	0	23,897	0	3,258	2,17,393
Maharashtra State	26,19,904	1,44,48,836	9,64,895	79,55,996	1,613	18,29,864	2,78,21,108

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total. (2) + (3)	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2012-13 (Total)	1.01	15.53	16.54	1.85	20.28	22.13
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.35	13.49	0.06	14.16	14.22
2013-14 (Total)	1.68	15.92	17.60	1.95	18.51	20.46
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	0.48	12.34	12.82	0.55	13.58	14.13
2014-15 (Total)	2.13	17.92	20.05	2.93	22.72	25.65
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.83	16.77	18.60	2.60	21.22	23.82
2015-16 (Total)	2.28	19.15	21.43	2.92	22.17	25.09
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.28	18.34	20.62	2.92	20.91	23.83
2016-17 (Total)	2.02	18.13	20.15	3.01	23.07	26.08
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.02	16.92	18.94	3.01	21.15	24.16
2017-18 (Total)	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	17.4	3.19	18.52	21.71

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2012-13 (Total)	20.74	31.45
Of which, TPDS	15.51	16.54
2013-14 (Total)	21.96	25.19
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	14.41	15.96
2014-15 (Total)	21.57	27.47
Of which, NFSA, 2013	19.78	25.28
2015-16 (Total)	21.30	27.37
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.30	25.88
2016-17 (Total)	21.56	28.00
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.21	25.84
2017-18 (Total)	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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

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

District	Available godowns (upto March, 2019)		Number of fair price shops (upto March, 2019)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	7	5,481	3,455
Thane	15	7,500	591
Palghar	20	8,650	1,082
Raigad	29	26,285	1,396
Ratnagiri	32	17,710	946
Sindhudurg	21	10,750	430
Nashik	30	16,650	2,609
Dhule	23	15,320	980
Nandurbar	22	11,000	1,061
Jalgaon	40	27,460	1,933
Ahmednagar	35	34,100	1,883
Pune	44	43,100	2,906
Satara	38	23,420	1,651
Sangli	30	19,930	1,357
Solapur	48	55,801	1,872
Kolhapur	22	17,550	1,572
Aurangabad	26	24,816	1,801
Jalna	11	16,900	1,280
Parbhani	22	10,900	1,451
Hingoli	12	13,840	796
Beed	34	30,960	1,964
Nanded	44	22,740	1,720
Osmanabad	24	17,700	1,074
Latur	22	17,530	1,350
Buldhana	36	14,830	1,709
Akola	27	15,810	965
Washim	17	10,320	870
Amravati	39	21,120	1,915
Yavatmal	35	19,240	1,881
Wardha	14	8,785	848
Nagpur	46	32,478	1,961
Bhandara	17	10,130	893
Gondia	13	12,210	998
Chandrapur	29	17,900	1,527
Gadchiroli	35	21,600	1,196
Maharashtra State	959	6,80,516	51,922

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

ANNEXURE 4.14

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS
DURING 2017-18 UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	3,354	4,740	8,094	3,337	4,641	7,978	3,337	4,641	7,978
Thane	14,088	5,637	19,725	12,953	5,531	18,484	13,823	5,510	19,333
Palghar	28,788	11,508	40,296	27,871	11,469	39,340	28,103	11,159	39,262
Raigad	24,276	9,708	33,984	23,401	9,380	32,781	23,595	9,379	32,974
Ratnagiri	12,912	5,160	18,072	12,440	5,160	17,600	12,294	4,939	17,233
Sindhudurg	7,332	2,928	10,260	6,594	2,606	9,200	6,712	2,680	9,392
Nashik	26,598	49,398	75,996	25,279	43,753	69,032	25,549	44,452	70,001
Dhule	11,550	20,778	32,328	11,281	19,671	30,952	11,396	19,911	31,307
Nandurbar	29,712	15,012	44,724	28,725	14,110	42,835	28,191	14,269	42,460
Jalgaon	20,223	37,545	57,768	20,155	36,919	57,074	19,748	36,891	56,639
Ahmednagar	13,839	25,692	39,531	13,521	24,193	37,714	14,088	22,515	36,603
Pune Rural	7,785	14,922	22,707	7,483	14,200	21,683	7,469	14,323	21,792
Pune city	1,812	3,480	5,292	1,353	2,702	4,055	1,353	2,702	4,055
Satara	4,665	8,940	13,605	4,697	8,834	13,531	4,697	8,834	13,531
Sangli	4,830	9,255	14,085	4,662	9,046	13,708	4,545	8,935	13,480
Solapur Rural	10,563	20,253	30,816	10,292	18,774	29,066	10,708	19,651	30,359
Solapur City	1,110	2,127	3,237	961	1,770	2,731	862	1,720	2,582
Kolhapur	8,196	15,720	23,916	7,259	15,090	22,349	7,746	15,039	22,785
Aurangabad	10,143	19,449	29,592	9,893	17,876	27,769	9,543	17,164	26,707
Jalna	6,336	12,132	18,468	5,915	12,044	17,960	5,987	11,713	17,700
Parbhani	6,564	12,582	19,146	5,829	11,160	16,989	5,518	10,749	16,267
Hingoli	4,722	9,054	13,776	4,334	7,679	12,013	4,549	8,785	13,334
Beed	6,099	11,688	17,787	5,774	10,894	16,667	5,676	10,765	16,441
Nanded	11,910	22,839	34,749	11,420	21,946	33,366	11,051	21,152	32,203
Osmanabad	5,697	10,914	16,611	4,920	9,444	14,364	5,651	9,285	14,936
Latur	6,039	11,580	17,619	5,734	11,242	16,976	5,657	11,127	16,784
Amravati	21,582	29,625	51,207	19,288	27,089	46,377	20,929	27,154	48,083
Akola	6,594	12,246	18,840	5,158	11,354	16,512	5,746	11,183	16,929
Washim	6,189	11,493	17,682	6,115	11,377	17,492	6,049	11,228	17,277
Buldhana	9,774	18,150	27,924	8,437	17,575	26,012	9,158	16,727	25,885
Yavatmal	23,094	31,698	54,792	21,964	28,534	50,498	21,683	28,398	50,081
Nagpur Rural	13,692	15,798	29,490	13,260	15,376	28,636	13,669	15,330	28,999
Nagpur City	7,644	8,820	16,464	6,601	7,419	14,020	6,876	8,062	14,938
Wardha	8,736	10,080	18,816	8,577	9,777	18,354	8,339	9,795	18,134
Bhandara	20,349	6,783	27,132	20,349	6,747	27,096	20,095	6,675	26,770
Gondia	24,315	8,106	32,421	24,172	8,067	32,239	24,129	8,049	32,178
Chandrapur	26,196	30,228	56,424	25,698	30,228	55,926	26,166	30,185	56,351
Gadchiroli	29,079	9,693	38,772	28,636	9,693	38,329	29,095	9,648	38,743
Maharashtra State	4,86,387	5,65,761	10,52,148	4,64,338	5,33,370	9,97,708	4,69,782	5,30,724	10,00,506

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

ANNEXURE 4.15

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

(MT)

District	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(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

5 Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 The budget is an annual financial statement of government activities. In order to achieve sustained socio-economic development of the State, adequate funding is necessary for important social and economic services in the budget. It is also essential to maintain fiscal discipline by monitoring macroeconomic indicators like tax revenue, revenue deficit, debt stock, fiscal deficit, etc.

Budget 2018-19

5.2 The revised estimates 2018-19 indicate deficit of ₹ 743 crore. The total receipts and total expenditure, both increased by 28.0 per cent during 2018-19 (RE) over the previous year. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure increased by 17.6 per cent and 24.8 per cent respectively during 2018-19 (RE) over the previous year showing deficit of ₹ 14,960 crore. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 and details of budget at a glance are given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.3 During 2018-19 (RE) revenue receipts are ₹ 2,86,500 crore. Of this, revenue received by the State through its own resources i.e. Own Tax Revenue (OTR), interest receipts and other non-tax revenue is ₹ 2,05,981 crore (71.9 per cent). Total tax revenue increased by 12.6 per cent and total non-tax revenue increased by 44.2 per cent over the previous year. Grants-in-aid and share in taxes devolved by the GoI amounts to ₹ 80,518 crore. Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (RE)
1. Revenue Receipts	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,86,500
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(83.5)	(90.7)	(83.3)
2. Revenue Expenditure	2,13,229	2,41,571	3,01,460
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(87.0)	(89.7)	(87.4)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	8,536	(-)2,082	14,960
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.4	(-)0.1	0.6
4. Capital Receipts [#]	40,413	25,082	57,557
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(16.5)	(9.3)	(16.7)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	31,806	27,821	43,339
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(13.0)	(10.3)	(12.6)
6. Total Receipts (1+4) [#]	2,45,106	2,68,735	3,44,056
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) [#]	2,45,035	2,69,393	3,44,799
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-)71	657	743
9. Fiscal Deficit	38,596	23,961	56,053
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1.8	1.0	2.1
10. Primary Deficit	10,064	(-)9,057	22,124
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.5	(-)0.4	0.8

Net of loan repayment RE - Revised Estimates

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	Tax revenue			Non-tax revenue				Total revenue receipt
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Central grants		
						Total	Total	
2014-15	1,15,090	17,604	1,32,694	3,351	9,229	20,141	32,722	1,65,415
2015-16	1,26,628	28,086	1,54,714	3,079	10,344	16,899	30,322	1,85,036
2016-17	1,36,616	33,715	1,70,331	3,259	9,450	21,653	34,362	2,04,693
2017-18	1,67,948	37,203	2,05,151	4,163	12,517	21,823	38,503	2,43,654
2018-19 (RE)	1,88,931	42,050	2,30,982	2,901	14,149	38,468	55,518	2,86,500

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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

5.3.1 State's OTR has the largest share in tax revenue (81.8 per cent) and revenue receipts (65.9 per cent) during 2018-19 (RE). OTR has increased by 12.5 per cent over the previous year. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), the major component of OTR has share 47.7 per cent followed by Sales Tax and Stamp & Registration Fees with share 18.7 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively during 2018-19 (RE).

5.3.2 During 2018-19 (RE), State's Own Non-Tax Revenue is ₹ 17,050 crore with 6.0 per cent share in revenue receipts. Own Non-Tax Revenue during 2018-19 (RE) increased by 2.2 per cent over the previous year.

5.3.3 As per the 14th Finance Commission (FC) recommendations, the proportion of central pool of taxes devolved to states increased from 32 per cent (as per 13th FC) to 42 per cent. Accordingly, State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from central taxes has increased from 5.199 per cent to 5.521 per cent and the share of service tax has increased from 5.281 per cent to 5.674 per cent. State's share in central taxes during 2018-19 (RE) is ₹ 42,050 crore which increased by 13.0 per cent over the previous year. The share of Corporation Tax in central taxes is 34.9 per cent followed by Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) with share 27.7 per cent. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to State is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to State

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (RE)
Share in central taxes	17,604	28,086	33,715	37,203	42,050
Central grants	20,141	16,899	21,653	21,823	38,468
Loans and advances	542	584	627	168	873
Total	38,287	45,569	55,995	59,194	81,391

Source: Finance Department, , GoM

5.3.4 Central grants, a part of revenue receipts increased by 76.3 per cent during 2018-19 (RE) over the previous year. Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2017-18 (RE) are given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2017-18 (RE)

(₹ Crore)

State	Revenue receipts	Per cent to GSDP	Revenue expenditure	Per cent to GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	1,23,254	15.4	1,27,272	15.9
Gujarat	1,31,551	10.1	1,25,574	9.6
Karnataka	1,46,033	11.5	1,45,649	11.5
Kerala	88,267	13.0	1,01,346	14.9
Madhya Pradesh	1,35,072	19.1	1,34,497	19.0
Maharashtra	2,57,605	10.2	2,72,448	10.8
Rajasthan	1,34,693	16.0	1,54,859	18.4
Telangana	1,08,148	14.8	1,06,603	14.6
Uttar Pradesh	3,05,029	22.8	2,86,514	21.4

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Revenue receipts during 2018-19

5.4 Total actual revenue receipts during 2018-19 upto December were 66.3 per cent of 2018-19 (RE), of which tax revenue was 85.1 per cent. SGST revenue by the end of December, 2018 was ₹ 60,487 crore (67.1 per cent of revised estimates). SGST revenue of selected states for 2018-19 is given in Table 5.5. Revenue receipts during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5 SGST revenue of selected states for 2018-19

State	(₹ Crore)	
	2018-19 ⁺	
	Actuals	Per cent to (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	27,067	127.3
Gujarat	31,525	73.7
Karnataka	38,031	91.3
Kerala	23,967	88.8
Madhya Pradesh	9,392	46.7
Maharashtra	74,476	70.7
Rajasthan	20,594	98.1
Telangana	26,185	76.5
Uttar Pradesh	77,343	80.0

+ upto February

Source: Comptroller of Accountant General, GoI

Table 5.6 Revenue receipts during 2017-18 and 2018-19

Item	(₹ Crore)	
	Actual receipts	
	2017 ⁺	2018 ⁺
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,41,261	1,61,688
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to xi)	1,17,259	1,34,889
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	46,508	26,977
ii) SGST	30,138	60,487
iii) Stamps & registration fees	18,432	20,670
iv) State excise duty	9,091	10,545
v) Taxes & duties on electricity	3,026	6,107
vi) Land revenue	921	850
vii) Taxes on vehicles	6,239	6,496
viii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,547	1,662
ix) Taxes on goods & passengers	177	213
x) Taxes on agriculture income	0	0
xi) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,180	882
2) Share in central taxes	24,002	26,799
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	24,744	28,307
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	9,636	8,762
ii) Grants-in-aid from GoI	15,108	19,545
Total (A+B)	1,66,005	1,89,995

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra + upto December

Grants-in-aid as per 14th FC recommendations

5.5 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. Grants-in-aid received and expenditure is given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure

Particulars	(₹ Crore)					
	2017-18			2018-19		
	Expected	Received	Expenditure	Expected	Received	Expenditure
Panchayat Raj Institutions						
a. Basic grant	2,597.10	2,597.10	2,597.10	3,004.37	3,004.37	1,502.19 ⁺
b. Performance grant [#]	333.66	0.00	0.00	378.91	0.00	0.00
Urban local bodies						
a. Basic grant	1,905.83	1,905.83	1,905.83	2,204.70	2,204.70	1,102.35 ⁺⁺
b. Performance grant [#]	550.91	0.00	0.00	625.63	0.00	0.00

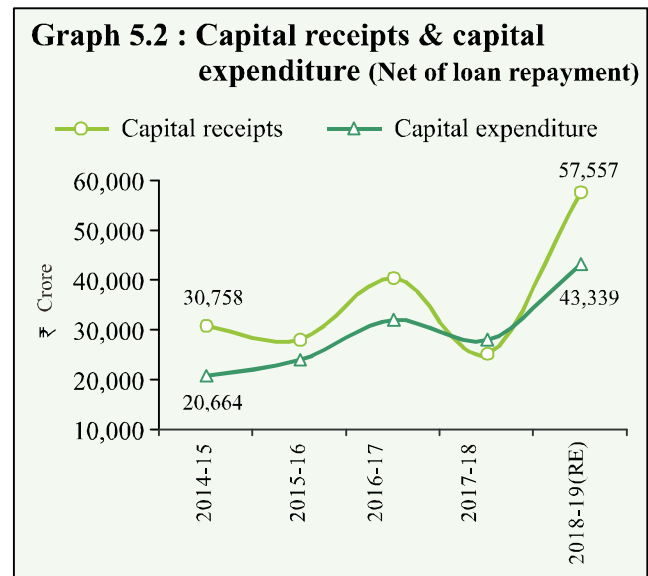
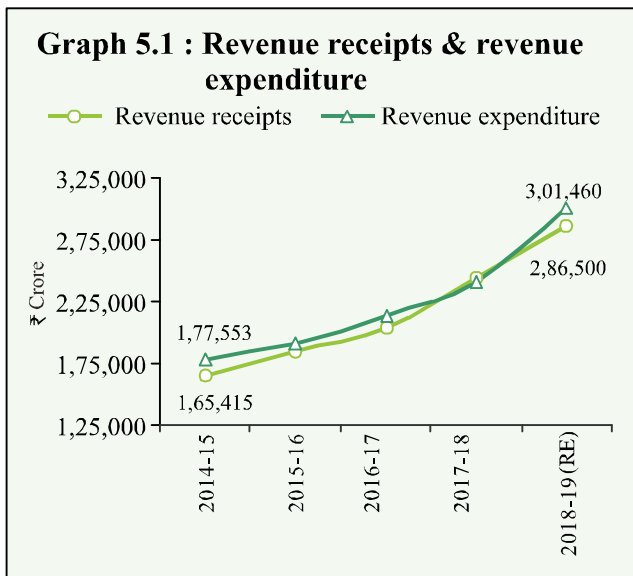
+ upto 15th December, 2018

++ upto 28th November, 2018

Awaited till date

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.5.1 As per the 14th FC recommendations and guidelines of GoI regarding provision of funds for the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), of the total size of SDRF, the ratio of Centre and State's contribution to SDRF is 75:25 for general category states. During 2017-18 and 2018-19 the State received ₹1,226.25 crore and ₹ 1,287.75 crore respectively as central share in SDRF which was fully utilised.



Revenue Expenditure

5.6 Development expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred on social, economic services and grants-in-aid to local bodies and panchayat raj institutions. The per capita development expenditure in the State during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (RE) was ₹ 11,796, ₹ 13,420 and ₹ 17,343 respectively. Major component of development expenditure is social services with share of 60.7 per cent followed by economic services with share of 29.6 per cent during 2018-19 (RE). The share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure during last five years was about 65 to 67 per cent and is 70.7 per cent during 2018-19 (RE). The expenditure on social services and economic services increased by 39.2 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively over the previous year. Revenue expenditure by type is given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Revenue expenditure by type

Year	₹ Crore		
	Development expenditure	Non-development expenditure	Total revenue expenditure
2014-15	1,17,067	60,486	1,77,553
2015-16	1,26,004	64,370	1,90,374
2016-17	1,41,619	71,610	2,13,229
2017-18	1,63,036	78,535	2,41,571
2018-19 (RE)	2,13,201	88,259	3,01,460

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.6.1 During 2018-19 (RE), of the total development expenditure on social services, share of General Education is 41.0 per cent, followed by Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & Minorities with 12.0 per cent, Medical services & Public Health with share 10.5 per cent whereas share of Agriculture & Allied Activities is highest (37.2 per cent) in economic services.

5.6.2 The total revenue expenditure of the State during 2018-19 upto December was ₹ 1,65,174 crore (54.8 per cent of 2018-19 (RE)). Development expenditure incurred was

₹ 1,07,656 crore (50.5 per cent of 2018-19 (RE)). Of the total development expenditure, expenditure incurred on social services was ₹ 66,273 crore (51.2 per cent of 2018-19 (RE)).

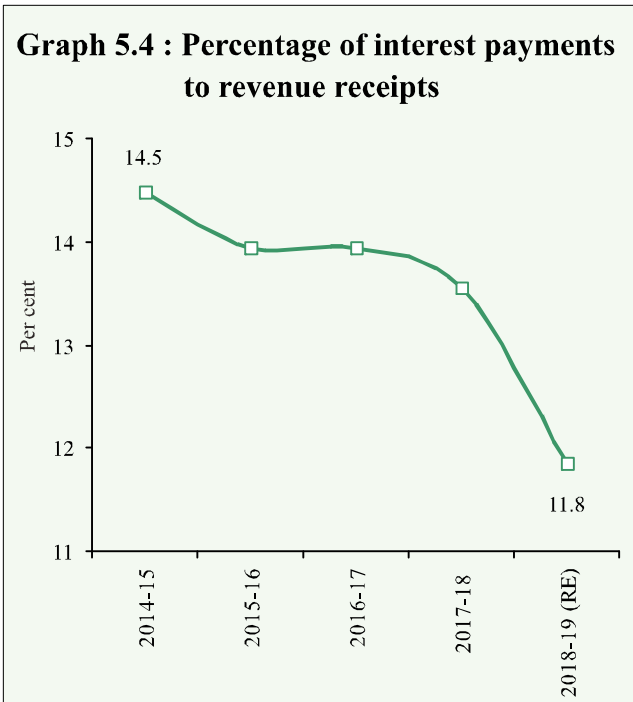
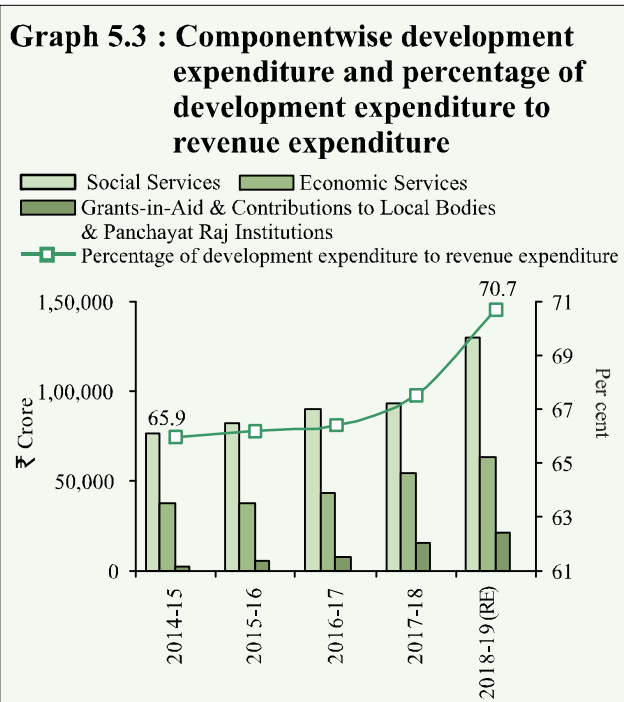
5.6.3 The committed expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments increased by 13.8 per cent during 2018-19 (RE) over the previous year with share 49.8 per cent in total revenue expenditure. Share of interest payments in revenue expenditure decreased to 11.3 per cent during 2018-19 (RE). Componentwise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.9 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3.

Table 5.9 Componentwise revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)							
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Total revenue expenditure
2014-15	62,123 (35.0)	17,385 (9.8)	23,965 (13.5)	19,743 (11.1)	32,734 (18.4)	21,603 (12.2)	1,77,553 (100.0)
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)

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM



Subsidies

5.7 The subsidies given during 2017-18 were ₹ 33,894 crore and ₹ 32,789 crore during 2018-19 (RE). Major subsidies given during 2018-19 (RE) are given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Major subsidies given during 2018-19 (RE)

(₹ Crore)	
Particulars	Subsidy amount
Compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms	7,766
Incentives under package scheme of incentives to industrial units	3,035
For Foodgrain distribution and related schemes like <i>Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Scheme</i> , etc.	1,870
Premium subsidy under Pradhanmantri Crop Insurance Scheme (State share)	1,724
Compensation in order to recoup losses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.	1,485

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.8 The State budget is analysed by classifying into significant economic categories by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics as per guidelines given by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI. Analysis of the State budget helps to measure changes in government final consumption expenditure, capital formation, etc. Details of government final consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.9 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. The borrowings and other liabilities contribute to 96 per cent in net capital receipts during 2018-19 (RE). Of the total capital receipts, share of internal debt is 38.6 per cent.

5.10 The share of capital expenditure is 19.2 per cent in the total expenditure during 2018-19 (RE). Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 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
2014-15	45,939	35,184	40,195	19,523	19,531
2015-16	38,233	37,392	34,913	22,793	11,005
2016-17	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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

Deficit Trends

5.11 The State has maintained the fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP within the stipulated limits recommended by 14th FC. 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 5.12.

5.11.1 The fiscal deficit of 2.1 per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12) for 2018-19 (RE) and 1.81 per cent of GSDP for fiscal management set for 2018-19 (BE) for the State are well within the fiscal limit of 2.7 per cent of GSDP set by the 14th FC. Over the years the fiscal deficit for the State remained below the fiscal limits laid down by the 13th FC and 14th FC. Thus, the State has merit to adhere to consolidated fiscal reform path laid by FCs. The indicators of deficit in selected states are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.12 Limits under consolidated fiscal reform path for states

Year	(per cent of GSDP [§])	
	Fiscal limits	
	Fiscal deficit	Debt Stock
2015-16	2.8	21.9
2016-17	2.8	22.1
2017-18	2.8	22.2
2018-19	2.7	22.3
2019-20	2.7	22.4

§ at current prices (base year 2004-05)

Source : 14th FC, GoI

Debt Position

5.12 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State comprise of accumulated unpaid loans and other liabilities on the State. As per 2018-19 (RE), the debt stock of the State is ₹ 4,14,411 crore, which is 15.6 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (22.3 per cent) laid down by the 14th FC. The average cost of borrowing is 8.4 per cent during 2018-19 (RE). Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.14.

5.12.1 Internal debt of the State has reached to ₹ 3,33,023 crore (80.4 per cent of debt stock) as per 2018-19 (RE), of which open market borrowings are ₹ 2,60,577 crore. During 2018-19 (RE), internal debt is ₹ 33,190 crore, of which open market borrowings are ₹ 25,000 crore (75.3 per cent).

Table 5.13 Indicators of deficit in selected states

State	As per cent of GSDP (2017-18(RE))		
	Revenue deficit	Fiscal deficit	Primary deficit
Andhra Pradesh	0.5	3.4	1.6
Gujarat	(-)0.5	1.7	0.2
Karnataka	0.0	2.8	1.7
Kerala	1.9	3.4	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	(-)0.1	3.4	1.7
Maharashtra	0.6	1.8	0.5
Rajasthan	2.4	3.5	1.1
Telangana	(-)0.2	3.2	1.7
Uttar Pradesh	(-)1.4	3.1	0.8
All states[#]	0.4	3.1	1.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

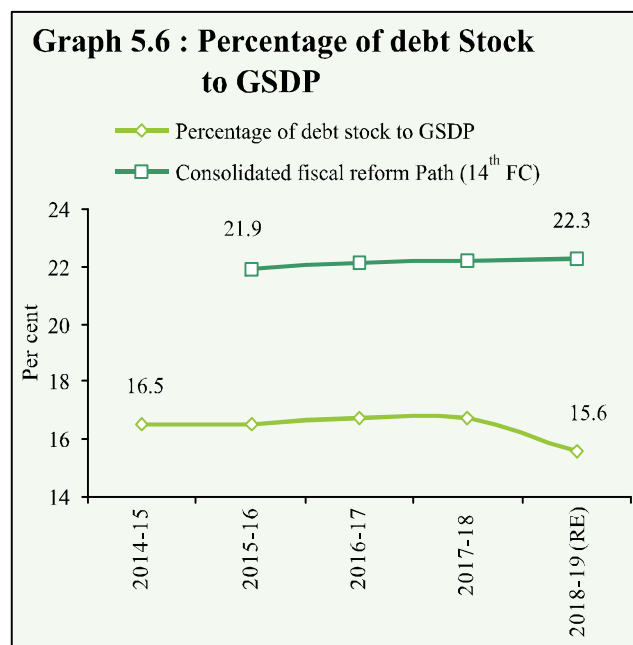
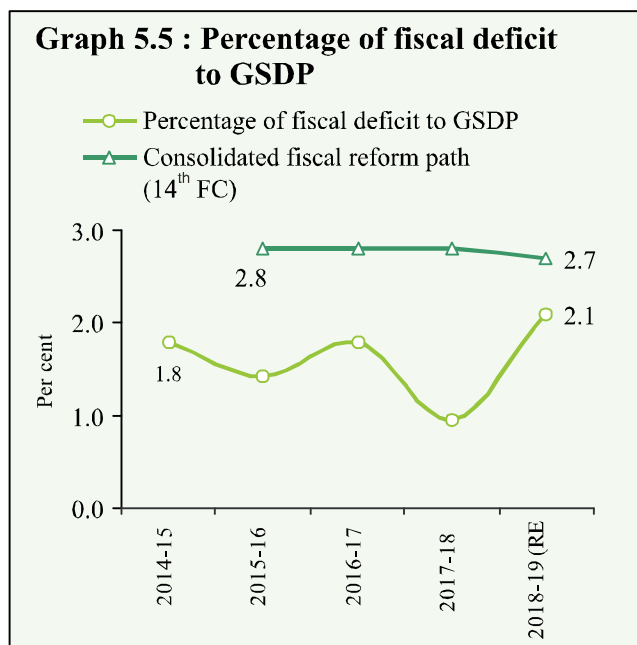
As per cent of GDP

Table 5.14 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	Debt stock	Interest payments	(₹ Crore)
			Average cost of borrowings [§] (Per cent)
2014-15	2,94,261	23,965	8.9
2015-16	3,24,202	25,771	8.8
2016-17	3,64,819	28,532	8.8
2017-18	4,02,421	33,018	9.1
2018-19 (RE)	4,14,411	33,929	8.4

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM



Development programme 2019-20

5.13 Under the development programme, total fund proposed for annual scheme 2019-20 is ₹ 99,000 crore which is 4.2 per cent higher than that of 2018-19, of which ₹ 13,977 crore fund has been proposed for district schemes. During 2018-19 anticipated expenditure is highest under Social & Community Services sector which is 37.2 per cent of total expenditure. Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure is given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19 [#]	2019-20	
			Proposed Fund	Percentage share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	23,002	19,472	9,569	9.7
Rural Development	2,691	4,985	3,680	3.7
Special Area Development	61	141	151	0.2
Irrigation and Flood Control	8,751	8,770	9,566	9.7
Energy	12,825	14,669	8,219	8.3
Industry & Minerals	319	905	509	0.5
Transport	7,807	12,666	14,171	14.3
Communication	0	0	5	0.0
Science, Technology & Environment	35	145	203	0.2
General Economic Services	736	990	954	1.0
Social & Community Services	22,253	37,929	38,054	38.4
General Services	2,276	3,794	5,190	5.2
Other Programmes	3,321	3,485	8,729	8.8
Total	84,077	1,07,951	99,000	100.0

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Anticipated

Guarantees given by the Government

5.14 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2016-17 stood at ₹ 7,306 crore (3.6 per cent of total revenue receipts), compared to ₹ 7,777 crore at the end of 2015-16. The highest outstanding guarantee of 62.2 per cent was given to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department followed by 16.4 per cent to Public works and 7.1 per cent to Water supply & sanitation. Guarantees given by the government during 2016-17 are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Guarantees given by the government during 2016-17

(₹ Crore)

Name of the department	Outstanding at the beginning of the year (a)	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year (d)	Invoked and discharged during the year (e)	Outstanding at the end of the year (a)+(b)+(c)-(d)-(e)
		During the year (b)	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate (c)			
Social Justice & Special Assistance	487.00	0.00	7.50	24.39	0.00	470.11
Urban development	198.19	0.00	30.00	32.46	0.00	195.73
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	372.06	0.00	0.00	153.69	0.00	218.37
Public works	1,204.62	0.00	0.00	3.19	0.00	1,201.43
Tribal development	31.96	0.00	1.07	0.93	0.00	32.10
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	4,270.79	1,005.00	307.42	1,039.20	0.00	4,544.01
Water supply & sanitation	551.00	0.00	0.00	29.04	0.00	521.96
Minority development	38.00	0.00	5.28	5.20	0.00	38.08
Planning	622.95	0.00	0.00	538.97	0.00	83.98
Total	7,776.57	1,005.00	351.27	1,827.07	0.00	7,305.77

Source: Finance Department, GoM

* * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,86,500
a) Tax Revenue	1,18,640	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,54,714	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,30,982
b) Non-Tax Revenue	24,307	24,593	32,722	30,322	34,362	38,503	55,518
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	3,01,460
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	19,076	21,207	23,965	25,771	28,532	33,018	33,929
b) Administrative Services	12,472	14,008	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	23,155
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	11,649	13,163	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,716	21,123
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 4,211	5,081	12,137	5,338	8,536	(-) 2,082	14,960
4. Capital Receipts	21,842	38,928	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	85,992
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	863	728	975	865	1,746	1,778	2,246
b) Other capital receipts	0	850	10	17	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	13,935	26,785	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	55,311
5. Capital Expenditure	26,733	33,080	40,195	34,913	43,693	45,198	71,775
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,11,355	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,72,492
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,73,235
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	875	0	4,350	962	0	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-) 195	(-) 767	2,043	1,057	(-) 71	657	743
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	13,740	26,018	31,827	28,364	38,596	23,961	56,053
11. Primary Deficit (10-2(a))	(-) 5,336	4,811	7,862	2,610	10,064	(-) 9,057	22,124
As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.8
a) Tax Revenue	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.7
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.5	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.7	10.0	11.3
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	(-) 0.1	0.6
4. Capital Receipts	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.2
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1
5. Capital Expenditure	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	11.3	11.4	11.9	11.4	11.7	11.9	14.0
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	11.3	11.4	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	14.0
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.1
11. Primary Deficit (10 - 2(a))	(-) 0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	(-) 0.4	0.8

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised 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	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	286,500
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	1,03,448	1,08,641	1,15,090	1,26,628	1,36,616	1,67,948	188,931
(1) Sales Tax	60,080	62,530	67,466	69,661	81,174	54,894	35,301
(2) State GST	--	--	--	--	--	50,063	90,140
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	17,548	18,676	19,959	21,767	21,012	26,442	25,000
(4) State Excise Duties	9,297	10,101	11,397	12,470	12,288	13,450	15,343
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	5,896	6,084	4,350	8,506	6,670	7,345	8,700
(6) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,961	2,165	2,175	2,193	2,312	2,205	2,200
(7) Taxes on Vehicles	5,027	5,096	5,405	6,017	6,741	8,665	7,999
(8) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,874	1,659	2,478	2,684	2,743	1,590	1,315
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	691	1,241	587	1,582	1,877	984	1,432
(10) Land Revenue	1,074	1,089	1,272	1,748	1,799	2,310	1,500
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	9,985	11,352	12,580	13,423	12,709	16,680	17,050
(1) Interest Receipts	2,465	3,934	3,351	3,079	3,259	4,163	2,901
(2) Other non-tax revenue	7,520	7,418	9,229	10,344	9,450	12,517	14,149
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	15,192	16,588	17,604	28,086	33,715	37,203	42,050
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,267	3,673	4,390	6,145	7,499	9,616	10,803
(2) Corporation Tax	5,457	5,578	6,147	8,835	10,790	11,388	14,692
(3) Taxes on Wealth	9	15	17	2	25	0	0
(4) Customs	2,525	2,706	2,847	4,487	4,642	3,753	2,609
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,716	1,911	1,608	3,730	5,300	3,923	2,083
(6) Service Tax	2,218	2,703	2,596	4,887	5,459	4,247	206
(7) Central GST	--	--	--	--	--	522	11,657
(8) Integrated GST	--	--	--	--	--	3,754	0
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	14,322	13,241	20,141	16,899	21,653	21,823	38,468
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	21,842	38,928	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	85,992
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	22,117	27,887	35,726	37,976	48,336	49,669	34,063
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	21,366	26,923	35,184	37,392	47,710	49,502	33,190
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	751	964	542	584	627	168	873
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries)	863	728	975	865	1,746	1,778	2,246
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	(-) 10	850	10	17	0	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	(-) 1,128	9,463	9,228	(-) 626	2,218	(-) 8,990	49,683
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	957
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	38	(-) 381	(-) 275	(-) 321	102	(-) 194	3,125
(1) Interest Bearing	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	302	45	3,077
(2) Non-interest Bearing	179	(-) 301	(-) 232	(-) 330	(-) 200	(-) 239	49
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	6,442	6,772	4,411	2,773	6,840	3,930	4,664
(1) Interest Bearing	4,264	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	2,329
(2) Non-interest Bearing	2,178	2,182	1,050	1,522	3,600	(-) 787	2,335
(d) Others	(-) 9,795	1,178	3,832	(-) 4,287	(-) 5,849	(-) 13,272	40,937
Total Receipts (A + B)	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,11,354	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,72,492

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

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

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

ANNEXURE 5.3

BUDGET: TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	3,01,460
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	91,070	1,00,923	1,17,067	1,26,004	1,41,619	1,63,036	2,13,201
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	62,039	70,879	76,953	82,317	90,282	93,054	1,29,499
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	33,857	38,238	39,696	42,867	45,358	48,476	56,419
(2) Health & Family Welfare	5,936	6,816	8,497	9,357	10,121	11,605	14,582
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	7,114	6,952	7,429	9,573	14,868	12,214	21,542
(4) Information & Broadcasting	57	68	122	83	94	72	167
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	6,417	7,951	8,097	8,237	9,187	12,439	15,492
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	730	767	895	709	845	834	1,216
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	7,855	9,996	12,112	11,407	9,707	7,291	19,895
(8) Others	74	92	105	82	102	123	187
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	27,551	27,991	37,686	38,052	43,843	54,189	63,040
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	7,218	7,821	8,567	9,660	13,245	26,130	23,468
(2) Rural Development	4,399	3,130	6,172	5,609	7,018	6,589	13,272
(3) Special Area Programme	48	33	33	1	(-) 1	1	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,574	2,742	2,487	2,758	2,544	2,159	1,880
(5) Energy	5,471	5,726	10,891	9,404	9,611	8,946	11,655
(6) Industry and Minerals.	2,600	2,549	2,894	3,279	3,102	2,439	3,561
(7) Transport and Communication	4,216	4,729	5,556	5,541	6,106	5,461	6,053
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	72	84	77	97	237	225	300
(9) General Economic Services	952	1,177	1,009	1,703	1,980	2,241	2,850
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,481	2,053	2,428	5,635	7,495	15,793	20,662
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	47,666	53,979	60,486	64,370	71,610	78,535	88,259
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	27,346	31,180	34,631	36,378	40,478	42,416	50,530
(1) Organs of State	1,266	1,435	2,334	1,859	1,865	1,994	2,657
(2) Collection Charges	1,853	2,371	2,590	2,424	3,070	2,784	3,594
(3) Administrative Services	12,472	14,008	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	23,155
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	11,649	13,163	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,726	21,123
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	106	204	214	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	20,320	22,799	25,855	27,991	31,132	36,118	37,729
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	26,733	33,080	40,194	34,913	43,693	45,198	71,775
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	18,814	21,666	20,664	23,908	31,806	27,821	43,339
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	17,398	20,020	19,523	22,793	25,529	26,842	41,573
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,416	1,645	1,141	1,115	6,277	979	1,767
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	7,919	11,414	19,530	11,005	11,887	17,376	28,436
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	6,351	10,543	14,294	9,138	10,917	16,428	27,193
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	693	871	886	905	970	949	1,242
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	875	0	4,350	962	0	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,73,235

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2012-13 (2)	2013-14 (3)	2014-15 (4)	2015-16 (5)	2016-17 (6)	2017-18 (7)	2018-19 [#] (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	21,383	22,876	25,124	30,402	41,116	37,602	11,991
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	15,015	16,379	20,890	28,254	36,792	33,074	5,997
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	58	94	(-) 344	(-) 321	(-) 343	(-) 781	(-) 369
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	6,311	6,403	4,578	2,469	4,666	5,309	6,363
a) Provident Fund (net)	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	957
b) Reserve Fund (net)	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	302	45	3,077
c) Civil Deposits (net)	4,264	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	2,329
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 7,448	3,909	4,659	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	43,320
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	(-) 7,438	3,059	4,649	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	43,320
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	(-) 10	850	10	0	0	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	13,935	26,785	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	55,311

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised 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	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 [#]	2018-19 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	29,791	33,591	33,954	37,040	40,441	45,483	51,092
1.1 Wages & Salaries	17,607	19,780	20,750	23,142	24,751	28,539	31,849
1.2 Pension	12,185	13,811	13,204	13,898	15,690	16,944	19,243
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	13,437	14,434	12,870	11,505	15,382	18,525	36,473
2.1 Purchases	11,459	8,498	10,339	9,166	12,387	16,272	32,865
2.2 Maintenances	3,678	4,334	4,785	4,605	5,112	5,410	5,393
2.3 Sales	1,700	1,602	2,034	2,266	2,117	3,157	1,785
Total Consumption Expenditure	43,228	48,024	47,044	48,545	55,824	64,008	87,565
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,791	2,080	1,978	2,548	1,918	3,343	7,809
2. Roads & Bridges	2,841	4,210	3,654	4,351	4,979	8,405	8,265
3. Other Capital Outlay	3,870	2,527	6,623	7,653	7,975	10,558	11,787
4. Transport Equipments	144	120	171	197	256	139	208
5. Machinery & Equipment	546	550	457	646	1,105	1,542	1,975
6. Cultivated Assets	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	9,193	9,487	12,883	15,395	16,234	23,989	30,062
9. Change in Stock	2	3	4	3	4	3	3
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	9,195	9,489	12,887	15,398	16,237	23,992	30,065

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

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, increasing savings and investments, which leads to overall economic development. The processes of saving, finance & investment involve closely interlinked financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments and services.

Banking institutions

6.2 The banking institutions are prime institutions both in deposits and advances. The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) comprise of Public sector banks, foreign banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), small finance banks and private banks.

6.3 As on 31st March, 2018 in all 12,317 banking offices of SCB (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) are functioning in the State. Of which, 25.2 per cent are in rural areas, 22.8 per cent are in semi-urban areas and 52.0 per cent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State is 105.0 per cent whereas, that of All-India is 75.6 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	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Banking offices (no.)	3,032	3,098	2,790	2,810	6,369	6,409	12,191	12,317
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	63.6	70.1	128.1	139.3	1,971.9	2,079.9	2,163.6	2,289.3
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	46.7	49.4	77.9	84.9	2,174.9	2,270.5	2,299.5	2,404.8
CD ratio (per cent)	73.4	70.5	60.8	60.9	110.3	109.2	106.3	105.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.4 Average population served per bank office in the State was 9,981 as against 9,391 at All-India level. As on 31st March, 2018 the facility of Automated Teller Machines in the State was 25,651 as against 2,22,066 at All-India level. The per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCB in the State are ₹ 1,86,273 and ₹ 1,95,668 respectively as on 31st March, 2018. The corresponding figures at All-India level are ₹ 87,229 and ₹ 65,977. The share of public sector banks and private banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCB in the State was 52.8 per cent & 56.3 per cent and 37.3 per cent & 36.3 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)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Public sector banks	8,687	8,490	1,225.5	1,209.9	1,342.1	1,353.2	109.5	111.8
Foreign banks	88	89	215.2	211.3	158.3	168.1	73.6	79.6
RRBs	720	734	10.6	12.2	7.6	7.3	71.7	59.8
Private banks	2,694	2,864	712.3	854.1	791.5	872.2	111.1	102.1
Small Finance banks	2	140	Neg	1.8	Neg	4.0	-	222.2
Total	12,191	12,317	2,163.6	2,289.3	2,299.5	2,404.8	106.3	105.0

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Neg Negligible

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
	2017				2018				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	3.4	13.0	276.2	292.6	3.9	14.3	292.6	310.8	6.2
Savings	32.2	57.0	335.0	424.2	35.9	62.9	371.6	470.4	10.9
Term deposits	28.0	58.1	1,360.7	1,446.8	30.2	62.1	1,415.8	1,508.1	4.2
Total	63.6	128.1	1,971.9	2,163.6	70.0	139.3	2,080.0	2,289.3	5.8

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.6 Priority sector lending is an important role given by the Reserve Bank of India to SCB for providing a specified portion of the lending to few specific sectors like agriculture & allied activities, micro, small & medium enterprises, housing for poor, other low income groups & weaker sections. As on 31st March, 2018 maximum (44.8 per cent) advances were outstanding towards 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by micro, small & medium enterprises (35.7 per cent). Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCB in the State to priority sector is given in Table 6.4

Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCB in the State to priority sector

(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Balance Outstanding (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
	Agriculture & allied activities	5,751	5,896	280.5
Micro, small & medium enterprises	2,757	2,487	211.2	262.0
Education	204	208	5.1	5.3
Housing	871	891	102.7	115.0
Export Credit	2	2	29.1	20.2
Other Categories	361	518	2.8	2.9
Total	9,946	10,002	631.4	734.8

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As on 31st March, 2018 of the total outstanding credit, about 56.3 per cent was from nationalised banks, followed by private banks (35.7 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 As on 31st March, 2018 the maximum (22.5 per cent) outstanding credit of SCBs in the State was towards manufacturing occupation followed by personal loans (18.5 per cent) and finance occupation (17.5 per cent). Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCB in the State

Bank group	(As on 31 st March)		
	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2017	2018	
Public Sector banks	1,354.4	1,375.8	1.6
Foreign banks	168.4	190.1	12.9
RRBs	Neg	0.0	-
Private banks	796.8	873.0	9.6
Small Finance Banks	-	4.0	-
Total	2,319.6	2,442.9	5.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Neg Negligible

Table 6.6 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State

Occupation group	(As on 31 st March)		
	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2017	2018	
Agriculture & allied activities	99.7	95.8	(-3.9)
Mining & Quarrying	20.9	19.6	(-6.2)
Manufacturing	548.0	549.0	0.2
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	137.3	141.7	3.2
Construction	280.7	228.5	(-18.6)
Transport	73.1	79.0	8.1
Professional & other services	183.6	185.6	1.1
Trade	166.6	184.7	10.9
Personal loans [@]	385.2	451.7	17.3
Finance	347.4	426.7	22.8
Others	77.1	80.6	4.5
Total	2,319.6	2,442.9	5.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

@ Include housing

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 2018-19 was ₹ 4.35 lakh crore. The share of 'agriculture & allied activities' was 19.7 per cent and that of 'rural artisans, village & cottage industries and Small Scale Industries (SSI)' sector was 56.6 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

Priority sector	(₹ '000 Crore)							
	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement to target		Beneficiaries (lakh)	
	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities	77.2	85.5	51.0	67.9	66.1	79.4	37.05	53.14
MSME (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries, others under MSMEs)	143.2	246.1	142.3	201.9	99.4	82.0	6.89	30.58
Other sectors	70.4	103.0	26.3	46.9	37.3	45.5	9.85	34.48
Total	290.8	434.6	219.6	316.7	75.5	72.9	53.79	118.20

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

+ upto September

Micro finance

6.10 Microfinance 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' is one of the microfinance initiative. It is a proven platform for increasing the outreach of banking services among the poor. The major parameters viz., the number of SHG with saving bank accounts and amount of credit disbursed during the year had shown positive growth over the years. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHG under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State are given in Table 6.8.

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

(As on 31st March, 2018)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHG [#]		SHG under NRLM/SGSY ^{##}		Exclusive women SHG	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	3,22,390	384.62	35,334	33.24	2,61,356	28.00
	Loans disbursed	40,745	255.29	6,795	60.98	38,977	227.72
	Loans outstanding	51,273	164.21	8,986	30.61	48,294	154.33
Regional Rural	Savings	1,16,144	105.38	1,09,756	97.44	1,09,756	97.44
	Loans disbursed	11,201	201.25	9,501	168.80	10,842	197.37
	Loans outstanding	28,240	364.92	19,906	266.61	24,109	335.23
Public commercial	Savings	2,97,196	348.94	1,01,071	100.58	1,44,538	134.98
	Loans disbursed	26,872	295.57	11,372	116.77	20,895	245.58
	Loans outstanding	70,117	759.16	31,551	374.93	56,759	649.29
Private commercial	Savings	1,12,561	110.84	3	0.01	1,12,542	110.70
	Loans disbursed	33,225	629.41	3	0.03	33,225	629.41
	Loans outstanding	59,089	675.77	38	0.10	59,086	675.75

Including *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*

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

Source: NABARD

Financial inclusion

6.11 Effective financial inclusion should be reflected not only in terms of access but in the use of financial services. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) is an ambitious programme of financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, upto 15th May, 2019 total 2.50 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.23 crore accounts (49.2 per cent) were from rural areas. The total deposits in these accounts was to the tune of ₹ 5,890 crore. Under the scheme, about 1.75 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)		
	2015	2016	2017
Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	33,600	40,738	40,697
No-Frill accounts			
Number ('000)	26,644	30,709	35,629
Amount (₹ Crore)	2,716.8	4,202.4	6,709.6
Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ Crore)	140.2	249.4	234.3
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	2,953	3,574	3,557
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	28,497.8	36,713.7	43,791.5

Source : RBI

6.12 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), 'Kishore' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) according to the development stage / credit needs of the beneficiary units. The progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA yojana is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

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

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

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 The GoI has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects at low cost to the state governments. The fund is managed by NABARD. Scheduled Commercial Banks, both public and private which are unable to meet their targets for priority sector lending are required to deposit the shortfall amount in RIDF with NABARD which are reallocated to SCB as and when required. At present, 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, 2018 XXIII tranches have been launched and an amount of ₹ 11,372 crore have been disbursed to the State. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF

Tranche	Year	Projects sanctioned (no.)	Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)
I - XIV	1995-2009	9,926	5,087
XV-XX	2010-2015	10,244	4,627
XXI-XXII	2015-2017	947	782
XXIII	2017-2018	270	215

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, 2018 of the total 11,79,761 joint stock companies in India, about 19.7 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 28.5 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)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Private	2,27,437	2,17,262	286.2	299.7	10,97,312	11,04,067	1,229.7	1,399.0
Public	11,466	15,398	735.2	767.1	64,869	75,694	2,218.8	2,341.0
Total	2,38,903	2,32,660	1,021.4	1,066.8	11,62,181	11,79,761	3,447.5	3,740.0

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
2016-17	36.1	17,579.5
2017-18	96.0	20,902.7
2018-19	136.4	24,258.0

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

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)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
MCX	29	32	29	5,866	5,393	4,479 ⁺
NCDEX	24	25	23	597	590	428 ⁺⁺

Source : MCX and NCDEX

+ upto November

++ upto December

Insurance

6.15.3 Insurance not only provides a safety net but also generates long term funds which are used for development. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in total New business of life insurance in the State during 2017-18 was 69.4 per cent as against 71.1 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)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Maharashtra	Private	1,188	1,213	1,301	11,014	12,842	16,126
	LIC	2,383	2,338	2,350	23,972	31,519	32,806
	Total	3,571	3,551	3,651	34,986	44,362	48,932
India	Private	6,192	6,324	6,859	40,970	50,619	59,482
	LIC	20,546	20,132	21,338	97,705	1,24,583	1,34,672
	Total	26,738	26,456	28,197	1,38,676	1,75,202	1,94,154

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.15.4 There are 33 non-life insurance companies functioning in India. During 2017-18, compared to 2016-17 the fall in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance was 27.8 per cent in the State. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (37.2 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor-third party (13.2 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	Motor		Personal accident	Health insurance	Crop insurance	Miscellaneous [‡]	Grand total
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2016-17	3,374	5,375	6,791	1,060	9,675	4,682	10,149	41,106
2017-18	2,263	3,871	4,182	1,040	11,812	4,453	4,158	31,779
India								
2016-17	9,537	23,728	26,523	3,651	30,392	20,097	14,201	1,28,129
2017-18	10,780	26,327	32,919	4,564	37,029	25,322	13,721	1,50,662

Source : Insurance Regulatory Development Authority

[‡] includes 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 2017-18, an amount raised through 68 issues (58 public, eight rights & two debts) was ₹ 73,214 crore as against ₹ 35,764 crore in the previous year raised through 38 issues (31 public, two rights & five debt). During 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 33,622 crore was raised through 46 issues (34 public, two rights & 10 debt).

Secondary market

6.16.2 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2017-18 was ₹ 1,40,44,152 crore & ₹ 1,42,24,997 crore and that for 2018-19 was ₹ 1,49,34,227 crore & ₹ 1,51,08,711 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2016-17 were ₹ 1,19,78,421 crore and ₹ 1,21,54,525 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
NSE	5,056	7,235	7,949
BSE	998	1,083	776

Source: SEBI

* * * * *

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

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

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 (2018-19)

(₹ 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	76	0	1,75,338	1,370	1,76,785	77,166	2,53,951
2	Mumbai Suburban	2,118	0	73,322	14,183	89,624	29,662	1,19,285
3	Thane	340	220	4,871	2,704	7,915	2,175	10,090
4	Palghar	415	175	936	1,009	2,360	400	2,760
5	Raigad	477	246	2,705	100	3,282	1,318	4,600
6	Ratnagiri	1,177	470	1,508	0	2,685	44	2,729
7	Sindhudurg	717	330	1,002	40	1,759	131	1,890
8	Nashik	6,225	3,755	3,875	1,025	11,125	3,200	14,325
9	Dhule	1,777	1,177	407	308	2,492	118	2,610
10	Nandurbar	886	700	310	76	1,271	59	1,330
11	Jalgaon	4,236	3,200	1,396	382	6,014	195	6,209
12	Ahmednagar	6,053	4,618	2,225	1,937	10,215	1,043	11,257
13	Pune	7,394	4,159	21,388	6,319	35,100	21,053	56,154
14	Satara	3,800	2,800	1,464	1,336	6,600	600	7,200
15	Sangli	3,900	2,100	1,623	13	5,536	774	6,310
16	Solapur	6,462	3,927	2,356	60	8,878	237	9,114
17	Kolhapur	3,932	2,315	4,046	531	8,510	2,772	11,282
18	Aurangabad	1,976	1,656	2,934	1,133	6,043	1,187	7,229
19	Jalna	1,787	1,468	588	215	2,591	138	2,729
20	Parbhani	2,244	1,784	371	562	3,178	178	3,356
21	Hingoli	1,358	1,118	290	103	1,751	0	1,751
22	Beed	3,199	2,520	1,217	263	4,679	0	4,679
23	Nanded	2,561	2,104	1,027	84	3,672	0	3,672
24	Osmanabad	2,388	1,971	462	136	2,986	0	2,986
25	Latur	2,917	2,343	1,887	37	4,841	356	5,197
26	Buldhana	2,444	1,877	473	484	3,401	165	3,565
27	Akola	1,848	1,405	720	603	3,171	223	3,394
28	Washim	1,680	1,500	218	0	1,898	2	1,900
29	Amravati	2,707	2,037	997	158	3,862	214	4,075
30	Yavatmal	2,710	2,143	473	455	3,638	334	3,972
31	Wardha	1,256	850	439	0	1,695	205	1,900
32	Nagpur	1,649	1,204	897	0	2,546	566	3,112
33	Bhandara	734	576	373	96	1,202	102	1,305
34	Gondia	360	304	270	21	652	80	731
35	Chandrapur	1,337	1,036	590	165	2,092	217	2,309
36	Gadchiroli	322	237	223	0	546	27	573
Maharashtra State		85,464	58,324	3,13,219	35,908	4,34,591	1,44,940	5,79,351

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, 2018)

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	6,18,951	5,06,022	1,37,538	175.2
2	Mumbai Suburban	5,84,581	5,21,593	1,01,844	242.31
3	Thane	14,56,563	10,21,130	3,20,951	376.12
4	Raigad	3,60,145	2,54,264	87,366	111.21
5	Ratnagiri	2,51,674	1,58,589	39,476	76.39
6	Sindhudurg	1,33,575	93,390	18,225	43.97
7	Nashik	14,16,808	7,55,913	3,21,515	357.38
8	Dhule	5,70,090	3,68,964	1,99,951	72.46
9	Nandurbar	4,13,669	3,02,814	1,45,807	48.05
10	Jalgaon	9,90,699	6,89,803	2,45,798	146.87
11	Ahmednagar	10,50,620	6,85,165	2,72,415	212.27
12	Pune	12,66,709	7,33,649	2,79,446	491.37
13	Satara	5,96,245	3,01,596	1,80,833	104.17
14	Sangli	5,67,174	4,32,428	1,63,706	89.22
15	Solapur	10,66,658	7,78,652	2,54,016	216.12
16	Kolhapur	8,89,884	6,30,757	1,74,569	186.25
17	Aurangabad	8,08,760	5,24,448	2,42,605	115.3
18	Jalna	5,39,190	3,30,606	1,85,376	56.35
19	Parbhani	4,63,337	3,38,492	1,54,781	55.73
20	Hingoli	3,07,551	2,64,175	1,15,249	36.62
21	Beed	7,12,442	5,42,949	2,20,307	116.35
22	Nanded	9,10,413	7,42,747	3,19,499	102.95
23	Osmanabad	3,89,862	2,82,333	1,08,440	86.31
24	Latur	5,80,215	4,28,314	1,86,334	85.7
25	Buldhana	6,77,880	4,79,215	1,78,361	62.85
26	Akola	3,83,928	2,70,078	83,969	49.88
27	Washim	2,83,378	2,00,270	72,196	27.52
28	Amravati	5,78,411	3,49,962	1,24,923	84.88
29	Yavatmal	7,70,589	5,21,721	1,93,921	71.94
30	Wardha	2,18,142	1,56,675	38,699	64.77
31	Nagpur	8,54,022	7,01,129	1,65,499	218.23
32	Bhandara	3,95,728	2,55,031	60,692	85.13
33	Gondia	3,66,076	2,62,431	68,326	72.9
34	Chandrapur	4,39,229	3,09,494	89,891	94.49
35	Gadchiroli	2,26,407	1,47,764	41,073	53.93
Maharashtra State		2,21,39,605	1,53,42,563	55,93,597	4,491.19

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

7
Agriculture and
Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

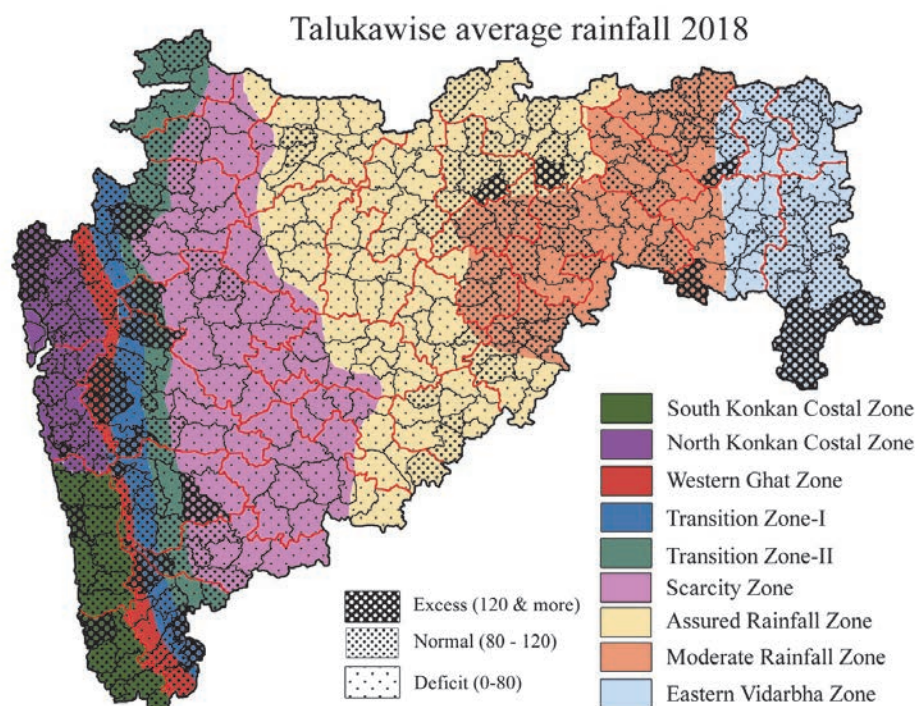
7.1 Agriculture & allied activities sector contributes to overall growth by generating requisite inputs. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) viz. No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life below Water, Life on Land are directly linked with this sector. Being largest provider of livelihood, promotion of sustainable agriculture is inevitable. Efficient and effective use of water resources, enhancement of agro-processing capabilities, better livelihood for the rural population, empowerment of the small 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 the sustainable development.

7.2 The share of this sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is declining over the period resulting in cascading impact on other sectors like agro-processing industries, trade, hotel & restaurants. Although the State is one of the most industrialised states in the country, agriculture & allied activities sector is still predominant in the State with its economy to be primarily agrarian with about 53 per cent of population relying for livelihood on this sector. Dependency on weather conditions, increasing number of marginal & small farmers and reduction in the area of operational holdings, high expenses leading to non-profitability and market uncertainty continues to be the prime concerns of the sector in the State.

7.3 Various strategic initiatives have been taken up by the Central and the State Governments to enhance the farmers' income. Changing lifestyles and inclination towards consumption of organic produce than processed foods, provides significant growth potential in this sector which needs to be harnessed.

Agro-climatic profile

7.4 Maharashtra experiences tropical monsoon climate with three distinct seasons of hot, rainy and cold weather. Based on rainfall, soil type and the vegetation, the State has been divided into nine agro-climatic zones. Large variations in the quantity of rainfall can be observed within different parts of the State.



7.4.1 Monsoon rains arrived on 8th June, 2018 in south Konkan, south-central Maharashtra and some parts of Marathwada and Vidharbha region. During June, July, August, September and October, the state received 106.5 per cent, 85.1 per cent, 76.3 per cent, 28.2 per cent and 19.0 per cent rainfall respectively as against the normal. The total rainfall in the State during 2018 was 73.6 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts in the State, 9 talukas received scanty rainfall, 183 talukas (51.5 per cent) received deficient rainfall, 138 talukas received normal rainfall and 25 talukas received excess rainfall. The monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. The regionwise actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
120 & above	117	133	33	50	93	54	88	9	184	1
100 – 120	61	61	22	55	30	43	41	19	38	1
80 – 100	54	67	58	76	67	87	38	31	51	4
60 – 80	66	65	79	71	64	100	73	46	46	11
40 – 60	42	25	87	59	70	48	65	81	20	29
20 – 40	14	4	62	42	30	22	46	102	13	42
0 – 20	1	0	14	2	1	1	4	67	3	267

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts.

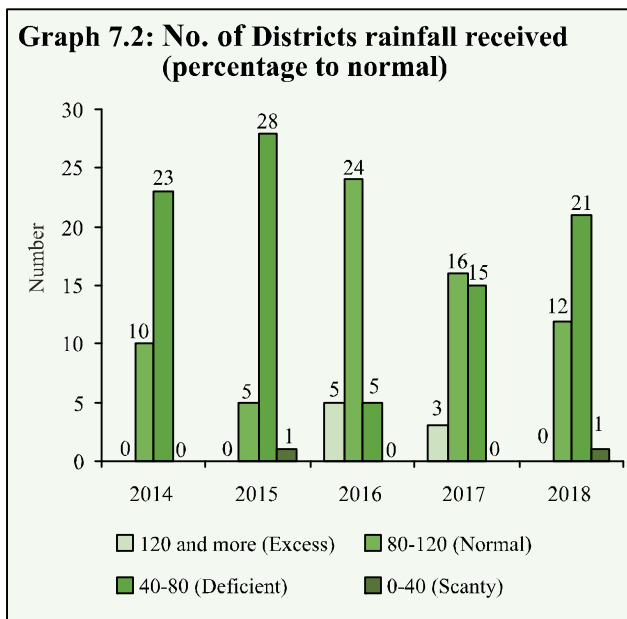
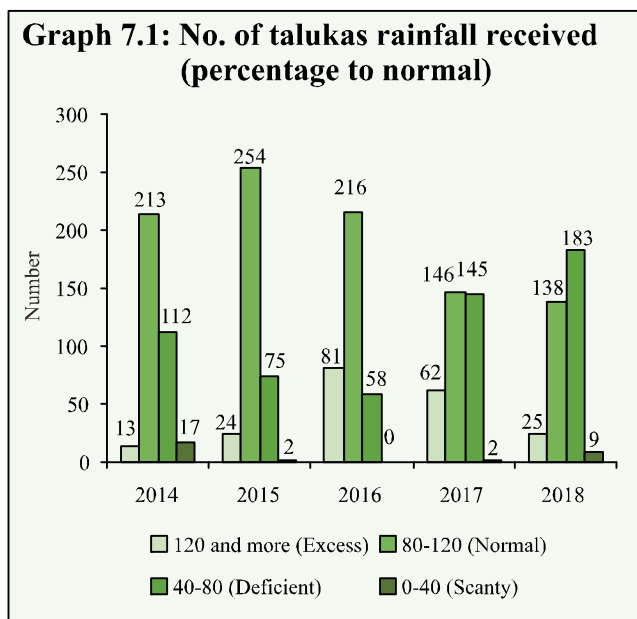
Table 7.2 Regionwise actual rainfall received

(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
	2017	788.3	138.4	167.9	171.5	138.1	118.5	219.1 (98.1)
	2018	903.4	119.4	146.2	170.8	169.3	189.8	237.9 (106.5)
July	Normal	1,164.7	235.5	330.6	201.2	261.0	412.3	402.6
	2017	1,096.1	219.6	266.7	73.8	147.1	274.4	288.9 (71.8)
	2018	1,264.2	156.7	311.8	109.1	227.5	387.8	342.6 (85.1)
August	Normal	757.1	189.0	216.7	197.3	210.0	352.4	303.3
	2017	769.8	163.8	136.7	212.1	124.7	227.2	235.2 (77.5)
	2018	567.2	145.5	187.0	184.9	186.1	268.3	231.4 (76.3)
September	Normal	379.0	158.6	158.2	176.9	166.7	209.5	202.1
	2017	511.6	123.2	205.4	131.4	102.3	125.7	180.4 (89.3)
	2018	117.5	32.6	54.8	23.7	49.9	102.2	57.0 (28.2)
October	Normal	115.4	50.8	91.6	58.6	46.1	53.5	67.4
	2017	151.8	88.8	114.9	80.8	50.1	45.6	86.5 (128.3)
	2018	45.1	3.5	30.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	12.8 (19.0)
June to October	Normal	3,076.4	761.6	963.1	779.8	837.9	1,215.2	1,198.7
	2017	3,317.6	733.8	891.6	669.6	562.3	791.4	1,010.1 (84.3)
	2018	2,897.4	457.7	730.3	494.5	632.8	948.1	881.7 (73.6)

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

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM



7.4.2 Around 70 per cent of the State's geographical area lies in semi-arid region. Drought in the State is prominently observed from 2011-12 onwards (except 2013 monsoon) for which assistance has been received from the Central as well as the State Disaster Response Fund. In all 151 talukas have been declared drought affected in 2018. Apart from these, 268 revenue circles receiving less than 75 per cent of rainfall compared to average normal rainfall and less than 750 mm of total rainfall have been declared drought affected.

Operational holdings

7.5 As per the tenth Agriculture Census (2015-16), number of operational holdings and area of operational holdings was 1.53 crore and 2.05 crore ha as against 0.50 crore and 2.12 crore ha respectively as per the first Agriculture Census (1970-71). Over this period, the average size of holding decreased from 4.28 ha to 1.34 ha. The operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State as per the Agriculture Census 2015-16 is given in Table 7.3. The average size of holding for SC and ST was 1.24 ha and 1.76 ha respectively. The share of female operational holders was 14.07 per cent with 1.22 ha of average size of holding. The time series data on operational holdings in the State is given in Annexure 7.1.

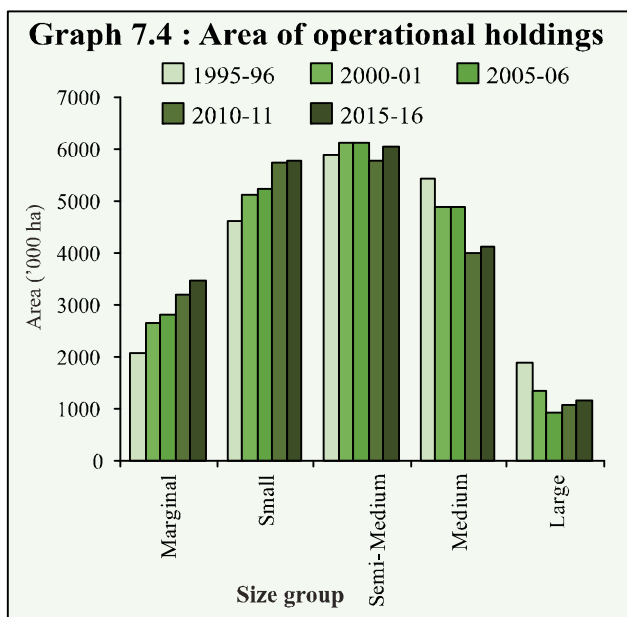
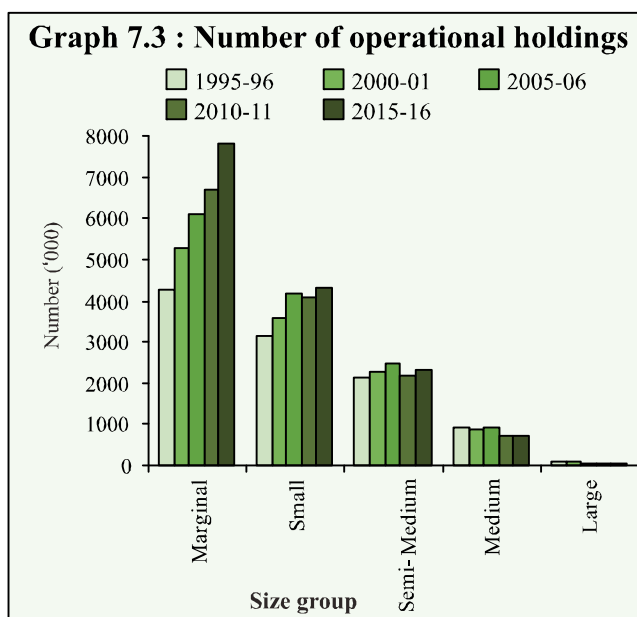


Table 7.3 Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State

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

* Provisional

Land utilisation

7.6 The land utilisation statistics for 2016-17 depicts that of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 232.24 lakh ha while the net area sown was 169.10 lakh ha (55.0 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.2.

Production prospects 2018-19

7.7.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2018, sowing was completed on 151.03 lakh ha, which was 0.05 per cent more than the previous

year (150.96 lakh ha). The area under cereals, pulses and cotton decreased while area of oilseeds and sugarcane crop increased as compared to the last year. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to decrease by six per cent and 35 per cent respectively while the production of oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane crop is expected to increase by 16 per cent, 17 per cent and 10 per cent respectively as compared to the last year. The area and production of principal *kharif* crops is given in Table 7.4.

7.7.2 **Rabi crops:** Area under *rabi* crops is 50 per cent less compared to the previous year mainly due to deficient rainfall in September and October, 2018. The area of cereals, pulses and oilseeds decreased by 56 per cent, 40 per cent and 58 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year. The area and production of principal *rabi* crops is given in Table 7.5.

Graph 7.5 : Land utilisation in the State 2016-17

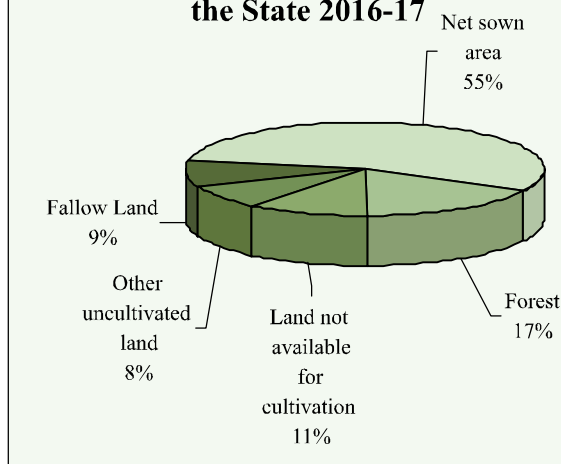


Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,425	1,553	9	2,668	3,408	28
Jowar	565	295	(-)48	547	272	(-)50
Bajra	788	504	(-)36	669	314	(-)53
Ragi	93	80	(-)14	106	85	(-)20
Maize	695	816	17	2,166	1,689	(-)22
Other Cereals	42	47	11	21	22	4
Total Cereals	3,608	3,295	(-)9	6,177	5,790	(-)6
Tur	1,375	1,210	(-)12	1,250	684	(-)45
Moong	432	412	(-)5	159	158	0
Udid	351	396	13	121	153	26
Other Pulses	81	87	7	54	41	(-)25
Total Pulses	2,239	2,105	(-)6	1,584	1,036	(-)35
Total Foodgrains	5,847	5,400	(-)8	7,761	6,825	(-)12
Soyabean	3,694	4,043	9	3,805	4,550	20
Groundnut	240	196	(-)18	275	184	(-)33
Sesamum	27	14	(-)48	5	2	(-)58
Nigerseed	13	13	(-)1	2	2	19
Sunflower	16	8	(-)50	8	2	(-)74
Other Oilseeds	6	13	107	1	4	296
Total Oilseeds	3,996	4,287	7	4,096	4,744	16
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,351	4,254	(-)2	6,094	7,128	17
Sugarcane ^{**}	902	1,163	29	83,138	91,704	10
Total sown area	15,096	15,103	0.05	-	-	-

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

** Harvested area

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: Figures for year 2018-19 is based on third advance estimates

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	2,899	1,246	(-)57	1,842	515	(-)72
Wheat	1,138	569	(-)50	1,885	726	(-)61
Maize	334	115	(-)65	905	225	(-)75
Other cereals	7	13	86	4	4	9
Total cereals	4,378	1,943	(-)56	4,636	1,470	(-)68
Gram	2,234	1,293	(-)42	2,049	986	(-)52
Other pulses	102	110	8	51	52	2
Total pulses	2,336	1,403	(-)40	2,100	1,038	(-)51
Total foodgrains	6,714	3,346	(-)50	6,736	2,508	(-)63
Sesamum	4	1	(-)86	1	0	(-)87
Safflower	39	18	(-)55	21	6	(-)70
Sunflower	24	4	(-)85	12	1	(-)92
Linseed	11	8	(-)29	3	2	(-)22
Rapeseed & mustard	7	6	(-)14	2	2	(-)3
Total oilseeds	85	37	(-)58	39	11	(-)70
Total	6,799	3,383	(-)50	-	-	-

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: Figures for year 2018-19 are based on third advance estimates

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.7.3 **Summer crops:** During 2018-19, the area of summer crops is 0.84 lakh ha which is 41 per cent less than the previous year (1.33 lakh ha). Area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds decreased by 19 per cent, 34 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.

7.7.4 The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.3.

7.7.5 **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.

7.7.6 Triennial average yields for selected states are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Triennial average yield for selected states

State	Average yield ^{\$}				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,486	806	697	544	75
Gujarat	2,260	924	1,757	614	62
Karnataka	1,998	530	635	438	81
Punjab	4,248	899	1,323	546	77
Madhya Pradesh	2,517	908	1,037	556	48
Maharashtra	1,178	634	804	354	80
Rajasthan	1,810	566	1,242	500	77
Telangana	3,010	641	1,252	381	76
Uttar Pradesh	2,408	701	748	NA	65

NA - Not available

\$ 2014-15 to 2016-17

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

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

Table 7.7 Estimated area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change	2017-18	2018-19 (tentative)	Per cent change
Fruits	735.18	698.73	(-)5.0	11,728.66	9,992.46	(-)14.8
Vegetables	726.20	682.86	(-)6.0	12,306.72	11,610.48	(-)5.7
Condiments & Spices	34.37	35.01	1.9	370.70	385.11	3.9
Plantation crops	220.72	220.94	0.1	361.07	342.49	(-)5.1
Flowers [@]	5.49	5.49	0.0	86.07	86.07	0.0

@ includes cut and loose flowers

Note: Figures for year 2018-19 are based on first advance estimates

Source : National Horticulture Board, GoI

Annual requirement of cereals and pulses

7.8 Estimated monthly per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on 68th round (2011-12) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are 9.08 kg and 0.98 kg respectively. The annual requirement of cereals and pulses for household consumption in the State for 2018-19 is estimated to be about 135.8 lakh MT and 14.7 lakh MT respectively.

Improved seeds

7.9 Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation (MSSC) and National Seeds Corporation (NSC) are the major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Private seed producers are also involved in supply of seeds of various crops. The GoI has fixed the seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self polinated crops (paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross polinated 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 7.8.

Table 7.8 Quantity of distribution of improved seeds for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons

(‘000 quintals)

Distribution Agency	Season	2016	2017	2018	Per cent change [#] in 2018 over 2017
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	552	501	531	6.0
	<i>Rabi</i>	315	274	388	41.6
	Total	867	775	919	18.6
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	982	907	1,077	18.7
	<i>Rabi</i>	578	532	326	(-) 38.7
	Total	1,560	1,439	1,403	(-) 2.5
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,534	1,408	1,608	14.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	893	806	714	(-) 11.4
	Total	2,427	2,214	2,322	4.9

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Fertilizers and pesticides

7.10 The use of chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.9. The use of pesticides is given in Table 7.10. Regionwise use of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.9 Use of chemical fertilizers

Year	Total consumption (Lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2016-17	61.74	126.1
2017-18	61.69	124.0
2018-19 [#]	62.10	124.8

estimated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.10 Use of pesticides

(MT)

Year	Pesticides	
	Chemical	Bio
2016-17	13,496	1,454
2017-18	15,568	1,271
2018-19 [#]	15,705	2,252

estimated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.11 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilizers

(‘00 MT)

Region	Chemical fertilizers							
	2017-18				2018-19 ^{\$}			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
Konkan	366	71	56	493	556	235	268	1,059
Nashik	3,762	2,084	1,786	7,632	3,864	2,030	1,882	7,776
Pune	3,739	1,823	1,480	7,042	4,381	2,397	2,283	9,061
Aurangabad	3,814	2,602	1,286	7,702	4,532	3,042	1,957	9,531
Amravati	1,649	1,265	566	3,481	1,587	1,254	631	3,472
Nagpur	1,765	959	362	3,086	1,420	809	443	2,672
Maharashtra	15,095	8,804	5,536	29,436	16,340	9,767	7,464	33,571

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ anticipated

Irrigation

7.11.1 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 39.50 lakh ha in 2017-18. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.12. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised through minor irrigation projects (local sector) are given in Table 7.13.

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

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major and Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2018	402	3,496 ^{\$}	3,898
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto June, 2017	35.34	15.02	50.36
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2017-18	19.11	6.61	25.72
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2017-18	12.02	1.76	13.78
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised during 2017-18 (ii+ iii)	31.13	8.37	39.50

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

Note : 1 Medium & 11 Minor projects cancelled. Hence, number of completed & ongoing projects are less compared to last year

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

Table 7.13 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, 2018						
Completed	12,630	2,896	2,887	23,621	57,312	99,346
Ongoing	1,620	132	617	1,020	5,207	8,596
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2017	3.38	0.39	2.38	6.58	5.28	18.01
(ii) Created upto June, 2018	3.49	0.41	2.54	6.78	5.44	18.66
(iii) Utilised in 2017-18 [#]	1.18	0.14	0.82	3.29	2.77	8.20

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

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

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

7.11.2 **Reservoir storage:** The total live storage as on 15th October, 2017 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 27,607 million cubic metres, which was nearly 63.1 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 7.14.

Table 7.14 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area

(MCM)

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 th October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 st July to 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2013-14	39,297	29,915	76.1	48.03	32.46	67.5
2014-15	42,608	24,718	58.0	48.66	31.37	64.4
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	39.50	78.4

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

MCM : Million Cubic Metres

7.11.3 **Reforms in irrigation sector:** Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority, a regulatory mechanism in water sector was established in August, 2005. In the State 10,625 Water Users Associations (WUA) with an area of 48.53 lakh ha have been formed upto the end of November, 2018 for management of irrigation system by farmers. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.12 In the State, the number of agricultural pumps is about 42.02 lakh. Against the target of one lakh agricultural pumps, 66,174 have been energised by MAHAVITARAN in 2017-18. Against the target of 75,000 agricultural pumps, 53,126 have been energised by MAHAVITARAN in 2018-19 upto September, 2018.

Agricultural finance

7.13.1 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex bank for agricultural and rural development in India. The loans are disbursed through Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) and District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB). Loans disbursed by Commercial banks, RRB and MSCB/DCCB are given in Table 7.15

Table 7.15 Loans disbursed by Commercial Bank, RRB and MSCB/DCCB

Type of loan	₹ Crore							
	Commercial Banks ^{\$}		RRB		MSCB/DCCB		Total	
	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Crop loan	14,051	17,563	725	1,709	10,546	12,011	25,322	31,282
Agriculture term loan	24,073	36,315	291	254	1,331	62	25,695	36,632
Total	38,124	53,878	1,016	1,963	11,877	12,073	51,017	67,914

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

\$ including nationalised banks

7.13.2 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 2017-18, loans of ₹ 14,573 crore were advanced to farmers through PACS. The corresponding figures during 2016-17 were ₹ 15,289 crore.

7.13.3 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank and Regional Rural Banks issued 23.79 lakh and 0.65 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) respectively in the State during 2017-18. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2017-18 by these banks was ₹ 16,502.44 crore and ₹ 512.22 crore respectively. The agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 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)
2016-17	3,301	14,983	4.93	63.70
2017-18	2,361	11,651	1.98	27.10
2018-19 ⁺	2,170	10,727	7.65	32.31

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto October

7.13.4 **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana:** The State Government initiated the scheme in June, 2017 to waive crop loan / agriculture loan of farmers who were unable to repay loans due to natural calamities. Upto November, 2018 an amount of ₹ 16,669.75 crore was credited to loan account of 40.21 lakh eligible farmers.

Agricultural marketing

7.14.1 The quantity and value of arrivals in all the market committees are given in Table 7.17.

7.14.2 Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, the number of direct marketing licenses issued upto 19th November, 2018 was 981. Apart from these, 52 private market licenses have been issued and the National Commodities & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is operating through internet.

7.14.3 **Minimum Support Price Scheme :** To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmers' economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops. Under the scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.18.

7.15 **Sant Shiromani Shri Savata Mali Shetkari Athavade Baajar Abhiyaan :** The State has launched this *abhiyaan* from August, 2016 to reduce the post-harvest losses by way of direct sell of agriculture produce from farmers to consumers. Various departments of the State Government, Municipal Corporations/ Councils are directed to make available land for these weekly markets for farmers. Farmers, groups of farmers, farmers' production companies, consumer co-operative societies and producers co-operative societies are free to sell their agriculture produce (fresh, clean and properly weighed) in these markets at cheaper rates to consumers. Under this *abhiyaan*, 115 weekly markets for farmers are functioning and farmers are expected to directly sell fruits & vegetables to consumers without any middleman in these markets.

7.16 **National Agriculture Market (NAM) :** e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information & services and includes 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. Under the e-NAM, in all 60 market committees have been included in Maharashtra in two phases. Gate entry, e-auction and e-payment have been started in 30 market committees in first phase. In second phase, gate entry in 30 market committees has been started out of which e-payment has been started in 21 market committees. At

Table 7.17 Quantity & value of arrivals in all the market committees

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2015-16	226.20	62,638
2016-17	204.59	48,869
2017-18	184.41	51,093

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

Table 7.18 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Paddy (FAQ)	1,470	1,550	1,750
Paddy (Grade A)	1,510	1,590	1,770
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,625	1,700	2,430
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,650	1,725	2,450
Wheat	1,625	1,735	1,840
Maize	1,365	1,425	1,700
Bajra	1,330	1,425	1,950
Gram	4,000	4,400	4,620
Tur	5,050	5,450	5,675
Moong	5,225	5,575	6,975
Udid	5,000	5,400	5,600
Sunflower	3,950	4,100	5,388
Soyabean	2,775	3,050	3,399
Groundnut-in-shell	4,220	4,450	4,890
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,860	4,020	5,150
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,160	4,320	5,450
Safflower	3,700	4,100	4,945
Masoor	3,950	4,250	4,475
Ragi	1,725	1,900	2,897
Sesamum	5,000	5,300	6,249
Nigerseed	3,825	4,050	5,877
Mustard	3,700	4,000	4,200

FAQ Fair Average Quality

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

the end of November, 2018, around 30 lakh quintal of grains have been e-auctioned amounting to ₹ 865 crore. Around ₹ 22.34 crore of e-payment has been done in 29 market committees. In 59 market committees, e-single labs have been established to monitor quality of agriculture goods.

Major agricultural development schemes

7.17 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 for development of agriculture sector.

7.18 **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 the farmers' efforts, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. The distribution of funds for the scheme is in such a manner that 70 per cent of the total outlay is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure and assets to states, 20 per cent of the total outlay for special sub-schemes under *RKVY-Raftaar* which are of national priority and 10 per cent of the total outlay for innovation and agri-entrepreneurship development projects. Under the scheme during 2017-18, grants of ₹ 576.79 crore was utilized. During 2018-19, grants of ₹ 406.76 crore have been received.

7.19 **National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET) :** The purpose of this mission is to reform and strengthen the agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. It includes sub-missions on Agriculture Extension, Seed and Planting Material, Agricultural Mechanisation and Plant Protection.

7.19.1 **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extensions Reforms (ATMA Scheme) :** The major components covered under the scheme for Agriculture extension are farmers trainings, demonstrations, farmers exposure visits, formation and capacity building of farmers groups, farm school, *kissan gosthies*, agriculture exhibition, *kissan mela*, farmers friends, etc. During 2018-19, under the scheme total funds received was ₹ 51.72 crore and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 69.88 crore.

7.19.2 **Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting material (SMSP) :** The scheme is being implemented in the State from 2014-15 through Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, to get the quality/certified seeds at affordable prices and increase production. Under the scheme, 50 per cent assistance is provided for cereal crops and 60 per cent assistance is provided for pulses & oilseeds crop for one acre area per farmer for distribution of certified seeds. During 2018-19, expenditure incurred under the scheme was ₹ 50.72 crore.

7.20 **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** This mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Coarse cereals and commercial crops viz. cotton, jute and sugarcane have been included under revamped NFSM from 2014-15. During 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 11.68 crore for rice, ₹ 2.95 crore for wheat, ₹ 167.21 crore for pulses, ₹ 20.26 crore for additional pulses and ₹ 20.32 crore for coarse cereals was incurred. During 2018-19 upto February, an expenditure of ₹ 3.56 crore for rice, ₹ 1.07 crore for wheat, ₹ 70.47 crore for pulses, ₹ 2.56 crore for additional pulses, ₹ 2.33 crore for coarse cereals was incurred. National Mission on Oilseed and Oil palm is launched during 2014-15 to increase production & productivity of oilseed crops. During 2018-19, this scheme has been merged with National Food Security Mission (NFSM). 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 ₹ 55.69 crore.

7.21 **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.

7.21.1 Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plant Board (MSHMPB) has been 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.

7.21.2 Since inception up to March 2019, the MSHMPB received total grants of ₹ 1,911.13 crore under MIDH and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,865.13 crore. Expenditure incurred on major components of MIDH is given in Table 7.19.

7.21.3 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and banana are the major fruits being exported from the State. The area under various fruit crops during 2016-17 was 7.42 lakh ha of which the area under mango, mandarin orange, sweet orange, pomegranate, banana, sapota and grapes was 1.57 lakh ha, 1.08 lakh ha, 0.33 lakh ha, 1.41 lakh ha, 0.82 lakh ha, 0.16 lakh ha and 1.04 lakh ha respectively. The quantity & value of export of various fruits, vegetables & flowers from the State and India are given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.19 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.	476.28
Construction of 19,560 community tanks	388.30
Establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation	351.59
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management	273.92
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	61.84
Rejuvenation of old orchards	46.95
Establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material	27.36
Farmers' training/study tours under human resource development	30.95
Promotion of organic farming	21.25
Promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management	20.36
Establishment of 18 mushroom projects	2.38
Promotion of beekeeping	1.35

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto March, 2019

Table 7.20 Quantity & value of exports of fruits, vegetables & flowers

Fruits/flowers	State/Country	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	37,180	368	35,343	309	26,937	283
	India	53,177	446	49,181	382	36,298	338
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,87,296	1,960	2,00,203	2,106	21,322	243
	India	2,32,940	2,088	2,14,441	2,146	23,105	248
Banana	Maharashtra	38,487	130	44,559	149	22,475	75
	India	1,10,872	388	1,01,314	349	44,503	139
Orange	Maharashtra	788	3.84	876	4.53	22.90	0.19
	India	48,110	117	15,835	35	22.90	0.19
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	29,568	372	32,653	412	12,349	157
	India	49,755	490	47,336	538	15,788	202
Raisins (manuka)	Maharashtra	30,042	261	24,425	231	10,509	148
	India	30,858	269	25,558	239	10,733	151
Rose flowers	Maharashtra	907.32	26.56	877	29	236	6.78
	India	2,030	57.46	2,517	58	560	13
Rose saplings	Maharashtra	22.84	1.09	38	1.81	16.33	1.51
	India	29.15	1.41	45.43	2.19	17.31	1.59
Mango pulp	Maharashtra	20,470	168	20,659	156	6,520	49
	India	1,30,885	846	1,10,924	674	26,783	171
Onion	Maharashtra	13,10,274	1,704	10,54,618	1,972	4,24,344	573
	India	24,15,755	3,106	15,88,986	3,089	6,50,393	862
Other vegetables (excluding onion)	Maharashtra	1,96,477	822	1,94,233	839	38,493	165
	India	10,16,435	2,832	7,72,448	2,093	1,95,844	536
Other processed fruits & vegetables (excl. mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,20,326	1,058	1,19,043	1,070	59,472	616
	India	3,55,314	3,149	3,91,284	3,405	1,76,863	1,627

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.22 Promotion of Kitchen Garden in Tribal Districts: The scheme is being implemented in 12 tribal districts viz. Thane, Pune, Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yeotmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur which are facing the problem of malnutrition. From 2016-17 Palghar district and from 2017-18 Gondia district are newly added in this programme. The scheme aims at providing balanced diet with vitamins and other essential nutrients. In order to enrich the diet of tribal population with vitamin A, C and minerals like iron, the scheme aims at the plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of the tribals. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 15.40 lakh was incurred.

7.23.1 Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes (SC) & Scheduled Tribes (ST) farmers: The assistance is provided to the beneficiaries whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 1,50,000 for SC/ Nav-Buddha and ST Farmers to increase the productivity of their land. The assistance is provided for development and improvement of various means of irrigation, etc.

7.23.2 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers belonging to SC and Nav-Buddha whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 1,50,000. During 2017-18 and 2018-19 the amount utilized was ₹ 213.42 crore and ₹ 266.98 crore respectively.

7.23.3 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers belonging to ST whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 1,50,000. During 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 the amount utilised was ₹ 72.50 crore, ₹ 91.25 crore and ₹ 119.30 crore respectively.

7.24 Crop pest surveillance and advisory project (CROPSAP): The project is being implemented for control of major pests on the crops in collaboration with various National Agriculture Research Institutes and State Agricultural Universities. During 2018, a massive campaign for management of pink bollworm in cotton. Through the project 602.15 lakh plant protection advisory SMSs were sent to farmers with free of cost for management of pest and diseases of cotton and other crops. The grants utilised for this project during 2017-18 was ₹ 8.22 crore and that during 2018-19 was ₹ 18.42 crore.

7.25 Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan: Under the theme of 'a drought-free state by 2019', the *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan* is being implemented in the State since December, 2014 with a view to permanently overcome the water scarcity situation. The main aim of this *abhiyaan* is to increase

Table 7.21 Progress of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan

Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Selected villages	no.	6,202	5,288	5,028	6,072
Works completed	no.	2,40,317	1,73,430	1,20,790	62,268
Works in progress	no.	0	0	2,952	24,614
Works done through public participation	no.	6,374	3,241	1,104	30
Value of works done through public participation	₹ Crore	388.80	195.82	26.45	5.64
Total special funds provided	₹ Crore	1,600	1,875	1,200	1,500
Expenditure of special funds	₹ Crore	1,858	1,803	771	241
Created water storage	Thousand cubic metres (TCM)	10,87,854	8,71,623	4,76,367	2,54,994
Villages with completion of 100 per cent works	no.	6,202	5,288	4,905	771
Total expenditure through special funds and convergence of funds	₹ Crore	3,900	3,019	1,374	627

Source: Rural Development & Water Conservation Department, GoM

ground water level by way of absorption of rain water in earth along with creation of sustainable irrigation facilities. It is targeted to make 5,000 villages every year and 25,000 villages in five years free of water scarcity. During 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18, in all 6,202, 5,288 and 4,298 villages respectively were covered as water neutral. During 2018-19, out of 6,072 selected villages 128 villages were covered as water neutral. Progress of *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan* is given in Table 7.21.

7.26 *Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana:* GoM launched a flagship programme viz. 'Farm Pond On Demand', to fulfil the demand of irrigation potential through water conservation and to give protective irrigation as rainfall in drought prone areas is highly erratic. 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 has also helped to increase the productivity. Under the scheme according to the dimension of farm pond maximum subsidy of ₹ 50,000 is given to farmers having minimum land holding of 0.60 ha in his own name. In the first phase, it is targeted to create 1,12,311 farm ponds. Up to the end of March, 2019 in all 1,20,439 farm ponds were completed.

7.27 *Watershed development programme:* Since majority of area in the State is rainfed, various schemes are implemented to increase the productivity of dry land farming, prevention of deterioration of soil and water conservation. In the State 38,897 micro watersheds are selected for soil conservation work of which 35,067 were completed. Completed and ongoing micro watersheds under various schemes are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Completed and ongoing micro watersheds

Scheme	Number of watersheds [#]			Expenditure incurred on selected watersheds upto March, 2018 (₹ Crore)
	Selected	Completed	Under execution	
1. <i>Jalyukat Shivar Abhiyan</i>	22,429	14,544	7,885	7,631.50
2. Integrated watershed management programme	14,935	7,479	7,456	1,957.00
3. Accelerated Watershed Development programme	8,949	4,455	4,494	2,645.41
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	320	250	70	82.98
10. Other Schemes (DPAP, <i>Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwashit</i> , etc.)	5,680	5,680	0	-
Total	55,089	35,067	20,022	13,828.17

The micro watershed from other schemes which were completed above 50 per cent were selected in the *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan* resulting in duplication of number of watersheds.

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

7.28.1 *Soil Health Management (SHM) and Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHC):* The Soil Health Mission is introduced to promote the use of integrated nutrient management for maintaining soil health and improving soil fertility. In the State, 31 soil testing laboratories are established for examining soil and water samples along with five fertilizer testing laboratories

(FTL) at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Kolhapur. To create awareness about soil health status and suggesting measures for the improvement of soil health, SHCs are distributed to the farmers in phased manner. The grant utilised for this purpose during 2017-18 was ₹ 22.36 crore and that during 2018-19 was ₹ 26 crore. In second phase (2017-2019) of the scheme 1.12 crore SHCs were distributed to farmers.

7.28.2 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme, *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas yojana (PKVY)*, the Government has sanctioned a plan of ₹ 140.72 crore for the period of three years (i.e from 2016-17 to 2018-19). The progress of the scheme is given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Progress of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

Phase	Sanctioned Clusters	Released Amount (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
1. Phase I (2016-17 to 2018-19)			
Year 2016-17	} 932	43.31	42.88
Year 2017-18		49.73	49.07
2. Phase II (2017-18 to 2020-21)			
Year 2018-19	326	11.64	10.83

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.28.3 Rainfed Area Development Programme: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture is initiated by the Central Government from the year 2014-15. This mission includes Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Component. Rainfed agriculture is risk prone activity, mainly due to its dependence on climate. The recent extreme climate change events are creating panic situation to the farmers. RAD component has special significance to minimise the risk 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 form GoI, of which ₹ 32.53 crore were spent on 9,029 beneficiaries under RAD component in the State.

7.28.4 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): The scheme is being implemented to enhance the area under cultivable land by promoting most efficient irrigation system like sprinkler and drip. Under PMKSY – Per Drop More Crop, an amount of ₹ 656.08 crore was sanctioned for 2018-19. As per the operational guidelines received from GoI in 2017-18, subsidy norm for small and marginal farmers is 55 per cent and for other farmers is 45 per cent limited to 5 ha area. For accepting applications of farmers, *e-thibak* software was opened during 25th May, 2018 to 15th March, 2019 and 3.46 lakh applications have been received. Pre-sanction was given to 2.24 lakh applications and as on 31st March, 2019 subsidy amount of ₹ 255.83 crore was transferred to the bank account of 1.09 lakh farmers in the State. Micro-irrigation area brought under the scheme by giving subsidy to the farmers upto 2019 is about 23.91 lakh ha. Sprinkler and drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred 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	1,10,600	72,808	1,53,563	1,36,158	687.67
2018-19	45,045	28,074	64,268	49,774	255.83
2019-20 [#]	69,979	63,617	1,21,686	1,10,623	653.33

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Proposed

7.29 **Dry Land Farming Mission:** This mission has been initiated to bring sustainability in crop production in the dry land area. It mainly includes protective irrigation facilities and mechanism for in-situ moisture conservation along with protected cultivation and primary processing & marketing of agricultural produce. The grant utilised for this mission during 2017-18 was ₹ 31.41 crore as against ₹ 13.88 crore during 2016-17. A provision of ₹ 20 crore was made during 2018-19.

7.30 **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented from *kharif* 2016 in the State in which 15 *kharif* and 8 *rabi* crops are covered. The erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has been integrated in this scheme. During 2017-18, number of farmers participated were 100.51 lakh, wherein area insured was 58.87 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 19,232.56 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 3,752.44 crore. Compensation of ₹ 2,688.81 crore (progressive) was paid to 52.25 lakh beneficiaries.

7.31 **Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops:** In the State, weather based fruit crop insurance scheme is being implemented for grapes, pomegranate, banana, orange, sweet orange, guava, chikoo, mango, lemon and cashewnut. During 2017-18, number of farmers participated were 1.42 lakh, wherein area insured was 1.90 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 1,806.80 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 709.21 crore. Compensation of ₹ 580.99 crore (progressive) was paid to 1.28 lakh beneficiaries.

7.32 **Gopinath Munde Farmers Accident Insurance Scheme:** This scheme was launched in 2015-16 to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. Under the scheme, insurance cover is provided to 1.37 crore 7/12 abstract holding farmers in the age group of 10 to 75 years for 13 perils. During 1st December, 2016 to 30th November, 2017 the compensation given to the farmers was ₹ 43.93 crore, while during 8th December, 2017 to 7th December, 2018 the compensation given to the farmers was ₹ 17.95 crore (progressive).

7.33 **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. In all 1,07,585 ha block demonstrations were organised and expenditure of ₹ 52.10 crore was incurred by the end of February, 2019 under NFSM rice, wheat, pulses, cereals, sugarcane, nutria-cereals and cotton. In all 25,647 ha block demonstrations were organised and expenditure of ₹ 11.86 crore was incurred by the end of February, 2019 under NFSM oilseed & oil palm. Training of 1,306 farmers was organised and expenditure of ₹ 1.76 crore was incurred by the end of February, 2019 under NFSM rice, wheat, pulses, cereals & nutria-cereals, while training of 211 farmers was organised and expenditure of ₹ 0.32 crore was incurred under NFSM oilseeds & oil palm. Supply of 5,669 farm implements and expenditure of ₹ 1.57 crore was incurred under NFSM rice, wheat, pulses, cereals, sugarcane & cotton, while supply of 984 farm implements and expenditure of ₹ 4.70 crore was incurred under NFSM oilseeds and oil palm by the end of February, 2019.

7.33.1 **Agriculture Mechanization under Unnat Sheti Samrudha Shetkari :** To achieve the target of Doubling of Farmers' income, the *unnat sheti samrudh shetkari* campaign is being implemented in the State since 2017-18. In this campaign, emphasis is given on agriculture mechanisation. Agriculture mechanisation component under various central and state sponsored schemes is combined for implementation under this campaign. During 2017-18, in all 48,573 farmers have been benefited with ₹ 358.62 crore subsidy for purchase of improved agriculture implements.

7.34 **MAHAVEDH:** To collect timely data on various weather parameters, *MAHAVEDH* project is operationalised by GoM through Public Private Partnership (PPP) on Built, Own and Operate mode. This project intends to establish a network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in each revenue circle across the State. These AWS will record five weather parameters viz. rainfall, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction. Information of the real time weather data is recorded every 10 minutes and being transferred to the Central Data Centre on hourly basis. Use of the quality weather data fetched from the *MAHAVEDH* for crop insurance

scheme, weather forecasting, crop advisories, research and development work by Universities or by ICAR, implementation of welfare schemes of the Government, disaster management or for any other purpose involving larger public interests has been initiated. In all 2,061 AWS are operationalised in the State.

7.35 Scarcity and natural calamity : During April, 2018 about 5,094 ha area was affected by untimely rain and hailstorm for which compensation of ₹ 8.15 crore was sanctioned in December, 2018. During May, 2018 about 1,741 ha area was affected by untimely rain and hailstorm for which compensation of ₹ 2.93 crore was sanctioned in December, 2018. Scarcity situation during *kharif* season of 2018-19 in 26 districts affected 151 talukas. Out of this severe drought was in 112 talukas and moderate drought in 39 talukas. The total area affected was about 85.76 lakh ha. For this ₹ 4,909.50 crore was made available against the required amount of ₹ 7,103.79 crore.

New Initiatives for development of agriculture sector

7.36 Bhausaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana : This scheme includes plantation of sixteen perennial horticulture crops. Plantation of grafts of all the crops except coconut, clustered apple and lemon seedlings is permitted. Installation of drip irrigation set for the plantation scheme and soil testing for the citrus crops like kagzi lime, orange and sweet lemon is made compulsory. Under the scheme, plantation on 4,446.18 ha area covering 5,099 beneficiaries was completed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.75 crore.

7.37 Chief Minister Agriculture and Food processing scheme : GoM has launched the Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme during 2017. In all 340 proposals were received and 67 proposals were approved during 2018-19. By the end of March, 2019 grants of ₹ 9.98 crore were distributed.

7.38 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) : It is a Central sector scheme launched to augment the income of small and marginal farmers' families across India. The family comprising of husband, wife and minor children who collectively own cultivable land upto 2 ha as per land records of the concerned State are eligible under the scheme. Beneficiaries for 2018-19 are decided on the basis of projections of Agriculture Census 2015-16 data. Under this scheme, financial benefit of ₹ 6,000 per year is being given to all beneficiaries in 3 equal installments in every 4 months of a financial year. First installment of ₹ 2,000 is being paid immediately after identification of beneficiaries. At the end of April, 2019 ₹ 327.67 crore credited in the 16.38 lakh beneficiaries bank accounts through DBT as a first installment and ₹ 92.23 crore credited in the 4.61 lakh beneficiaries bank accounts through DBT as a second installment amounting to total of ₹ 419.90 crore to 16.38 lakh beneficiaries.

7.39 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 minimum 20 farmers having minimum 100 acre land is eligible under this programme in general and for Konkan division 50 acre land is made admissible. Financial assistance up to ₹ one crore is admissible to the groups and limit for Konkan is ₹ one lakh per acre. The scheme was announced for 2017-18 and 2018-19 on pilot basis. Progress under the scheme is given in Table 7.25.

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

Year	Target		Grant Released (₹ Crore)	Achievement	
	Physical (No. of groups)	Financial (₹ Crore)		Physical (No. of groups)	Financial (₹ Crore)
2017-18	200	200.00	31.50	196	3.43
2018-19	200	200.00	80.00	204	73.53

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.40 Animal husbandry 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. In view of this, the Government is framing and implementing policies for genetic upgradation of livestock for sustainable production to enhance livestock sector.

Livestock census

7.41 As per the 19th Livestock census 2012, the State ranks sixth at national level with total livestock of about 3.25 crore. Livestock per lakh population was about 29 thousand in 2012. The State ranks third at national level with poultry birds population of about 7.78 crore which is 10.7 per cent of poultry birds population of India. The livestock as per the Livestock census 2012 in selected states is given in Table 7.26 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7

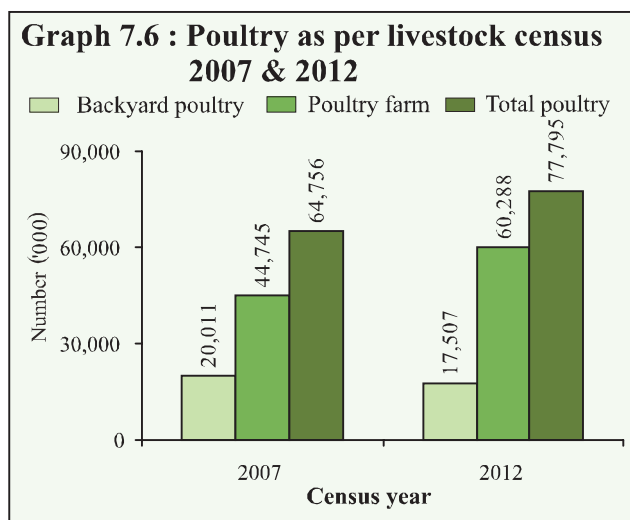


Table 7.26 Livestock in selected states as per Livestock census 2012

('000)

State	Livestock				Total	Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]		
Andhra Pradesh	9,596	10,623	35,467	413	56,099	1,61,334
Gujarat	9,984	10,385	6,667	92	27,128	15,006
Karnataka	9,516	3,471	14,380	335	27,702	53,442
Madhya Pradesh	19,602	8,189	8,323	219	36,333	11,905
Maharashtra	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	77,795
Rajasthan	13,324	12,976	30,746	686	57,732	8,024
Tamil Nadu	8,814	780	12,930	198	22,723	1,17,349
Uttar Pradesh	19,557	30,625	16,939	1,593	68,715	18,668
All-India	1,90,904	1,08,702	2,00,242	12,209	5,12,057	7,29,209

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

includes birds in poultry farm.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.41.1 The 20th Livestock census is being conducted in the State. Information on recognized and registered breeds along with age and sex of livestock & poultry birds and information on people engaged in fisheries related activities is being collected.

Veterinary health care infrastructure

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

Table 7.27 Veterinary region wise 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

7.43 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
General treatment	18,242	17,952	17,153
Castration	932	979	931
Major operation	48	60	53
Minor operation	586	607	565
Vaccination (including poultry)	63,957	41,418	53,543

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

* Provisional

Artificial insemination

7.44 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. Performance of Artificial insemination is given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Performance of Artificial insemination

('000)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
I) Cow (AI)			
Exotic	304	301	280
Cross breed	954	1,001	1052
Indigenous	252	317	355
Total cow (AI)	1,510	1,619	2,888
No. of calves born (Cow)			
Cross breed	457	449	465
Indigenous	87	96	114
II) Buffalo (AI)	674	686	719
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	239	236	243

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

* Provisional

Major livestock products

7.45 Maharashtra is the second largest meat producer state in India with share of 12.07 per cent. The State ranks seventh in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 256 grams per day as against 375 grams per day at the national level. The State ranks fifth in eggs production and the per capita availability of eggs in the State is 48 eggs per annum as against 74 eggs per annum at the national level. As per recommendations of National Institute of Nutrition per capita per annum consumption of eggs has to be 180. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.30 and estimated production of meat, milk, egg & wool in selected states during 2017-18 is given in Table 7.31

Table 7.30 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (‘000 kg)
2015-16	675 (9.61)	10,153 (6.53)	529 (6.38)	1,390 (3.20)
2016-17	845 (11.44)	10,402 (6.35)	548 (6.22)	1,407 (3.23)
2017-18	924 (12.07)	11,102 (6.29)	570 (6.04)	1,436 (3.46)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to All-India

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Table 7.31 Estimated production of meat, milk, eggs & wool in selected states during 2017-18

State	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Lakh)	Wool (‘000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	708	13,724	1,77,015	794
Gujarat	33	13,569	17,867	2,294
Karnataka	228	7,136	55,661	4,305
Madhya Pradesh	89	14,713	19,418	408
Maharashtra	924	11,102	56,990	1,436
Rajasthan	188	22,427	14,547	14,287
Tamil Nadu	603	7,741	1,74,105	2
Telangana	645	4,965	1,26,603	4,506
Uttar Pradesh	1,151	29,051	24,268	1,299
All-India	7,655	1,76,346	9,40,896	41,463

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development

7.46 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).

7.46.1 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. The details of the fund utilised are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Funds utilised 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 gaolao cows and pandharpuri buffaloes on each mother farm
	1.49	Up-gradation of three frozen semen laboratories and existing AI centres
2017-18	5.07	Establishment of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratory at BAIF Research and Development Centre, Pune
	1.19	Strengthening of ET/IVF laboratory in the Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University, Nagpur

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Mission on Bovine Productivity

7.46.2 The National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP) is implemented with the objective of conservation and development of indigenous breeds under *Rashtriya Gokul* mission using embryo transfer technology. NMBP was launched in November, 2016 with the aim of enhancing milk production and productivity thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers and doubling their income. Under the mission, the *Pashu Sanjivani animal wellness programme*, encompassing tagging of cows/buffaloes of the State along with provision of animal health cards (*Nakul Swasthya Patra*) and uploading the data on national database is implemented. During 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 6.37 crore was incurred for issuing health cards and tagging of 54.03 lakh milch animals.

National Livestock Mission

7.47 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.

7.47.1 Under the National Livestock Mission, total funds received from GoI during 2016-17 was ₹ 13.38 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 10.35 crore was incurred. During 2017-18, GoI has sanctioned ₹ 11.99 crore and expenditure of ₹ 7.63 crore was incurred for establishment of three cattle feed manufacturing unit, modernization of feed testing Laboratories, establishment of 224 silage making unit and distribution of 1341 power driven chaff cutter. During 2018-19 GoI has sanctioned ₹ 10.53 crore for activities under NLM.

Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra

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

7.48.1 During 2017-18 funds of ₹ 34.00 crore were budgeted for setting up of 34 'Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra' (one per district) in the State. Of these, 22 *kendra* have received first installment of ₹ 25 lakh and six *kendra* have received two installments of ₹ 25 lakh each and expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.50 crore.

7.49 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 7.33.

Table 7.33 Progress of selected schemes

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	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	1,489	1,819	2,276	1,749	2,339	1,694.82
Stall-fed supply of 10 goats & 1 male goat group distribution	2,101	1,050	2,324	1,119	2,547	1,232.81
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	1,696	2,244	923	1,238	947	1,278.60

Source: Office of the commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh yojana

7.50 *Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh yojana* is aimed at promotion of sheep rearing for Nomadic Tribes-C beneficiaries. Under the scheme, 75 per cent subsidy is given for distribution of 20+1 sheep unit with infrastructure, distribution of improved male sheep, providing infrastructure for 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 2017-18 ₹ 4.40 crore were utilised for distribution of 292 sheep units. During 2018-19 GoM released ₹ 7.20 crore with an aim to distribute 370 sheep units.

Livestock insurance scheme

7.51 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. During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 8.92 crore was incurred for insuring 2.98 lakh animals and settling claims of 8,327 amounting to ₹ 23.87 crore.

7.52.1 Maharashtra Livestock Development Board executed tri-partite agreement with New India Assurance Company Ltd., Ahmednagar and Prudent Insurance Broker Pvt Ltd., Mumbai for the period 9th October, 2018 to 31st October, 2019. Funds of ₹ 3.36 crore are sanctioned to insure 50,000 animals. A total of 4,274 animals of 898 beneficiaries are insured and expenditure incurred is ₹ 29.27 lakh as premium subsidy and ₹ 9.23 lakh as honorarium to Veterinarians upto March, 2019.

Poultry development

7.52 Poultry farming plays an effective role in rural development. It helps the rural population to earn regular income. The State has established four central hatcheries in Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Pune with the following objectives;

- Production and supply of improved chick, pullets and hatching eggs to farmers at government approved rate.
- To make arrange to distribute improved variety of eggs, day old chicks and cockerels & pullets to beneficiaries under different poultry schemes
- Supply of 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 7.34 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
2013-14	9.87	43	61
2014-15	8.21	44	63
2015-16	8.86	46	66
2016-17	6.38	47	69
2017-18	7.38	48	74

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs is given in Table 7.34.

Swayam Prakalp

7.53 *Swayam Prakalp* is initiated in scheduled tribe area of 16 districts for a period of three years 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 to be 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 by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission.

7.53.1 During 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 7.70 crore was utilised for establishing 39 mother units in eight districts viz. Amravati, Gondia, Nagpur, Nanded, Palghar, Raigad, Thane and Yavatmal. During 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 8.00 crore was received for establishing 26 mother units in eight districts. Out of total 65 mother units, 55 units have started rearing birds and 2.65 lakh four week old birds have been distributed to beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

Dairy Development

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

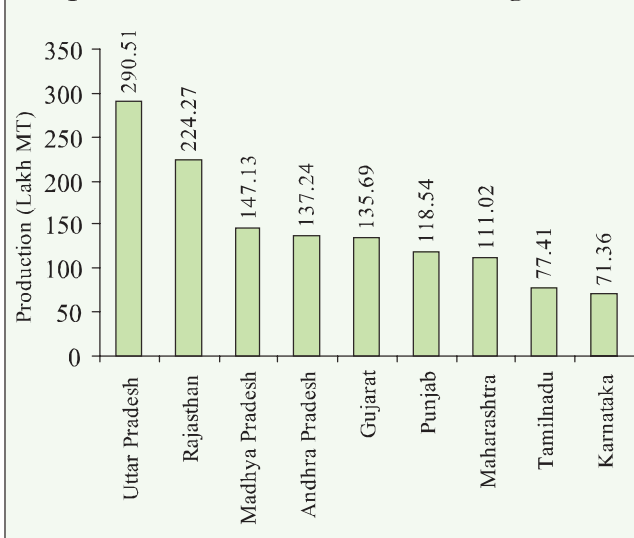
Table 7.35 Milk production and per capita availability of Milk

Year	Milk production (lakh MT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2013-14	90.89	1,376.85	219	307
2014-15	95.42	1,463.14	228	322
2015-16	101.52	1,554.91	239	337
2016-17	104.02	1,636.94	243	352
2017-18	111.02	1,763.46	256	375

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.55 During 2017-18, there were 111 milk processing plants and 154 chilling centres with capacity of 96.13 lakh litre and chilling capacity of 44.42 lakh litre per day respectively under government and co-operative sector together. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 0.89 lakh litre & 49.16 lakh litre respectively during 2017-18 and 1.55 lakh litre & 46.91 lakh litre respectively during 2018-19 upto November. There were 242 cold storages with capacity of 11,726.35 MT. Of which, 219 cold storages with capacity of 11,299.65 MT were with private sector.

Graph 7.8: Production of milk during 2017-18



Graph 7.7 : Average collection of milk by Co-operative and Government dairies

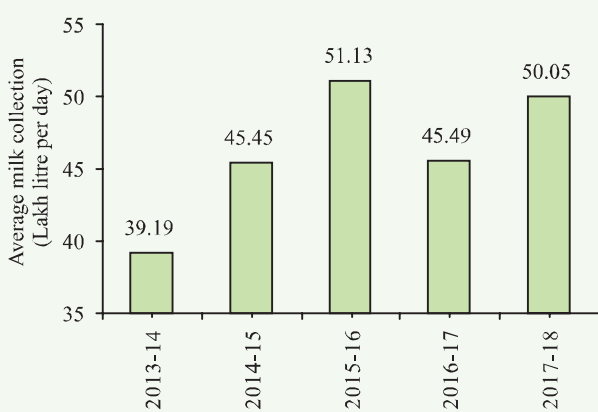
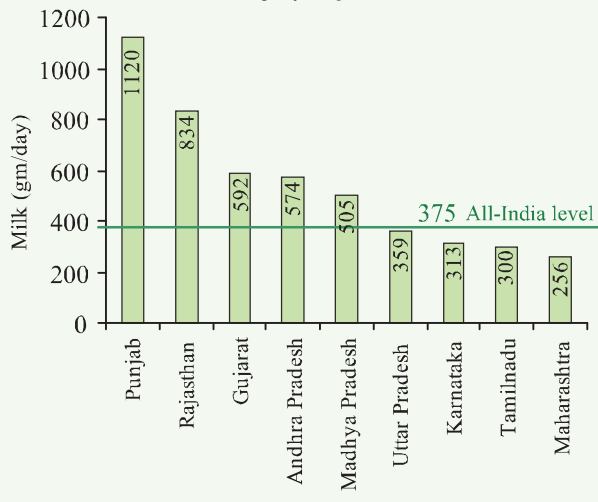


Table 7.36 Regionwise Milk production

Region	(lakh MT)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Konkan	4.91	4.98	5.33
Nashik	27.12	28.07	29.85
Pune	41.84	42.99	46.41
Aurangabad	14.30	16.48	17.70
Amravati	7.09	6.77	6.62
Nagpur	6.26	4.73	5.11
State	101.52	104.02	111.02

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Graph 7.9: Per capita per day availability of milk 2017-18



Fisheries

7.56 The State has a coastline of 720 km. with 173 fish landing centres and the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq.km. There were 16,894 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,548 were mechanised in 2017-18. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.17 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. There are 30 fish seed production centres in the State with 2,414 lakh spawn production capacity per year for catering to inland fishing. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.37.

7.57 Under the National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, development of 19 jetties worth ₹ 70 crore have been undertaken, of which work of 15 jetties is completed, two jetties in progress and two jetties cancelled.

Sericulture

7.58 Sericulture is an agro-based industry which has high potential to generate employment opportunities in rural areas. Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 24 districts of the State. Information of mulberry plantation and silk production is given in Table 7.38.

Table 7.38 Mulberry plantations and silk production

Item	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Area under plantation (New)	ha	1,119	4,660.65	10,376.75
Area under plantation (Old)	ha	2,402	6,156	9,406
Total area under plantation	ha	3,521	10,816.65	19,782.75
No. of beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	7,344	9,955	18,160
Supply of disease free layings	lakh	24.24	41.75	54.67
Cocoon production	MT	1,504	2279.86	3230.27
Production of raw silk	MT	231	350.49	496.37
Procurement of cocoon	MT	0.29	0.008	0.477
Employment generated (mandays)	lakh	25.42	38.55	54.60

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM.

* Provisional

7.58.1 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) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. During 2017-18 production of raw Tasar silk was 19.33 MT, while during 2018-19 it was 22.68 MT.

Table 7.37 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Fish production	lakh MT			
Marine		4.63	4.75	4.60
Inland		2.00	1.31	1.30
Total		6.63	6.06	5.90
Gross value	₹ Crore			
Marine		5,734	6,288	6,900
Inland		2,078	1,447	1,560
Total		7,812	7,735	8,460
Export of fish				
Quantity	lakh MT	1.51	1.81	1.63
Value	₹ Crore	4,312	4,907	5,043

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

Forest

7.59 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2017-18 was 61,851 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 (55,661.90 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,461.68 sq. km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,178.09 sq. km) and Revenue department (1,549.13 sq.km). As per 'India State of Forest Report- 2017 (ISFR)', very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest 40.8 per cent and open forest 42.0 per cent of the total forest cover in the State. The total mangroves cover of the State is 304 sq.km showing an increase of 82 sq. km over that reported in 'ISFR-2015'. 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, 2017)

(sq.km.)

Forest circle	Forest area				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,225.57	1,403.05	233.52	12,862.13	20.8
Nagpur	4,316.44	2,157.10	1,272.51	7,746.05	12.5
Dhule	6,123.91	57.06	246.97	6,427.94	10.4
Thane	4,338.21	1,215.41	229.33	5,782.95	9.4
Nashik	5,018.76	272.17	48.06	5,338.99	8.6
Chandrapur	3,823.44	877.69	107.25	4,808.38	7.8
Amravati	4,643.23	10.42	6.03	4,659.68	7.5
Kolhapur	3,285.28	424.13	808.69	4,518.10	7.3
Yavatmal	3,745.37	16.19	193.17	3,954.73	6.4
Aurangabad	2,674.14	162.45	288.18	3,124.77	5.1
Pune	2,384.71	0.03	187.80	2,572.54	4.2
State	51,579.05	6,650.24	3,621.51	61,850.80	100.0

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

Table 7.40 Forest cover of selected states[@]

(sq.km.)

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

Source : India State of Forest Report-2017

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

Wild Life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.60 There are six national parks, 49 sanctuaries and six conservation reserves in the State. According to 'Status of Tigers in India - 2014' report, estimated number of tigers in the State was 190 as against 169 in 2010. An exercise of Phase IV monitoring (Camera Trap) was carried out during 2014-15 for counting the number of tigers in the State, which revealed that there were 203 tigers. Area of projects, national parks & sanctuaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.41.

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

(₹ Crore)

Project	Area (sq.km.) 2016-17		Expenditure incurred		
	Core	Buffer	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.03	61.80	61.66	7.00
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.70	10.32	9.50	4.12
Pench	439.84	301.38	18.18	11.43	7.23
Sahyadri	600.12	565.45	4.69	6.92	2.77
Navegaon-Nagzira	653.67	1,241.27	9.89	12.39	6.12
Bor	138.12	678.15	20.45	1.94	3.84
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	-	-	8.04	13.44	6.90
Elephant Project (Kolhapur)	Area not specified		0.24	0.43	0.14

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

+ upto December

Forest Produce

7.61 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	2016-17		2017-18 ^{\$}		2018-19 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM	0.63	222.40	0.46	262.23	0.63	291.39
Firewood	LCM	1.03	29.96	1.54	60.23	3.11	92.7
Total (A)	LCM		252.36		322.46		384.09
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT	0.33	32.42	0.28	32.42	0.31	32.33
Tendu leaves	LSB	2.86	54.73	3.13	54.73	NA	NA
Grass	MT	16,771	0.07	17,164	0.07	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	10,950	0.23	8,480	0.23	NA	NA
Lac	Quintal	2,597	0.51	0	0	NA	NA
Others (Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)	-	NA	3.94		0.6	NA	NA
Total (B)			91.93		194.68		32.33
Total (A + B)			344.29		517.14		416.42

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonnes

LSB Lakh Standard Bags

\$ anticipated

@ expected

NA Not available

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

Tree Plantation

7.62 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)
2015-16	51,866	11.44	2,898	11.05	1,029	17.43	0.38
2016-17	36,457	142.95	2,906	9.08	2,787	45.10	1.19
2017-18	26,405	99.46	3,577	13.80	3,985	60.46	0.50

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

Initiatives to increase Forest Cover

7.63 The State has a forest area of 20.1 per cent and forest cover of 16.5 per cent to 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 forest department 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 has taken up a massive plantation programme of planting 50 crore saplings during a period of three years i.e from 2017 to 2019. The year wise target and achievement of plantation drive is given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Target and achievement of plantation drive

(Crore)

Year	Implementing Department			Total Target	Achievement
	Forest	Other*	Gram Panchayat		
2017	2.25	0.75	1	4	5.43
2018	7.50	2.50	3	13	15.89
2019	18.75	6.25	8	33	NA
Total	28.50	9.50	12	50	

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

NA Not applicable

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

Social Forestry

7.64 During 2017-18 in all 51 lakh seedlings were planted on about 3,892 ha & 3,891.94 km of community land and supplied 33 lakh plants for plantations on private land. During 2018-19, 126 lakh seedlings were planted on about 7,179 ha & 16,248 km of community land and supplied 135 lakh plants for plantations on private land. Area of plantations under major schemes is given in Table 7.45.

Table 7.45 Area of plantations under major schemes

(ha)

Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Block plantation	151.70	92.66	1,492
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (km)	970.90	1,303.25	1,869
National Bamboo Mission	65	11.40	0
Plantation programme on non forest community land in selected watersheds	105.0	a) 66.0 ha b) 40.00 km	**

** This scheme is merged in massive plantation programme

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

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.65 *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 2015-16 and 2016-17 was ₹ 75.00 lakh each respectively.

* * * * *

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	43,392
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	3,984
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

* Provisional

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	17,192	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

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

ANNEXURE 7.3

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

Foodgrains

Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1990-91	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2010-11	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
7	2015-16	1,503	2,593	1,725	911	981	1,077	3,217	1,205	375
8	2016-17	1,535	3,581	2,333	1,272	2,214	1,740	3,616	2,538	702
9	2017-18	1,451	2,731	1,882	1,138	1,885	1,657	3,464	2,390	690

Sr. No.	Year	Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	1960-61	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2010-11	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,068	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
7	2015-16	801	333	416	1,236	1,783	1,443	7,667	6,896	899
8	2016-17	837	800	955	1,230	3,512	2,856	8,490	12,646	1,489
9	2017-18	788	669	849	1,222	3,269	2,675	8,063	10,944	1,357

Sr. No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Moong		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2010-11	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
7	2015-16	1,237	444	359	1,442	777	539	366	69	190
8	2016-17	1,436	2,089	1,455	1,929	1,941	1,006	444	260	585
9	2017-18	1,375	1,250	909	2,234	2,049	917	432	159	367

Sr. No.	Year	Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2010-11	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
7	2015-16	286	61	214	213	81	378	3,544	1,432	404
8	2016-17	338	183	542	211	110	522	4,358	4,584	1,052
9	2017-18	351	121	346	185	105	568	4,577	3,684	805

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.3 (Concl.d.)

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

Foodgrains											
Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
1	1960-61	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0	
2	1970-71	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0	
3	1980-81	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0	
4	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947	
5	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109	
6	2010-11	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581	
7	2015-16	11,210	8,328	743	309	334	1,078	3,702	1,795	485	
8	2016-17	12,848	17,229	1,341	355	420	1,183	3,841	4,587	1,194	
9	2017-18	12,640	14,628	1,157	291	345	1,184	3,694	3,805	1,030	

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	1960-61	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2010-11	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2015-16	57	13	225	127	26	205	4,195	2,166	516
8	2016-17	76	52	691	137	54	394	4,409	5,113	1,160
9	2017-18	39	21	548	115	39	339	4,133	4,208	1,018

Cash crops											
Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco			
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	
1	1960-61	155	10,404	66.92	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480	
2	1970-71	167	14,433	86.53	2,750	484	30	12	5	448	
3	1980-81	258	23,706	91.74	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648	
4	1990-91	442	38,154	86.40	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039	
5	2000-01	595	49,569	83.27	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148	
6	2010-11	965	85,691	88.85	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994	
7	2015-16	987	69,235	70.15	4,207	3,914	158	2	3	1,760	
8	2016-17	633	54,237	86.00	4,212	10,755	434	0.01	0.11	1,363	
9	2017-18	902	83,138	92.00	4,351	6,094	238	1	1	1,245	

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)	2014-15 (7)	2015-16 (8)	2016-17 (9)	2017-18 (10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	133.4	117.4	162.2	123.6
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	135.1	101.4	228.7	194.7
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	43.1	24.6	51.8	48.8
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	74.5	46.1	110.7	92.6
(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	1,844.6	1,390.7	2,789.4	2,618.9
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	56.3	43.9	52.5	50.2
(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	70.8	47.3	112.5	59.0
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	98.5	73.1	135.8	117.3
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	661.4	472.4	1,180.5	1,246.0
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	88.8	111.7	525.1	314.3
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	15.1	19.3	132.6	92.3
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	144.6	131.3	485.1	370.6
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	107.6	84.7	205.0	167.4
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	61.5	54.2	46.6	55.9
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	12.2	12.2	414.4	19.7
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	9.0	6.5	11.32	9.0
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	525.6	375.5	455.7	316.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	88.4	88.4	70.5	41.6
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	56.1	50.0	68.4	49.0
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	262.4	287.1	737.3	417.8
(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	261.5	286.1	734.4	416.1
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	345.1	261.0	204.5	313.4
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	NA	NA	0.2	10.2
(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	317.3	240.0	188.0	288.2
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	251.4	204.1	279.5	268.8
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	175.7	141.2	240.2	215.4

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

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

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 2015-16 are provisional.

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

ANNEXURE 7.6

IRRIGATION & NON-IRRIGATION WATER CHARGES LEVIED, RECOVERED AND OUTSTANDING

(₹ Crore)

Year	Water charges levied			Recovery			Outstanding at the end of year		
	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2000-01	74.48	362.60	437.08	41.23	153.99	195.22	223.39	571.30	794.69
2001-02	84.72	368.83	453.55	43.57	208.12	251.69	264.54	732.01	996.55
2002-03	83.17	360.68	443.85	42.02	335.50	377.52	303.79	751.99	1,055.78
2003-04	93.03	360.26	453.29	42.89	335.20	378.09	376.63	353.06	729.69
2004-05	78.69	418.44	497.13	45.78	402.57	448.35	415.59	378.59	794.18
2005-06	68.25	350.28	418.53	64.03	349.45	413.48	410.18	282.09	692.27
2006-07	90.70	408.75	499.45	74.72	420.26	494.98	427.01	245.82	672.82
2007-08	110.35	563.89	674.24	70.47	556.54	627.01	473.70	275.20	748.90
2008-09	112.95	695.37	808.32	71.05	602.11	673.16	531.10	466.38	1,004.61
2009-10	95.00	715.11	810.11	69.94	732.69	802.63	561.77	466.38	1,028.15
2010-11	96.24	670.46	766.70	79.03	666.87	745.90	745.90	468.62	1,047.90
2011-12	109.73	541.06	650.79	79.13	541.13	620.26	608.87	461.74	1,070.61
2012-13	82.98	670.12	753.10	63.10	443.05	506.15	618.78	656.52	1,275.30
2013-14	70.37	536.67	607.04	57.57	457.20	514.77	631.49	728.24	1,359.73
2014-15	78.15	593.59	671.74	61.97	574.53	636.50	648.29	695.80	1,344.09
2015-16	80.04	660.13	740.16	49.16	523.42	572.59	679.02	835.13	1,514.15
2016-17	73.05	690.47	763.52	59.46	513.43	572.89	693.99	1,010.29	1,704.28
2017-18	93.72	735.06	828.78	74.30	613.84	688.14	714.00	1,135.19	1,849.19

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

ANNEXURE 7.7

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE STATE

('000)									
Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock [†]	Total live stock	Sheep and goats per hundred hectares of grazing and pasture land (no.)	Livestock per hundred hectares of net area cropped (no.)	Livestock per lakh of population	Total poultry [§]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
1978	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
1982	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
1987	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
1992	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
1997	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
2003	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
2007	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,756 [@]
2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]

Source - Livestock Census

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

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

§ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail & other birds.

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

8 Industry and Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Industrialisation helps in development of the present as well as the future generation. Framing right policies which include investment in human capital, reducing unnecessary regulations, increasing competitiveness and providing incentives helps in sustaining industrial development. The State continues to implement various measures to make the environment in the State conducive to industrial development and thereby continue to remain the industrial hub of the national economy.

Measures taken by the State

8.2 The State has always been the first choice of domestic and foreign investors. It has diverse industrial base with sectors such as Textiles, Automobiles, Engineering, Steel, Chemicals, Electricals, Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing, Pharmaceuticals and Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services. It has various progressive industrial policies in place with supportive administrative structure. The State has also taken cognisance of emerging sectors like innovative business ideas, logistics, electric vehicle manufacture, etc. and has taken steps to promote these emerging sectors.

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

8.2.2 The Magnetic Maharashtra - Convergence 2018, a global investment summit, was organised in February, 2018 to showcase the various reforms initiated by GoM and to attract investment and generate employment opportunity. In this summit, 3,965 proposals were signed worth investment of ₹ 12.07 lakh crore and proposed employment of 36.95 lakh.

8.2.3 Start-up India is a flagship initiative of the GoI, intended to build a strong ecosystem which is conducive for the growth of start-up businesses, to achieve sustainable economic growth and generate employment opportunities. Recognising the potential of these Start-ups, the State is also taking an active role in identifying, recognising and facilitating these new ventures. With an objective to encourage, engage and enable the State's entrepreneurial ecosystem, Maharashtra Start-up Week was organised twice in the State in June, 2018 and January, 2019. More than 2,500 start-ups participated, of which top 48 start-ups received Government work orders to pilot their innovative solutions within the State. Maharashtra Startup Yatra was organized during October, 2018 which involved start-up bootcamps in 14 districts to identify innovations from tier II & III districts of the State. Out of the 14,600 registered start-ups upto December, 2018 on the Start-up India Portal, 2,587 are from the State which is highest by any state.

Maharashtra State Innovative Start-up Policy 2018

8.2.4 This policy has been formulated with a vision to create an innovation based economy and develop entrepreneurial spirit across the State. The Policy aims to drive economic growth and job creation in the coming years by encouraging entrepreneurs to design novel solutions in new age sectors such as biotechnology, artificial intelligence, internet, clean energy, etc. as well as revamping traditional sectors. Over the period of five years (2018 to 2023), this initiative sets out to achieve development of at least 15 incubators in collaboration with industry & academia, attract angels and seed investment of ₹ 5,000 crore, facilitate incorporation of at least 10,000 start-ups and create five lakh direct & indirect employment opportunities.

Maharashtra's Logistics Parks Policy 2018

8.2.5 Logistics is recognised as an international service today, with the potential to trade globally and earn foreign exchange for the country. At present, this sector faces several challenges in terms of non-availability of adequate space, lack of skilled workforce, in-adequate infrastructure in terms of roads, rail, etc. The policy aims to address these challenges. The main objectives of this policy are :

- Make Maharashtra a part of global supply chain
- Upgrade from traditional warehousing to fully integrated value added logistics services
- Improve efficiency and reduction in logistics cost
- Improve overall logistics infrastructure in the State to ensure last mile connectivity

The policy aims to:

- Develop logistics clusters in the State
- Develop at least 25 integrated multi-modal logistics parks across the State
- Promote a minimum of 100 logistics parks

Other measures

8.2.6 Besides these, the State has routinely introduced policies with an aim of improving its business environment. Some of the policies are as follows:

- Industrial Policy with focus on retaining the State's leading position in industrial investment
- Single Window Policy to provide all clearances at one place to the investor
- Coir Industry Policy to promote rural entrepreneurship and women empowerment
- Electric Vehicle Manufacture Policy to retain the State's leading position in manufacturing of the electric vehicle & its parts and promote export
- FinTech policy with a view to promote the FinTech sector in the State
- Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Policy to promote the State as manufacturer & exporter of aerospace & defence products as well as an innovative hub in its research & development
- IT Policy with focus on maintaining the State's leadership in IT/ITES sector
- Policy for Industrial Parks comprising of flatted galas for Readymade Garment manufacturing, Gems & Jewellery, Micro Electronics & Engineering units to make the State a favorable place for manufacturing of readymade garments, gems & jewellery and electronics hardware
- Cloud Computing Policy in perspective of safeguarding the data of various departments of GoM

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI)

8.3 MAITRI is a Government to Business (G2B) Portal which aims to promote investments into the State and facilitate business partnerships. It functions as a clearing house for all investment related information. It is a completely online-based one stop shop for existing and prospective investors to get consolidated information about the investment process. Efforts are being made by MAITRI to make available 44 enterprise related services from 16 departments, of which at present 21 services have been made available to the entrepreneurs. Upto November, 2018 MAITRI has catered to 1,218 grievances of which 1,145 grievances have been resolved.

Industrial Investment

8.4 Since August, 1991 to February, 2019 in all 20,323 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 12,86,696 crore were approved. Of this, 9,098 projects (44.8 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 3,06,825 crore (23.8 per cent) were commissioned, which generated employment of about 13.23 lakh.

8.4.1 Since August, 1991 to February, 2019, IT continues to attract maximum investment of ₹ 3,98,876 crore (31.0 per cent of the total investment) with 570 approved proposals followed by fuel industry & metallurgical industry with an investment of ₹ 1,43,314 crore (11.1 per cent) and ₹ 1,08,909 crore (8.5 per cent) respectively. These three industries accounted for almost 50.6 per cent of the total approved investment. The number of proposals approved and commissioned in the State by industry type are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Number of proposals approved and commissioned by Industry type

(August, 1991 to February, 2019)

Industry type	Approved proposals		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)
Information Technology	570	3,98,876	336	61,669
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	1,271	46,937	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 & Vanaspati	391	16,964	214	2,796
Others	2,403	1,72,431	577	15,948
Total	20,323	12,86,696	9,098	3,06,825

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.4.2 During 2017, in all 354 projects were registered with an expected investment of ₹ 48,581 crore and 158 projects with an expected investment of ₹ 17,566 crore and expected employment of 0.64 lakh were implemented. During 2018, in all 426 projects were registered with an expected investment of ₹ 86,163 crore and 37 projects with an expected investment of ₹ 1,976 crore and expected employment of 0.18 lakh were implemented. During 2019 (upto February), 71 projects were registered with an expected investment of ₹ 10,718 crore.

8.4.3 The State's share in the total industrial proposals received and total investment was about 18.0 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Approved industrial proposals[@] in selected States

(August, 1991 to February, 2019)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All-India
Proposals (no.)	20,323 (18.0)	14,316 (12.7)	9,722 (8.6)	9,171 (8.1)	8,511 (7.5)	5,729 (5.1)	1,13,093 (100.0)
Investment (₹ Crore)	12,86,696 (10.4)	16,22,402 (13.1)	5,57,360 (4.5)	10,54,764 (8.6)	3,81,894 (3.1)	12,64,934 (10.3)	1,23,43,275 (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

8.5 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. The State has approved 618 mega projects with an investment of ₹ 4,63,458 crore and proposed employment of 4.88 lakh upto January, 2019. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 192 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 88,268 crore and proposed employment of about 1.33 lakh.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.6 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing services.

8.6.1 Since 2015, the 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. Once the enterprise gets registered, the entrepreneur will be eligible for all government benefits and schemes like low rate interest, easy loan, loan without guarantee, subsidies, etc. Since 2015 to March, 2019 number of MSMEs registered for Udyog Aadhaar were 9.86 lakh, of which 8.58 lakh were micro, 1.23 lakh were small and 0.05 lakh were medium enterprises. The investment of MSMEs in the State was ₹ 1,60,016 crore and employment generated was 57.51 lakh. Region-wise Udyog Aadhaar MSMEs is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Regionwise Udyog Aadhaar MSMEs

(October, 2015 to March, 2019)

Region	Udyog Aadhaar MSMEs		Employment		Investment	
	Number	Share (per cent)	Number (Lakh)	Share (per cent)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Share (per cent)
Mumbai	1,89,684	19.2	13.07	22.7	24,904	15.6
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	2,03,889	20.7	12.62	21.9	33,575	21.0
Nashik	83,692	8.5	4.82	8.3	17,951	11.2
Pune	2,14,315	21.7	14.99	26.1	47,814	29.9
Aurangabad	1,05,626	10.7	5.68	9.9	17,455	10.9
Amravati	41,018	4.2	1.70	3.0	5,176	3.2
Nagpur	1,48,472	15.0	4.63	8.1	13,141	8.2
Total	9,86,696	100.0	57.51	100.0	1,60,016	100.0

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Foreign Direct Investment

8.7 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has brought innovative technologies in the industrial units, raised the competitiveness amongst the units and also increased investment from the domestic markets in the State. The business friendly environment coupled with various policies and skilled workforce has helped the State to remain in the forefront in terms of FDI inflow in the country. The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to December, 2018 was ₹ 6,90,323 crore, which is 30 per cent of total FDI inflow at All-India.

Exports from Maharashtra

8.8 The State is promoting and encouraging exports by creating opportunities to participate in the national and international trade exhibitions, giving awards for export performance and provide space rent subsidy to Small Scale Industries for participation in International Exhibitions. The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. The State is also taking various measures to promote export of fruits and vegetables. Exports from Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Exports from Maharashtra and All-India

(₹ Crore)		
Year	Maharashtra	All-India
2014-15	4,45,349	18,65,589
2015-16	4,36,435	17,14,617
2016-17	4,51,978	18,49,428
2017-18	4,49,508	19,55,541
2018-19	5,09,012	23,03,898

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Special Economic Zones

8.9 As per the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy adopted by the State, since February, 2006 in all 249 SEZ proposals have been received upto March, 2019 of which 30 SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 36,352 crore on an area of 4,231 ha and generated employment of about 5.90 lakh.

IT Parks

8.10 The State accounts for more than 20 per cent of the country's software export. In order to promote balanced growth of 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.

8.10.1 Participation of private sector has been invited for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. Under this, 527 private IT parks have been approved of which, 193 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 19,927 crore and about 5.3 lakh employment. The remaining 334 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 62,217 crore are expected to generate about 10.81 lakh employment opportunities. Private IT parks are located in Pune (181), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (172), Thane (160), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

Bio-technology Parks

8.11 Bio-technology (BT) is highly used in agriculture, animal husbandry, health, environmental protection, etc. Realising this potential the State has announced its Bio-technology Policy. This policy offers several financial incentives and tax benefits to companies setting up bio-tech units in the State. Two public BT Parks have been developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Six private BT parks are proposed with an investment of about

₹ 305 crore in the State. Twelve BT–SEZs under public sector are proposed with an proposed investment of about ₹ 4,733 crore and expected employment generation of about 1.65 lakh.

8.11.1 Upto October, 2018 there were 50 units registered under MSMEs having investment of ₹ 261 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.87 lakh whereas, 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

8.12 Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), India's most ambitious infrastructure programme, is a planned industrial development project between India's capital Delhi and its financial hub Mumbai. It aims to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' by converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. This corridor covers two industrial areas viz. *Shendra-Bidkin* and *Dighi* port in the State. Perspective planning for the entire DMIC corridor has been completed and the master planning and preliminary engineering has been undertaken for the cities identified as part of phase-I of DMIC corridor. Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and Greenfield smart industrial city 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 35 plots in AURIC have already been allotted to the investors.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.13 With an objective of decentralisation of industries concentrated in urban areas to rural areas, the State has initiated developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis. As on 30th September, 2018 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. Of the total engaged employment, 48.7 per cent were in Pune region, 27.9 per cent in Nashik region, 16.3 per cent in Konkan region (including Mumbai) and 7.1 per cent in the remaining regions.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.14 To encourage dispersal of industries to the industrially less developed areas, GoM is implementing a 'Package Scheme of Incentives' (PSI) for new or expansion units located in such regions. Since its inception in 1964, the scheme was amended from time to time. The latest is PSI-2013 in which eligible units in the private sector, state public sector/joint sector, co-operative sector and only mega projects of central public sector are considered for providing incentives. Under the scheme, during 2018-19, an amount of ₹ 3,035 crore was disbursed as incentive to eligible MSMEs, large scale industries and mega projects. Disbursements under Package Scheme of Incentives are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,226	1,694	2,304
Large Scale Industries	87	59	76
MSMEs	161	180	346
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	50	67	100
MSMEs	109	120	209
Total	2,633	2,120	3,035

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2018-19

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.15 GoI has announced the Industrial Cluster Development Programme for sustainable development and growth of MSEs. Improvement of technology, skills and quality, market access, access to capital, create/upgrade infrastructural facilities, set up common facility centres, etc. are being addressed under the programme. In this context, GoI's Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme and GoM's Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme are being implemented all over the State.

8.15.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme:** For construction of Community Facility Centres (CFC) under this programme, 19 cluster projects have been granted final approval and 10 cluster projects have been approved in-principle by GoI. So far total grants of ₹ 166 crore have been released by GoI.

8.15.2 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** Under the programme, 130 cluster projects have been approved by GoM. Of these, 49 cluster projects have been granted final approval. So far total grants of ₹ 97 crore have been released for establishing CFCs.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.16 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 251 Industrial areas of which 106 are major industrial areas, 91 are minor industrial areas and 54 are growth centres and has developed SEZs, Silver Zone and specialized parks for IT, BT, Wine (Grape Processing) and Gems.

8.16.1 As on 31st December, 2018 there were 49,505 units having investment of ₹ 1,80,170 crore with potential employment of 13.76 lakh. About 76 per cent of 89,963 developed plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.6

Table 8.6 Industrial units in MIDC

(As on 31st December, 2018)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed Plots (no)
Mumbai	1,012	20,685	1.41	14,338
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	13,389	49,561	4.26	4,899
Nashik	8,522	7,761	0.97	14,057
Pune	12,761	69,208	5.00	25,655
Aurangabad	7,682	9,114	0.79	13,156
Amravati	2,450	7,560	0.38	8,650
Nagpur	3,689	16,281	0.95	9,208
Total	49,505	1,80,170	13.76	89,963

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.17 The 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 8.7

Table 8.7 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)			
Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
Marketing assistance	13.86	10.87	10.27
Others	2.34	2.59	3.00
Total	16.20	13.46	13.27

Source : MSSIDC

+upto January

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.18 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 18.75 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2016-17 and ₹ 23.40 crore have been disbursed in 2017-18. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2016-17	1.66	3,300	1.4
2017-18	1.71	9,884	2.4
2018-19	1.67	3,660	2.5

Source : MSKVIB

8.18.1 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, employment opportunities were provided to 2.66 lakh artisans in 2016-17. During 2017-18, employment opportunities were provided to 1.14 lakh artisans. During 2018-19 it is expected to provide employment to 1.14 lakh artisans.

Minerals

8.19 The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq km, which is about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondiya, Amravati and Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Konkan region have deposits of minerals (coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc.). As on 31st March, 2018 in all 202 major minerals mines, with employment of 48,675 were working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2017-18 was ₹ 8,220 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2017-18 was ₹ 7,035 crore (85.6 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted) which is less by 6.1 per cent than that of 2016-17. The total value of minerals extracted during 2018-19 (upto September, 2018) was ₹ 2,974 crore. The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.3.

Textile

8.20 The State has an excellent infrastructure to play a key role in the growth of the textiles industry. During 2018-19 there were 188 spinning & 36 composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.39 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors. During 2017-18 it has produced 324 million kg of cotton yarn. During 2018-19, upto 304 million kg of cotton yarn has been produced.

8.20.1 **Textile Parks :** Textile parks provides a platform to many small and medium industries to flourish their businesses. The GoM has set up 14 Textile Parks in the State at Hinghghat (Wardha), Basmat(Hingoli), Latur(Latur), Shirpur, War & Degaon (Dhule), Bhivandi(Thane), Baramati(Pune), Islampur(Sangli), Ichalkaranji(Kolhapur) and Kumbhari(Solapur). During 2018-19 there were 631 units in these 14 textile parks were functioning with total employment of 25,576.

Tourism

8.21 Tourism, one of the fastest growing sectors in the State, is generating substantial foreign exchange and is also creating significant employment prospects. Making Maharashtra 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 has been the aim for which State has formulated Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2016. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) established with the aim of promoting tourism in the State, is the nodal agency for implementation of this policy.

8.21.1 The State is one of the most popular tourist destinations in India, offering a diverse range of experiences from beaches, wildlife sanctuaries, hill stations, natural caves, waterfalls, forts, colourful festivals, ancient pilgrimage shrines, museums, and historical monuments. As per the India Tourism Statistics 2018 report the State had 11.91 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.5 crore foreign tourists visits during 2017. At All-India level, the State topped in the foreign tourists visits. The State has maximum (15,021) number of hotel rooms followed by Kerala (14,165) and Delhi (8,914). The State has 23 Five-Star Deluxe, 19 Five-Star, 18 Four-Star and 28 Three-Star approved hotels. There were 0.90 crore domestic visitors & 0.02 crore foreign visitors to the centrally protected ticketed monuments.

8.21.3 Taking into consideration changing trends in tourism, MTDC has launched the scheme of 'Mahabhraman', to bring different experimental projects viz. agro-tourism, village tourism, food tourism, safaris, Tribal lifestyles, etc. under one roof. Currently, 86 facilitators are registered with MTDC under this scheme.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.22 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.

8.22.1 The State retained its top position in terms of Gross Value Added with share of 17.7 per cent at All-India level as revealed in ASI 2016-17 results. It is at second position in number of factories, number of workers and wages to workers with share of 11.5 per cent, 11.7 per cent and 14.9 per cent respectively. During 2015-16, the State lead in Gross Value Added, Net Value Added & wages to workers and was at second position with respect to number of factories & number of workers.

8.22.2 The contribution of the State in total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added (NVA) in the country was 14.8 per cent, 30.5 per cent & 18.2 per cent respectively. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Selected indicators of industries

(₹Crore)

Particulars	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Industries (no.)	28,601 (12.4)	2,30,435	28,210 (12.1)	2,33,116	27,010 (11.5)	2,34,865
Fixed capital	3,37,144 (13.6)	24,74,455	3,46,175 (12.3)	28,09,647	3,37,982 (10.6)	31,90,386
Working capital	1,09,971 (17.2)	6,40,840	2,32,334 (31.4)	7,40,529	2,02,557 (30.5)	6,63,083
Total output	11,19,618 (16.3)	68,83,812	11,68,017 (17.0)	68,62,354	10,74,970 (14.8)	72,65,514
Total input	8,80,542 (15.4)	57,19,110	9,19,540 (16.5)	55,89,074	8,32,819 (14.1)	58,97,464
Gross value added	2,39,076 (20.5)	11,64,703	2,48,476 (19.5)	12,73,280	2,42,152 (17.7)	13,68,050
Net value added	2,08,831 (21.4)	9,75,162	2,17,259 (20.3)	10,72,485	2,08,800 (18.2)	11,45,919
Employment (lakh)	18.84 (13.6)	138.81	19.70 (13.9)	142.10	19.26 (12.9)	149.10
Profit	1,17,357 (25.5)	4,60,283	1,18,212 (23.0)	5,13,193	1,12,576 (20.9)	5,39,353

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

8.22.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2016-17 were food products & beverages (15.1 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (12.1 per cent), basic metals (11.5 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (8.0 per cent) and motor vehicles, trailers (7.7 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 54.4 per cent value of output of all industries and 55.3 per cent of fixed capital during 2016-17. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.1. Important indicators of ASI results are given in Table 8.10.

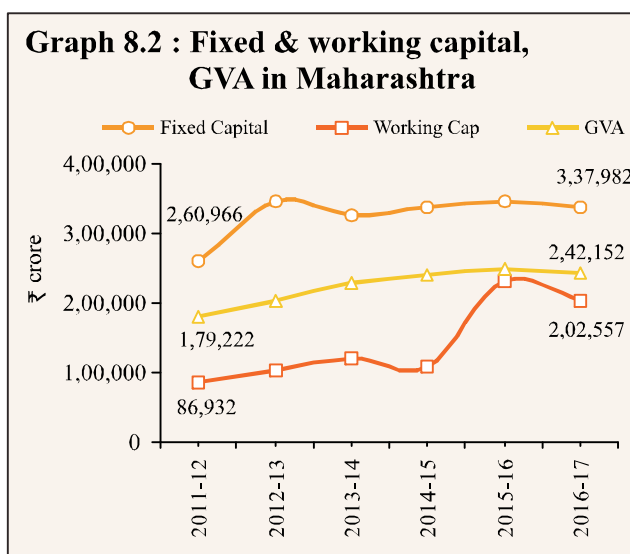
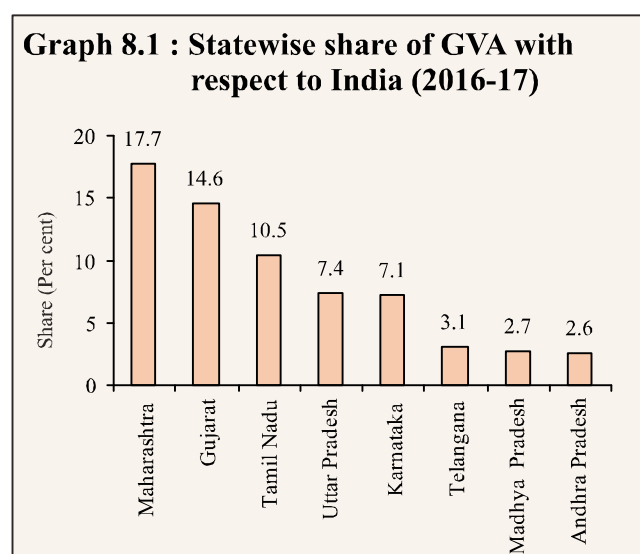


Table 8.10 Important indicators of ASI results

(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory						
Investment in fixed capital	1,179	1,074	1,227	1,205	1,251	1,358
Value of goods & services produced	3,915	2,987	4,140	2,944	3,980	2,685
Net value added	730	423	770	460	773	488
Employment (no.)	46	47	49	48	51	50
b) Per worker						
Net value added	16.0	9.1	15.8	9.6	15.0	9.8
Annual wages	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

All-India Index of Industrial Production

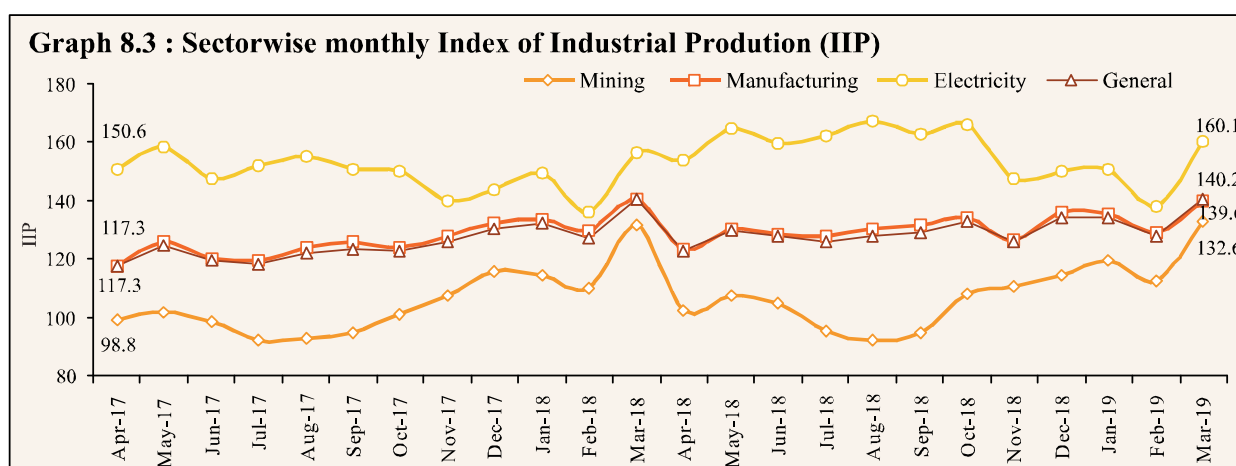
8.23 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and therefore, is free from influences of price changes. This short-term indicator is of paramount importance to the Government for policy framing purposes and also to various organisations. All-India IIP is compiled and published monthly by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI. The general All-India IIP (Base year 2011-12) has increased from 125.3 in 2018 to 129.8 in 2019. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.2. Groupwise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Groupwise Index of Industrial Production in India

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

Item	Weight	IIP		
		2017-18	2018-19	Per cent change
General Index	100.00	125.3	129.8	3.6
Mining	14.37	104.9	107.9	2.8
Manufacturing	77.63	126.6	131.0	3.5
Electricity	7.99	149.2	156.9	5.2

Source : Mospi, GoI



CO-OPERATION

8.24 The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has made significant contribution in the social and economic development of the State. Initially the co-operation 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.

8.25 As on 31st March, 2018 there were about 1.98 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Co-operative societies in brief are given in Table 8.12 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

Table 8.12 Co-operative societies in brief

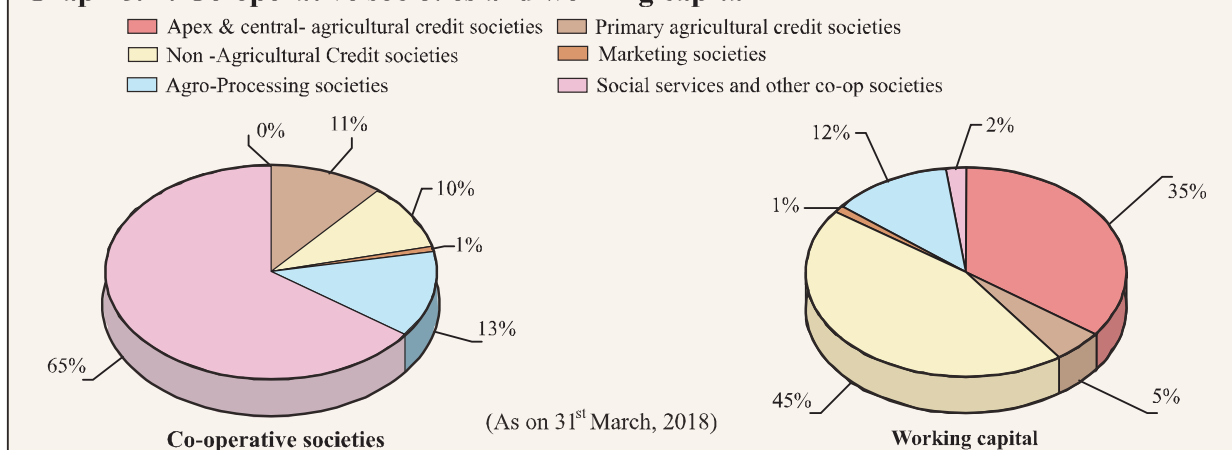
(₹Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2018 over 2017
	2016	2017	2018*	
Societies (no.)	1,96,907	1,95,301	1,98,252	1.5
Members (lakh)	530	546	517	(-)5.3
Paid-up share capital	19,946	20,892	20,396	(-)2.4
Of which, State Govt.	3,601	4,056	3,889	(-)4.1
Working capital	3,63,256	3,83,236	3,65,697	(-)4.6
Deposits	1,69,425	1,79,209	1,78,182	(-)0.6
Loans advanced	1,47,376	1,49,744	1,26,300	(-)15.7
Societies in loss (no.)	36,329	35,682	36,067	1.1
Amount of loss	9,008	9,259	8,210	(-)11.3
Loans outstanding	1,51,432	1,49,213	1,48,957	(-) 0.2

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.4 : Co-operative societies and working capital



Agricultural credit through co-operative societies

8.26 Agricultural credit co-operative banks have three tier structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is the Apex body, the District Central Co-operative Banks are working at district level and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are working at village level. Information of Agricultural co-operative banks is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Information of agricultural co-operative banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹Crore)
	2016	2017	2018*	Per cent change in 2018 over 2017
	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2000	0.0
Working capital	23,300	29,421	25,021	(-)15.0
Deposits	11,268	16,377	14,106	(-)13.9
Loans advanced	15,086	15,521	14,094	(-) 9.2
Loans outstanding	14,424	16,336	15,992	(-) 2.1
Loans overdue	1,235	1,269	1,650	30.0
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	1.96	1.98	2.00	1.0
Working capital	91,415	1,01,205	1,04,006	2.8
Deposits	66,382	71,427	75,091	5.1
Loans advanced	43,266	43,368	36,325	(-)16.2
Loans outstanding	47,454	48,946	50,978	4.2
Loans overdue	11,999	16,163	14,432	(-)10.7

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

* Provisional

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

8.27 Short term agricultural credits mainly for seasonal agricultural operations is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2018 there were 21,102 PACS in the State which include 22 Farmer service societies and 889 *Adivasi* Co-operative societies having 0.55 lakh and 7.28 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Information of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹Crore)
	2016	2017	2018*	Per cent change in 2018 over 2017
	Societies (no.)	21,102	21,089	21,102
Members (lakh)	159	154	150	(-) 2.6
Working capital	19,265	19,393	18,910	(-) 2.5
Own funds	3,417	3,744	3,378	(-) 9.8
Share capital	2,447	2,445	2,324	(-) 4.9
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	6	6	6	0.0
Loanee members (lakh)	37.62	36.39	37.02	1.7
<i>Of which, a) Marginal farmers (upto 1 ha)</i>	9.70	9.95	9.84	(-) 1.1
b) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)	8.93	9.18	9.25	0.8
Loans disbursed	14,611	15,289	14,573	(-) 4.7
<i>Of which, given to Small & Marginal</i>	5,933	6,223	6,080	(-) 2.3
Loans outstanding	15,677	13,764	13,706	(-) 0.4
Loans recovered	11,128	10,915	11,011	0.9
Loans overdue	4,969	5,737	5,123	(-) 10.7
Societies in loss	11,900	12,105	11,932	(-) 1.4

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

* Provisional

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme

8.28 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 2017-18 subsidy of ₹ 249.40 crore was given to 19.85 lakh beneficiaries and during 2018-19 upto December subsidy of ₹105.56 crore was given to 3.68 lakh beneficiaries.

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.29 The State Government provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing units. 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, 2018 there were 25,634 agro-processing co-operatives having 53.09 lakh members.

8.29.1 Of the total sugar factories in India, maximum (36 per cent) are located in the State, followed by 23 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Information of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹Crore)
	2016	2017	2018	Per cent change in 2018 over 2017
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	202	179	178	(-) 0.6
Factories in production (no.)	99	87	101	16.1
Members ('00)	25,550	26,770	27,633	3.2
Share capital of State Govt.	1,284.07	1,299.47	1,299.47	0.0
Average TCD [#] (lakh MT) capacity	3.52	3.14	3.85	22.6
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) [@]	483.49	268.2	573.35	113.8
Sugar produced (lakh MT) [@]	55.81	30.65	65.69	114.3
Average extraction (per cent)	11.55	11.43	11.46	0.03
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
a) Purchased (FRP) ^{\$}	2,300	2,300	2,550	10.9
b) Actual paid by factories	2,734	2,731	2,869	5.1
Molasses (lakh MT)	19.36	10.70	22.91	114.1
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	69	69	69	0.0
b) Co-generation plants	51	57	59	3.5
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	997.40	1,135.40	1,211.90	6.7
Factories in loss (no.) [*]	102	117	80	(-) 31.6

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

@ for October to September

FRP Fair & Remuneration Price

\$ For 9.5 per cent sugar recovery

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

8.29.2 As on 31st March, 2018, there were 12,376 co-operative dairy societies and 73 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.16.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2017	2018*	Per cent change	2017	2018*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	11,597	12,376	6.7	74	73	(-)1.4
Members (lakh)	9.15	10.05	9.8	1.05	1.02	(-)2.9
Share capital	10.75	11.09	3.2	81.78	80.97	(-)1.0
Working capital	25.16	26.41	5.0	89.06	88.12	(-)1.1
Milk procured (value)	285.60	292.16	2.3	980.45	982.26	0.2
Milk & milk products sold (value)	430.50	432.70	0.5	1,215.20	1,217.90	0.2
Societies in loss (no.)	4,923	5,122	4.0	21	22	4.8
Amount of loss	59.20	60.03	1.4	49.72	50.24	1.0

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

*Provisional

8.29.3 There were 89 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2018. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.17.

8.29.4 There were 285 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2018. About 87 per cent spinning mills engaged in production were in loss. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.18.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Societies (no.)	85	89	4.7
Of which, in production	73	77	5.5
Members ('00)	742	783	5.5
Share capital	8.58	8.76	2.1
Of which, State Govt.	1.98	2.0	1.0
Working capital	35.76	37.15	3.9
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	42.59	45.47	6.8
Societies in loss (no.)	44	45	2.3
Amount of loss	1.89	1.92	1.6

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

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative spinning mills

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Number of mills	281	285	1.4
Of which, in production	67	67	0.0
Members ('00)	39.94	48.91	22.5
Share capital	2,007	2,190	9.1
Of which, State Govt.	1,807	1,865	3.2
Working capital	9092	9135	0.5
No. of spindles (lakh)	14.78	15.11	2.2
Value of Yarn produced	2,275	2,582	13.5
Mills in loss (no.)	63	58	(-)7.9
Amount of loss	1,971	1,837	(-)6.8

Source : Directorate of Textiles, GoM * Provisional

8.29.5 There were 644 co-operative handloom and 1,582 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2018. About 63 per cent co-operative handloom societies and 90 per cent co-operative powerloom societies were in loss. Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2017	2018*	Per cent change	2017	2018*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	664	644	(-)3.0	1,439	1,582	9.9
Members ('00)	579.07	570.80	(-)1.4	723.45	778.04	7.5
Share capital	8.02	7.83	(-)2.4	166.93	192.83	15.5
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.74	1.74	0.0	128.90	138.46	7.4
Working capital	1.63	5.97	266.3	1002.80	1071.83	6.9
No. of looms ('000)	3.61	3.66	1.4	12.36	14.63	18.4
Production value	5.75	37.61	554.1	69.47	73.03	5.1
Societies in loss (no.)	326	405	24.2	1,304	1,418	8.7
Amount of loss	6.10	6.35	4.1	13.09	17.42	33.1

Source : Directorate of Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.30 There were 3,038 primary fisheries co-operative societies, working in the State as on 31st March, 2018. In addition, there were 36 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.20.

Co-operative marketing societies

8.31 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 8.21.

Table 8.20 Information of fisheries societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Societies (no.)	3,263	3,038	(-)6.9
Members (lakh)	3.37	3.03	(-)10.1
Share capital	76.86	67.17	(-)12.6
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	66.17	51.55	(-)22.1
Working capital	267.10	240.39	(-)10.0
Fish & fish products sold	751.51	671.35	(-)10.7
Societies in loss (no.)	1,150	1,036	(-)9.9
Amount of loss	45.15	49.22	9.0

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

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative marketing societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Societies (no.)	1,207	1,221	1.2
Members (lakh)	10.06	11.75	16.8
Share capital	86	83	(-)3.5
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	28	26	(-)7.1
Working capital	1,119	2,613	133.5
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	2,868	1,639	(-)42.9
(b) Fertilizers	741	678	(-)8.5
(c) Seeds	77	75	(-)2.6
(d) Consumer goods	294	209	(-)28.9
Societies in loss (no.)	392	439	12.0
Amount of loss	14	15.7	12.1

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.32 As on 31st March, 2018 there were 20,668 non-agricultural credit societies, of which 13,564 urban co-operative credit societies, 6,622 salary earners co-operative credit societies and 482 urban co-operative banks in the State. About 22.1 per cent of Non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in loss and 23 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State are under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.22.

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

(₹Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Societies (no.)	20,465	20,668	1.0
Members (lakh)	259.19	238.52	(-) 8.0
Deposits	89,403	87,024	(-) 2.7
Own funds	22,866	21,059	(-) 7.9
Share capital	8,568	7,991	(-) 6.7
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.10	1.09	(-) 0.9
Working capital	1,77,065	1,62,806	(-) 8.1
Loans advanced	72,191	67,913	(-) 5.9
Loans outstanding	65,684	64,633	(-) 1.6
Loans recovered	61,937	61,729	(-) 0.3
Loans overdue	8,620	8,096	(-) 6.1
Societies in loss (no.)	4,672	4,569	(-) 2.2
Amount of loss	1,736	1,606	(-) 7.5

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

* Provisional

Other co-operative societies

8.33 As on 31st March, 2018 there were 1,03,898 co-operative housing societies in the State with 30.69 lakh members. There were 10,925 labour contract societies having 5.27 lakh members and 243 forest labour societies with 66,565 members.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.34 Maharashtra State co-operative housing finance corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Information of Maharashtra State co-operative housing finance corporation ltd. is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

(₹Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Members (no.)	10,349	10,333	(-)0.2
Working capital	86.71	82.66	(-)4.7
Gross loans	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	53.12	50.01	(-)5.9
Loans recovered	8.72	4.89	(-)43.9
Loans overdue	22.45	19.81	(-)11.8

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

* Provisional

Co-operative Consumer Stores

8.35 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, 2018, there were 123 wholesale consumer stores and 1,663 primary consumer stores working in the State, besides the apex consumer federation. Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.24.

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

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer store		Primary consumer store	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Number	1	1	126	123	1,653	1,663
Members ('00)	6	6	3,144	2,946	11,911	11,101
Share capital	0.51	0.51	16.80	14.18	62.93	51.11
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	-	-	2.64	2.50	1.78	1.64
Amount of loss	0.27	0.47	2.62	2.99	9.55	7.39
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	60	66	643	602

* Provisional

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

Licensed money lenders

8.36 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed licensed money lenders to provide loans to individuals. For this purpose, licenses are issued by the office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of licensed money lenders

(no.)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2017	2018*	
Money lenders	12,214	12,228	0.1
Number of loanee	10,95,701	8,64,455	(-)21.1
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,614.76	1,237.32	(-)23.4

* Provisional

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

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ANNEXURE 8.1

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

(₹ Crore)

Activity (at two digit level) NIC 2008 (1)	Year (2)	No. of Ind. (3)	Fixed capital (4)	Working capital (5)	Wages to workers (6)	Total output (7)	Material consumed (8)	Total input (9)	Net value added (10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2015-16	637	985	1,779	49	15,475	9,155	12,900	2,475
	2016-17	705	1,406	3,010	109	19,219	13,982	17,564	1,511
(2) Salt production (08)	2015-16	38	10	22	5	13	2	7	6
	2016-17	37	1	2	1	3	0	1	2
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2015-16	3,032	41,041	8,550	2,426	1,37,009	91,946	1,17,644	16,283
	2016-17	2,808	40,801	10,104	2,408	1,26,925	83,826	1,05,980	17,836
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2015-16	88	1,161	924	202	4,854	1,311	1,612	2,985
	2016-17	92	2,244	862	179	4,300	1,387	1,591	2,575
(5) Textiles (13)	2015-16	1,887	15,748	(-) 2,149	1,827	39,442	22,291	32,229	5,745
	2016-17	1,821	15,398	2,207	1,876	41,043	22,445	32,827	6,684
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2015-16	1,054	2,084	3,535	536	14,606	4,279	11,431	2,926
	2016-17	1,038	1,956	1,330	421	7,275	2,563	5,634	1,468
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2015-16	117	143	183	49	892	442	647	228
	2016-17	123	192	254	66	1,036	560	792	222
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2015-16	229	483	201	26	1,399	998	1,215	141
	2016-17	228	399	131	37	1,099	709	894	173
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2015-16	893	8,328	1,634	347	15,820	8,982	12,728	2,578
	2016-17	851	8,600	1,405	404	14,934	8,392	12,381	1,983
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2015-16	960	3,502	652	460	11,026	4,323	7,137	3,430
	2016-17	864	4,398	(-) 385	390	8,863	3,902	6,231	2,213
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2015-16	202	17,006	(-) 4,027	662	1,31,554	67,287	89,663	40,015
	2016-17	186	17,908	(-) 12,634	665	1,24,616	72,763	77,459	45,727
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2015-16	2,700	43,773	36,512	2,976	1,68,453	80,647	1,24,882	39,602
	2016-17	2,622	47,527	23,269	3,215	1,41,204	71,605	1,02,270	34,599
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2015-16	1,852	14,916	17,198	1,161	40,632	24,763	32,227	7,020
	2016-17	1,745	17,746	19,829	1,747	50,651	30,173	39,118	9,942
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2015-16	974	11,727	1,01,578	453	19,096	7,368	14,028	4,118
	2016-17	915	10,433	1,00,379	685	21,162	7,500	14,628	5,486
(15) Basic metals (24)	2015-16	1,444	49,235	7,977	1,886	1,15,400	75,613	1,04,641	7,561
	2016-17	1,285	47,396	(-) 173	1,825	1,08,653	70,267	95,896	9,467
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2015-16	3,537	18,628	11,141	1,805	52,793	30,742	41,314	9,898
	2016-17	3,450	13,961	4,969	1,822	43,071	24,738	33,112	8,563

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.1 (Concl.d.)

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)	2015-16	507	8,097	9,367	548	21,304	11,341	16,933	3,929
	2016-17	431	3,209	5,639	488	19,975	11,623	15,428	4,143
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2015-16	1,334	13,556	6,696	1,100	50,157	29,779	37,752	10,969
	2016-17	1,432	11,095	8,428	1,294	55,807	32,998	42,756	11,661
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c., Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2015-16	2,232	24,155	18,564	2,557	89,980	42,743	64,262	23,075
	2016-17	2,150	25,708	13,147	2,660	73,316	39,385	54,578	15,886
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2015-16	1,378	37,084	(-) 1,233	3,066	1,21,548	72,942	99,259	17,698
	2016-17	1,404	38,371	3,541	3,188	1,17,103	71,229	96,651	15,976
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2015-16	362	7,306	967	736	35,944	23,708	27,895	7,210
	2016-17	351	8,030	729	860	32,861	20,856	24,371	7,592
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2015-16	1,309	3,966	9,910	846	45,857	33,401	40,231	5,128
	2016-17	1,251	4,561	15,089	954	37,169	26,234	31,516	5,136
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2015-16	1,445	23,241	2,352	579	34,762	6,059	28,905	4,236
	2016-17	1,221	16,642	1,425	540	24,686	4,343	21,140	46
Total	2015-16	28,210	3,46,175	2,32,334	24,299	11,68,017	6,50,121	9,19,541	2,17,259
	2016-17	27,010	3,37,982	2,02,557	25,835	10,74,970	6,21,480	8,32,819	2,08,800

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

ANNEXURE 8.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	103.3	106.7	111.0	114.7	120.0	125.3	129.8
II	Mining	14.37	94.7	94.6	93.3	97.3	102.5	104.9	107.9
III	Manufacturing	77.63	104.8	108.6	112.7	115.9	121.0	126.6	131.0
	Industry groups								
1	Food products	5.30	103.3	104.6	110.9	104.7	98.9	108.1	121.1
2	Beverages	1.04	106.7	104.8	108.2	109.7	106.3	105.4	108.7
3	Tobacco products	0.80	107.5	116.4	131.1	136.3	115.9	95.1	93.9
4	Textiles	3.29	108.0	112.6	116.9	119.4	117.4	117.1	118.4
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	99.0	114.8	114.4	131.0	151.7	137.5	152.3
6	Leather and related products	0.50	110.6	113.0	123.0	123.6	122.3	123.9	124.7
7	Wood and products of wood & cork except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material	0.19	97.0	94.6	95.3	97.5	93.1	92.4	104.0
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	103.3	114.2	115.1	116.5	114.0	108.9	104.2
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	96.8	105.8	100.0	103.8	106.0	99.7	97.7
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	105.9	108.0	108.6	113.7	119.1	123.5	126.7
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	103.9	108.8	109.2	113.7	116.5	116.1	118.8
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	108.1	114.3	116.9	132.1	172.3	212.1	215.0
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	101.0	112.4	117.7	118.3	120.5	110.6	108.0
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	102.9	103.1	108.2	110.4	109.9	113.9	123.6
15	Basic metals	12.80	107.8	112.5	123.5	124.3	130.6	138.0	141.3
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	97.0	101.5	105.9	103.4	105.5	107.9	106.4
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	100.6	115.2	117.6	123.6	126.7	148.5	168.5
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	113.0	117.4	122.0	128.4	122.6	107.4	110.0
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	102.9	103.3	102.6	105.9	114.1	120.5	123.4
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	100.1	99.1	102.6	101.1	101.7	114.5	122.8
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	99.2	103.5	110.0	112.5	117.5	133.9	145.7
22	Furniture	0.13	112.9	125.4	115.6	163.9	176.2	196.6	211.4
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	113.1	105.2	105.7	119.9	125.6	106.2	92.9
IV	Electricity	7.99	104.0	110.3	126.6	133.8	141.6	149.2	156.9

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 8.3

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961 ^s	1971 ^s	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	130
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	42,218
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	7,03,534
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.6	--	--
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	--
4	Iron Ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	791
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	12,662
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	14,150
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	41,459
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	729
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	54,145
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	2,181
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	9,417
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	130
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.2	3	8
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	35
14	Others ^{ss}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	604
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	602

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

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

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)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17 (8)	2017-18* (9)
I. Number of co-operative societies								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	34	34	34
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ⁵	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,102	21,089	21,102
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,805	20,465	20,668
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,183	1,207	1,221
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	27,412	25,344	25,634
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,26,371	1,27,162	1,29,593
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,96,907	1,95,301	1,98,252
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{SS}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	209	211	213
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,922	15,397	15,049
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	23,706	25,919	23,853
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,214	1,005	1,175
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	5,594	5,721	5,309
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,385	6,388	6,122
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	53,030	54,641	51,721
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,16,916	1,32,804	1,29,109
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	19,265	19,393	18,910
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,67,944	1,77,065	1,62,807
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,120	1,119	2,613
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	49,292	44,062	44,330
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	8,719	8,793	7,928
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,63,256	3,83,236	3,65,697
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	58,996	59,533	41,488
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	14,611	15,289	14,573
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	71,813	72,191	67,913
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	1	1	1
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	1,715	2,570	2,107
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	240	160	218
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,47,376	1,49,744	1,26,300

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	63,013	66,423	67,020
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	15,677	13,765	13,707
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	68,269	65,684	64,633
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	18	16	19
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	3,534	2,808	2,877
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	921	517	701
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,51,432	1,49,213	1,48,957
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	941	908	843
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	--	--
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	2,018	3,981	5,242
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	21,916	21,252	21,583
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	1,383	4,673	4,134
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	26,258	30,814	31,802

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.

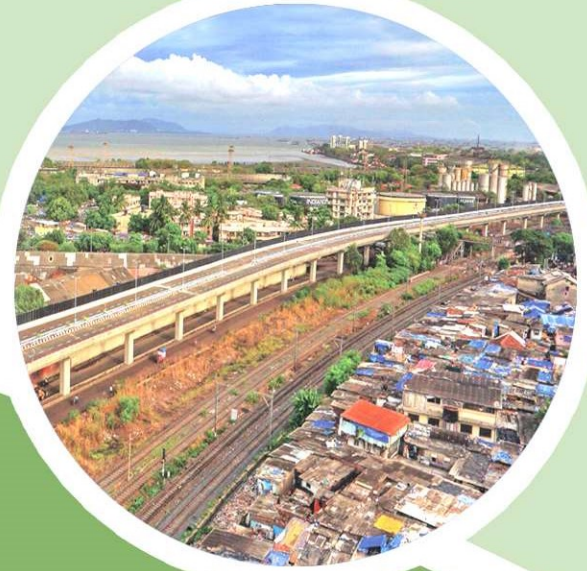
* Provisional

\$ 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 Good physical infrastructure not only helps in creation of jobs but ensures sustainable economic growth. The Government has taken various initiatives for having better infrastructure for transportaion, energy & communication.

ENERGY

9.2 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all is one of the sustainable development goals. The Government is taking various measures such as making adequate energy generation & supply, adding & upgrading transmission & distribution network, enhancing energy efficiency & share of clean energy to achieve this goal.

Electricity

9.3 Electricity is significant source of energy and is essential for all facets of life. The Government has taken variuos initiatives to provide electricity for all.

Installed capacity

9.4 The total installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2019 in the State was 36,705 MW of which share of public sector was 29.7 per cent, private sector was 46.9 per cent (of which 60.5 per cent non-renewable & 39.5 per cent renewable) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 4.9 per cent. The installed capacity as on 31st March, 2019 was highest in India. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

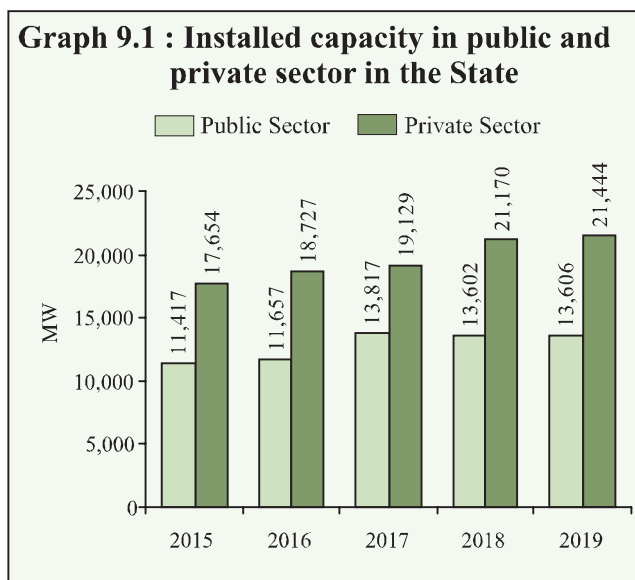


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

(MW)

Source	As on 31 st March				Per cent change in 2019 over 2018
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In the State	32,604	35,166	36,705	36,705	0.0
Thermal	19,066	21,496	22,096	22,096	0.0
Renewable	7,400	7,532	8,476	8,476	0.0
Hydro	3,066	3,066	2,941	2,941	0.0
Natural gas	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	0.0
Central sector allocation	7,026	7,114	8,763	9,041	3.2

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Water Resource Department, GoM, Central Electricity Authority, GoI, Tata Power company Ltd, Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity.

Electricity generated

9.5 The total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 1,62,559 Million Units (MU) during 2018-19 and during 2017-18 it was 1,54,215 MU. The share of public, private and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2018-19 was 32.5 per cent, 37.8 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

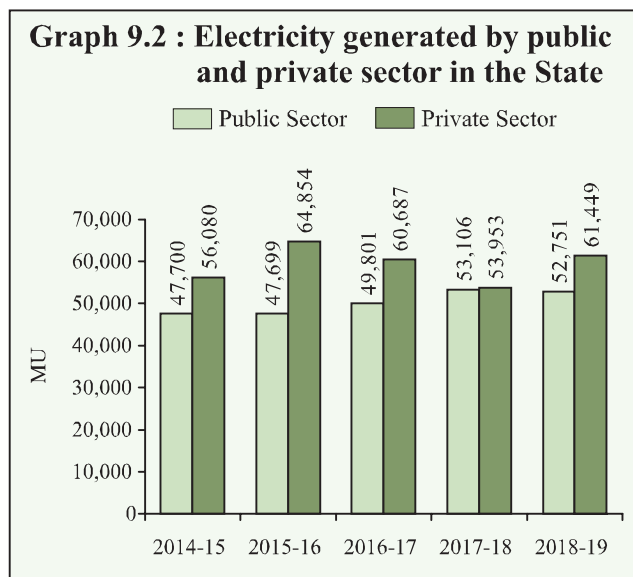


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

(MU)

Source	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Per cent change in 2018-19 over 2017-18
In the State	1,13,787	1,15,046	1,07,058	1,14,199	6.6
Thermal	94,482	89,084	90,784	95,659	5.4
Natural gas	5,302	9,481	4,560	3,985	(-)12.6
Hydro	5,045	5,978	4,992	5,219	4.5
Renewable ^{\$}	8,958	10,503	6,722	9,336	38.9
Received from central sector	29,179	32,582	47,156	48,359	2.6

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour \$ including captive

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

Electricity purchased

9.6 During 2017-18 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 4.03 and that of BEST was ₹ 3.97. The electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST

Year	MAHADISCOM		BEST	
	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)
2016-17	1,17,497	47,358	4,655	2,314
2017-18	1,26,925	53,830	4,825	2,318
2018-19 ⁺	55,910	25,036	2,576	1,309

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto September

Electricity consumed

9.7 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2017-18 was 1,18,566 MUs, as against 1,14,411 MUs in 2016-17. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was highest (33.1 per cent), followed by agriculture (25.6 per cent) and domestic sector (23.8 per cent) in the State. Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

(MU)

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺	Per cent change in 2017-18 over 2016-17
Industrial	40,231	34,457	39,246	14,686	10.3
Agriculture	28,236	28,202	30,307	8,209	16.3
Domestic	27,001	29,867	28,172	13,019	2.3
Commercial	13,182	15,202	13,927	6,659	3.5
Public Services [@]	4,287	4,400	4,670	1,712	9.6
Railways	1,795	120	163	99	21.5
Other	2,011	2,163	2,081	790	5.3
All	1,16,743	1,14,411	1,18,566	45,174	7.7

[@] including public lighting & water supply works

+ upto September

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power company Ltd, Reliance infrastructure / Adani Electricity

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

Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

(Units)

Sector	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
All	683.6	965.2	712.0	907.0	858.8	964.4
Commercial	68.1	116.1	69.9	111.9	73.0	113.3
Industrial	226.2	286.4	233.6	282.3	356.2	319.2
Agriculture	137.1	237.6	151.3	236.0	155.2	246.5
Domestic	189.1	233.7	203.1	224.8	207.8	229.2

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI

9.9 The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

Demand and supply of electricity

9.10 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
2014-15	15,812	15,392	420
2015-16	15,948	15,850	98
2016-17	16,903	16,866	37
2017-18	17,412	17,606	(-)194
2018-19 ⁺	18,504	18,729	(-)226

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto November

Transmission and distribution network infrastructure

9.11 Improvement in T & D network infrastructure is an ongoing process which involves measures like modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded high tension (HT) & low tension (LT) circuits by providing additional transformers, erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and along with anti-theft drive.

9.12 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,23,846 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 46,218 circuit km transmission lines and 660 sub-stations by 2017-18. It has been enhanced to the transmission capacity of 1,30,316 MVA with the network line length of 48,406 circuit km with 674 sub-stations during 2018-19 upto November. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2016-17 & 2017-18 were 3.63 & 3.30 per cent respectively whereas in 2018-19 upto November were 3.09 per cent.

9.13 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM has 3,502 sub-stations, 10,34,532 circuit km line length with 5,99,367 distribution transformers by the end of 2017-18. During 2018-19 upto September, it has 3,577 sub-stations, 10,40,871 circuit km line length and 6,03,522 distribution transformers. The aggregate technical & commercial losses (AT & C) of MAHADISCOM were 17.4 per cent during 2017-18.

9.14 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 85.7 per cent followed by Reliance infrastructure / Adani Electricity 8.0 per cent, BEST 3.5 per cent and Tata power 2.6 per cent during 2017-18. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.7

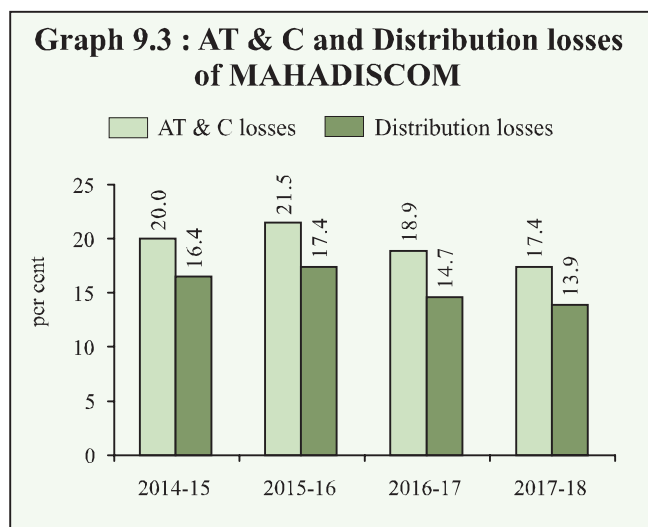


Table 9.7 Distribution losses

Licensee	(per cent)			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	17.4	14.7	13.90	14.06
BEST	5.83	5.42	5.82	5.74
Reliance Infrastructure / Adani Electricity	9.24	8.77	8.11	8.61
Tata power Co. Ltd.	0.63	0.85	0.75	0.75

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata power Co. Ltd., Reliance infrastructure / Adani Electricity

⁺ upto September

9.15 *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. The State has completed the feeder metering, electricity access to unconnected households, feeder segregation, rural feeder audit and distribution of Light Emitting Diode (LED) bulbs whereas smart metering above 200 KWh and distribution transformer metering is in progress.

Capacity addition

9.16 **Thermal power:** MAHAGENCO has accorded approval for installation and commissioning of Flue-gas desulfurisation (FGD) project at various thermal power stations. Capacity addition of projects at Chandrapur 2,500 MW, Bhusawal 1,000 MW, Paras 1,250 MW, Khaparkheda 500 MW and Koradi 1,320 MW are in process.

9.17 **Renewable energy:** Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable, clean and eco-friendly energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is actively engaged in propagation & promotion of renewable energy and implementation of energy conservation programmes.

9.18 GoM has adopted the policy of achieving the target of renewable purchase obligation upto 10 per cent in line with GoI. Accordingly, policies have been announced for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State ranks third after Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir in terms of estimated potential and second after Tamil Nadu in terms of installed capacity of renewable power generation projects in India. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.8.

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 October, 2018
		2016	2017	2018	
Wind	9,400	4,662	4,769	4,782	4,786
Bagasse co-generation	2,200	1,415	1,849	1,954	2,284
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	302	304	336	366
Biomass	781	200	215	215	215
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Industrial waste	350	34	9	35	35
Solar	7,500	362	383	1,017	1,017
Total	21,250	6,978	7,532	8,342	8,706

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

Source : MEDA, 'Energy Statistics 2019', Water Resource Department, GoM

Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.19 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase and procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities, promotion of competition, efficiency & economy in the electricity sector. Average tariffs of electricity in 2018-19 are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Average Tariffs of electricity during 2018-19

(per unit)

Category of user	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Mumbai Electricity Ltd.	Tata power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL				
0-100 Units	1.84	2.52	@	@
101-300 Units	5.31	3.21	4.78	1.97
301-500 Units	8.95	5.75	8.58	5.20
501-1,000 Units	11.57	8.23	10.13	8.85
Above 1,000 Units	12.06	9.56	11.83	12.12
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 KW	10.65	7.99	9.91	8.10
> 20 KW & <= 50 KW	13.14	8.42	10.61	8.50
Above 50 KW	15.93	8.64	11.16	10.12
LT - Industry				
below 20 KW load	6.66	7.26	8.87	8.03
above 20 KW load	9.07	7.65	9.59	8.22
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpssets	3.59	NA	NA	NA
Metered – Pumpssets	3.55	3.96	5.85	@
Metered – Others	5.59	5.64	7.41	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	6.05	NA	NA	NA
Municipal Corporation areas	7.53	7.88	8.89	8.76
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	7.46	7.56	8.23	6.71
Others	8.78	7.86	8.64	8.80
HT - Industry				
	8.20	8.06	9.37	9.38
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail				
	8.61	7.39	8.02	7.40
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.26	7.75	8.67	8.72
Others	11.29	8.30	9.53	9.46
HT- Agriculture pumps				
	4.12	NA	NA	NA

Source: MERC

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

NA Not Applicable

9.20 Energy conservation programme and other measures for renewable energy:

A large number of stand-alone renewable energy devices have been distributed on a subsidised basis. More than 12.24 lakh sq.m. solar collector area (solar water heating system), 1.62 lakh solar lanterns, 0.45 lakh solar home lights and 1.16 lakh solar street lights have been installed in the State through market mode system. The achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures

(no.)

Particulars	Upto March, 2017	Upto March, 2018
Energy conservation programme		
a) Energy audit	972	1,089
b) Walk through energy audit	2247	2,408
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	87	90
f) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal councils	34	36
Wind monitoring stations	409	409
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
Solar power plants in govt. buildings	41	41
Briquetting projects	152	170
Wind solar hybrid system (a) no.	286	286
(b) capacity (KW)	2,174	2,174
Wind solar hybrid system in <i>ashramshala</i> & hostels	20	20
Exhibitions	266	277
Solar energy applications in <i>ashramshala</i> (solar home light, street light, water heating system & power packs)	10	10

Source: MEDA

9.21 Village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation: According to *Grameen Vidyutikaran Mobile Application (GARV)* dashboard, there are 41,928 villages as on March 2018, out of which 41,628 villages are electrified through conventional energy and 305 villages are electrified non-conventionally upto September, 2018. Five villages from amravati district are rehabilitated.

9.21.1 Energisation of agricultural pumps : There are about 42.02 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. During 2017-18 about 66,174 and during 2018-19 upto 53,126 agricultural pumps were energised.

9.21.2 Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana : The scheme is being implemented in the State since 2015. Upto September, 2018 about 5,658 solar agricultural pumps were commissioned against a target of 7,540.

9.21.3 Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana : Under the scheme, two pilot projects have been commissioned at Ralegan Siddhi in Ahmednagar district and Kolambi in Yavatmal district, each having of 2 MW capacity. It is proposed to set up such solar projects which will generate 200 MW in the State.

9.21.4 **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. Under the scheme it is targeted to provide electricity connection to 12.48 lakh rural households (including 3.96 lakh BPL households). The progress under DDUGJY upto September, 2018 is shown in Table 9.11

Table 9.11 Progress under DDUGJY

(upto September, 2018)					
Activity	Unit	Scope	Target	Achievement	In Progress
New stations	no.	216	208	97	101
Augmentation/upgradation of existing transformers	no.	101	99	79	18
New transformers	no.	9,507	8,285	2,820	912
Feeder separation	no.	716	NA	223	220
HT line	Km	10,286	15,119	3,072	1,050
	Km	6,923		2,591	856
LT line	Km	5,791	5,113	1,459	418
SAGY Villages	no.	79	NA	64	15
Connection to BPL HHs	no.	3,86,588	3,24,423	95,472	3,696

Source: MSEDCL

NA Not applicable

9.21.5 **Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme** : Under the scheme, about 31.81 crore LED bulbs, 68.28 lakh LED tube lights and 21.15 lakh BEE (five star rating) ceiling fans have been distributed in the State upto January, 2019 which has resulted in the reduction of peak demand of 8,459 MW in the State.

9.21.6 **Pradhanmantri Sahaj Bijali Har Ghar (Saubhagya) Yojana** : The scheme is launched to provide electricity connections to all remaining unelectrified households in rural as well as urban areas to achieve universal household electrification in the country. Under the scheme, a solar plant of capacity 250 watt each (with a financial provision of ₹ 50,000 along with a comprehensive maintenance for five years) have been proposed in 26,011 unelectrified households from 754 villages and habitats. REC Ltd. (formerly Rural Electrification Corporation Limited) has accorded a provisional sanction of ₹ 117.80 crore.

9.21.7 **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, 525 such energy audits have been conducted and subsidy of ₹ 145.95 lakh was given upto March, 2018.

9.21.8 **Scheme for Walk-through energy audit for SMEs** : Around 1,900 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participated in the scheme upto March, 2018. These SMEs availed a subsidy of ₹ 57 lakh for conducting energy audit through energy auditing firms registered with MEDA.

9.22 **Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) & Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) Mechanism**: Renewable Purchase Obligation is the obligation mandated by the MERC under the Act, to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption by the obligated entity (the distribution licensees, grid connected captive generating plants and open access consumers).

9.23 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 MERC's RPO-REC Regulation-2010, obligated entity has to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption by them. As per this regulation, minimum quantity of purchase from renewable energy sources (in terms of energy equivalent in KWh) target up to 2017-18 is two per cent for solar and 10.5 per cent for other renewable energy. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 RPO achievements

Distribution Licensee	(Per cent)					
	Solar		Other RE		Total	
	2016-17	2017-18*	2016-17	2017-18*	2016-17	2017-18*
MAHADISCOM	0.38	0.79	10.19	10.57	10.57	11.36
Tata power Co.Ltd.	1.10	1.55	10.62	9.58	11.72	11.13
Reliance infrastructure/ Adani electricity	0.74	0.73	7.45	2.14	8.19	2.87
BEST	1.01	0.69	9.54	11.38	10.55	12.06

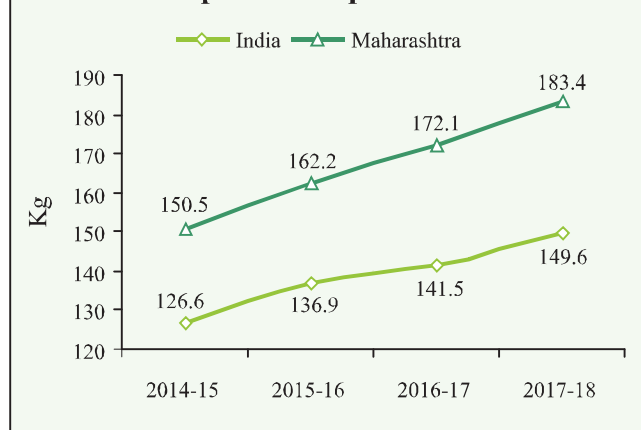
Source: MEDA

* Provisional

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and natural gas

9.24 Consumption pattern of petroleum products shows increasing trend. Consumption of major petroleum products in comparison with previous year indicates rise of 8.2 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively for India and Maharashtra during 2017-18. Consumption of major petroleum products in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.13.

Graph 9.4 : Per capita consumption of petroleum products**Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products**

('000 Tonnes)

Petroleum products	2016-17		2017-18*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naptha	13,240	401	10,842	371
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	21,608	2,635	22,976	2,799
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	23,765	3,025	26,175	3,226
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	5,397	413	3,845	305
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	6,998	1,466	7,333	1,618
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	76,027	8,071	80,991	8,673
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	449	98	524	89
Furnace Oil (FO)	7,047	858	5,912	841
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	104	27	116	13
Lubricants/Greas	3,470	307	1,345	329
Bitumen	5,935	500	5,136	532
Others	3,293	1,537	15,880	1821
Total	1,67,333	19,338	1,81,075	20,617

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2016-17 and 2017-18' report

* Provisional

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

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

Particular	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	2,018	235	1,988	222	2,243	241
LPG Distributors (no.)	17,916	1,697	22,192	1,756	20,145	1,827
SKO/LDO Dealers (no.)	6,548	767	6,543	767	6,536	767
Retail Outlets (no.)	56,190	5,419	59,595	5,684	62,585	5,970
PDS SKO allocation ('000 Tonnes)	6,759	487	6,933	564	5,022*	385*
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 Tonnes)	6,643	478	6,678	518	4,669*	378*

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18'

* Provisional

9.26 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. As on March, 2018 there are 1,424 CNG stations and about 30.90 lakh CNG vehicles in India, of which 275 stations and 7.94 lakh CNG vehicles are in the State. There are 42.98 lakh PNG connections in India, of which 12.14 lakh connections are in the State.

9.27 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:** The scheme aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel-LPG, so that they don't have to compromise their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas collecting firewood. Under the scheme, LPG connections are being provided to BPL families with support of ₹ 1,600 per connection. Ensuring women's empowerment, especially in rural India, the connection is being issued in the name of women of the household. Identification of the BPL families have been done through Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 Data. Under the scheme, 40.64 lakh connections are released upto 10th December, 2018.

Modified direct benefit transfer scheme for LPG consumers

9.28 Modified direct benefit transfer scheme to LPG consumers in the State has been launched in November, 2014. As on 31st December, 2018 active LPG consumers in the State were 2.41 crore, of which 2.11 crore were LPG AADHAR seeded.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.29 The investment on infrastructure sector helps in creating jobs both directly and indirectly resulting in overall economic and social development. There has been a substantial investment in infrastructure mostly on transportation, energy, communication, etc for sustainable growth. Providing access to safe, affordable, accessible & sustainable transport system for all and improving road safety is envisaged in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The modes of transportation include surface transport, air transport, water transport, etc. while postal services, wireless telephone, and internet services are the modes of personal communication and radio, television and newspaper are that of mass communication.

Surface transport

Road network

9.30 The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. Road development plan 2001-21 is being implemented in the State with a target to develop 3.37 lakh km roads. The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2018 was 3.04 lakh km. During 2017-18, an outlay of ₹ 7,000 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 4,151.78 crore was incurred. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.15. The yearwise road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and districtwise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

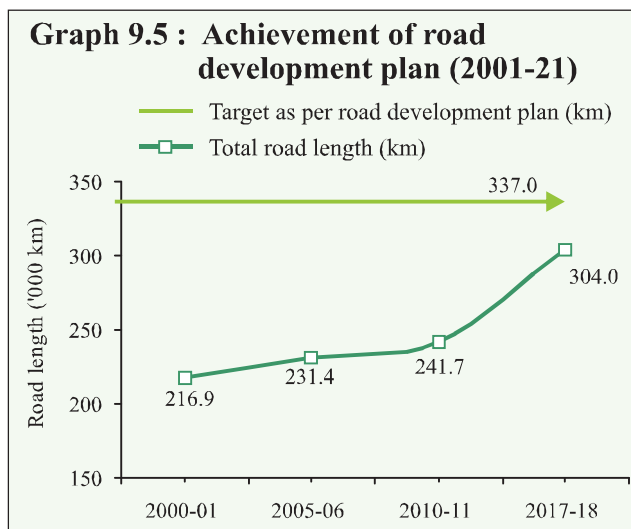


Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(As on 31st March)

Year	Roads (km)						Total
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	
2015-16	7,438	5,180	33,330	50,844	58,116	1,45,881	3,00,789
2016-17	12,275 ^{\$}	3,861	30,589	52,637	58,116	1,45,881	3,03,359
2017-18	12,275 ^{\$}	3,258 [#]	29,132 [#]	55,383	58,116 ^{##}	1,45,881 ^{##}	3,04,045

^{\$} notified in 2016-17 & notified & handed over in 2017-18

[#] In 2017-18 part of major state highways & state highways handed over to national highways

^{##} as per 2016-17

Source: PWD, GoM

Central Road Fund

9.31 GoI introduced Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme in 2001-02 to allocate and disburse funds for the development and maintenance of national highways, rural roads, state roads (roads of interstate connectivity and economic importance) and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge and erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. Progress of CRF in the State is given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16 Progress of CRF in the State

Year	Works sanctioned (no.)	Sanctioned length (km)	Amount sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Works (no.)		Physical length completed (km)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
				In progress	Completed		
Upto 2015-16 ^{\$}	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
TOTAL	1,002	9,681.94	7,859.64	202	764	8,933.75	6,102.67

\$ from 2001-02

+ upto November

Note: Total 22 works have been deleted, of which 17 are of 2016-17 and five from previous years, & 13 works of 2016-17 and one work of 2017-18 not started

Source: PWD, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.32 The unconnected habitations are being connected through the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The scheme is being implemented since 2000 and basic 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 achieving 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. A target of upgradation of 2,620 km road length has been given to the State by GoI.

9.32.1 A target of 27,571 km of road length for connecting 10,848 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY upto the year 2018-19. Upto November, 2018 road length of 26,081 km has been created by connecting 10,554 habitations. The progress of PMGSY is given in Table 9.17. The total road length constructed and/or upgraded and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.17 Progress of PMGSY

Year	Habitations connected (no.)	Road length (km)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2016-17	157	512	681.46
2017-18	34	570	407.20
2018-19	49	217	195.37

Source: RDD, GoM

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

Year	Physical target		Cumulative physical achievement	
	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)
2017	24,439	8,315	23,198 (95)	8,218 (99)
2018	27,207	8,808	26,053 (96)	8,584 (97)
2019 ⁺	27,571	10,848	26,081 (95)	10,554 (97)

Source: RDD, GoM Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage of target achievement

+ upto November

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

9.33 Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana is being implemented in the State from 2015-16 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads. The road length

sanctioned for upgradation is 21,424 km. During 2018-19 upto November, the road length upgraded is 6,212 km and expenditure incurred is ₹ 4,360 crore.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.34 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 October, 2018. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto October, 2018 was ₹ 8,080 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 17,954 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Status of projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
<i>Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	2016-17	55,335.32	6,898.96	2020-21
Pune ring road	2016-17	4,200.00	7.63	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	NA
Rail over bridges (ROB) in Vidharbha	2016-17	870.00	3.54	NA
Thane creek bridge –III	2016-17	775.58	0.81	NA
Mumbai Pune express way(MPEW) -widening 6 lane	2016-17	314.00	243.23	2019-20
Way side amenities on MPEW	2014-15	200.00	5.00	2018-19
Increasing capacity of MPEW	2009-10	6,695.37	20.50	2019-20
Thane Tikujiniwadi to Borivali tunnel	2015-16	3,000.00	0.88	NA
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,500.00	50.87	NA
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	11,332.82	23.17	2022-23
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	2005-06	393.40	168.01	2018-19 [#]
Extended MUIP	2008-09	2,065.00	663.77	2018-19 [#]
Mumbai Urban Transport project (MUTP)	2003-04	471.73	718.16	2018-19 [#]
Integrated road development programme (Including ROB)				
Nagpur	2001-02	517.36	525.11	2018-19
Aurangabad	2001-02	363.69	340.55	2017-18 [#]

Source: MSRDC

Completed

NA Not Available

+ upto October, 2018

Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.35 This proposed corridor is eight lane expressway connecting Mumbai to Nagpur (701 km long and 120 m wide) and will enable travellers to cover the distance in eight hours. This expressway will pass through 10 districts, 26 tehsils and 390 villages and thereby it will connect 24 districts. At the crossing points of state and national highways an innovative idea of development of 24 *Krusha Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed. This corridor is proposed to connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalhana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). This work is proposed through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis. The total land required is 9599.99 ha, of which 8,259.87 ha land is acquired. The expenditure incurred upto October, 2018 is ₹6,898.96 crore.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.36 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of whole of the area of Mumbai City District, the Mumbai Suburban District and parts of the Thane, Raigad and Palghar Districts. It has a total of 4,312 sq.km area under nine municipal corporations, eight municipal councils and about one thousand villages. MMR is served by suburban rail, metro, monorail and road based bus system. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Chembur –Wadala- Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Mahalakshmi) Monorail is India's first monorail system having length 19.70 km with 17 stations which connects many parts of the city which were not connected by suburban rail or proposed metro. Status of on-going transport projects in MMR are given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Status of on-going transport projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)					
Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expendi- ture incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP: phase - I, II & III : Roads, Flyovers	2007	6,235.12	3,149.06	2022	12 roads & 10 flyovers of phase I & II are completed
Mithi river works phase II deepening, widening, beautification, service roads, etc.	2007	570.76	538.63	2017	Almost completed €
Multi-modal corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of freeway with eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (126 km)	2010	9,500.00 [@]	39.94	2023	Consultants appointed
Construction of elevated road between BKC - G block & the eastern express highway.	2015	155.70	136.29	2019	Work in progress
Kurla to Wakola phase I	2016	449.00	172.89	2019	Work in progress
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Wakola Junction phase II under extension of SCLR	2017	220.80	20.15	2020	Work in progress
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843.00	3,170.86	2022	Work in progress

BKC Bandra Kurla Complex

SCLR Santacruz Chembur link road

+ upto March, 2019

@Excluding land acquisition cost

€ Stay of Hon. Supreme court for construction of service roads, beautification, etc

Source: MMRDA

Motor vehicles

9.37 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2019 was 3.49 crore (28,380 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of about 8.4 per cent over the previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 35.75 lakh vehicles (10.2 per cent) were in *Brihanmumbai*. The number of vehicles per km road length (maintained by PWD and ZP) in the State is 115 . The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road is given in Table 9.21 and yearwise series of number of motor vehicles on road is given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.21 Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road

('000)

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2018	2019*	Per cent change	2018	2019*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	23,629.3	25,579.7	8.3	1,900.2	2,089.8	10.0
Auto rickshaws	805.7	964.6	19.7	161.1	207.6	28.9
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	4,863.8	5,227.0	7.5	1,117.1	1,187.9	6.3
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	134.8	142.8	5.9	14.3	14.7	2.8
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.}	1,591.8	1,722.2	8.2	57.3	71.4	24.6
Tractors	693.7	752.3	8.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Trailers	403.0	415.7	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ambulances	15.1	15.9	5.3	1.2	1.4	16.7
Others	60.2	68.8	14.3	1.5	1.9	26.7
Total	32,197.4	34,889.0	8.4	3,253.0	3,575.0	9.9

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

9.37.1 The driving licenses are being issued online in the form of smart cards through 'SARTHI' software and registration of vehicle certificate is issued in the form of a smart card through 'VAHAN' software. The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2018 was 341.07 lakh, showing an increase of 4.1 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2017-18 was 18.1 lakh.

9.37.2 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 Maharashtra during 2018 was 10. Number of road accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.22.

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

Year	Number of Accidents		Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State	Brihan- mumbai	State	Brihan- mumbai	Per cent [@]	State	Brihan- mumbai	Per cent [@]
2016	39,848	3,349	12,883	510	4.0	35,894	3,532	9.8
2017	35,853	3,160	12,264	490	4.0	32,128	3,287	10.2
2018	35,955	3,139	13,084	410	3.1	31,216	3,326	10.7

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

@ Brihanmumbai to State

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.38 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) carried an average of 66.98 lakh passengers per day during 2017-18. About 92 per cent population is connected directly by the bus service of MSRTC, for six per cent population, the connectivity is available up to three km and for remaining two per cent population the service is available within five km. About 76 per cent villages are directly covered by MSRTC bus services, that for 15 per cent villages the service is available within three km and that for five per cent and four per cent it is available between three to five km and beyond five km respectively. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.23 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent change over 2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
Total vehicles in possession	18,710	18,652	(-0.3)	18,984
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,834	16,424	(-2.4)	16,412
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	1,03,043	1,01,196	(-1.8)	1,01,106
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	56.61	55.72	(-1.6)	55.64
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	66.95	66.98	0.0	62.84
Vehicle productivity (km)	302.54	298.73	(-1.3)	293.09
KPTL (48.50 Norm)	47.65	47.21	(-0.9)	45.76
Crew productivity (km)	213.01	214.80	0.8	219.40
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	6.12	6.16	0.7	6.13
Average seating capacity	43.35	43.34	0.0	43.35
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concessions) [@]	54.63	56.25	3.0	55.52
Percentage load factor (including value of concessions) [@]	68.75	70.84	3.0	69.15

Source : MSRTC

KPTL kilometers per ten liters (Diesel)

@ point

+ upto September

9.38.1 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. The operational statistics of fairs and casual contracts are given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Operational statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17			2017-18		
			Concessional	Non-concessional	All	Concessional	Non-concessional	All
Effective km (lakh)	192.62	201.37	115.12	57.64	172.76	153.07	44.67	197.74
Income earned (₹ lakh)	6,646.07	7,191.39	2,877.38	2,982.86	5,860.24	3,811.64	2,240.46	6,052.10
Earnings per km (₹)	34.50	35.71	24.99	51.75	33.92	24.90	50.16	30.61

Source: MSRTC

9.38.2 Government of Maharashtra provides various types of concessions in fares through MSRTC to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GoM. During 2017-18 an amount of concession was ₹ 1,383.20 crore.

9.38.3 The toll charges paid by MSRTC during 2016-17 and 2017-18 were ₹ 109 crore and ₹ 121 crore respectively.

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

9.38.5 Financial status of MSRTC is given in Table 9.26

Table 9.25 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18
Accidents (no.)	2,772	2,933
Persons killed (no.)	445	420
Persons injured (no.)	4,745	5,242
Accidents per lakh km	0.13	0.14
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	33.31	34.54
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	7,831.77	8,543.25

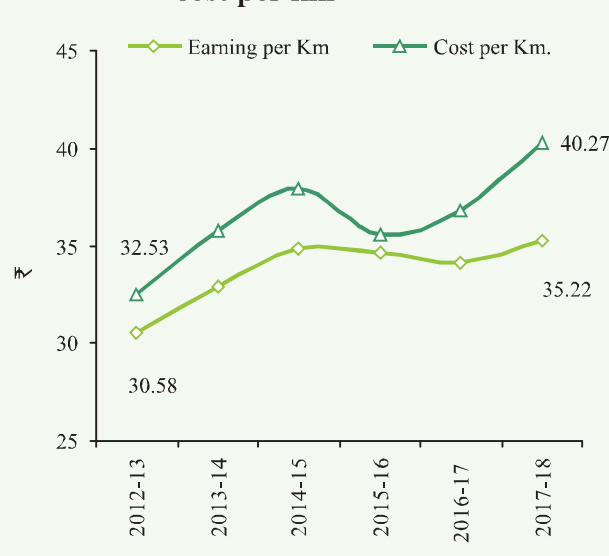
Source: MSRTC

Table 9.26 Financial status of MSRTC

(₹ Crore)		
Particulars	2016-17	2017-18
(A) Receipts		
Revenue from passengers	6,790.85	6,878.34
Other revenue	265.48	289.67
Total (A)	7,056.33	7,168.01
(B) Expenditure		
Passenger, motor vehicle & municipal taxes and octroi	899.36	907.55
Depreciation	325.50	243.38
Others	6,375.04	7,045.34
Total (B)	7,599.90	8,196.27
i) Profit (A - B)	(-543.57)	(-1,028.26)
ii) Prior period adjustment	20.79	(-550.41)
iii) Net profit (i+ ii)	(-522.78)	(-1,578.64)

Source: MSRTC

Graph 9.6 : MSRTC- earnings per km and cost per km



City public passenger road transport

9.39 The public passenger road transport is one of the major mode of passenger transport in cities. This facility is available in 21 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local passenger transport facility in seven cities, Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Brihanmumbai, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd (PMPML) in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area and in remaining 12 cities respective Municipal Corporations/ Council provide such facilities. Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 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)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
	MSRTC (City operations)	467	382	2.35	2.07	0.84	0.67	(-)3,080
BEST	3,267	3,058	28.34	26.20	5.86	5.19	(-)99,010	(-)1,04,945
PMPML	1,382	1,425	10.79	11.21	2.99	3.07	(-)21,042	(-)20,462
Navi Mumbai municipal transport	309	422	2.79	2.90	0.85	0.91	(-)4,147	(-)5,602
Nagpur municipal transport	286	297	1.59	1.57	0.61	0.64	(-)7 [#]	84
Thane municipal transport	195	281	1.29	1.76	0.33	0.56	(-)4,552	(-)7,025
Kolhapur municipal transport	107	105	0.66	0.70	0.24	0.23	(-)418	(-)322
Solapur municipal transport	59	36	0.31	0.22	0.14	0.09	(-)837	(-)1,673
Kalyan-Dombivli municipal transport	73	72	0.40	0.39	0.14	0.13	(-)1,435	(-)1,578
Mira-Bhayander municipal transport	32	31	0.23	0.24	0.07	0.07	(-)460	(-)754
Amravati municipal transport	25	25	0.25	0.27	0.04	0.04	(-)63	(-)95
Ahmednagar municipal transport	15	16	0.08	2.13	0.02	0.31	(-)7	0.2
Akola municipal transport	5	5	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	-
Latur municipal transport	3	3	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.004	(-)35	4
Khopoli municipal transport	14	14	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	16	13

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

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

Railways

9.40 Railway is the major public transport system. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2018 was 6,114 km (including 381 km of Konkan railway), which is 8.9 per cent of the total railway route length (68,442 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Status of on-going railway works(As on 30th June, 2017)

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

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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2018-19

Mumbai suburban railway

9.41 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 219 local trains is utilised to run 2,977 train services, daily carrying on an average 79.7 lakh passengers.

9.42 *Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC)* is implementing rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The work of phase I is completed. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II

(As on 31st March, 2018)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Thane-Diva (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	2008-09	9.44	440	289.92	2019
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	2008-09	29.50	919	202.31	2021
CST-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	2008-09	15.39	1,367	82.91	2021

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

9.43 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 9.30.

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

Cause of accident	2016		2017		2018	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,798	379	1,651	376	1,619	323
Fall in gap	13	19	18	6	6	8
Fall down from train	657	1,498	654	1,434	711	1,585
Hitting railway poles	8	85	12	90	19	90
Other ^{\$}	726	1,382	679	1,439	626	1,343
Total	3,202	3,363	3,014	3,345	2,981	3,349

\$ Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for chemical analysis, etc.

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Project

9.44 An increased demand for transport infrastructure is felt due to increasing urbanisation. There is a need for a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system for the metro regions. Higher capacity rail based mass transit system popularly called Metro, are rapidly being accepted across the country as a solution to the problem of urban transportation. Following the success of the other cities' metro, many cities have implemented or are planning for metro rail systems.

Mumbai metro rail project

9.44.1 Mumbai metro rail based rapid transit system project is being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The Metro Line-1 Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar is completed. The status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR upto October, 2018 is given in Table 9.31

Table 9.31 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+	Expected year of completion	Status
2A Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410	1,351.42	2020-21	63 per cent civil work completed
2B D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 Km)	2017	10,986	196.31	2021-22	In progress
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2015	23,136	9,402.09	2021-22	Civil works in progress
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane- Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2017	14,549	227.98	2021-22	Civil works in progress
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,716	201.30	2021-22	Civil work commenced
7 Andheri (E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208	1,561.04	2020-21	67 per cent civil work completed

Source : MMRDA, MMRCL

+upto March, 2019

Navi Mumbai metro rail project

9.44.2 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 and 11 stations in first phase at an estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore and the work is in progress. The expenditure incurred upto January, 2019 is ₹ 1,650 crore.

Nagpur metro rail project

9.44.3 Nagpur metro rail project consists of length of 41.7 km and 38 stations. The entire stretch of this project will be divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor of 22.29 km length with 18 stations and East-West corridor of 19.41 km length with 20 stations. The cost of this project is estimated at ₹ 8,680 crore. The total land required is 86.14 ha, of which 80.55 ha land has been acquired. The expenditure incurred upto January, 2019 is ₹ 4,899 crore. The safety run was conducted between Airport station to Jaiprakash Nagar station in the month of February, 2019. The passenger service Khapri- Sitaburdi has commenced from March, 2019.

Pune metro rail project

9.44.4 Pune metro rail project consists of two corridors with total length of 31.25 km. The length of Chichwad to Swargate corridor is 16.59 km length, of which 11.57 km is elevated stretch and 5.02 km underground stretch with 9 elevated and 5 underground stations,. The Vanaz to Ramwadi corridor with length 14.66 km is totally elevated with 16 elevated stations. The total estimated project cost of this project is ₹ 11,420 crore. This project is expected to be completed by November, 2021. The total land required for the project is 44.25 ha, of which government land is 31.57 ha. The physical and financial progress at the end of January, 2019 is 28 and 19 per cent respectively.

Water transport

9.45 Water transport is cheaper, environment friendly, saves time and money as compared to other transport facilities. The maritime sector is of crucial importance as it plays a vital role in sustaining growth in commerce and trade. The State is implementing 'Maharashtra Maritime Port Development Policy-2016' to boost the maritime by developing infrastructural facilities and thereby achieve industrial development. The policy covers areas viz. green ports, jetty, shipyards, coastal and inland water transport, ports connectivity, coastal economic zone, etc. Also, concessions are given on electricity duty, non-agriculture cess, stamp duty, port charges and discount on royalty for port projects.

Major ports

9.45.1 The State has two major ports, viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. During 2017-18, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 628.28 lakh MT and 660.04 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	Mumbai			Jawaharlal Nehru Port		
	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent change	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent Change
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	502.50	784.00	56.0	883.00	883.00	(-)1.2
Employees (no.)	9,445	8,629	(-)8.6	1,615	1,567	(-)1.7
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	630.48	628.28	(-)0.3	621.51	660.04	6.2
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	427.25	424.79	(-)0.6	349.82	373.12	6.7
b) Export	203.23	203.49	0.1	271.69	286.92	5.6
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	17.44	21.44	22.9	NA	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	5,427	5,756	6.1	2,720	2,828	4.0
Operating income (₹ Crore)	1,477.80	1,560.46	5.6	1,700.97	1,890.88	11.2
Operating expenditure (₹ Crore)	1,111.67	1,225.92	10.3	804.97	751.25	(-)6.7
Operating surplus/profit (₹ Crore)	366.13	334.54	(-)8.6	896.00	1,139.63	27.2

Source : MbPT & JNPT

NA Not Applicable

Non-major ports

9.45.2 There are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set up within the limits of non-major ports, which also undertake cargo handling. The traffic handled by non-major ports is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Traffic handled by non-major ports

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	348.94	373.67	201.17
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	290.09	314.13	160.84
b) Export	58.85	59.54	40.33
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	182.82	191.19	86.85
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vehicles	173.18	185.22	85.69
b) By non-mechanised vehicles Export	9.64	5.97	1.16

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+ upto September

Pre-construction activities are in progress for Rewas-Aware, Vijaydurg, Redi and Wadhavan ports.

Sagarmala programme

9.45.3 This programme aims to promote port-led development. Under this programme GoI has sanctioned 23 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 475 crore to develop infrastructure facilities at ports.

Marina

9.45.4 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 project is expected to be completed by December, 2019. After completion, the yachts and speedboats anchored at Gateway of India can be parked safely there.

Roll on- Roll off services

9.45.5 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 Rajpur creek (Murud taluka) and Dighi (Shrivardhan taluka) is completed. For ro-ro services between Revas and Karanja in Raigad district the work of jetty is underway at both the ports.

Air transport

9.46 There are three international and 13 domestic airports functioning in the State. Operational statistics of passenger and cargo traffic of selected airports in the State are given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.34 Operational statistics of selected airportwise passenger and cargo traffic

Airport	Passengers (Lakh)			Cargo (MT)		
	2017	2018	Per cent change	2017	2018	Per cent change
A) Domestic	415.05	453.28	9.2	2,78,583	3,10,740	11.1
Mumbai	327.12	348.50	6.5	2,34,917	2,58,356	10.0
Pune	65.12	78.92	21.2	34,645	41,515	19.8
Nagpur	17.82	20.80	16.7	6,726	6,989	3.9
Aurangabad	3.24	3.40	4.9	1,436	1,729	20.4
Juhu	1.75	1.66	(-)5.1	372	382	2.7
Ojhar ^{\$}	Neg	Neg	Neg	487	1,769	263.2
B) International	126.10	138.29	9.7	5,47,791	6,48,881	18.5
Mumbai	122.44	134.52	8.1	5,47,372	6,47,965	18.4
Pune	2.57	2.71	5.4	0	51	-
Nagpur	1.09	1.06	(-)2.9	419	865	106.4
Total (A + B)	541.15	591.57	9.3	8,25,887	9,57,852	16.0

Source : Airport Authority of India

\$ EXIM

Neg Negligible

9.46.1 To reduce air-traffic congestion in *Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport*, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai in four phases through Public Private Partnership with estimated basic cost of about ₹ 15,149 crore. The phase-I of the airport is expected to be commissioned by 2019 with an initial capacity of 10 million passengers per annum.

9.46.2 The Multimodal International Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) project comprises of developing existing airport as an international and cargo hub airport. This is being implemented through MIHAN India Ltd., a joint venture company comprising of Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. and Airport Authority of India. The project is spread over 4,300 ha of

land of which Airport is on about 1,360 ha, SEZ is on about 2,000 ha and area outside SEZ comprising of Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Project Affected Person, residential, commercial and others SEZ related facility on about 1,000 ha. Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation has developed all necessary facilities like three, four, and six lane roads, dual water supply system, sewage system, Electric transmission and Distribution, Telecom, Street Light, Water treatment and Sewage treatment plants and has leased 510 ha to IT companies.

Communications

9.47 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.35.

9.48 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of December, 2018 was 7.6 crore which is highest among all the states.

9.49 The total number of landline connections at the end of December, 2018 in the State was 45.10 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,725 and 1,07,117 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.36.

Table 9.35 Operational statistics of postal services

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2016-17	2017-18
Post offices	Rural	11,366	11,381
	Urban	1,236	1,233
	Total	12,602	12,614
Letter boxes	Rural	37,355	35,841
	Urban	7,579	7,988
	Total	44,934	43,829
Delivery postmen (including dak sevak)	Rural	16,626	NA
	Urban	7,447	NA
	Total	24,073	NA

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

NA Not available

Table 9.36 Landline and cell phone connections

(Lakh)

Operator	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	18.61	13.00	18.08	12.77	17.74	12.54
BSNL	14.19	65.02	12.59	71.10	11.23	69.08
Bharati	4.37	208.73	4.44	225.60	4.52 ^{\$}	248.51 ^{\$}
Telenor	NA	77.03	NA	48.24		
Vodafone	0.37	283.74	0.54	304.65	0.71 [#]	646.92 [#]
Idea	NA	308.55	NA	353.47		
Reliance/Jio	3.39	214.33	2.84	220.30	2.29	323.47
Tata	8.29	78.53	8.72	51.84	8.61	24.98
Aircel-Dishnet	NA	55.87	NA	21.82	NA	NA
Total	49.22	1,304.80	47.21	1,309.79	45.10	1,325.50
India total	244.01	11,701.78	228.11	11,834.09	218.68	11,759.97

NA Not Applicable

^{\$} Bharati & Telenor combined

[#] Vodafone & Idea combined

⁺ upto December

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Mass Communication

9.50 As on 31st March, 2018 there are 308 pay channels as reported by 49 broadcasters and five DTH operators in addition to free DTH services of Doordarshan, apart from radio stations operated by All India Radio the public broadcaster, 13 cities have operational FM radio channels.

* * * * *

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)	2017-18 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ⁵	1,065 ⁵	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	22,096
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	8,476
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	2,941
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	3,072
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	36,705
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	8,073
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	8,763
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	45,468
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ⁵	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	1,03,665
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	9,066
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	4,702
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	8,131
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,25,564
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	39,246
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	28,172
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	30,307
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	13,927
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	163
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	2,769
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,901
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	2,081
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,18,566
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	319.2
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	113.3

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	7,438	5,180	33,330	50,844	58,116	1,45,881	3,00,789
17	2016-17	12,275	3,861	30,589	52,637	58,116 ⁺	1,45,881 ⁺	3,03,359
18	2017-18	12,275	3,258	29,132	55,383	58,116 ⁺	1,45,881 ⁺	3,04,045

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

+ As per 2015-16

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 Breadth (mt.)	Achievement in Length 2016-17					Achievement in Length 2017-18				
		7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0
2	Thane	278	248	357	7	890	278	268	337	7	889
3	Palghar	347	448	591	61	1,447	364	495	574	15	1,448
4	Raigad	1,377	291	491	158	2,317	1,140	291	740	158	2,329
5	Ratnagiri	759	911	1,546	0	3,216	484	911	1,864	0	3,259
6	Sindhudurg	219	815	1,214	0	2,248	115	815	1,214	0	2,144
	Konkan Division	2,980	2,713	4,199	226	10,118	2,380	2,780	4,728	180	10,069
7	Ahmednagar	875	2,255	2,044	102	5,276	986	1,560	3,195	351	6,093
8	Nashik	1,186	1,610	2,135	0	4,931	854	1,895	1,965	140	4,853
9	Dhule	568	628	638	0	1,834	567	617	650	19	1,854
10	Nandurbar	224	585	763	0	1,572	195	552	797	72	1,616
11	Jalgaon	582	1,429	2,054	654	4,719	446	1,191	2,480	442	4,560
	Nashik Division	3,435	6,507	7,634	756	18,332	3,048	5,816	9,087	1,025	18,976
12	Pune	1,287	1,322	3,957	119	6,685	1,247	1,307	3,904	130	6,587
13	Satara	469	1,050	1,923	38	3,480	353	1,019	1,838	37	3,247
14	Sangli	522	1,448	1,608	3	3,581	532	1,461	2,294	76	4,363
15	Kolhapur	617	985	1,199	34	2,835	693	987	1,206	40	2,927
16	Solapur	1,534	1,008	3,639	313	6,494	1,389	871	3,599	313	6,172
	Pune Division	4,429	5,813	12,326	507	23,075	4,214	5,645	12,840	596	23,295
17	Aurangabad	565	687	2,093	114	3,459	412	1,016	2,237	80	3,745
18	Jalna	335	392	1,497	36	2,260	83	355	1,497	17	1,952
19	Parbhani	160	352	1,273	71	1,856	117	550	1,039	58	1,764
20	Hingoli	128	251	912	25	1,316	70	268	851	12	1,201
21	Nanded	311	883	3,065	159	4,418	246	1,069	2,644	159	4,118
22	Beed	696	522	1,984	155	3,357	392	549	2,103	126	3,170
23	Osmanabad	376	931	1,254	59	2,620	333	838	1,226	20	2,417
24	Latur	328	855	1,213	133	2,529	173	1,076	1,169	56	2,474
	Aurangabad Division	2,899	4,873	13,291	752	21,815	1,826	5,721	12,766	528	20,841
25	Buldhana	385	861	1,064	0	2,310	412	891	1,507	96	2,906
26	Akola	260	522	635	0	1,417	311	672	550	21	1,554
27	Washim	244	507	493	0	1,244	249	538	468	0	1,255
28	Amravati	574	1,037	1,746	232	3,589	565	1,329	1,742	148	3,784
29	Yavatmal	652	1,000	1,288	190	3,130	419	1,226	1,264	182	3,091
	Amravati Division	2,115	3,927	5,226	422	11,690	1,956	4,656	5,531	447	12,590
30	Wardha	224	607	861	165	1,857	238	611	779	215	1,844
31	Nagpur	757	789	1,537	1058	4,141	736	618	2,068	515	3,936
32	Bhandara	143	413	652	175	1,383	96	343	694	151	1,284
33	Gondia	106	534	623	395	1,658	72	410	824	202	1,509
34	Chandrapur	237	540	1,628	284	2,689	223	601	1,788	409	3,021
35	Gadchiroli	248	876	1,313	167	2,604	248	876	1,314	247	2,685
	Nagpur Division	1,715	3,759	6,614	2,244	14,332	1,613	3,458	7,467	1,740	14,278
	Maharashtra State	17,573	27,592	49,290	4,907	99,362	15,038	28,076	52,420	4,515	1,00,049

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

Maintained by PWD

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)	2017 (8)	2018 (9)	2019* (10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	2,13,90,304	2,36,29,268	2,55,79,669
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	41,75,878	45,35,720	48,65,842
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	2,70,160	3,28,085	3,61,176
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	7,20,439	8,05,724	9,64,641
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	35,682	37,180	37,638
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	36,407	59,171	63,259
7	Lorries—								
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	14,09,749	15,10,265	16,34,961
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	9,427	11,008	11,564
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	57,691	70,525	75,673
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	12,689	15,093	15,876
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	22,051	26,438	29,231
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	26,942	11,998	12,656
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,48,619	4,03,004	4,15,642
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	6,16,160	6,93,645	7,52,279
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	53,670	60,243	68,763
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	2,91,85,868	3,21,97,367	3,48,88,870
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	24,024	28,652	31,047
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	97	106	115
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	10	12	13

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

* Provisional

10 Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector plays a significant role in a developing and emerging economy. It comprises of education, public health, women & child welfare, employment & poverty, housing, environment conservation, water supply & sanitation, social justice and other social services. Government implements various welfare schemes for social development in this sector.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is one of the key input for balanced social & economic development. Education empowers people with skills & knowledge which ultimately help to boost economic growth. Government is continuously encouraging education through various schemes.

Primary education

10.3 Educational programmes, especially for primary education, are executed through collaborative efforts of the State Government and local bodies. During 2017-18, the State Government expenditure on primary education was ₹ 20,820 crore. Primary (Standard I to VIII) educational institutions & enrolment therein are given in Table 10.1 and region wise details are given in Annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Primary (Std I to VIII) Schools and enrolment

Year	Schools (No.)	Enrolment ('000)		No. of teachers (‘000)	Pupil teacher ratio
		Total	Of which, girls		
2016-17	1,04,971	15,986	7,490	530	30.1
2017-18	1,06,546	15,912	7,451	542	29.4

Source : 1) Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)
2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of GoI to provide compulsory and free education to children of the age group six to 14 years. The SSA has made significant progress in achieving universal access and quality education through its programmes such as opening of new schools, construction of schools & additional classrooms, toilets & drinking water facility, providing text books as well as periodic training & academic resource support, etc. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2017-18 was ₹ 2,132.17 crore. Some important indicators of primary (Standard I to VIII) education are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to VIII) education

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of schools imparting primary education reported under U-DISE	98,219	1,04,971	1,06,546
Percentage of schools in rural areas	79.7	78.1	77.6
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.8	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.5	1.7	1.7
Primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (6 to 11 years age)	8	9.7	9.9
Upper primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (11 to 14 years age)	7	8.6	9.0
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	12.4	20.6	21.1
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	160.4	159.9	159.1
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.9	46.9	46.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Primary	104.0	100.0	100.1
(b) Upper primary	102.6	59.5	59.0
Average Student - Class room Ratio (all schools)	31	31	31
No. of teachers (lakh)	5.2	5.2	5.4
Pupil-teacher ratio	31.2	30.1	29.3
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.7	99.6	98.8
Boundary wall	82.3	82.8	83.4
Functional girls toilet	99.4	99.0	98.8
Computers	56.9	62.9	68.2
Ramp	86.1	85.2	87.1
Playground	87.2	87.3	87.6
Library	96.0	95.7	95.0
Electricity connection	93.9	94.0	94.7
Dropout rate (a) Primary	1.26	0.70	0.21
(b) Upper primary	1.45	1.06	1.56
Gender Parity Index (a) Primary	0.88	0.89	0.87
(b) Upper primary	0.88	0.87	0.88

Note : Upper Primary (Std VI to VIII)

Source : 1) Unified District Information System for Education

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Secondary and higher secondary education

10.5 During 2017-18, there were 26,857 secondary & higher secondary educational institutes in the State with 66.48 lakh enrolment therein. During 2017-18, expenditure incurred on secondary & higher secondary education by the State Government was ₹ 16,739 crore. Secondary & higher secondary (Std. IX to XII) educational institutions and enrolment therein are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Secondary & higher secondary (Std IX to XII) educational institutions and enrolment

Year	Institutions (No.)	Enrolment ('000)		No. of teachers (‘000)	Pupil-teacher ratio
		Total	Of which, girls		
2016-17	25,737	6,615	3,013	213	31.1
2017-18	26,857	6,648	3,042	216	30.5

Source : 1) Unified District Information System for Education

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

10.6 *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) was launched in 2009 with the objective to enhance secondary education and also improve its quality. The expenditure incurred on RMSA during 2017-18 was ₹ 48.71 crore. Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education are given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
No. of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education reported under U-DISE	25,029	25,529	26,857
Percentage of schools in rural areas	63.7	63.0	62.5
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq. km (a) Secondary	0.7	0.8	0.8
(b) Higher secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	28.1	28.4	32.6
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	61.8	66.1	66.5
Percentage of girls enrolment	45.7	45.6	45.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Secondary	89.1	91.7	92.7
(b) Higher secondary	62.1	69.8	71.2
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	54	51	55
No. of teachers (lakh)	2.19	2.10	2.10
Pupil teacher ratio	28	31	31
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.9	99.9	97.4
Boundary wall	89.2	87.6	91.4
Functional girls toilet	99.6	99.5	98.2
Ramp	83.9	75.0	76.9
Playground	96.0	97.0	95.5
Library	97.6	98.3	96.8
Electricity connection	96.9	97.1	97.3
Computers	92.0	95.0	95.1
Computer & internet	56.4	64.9	66.3
Dropout rate (a) Secondary	11.2	7.2	6.6
(b) Higher secondary	1.8	2.4	2.9
Gender Parity Index (a) Secondary	0.96	0.95	0.98
(b) Higher secondary	0.97	0.97	0.96

Source : 1) Unified District Information System for Education
2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Samagra Shiksha

10.7 *Samagra Shiksha* is an integrated scheme being implemented in the State from 2018-19, by subsuming three schemes, viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The GoI has made a financial provision of ₹ 2,481.94 crore for the State during 2018-19.

Inclusive Education of Disabled

10.8 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and socially integrate them. The programme includes

identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services like Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. The progress of Inclusive Education of Disabled Programme are given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Progress of Inclusive Education of Disabled programme

Level of education	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.55	58.99	2.27	59.31	2.52	87.32
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.20	4.32	- \$	- \$	0.38	4.49

Source: Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

\$ - Grant not received from GOI & GOM

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. 'State Learning Achievement Survey' has been conducted to identify the basic capability and learning level of students. For this, three educational development tests are taken in a year for all students of I to VIII standard, of which one is basic test and other two are evaluation tests under continuous and comprehensive evaluation. These tests are conducted by Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training Institute. To achieve the goal of 'Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme', Government is providing need based and demand-driven trainings to teachers. The Government is encouraging corporate companies to invest in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund in the school system to improve educational facilities in the State and 3,683 schools were benefitted in the year 2017-18. Progress of 'Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme' is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress of Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme

Particulars	(no.)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Pragat schools	8,791	24,687	47,973
Digital schools	11,228	27,686	63,458
Activity based learning schools	12,409	13,448	15,452
ISO certified schools	1,368	2,646	3,325
Schools using constructivism	46,608	63,595	67,758
Teachers received need based and demand-driven training	1,82,428	3,37,348	5,07,440
Average achievement of students in language (per cent)	67.0	77.13	74.33
Average achievement of students in maths (per cent)	68.0	77.05	74.33

Source : Maharashtra State Council of Educational Reserch and Traning

+ upto January

Out-of-school

10.10 Under the Right to Education Act, efforts are being made to bring every out of school child in the age group six-14 years in educational stream. During 2018-19, out of school children enrolled were 42,768 and efforts are being made to mainstream all children. Of this, special training was imparted to 30,074 students.

Bal Rakshak Movement

10.11 All-out efforts are put into for quality education of all out-of-school children in the age group 6-18 years in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to tap out-of-school children in the vicinity of teacher and bring all of them in the ambit of schooling and provide them quality education. As an impact of the scheme 42,768 children have been mainstreamed in regular schools.

Schemes to encourage education

10.12 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 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of Standard I to IV	4.63	3.70	1.35	1.08	1.10	0.88
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	30.05	3.81	26.28	3.94	76.34*	3.72
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	1.97	1.43	1.70	1.60	1.95*	1.28
Stipend to tribal students	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.02*	0.07

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

* Provisional

Girls education

10.13 Government is implementing various schemes to promote girls education. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes for girls education

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	3.73	8.21	1.47	3.24	1.47	3.24
Ahilyabai Holkar scheme	19.54	62.60	16.24	61.81	16.90*	64.28*
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.78	2.09	2.84	2.13	2.45	1.84
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	20.57	0.04	20.53	0.04	18.70

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM and Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

* Provisional

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.14 With a view to enhance enrolment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, GoI launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme'. Under which cooked meal is provided to the children. Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme is given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme

Class	Calorie Norm (cal.)	Protein Norm (gm)	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
			Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	450	12	58.24	666	57.51	747	59.00	938
VI to VIII	700	20	37.12	451	36.59	585	39.50	628

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Maharashtra Cadet Corps Scheme

10.15 The main objective of the scheme is to culturing qualities in the students like leadership, brotherhood, sportsmanship, national unity, social service, etc. The scheme is restructured in the year 2000 and it is being implemented in all schools on optional basis for students of standard VIII and IX. Each school must have at least one troop of cadet corps. Each troop must consist of at least 100 students in urban, 50 students in rural and 30 students in tribal and hilly area. The percentage of male female preferably is 50:50. The total expenditure incurred during 2017-18 was ₹ 2.67 crore & during 2018-19 expenditure incurred was ₹ 2.13 crore.

Annual Status of Education Report-2018 (ASER)

10.16 ASER 2018, a household survey facilitated by 'Pratham' was carried out all over India. As per the report, some important findings for the State are as follows:

Enrolment:

- Children enrolment for the age group 6-14 years in the Government schools was 61.6 per cent.
- Proportion of children not enrolled in school is continuously decreasing.

Reading:

- Percentage of children in standard III who can read standard II level text was 44.2 per cent in Government schools and 33.6 per cent in private schools.
- Percentage of children in standard III who can read at least standard I level text (i.e. a set of four simple linked sentences, each having not more than six words) has increased from 61.6 per cent in 2016 to 65.3 per cent in 2018.

Arithmetic:

- Percentage of children in standard VIII who can do division has increased from 31.5 per cent in 2016, to 40.5 per cent in 2018.
- Percentage of children in standard VIII who can subtract was 20.5 per cent and who can divide was 40.5 per cent.

Sainiki schools

10.17 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. Of these 38 *Sainiki* schools are aided, in which 21,686 students are enrolled during 2018-19.

Sports education

10.18 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' in Pune with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. This *Kridapeeth* conducts sports skill tests for the students of age group eight to 14 years and imparts specific training for about eight to 10 years to selected students in 17 different games. There are 11 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 2018-19, in all 545 trainees were 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

Adult literacy

10.19 As per Population Census 2011, total 1.63 crore adults (age 15 years and above) are illiterate in the State. '*Sakshar Bharat Scheme*' was implemented from January, 2012 to March, 2018 in the districts, which has female literacy rate less than the national average or less than 50 per cent. Total 14.4 lakh illiterate population was targeted from 7,315 grampanchayats among 93 tahsils of 10 districts under this scheme. Upto March 2018, total 17.92 lakh new literates got formal education certificate after being passed the 16 basic literacy tests conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling.

Higher & Technical education

10.20.1 As per the report of All-India Survey of Higher Education 2017-18, there were 54 universities in the State. Of which 27 were State universities (22 public, four private and one open), 21 were deemed universities (12 private, seven government and two government aided), five were Institute of national importance and one central university. Higher education statistics based on All-India Survey on Higher Education in the State is given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Higher education statistics in the State(As on 30th September)

Indicator		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Number of Universities		45	49	54
Number of Colleges		4,569	4,286	4,314
Number of Standalone Institutions		2,501	1,959	1,950
Enrolment in Higher education (lakh)	All	39.87	40.16	41.31
	Percentage of females	43.6	44.2	45.0
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	8.80	9.40	9.43
	Percentage of females	40.8	40.2	39.6
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years)	All categories	29.9	30.2	31.1
	SC	29.6	30.1	30.6
	ST	14.7	14.8	15.1
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years)	All categories	0.86	0.88	0.91
	SC	0.85	0.88	0.91
	ST	0.63	0.65	0.70
Number of teachers (lakh)	All	1.66	1.51	1.52
Pupil teacher ratio	All Institutions	24	27	27

Source : All-India Survey of Higher Education, GoI

10.20.2 Details of stream wise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2017-18 are given in Annexure 10.2 to 10.5.

Self-financed Universities

10.21 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 14 self financed universities in the State.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

10.22 *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* 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 2018-19, the total grant of ₹ 230.80 crore was released to Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions and an expenditure of ₹ 139.31 crore was incurred. Under 'Enhancing Quality & Excellence' component of the Abhiyan, Savitribai Phule Pune University has been sanctioned the grant of ₹ 100 crore and 24 Autonomous Colleges have been supported with the grants of ₹ 5.00 crore each.

Cluster University

10.23 The State government has established the first Cluster University of Maharashtra in Mumbai namely Dr. Homi Bhabha Cluster University. This university comprises of Institute of Science, Sydenham College, Elphinstone College and Government B.Ed. College as integral colleges. In this university Choice Based Credit System programme is available.

Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.24 *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 10.12.

Table 10.12 Progress of *Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fees scholarship scheme

Stream	Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Higher Education	2016-17	1,74,684	1.69
	2017-18	72,238	33.92
	2018-19	1,63,406	80.08
Technical Education	2016-17	1,54,746	471.39
	2017-18	1,54,450	497.30
	2018-19	1,84,278	590.23
Medical Education & Research	2016-17	693	4.18
	2017-18	9,661	59.81
	2018-19	8,455	49.07
Agriculture	2016-17	7,257	16.91
	2017-18	16,264	34.15
	2018-19	NA	NA
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries	2016-17	118	0.11
	2017-18	224	0.34
	2018-19	NA	NA

NA Not Available

Source : 1) Directorate of Higher Education, Pune

2) Higher & Technical Education Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai

3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, Mumbai

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research, Pune

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University, Nagpur

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.25 Public health aims to improve the quality of life through prevention and treatment of diseases, including mental health. 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The Government is formulating and implementing various healthcare schemes and programmes to ensure accessible and affordable healthcare for all. Though the State has already achieved some of the targets set under SDGs related to health, sustained efforts are being made by the Government to maintain and improve the health indicators. The targets set under SDGs related to health and status of some health indicators are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 The targets set under SDG and status of some health indicators

Indicator	Target (2030)	Status (2016)	
		All India	Maharashtra
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) [#]	< 12	24	13
Under – Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) [#]	< 25	39	21
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) [@]	< 70	130 ^{\$}	61 ^{\$}

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI # per 1,000 live births @ per 1,00,000 live births \$ for 2014-16

10.26 The State has created three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals located in major cities are at tertiary level. The health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.14 and its series is given in Annexure 10.6.

10.27 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, diarrhoea control and control of communicable diseases. Services provided by PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative and laboratory facilities, implementation of various health programmes, family planning services and treatment of patients referred by sub-centres. Community health centres, sub-district hospitals and district hospitals provide round the clock emergency health services.

10.28 As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas and for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a PHC for a population of 20,000 in tribal and for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas

and a Community Health Centre (CHC) as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.2 lakh is to be set up. At present there are 2,057 Sub-centres, 315 PHC and 67 CHC covering 90 lakh tribal population in rural areas of the State. The number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning along with average rural population covered for selected states are given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.14 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st March, 2019)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centres	10,668
Primary Health Centres	1,828
Rural Hospitals (CHC)	364
Primary Health Units	193
Mobile Medical Units	40
Sub-district Hospitals	91
District Hospitals	23
Hospitals having Medical Colleges	17
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

Table 10.15 Number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning and average rural population covered (as per census 2011) for 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

10.29 To cater need of medical professionals, a number of medical and paramedical institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy viz. AYUSH institutions have been set up. After getting the degree, the allopathy medical practitioners have to register to Maharashtra Medical Council, Mumbai and renew their licence every five years. Upto March, 2019 in all 1,50,436 (of which 66,081 are post graduate) allopathy doctors have registered and 92,908 doctors have renewed their licences. Based on the data of registered medical practitioners who have renewed their licences, estimated doctor population ratio is 1:1,330 in the State.

National Health Mission

10.30 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 systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include health system strengthening in rural and urban areas, reproductive, maternal, neo-natal, child and adolescent health and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

National Rural Health Mission

10.30.1 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.

10.30.1.1 Under NRHM, 40 Mobile Medical Units are operating in the State to provide health care services for populations living in remote, inaccessible areas of the State. This Mobile Medical Units have been outsourced to NGO/ *Rugna Kalyan Samiti* to provide Medical Services in this area on day to day basis. Every unit consists of doctor, nurse, radiologist, lab attendant, pharmacist, helper and driver one each. Telemedicine technology is available at 23 District Hospitals, 39 Sub District/Rural Hospitals and Six Medical colleges. In all 4,589 Medical Officers including specialists under NRHM are providing health services to 43,943 villages and about 145 lakh people are benefited through the scheme. Under the scheme, 60,749 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers are appointed upto March, 2019. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is more prevalent.

Table 10.16 Physical achievements under NRHM

		(no.)			
Component	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	
AYUSH	Out Patient Department (OPD)	54,06,715	40,20,095	42,37,037	
	In Patient Department	1,03,280	74,466	87,367	
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	OPD	13,04,189	15,29,264	16,01,984	
	RCH (ANC & PNC)	1,51,751	1,83,701	2,21,016	
	Lab test	6,89,790	8,10,403	7,92,643	
	Villages visited	20,900	22,007	21,501	
Telemedicine	Patient referred and opinion received	29,883	28,965	27,355	
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	13,63,035	11,48,062	7,36,151	
	Sufferers	947	1,083	744	
	Carriers	11,450	12,740	7,741	
Palliative Care	Patients treated	872	7,351	9,226	
Referral transport	Pregnant women				
		Institutional deliveries	5,49,823	5,66,745	5,58,633
		Home to institute	4,11,979	4,40,605	4,38,522
		Institute to institute	1,39,968	1,74,556	1,75,278
		Institute to home	5,09,208	4,71,932	4,93,283
	Sick Neonates				
		Sick Neonates	77,089	1,34,836	86,089
		Home to institute	38,845	48,215	40,118
		Institute to institute	18,339	23,414	20,165
		Institute to home	54,112	63,538	51,479
Public - Private Partnership (PPP)					
a) Health Advice Call Centre (HACC)	No. of calls	6,69,520	4,69,241	4,20,667	
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	10	9	8	
	Patients treated	3,272	3,288	1,728	
	EEG in camps	450	429	407	
	OT/PT/speech therapy provided	1,240	800	776	
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	50	50	48	
	Patients treated	83,224	78,867	62,961	
	No. of surgeries performed	6,467	5,483	3,440	
d) Maher Ghar	Mothers beneficiary	1,900	2,435	2,649	

RCH: Reproductive and Child Health

ANC: Antenatal Care, PNC: Postal Natal Care,

PT: Physiotherapy

OT: Occupational Therapy,

EEG: Electro Encephalo Gram

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.30.1.2 Under NRHM for 2017-18, project implementation plan of ₹ 2,228.40 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 1,241.39 crore was incurred. For 2018-19, project implementation plan of ₹ 2,571.97 crore was approved and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,811.67 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.16.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme - II

10.30.2 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 2017-18 and 2018-19 expenditure of ₹ 313.36 crore and ₹ 473.29 crore respectively was incurred. Trends of some health indicators are given in Table 10.17 and the series is given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.17 Trends of some health indicators

Indicator	2005	2010	2015	2016
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) [#]	36	28	21	19 ^s
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) [#]	25	22	15	13
Under -Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) [#]	9	33	24	21
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
	(2004-06)	(2007-09)	(2010-12)	(2014-16)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) [@]	130	104	87	61

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI # per 1,000 live births @ per 1,00,000 live births \$ 2017

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.30.2.1 *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

10.30.2.1.1 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided 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
2016-17	4.34	74,564
2017-18	4.46	71,705
2018-19	4.92	66,851

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.30.2.2 *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. While, for delivery at home by SBA, ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean, upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana*

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2016-17	41.77	2.81
2017-18	45.50	2.48
2018-19	45.35	2.36

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

10.30.3 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* to provide fixed day assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women in June, 2016. 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 to the beneficiaries on 9th day of every month. If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday or a holiday, then the services are provided on the next working day. These services are provided in addition to the routine antenatal care at the health facility centre. 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)
2016-17 [^]	-	7.84	3.47	0.35
2017-18	27.49	8.24	3.89	0.31
2018-19	49.87	7.03	3.48	0.24

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

[^] June to March

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

10.30.4 In India, majority of pregnant women both BPL and APL 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 incentive of ₹ 5000 is given in the form of direct benefit transfer (DBT) to pregnant women registered in govt. institutions for 1st 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	220.31	5.54

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.30.5 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)					
	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.67	19.36	19.91	19.62	19.46	20.14
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) – III	19.67	0.29	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – III	19.67	19.03	19.91	19.11	19.46	18.93
Hepatitis B-III	19.67	0.19	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hepatitis B-0	8.54	8.40	10.39	10.96	9.67	10.35
Measles	19.67	19.11	19.91	18.84	19.46	17.68
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	19.33	18.16	19.49	17.79	19.08	17.29
OPV (booster)	19.33	18.17	19.49	18.10	19.08	17.40
DT (5 years)	19.33	17.02	19.49	12.65	19.08	13.75
Tetanus (TT-10 years)	25.24	18.57	25.66	17.83	25.98	16.39
Tetanus (TT-16 years)	22.91	18.96	23.21	18.15	23.50	16.56
Tetanus (TT-Pregnant women)	21.64	18.27	21.89	19.43	21.40	19.62
Pentavalent 3	19.67	19.02	19.91	19.24	19.46	18.99
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	38.00		44.11		55.37	

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Applicable

10.30.5.1 To eliminate measles and control rubella by the year 2020, GoI started measles rubella vaccination campaign. The campaign in the State has been initiated from 27th November, 2018 targeting nearly 2.90 crore children of age group 9 months to 15 years (regardless of previous vaccination status). Total 2.78 crore children were vaccinated and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 20.90 crore.

Pulse Polio Programme

10.30.6 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 till March, 2019. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.23.

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.30.7 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims at early detection and management of '4 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

Table 10.23 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2016-17	121.27	18.13
2017-18	120.82	24.75
2018-19	116.85	11.62

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

age using *anganwadi* as a platform is an essential component. Moreover, children from six to 18 years of age 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*

Year	Schools / <i>anganwadis</i>	Students (lakh)			operations performed	
		Examined	Treated	Referred	Major	Heart & its related
2016-17	84,828	123.83	11.53	0.92		
	1,03,158 [#]	64.92	5.09	0.37	13,188	1,952
	1,04,435 ^{##}	65.58	5.32	0.40		
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	1.88		
	1,03,710 [#]	70.95	5.07	0.45	17,638	2,614
	1,03,777 ^{##}	70.35	5.05	0.33		

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM # *anganwadi* phase 1, ## *anganwadi* phase 2

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.30.8 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. Disease wise number of cases & deaths reported is given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Number of reported cases & deaths due to vector borne disease

Vector borne disease	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	21,859	27	16,509	19	10,231	14
Swine flu	82	26	6,144	778	2,594	462
Lymphatic Filariasis	2,140	0	1,446	0	1,474	0
Dengue	6,583	33	7,886	65	11,249	70
Japanese Encephalitis	12	1	29	0	6	1
Chikungunya	2,912	0	1,418	0	1,061	0
AES/Chandipura	20	4	1	1	54	1
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	10.45		20.66		7.61	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

10.30.9 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 71 Ayurvedic hospitals, 469 ayurvedic dispensaries, six unani hospitals, 25 unani dispensaries and 54

homeopathic hospitals in the State. Upto March, 2019, there were 82,892 ayurveda doctors (of which 4,381 were post graduate) and 7,345 unani doctors (of which 114 were post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 70,830 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,238 were post graduate) were registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy.

National Urban Health Mission

10.30.10 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was launched in 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.

10.30.11 Under NUHM, 552 UPHC are functional and 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating. Upto March, 2019 total 8,583 ASHA were appointed. For 2017-18, project implementation plan of ₹ 211.43 crore was approved by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 111.04 crore was incurred. For 2018-19, under the mission, plan of ₹ 165.48 crore was approved for 95 cities/towns and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 123.81 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.30.12 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulances 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. Patients served in emergency are given in Table 10.26.

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.30.13 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 2017, suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 849 and cure rate was 86 per cent, while during 2018, suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 778 and cure rate was 84 per cent. During 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 154.74 crore was incurred on the programme.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.30.14 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 2017-18, as against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 6.84 lakh surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 3.53 crore, while during 2018-19

Table 10.26 Patients served in emergency

Emergency type	(no.)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Child birth	5,580	6,640	6,501
Pregnancy	2,07,741	2,39,764	2,31,374
Medical	2,81,960	4,86,129	8,86,674
Accidental (vehicle)	73,878	75,029	73,431
Assault	10,301	11,300	11,911
Burns	4,550	3,953	3,606
Cardiac	2,418	2,214	1,777
Fall	23,037	29,863	27,314
Intoxication / poisoning	26,629	32,331	32,331
Mass casualty	3,649	4,768	4,586
Poly trauma	1,613	1,472	1,233
Others	63,433	97,405	64,923
Total	7,04,789	9,90,868	13,45,661

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

against the same target 7.28 lakh surgeries were performed and an expenditure of ₹ 8.81 crore was incurred.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.30.15 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 2017-18, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 16,065 and 9,836 respectively. During 2018-19 the corresponding figures were 15,299 and 9,390. The prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.8 for 2017-18 and 0.75 for 2018-19. During 2017-18 and 2018-19 the expenditure of ₹ 7.13 crore and ₹ 7.75 crore respectively was incurred.

Family Welfare Programme

10.30.16 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. Information of family welfare sterilisation programme is given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Information of family welfare sterilisation programme

Year	('000)						
	Target	Sterilisation			Intra-uterine device		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
		Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2016-17	565	13.9	438.8	452.7 (80.1)	490	443.0 (90.4)	29.84
2017-18	565	11.6	409.9	421.5 (74.6)	490	420.0 (85.7)	25.57
2018-19	565	8.3	389.0	397.3 (70.3)	490	417.5 (85.2)	26.11

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

10.31.1 Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana, erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana is being implemented in the State in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities for treating patients 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) with indentified diseases. The scheme provides 971 types of tertiary care and high expensed surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 30 identified specialised categories. The scheme provides coverage for meeting all expenses relating to hospitalisation of beneficiary up to ₹ 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery ₹ 2.5 lakh per family per year. A cashless medical facility through 492 empanelled hospitals is provided under the scheme. The scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries holding valid ration card and photo identity proof can avail treatment in any of the empanelled hospitals across the State. During 2017-18, total number of surgeries and therapies conducted were 4.95 lakh and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,006.72 crore. During 2018-19, total 5.51 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,089.03 crore was incurred. Performance of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana under top ten specialities is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Performance of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana under top 10 specialities

Sr. No.	Speciality	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No. of Surgeries/ Therapies	Claim paid (₹ crore)	No. of Surgeries/ Therapies	Claim paid (₹ crore)	No. of Surgeries/ Therapies	Claim paid (₹ crore)
1	Medical oncology	99,768	51.00	1,24,365	65.10	1,36,099	72.04
2	Nephrology	61,414	52.00	72,502	62.37	77,593	71.63
3	Cardiology	49,739	199.05	56,715	216.98	61,747	245.32
4	Genitourinary system	33,715	66.65	40,023	74.08	42,938	83.08
5	Poly trauma	27,897	37.22	30,639	42.30	32,146	47.31
6	ENT surgery	25,012	11.63	24,417	13.07	23,913	13.10
7	Cardiac and cardiothoracic surgery	21,990	185.92	23,042	193.73	21,523	107.36
8	Radiation oncology	19,326	80.12	21,505	94.59	21,144	181.08
9	Pediatrics medical management	15,929	33.84	18,566	36.03	19,099	40.65
10	Surgical oncology	14,257	38.55	15,997	42.19	15,689	43.83
Total		3,69,047	755.98	4,27,771	840.44	4,51,891	905.40

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

Aayushman Bharat

10.31.2 *Aayushman Bharat* also known as *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (PMJAY) is health insurance scheme of GoI. In all 83.72 lakh families registered under Socio Economic and Caste Census have been selected as the beneficiaries of the scheme. Sum assured of ₹ five lakh per family per year is given through empanelled public hospitals. Under the scheme, surgeries /therapies of 966 procedures are implemented. PMJAY is being implemented from 23rd September, 2018 in 82 government hospitals jointly with Mahatma Jyotiba Phule *Jana Arogya Yojana*. Insurance cover up to ₹ 1.5 lakh is provided by existing insurance company and above ₹ 1.5 lakh to up to ₹ 5 lakh insurance cover is provided by State Health Assurance Society. Since inception of the scheme, total 5,725 surgeries/ therapies has been performed and claims of ₹ 6.15 crore has been paid to hospitals upto March,2019. In all 4,48,738 e-cards are distributed to beneficiaries till end of March, 2019.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.32 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)		
	2016	2017	2018
Persons screened from risk groups	4,941	5,354	5,806
HIV positive by three tests methods	30	29	26
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.6	0.5	0.5
AIDS cases	18.86	18.41	16.13
Deaths due to AIDS	4.56	4.20	3.72

[@] with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.33 The prime objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates. Since year 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as Thallesemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.30.

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	Thallesemia	Hemophilia
2016	321	16.17	15.70	958	678	282
2017	331	16.02	15.63	1,169	630	177
2018	334	16.48	16.29	611	631	111

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.34 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 2017-18 and 2018-19, an expenditure of ₹ 8.01 crore and ₹ 8.12 crore respectively 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	2016		2017		2018	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	963	4	83	0	356	2
Gastro	2,32,903	14	75,360	1	61,003	5
Diarrhoea	9,32,021	7	7,17,790	2	6,55,347	3
Infective hepatitis	6,655	5	19,895	0	4,463	1
Typhoid	1,23,574	0	40,295	0	72,453	0
Leptospirosis	367	13	139	7	309	13
Total	12,96,483	43	8,53,562	10	7,93,931	24

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.35 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 174 centres registered in the State, of which 137 centres are registered for single organ transplantation, 37 for multiple organ transplantation. There are 227 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Also 64 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	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Live			
a) Kidney	529	463	646
b) Liver	81	67	119
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	204	187	206
b) Liver	117	102	138
c) Heart	35	50	37
d) Lungs	1	2	6
e) Cornea transplant	2,989	2,629	3,813

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.36 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Women empowerment helps in achieving effective social change. The Government is implementing various schemes for empowerment of women. Maharashtra is the first in India to formulate Women Policy in 1994. The third Women Policy of the State was declared in 2014.

10.37 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

Scheme	(₹ Crore)					
	2017-18			2018-19		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Number of Beneficiaries	Outlay	Expenditure	Number of Beneficiaries
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	14.53	11.22	3,415	13.08	11.98	3,504
Women counselling centres	8.00	5.86	105 [#]	10.00	4.34	105 [#]
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	0.90	0.35	274 ^{\$}	2.03	0.75	602 ^{\$}
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	70.87	70.86	7,778	100.00	0.34	-
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	23.94	23.94	12,456	23.12	20.51	5,070

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

Centres \$ Couples

10.38 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the State are:

10.38.1 **Hostels for working women** : Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Provision of day care centre for children of inmates of the hostel is an important aspect of this scheme. Hostel inmates are charged rent for their stay. There are 87 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2017-18 under the scheme 8,351 women received benefits and 5,407 women received benefits during 2018-19.

10.38.2 **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)** : The scheme aims to provide vocational skills and competencies related to employability and entrepreneurship to poor women in the age group 16 years and above. Under the scheme, training of skills in fields like agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy, animal husbandry, sericulture, food processing, handloom, tailoring, stitching, embroidery, zari, handicraft, computer & IT enabled services, spoken English, gems & jewellery, travel & tourism, hospitality, etc. is being imparted. There are three projects functioning in the State.

10.38.3 **Swadhar** : Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, women prisoners released from jails without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education & vocational training. There are 28 *Swadhar* homes functioning in the State. During 2017-18 under the scheme 1,927 women received benefits whereas 1,545 women received benefits during 2018-19.

10.38.4 **Ujjwala** : The objectives of the scheme are to combat the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and to facilitate their rescue, re-integration into society and rehabilitation by providing protection, safe shelter, medical care, legal aid, education and vocational training. There are 20 institutes functioning in the State. During 2017-18 under the scheme 927 women received benefits and 761 women received benefits during 2018-19.

Participation of women in decision making

10.39 The GoI has decided to provide one-third reservation for women in local bodies, the State Government has extended it upto 50 per cent. Information of number of seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State

(As on 31st December, 2018)

Local body (no.)	Number of seats	Number of seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,736	1,374
Municipal Council (241)	5,443	2,798
Nagar Panchayat (126)	2,142	1,134
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,009
Panchayat Samiti (351)	4,000	2,000
Grampanchayat (27,790 as on 31 st March, 2019) ^{\$}	2,50,981	1,25,491
Total	2,67,302	1,33,806

Source : State Election Commission, GoM . \$ Rural Development Department, GoM

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.40 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 departments. MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 10.50 crore during 2018-19 under various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 10.50 crore was incurred upto March, 2019.

10.40.1 SHGs is a good medium for economic empowerment of women. During 2018-19 total saving of SHGs was about ₹ 139.96 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 192.75 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 621.58 crore from various financial institutions during 2018-19. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.35.

Graph 10.1 : Savings & internal loans disbursed to women SHGs (2018-19)

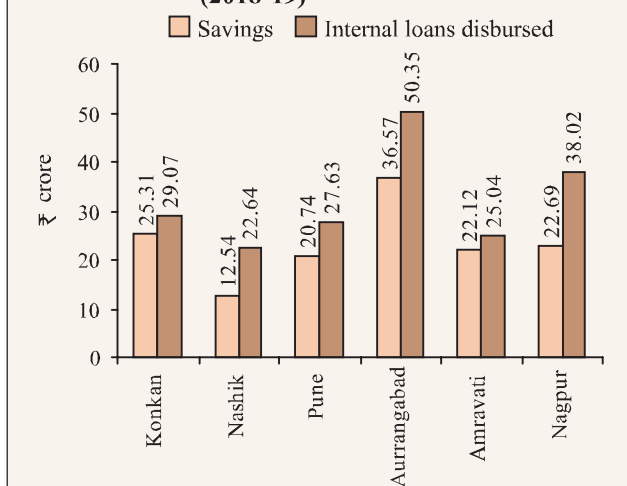


Table 10.35 Information of women SHGs

Division	Sector	Villages/ Cities	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Kokan	Rural	968	9,197	1,04,961	10,344	1,21,098	10,751	1,31,392
	Urban	32	1,277	12,542	3,528	39,379	5,151	56,468
	Total	-	10,474	1,17,503	13,872	1,60,477	15,902	1,87,860
Nashik	Rural	1,600	8,471	1,04,658	9,981	1,15,597	9,144	1,09,465
	Urban	43	908	7,778	3,210	32,852	4,342	57,404
	Total	-	9,379	1,12,436	13,191	1,48,449	13,486	1,66,869
Pune	Rural	1,039	10,492	1,31,356	10,065	1,61,658	14,325	1,34,417
	Urban	46	902	10,269	2,840	35,494	5,454	1,17,457
	Total	-	11,394	1,41,625	12,905	1,97,152	19,779	2,51,874
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	12,980	1,46,600	14,603	1,70,846	14,626	1,75,926
	Urban	57	1,552	14,268	3,631	43,543	6,841	76,142
	Total	-	14,532	1,60,868	18,234	2,14,389	21,467	2,52,068
Amravati	Rural	1,942	12,495	1,30,760	16,898	1,80,454	16,915	1,87,020
	Urban	41	654	4,896	2,476	25,678	4,202	41,971
	Total	-	13,149	1,35,656	19,374	2,06,132	21,117	2,28,991
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	14,580	1,79,297	15,956	1,95,096	15,889	1,99,751
	Urban	31	910	7,155	2,492	26,373	3,822	40,284
	Total	2,467	15,490	1,86,452	18,448	2,21,469	19,711	2,40,035
Regional NGOs	-	-	12,806	1,49,199	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781
Total	Rural	10,495	81,021	9,46,831	91,468	11,14,530	95,368	11,07,752
	Urban	250	6,203	56,908	18,177	2,03,319	31,040	3,89,726
	Total	-	87,224	10,03,739	1,09,645	13,17,849	1,26,408	14,97,478

Source : MAVIM, GoM

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.41 The Maharashtra State Commission for Women is a statutory body which regularly holds hearings/public hearings on complaints filed by women victims, provides free legal services and counselling. An innovative initiative called 'Women Commission at your doorstep' was implemented extensively across the State by organising divisionwise and districtwise public hearings, with the primary objective to give victim women a platform to resolve their issues and interact unhesitantly. It also organises various workshops, training programmes and seminars all over the state on different 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 creche, etc. During 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 1.52 crore was incurred on these activities and during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 3.49 crore was incurred.

Crimes against women

10.42 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.36.

Child Development

10.43 Children, the future of country, constitute its vital resource. They need special attention and care during childhood years. Various schemes for child development are being implemented in the state.

Table 10.36 Crimes reported in which women are victims

Type of offence	(no.)		
	2016	2017	2018*
Rape	4,189	4,320	4,076
Kidnapping & abduction	6,169	6,248	7,727
Dowry deaths	248	233	174
Cruelty by husband & relatives	7,215	6,584	5,013
Molestation	11,396	12,138	14,075
Sexual harassment	924	955	1,064
Immoral Trafficking	303	284	159
Other	831	1,261	1,269
Total	31,275	32,023	33,557

Source : Crime Investigation Bureau, GoM

* Provisional

10.43.1 Integrated Child Protection Scheme: Programmes like shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, juvenile justice boards, District child protection society, State child protection society, Government/NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, etc. are included under a new umbrella scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Componentwise expenditure incurred and beneficiaries is given in the Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Componentwise expenditure incurred and beneficiaries under ICPS

Components	No. of Units	Expenditure 2017-18	No. of beneficiaries	(₹ Lakh)	
				Expenditure 2018-19	No. of beneficiaries
Shelter home	03	8.67	105	13.24	118
Adoption agencies	17	61.74	187	88.13	236
Government children homes	25	1,270.59	659	1,305.54	710
Government observation homes	12	455.48	209	562.38	163
Government after care homes	06	275.57	123	275.01	147
NGO observation homes	44	1,120.82	1,450	1,094.65	1,323
Total	107	3,192.87	2,733	3,338.95	2,697

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

10.43.2 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. In addition, there are 48 NGO observation homes (19 for girls and 29 for boys) with intake capacity of 4,275 children. The government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,500 per month per inmate.

10.43.3 Children homes : Orphan, abandoned, missing, HIV/AIDS affected children upto 18 years of age who need special care, protection, endangered and oppressed children 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 848 NGO aided children homes with total intake capacity of 71,747 and 63 NGO un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840 children. Government provides ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes as grant-in-aid. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 34.05 crore was incurred on 18,741 beneficiaries and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 38.30 crore was incurred on 20,261 beneficiaries.

10.43.4 After care homes : Children have to leave children homes after completing 18 years of age. However, some of them are not fully rehabilitated due to incomplete training or education and are in need of food, clothes and shelter. Such children are rehabilitated in after care homes. Residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical facilities, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. There are six Government & three NGO after care hostels in the State with total intake capacity of 600 & 110 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes.

10.43.5 Foster care scheme (*Bal Sangopan Yojana*) : The scheme is being implemented in the State to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. There are 137 NGOs in the State providing foster care to 13,004 children. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 5.99 crore was incurred and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 10.96 crore was incurred.

10.43.6 Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav : *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each districts and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in the State and preferably of orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children admitted in Government/NGO institutions for rehabilitation and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Different types of competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised and

winners are awarded. Grant of ₹ five lakh for district level and ₹ 5.82 lakh for regional level event is sanctioned. Under the scheme, during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 124.50 lakh was incurred and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 130.12 lakh was incurred.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.44 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme aims at providing services to pre-school children belonging to rural, tribal and slum areas in an integrated manner so as to ensure their proper growth and development. The programme is implemented through 97,475 *anganwadi* centres, 13,011 mini *anganwadi* centres and 553 child development projects.

Nutrition Programme

10.44.1 The 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of pregnant women & lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas to minimise infant mortality. Under the scheme during 2017-18, expenditure of ₹ 993.14 crore was incurred on 63.71 lakh beneficiaries and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 1,613.97 crore was incurred on 61.65 lakh beneficiaries.

10.44.2 Since 2010-11, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight as per World Health Organisation standards. Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades

(per cent)

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Normal	Moderately under weight	Severely under weight
2016-17	Rural	41,63,172	92.9	6.1	1.0
	Tribal	8,92,068	81.7	15.1	3.2
	Urban	10,56,210	83.8	15.2	1.0
	Total	61,11,450	89.7	9.0	1.3
2017-18	Rural	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	38,75,381	92.7	6.3	1.0
	Tribal	8,33,784	81.6	15.1	3.3
	Urban	10,54,895	85.4	13.8	0.8
	Total	57,64,060	89.8	8.9	1.3

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto January

10.45 Some important State schemes and centrally sponsored children specific schemes being implemented in the State are :

10.45.1 **Scheme for adolescent girls** : The scheme is being implemented in all districts from 2018-19 by modifying 'Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (*Sabla*)'. Under the scheme, nutrition diet is provided to out of school girls of age 11 to 14 years. The training of knowledge of health, hygiene, nutrition, family & child care, adolescent reproductive & sexual health, home based skills, life skills, vocational skills, etc are provided to adolescent girls of the age 11 to 18 years. All adolescent girls are also given micronutrient take home ration, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, deworming tablets, regular health check-ups and referral services in *anganwadi* centres. Under the Scheme, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 90.18 crore was incurred on 8.04 lakhs beneficiaries of *Sabla* Scheme (11 to 18 year girls) and 57,000 beneficiaries of Scheme for adolescent girls (11 to 14 year girls).

10.45.2 Bharat Ratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana : The scheme aims to combat malnutrition arising due to deficiency of calories and proteins in scheduled areas and in additional tribal component scheme areas. Since the registration in primary health centres and *anganwadi*/mini *anganwadi* centres, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given one full square meal every day (except Sunday) in a week till the completion of six months after pregnancy. Children between seven months to six years of age registered in the *anganwadi* centres are given two bananas (for vegetarian children) and one boiled egg (for non vegetarian children) four times in a week. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 124.74 crore was incurred on 1.52 lakh pregnant women & lactating mothers and 8.37 lakh children, during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 119.82 crore was incurred on 1.19 lakh pregnant women & lactating mothers and 6.61 lakh children.

10.45.3 Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme : The scheme provides creche facility for the children in age group of six months to six years of working mothers in rural and urban areas with monthly family income upto ₹ 12,000. The children are kept in creche for 26 days per month and 7 hours 30 minutes per day and are provided with services like pre-school education, supplementary nutrition diet, health check-up, vaccination, etc. There are 1,670 creches covered under the scheme. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 2.57 crore was incurred and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 2.46 crore was incurred.

10.45.4 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme : The scheme aims to ensure or guarantee the survival, safety and education of the girl child and eradicate gender identity based on gender discrimination. The scheme is being implemented in all districts of the State except Palghar district.

10.45.5 Mazi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana : The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for girls education, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children from all sections of society with annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If mother/father in a family undergoes family planning operation after the birth of one girl child, a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 is kept in the bank in the name of the girl child. If mother/father in a family undergoes family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 is kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. Only interest can be withdrawn at the age of six and 12 years of the girl child and maturity amount (principle and interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child. This scheme is being implemented in all districts. The scheme is modified and applicable to girls born on or after 1st August, 2017. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 6.16 crores was incurred on 2,306 beneficiaries and during 2018-19 an expenditure of ₹ 8.01 crores was incurred on 1,448 beneficiaries.

Crimes against children

10.46 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.)		
	2016	2017	2018*
Murder	132	147	169
Of which,			
Infanticide	44	24	22
Other	88	123	11
Child rape	2,086	2,305	2,688
Kidnapping & abduction	8,016	8,850	9,174
Abandonment	26	123	110
Other	3,331	4,109	3,370
Total	13,723	15,681	15,544

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

* Provisional

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.47 Employment generation and poverty alleviation are important objectives in planned development. To generate productive, descent and sufficient employment opportunities for the rising labour force remained forefront objective of the government initiatives. It reduces poverty and makes the growth process more inclusive. The State government is laying immense emphasis on empowering the youth of the State with skill development, which make them more employable and more productive.

EMPLOYMENT

10.48 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 2011

10.49 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 is 46.1 per cent, while as per Census 2001 it is 45.1 per cent. As per Census 2011, the percentage of female main workers is 31.5 per cent and that of marginal workers is 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers by industrial category is given in Table 10.40 and 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

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 - Population Census 2011

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 and 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 Sixth Economic Census

10.50 The Sixth Economic Census (2013-14) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. The number of agricultural establishments in the State has increased from 6.04 lakh as per fifth economic census (2005) to 15.92 lakh as per sixth economic census. 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

Particular	Fifth Economic Census [@]	Sixth Economic Census	(in Lakh)
			CAGR (Per cent)
Total establishments	41.53	61.37	5.0
Without hired worker	25.12	44.14	7.3
With at least one hired worker	16.41	17.24	0.6
Agricultural establishments	6.04	15.92	12.9
Without hired worker	5.04	15.14	14.7
With at least one hired worker	1.00	0.78	(-) 3.0
Non-agricultural establishments	35.49	45.46	3.1
Without hired worker	20.08	29.00	4.7
With at least one hired worker	15.41	16.45	0.8
Persons employed in total establishments	105.27	145.12	4.0
Without hired worker	32.08	59.05	7.9
With at least one hired worker	73.19	86.07	2.1
Persons employed in agricultural establishments	10.51	26.39	12.2
Without hired worker	7.52	23.53	15.3
With at least one hired worker	2.99	2.85	(-) 0.6
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments	94.76	118.73	2.9
Without hired worker	24.56	35.52	4.7
With at least one hired worker	70.20	83.22	2.2

@ 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 National Sample Survey

10.51 Surveys on 'Unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises' conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is the primary source of data on various indicators of economic & operational characteristics of enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other services sector (excluding construction) at the national and state level. NSSO carried out an all India survey on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises during 73rd round (July, 2015 to June, 2016). According to 73rd round, the proportion of total enterprises in the State to all India was 7.5 per cent and that of workers was 8.2 per cent. The proportion of enterprises & workers to all India of selected states is given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Proportion of number of enterprises and workers to all India of selected states– NSS 73rd round (2015-16)

State	(per cent)					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Enterprise	workers	Enterprise	workers	Enterprise	workers
Andhra Pradesh	6.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.3	5.1
Tamil Nadu	4.9	5.5	10.9	11.3	7.8	8.7
Karnataka	5.4	5.3	6.7	7.3	6.0	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
Maharashtra	5.9	5.8	9.2	10.1	7.5	8.2
Rajasthan	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2
Gujarat	3.1	3.2	7.5	7.3	5.2	5.5
West Bengal	17.4	16.4	10.4	8.8	14.0	12.2
Bihar	7.4	6.6	3.4	3.3	5.4	4.8
Uttar Pradesh	14.9	16.7	13.4	13.4	14.2	14.9

Source : NSSO, GoI

Factory employment

10.52 The Factories Act 1948 is amended and implemented as Factories (Maharashtra Amendment, 2015) Act from 1st February, 2016. During 2018, the average daily employment in 35,955 working factories registered under Factory Act was about 26.85 lakh. Of the total working factories, 26.4 per cent had 50 or more workers. The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.44. The average daily employment in different industries and working factories & factory employment in the State is given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10.

Table 10.44 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

Type of Industry	Year	
	2017	2018
Consumer goods	24.7	25.0
Intermediate goods	20.5	20.3
Capital goods	11.9	11.2
Others	42.9	43.4
All	100	100

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.53 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public & 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 the rest of the State. As per the programme the total employment in the State during 2018 was 73.50 lakh, of which 27.7 per cent were female. Of the total employment 22.83 lakh (31.1 per cent) was in public sector. The employment in public and private sector under EMI Programme is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Employment in public & private sectors under EMI Programme

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2014	1,586	656	2,241	2,510	1,181	3,691	4,096	1,836	5,932
2015	1,595	642	2,237	2,620	1,200	3,820	4,215	1,842	6,057
2016	1,603	646	2,249	2,627	1,198	3,825	4,230	1,844	6,074
2017	1,523	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

(000)

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment, & Entrepreneurship, GoM

Employment in the State Government services

10.54 As on 1st July, 2018 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services was 7.17 lakh and number of vacant posts were 1.91 lakh (26.6 per cent). Groupwise employees in the State Government Services is given in Table 10.46.

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.55 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established to counsel, guide & help the job seekers in the State regarding employment & self-employment. In all, 50 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 35 are at district level, six in universities, eight for tribal candidates and one special centre for differently abled (*Divyang*) persons.

10.55.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto December, 2018 was 44.03 lakh. During 2018, number of persons registered with these centres was 7.27 lakh. During 2018, about 1.98 lakh persons were placed against 7.85 lakh notified vacancies. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.11 and 10.12 respectively.

Table 10.46 Groupwise employees in the State Government services

(As on 1st July, 2018) (Lakh)

Group	Posts*		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.40	0.27	0.13
B	0.71	0.45	0.25
C	4.74	3.69	1.05
D	1.32	0.86	0.47
A to D	7.17	5.27	1.91
E [#]	2.69	2.35	0.34
Total	9.86	7.62	2.24

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 and employment generation programmes

10.56 Various employment generation and skill development programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM. Information of some of these programmes is as follows.

Promotion of employment programmes

10.56.1 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
- **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 of programmes under promotion of employment is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Beneficiaries and expenditure of promotion of employment programmes

Programme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Beneficiaries (number)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (number)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (number)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
Employment promotion @	24,263	165.46	28,038	192.47	27,049	258.75
Apprenticeship training \$	26,347	958.07	31,348	1,188.69	31,872	1,200.27
Entrepreneurial development training #	39,116	1,433.68	38,123	1,435.17	33,467	1,262.17

Source : @ Directorate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.56.2 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. Yearwise job fairs organised and employment provided is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Job fairs organised and employment provided

(no.)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Job fairs	266	264	171
Entrepreneurs participated	2,026	3,177	2,190
Unemployed youths who attended job fairs	1,94,844	1,63,503	1,67,641
Employment provided	51,728	61,520	47,421

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan

10.56.3 'Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakta Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUYA)' is being implemented through Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) to achieve the goal

of 'Skilled Maharashtra, Employable Maharashtra'. Under the programme, skill development training is provided to the youth of the State in the age group of 15 to 45 years, thereby creating opportunities for their employment and entrepreneurship. Performance of PMKUVA is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Performance of PMKUVA

Year	No. of Candidates				Employed/Self employed candidates	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
	Under training	Completed training	Completed assessment	Total candidates		
2016-17	10,674	6,988	59,898	77,560	31,758	1,708.93
2017-18	4,150	2,624	34,901	41,675	21,099	9,215.19
2018-19	13,126	8,507	13,227	34,860	1,046	7,717.17

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

10.56.4 For imparting training to the youth for updated skills required by industries, 171 Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) have been signed by MSSDS with major industrial groups. Under this, 9.87 lakh youths will be skilled and would be employed in three years. During 2018-19, total 2.08 lakh youths were skilled and 1.12 lakh youths were provided employment or self employment.

10.56.5 *Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana* (PMKVY 2.0) is a cent 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 in 38 trades. During 2018-19, training is being imparted to 2,028 candidates and training was imparted to 388 candidates.

10.56.6 During 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 (Bridge programme) of eight weeks duration is provided. During 2018-19, training is being imparted to 33,959 candidates and training was imparted to 1,245 candidates.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.57 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 (Amendment in 2006) is being implemented in rural areas of 34 districts in the State. Under the act, following two schemes are being implemented.

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 grant for expenditure on employment upto 100 days. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM.

2) State Funded Scheme :- As per Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 section (7)(Ten) 11,000 *Dhadak Sinchan Vihir yojana* for Nagpur region and Farm Pond on demand schemes are being implemented with State Fund. The performance of MGNREGA in the State is given in Table 10.50 and State funded schemes is given in Table 10.51. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.50 Performance of MGNREGA in the State

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	14.33	16.98	17.84
Person days generated (Crore)	7.09	8.25	8.37
Average employment per household (days)	49	49	47
Percentage share in employment of			
Scheduled Castes	8.8	9.7	10.6
Scheduled Tribes	20.3	20.1	20.1
Women	44.9	45.5	44.9
Number of works completed	1,65,594	2,35,928	2,94,460
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2,088.59	2,294.80	2,365.76
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	295	278	283

Source: Planning Department, (EGS) GoM.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.57.1 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). During 2018-19, total loan of ₹ 1,373.27 crore was disbursed to 90,741 Self Help Groups. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.51 Performance of State funded schemes

Particulars	2018-19 [^]
Farm pond on demand	
No. of works completed	1,20,439
No. of works under progress	3,268
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	539.23
11,000 Dhadak Sinchan Vihir yojana in Nagpur region	
Target	11,614
No. of work orders issued	11,593
No. of wells completed	10,384
No. of wells under progress	1,209
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	258.94

[^] Since inception of scheme

Source: Planning Department, (EGS) GoM.

Table 10.52 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total SHGs formed (no.)	52,449	70,878	1,12,454
Total members of SHGs	5,34,201	7,79,658	14,69,269
Total Grant received (₹ Crore)	208.14	225.47	469.61
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	187.49	215.72	411.16
Total SHGs given loan (no.)	63,732	77,400	90,741
Total Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	963.40	1,113.64	1,373.27

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.57.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM) is being implemented since August, 2014 in 53 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of the State. The mission is now implemented in 259 ULBs from May, 2017. Employment through Skill Training & Placement is implemented through MSSDS. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	3.80	0.00	0.00
State (₹ Crore)	0.00	0.08	0.23
SHG formation			
Target (Number)	6,600	11,600	10,000
Achievement (Number)	8,711	12,399	17,757
Revolving Fund			
Target (Number)	3,312	10,600	6,500
Achievement (Number)	4,360	8,609	15,322
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	4.04	8.61	15.32
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training - Target (Beneficiaries)	49,688	62,030	62,500
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	30,959	35,225	79,936
Placement - Target (Beneficiaries)	34,782	27,993	35,000
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	11,768	9,446	19,648
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	27.30	32.50	143.41
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual enterprises			
Target (Beneficiaries)	5,120	8,699	6,900
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	4,203	4,425	6,554
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.59	1.01	0.84
Group enterprises			
Target (Beneficiaries)	700	1,067	500
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	459	470	494
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.07	0.21	0.11
Bank linkage programme			
Target (Beneficiaries)	1,300	3,078	2,700
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	1,447	2,991	8,134
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.09	0.41	0.36

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

Prime Minister's employment generation programme

10.57.3 The Prime Minister's employment generation programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State. The main objectives of this programme are to generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans or unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas and increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans. During 2017-18, total margin money of ₹ 86.72 crore was disbursed to 3,329 projects, thereby generated employment of 29,944. During

2018-19, total margin money of ₹ 146.72 crore was disbursed to 5,433 projects, thereby generated employment of 63,970.

Seed money scheme

10.58 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 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2017-18, seed money of ₹ 15.20 crore was disbursed to 1,592 projects, whereas during 2018-19, seed money of ₹ 14.77 crore was disbursed to 1,721 projects.

Industrial Relations

10.59 During 2018, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were 11, which affected 4,458 employees against 118 work stoppages affecting 66,007 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2018 was 18.25 lakh as against 17.04 lakh during 2017. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

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 is estimated at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas. Proportion of population below poverty line is 24.2 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas. Statewise poverty line and headcount ratio of selected States for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Poverty line and headcount ratio of selected states for 2011-12[#]

State	Poverty line (₹ per capita per month)		Headcount ratio
	Rural	Urban	
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	9.2
Bihar	778	923	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	16.6
Karnataka	902	1,089	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	31.7
Maharashtra	967	1,126	17.4
Punjab	1,054	1,155	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	20.0
All- India	816	1,000	21.9

Source: Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

HOUSING

10.61 Housing is one of the basic need of human being. As per Population Census 2011, of the total population of State, 45.2 percent people live in urban areas. In order to cater the needs of people, the government is implementing various housing schemes.

Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA)

10.62 The State Government has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation and promotion of real estate sector in the State. In all 20,261 projects are registered with MahaRERA upto March, 2019. MahaRERA has taken an initiative to map all the registered projects using the Geographic Information System (GIS). Upto March, 2019 MahaRERA received 6,394 complaints, of which 4,615 complaints were resolved.

Urban Housing

10.63 The State has established the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and the City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) to overcome housing problems in urban areas. It has also established the Slum Rehabilitation Authority for redevelopment of slums and construction of houses for slum dwellers in urban areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.64 The 'Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Housing For All (PMAY- HFA)', a flagship programme of GoI, envisages to provide housing to all by the year 2022. The scheme covers urban families in the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG). Under the scheme, the State has a target to construct 19.40 lakh houses in 382 cities. For this purpose, the State has established Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing) to speed up housing projects under PMAY. Under PMAY, 2.5 Floor Space Index (FSI) for residential zone and one FSI for green or no development zone is given to housing projects. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) has approved 795 projects under PMAY consisting total 9.55 lakh dwelling units, of which construction of 1.25 lakh dwelling units is in progress.

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.65 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable cost in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception upto March, 2019 MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,77,081 dwelling units. Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA are given in Table 10.55.

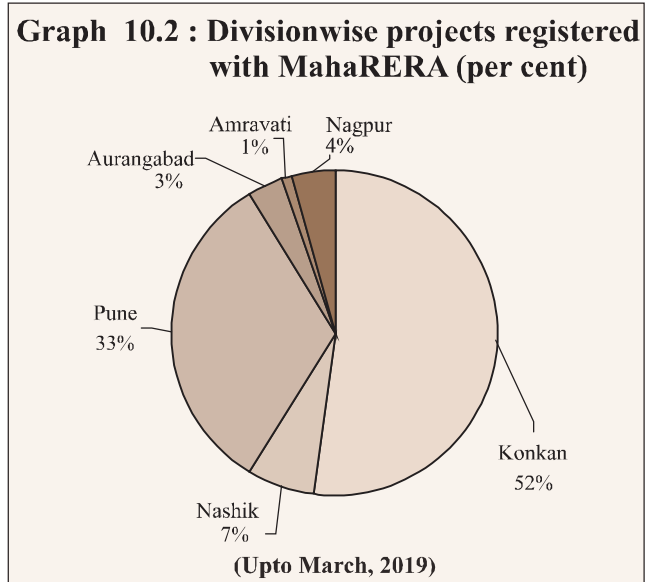


Table 10.55 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA

(no.)

Year	Dwelling Units							Plots	Expenditure incurred [@] (₹ Crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps		
2016-17	4,139	1,103	1,167	102	66	6,577	0	138	2,293.15
2017-18	1,051	4,017	292	267	9	5,636	1,894	0	1,259.14
2018-19	1,931	2,402	553	212	18	5,116	3,295 [#]	0	1,250.57

EWS—Economically Weaker Section LIG—Low Income Group MIG – Middle Income Group HIG—High Income Group
 @ including plots # including galas for mill workers

Source: MHADA

10.66 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2018-19 are given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2018-19

(no.)

MHADA Board	Dwelling Units						
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps
Mumbai	383	24	170	0	18	595	3,295 [#]
Konkan	0	1,150	0	0	0	1,150	0
Nashik	388	0	49	0	0	437	0
Pune	584	1,228	334	212	0	2,358	0
Aurangabad	108	0	0	0	0	108	0
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	468	0	0	0	0	468	0
Total	1,931	2,402	553	212	18	5,116	3,295[#]

Source : MHADA

including galas for mill workers

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO)

10.67 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 10.57.

Table 10.57 Tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception)

City	Tenements				Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total	
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

10.68 Under PMAY- HFA (Urban), CIDCO has taken up mega housing scheme concentrated for EWS and LIG categories comprising about 15,000 (of which 5,300 for EWS and 9,700 for LIG are reserved) tenements. 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 scheme, of the 5,329 sanctioned EWS dwelling units 5,250 were constructed and of the 9,823 sanctioned LIG dwelling units 9,618 were constructed by the end of March, 2019.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.69 Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, shelters are being provided to families residing in slums. Since inception (1995) upto March, 2019 number of projects completed is 1,869 and 2,01,213 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated. The progress under this scheme is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Progress under Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

Year	Projects		Tenements		Families rehabilitated
	Sanctioned	Completed	Target	Completed	
2016-17	73	112	10,396	11,471	11,471
2017-18	31	116	10,056	13,336	13,336
2018-19	32	108	7,797	11,438	11,438

Source: Slum Rehabilitation Authority

Rural Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.70 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 10.59.

Table 10.59 Progress of PMAY

Year	Dwelling Units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed	
2016-17	2,30,422	1,96,611	2,458.76
2017-18	1,50,934	1,06,103	1,420.48
2018-19	68,464	32,549	515.86

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.71 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 ₹ 67.59 crore was disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA upto March, 2019.

State housing schemes for ST

10.72 *Shabari Awaas Yojana, Pardhi Awaas Yojana & Aadim Jamati Awaas Yojana* are state schemes being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to ST community who are homeless or having *kutcha* house. 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. During 2017-18, under *Shabari Awaas Yojana*, of 9,314 sanctioned dwelling units 3,691 were constructed, under *Pardhi Awaas Yojana*, of 892 sanctioned dwelling units 440 were constructed and under *Aadim Jamati Awaas Yojana*, of 1,644 sanctioned dwelling units 495 were constructed. During 2018-19, under *Shabari Awaas Yojana* 6,144 dwelling units and under *Pardhi Awaas Yojana* 619 dwelling units were sanctioned.

State housing schemes for SC & Neo-Buddhist

10.73 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is a state scheme being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to SC & Neo-Buddhist community who are homeless or having *kutcha* house. 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. During 2017-18, of 92,731 sanctioned dwelling units 45,074 were constructed. During 2018-19, 65,503 dwelling units were sanctioned.

Assistance for purchase of land

10.74 '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. foot land is provided. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto March, 2019 financial assistance was provided to 2,871 beneficiaries.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply

10.75 Clean drinking water, hygiene and sanitation plays important role in maintaining health. Various schemes for providing safe drinking water and proper sanitation are implemented in the State.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.76 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 out of 48,320 target villages / *wadis* 38,799 (80 percent) are tackled under the programme. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 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	633	474.47
2018-19	748	635	654.26

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.76.1 NRDWP 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 84 per cent access of pipe water supply to rural population and 38 per cent rural households have tap connectivity till December, 2018.

Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme

10.77 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 piped water supply schemes are implemented and an expenditure of ₹ 232.81 crore was incurred upto March, 2019.

Drinking Water Sustainability

10.78 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, recharge trench, cement *nala band*, well deepening, etc. are undertaken. Measures completed under drinking water sustainability programme are given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 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

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.79 Drinking water scarcity mitigation programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and *wadis* which are facing water scarcity. Under the programme, the State disbursed an amount of ₹ 234.77 crore during 2017-18 and ₹ 530.54 crore in 2018-19. The regionwise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.62.

10.79.1 The State has taken 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/*wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.62 Regionwise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme

(₹ Crore)		
Region	2017-18	2018-19
Konkan	9.89	16.67
Nashik	33.80	61.46
Pune	23.44	78.73
Aurangabad	58.88	241.43
Amravati	76.93	85.02
Nagpur	31.83	47.23
Total	234.77	530.54

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Table 10.63 Villages/*wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme

(no.)

Nature of Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2016-17 [@]	2017-18 ^{\$}	2016-17 [@]	2017-18 ^{\$}
New bore wells	2,482	3,489	1,570	1,004
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	1,250	1,632	142	177
Special repairs of bore wells	1,215	1,164	446	492
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	315	369	37	42
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	3,791	1,857	4,549	1,574
Requisition of private wells	6,848	4,886	1,897	526
Deepening/mud cleaning	267	505	88	30

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

@ October 2016 to July, 2017

\$ October, 2017 to June, 2018

10.79.2 During 2018-19 due to deficient rainfall in the State, GoM has declared drought in 151 talukas in 26 districts. Later GoM has declared drought in additional 268 revenue circles in the State. Further, the GoM declared drought like situation in additional 5,449 villages in the State.

10.79.3 Water supply to citizen and livestock in drought areas, GoM decided to reconnect permanently disconnected electric connections of water supply schemes by paying five per cent of principle amount of pending electricity bills. GoM also decided to pay electricity bills of all water supply schemes in the State during ongoing scarcity period (November, 2018 to June, 2019). Amount of ₹ 142.02 crore has been disbursed for paying five per cent principle amount and current electricity bill.

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.80 In order to improve water supply and to provide clean and sufficient drinking water in rural area *Mukhyamantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme 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.

10.80.1 In all 743 new water supply schemes of ₹ 602.06 crore have been approved upto March 2019, of which 716 schemes are in progress and water supply has been started from 118 schemes. Rejuvenation of 28 non-functional regional water supply schemes of ₹ 99.86 crore have been approved and water supply has been started from 18 schemes. Disbursement of funds under MRDWP is given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 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

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.81 Maharashtra is first State to implement the *Jalswarajya-II* programme. The objective of the programme is to improve the planning, implementation and monitoring performance of rural water supply & sanitation services and also to improve access to quality and sustainable services in peri-urban villages, water stressed & water quality affected areas. Period of the programme is of six years duration (2014-2020) 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 district of each region namely, Raigad & Ratnagiri from Kokan, Jalgaon & Ahmednagar from Nashik, Pune & Satara from Pune, Nanded & Aurangabad from Aurangabad, Amravati & Buldhana from Amravati and Nagpur & Chandrapur from Nagpur region. The financial progress of *Jalswarajya-II* is given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Financial Progress of Jalswarajya -II

(₹ Crore)

Year	Disbursed Loan from World Bank	Amount disbursed by GoM	Expenditure incurred
2014-15	-	50.00	8.99
2015-16	41.91	21.50	21.50
2016-17	35.24	98.80	90.56
2017-18	127.50	160.00	160.00
2018-19	-	144.00	144.00
Total	204.65	474.30	425.05

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.81.1 Under *Jalswarajya-II* programme, 63 piped water supply schemes in peri-urban areas are under progress, 65 community storage tanks and 41 reverse osmosis (R.O.) & defluoridation units are set up for ensuring safe and secure water supply in water stressed and water quality affected areas.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

10.82 *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.

10.82.1 Under the mission from 2015-16 to 2018-19 total 37 water supply projects of ₹ 4,312 crore were approved for 34 cities. Of which, projects for Achalpur (District-Amaravati), Shirdi (District-Ahmednagar) and Satara cities of ₹ 68 crore were completed and projects of ₹ 3,797 crore

are under progress. Total 31 sewerage projects of ₹ 3,172 crore were approved for 29 cities, of which projects of ₹ 2,867 crore are under progress upto March, 2019.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan

10.83 Maharashtra *Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan* is implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and *nagar panchayats* in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in the urban local bodies. Total 157 projects of ₹ 8,193 crore were approved under the mission which comprises of 78 water supply schemes, 32 sewerage and 47 other (road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management, etc.) projects. Of the 78 water supply projects worth of ₹ 2,742 crore, of 15 projects worth of ₹ 656 crore were completed upto March, 2019. Of the 32 sewerage projects worth of ₹ 1,953 crore, six projects of ₹ 370 crore were completed upto March, 2019.

Sanitation

10.84 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. Improved sanitation facilities help 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)

10.85 *Swachh Bharat* Mission is being implemented in the State from 2nd October, 2014. The period of the Mission is upto 2nd October, 2019 (the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi). The objectives of the mission are 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 is to make available facility of toilets in every house and make India open defecation free (ODF), garbage free and adopt efficient solid waste management practices.

10.85.1 Since inception 2nd October, 2014 upto 28th May, 2019 under *Swachh Bharat Mission* (Rural) 55.69 lakh households have been provided personal toilets and 1.95 lakh households have been provided community / public toilet facility. The State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in all 34 districts, 351 *panchayat samitis* and 27,667 *grampanchayats* and the State has been declared as open defecation free on 18th April, 2018. Under the mission total expenditure incurred upto March, 2019 was ₹ 5,455.61 crore of which share of GoI was ₹ 3,305.80 crore and GoM was ₹ 2,149.81 crore.

World Toilet Day

10.86 World Toilet Day competition was organised between 9th November to 19th November, 2018 on the occasion of World toilet day 19th November. Sangali district honoured with first rank within first 10 ranked districts of the Country. Kolhapur, Nanded and Wardha are within first 30 ranked districts.

Swachh Sundar Shauchalaya Contest

10.87 Under the *Swachh Bharat Mission* (Rural) the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI organised *Swachh Sundar Shauchalaya* contest in the month of January, 2019. This competition was organised to encourage usage of toilet amongst rural households, wherein participates painted and decorated their toilets and competed to secure top position. All districts of the State were involved in this competition spontaneously. In all 26,48,026 toilets were painted with social message. Kolhapur district painted the highest number of 4,31,581 toilets, followed by Satara, Jalgaon and Solapur districts. For the excellent participation of women power in the

competition, Sarpanch of village Brahmni, district Nagpur was awarded *Swachh Shakti* 2019 prize by Prime Minister on 12th February, 2019.

Swachh Survekshan (Rural) 2018

10.88 ‘*Swachh Survekshan (Rural) 2018*’ commissioned by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, GoI. In this *survekshan*, Satara district got the first place in clean districts of the Country. Nashik and Solapur districts were honored as one of the 'citizens respondent'.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.89 As per census 2011, in all 8,99,741 households in urban areas are without toilet facility within their premises. On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission*, GoM launched *Swachh Maharashtra Abhiyan* with the objective to make Maharashtra open defecation free (ODF) and to ensure scientific management of solid and liquid waste including ensuring behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices and make city clean by 2nd October, 2019 in 384 cities.

10.89.1 Under the mission 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 Survekshan (Urban) 2018

10.90 In all 260 cities in the State participated in ‘*Swachh Survekshan (Urban) 2018*’. The State is recognised as a second best performer in India. Nine cities secured various outstanding awards :

- Cleanest Capital - Greater Mumbai (District - Mumbai City & Suburb)
- Best Solid Waste Management - Navi Mumbai (District - Thane)
- Innovation and Best Practices - Nagpur (District - Nagpur)
- Citizen Feedback - Parbhani (District - Aurangabad)
- Fastest Moving city - Bhivandi (District - Thane)
- Cleanest City - Panchagani (District - Satara)
- Innovation - Sasvad (District - Pune)
- Citizen Feedback - Shendurjana Ghat (District - Amravati)
- Fastest Moving City - Bhusaval (District - Jalgaon)

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.91 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 March, 2019 administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works of ₹ 1,220.03 crore and an amount of ₹ 880.43 crore has been disbursed. An expenditure of ₹ 25.60 crore was incurred during 2017-18 and ₹ 7.00 crore during 2018-19.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.92 Environment conservation plays key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The process of making air, water, land or soil contaminated by adding harmful substances to them is pollution in the environment. Rapid industrialisation, migration, urbanisation, etc. are not only continuously depleting the natural resources but also deteriorating the environmental quality. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is implementing various environmental legislations in the State for conservation of the environment.

Air pollution

10.93 Air pollution is caused by various gases & toxins emitted by industries, factories and combustion of fossil fuels. Air pollution adversely affects the ecosystem. It also contributes to the depletion of the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun's UV rays. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMQP) implemented by MPCB assesses the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality survey/ monitoring programs. The air quality monitoring is done for various types of pollutants in the atmosphere (such as Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)) at 77 stations spread across 27 cities in the State. The data on ambient air quality, reported at major monitoring stations during 2018 is given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Ambient air quality at major monitoring stations during 2018

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.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average	Min.	Max.	Average
Mumbai - Sion	2 (1)	66 (22)	5 (7)	9 (17)	246 (197)	76 (83)	22 (11)	376 (387)	129 (148)
Pune – Swargate	9 (8)	73 (37)	36 (20)	32 (20)	167 (179)	88 (75)	13 (16)	189 (220)	90 (89)
Nashik - NMC Building	4 (3)	21 (25)	12 (13)	2 (10)	38 (47)	22 (24)	41 (40)	204 (208)	91 (96)
Aurangabad -CADA office	4 (5)	24 (24)	13 (10)	11 (24)	48 (55)	34 (33)	23 (26)	94 (158)	69 (84)
Amravati - Govt. college of Engg.	8 (4)	27 (15)	17 (11)	9 (4)	124 (17)	29 (12)	78 (21)	140 (113)	118 (69)
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4 (4)	30 (82)	11 (10)	18 (14)	61 (47)	34 (29)	34 (37)	190 (181)	69 (67)

Source : MPCB Note: Figures in brackets indicates ambient air quality during 2017 µg/m³ Microgram per cubic meter

10.94 The vast majority of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions come from combustion of fossil fuels, principally coal, oil and natural gas with additional contributions coming from deforestation and mining. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making PUC mandatory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting eight year old vehicles to CNG / LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. The yearwise number of vehicles on LPG/CNG/Electricity registered in the State is given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Number of registered vehicles on LPG/CNG/Electricity

Year	Registered vehicles		
	Total	Of which	
		on LPG /CNG	on electricity
2013-14	20,70,980	50,724	785
2014-15	22,39,935	71,636	1,067
2015-16	23,03,783	65,919	1,151
2016-17	23,95,577	78,255	979
2017-18	26,98,688	1,39,005	1,418

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Water pollution

10.95 Contamination of water bodies making it unfit for consumption / use is water pollution. It mainly caused due to the discharge of harmful chemical waste by industries directly into the water bodies. Improper sanitation, spraying insecticides and pesticides on crops, bathing and washing clothes 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 two programs of National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) project titled Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS). Surface water samples are monitored every month 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 spots of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State under NWMP during 2017-18 is given in Table 10.68. Water quality at the monitoring stations on selected rivers for surface water in the State under NWMP during 2018 is given in Table 10.69.

Table 10.68 Water quality at 39 locations of rivers during 2017-18

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 [#]		3 mg/l [#]		4 mg/l [#]		MPN / 100 ml [#]	
Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots
5.5 - 6.4	0	2.5 or less	5	3 - 4.9	7	0 - 100	31
6.5 - 7.4	0	2.5 - 5.4	22	5 - 6.9	32	100 - 200	7
7.5 - 8.4	38	5.5 - 8.4	10	7 - 8.9	0	200 - 300	0
8.5 - 9.5	1	8.5 & above	2	9 & above	0	300 & above	1

Source :MPCB

mg/l milligram/litre

CPCB's Water quality criteria, Class C

Table 10.69 Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers during 2018

River Name (Station Code)	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Fecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna (1153)	7.38	6.55	2.32	25	0.72	7.93
Godavari (1312)	7.95	6.65	3.42	10.67	0.27	2.67
Mula-Mutha (2192)	7.84	3.39	12.08	42	2.41	332.08
Kanhan (2171)	8.07	5.55	7.29	27.83	1.12	64.08
Purna (1913)	7.52	5.61	6.77	26.67	3.6	58.42
Darna (2661)	7.91	6.46	3.56	16	0.91	1.51
Savitri (2704)	7.91	7.41	2.4	18.44	0.54	10.14
Mithi (2168)	7.25	0.84	49.33	107.67	3.7	1,486.67

Source : MPCB

B.O.D Biochemical Oxygen Demand

C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Sewage Treatment

10.96 The estimated sewage generated in the area of 27 Municipal Corporations during 2017-18 was 6,264 million litres per day (MLD) of which about 3,897 MLD (62.2 per cent) sewage was treated. The sewage generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2017-18 is given in Table 10.70.

Table 10.70 Sewage generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2017-18

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage generated (MLD)	Sewage treated (MLD)	Per cent treated
Municipal Corporation	27	6,264	3,897	62.2
Municipal Council				
A Class	12	189	97	51.3
B Class	51	368	24	6.5
C Class	158	421	21	5.0
Cantonment board	6	39	7	18.0
Nagar panchayat	8	16	3	18.8
Total	262	7,297	4,049	55.5

Source : MPCB

Solid Waste Management

10.97 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) consists of household waste, construction and demolition debris (CnD), sanitation residue and waste from streets generated mainly from residential and commercial complexes. MSW generated in the State is being treated in 56 common facilities provided either by Municipal Corporation or Municipal Councils. Everyday 19,401 MT solid waste is generated within 27 Municipal Corporations. Of total MSW generated (22,897.6 MT per day) in the State, The percentage of MSW generated from 27 Municipal Corporations is 84.7 per cent. Municipal Solid Waste generated and treated in different regions of MPCB during 2017-18 is given in Table 10.71.

Table 10.71 Municipal solid waste generated and treated during 2017-18

MPCB Region	Solid waste		Per cent treated
	Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)	
Mumbai	7,500.00	3,000.00	40.0
Navi Mumbai	761.00	752.00	98.8
Raigad	179.96	109.60	60.9
Thane	1,929.00	100.00	5.2
Kalyan	1,795.50	77.00	4.3
Pune	3,902.75	1,983.61	50.8
Nashik	1,897.58	997.12	52.5
Aurangabad	1,623.94	235.79	14.5
Nagpur	1,374.00	276.50	20.1
Amravati	729.50	NA	-
Kolhapur	784.75	289.90	36.9
Chandrapur	419.62	123.82	29.5
Total	22,897.60	7,945.34	-

Source : MPCB

NA Not Available

Noise pollution

10.98 As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules-2000, zonewise specified standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.72.

10.99 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 2017 and 2018 is given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.72 Zonewise standards of noise level limits
(decibel)

Zone Code	Zone	Limits	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial	75	70
B	Commercial	65	55
C	Residential	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

Industrial pollution

10.100 At the end of March 2018, total 90,220 industries were under the purview of MPCB. Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial support is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETPs are commissioned in 25 industrial areas covering 7,927 industries. During 2017-18 effluent quantity treated on an average was about 215.85 million litres/day. Classification of number of industries based on the pollution index for 2017-18 is given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.73 Day-night noise levels in residential areas in selected cities during diwali in 2018 & 2017

Location	(decible)							
	7 th Nov., 2018		19 th Oct., 2017		9 th Nov., 2018		21 th Oct., 2017	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	69.9	69.3	69.1	62.9	77.9	65.4	79.6	69.7
Mumbai (Chembur)	73.8	68.8	82.0	69.3	70.9	60.7	82.1	76.0
Thane (Gokhale Road)	76.5	68.9	75.3	67.2	73.8	57.5	90.6	85.0
Thane (Wagle Estate)	71.4	60.0	73.8	63.7	68.6	64.5	75.1	65.0
Pune (Swargate)	79.6	63.8	78.4	64.1	75.8	66.1	75.0	64.0
Pune (Laxmi Road)	80.8	73.0	86.9	74.5	80.5	67.4	75.3	59.5
Nashik (CBS)	81.0	81.0	76.7	73.1	72.3	68.8	73.9	67.2
Nashik (Bytco Point)	78.9	71.4	73.6	71.0	68.1	67.1	71.8	68.3
Aurangabad (City Chowk)	62.2	66.5	74.0	62.3	60.2	64.5	75.5	69.6
Nanded-Waghala (Ganesh Nagar)	66.1	67.6	78.2	62.9	64.1	65.6	76.9	65.5
Nagpur (Sadar)	75.6	69.3	73.1	64.8	72.0	59.7	67.9	64.1
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	80.0	65.1	79.2	73.8	74.7	66.7	76.1	73.8
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	76.0	68.0	80.0	63.6	74.9	66.3	72.1	62.4
Akola (District Collector Office)	72.5	60.0	73.1	55.0	68.5	55.9	69.3	51.5

Source : MPCB

Table 10.74 Classification of number of industries based on pollution index for 2017-18

MPCB Region	Industries										(no.)
	RED			ORANGE			GREEN			WHITE	TOTAL
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	444	79	640	526	232	686	38	30	1,956	9	4,640
Thane	243	41	959	299	33	451	96	15	1,273	13	3,423
Kalyan	243	129	1,782	103	64	933	148	24	1,472	47	4,945
Navi Mumbai	216	36	1,101	158	180	952	173	63	1,540	92	4,511
Raigad	236	33	420	118	37	352	55	21	442	13	1,727
Pune	1,377	322	3,637	1,270	563	4,608	493	291	7,101	203	19,865
Kolhapur	329	97	1,680	117	52	3,656	340	31	9,101	187	15,590
Nashik	506	112	2,062	173	61	2,312	337	45	6,117	93	11,818
Aurangabad	292	108	856	136	80	2,004	269	22	5,378	26	9,171
Amravati	85	42	321	94	10	1,920	220	6	4,315	122	7,135
Nagpur	463	34	1,281	126	26	2,216	127	7	1,665	42	5,987
Chandrapur	169	5	268	40	4	410	44	3	430	35	1,408
Total	4,603	1,038	15,007	3,160	1,342	20,500	2,340	558	40,790	882	90,220

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

10.101 Hazardous wastes are wastes with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. There are 6,353 industries that generate hazardous waste in the State. 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 10.75.

10.102 Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. MPCB has authorised 130 hazardous waste transporters upto December, 2018. The number industries generating hazardous waste by MPCB regions is given in Table 10.76.

E-waste

10.103 E-waste is discarded electrical and electronic devices. During 2017-18 for dismantling / recycling of E-waste, MPCB authorised 78 industries having environmentally sound technology with total capacity of 77,525 MT per year under e-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

Bio-medical waste

10.104 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 63,824 HCEs in the State. The bio-medical waste generated from these HCEs is treated and disposed by 30 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, of which 28 are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2017-18 on an average about 61.91 MT bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off per day.

Table 10.75 Hazardous waste treated at common facility centers

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incinerable	
2014-15	0.89	1.19	0.49	2.59
2015-16	0.79	1.60	0.58	2.98
2016-17	1.22	1.73	0.55	3.51
2017-18	1.16	1.78	0.54	3.48

Source : MPCB

Table 10.76 Number of industries generating hazardous waste during 2017-18

MPCB Region	No. of industries
Mumbai	404
Navi Mumbai	722
Raigad	391
Thane	797
Kalyan	905
Pune	1,311
Nashik	514
Aurangabad	361
Nagpur	367
Amravati	80
Kolhapur	374
Chandrapur	127
Total	6,353

Source : MPCB

Plastic waste

10.105 Plastic products have become an integral part in our daily life. It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste creates several environmental issues due to improper collection, segregation and disposing system. Despite of ban on plastic bags of size lesser than 50 microns there is increase in non-biodegradable plastic waste causing damage to the environment and health. From April, 2018, GoM banned manufacture and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products. In 2018-19 GoM collected ₹ 3.44 crore as a penalty for using banned plastic / thermocol products and seized 838 ton of banned plastic and directed to ban 121 plastic manufacturing units.

Environmental clearance

10.106 Under the Environment (Protection) Act-1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (1998), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority(2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the State for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) recommendations and environmental clearances.

10.107 From January, 2016 environment clearances are granted through online services. The State has granted environment clearances to 470 applications upto December, 2018 through online process. Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 350 projects upto December, 2018.

Lake conservation plan

10.108 The objective of this plan is to prevent degradation of lakes. To prevent degradation of lakes, the State has included 63 lakes under 'National Lake Conservation for degraded lakes' scheme since 2007. The GoM sanctioned ₹ 2.5 crore of fund for conservation of these lakes in year 2018-19 and ₹ 1.60 crore expenditure was incurred upto December, 2018.

Mangroves conservation

10.109 Maharashtra has a long coastline of about 720 km. As per Indian Forest Survey-2017, presently 304 sq. km. area is under mangrove cover in the state. In order to protect, conserve and manage the mangroves of the state, a dedicated, 'Mangrove Cell' was created.

10.110 The state has allocated a fund of ₹ 13.95 crore for 2018-19 for upscaling the various livelihood activities such as Mud Crab Farming, Sea Bass Cage Culture, Oyster & Mussel Farming, Ornamental Fish Culture, Ecotourism. These activities can be taken up as group activity or as an individual beneficiary. The group activity is entitled with the 90 per cent subsidy while the individual member (land owners with more than one acre of mangroves) will get 75 per cent subsidy.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.111 Social justice is a feature of welfare State. Social justice is a justice exercised by a society for giving 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. It is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity. As per the directive principles of State Policy inducted in the Constitution of India, various educational, economic and social development programmes have been taken up for equalisation and to get the means of livelihood to the weaker sections with other sections.

10.112 GoM has formulated two schemes viz. Scheduled Caste Component Schemes (SCCS) and Tribal Component Schemes (TCS). Amongst various social justice components education is most important in overall development, hence more emphasis has been given on education. The funds and benefits are provided over and above those made available through general programmes, to respective communities, in proportion to their population.

Scheduled Caste Component Schemes

10.113 The outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS is given in Table 10.77.

Table 10.77 Outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
A) State level schemes	4,325.65	2,691.14	4,531.00	3,494.22	7,249.22	4,116.43
Agriculture & allied activities	128.40	55.71	148.06	405.22 [#]	1,313.82	138.65
Rural development	69.56	72.87	139.92	26.95	120.34	207.58
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	200.00
Industry & minerals	50.02	32.74	82.11	58.20	60.00	50.53
General economic services	23.37	9.54	6.20	2.69	4.20	1.57
Social & community services	4,054.29	2,520.28	4,154.71	3,001.16	5,750.86	3,518.10
General services	0	0	0	0	0	0
B) District level schemes	2,400.00	2,347.55	2,700.00	2,646.40	2,700.00	2,352.32
Agriculture & allied activities	305.19	281.63	279.14	264.10	331.81	339.60
Rural development	0	0	263.82	241.32	242.94	47.48
Energy	92.56	92.56	122.06	117.51	135.93	114.48
Industry & minerals	12.22	10.33	12.51	6.36	11.14	9.54
Transport & communication	54.95	57.83	59.47	70.19	70.03	47.81
Social & community services	1,935.07	1,905.20	1,882.00	1,889.19	1,827.15	1,736.25
Three per cent innovative schemes	0	0	81.00	57.73	81.00	57.16
Total (A + B)	6,725.65	5,038.69	7,231.00	6,140.62	9,949.22	6,468.75

Note: - Figures may not add up due to rounding. # includes expenditure incurred on Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Scheme

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship for SC students for abroad studies

10.114 GoM has started this scholarship for Scheduled Caste students for abroad studies. Under the scheme during 2017-18 an amount of ₹ 26.03 crore was disbursed to 152 beneficiaries and during 2018-19 an amount of ₹ 32 crore was disbursed to 144 beneficiaries.

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.115 The scheme has been initiated for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist Sectors, who have 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 annual expenditure is directly deposited in the Aadhar linked account of the students. The performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana*
(₹ Lakh)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Target (no.)	15,000	25,000	25,000
Eligible students (no.)	2,767	7,928	21,651
Budgetary provision	0	16,797.00	14,850.00
Expenditure incurred	0	28.63	8,398.28

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

Welfare of VJNT, OBC and SBC

10.116 GoM has established separate department for welfare of the people belonging to VJNT, OBC and SBC. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 2,443.00 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 2,472.51 crore. During 2018-19 an outlay of ₹ 3,281.00 crore was provided and an expenditure of ₹ 2,953.13 crore has been incurred.

Development Corporations

10.117 To accelerate economic development of SC, VJNT and OBC the State Government has established various Development Corporations, through which different schemes are being implemented. These corporations implement various schemes viz. 20 per cent subsidy, seed money, 50 per cent subsidy, term loan, micro finance, *Mahila Samruddhi*, education loan, etc. These corporations have been also authorised as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, National *Safai Karamchari* Finance and Development Corporation, National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation, etc. Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by development corporations are given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by development corporations

(₹ Lakh)

Development corporation	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed	Beneficiaries (no.)	Amount disbursed
<i>Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	1,854	231.03	433	40.50	317	35.30
<i>Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	2,107	1,312.65	2,118	614.78	2,066	460.46
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.	4,337	1,424.92	3,950	1,413.78	2,769	992.46
<i>Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	332	407.72	41	137.84	-	-
Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	1,538	487.15	863	269.48	159	56.09

Source: Respective Corporation

Wasti /Area development schemes for SC and VJNT

10.118 Various schemes are being implemented for *wasti*/area development in the State. Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development are given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for SC and VJNT

Scheme	(₹ Crore)					
	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
Development of Scheduled Castes, Nav Boudhas Vastis ⁺⁺	756.45	756.45	764.41	780.37	696.53	754.39
Tanda/Wasti Sudhar [#]	25.00	19.98	47.00	30.80	110.00	47.99
Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar ⁺⁺	472.66	341.41	590.40	646.68	632.15	677.08
Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar [@]	7.00	5.60	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.20

Source : ++ Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune
@ Urban Development Department, GoM

Vimukta Jati Nomadic Tribes Department, GoM

Tribal Component Schemes

10.119 An outlay of ₹ 8,969.05 crore was provided under Tribal Component Schemes (TCS) for 2018-19, of this ₹ 3,208.20 crore for district level schemes and remaining ₹ 5,760.85 crore for the State level schemes (including ₹ 267.88 crore for PESA gram panchayat). During 2018-19 under TCS, about 360 schemes (116 State level, 192 district level & 52 Central sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Sectorwise outlay and expenditure under Tribal Component Schemes is given in Table 10.81 and Department wise outlay and expenditure under TCS is given in Table 10.82.

Table 10.81 Sectorwise outlay and expenditure under TCS

Sector	(₹ Crore)			
	2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
Agriculture & allied activities	787.23	419.72	902.31	350.64
Rural development	577.13	487.43	804.15	718.59
Irrigation & flood control	144.07	81.97	134.01	103.06
Energy	128.36	143.73	560.61	373.89
Industry & minerals	11.62	9.24	9.58	8.44
Transport	456.44	561.27	303.20	341.84
General economic services	5.00	10.90	0	0
Social & community services	5,208.24	4,476.47	5,568.24	5,395.46
Others programmes	75.70	74.07	0	0
Total	7,393.79	6,264.80	8,282.10	7,291.92

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Table 10.82 Departmentwise outlay and expenditure under TCS

Department	(₹ Crore)			
	2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
Revenue & Forest	73.01	91.50	87.20	109.64
Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Dairy development, Fisheries	209.21	173.80	211.28	220.24
School education	158.84	140.91	171.18	145.12
Urban development	21.25	40.73	24.34	19.46
Public works	455.44	560.47	0	0
Water resources	50.40	38.58	50.09	50.00
Industries, Energy & Labour	139.97	152.96	570.19	382.34
Rural development & Water conservation	675.80	541.73	807.29	704.81
Public health	270.93	232.26	274.72	421.28
Medical education & drugs	0.80	0.70	1.10	1.00
Tribal development	4,425.17	3,838.92	5,022.12	4,865.86
Co-operation & Textiles	505.01	154.42	603.83	20.76
Higher & technical education, Employment & self-employment	59.79	41.27	8.00	5.69
Woman & child development	269.64	181.10	157.22	179.64
Water supply & sanitation	75.70	74.08	80.79	66.86
Home and Transport	1.00	0.80	3.20	3.20
Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1.83	0.57	63.73	36.77
Social Justice	0	0	145.81	59.24
Total	7,393.79	6,264.80	8,282.09	7,291.92

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Government *Ashram* school

10.120 There are 500 Government residential ashram schools in hilly and remote areas of the State. Since 2017-18, the cost of educational material and equipments is being deposited directly in the bank accounts of students. A budget provision of ₹ 859.79 crore was made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 582.17 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 1,022.32 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 709.00 crore has been incurred.

Aided *Ashram* schools

10.121 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. A budget provision of ₹ 805.13 crore was made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 667.76 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 1,008.08 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 967.38 crore has been incurred.

Government hostels for tribal students

10.122 To encourage the tribal students to pursue higher studies, government hostel facility is provided at Revenue division, district and taluka level. In these hostels, accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other concessions are provided at free of cost. There are 491 government hostels in the State with 51,860 intake capacity (31,907 boys and 19,953 girls). The

funds for purchase of bedding material, books, educational material etc. are being deposited directly into the students' bank accounts since 2017-18. During 2017-18, budget provision of ₹ 364.87 crore was made and an expenditure of ₹ 175.14 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 408.41 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 338.17 crore has been incurred.

Education in English medium schools

10.123 A scheme has been started in order to encourage the tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools. In these schools, education and residential facilities are provided to the students. Under the scheme, during 2018-19 admission to about 2,686 students has been given and about 53,353 students are studying in these schools. Budget provision of ₹ 310 crore was made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 244.54 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 378 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 297.34 crore has been incurred.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

10.124 Under the scheme, financial assistance for the facilities like meal, residence and educational material is provided to the students who are not getting admission in the Government tribal hostels for higher educational courses after XIIth standard. During 2017-18, budget provision of ₹ 80 crore was made under the scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 64 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 45 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 33 crore has been incurred.

Direct funding to PESA Gram panchayats

10.125 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 available funds directly to the gram panchayats for this purpose. Gram sabha can undertake works related to basic infrastructure, forest and implementation of PESA act, health, cleanliness, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and forest produce through this fund. Budget provision of ₹ 267.88 crore was made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 214.30 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 267.88 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 267.88 crore has been incurred.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.126 The State has launched *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar* scheme to provide 'one full meal' for ST pregnant women and lactating mothers in the 16 districts of the scheduled area. Under the scheme, children of age seven months to six years are given eggs or bananas four times per week. During 2017-18, budget provision of ₹ 184.10 crore has been made for the scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 98.87 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 128.93 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 144.18 crore has been incurred.

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.127 Under the scheme, small and permanent community development facilities are created in scheduled areas. Budget provision of ₹ 174.38 crore was made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 174.38 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 189.50 crore was made during 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 216.17 crore has been incurred.

Welfare of persons with disability

10.128 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities, protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. During 2017-18, an expenditure of

₹ 452.45 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 559.33 crore. For 2018-19, an outlay of ₹ 623.63 crore was provided and an expenditure of ₹ 532.16 crore has been incurred.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.129 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 10.83.

Table 10.83 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSHFDC

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	22	4.40	6	1.20	0	0
Term loan	894	1,805.22	191	312.43	234	334.97

Source : MSHFDC

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.130 Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd. is established by the State to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth from economically backward community. The performance of the schemes implemented by APAMVM is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Performance of schemes implemented by APAMVM

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2018-19	
	Beneficiary count/Group count	Disbursed Amount
Individual Interest Reimbursement Scheme	1325	260.82
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement Scheme	-	-
Group Project Loan Scheme	5	50.00

Source : Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

Minority Development

10.131 Various schemes for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 286.91 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 407 crore. During 2018-19, an outlay of ₹ 425 crore was provided and an expenditure of ₹ 158.47 crore has been incurred.

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyank Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.132 Maulana Azad Alpasankhyank Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd. (MAAAMVM) 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 ₹ 425.69 crore (100 percent share of GoI). This Corporation works as State channelising agency for National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAMVM is given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	42	18.97	0	0	0	0
Education loan	3,038	2,372.09	2,466	1,842.54	2,735	2,141.31
Other loans (Self Help Group)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Term loan	37	35.15	1	0.95	0	0

Source: MAAAVM

Wasti /Area development schemes for minorities

10.133 Various schemes for *wasti*/area development for minorities are being implemented in the State. Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities are given in Table 10.86.

Table 10.86 Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
Area development in minority concentrated urban areas	25.00	19.99	25.00	18.71	26.40	17.18
Area development in minority concentrated rural areas	35.55	34.69	35.50	27.52	38.00	22.49

Source : Minority Development Department, GoM

Important schemes for social security

10.134 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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	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	9.05	705.87	8.97	716.10	10.11	865.65
Shravanbal Seva	19.82	1,170.08	19.62	1,211.83	21.47	1,396.46
Rajya Nivruttivetan	11.70	285.02	10.84	281.95	11.69	302.28
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	0.51	13.07	0.57	14.69	0.68	16.71
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	0.07	1.68	0.07	1.79	0.08	2.02
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	0.09	30.56	0.08	30.70	0.08	28.36
National Family Benefit						

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.135 The human development aims at expanding the richness of human life rather than the richness of the economy. It is an approach that is focused on people, opportunities and choices. As per Human Development Report, Statistical update 2018 published by United Nations Development Programme, Norway ranks first with Human Development Index (HDI) (0.953), whereas India with HDI (0.640) is at 130th rank. Among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries, Sri Lanka (0.770) and Maldives (0.717) are ahead of India.

10.136 According to India Human Development Report-2011, Kerala (0.790) ranks first, whereas Maharashtra (0.572) ranks sixth.

10.137 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

10.138 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 ₹ 304.00 crore has been made for 2018-19 and an expenditure of ₹ 279.96 crore was incurred. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme are given in Table 10.88.

Table 10.88 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme

		(no.)		
Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	1,16,418	97,259	92,186
b) Free of cost school bus service for girl students in rural areas (869 buses)	Girls	93,989	97,774	1,00,595
c) 'Bal Bhavan' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	2,00,061	1,91,950	2,35,796
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,934	1,937	2,029
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five kilometres from school.	Girls	35,289	29,044	31,252
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i>		521 ^s	630 ^s	630 ^s
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	7,15,252	9,14,606	9,74,899
b) Health related training to adolescent girls	Adolescent girls	1,26,638	#	#
c) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,39,699	1,46,666	1,25,885
d) Construction of Health sub centres		1 ^s	25 ^s	27 ^s
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	41,131	47,704	49,500
b) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabhas</i> for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	<i>Gramsabha</i> proposals	456	125	3

^s completed since inception of scheme # since 2017-18 scheme not under implementation

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Sustainable Development Goals

10.139 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. The SDGs are divided in four dimensions viz. social, economic, environmental and peace. India being a signatory to the Agenda 2030, is committed to achieve the SDGs. In order to meet the targets across the 17 goals, collaborated and robust actions are required nationally and sub nationally, at *macro (policy)*, *meso (institutional)* and *micro (local)* levels.

Framework

10.140 The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken several steps to build a robust institutional framework for the achievement of SDGs in the state, driven by a bottom-up approach. The State is taking various measures viz. mapping of the schemes to respective SDGs, amending the statutory rules which govern the functioning of the district planning committee, training of all stakeholders, etc. It has established ‘Action Room to Reduce Poverty’ in collaboration with United Nations to provide policy inputs for effective and efficient programme delivery and bring about overall development in the 27 selected talukas out of 125 most backward talukas with focus on livelihood, quality education and healthcare.

Monitoring System

10.141 A robust monitoring system forms an integral part of the SDG framework. At the central level MoSPI in consultation with various Ministries and State Governments has designed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 indicators in October 2018. Further, NITI Aayog has designed the SDG Index, as single measurable criteria for all the states, using 62 indicators across 13 goals (excluding 12, 13, 14 and 17). 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).

10.142 As per SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018, Maharashtra ranks 4th in India with a score of 64 (Performer), along with Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat and Karnataka, as against all India score of 57. The State of Himachal Pradesh and Kerala with score of 69 ranks at the top. As per the report, the best performing goal for the State is Goal 15- Life on Land with a score of 86 and the least performing goal for the state is Goal 11- Sustainable Cities and communities with a score of 34. The Table 10.89 shows the state performance across the 13 goals in 4 categories.

Table 10.89 Classification of State performance across the 13 goals

Performance	Performance			
	Achiever (100)	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
SDGs	None	Goal 4 Quality Education	Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being	Goal 1 No poverty
		Goal 6 Clean water & Sanitation	Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Goal 2 Zero Hunger
		Goal 7 Affordable and clean energy		Goal 5 Gender Equality
		Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth		Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
		Goal 10 Reduced Inequality		
		Goal 15 Life on Land		
		Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		

Source: SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018

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ANNEXURE 10.1

REGIONWISE AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE INSTITUTIONS,
ENROLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Item	Year	Region						Total
		Konkan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Primary (I to VIII)								
No. of Schools	2015-16	18,815	20,295	16,919	19,527	10,674	11,989	98,219
	2016-17	20,459	21,968	17,775	20,810	11,313	12,645	1,04,970
	2017-18	20,721	22,163	17,998	21,267	11,592	12,805	1,06,546
	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2015-16	3,869.6	3,181.2	2,842.0	3,078.6	1,564.3	1,508.4	16,044.0
	2016-17	3,840.8	3,197.4	2,848.1	3,057.0	1,548.1	1,494.4	15,985.7
	2017-18	3,863.6	3,211.5	2,821.1	3,016.7	1,524.3	1,474.9	15,912.1
	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2015-16	1,832.1	1,471.9	1,311.9	1,438.6	740.2	724.7	7,519.3
	2016-17	1,817.1	1,481.0	1,316.5	1,424.2	732.2	719.0	7,490.0
	2017-18	1,829.4	1,486.9	1,304.1	1,401.4	720.4	709.2	7,451.4
	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2015-16	161.8	154.4	115.8	140.2	76.2	87.0	735.4
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2015-16	34.8	29.9	34.6	30.3	28.8	25.3	30.6
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2015-16	5,052	5,159	3,980	4,868	2,869	3,101	25,029
	2016-17	5,188	5,336	4,070	5,044	2,941	3,158	25,737
	2017-18	5,521	5,572	4,229	5,263	3,041	3,231	26,857
	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2015-16	1,531.8	1,327.3	1,041.7	1,120.7	670.1	732.2	6,423.7
	2016-17	1,566.9	1,358.4	1,069.1	1,192.4	688.0	739.8	6,614.7
	2017-18	1,570.8	1,375.1	1,091.5	1,214.7	676.4	719.7	6,648.3
	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2015-16	722.6	593.1	458.2	480.9	311.9	357.4	2,924.0
	2016-17	736.8	608.6	471.6	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2015-16	50.5	48.1	33.6	38.7	21.8	27.3	220.0
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2015-16	30.3	27.6	31.0	29.0	30.8	26.8	29.2
	2016-17	33.0	29.1	32.2	31.3	32.5	28.1	28.1
	2017-18	32.3	28.9	32.1	31.4	32.5	27.5	30.8
	2018-19	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 2018-19**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Allopathy												
Graduate	22	3,100	3,080	1	100	100	16	1,908	1,902	39	5,108	5,082
Post-Graduate	20	1,868	1,725	1	72	50	15	435	321	36	2,375	2,096
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	4	350	350	16	880	879	49	3,110	3,108	69	4,340	4,337
Post-Graduate	4	198	190	9	157	154	25	956	892	38	1,311	1,236
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	3,795	3,358	48	3,795	3,358
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	347	295	16	347	295
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	180	3	160	160	6	340	340
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	1	17	16	0	0	0	1	17	16
Dental												
Graduate	4	260	242	--	--	--	25	2,350	2,246	29	2,610	2,488
Post-Graduate	5	76	69	--	--	--	21	437	377	26	513	446
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	90	--	--	--	33	1,490	1,447	37	1,580	1,537
Post-Graduate	5	50	50	--	--	--	17	194	180	22	244	230
Occupational Therapy												
Graduate	4	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	90
Post-Graduate	5	32	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	32	30
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology												
Graduate	1	43	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	43	38
Post-Graduate	2	30	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	30	25
Prosthetics & Orthotics												
Graduate	1	30	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	28
Post-Graduate	1	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	4
Nursing												
Graduate	6	290	260	--	--	--	87	3,720	3,281	93	4,010	3,541
Post-Graduate	3	47	35	--	--	--	21	314	250	24	361	285
B.P.M.T												
Graduate	15	1,146	928	--	--	--	1	80	36	16	1,226	964

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 2018-19**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Engineering												
Diploma	42	18,030	13,233	17	4,050	2,993	352	1,01,429	35,329	411	1,23,509	51,555
Graduate	9	3,280	3,084	12	3,357	3,097	326	1,23,719	67,687	347	1,30,356	73,868
Post-Graduate	5	852	724	12	1,356	946	195	12,640	5,079	212	14,848	6,749
Architecture												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	187	184	81	5,090	4,644	84	5,277	4,828
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	480	334	19	480	334
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	1	120	120	14	1,200	919	308	33,027	28,305	323	34,347	29,344
PGDM	1	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	60
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	117	--	--	--	1	60	58	3	180	175
Graduate	--	--	--	1	40	27	8	450	408	9	490	435
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	24	7	1	24	7
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	208	20	1,240	1,222	291	18,139	18,036	315	19,589	19,466
Graduate	4	220	208	8	390	370	216	16,578	16,247	228	17,188	16,825
Post-Graduate	3	73	70	6	264	235	97	2,894	2,361	106	3,231	2,666
Pharma D	2	60	60	--	--	--	7	210	192	9	270	252
Master in Computer application												
	2	90	86	10	570	299	79	5,970	3,167	91	6,630	3,552
Industrial training institutes												
	417	93,060	87,417	--	--	--	525	46,411	35,101	942	1,39,471	1,22,518

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 2018-19

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		1,601	1,169		2,66,502	2,13,185		90,657	56,931		3,58,760	2,71,285
Post-Graduate		1,648	1,021		79,565	32,921		5,404	2,379		86,617	36,321
Science												
Graduate		1,986	1,808		1,74,189	1,46,137		79,974	49,583		2,56,149	1,97,528
Post-Graduate		1,000	942		29,530	22,920		5,058	3,383		35,588	27,245
Commerce												
Graduate	15	1,681	1,631	1,090	2,42,075	1,95,999	1,201	1,26,679	82,926	2,306	3,70,435	2,80,556
Post-Graduate		517	515		34,745	26,759		5,030	3,331		40,292	30,605
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses												
Graduate		120	118		17,491	13,472		24,409	14,931		42,020	28,521
Post-Graduate		--	--		615	100		1,330	189		1,945	289
Law												
Graduate	1	300	291	41	6,691	5,757	83	6,593	5,334	125	13,584	11,382
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		1,696	1,242		850	628		2,546	1,870
Education												
D. Ed	16	839	505	97	4,545	3,014	736	50,260	13,573	849	55,644	17,092
B. Ed	12	600	399	39	2,699	2,296	490	29,188	22,273	541	32,487	24,968
M. Ed		150	9		425	134		1,944	403		2,519	546
Visual Arts												
Diploma	3	145	130	31	1,930	1,773	178	11,600	2,190	212	13,675	4,093
Graduate	4	300	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	300
Post-Graduate	3	95	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	95	60

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, Pune

2) Directorate of Art, Mumbai

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, Pune.

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 2018-19**

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	17	1,768	1,706	2	244	242	74	7,890	6,371	93	9,902	8,319
Post-Graduate	11	885	880	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	880
Ph.D.	4	168	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	168	120
Horticulture												
Graduate	4	200	192	--	--	--	10	560	447	14	760	639
Post-Graduate	10	134	124	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	134	124
Forestry												
Graduate	2	64	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	64
Post-Graduate	2	21	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	6
Fishery Science												
Graduate	1	40	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	38
Post-Graduate	1	28	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	16
Ph.D.	1	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	2
Food Technology												
Graduate	1	64	61	--	--	--	25	1,520	1,180	26	1,584	1,241
Post-Graduate	1	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	15
Ph.D.	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	5
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	80	80	--	--	--	16	1,000	861	18	1,080	941
Post-Graduate	1	8	7	--	--	--	3	24	24	4	32	31
Ph.D.	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	2
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	247	238	--	--	--	15	880	723	19	1,127	961
Post-Graduate	4	70	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	70	36
Ph.D.	4	36	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	36	9
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	20
Post-Graduate	1	12	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	5
Ph.D.	1	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	0
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	600	417	12	600	417
Post-Graduate	1	35	22	--	--	--	3	90	49	4	125	71
Animal Husbandry												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	23	1	30	23
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	6
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	405	401	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	401
Post-Graduate	6	245	173	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	245	173
Ph.D.	6	91	0 ^s	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	91	0 ^s
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	64
Post-Graduate	1	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	3

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

\$ - Admissions are in progress

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

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Available

(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	NA	NA	NA
	(21.8)	(16.8)	(20.2)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.3)	(37)	(23)	(33)	NA	NA	NA

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

NA Not Available

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	Main / Marginal / Total	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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	2015	2016	2017	2018
(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	5,791	5,936	6,314	6,707
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,427	2,619	2,804	3,064
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,299	2,413	2,554	2,662
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	225	275	284	308
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	785	560	588	583
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	55	69	86	91
(B)	Intermediate goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	7,553	4,773	5,242	5,461
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,010	1,760	1,883	1,932
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,206	1,075	1,170	1,250
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	485	495	526	560
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	3,852	1,443	1,663	1,719
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	5,448	3,262	3,035	3,018
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	2,533	1,401	1,354	1,367
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	1,972	398	389	357
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	942	1,463	1,292	1,294
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	1,798	10,063	10,957	11,664
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	20,590	24,034	25,548	26,851

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

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

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 2018**

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)	8,11,784	1,58,828	19.6	18.4
2.	S.S.C. Passed	11,37,591	2,58,400	22.7	25.8
3.	H.S.C. Passed	11,50,006	2,94,588	25.6	26.1
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,33,514	23,355	10.0	5.3
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	79,021	18,927	24.0	1.8
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	18,784	6,859	36.5	0.4
	5.3 Others	1,37,131	1,14,884	83.8	3.1
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,34,936	1,40,670	59.9	5.3
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	86,949	20,056	23.1	2.0
	6.2 Medicine	2,739	1,589	58.0	0.1
	6.3 Others	6,27,295	2,13,039	34.0	14.3
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	7,16,983	2,34,684	32.7	16.3
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	3,690	1,370	37.1	0.1
	7.2 Medicine	213	101	47.4	0.0
	7.3 Others	1,14,766	35,799	31.2	2.6
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,18,669	37,270	31.4	2.7
	Grand Total	44,03,483	11,47,795	26.1	100.0

Source - Directorate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

ANNEXURE 10.13

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED
THEREON UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN THE STATE**

(₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	4,695	39,669.34	6,018	32,756.92	7,975	28,146.61	6,365	12,271.05	4,076	2,126.91
2.	Flood Control and Protection	254	2,657.81	308	4,147.46	591	5,135.73	715	4,101.03	560	1,283.56
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	16,225	24,630.09	19,856	27,278.72	22,537	27,278.72	14,979	16,111.88	17,707	8,796.46
4.	Drought Proofing	15,483	25,719.24	17,183	20,082.88	26,932	12,635.28	17,178	9,860.19	11,950	1,934.07
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	582	611.64	467	1,157.11	387	708.88	267	483.85	243	235.59
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	20,824	21,926.62	35,302	43,125.9	49,967	54,746.94	1,32,616	61,805.11	2,01,491	41,179.84
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,029	3,904.31	2,425	6,361.88	3,389	5,812.39	2,034	4,176.27	2,316	1,798.14
8.	Land Development	2,179	4,438.38	4,377	5,854.66	8,082	5,919.65	3,720	3,474.10	2,883	945.74
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	81	748.81	133	277.32	182	411.83	73	64.28	68	20.15
10.	Other works	99,184	7,169.34	25,429	2,299.98	45,552	5,089.41	57,981	7,157.88	53,166	3,844.55
	Total	1,61,536	1,31,475.58	1,11,498	1,43,342.83	1,65,594	1,45,885.44	2,35,928	1,19,505.64	2,94,460	62,165.01

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	8	4	18	13	4
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	24	89	70	16	35
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	0.63	2.32	1.80	0.41	0.85
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	35	51	60	48	4
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	437	438	147	138	8
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	11.36	10.75	3.81	3.65	3.59
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	149	160	66	57	3
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	498	669	508	507	2
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	13.00	17.03	15.67	12.98	13.80
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	192	215	144	118	11
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	959	1,196	725	660	45
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	24.99	30.10	21.29	17.04	18.25

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

11 Special Study



11. SPECIAL STUDY

Introduction

11.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), GoI regularly conducts nationwide socio economic surveys. The State is participating in these surveys on a matching sample basis in rural areas and one and half times more than that of central sample in urban areas. The 76th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) covering the subjects 'Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene & housing condition' and 'Survey of persons with disabilities' was conducted during July, 2018 to December, 2018.

11.2 The findings of the survey are based on the data collected from 390 villages in rural areas and 586 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas selected for the State sample. For 'Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene & housing condition' schedule, in all 11,664 households were surveyed, of which 4,644 households were from rural areas and 7,020 households were from urban areas. For 'Survey of persons with disabilities' schedule, total 10,694 households were surveyed, of which 5,446 households were from rural areas and 5,248 households were from urban areas.

11.3 The findings of the survey are based on oral information given by household member. Although statistical methodology has been used, inherent limitations and errors of the sampling methodology may prevail in the results.

Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene & housing condition

11.4 Depending on the information collected regarding the particulars of type, tenurial status, structure, condition of the structure, floor area of the dwelling unit, age of the house, etc. Some of the findings are :

- In rural areas 93 per cent and in urban areas 67 per cent of households were having owned dwelling unit. The percentage of hired dwelling unit was 4.1 per cent in rural areas and 31.3 per cent in urban areas.
- The average monthly house rent was ₹ 2,035 in rural and ₹ 4,164 in urban areas.
- In rural areas use of house was mostly found to be for residential purpose (97.5 per cent) whereas in urban areas 90 per cent houses were used for residential purpose and 10 per cent houses were used for residential cum commercial purpose.
- The percentage distribution of households by condition of their dwelling unit during 2002, 2012 and 2018 is given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Percentage distribution of households by condition of their dwelling unit

(per cent)

Area	NSS 58 th round (July-December, 2002)			NSS 69 th round (July- December, 2012)			NSS 76 th round (July- December, 2018)		
	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Good	Satisfactory	Bad
Rural	33.0	55.0	12.0	47.6	43.7	8.7	44.3	45.0	10.7
Urban	49.8	42.2	8.0	63.1	31.7	5.1	61.9	32.5	5.7
All	40.2	49.4	10.4	54.3	38.5	7.2	52.8	39.0	8.3

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas the dwelling unit of 29 per cent households were 10 to 20 years old, 28 per cent households dwelling units were 20 to 40 years old and 12 per cent households dwelling units were more than 40 years old. The corresponding percentages in urban areas were 30, 26 and 10 respectively.
- The percentage of households residing in independent house was 83.6 per cent in rural areas and 40.7 per cent in urban areas. The proportion of households residing in flats was 5.1 per cent in rural areas and 41.7 per cent in urban areas.
- More than 90 per cent households both in rural and urban areas had good or satisfactory ventilation.
- In rural areas 33.1 per cent and in urban areas 22.6 per cent households were not having separate kitchen.
- In rural areas 24.3 per cent households and in urban areas 2.2 per cent households were not having drainage system.
- More than 97 per cent households both in rural and urban areas were having electricity for domestic use. Percentage distribution of households according to type of electric wiring is given in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Percentage distribution of households by type of electric wiring used

(per cent)

Area	Households having electricity for domestic use	Type of electric wiring			
		Conduit wiring	Fixed to the wall	Temporary	All
Rural	97.2	43.0	28.5	28.5	100
Urban	99.3	66.6	27.7	5.7	100
All	98.2	54.5	28.1	17.4	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Living facilities of the households

- Percentage distribution of households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water is given in Table 11.3.

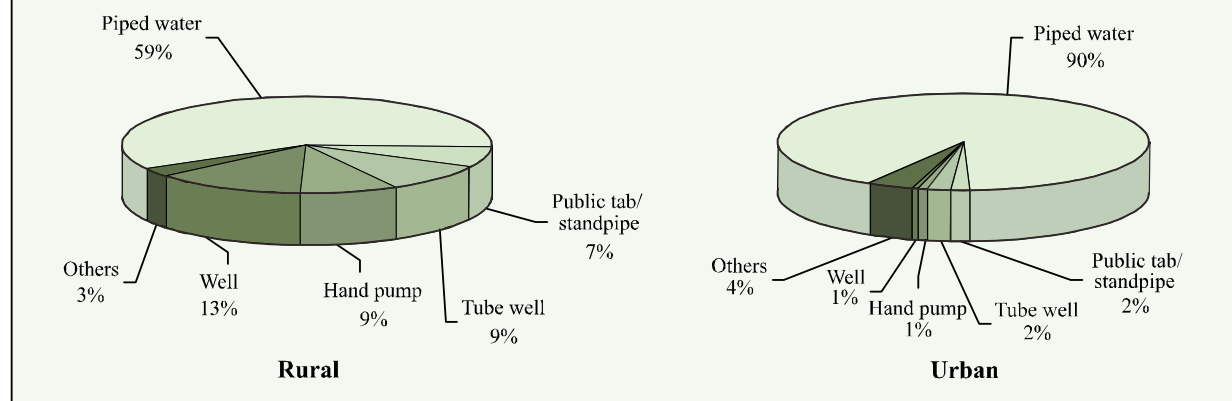
Table 11.3 Percentage distribution of households by nature of access to the principal source of drinking water

(per cent)

Area	Exclusive use	Common use of households in the house building	Neighbour's source	Community use			All
				Public source	Private source	Others	
Rural	63.4	8.3	3.4	21.2	0.5	3.2	100
Urban	78.1	13.2	2.5	2.8	0.6	2.8	100
All	70.5	10.7	2.9	12.3	0.6	3.0	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas 73.5 per cent households were having principal source of drinking water within dwelling or outside dwelling but within premises, 21.5 per cent households had to fetch water from a distance less than 0.2 km and five per cent households had to travel more than 0.2 km for bringing drinking water. In urban areas this percentage was 94.5, 4.4 and 1.1 respectively.

Graph 11.1 : Percentage of households according to principal source of drinking water

- In rural areas 70.3 per cent households and in urban areas 75.7 per cent households were treating the drinking water before use. In rural areas the most common method of treatment was ‘filtered with cloth’ (49.8 per cent) followed by ‘electric purifier’ (7.1 per cent) and ‘chemically treated with alum, bleach or chlorine tablets’ (6.2 per cent). In urban areas the most common method of treatment was ‘filtered with cloth’ (30.5 per cent) followed by ‘electric purifier’ (23 per cent), ‘boiling’ (9.1 per cent) and ‘non-electric purifier’ (6.5 per cent).
- Percentage distribution of households according to frequency of water supply is given in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4 Percentage distribution of households according to frequency of water supply

(per cent)

Area	Frequency of water supply					All
	Daily	Once in two days	Once in three days	Once in a week	Others	
Rural	53.6	22.8	15.9	7.1	0.6	100
Urban	76.0	9.0	7.4	6.8	0.8	100
All	65.9	15.2	11.2	7.0	0.7	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Facility of bathroom and sanitation

- In rural areas 87.8 per cent and in urban areas 91.7 per cent households had facility of bathroom. Percentage distribution of households by access to the bathroom in rural and urban areas is given in Table 11.5.

Table 11.5 Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom

(per cent)

Area	Access to bathroom						All
	Exclusive use	Common use of households in the building	Public or community use without payment	Public or community use with payment	Others	No bathroom	
Rural	80.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.2	100
Urban	85.1	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.2	100
All	82.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	10.4	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas 73.2 per cent households had septic tank type and 12.9 per cent households had single pit latrine. In urban areas 53.9 per cent households had piped sewer system and 43.5 per cent had septic tank type latrine.
- In rural areas 4.5 per cent and in urban areas 8.2 per cent households reported non availability of water in and around latrine.

Micro environment

- In urban areas 70.4 per cent households reported that the household garbage was deposited in community dumping spot and 10 per cent deposit in common place other than community dumping spot. In rural areas 14.4 per cent households deposited their garbage in community dumping spot, 28.6 per cent in household's individual dumping spot and 37.6 per cent in common place other than community dumping spot.
- In rural areas 27 per cent households and in urban areas 75.7 percent households reported daily cleaning of garbage from community dumping spot.
- In rural areas 14.5 per cent and in urban areas 12.2 per cent household faced problem of stagnant water in and around household premises. Also 8.7 per cent rural households and 6.6 per cent urban households reported that human faeces were visible in and around the household premises.
- In rural areas 30.4 per cent households and in urban areas 28.9 per cent households had severe problem of flies and mosquitos.
- In urban areas nine per cent households residing in slums/squatter settlements received benefit of allotment of land/tenements and 2.6 per cent households received other benefits.

Persons with Disabilities

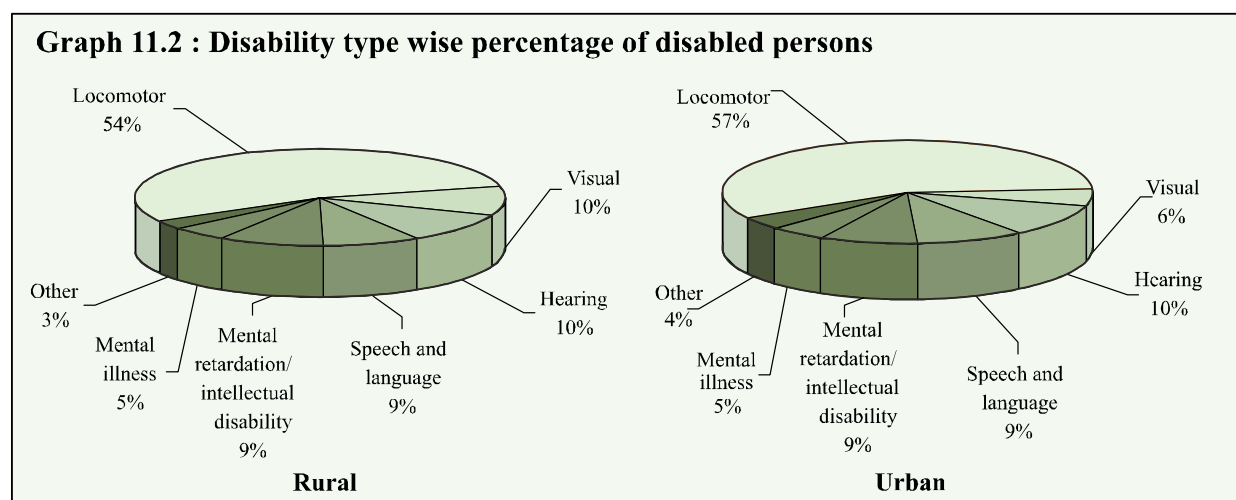
11.5 According to 'The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016', the definition of person with disability means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. For the operational purpose of the survey, 'long term' is considered as a period of 12 months or more. Broad groupwise classification of disabilities specified in Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 is given in Table 11.6.

Table 11.6 Classification of disabilities

Broad Group	Disabilities
Locomotor	Acid attack victims, Leprosy cured person, Polio, Cerebral palsy, Dwarfism, Muscular dystrophy, Other locomotor disability
Visual	Blindness, Low vision
Hearing	Hearing disability
Speech and language	Speech and language disability
Mental retardation/ intellectual	Specific learning disabilities, Autism spectrum disorder, Other mental retardation/intellectual disabilities
Mental illness	Mental illness
Other	Parkinson's disease, Multiple sclerosis, Other chronic neurological conditions, Thalassemia, Haemophilia, Sickle cell disease

11.6 For each disabled member of the household, detailed information about disability like age at onset of disability, treatment of disability, problems faced in accessing/using public transport & public building, whether having certificate of disability, arrangement of regular care giver, education and employment status, etc. was collected. Some of the findings based on the survey are:

- The percentage of households having at least one disabled person was 6.8 per cent in rural areas and 5.2 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of disabled persons in rural and urban areas were 1.7 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively.



- In rural areas 37 per cent disabled and in urban areas 22 per cent disabled were illiterate. Percentage distribution of disabled persons of age 5 years and above by level of general education in rural and urban areas is given in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7 Percentage distribution of disabled persons of age 5 years and above by level of general education

(per cent)

Type of disability	Rural					Urban				
	Not Literate	Upto Primary	Middle	Secondary and above	All	Not Literate	Upto Primary	Middle	Secondary and above	All
Locomotor	31	30	14	25	100	19	24	14	43	100
Visual	46	30	11	13	100	32	25	11	32	100
Hearing	48	31	8	13	100	23	35	9	33	100
Speech and language	42	41	6	11	100	31	43	9	17	100
Mental retar./ intel. disability	54	33	9	4	100	44	42	6	8	100
Mental illness	41	31	13	15	100	24	21	15	40	100
Other	11	36	10	43	100	12	26	10	52	100
Any disability	37	31	12	20	100	22	28	12	38	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- More than 90 per cent of disabled persons of age 12-59 years did not receive or receiving any vocational or technical training.
- In rural areas 42 per cent and in urban areas 32 per cent disabled were having onset of disability since birth. This percentage was more for mental retardation/ intellectual disability and speech & language disability.
- Disability type wise percentage of disabled persons according to treatment taken/undergoing treatment is given in Table 11.8.

Table 11.8 Disability type wise percentage of disabled persons according to treatment taken/undergoing treatment

(per cent)

Type of disability	Rural					Urban				
	Treatment taken	Under going treatment	Attending special school/special therapy	Not taken/taking any treatment	All	Treatment taken	Under going treatment	Attending special school/special therapy	Not taken/taking any treatment	All
Locomotor	65	20	0	15	100	49	40	0	11	100
Visual	65	11	5	19	100	59	23	0	18	100
Hearing	59	12	1	28	100	62	15	1	22	100
Speech and language	63	14	0	23	100	51	22	7	20	100
Mental retar./ intel. disability	70	18	0	12	100	49	34	7	10	100
Mental illness	44	39	0	17	100	30	60	0	10	100
Other	30	60	0	10	100	22	75	0	3	100

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas 22 per cent locomotor, 20 per cent visual and 21 per cent hearing disabled had acquired aid/ appliances. This percentage in urban areas was 36, 34 and 47 respectively. Also 15 per cent hearing disabled both in rural and urban areas reported reason for not acquiring the aid/appliance as 'can not afford to purchase'.
- More than 50 per cent visual and mental retarded/intellectual disabled always needs personal assistance in doing daily activities. Percentage distribution of disabled persons according to living arrangements and percentage of severely disabled who always needs personal assistance in doing daily activities for rural and urban areas is given in Table 11.9.

Table 11.9 Distribution of disabled persons according to living arrangements and percentage of severely disabled who always needs personal assistance in doing daily activities

(per cent)

Type of disability	Rural			Urban			Severely disabled who always needs personal assistance in doing daily activities	
	Living alone	Living with spouse only	Living with spouse and or others	Living alone	Living with spouse only	Living with spouse and or others	Rural	Urban
Locomotor	3.3	9.7	87.0	6.1	6.2	87.7	25.6	28.2
Visual	11.7	9.8	78.5	5.0	9.2	85.8	54.3	51.4
Hearing	9.4	10.7	79.9	10.4	5.8	83.8	-	-
Speech and language	6.5	5.0	88.5	14.6	2.4	83.0	-	-
Mental retar./ intel. disability	0.6	0.0	99.4	13.6	1.0	85.4	56.9	67.1
Mental illness	4.3	8.4	87.3	1.0	3.2	95.8	42.8	35.1
Other	0.5	4.4	95.1	1.9	4.5	93.6	13.4	24.9

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas 81.6 per cent disabled and in urban areas 73.1 per cent disabled were having regular care giver available. The percentage of disabled who required care giver but not available was 1.6 per cent in rural areas and one per cent in urban areas.
- More than 60 per cent disabled in both rural and urban areas were not having certificate of disability.
- Of the disabled persons of age 15 years and above, 29.2 per cent disabled were working before the onset of disability. The percentage of disabled who reported loss of work caused by disability was 53.6 per cent and change of work caused by disability was 17.1 per cent.
- In rural areas 78.3 per cent disabled were out of labour force, 20.7 per cent disabled were employed and one per cent disabled were unemployed. In urban areas, this percentage were 79.6, 19.4 and 1 respectively.
- The percentage of locomotor disabled who reported the difficulty faced in accessing public transport due to steps, stairs and non availability of ramp, grooved tiles or lift in public transport was 55.9 per cent and in public building was 57.1 per cent. This percentage for visual disabled was 28.6 per cent and 35.3 per cent respectively.

* * * * *

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: Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

Labour Force: Persons categorised as working (employed) and also those who are seeking or available for work (unemployed) together constitute the labour force.

Workforce (Employed): Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force.

Work Participation Rate (WPR): Work participation rate(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 number of persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed) per 1000 persons.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{(\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons})}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

Worker Population Ratio (WPR): Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

(As per terminology used by labour bureau, GoI)

Unemployment Rate (UR) : UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 1000$$

Usual Principal Activity Status (UPS) : The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Public Finance:

Primary Deficit : It is fiscal deficit less interest payments

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.

Variables used in computing Educational Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Density of schools per 10 sq km
	Availability of schools per 1000 child population
	Ratio of primary to upper primary schools/sections
Infrastructure	Percentage of schools with student-classroom ratio: (Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35)
	Percentage of schools with 1:1 classroom-teacher ratio
	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility
	Percentage of schools with boy's toilet
	Percentage of schools with girl's toilet
	Percentage of schools required and have Ramp
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
Teachers	Percentage of schools with female teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	Percentage of schools with Pupil-Teachers ratio: (Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35)
	Percentage of single- teacher schools
	Teachers without professional qualification
Outcomes	Average number of instructional days
	Average working hour for teachers
	Percentage change in enrolment in Government schools over the previous year.
	Gross enrolment ratio
	Participation of Scheduled Castes children: Percentage SC population (2011 Census)- Percentage SC enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes children: Percentage ST Population (2011 Census)- Percentage ST enrolment
	Participation of Muslim children: Percentage Muslim Population (2011 Census)- Percentage Muslim enrolment
	Ratio of girl's enrolment to boy's enrolment
Drop-out rate	
Transition rate from primary to upper primary level	

Economic:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. It is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

GVA at basic prices: Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

Gross National Income (GNI): It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

Net National Income (NNI): It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

Per Capita Income : *Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income* is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

Advance estimate: Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

Consumer goods : Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

Intermediate goods : Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

Capital goods : Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

Gross output – Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

Net value added (NVA) - This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

General:

Village Electrification: A village would be declared as electrified if (i) Basic Infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit vasti / hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through renewable sources, a distribution transformer may not be necessary), (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centers, dispensaries, community centers, etc. and (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10 per cent of the total number of households in the village.

(Definition as per the Rural Electrification Policy- 2006 of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)

Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

Energy - Units

1 MW = 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kW = 10, 00,000 Watts

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10,00,000 Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

Vehicle Productivity : Average kilometers covered per day per vehicle.

Crew Productivity: Per day average duty in kilometers performed by drivers and conductors.

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

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 -thirds 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:

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
<i>ISR</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Literacy rate</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>GER</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)</i>	<i>1,50,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>

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 : Mean age at effective marriage 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 institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

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 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.

* * * * *

Selected socio-economic indicators Of States in India



C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Total Households (lakh)
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Telangana [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1,084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
India^s	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	918	2,495.02

^s Includes Union Territories

[^] Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (In lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of disabled population to total population	Percentage of slum population (All towns) to urban population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
31.27	64.92	90.5	23.41	2.68	36.10	39.06	59.51	36.16
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0.35	3.03	78.6	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
8.53	40.62	69.9	19.60	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	17.20	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
6.82	38.15	60.1	38.29	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
3.95	0.33	95.0	16.75	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.80	0.31	85.7	11.98	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	21.50	1.81	6.53	33.70	49.61	23.38
5.66	24.81	93.8	20.17	2.16	18.80	27.67	44.96	17.79
3.05	20.62	93.7	30.90	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
2.04	12.45	76.8	19.28	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
22.69	65.81	87.5	24.10	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	10.55	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	36.71	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
7.35	40.05	86.3	43.44	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
31.36	125.69	83.4	21.17	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.83	5.74	45.4	44.29	1.89	N A	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	86.73	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	94.54	1.38	13.74	37.83	55.76	36.16
0.53	5.38	53.8	86.48	1.50	14.42	37.46	61.66	44.74
12.02	41.04	75.3	39.98	2.96	22.28	25.51	61.82	27.16
7.96	19.35	97.6	31.94	2.36	14.04	30.46	35.59	13.91
11.77	136.19	78.1	31.31	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	38.43	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	21.11	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.21	2.96	67.5	49.59	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	21.27	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	21.66	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	29.32	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	25.27	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N. A. Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2012-16)	(2012-16)	(2017)	(2017)	(2017)	(2017-18)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.0	71.4	16.2	7.2	32	1,43,935	0.473
Telangana ^	--	--	--	-	-	17.2	6.6	29	1,81,102	--
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N A	N A	18.3	6.1	42	1,35,165	N A
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	64.4	66.8	21.2	6.5	44	NA	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	68.9	68.5	26.4	5.8	35	38,860	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	67.8	68.0	22.7	5.5	29	63,754	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	72.7	75.9	15.2	3.7	16	3,28,985	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N A	N A	12.5	6.2	9	4,20,383	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	67.4	71.8	19.9	6.2	30	NA	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	67.2	72.0	20.5	5.8	30	2,03,340	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	69.4	75.5	15.8	6.6	22	1,60,712	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	71.6	76.2	15.4	4.8	23	NA	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	67.6	70.7	17.4	6.5	25	1,83,737	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	72.2	77.9	14.2	6.8	10	1,79,523	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	63.7	67.2	24.8	6.8	47	82,941	0.375
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.6	66.8	22.7	7.5	38	89,813	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	70.8	73.7	15.7	5.7	19	1,76,102	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N A	N A	14.6	5.3	12	62,640	N A
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N A	N A	22.8	6.1	39	78,976	N A
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N A	N A	15.0	4.0	15	1,29,057	N A
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N A	N A	13.5	3.6	7	1,13,549	N A
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	66.2	69.1	18.3	7.4	41	80,991	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	71.0	74.2	14.9	7.0	21	1,41,552	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	66.1	70.7	24.1	6.0	38	98,078	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N A	N A	16.4	4.5	12	2,97,765	N A
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.5	73.4	14.9	6.7	16	1,66,934	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N A	N A	13.0	5.2	29	1,05,044	N A
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	63.9	65.6	25.9	6.7	41	55,456	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	68.5	74.8	17.3	6.7	32	1,73,820	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	69.8	71.9	15.2	5.8	24	95,562	0.492
India\$	80.88	64.63	72.98	67.4	70.2	20.2	6.3	33	1,14,958	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
(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(31-3-2018)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
25,875	42.8	5,079	6,855	70.4	0.5	3.4	28.1
-	56.7	-	-	73.6	-0.2	3.1	20.3
1,17,903	4.7	70,353	36,712	67.2	-18.4	2.9	27.6
16,931	17.5	6,754	5,278	66.8	N A	N A	N A
12,588	24.0	6,155	3,137	70.4	-0.3	7.2	30.0
19,228	27.9	6,620	3,966	72.6	-3.0	2.7	29.2
18,081	90.9	N A	1,279	74.1	-0.6	0.3	5.0
53,268	44.4	12,411	3,286	67.9	-0.4	4.9	26.0
20,572	59.3	3,250	2,472	65.4	N A	N A	N A
24,945	63.8	2,980	2,149	68.5	1.3	2.8	26.5
39,003	26.3	6,683	19,073	61.6	1.9	5.4	36.9
43,834	18.3	9,354	22,173	67.6	N.A	N A	N A
23,096	58.6	5,022	3,458	72.4	Neg.	2.7	17.1
24,527	55.3	4,694	3,007	49.9	1.9	3.3	31.2
16,967	34.3	6,388	3,563	70.6	-0.1	3.3	24.4
26,011	29.5	9,679	5,745	78.4	-1.1	3.4	18.7
21,054	64.0	3,041	2,759	64.3	0.6	1.9	18.2
45,655	5.3	17,121	25,168	64.0	-7.5	3.6	40.7
39,929	13.8	15,330	17,265	73.0	-2.1	3.9	33.8
82,870	5.4	28,676	46,775	71.6	-7.7	4.2	40.7
43,760	5.4	13,856	26,341	59.0	-0.1	6.7	39.8
20,860	29.6	7,272	5,326	73.3	-2.1	3.5	20.4
19,262	62.4	3,596	1,920	48.2	3.0	4.4	41.2
18,079	38.5	4,970	3,918	69.7	2.4	3.5	33.8
92,998	11.5	37,603	37,603	68.7	-5.6	3.3	24.1
22,284	58.6	4,936	2,755	59.4	1.3	2.9	22.4
26,401	14.3	10,797	10,697	60.3	2.1	7.8	29.3
13,650	31.1	5,433	3,184	62.4	-1.3	3.0	24.3
27,480	45.2	6,538	6,248	55.3	Neg.	2.6	23.5
14,034	34.2	5,707	3,194	60.1	1.1	2.9	35.5
N .A.	N .A.	N .A.	N .A.	N .A.	N .A.	N .A.	N .A.

N A Not Applicable

N A Not Available

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana		Annual Credit Plan [#] (₹ Crore)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average size of operational Holdings* (ha.)
	Number of banking offices per lakh population [@]	Per capita deposits [@] (₹)	Per capita credit [@] (₹)	Credit – Deposit Ratio (Per cent)	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Disbursed (₹ Crore)			
Reference Year or Date	(31-03-2018)	(31-03-2018)	(31-03-2018)	(31-03-2018)	(31-03-2018)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2017)	(2015-16)
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Andhra Pradesh	13.4	77,706	84,300	108.5	37.6	783	10,669	1,01,564	868.3	0.94
Telangana [^]	--	--	--	--	--	982	7,661	58,063	815.7	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	11.4	99,305	24,769	24.9	27.3	14	114	85	2,745.3	3.35
Assam	7.0	40,597	17,279	42.6	52.6	2,423	9,798	14,573	2,398.3	1.09
Bihar	6.3	29,864	9,559	32.0	61.6	6,000	23,068	60,000	1,112.0	0.39
Jharkhand	8.5	57,847	15,845	27.4	51.8	1,437	6,700	8,337	1,165.8	1.17
Delhi	15.8	5,08,688	4,75,069	93.4	11.6	738	5,634	9,334	533.7	1.39
Goa	32.8	3,19,583	85,259	26.7	37.6	45	477	984	2,772.6	0.81
Gujarat	12.2	1,00,238	75,173	75.0	39.7	1,826	12,984	71,080	815.0	1.88
Haryana	17.0	1,30,026	77,279	59.4	44.4	1,082	7,282	75,773	417.0	2.22
Himachal Pradesh	21.3	1,19,003	36,746	30.9	60.4	120	2,192	10,697	1,182.2	0.95
Jammu & Kashmir	14.1	82,478	35,388	42.9	52.1	133	3,321	9,286	1,278.9	0.59
Karnataka	15.7	1,32,486	92,495	69.8	35.1	5,807	29,345	98,655	1,111.6	1.35
Kerala	17.4	1,22,112	78,028	63.9	50.1	2,121	11,967	64,883	2,664.9	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	8.1	42,492	27,675	65.1	54.9	3,283	16,792	1,09,264	799.9	1.57
Chhattisgarh	9.4	50,237	31,468	62.6	41.8	1,202	5,567	15,082	1,124.4	1.25
Maharashtra	10.0	1,86,234	1,95,627	105.0	30.9	4,386	25,742	85,464	1,129.6	1.34
Manipur	6.6	33,908	15,108	44.6	36.7	86	344	273	1,780.0	1.14
Meghalaya	12.1	76,515	20,624	27.0	32.5	36	263	827	4,472.4	1.29
Mizoram	17.4	78,088	27,898	35.7	55.7	16	216	310	3,865.8	1.25
Nagaland	6.6	41,346	14,273	34.5	31.6	17	152	202	1,722.0	5.06
Odisha	11.1	62,835	23,336	37.1	47.3	4,164	15,285	38,378	1,344.5	0.95
Punjab	21.7	1,18,298	74,730	63.2	48.5	1,183	7,976	1,20,501	497.5	3.62
Rajasthan	9.6	44,979	33,970	75.5	60.1	2,728	17,007	1,13,462	493.3	2.73
Sikkim	20.8	1,30,450	35,137	26.9	26.0	27	202	241	2,873.7	1.13
Tamil Nadu	15.3	1,03,618	1,11,949	108.0	44.3	7,441	33,808	1,24,519	970.9	0.75
Tripura	11.6	56,780	22,993	40.5	65.5	441	1,826	2,439	3,326.8	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	7.5	42,603	17,431	40.9	52.2	4,976	24,889	1,58,426	652.1	0.73
Uttarakhand	18.7	1,13,383	41,030	36.2	64.7	303	2,845	10,681	1,476.0	0.85
West Bengal	8.3	75,986	38,320	50.4	93.1	5,856	25,892	64,071	1,830.0	0.76
India[§]	10.8	88,435	66,890	75.6	37.6	59,870	3,11,811	14,30,555	1,127.0	1.08

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned @ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2018 * Provisional

Targets for Agriculture and allied activities

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Yield per hectare (kg.)						Per capita foodgrains Production (kg.)	Consumption of fertilizer per hectare cropped area (kg.)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (ha.)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area
All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)					
Triennial average (2014-15 to 2016-17)						(2016-17)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
3,486	806	2,609	697	544	75	212.3	226.1	50.5	1.6	38.3
3,010	641	2,538	1,252	381	76	-	221.5	47.6	--	39.0
1,721	1,096	1,683	1,017	-	21	259.7	0.0	18.7	0.7	2.7
2,028	747	2,009	669	-	37	151.6	70.2	9.2	0.7	36.0
2,328	880	2,086	1,102	-	54	158.0	175.4	68.7	0.7	56.1
2,011	964	1,709	692	-	69	167.0	73.8	14.3	0.4	17.4
3,738	2695	3,779	1,254	-	-	5.1	242.4	82.1	0.7	14.8
2,809	901	2,656	2,126	-	66	59.8	28.7	24.6	4.1	34.9
2,260	924	2,008	1,757	614	62	117.3	131.8	47.1	1.9	52.5
3,661	750	3,538	1,625	496	75	619.3	199.4	89.1	1.4	79.7
2,109	1,585	2,009	517	-	18	244.2	57.8	21.0	0.3	9.9
1,664	520	1,586	602	-	1	129.6	93.4	42.8	0.6	3.4
1,998	530	1,521	635	438	81	156.2	149.6	34.2	1.5	52.4
2,723	1,083	2,789	742	-	102	12.3	79.8	17.9	3.0	52.6
2,517	908	1,898	1,037	556	48	423.0	75.5	43.3	1.6	49.8
1,717	762	1,404	557	-	15	357.7	105.7	31.2	1.2	34.6
1,178	634	884	804	354	80	126.8	119.9	N A	1.4	56.4
1,638	965	1,487	856	-	58	201.3	39.5	18.0	0.8	17.1
2,365	1,431	2,543	1,071	Neg	3	93.2	0.0	37.1	0.6	12.8
1,631	1,376	1,601	1,123	Neg	32	70.3	0.0	14.5	0.6	6.9
1,849	1,149	1,836	1,049	Neg	44	224.2	5.2	21.2	0.7	23.2
1,863	528	1,534	660	474	66	212.3	96.6	28.7	1.1	28.7
4,248	899	4,162	1,323	546	77	975.1	218.6	98.7	2.1	81.8
1,810	566	1,459	1,242	500	77	263.2	53.6	42.0	1.3	51.2
1,631	947	1,543	906	-	-	155.6	0.0	8.9	0.7	10.9
2,957	676	2,892	2,178	498	98	59.5	169.3	56.6	1.1	37.1
2,875	781	2,779	793	-	52	223.2	39.6	24.0	0.9	24.4
2,408	701	2,085	748	-	65	226.7	163.4	80.2	0.9	68.9
2,067	837	1,900	989	-	64	174.9	155.3	49.5	0.4	13.1
2,838	959	2,758	1,159	-	104	182.3	151.4	58.8	1.0	59.0
2,416	723	2,034	1,079	463	70	215.3	128.9	48.6	1.2	42.6

N A Not Available Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover ⁺ to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ⁺⁺ to total geographical area	Annual Survey of Industries [*]				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [@]	
				Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker ('000)	Net value added Per worker ('000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Reference Year or Date	(2014-15)	(2017)	(2017)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)
(1)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Andhra Pradesh	123.3	17.3	2.3	16,246	457	5,818	571	67	43	3.8	4.4
Telangana ^	121.5	18.2	2.4	15,028	606	3,363	586	62	46	1.3	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	132.8	80.0	1.0	125	3	4,457	786	51	38	9.3	5.2
Assam	144.4	35.8	1.9	4,154	181	3,475	708	46	45	5.5	10.1
Bihar	145.4	7.8	2.4	3,531	99	4,826	550	46	40	5.9	7.4
Jharkhand	112.2	29.5	3.7	2,858	145	8,521	1,466	49	40	7.3	9.4
Delhi	161.5	13.0	7.6	3,507	75	8,923	825	45	40	4.5	3.3
Goa	122.0	60.2	8.7	647	45	9,873	3,067	44	45	15.0	5.8
Gujarat	124.0	7.5	4.1	25,966	1,247	9,806	1,327	52	42	1.0	0.7
Haryana	185.6	3.6	3.2	8,503	650	7,698	1,030	43	39	4.3	5.7
Himachal Pradesh	167.0	27.1	1.5	2,721	142	7,660	1,998	40	43	11.7	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	155.3	10.5	3.5	1,016	59	5,141	1,178	36	38	8.3	3.6
Karnataka	121.9	19.6	3.0	13,344	827	6,066	1,001	58	50	1.3	1.9
Kerala	128.5	52.3	7.6	7,697	250	5,729	797	44	43	12.5	12.6
Madhya Pradesh	155.1	25.1	2.6	4,494	280	7,196	984	46	37	4.4	4.0
Chhattisgarh	122.4	41.1	2.8	3,109	147	7,415	777	72	45	1.1	6.8
Maharashtra	135.3	16.5	3.2	27,010	1,365	7,877	1,530	60	39	2.0	2.3
Manipur	100.0	77.7	1.0	188	7	523	106	51	48	4.9	7.0
Meghalaya	120.0	76.4	2.9	120	11	3,758	272	60	51	2.8	13.4
Mizoram	100.0	86.3	2.2	N A	N A	N A	N A	69	54	1.5	4.9
Nagaland	130.3	75.3	2.3	192	5	1,013	245	62	46	6.9	14.1
Odisha	115.6	33.0	2.6	3,051	223	6,782	829	48	42	5.1	4.7
Punjab	190.8	3.6	3.2	12,489	532	3,560	467	40	39	5.9	6.2
Rajasthan	138.3	4.8	2.4	9,026	413	6,554	1,008	48	38	7.7	4.3
Sikkim	176.0	47.1	0.5	71	13	12,626	7,304	46	46	18.4	16.8
Tamil Nadu	124.4	20.2	3.6	37,220	2,004	3,820	588	63	45	4.5	3.6
Tripura	189.3	73.7	2.1	585	24	576	141	45	47	20.3	17.2
Uttar Pradesh	157.5	6.1	3.1	15,294	784	6,325	1,155	43	36	7.6	6.7
Uttarakhand	156.7	45.4	1.4	2,987	344	6,102	1,438	44	39	8.1	3.2
West Bengal	185.0	19.0	2.4	9,587	498	5,788	583	50	44	4.7	5.6
India[§]	141.6	21.5	2.9	2,34,865	11,662	6,228	979	50	41	5.1	4.9

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned * Provisional N A Not Available

+ All Lands, more than one ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status, it also includes orchards, bamboo and palm.

++ It comprises of tree patches outside the recorded forest area exclusive of forest cover and less than the minimum mappable area (1 ha)

Based on Report on Employment -Un employment Survey-2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI, Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population (usual principal status approach)

@ Based on Report on Employment -Un employment Survey-2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI, Central Sample. Percentage with respect to labour force (usual principal status approach)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Labour force participation Rate [#]		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					Establishment	Employment	
(2015)	(2015)	6 th Economic Census	6 th Economic Census	(5 th Economic Census - 6 th Economic Census)		(31-03-2018)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)
69.2	44.8	7,484	16,703	6.11	3.52	36.61	1,082.28	16.07
62.5	49.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.26
55.8	40.3	2,632	7,873	3.67	3.54	8.20	0.52	48.32
49.0	49.7	6,505	12,669	9.59	8.31	1.39	45.22	24.60
49.0	43.1	1,640	3,116	4.39	5.26	0.98	3.30	30.29
52.8	44.5	1,936	4,406	3.56	4.10	3.94	194.70	16.27
47.3	41.6	5,214	17,988	1.87	-1.47	11.60	392.20	17.38
51.5	47.2	6,622	19,792	3.63	3.96	2.37	0.00	17.21
52.6	42.1	6,573	15,897	6.57	6.53	42.76	1,376.96	17.90
44.9	41.1	4,595	12,767	4.44	5.52	23.10	1,038.69	28.24
45.0	44.1	6,005	14,235	6.05	6.98	46.25	1,616.20	21.78
39.1	39.7	4,002	8,735	5.90	6.71	12.52	461.40	45.47
58.2	50.8	4,715	11,696	1.76	2.29	36.69	736.18	13.25
50.7	49.3	10,043	20,711	2.37	2.98	7.06	167.22	15.76
48.0	38.8	2,964	6,262	3.04	2.73	19.06	747.82	26.75
72.9	47.8	3,029	7,286	2.74	3.51	63.21	2,417.71	23.97
61.6	39.7	5,462	12,914	5.00	4.09	32.11[@]	1,026.24^{\$}	17.85
53.5	51.6	8,942	15,936	10.42	8.61	1.57	0.06	36.41
61.5	59.2	3,558	9,755	3.32	4.71	12.47	429.37	35.08
70.1	56.8	5,239	11,140	2.68	4.88	3.38	50.62	24.23
66.1	53.2	3,080	8,179	7.52	3.91	1.30	37.60	19.67
50.3	44.1	4,977	10,287	1.84	2.79	14.99	463.83	38.11
42.6	41.8	5,454	13,145	4.53	4.67	39.28	1,541.21	17.52
51.7	39.5	4,223	9,136	5.25	5.74	22.99	791.81	28.66
56.0	55.7	6,096	14,950	9.06	7.14	122.90	4,038.52	35.54
65.8	46.8	6,971	16,210	1.83	2.57	31.26	792.15	15.94
56.0	56.5	6,445	10,997	3.10	2.48	4.75	162.16	29.89
46.6	38.0	3,345	7,066	6.65	7.62	7.22	329.47	23.19
47.8	40.5	3,908	10,416	2.68	5.73	28.28	1,077.03	25.00
52.6	46.2	6,470	13,041	4.42	2.73	9.53	419.16	22.20
53.0	43.5	4,832	10,846	4.46	4.12	26.76	1,012.06	21.04

Based on Report on Employment -Un employment Survey-2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI , Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population (usual principal status approach)

@ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure/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.)				Percentage of rural ¹ electrification	Motor vehicles per lakh population (no.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture				
Reference Year or Date	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(2017-18)	(31-3-2016)	(31-3-2016)	(31-3-2018)
(1)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)
Andhra Pradesh	1,142.78	269.30	329.17	364.24	100.00	19,797	107	2.34
Telangana ^	-	-	-	-	-	--	110	1.63
Arunachal Pradesh	327.32	128.49	98.20	0.03	95.76	20,275	37	0.01
Assam	213.91	115.20	44.58	1.05	100.00	8,724	420	3.14
Bihar	176.97	85.91	26.22	4.54	100.00	5,300	219	3.88
Jharkhand	581.38	158.40	354.76	5.90	100.00	7,402	84	3.24
Delhi	1,279.72	669.85	145.18	1.49	100.00	46,159	N A	12.35
Goa	1,764.84	457.92	1,061.93	14.60	100.00	58,633	434	4.74
Gujarat	1,418.66	229.07	837.03	214.74	100.00	32,565	91	2.69
Haryana	1,360.07	311.19	447.52	358.29	100.00	31,602	110	3.87
Himachal Pradesh	1,169.90	276.99	670.34	8.66	100.00	16,629	100	0.53
Jammu & Kashmir	665.31	272.85	134.86	24.92	98.96	11,044	22	0.13
Karnataka	936.86	197.76	215.64	338.10	100.00	26,218	180	1.96
Kerala	593.35	295.55	122.34	10.34	100.00	28,574	517	2.69
Madhya Pradesh	659.78	151.42	127.84	232.05	99.99	14,392	94	1.57
Chhattisgarh	772.30	190.59	288.53	183.24	99.83	18,683	71	0.90
Maharashtra	1,020.99	228.41	320.17	247.70	100.00	23,320	199	1.99
Manipur	214.04	134.63	10.74	0.80	100.00	11,860	111	0.06
Meghalaya	377.21	161.41	136.83	0.04	100.00	20,210	97	0.04
Mizoram	366.45	217.72	12.35	0.00	100.00	16,163	38	0.01
Nagaland	274.26	156.29	27.09	0.00	100.00	16,041	218	0.07
Odisha	411.94	158.72	151.95	9.98	99.99	13,777	185	1.68
Punjab	1,592.80	462.04	527.37	416.41	100.00	31,244	215	4.51
Rajasthan	719.70	161.05	146.32	306.49	100.00	18,786	74	1.73
Sikkim	523.09	150.26	272.25	0.00	100.00	7,609	116	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1,239.22	369.18	480.59	160.99	100.00	34,950	201	3.10
Tripura	238.56	130.76	12.41	9.90	100.00	8,375	375	2.06
Uttar Pradesh	404.52	171.36	83.98	79.40	100.00	11,045	175	4.29
Uttarakhand	1,034.45	252.98	568.45	40.33	99.92	17,847	114	0.64
West Bengal	479.75	157.44	185.66	13.19	100.00	6,962	357	4.66
India[§]	753.06	211.68	246.33	154.19	99.94	18,214	143	2.10

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned ! Number of Villages taken as per Census 2011

N A Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Gender Parity Index		
Wireline	Wireless			Elementary Level (Classes I –VIII)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)
				Boys	Girls	Total			
(31-12-2018)	(31-12-2018)	(2017-18)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	
(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)
1.58	96.66	1.90	143	83.80	81.21	82.54	0.97	1.02	1.07
--	--	0.92	--	94.32	93.93	94.13	1.00	1.03	1.16
1.76	95.95	0.00	250	110.26	110.54	110.40	1.00	0.97	1.02
0.36	64.99	0.08	200	100.95	106.60	103.71	1.06	1.15	1.07
0.11	60.46	Neg.	240	94.55	105.82	99.87	1.12	1.21	1.03
0.34	66.98	3.53	197	94.00	96.16	95.04	1.02	1.10	1.04
13.52	160.26	0.00	172	111.10	121.88	115.89	1.10	1.11	1.16
5.02	129.24	1.87	121	98.29	101.33	99.72	1.03	1.01	1.19
1.87	107.60	1.16	170	94.12	97.86	95.83	1.04	0.85	0.93
1.18	117.62	0.00	171	91.77	97.06	94.08	1.06	1.01	0.99
1.63	144.88	0.40	167	99.04	100.69	99.82	1.02	0.99	1.01
0.83	90.17	0.06	160	72.46	73.67	73.03	1.02	0.96	0.91
3.39	107.47	13.95	162	99.89	99.42	99.66	1.00	1.01	1.14
5.26	120.31	0.06	141	94.20	94.94	94.56	1.01	1.00	1.14
0.92	69.11	3.65	190	90.75	91.80	91.25	1.01	0.98	0.95
0.67	78.46	15.66	203	98.11	98.81	98.45	1.01	1.06	1.06
3.55	104.62	2.10	163	97.37	98.60	97.94	1.01	0.95	0.97
0.76	84.57	0.00	208	119.32	121.05	120.16	1.01	1.00	0.94
0.63	77.04	0.48	293	125.52	132.12	128.76	1.05	1.17	1.15
1.28	112.92	0.00	223	120.89	117.53	119.25	0.97	1.04	1.09
0.41	66.23	0.00	144	82.94	86.02	84.42	1.04	1.10	1.02
0.55	76.35	34.26	175	99.24	96.99	98.14	0.98	0.99	0.97
2.06	125.04	0.00	163	95.78	102.48	98.71	1.07	1.00	1.04
0.72	87.73	18.79	197	96.03	95.45	95.76	0.99	0.89	0.81
1.01	117.52	0.00	185	108.16	105.62	106.91	0.98	1.10	1.24
3.08	115.77	1.01	163	97.87	99.30	98.56	1.01	1.06	1.22
0.51	77.60	0.00	177	108.98	111.12	110.02	1.02	1.05	0.94
0.30	71.15	0.10	189	77.58	87.37	82.09	1.13	0.97	0.95
0.90	117.24	0.02	193	92.34	93.18	92.74	1.01	1.01	1.05
0.99	88.47	0.00	154	93.97	98.76	96.30	1.05	1.27	1.16
1.67	89.78	100.0	179	91.42	95.94	93.55	1.05	1.02	1.02

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Pupil -Teacher Ratio ^{@@}				Drop- Out Rates ^{@@}					
	Primary Level (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)	Primary Level (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Reference Year or Date	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)
(1)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Andhra Pradesh	23.00	26.52	19.34	N A	1.91	1.90	0.64	1.16	NE	NE
Telangana ^	30.35	21.93	21.60	39.51	7.45	7.76	5.65	5.59	23.45	21.50
Arunachal Pradesh	14.33	13.97	20.72	30.38	23.65	22.82	11.45	14.15	31.63	28.11
Assam	24.10	15.90	13.77	19.42	6.21	4.98	2.79	2.25	26.38	28.75
Bihar	44.65	45.77	64.46	43.95	10.26	8.78	13.65	12.75	38.49	40.98
Jharkhand	30.52	35.18	54.19	60.94	15.54	15.90	19.22	19.99	36.17	37.12
Delhi	33.05	31.33	31.13	19.94	-	-	0.75	0.65	12.63	8.59
Goa	27.56	24.40	12.76	18.93	1.71	2.22	-	1.27	18.73	12.99
Gujarat	29.52	29.14	34.01	27.39	0.92	1.04	5.01	8.33	25.60	21.91
Haryana	26.30	30.49	14.61	13.56	-	-	-	0.92	12.07	12.28
Himachal Pradesh	15.37	13.09	15.62	12.60	0.66	1.03	0.74	1.04	7.65	6.32
Jammu & Kashmir	13.39	10.18	13.27	25.80	13.44	14.92	8.72	11.78	23.32	25.53
Karnataka	32.51	23.56	16.51	0.97	0.85	1.96	2.93	4.65	NE	NE
Kerala	26.26	21.49	15.92	20.64	0.11	0.04	-	0.04	15.59	9.78
Madhya Pradesh	23.67	26.98	35.09	38.34	4.58	4.44	6.49	8.91	23.70	23.83
Chhattisgarh	21.70	22.16	29.51	26.83	3.42	3.07	7.05	5.29	26.11	22.39
Maharashtra	29.51	30.27	25.06	44.95	0.66	0.75	0.70	1.87	11.43	11.10
Manipur	15.27	14.35	11.23	17.06	15.69	17.92	12.67	12.86	21.14	20.96
Meghalaya	19.81	13.15	11.16	19.39	18.01	17.37	17.96	17.25	28.33	27.85
Mizoram	16.06	6.39	8.09	13.57	15.24	15.49	10.63	9.06	32.47	28.87
Nagaland	12.06	10.53	10.99	19.87	20.47	21.44	18.65	17.90	31.51	31.04
Odisha	20.78	25.54	19.78	39.74	4.05	4.44	5.16	4.94	28.90	28.83
Punjab	23.92	19.62	16.04	23.69	2.99	2.64	2.92	2.84	9.14	7.88
Rajasthan	27.94	19.47	21.16	27.67	6.94	7.06	3.65	5.17	15.14	15.25
Sikkim	6.23	11.18	15.79	14.14	6.06	4.09	7.55	7.73	25.73	22.70
Tamil Nadu	23.42	23.38	21.36	24.94	0.12	0.81	1.52	1.15	13.65	6.26
Tripura	14.65	16.08	25.35	10.21	4.33	4.44	5.91	4.77	29.20	30.32
Uttar Pradesh	35.56	33.50	53.48	90.40	11.44	10.85	0.64	7.13	12.54	12.90
Uttarakhand	19.91	25.59	15.90	23.56	5.68	5.46	2.96	3.18	9.94	8.15
West Bengal	24.01	29.39	37.54	55.85	8.22	7.88	11.33	6.71	26.53	27.27
India[§]	28.25	26.57	26.48	33.04	6.40	6.30	4.97	6.42	19.97	19.81

§ Includes Union Territories
N E Not Estimated

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned
N A Not Available

@@ Based on Educational stage

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Per cent of children fully immunised	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio [#]	Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population Below Poverty Line
(2014-15)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2015-16)	(2016)	(2016)	(2014-16)	(2016)	(2016)	(31-03-2019)	(2011-12)
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)
0.578	5.0	48.29	65.3	21.9	1.7	74	16,362	1,847	51	9.20
0.585	5.8	50.47	68.1	22.1	1.7	81	15,374	2,909	--	--
0.573	5.6	43.20	38.2	N A	N A	N A	367	133	144	34.67
0.492	4.6	36.71	47.1	22.2	2.3	237	20,869	3,964	114	31.98
0.498	6.0	35.57	61.7	21.5	3.3	165	13,400	3,932	39	33.74
0.485	3.9	34.76	61.9	21.5	2.6	-	5,453	717	69	36.96
0.716	24.6	72.76	66.4	23.4	1.6	N A	15,310	8,178	10	9.91
0.611	7.8	80.47	88.4	N A	N A	N A	371	230	22	5.09
0.681	7.4	56.55	50.4	22.0	2.2	91	8,532	3,637	27	16.63
0.636	9.6	57.34	62.2	22.3	2.3	101	9,839	3,099	33	11.16
0.696	5.4	47.93	69.5	23.3	1.7	N A	1,222	467	68	8.06
0.544	5.6	45.10	75.1	24.7	1.7	N A	2,850	222	51	10.35
0.696	5.2	60.31	62.6	22.5	1.8	108	14,131	4,455	31	20.91
0.661	15.1	78.36	82.1	23.1	1.8	46	10,034	2,879	40	7.05
0.486	3.9	43.96	53.6	21.6	2.8	173	26,604	13,746	30	31.65
0.564	4.3	43.92	76.4	21.6	2.5	-	5,947	4,746	46	39.93
0.655	6.8	42.00	56.3	22.4	1.8	61	31,275	13,591	42	17.35
0.602	8.0	49.85	65.8	N A	N A	N A	253	134	100	36.89
0.537	3.4	55.39	61.5	N A	N A	N A	372	240	166	11.87
0.635	6.1	47.28	50.5	N A	N A	N A	120	188	114	20.40
0.548	11.2	51.10	35.7	N A	N A	N A	105	78	69	18.88
0.598	4.7	43.78	78.6	22.1	2.0	180	17,837	3,286	29	32.59
0.674	9.0	74.15	89.1	23.3	1.7	122	5,105	1,843	57	8.26
0.588	6.3	35.47	54.8	21.5	2.7	199	27,422	4,034	35	14.71
0.679	11.8	54.64	83.0	N A	N A	N A	153	110	213	8.19
0.689	9.8	74.23	69.7	23.0	1.6	66	4,463	2,856	49	11.28
0.596	9.6	29.32	54.5	N A	N A	N A	1,013	274	46	14.05
0.463	4.4	40.56	51.1	22.3	3.1	201	49,262	16,079	36	29.43
0.625	4.7	48.47	57.7	22.3	1.9	-	1,588	676	90	11.26
0.514	5.9	42.97	84.4	21.2	1.6	101	32,513	7,004	22	19.98
-	5.7	48.28	62.0	22.2	2.3	130	3,38,841	1,05,990	41	21.92

N A Not Available

Maternal Mortality Ratio for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state

