



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2021-22



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

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PREFACE

According to Maharashtra Arthsankalp Niyampustika, Vol.1, Para No.139 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 2021-22 is the 61st 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 in this publication. 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.

4. Under the guidance of the Editorial Committee of Senior officers of the Directorate, the chapter writing officers alongwith the officer/staff of the Publication Branch of this Directorate are involved in the preparation of this publication.

Vijay Aher
Director of Economics and Statistics,
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Mumbai

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2021-22

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of India and has 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.

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

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 well connected through railways, roadways, airways & waterways and is one of the highly urbanised states in India.

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

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

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of 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 also has a very good theatre tradition. The State is also well known for its varied cuisine. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals in a peaceful and harmonious manner. As such the State has played a significant role in the social, economical and political sphere of the nation.

The State houses various world heritage sites such as Ajanta, Ellora & Elephanta caves, 19th century Victorian Neo-Gothic public buildings & 20th century Art Deco buildings and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus. There are two Ramsar sites viz. Lonar crater in Buldhana district and Nandur Madhameshwar in Nashik district. These world heritages, architectural structures like Gateway of India, Viharas & Chaityas, wild life sanctuaries, bird sanctuaries, beaches, forts and Ramsar sites attract tourists from all over the world.

The State also has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The State is also home to 'Bollywood', a world famous entertainment industry.

Maharashtra has time and again showed its pragmatic & progressive nature and the State continued to walk on the path of sustainable development.

* * * * *

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)	2020-21 (8)
1. Geographical Structure -							
Area('000 sq. km)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
Coastal line Length (km)	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
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	3,025	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	2,954	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	55.8	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929
Urban population (per cent)	28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	45.2	45.2
4. Nominal State Income –							
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	23,93,953 ⁺⁺
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	3,00,587 ⁺⁺
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	5,56,952 ⁺⁺
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	12,29,431 ⁺⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,93,121 ⁺
5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal						102.3	113.4
6. Agriculture -('000 ha)							(2019-20)
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,722
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	23,570
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$\$}	1,764 ^{##}	2,955 ^{##}	4,159 ^{###}
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	1,561
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,126
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,320
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	687
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,079
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,595
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,674

NA Not Available @@ Excluding three Talukas of Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban Districts # Including census towns

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12)

† Nominal NSDP at market prices

†† Nominal NSVA at basic prices

@ 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. ! Tentative

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

++ 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)	2020-21 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,143
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,545
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	309
8. Production of principal crops- ('000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,291
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	2,071
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,186
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	906
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	12,201
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	4,444
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	16,646
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	1,11,642
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	10,110
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	407
9. Index of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	284.3
10. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2010-11)	(2015-16)
Number of operational holdings ('000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,699	15,285
Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	19,767	20,506
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.44	1.34
11. Livestock Census -	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)	(2019)
Total livestock ('000)	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489	33,080
Total poultry ⁺ ('000)	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,756 ^{@@}	77,795 ^{@@}	74,298 ^{@@}
						(2003)	(2003)
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
12. Forest Area (sq.km)							(2021)
	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,992*
13. Industrial Investment -							(2021) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	16,686	21,216
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	8,10,864	15,09,811
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,15,060
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,24,691
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229

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

\$\$ Since August 1991 to November 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)	2020-21 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 st March, 2021)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	13,160
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	(March 1991) 2,749	(March 2001) 2,294	2,170	3,186
16. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,06,338
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,391
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	28,505
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,524
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2020)
Hospitals	NA	299	530	768	981	1,368	1,402
Dispensaries	NA	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,629	3,012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	NA	88	114	144	105	103	102
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.3
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.4
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	17
18. Transport -							(2019)
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,204
Total road length(km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,20,535*
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,59,710*
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	32,732*
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,897*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	151*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,17,355*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	575*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,30,916*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-							(2019-20) ^s
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,832
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	241
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	128
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

NA Not Available

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

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

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	('000)	1,12,374	12,10,855	9.3
(a) Males	"-	58,243	6,23,270	9.3
(b) Females	"-	54,131	5,87,585	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	('000)	61,556	8,33,749	7.4
(b) Proportion of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.8	68.9	--
1.3 (a) Urban population	('000)	50,818	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Proportion of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.2	31.1	--
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	929	943	--
1.5 Decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.7	--
1.6 Literacy rate	"-	82.3	73.0	--
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	('000)	23,786	3,05,924	7.8
1.8 Total workers	"-	49,428	4,81,889	10.3
1.9 Geographical area	Lakh sq. km.	3.08	32.9	9.4
2. Agriculture (2018-19)				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	16,815	1,39,351	12.1
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,212	1,97,320	11.8
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	NA	1,02,667	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	NA	52.0	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2017-18 to 2019-20)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,490	43,864	3.4
(ii) Wheat	"-	972	30,109	3.2
(iii) Jowar	"-	2,051	4,647	44.1
(iv) Bajra	"-	690	7,376	9.4
(v) All cereals	"-	6,390	97,446	6.6
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	10,525	1,26,432	8.3
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	NA	4,800	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	962	NA	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,353	12,892	33.8
(ix) Groundnut	"-	275	4,815	5.7

NA Not Available

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA (contd.)

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2019)	(000)	33,080	5,36,761	6.2
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	—	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	—	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2021)	Sq.k.	61,992	7,75,288	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	21,216	1,17,897	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	15,09,811	1,38,40,027	10.9
6. Electricity (2020-21)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,15,060	13,73,187	8.4
6.2 Total consumption [#]	—	1,24,691	10,41,580	12.0
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	—	44,109	3,17,372	13.9
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	35.4	30.5	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2021)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	13,160	1,50,207	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2021)	—	3,186	52,538	6.1
8. State / National Income (2020-21)				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	27,11,685 ⁺	1,98,00,914 ⁺	13.7
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ crore	23,93,953 ⁺	1,71,94,158 ⁺	13.9
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,93,121 ⁺	1,26,855 ⁺	--

\$\$ From August, 1991 to November, 2021

+ First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees

* Provisional

1

State Economy



MAKE IN INDIA

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, during 2021-22 the State economy is expected to grow by 12.1 per cent and the Indian economy is expected to grow by 8.9 per cent. The advance estimates of 2021-22 indicates growth at the backdrop of contraction in 2020-21. During 2021-22, the 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 4.4 per cent, 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 11.9 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 13.5 per cent. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2021-22 is expected to be ₹ 31,97,782 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 21,18,309 crore.

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2020-21 is ₹ 27,11,685 crore as against ₹ 27,34,552 crore for 2019-20. Real GSDP is ₹ 18,89,307 crore for 2020-21 as against ₹ 20,43,983 crore for 2019-20. The *Per capita* State Income for 2020-21 is ₹ 1,93,121 as against ₹ 1,96,100 for 2019-20.

- The average share of the State in All-India nominal GDP is highest (14.2 per cent) among all states
- As per advance estimates, *Per capita* State Income during 2021-22 is expected at ₹ 2,25,073

Per capita State Income and Nominal GSDP

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺	2021-22 [§]
<i>Nominal</i>											
GSDP	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,67,897	27,34,552	27,11,685	31,97,782
(₹ Crore)											
<i>Per capita</i>											
State	99,597	1,12,092	1,25,261	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,86,074	1,96,100	1,93,121	2,25,073
Income (₹)											
+++ Third revised estimates			++ Second revised estimates			+ First revised estimates			§ Advance estimates		

Per capita State Income of selected states during 2020-21

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Haryana	Karnataka	Telangana	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	2,39,535	2,36,451	2,34,751	2,25,106	1,93,121	1,70,215	1,04,894	65,338

Growth of World Output and Gross Domestic Product for 2021 as per United Nation's World Economic Situation and Prospectus Report 2022

Particulars	World	Developed Economies	Developing Economies	Least Developed Economies	United States of America	Japan	China	India	Maharashtra [§]
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	5.5	4.8	6.4	1.4	5.5	2.2	7.8	9.0	12.1 [^]

§ for 2021-22

[^]Advance estimates as per Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Prices

- As on 31st December, 2021, in all 1,485 *Shiv Bhojan* centres are functioning in the State. Since inception upto January, 2022 in all 8.24 crore *Shiv Bhojan thalis* have been distributed
- During 2021-22, under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*, eligible beneficiaries are being provided five kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost in addition to foodgrains permissible under NFSA

1.3 During Covid-19 restrictions, difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities and prices for non-food group items were unavailable for the month of April, 2021. Hence, the CPI could not be compiled for the month of April, 2021 for 'clothing, bedding & footwear', 'miscellaneous' and 'general' groups. The average CPI for rural areas was 324.5 and urban areas was 312.1 during May, 2021 to December, 2021.

1.4 The y-o-y inflation based on average CPI during June, 2021 to December, 2021 was 3.2 per cent for rural areas and 3.9 per cent for urban areas.

1.5 There are in all 256.34 lakh (63.21 lakh yellow, 170.62 lakh saffron and 22.42 lakh white) ration card holders in the State as on 31st December, 2021. During 2021-22 upto December, *Aadhaar* seeding of 99.6 per cent ration cards has been completed out of total eligible 153.37 lakh ration cards covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and *Aadhaar* seeding of 99.3 per cent ration cards has been completed out of total eligible 9.09 lakh ration cards of Above Poverty Line (APL) saffron card holder farmers from drought prone 14 districts.

1.6 Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,557 Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the State for distribution of foodgrains. About 1.43 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication in December, 2021.

1.7 *Shiv Bhojan* is provided at ₹ 10 per *thali* to the poor and needy in the State since 26th January, 2020. During Covid-19 pandemic, *Shiv Bhojan thalis* were provided at ₹ five per *thali* initially and later free of cost upto September, 2021.

1.8 Under 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme, in all 14,245 ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 49,996 ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from Maharashtra during 2021.

Public finance

- The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.1 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 19.2 per cent as per 2021-22 (BE)
- Annual scheme 2021-22
 - Total funds proposed for annual scheme 2021-22 are ₹ 1,30,000 crore of which the share of district schemes is ₹ 15,622 crore

1.9 The revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 3,68,987 crore for 2021-22 (BE) as against ₹ 2,89,498 crore during 2020-21 (RE). The tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) as per 2021-22 (BE) are ₹ 2,85,534 crore and ₹ 83,453 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to November, 2021 were ₹ 1,80,954 crore (49.0 per cent of BE).

1.10 The revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 3,79,213 crore as per 2021-22 (BE) as against ₹ 3,35,675 crore during 2020-21 (RE).

1.11 As per 2021-22 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure are 23.8 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively.

1.12 Share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 68.1 per cent as per 2020-21 (RE).

➤ Grants-in-aid as per recommendations of 15th Finance Commission -

- Total transfer of financial resources to the State during 2021-22 to 2025-26 is expected to be ₹ 3,37,252 crore, of which total grants-in-aid is expected to be ₹ 70,375 crore
- The State is expected to receive about ₹ 41,391 crore grants-in-aid for local bodies, of which amount of ₹ 7,067 crore is earmarked for strengthening of the rural as well as urban health care system
- As per the 15th FC recommendations, the State is expected to receive about ₹ 17,803 crore grants from GoI under State Disaster Risk Management Funds during 2021-22 to 2025-26

Institutional finance

- Maharashtra's share in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks as on 31st March, 2021 was 19.8 per cent and 26.2 per cent respectively at All-India level
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, upto 19th January, 2022 in all 3.11 crore accounts were opened in the State of which 56 per cent were from rural/semi-urban areas

1.13 As on 31st March, 2021 aggregate bank deposits were ₹ 30.53 lakh crore and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks was ₹ 28.96 lakh crore in the State. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 94.8 per cent as on 31st March, 2021.

1.14 Annual Credit Plan size for Priority Sector of the State for 2021-22 is ₹ 4.61 lakh crore in which the share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 25.8 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium enterprises and *Khadi* & Village Industries' sector is 54.0 per cent.

Agriculture & allied activities

1.15 The State received 118.2 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2021. In the State, 187 talukas received excess rainfall, 146 received normal rainfall and 22 received deficient rainfall.

1.16 Average size of operational holding as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 is 1.34 ha as against 4.28 ha during Agriculture census 1970-71. According to Agriculture Census 2015-16, the total area of small & marginal operational holdings (upto 2.0 ha) constituted 45 per cent of the total area of operational holdings whereas number of small and marginal operational holdings constituted 79.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

1.17 During *khariif* season of 2021-22, sowing was completed on 155.15 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is expected to decrease by 11 per cent, 27 per cent, 13 per cent, 30 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively of the previous year.

1.18 During *rabi* season 2021-22, by the end of January sowing was completed on 52.47 lakh ha. The production of pulses is expected to increase by 14 per cent while production of cereals and oilseeds is expected to decrease by 21 per cent and 7 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.19 The area under horticulture crops is 21.09 lakh ha and production is expected to be 291.43 lakh MT during 2020-21.

Rainfall and Crop production in the State

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	102.3	90.3	124.6	70.2	59.4	94.9	84.3	73.6	112.6	113.4
Crop	Production ('000 MT) [§]									
Cereals	10,276	8,667	10,677	9,259	7,210	12,646	10,944	7,947	9,218	12,201
Pulses	2,225	2,262	3,114	2,019	1,545	4,584	3,684	2,683	3,849	4,444
Total	12,501	10,929	13,791	11,278	8,755	17,230	14,628	10,630	13,067	16,646
Foodgrains										
Oilseeds	4,485	5,087	5,294	2,850	2,436	5,113	4,208	4,885	5,178	6,719
Sugarcane	86,733	69,648	76,901	84,699	73,680	54,237	83,138	89,771	69,313	1,11,642
Cotton (Lint) [@]	7,200	7,655	8,834	7,000	7,500	10,755	6,094	6,593	6,639	10,110
Fruits	10,538	9,785	13,458	11,090	9,750	10,630	11,729	10,778	12,624	12,230
Vegetables	8,778	8,008	10,162	8,783	9,452	10,520	12,307	11,472	13,043	15,106

§ Includes *Kharif*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

Note : Figures for production of crops for 2020-21 are based on Final estimates

- The State ranks second in India in terms of organic farm production (22 per cent share) after Madhya Pradesh. During 2020-21, the export of organic farm production from the State was 1.26 lakh MT
- Since inception of *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana* 2019 benefit of ₹ 20,243 crore has been given to 31.71 lakh beneficiary farmers upto 22nd December, 2021
- Under Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme, GoM has increased its interest subsidy from one per cent to three per cent for loan amount upto ₹ three lakh with effect from April, 2021

1.20 Irrigation potential created upto June, 2020 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 54.15 lakh ha and actual irrigated area was 41.60 lakh ha (76.8 per cent) during 2020-21.

1.21 As on 15th October, 2020 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 33,005 million cubic metres, which was 75.2 per cent of the total storage capacity.

1.22 During 2020-21, in all 0.68 lakh ha area is newly brought under micro irrigation and subsidy of ₹ 158.23 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 84,726 eligible farmers.

1.23 During 2021-22 upto September, crop loans of ₹ 33,066 crore and agricultural term loans of ₹ 24,963 crore were disbursed through financial institutions.

1.24 During 2021-22 upto December, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) disbursed crop loans of ₹ 14,536 crore to farmers.

1.25 During March to May 2021, about 0.91 lakh ha agriculture area in 31 districts was affected by untimely rains, hailstorms & cyclones, for which a compensation of ₹ 122.26 crore was sanctioned. During May, 2021 about 0.17 lakh ha agriculture area in 17 districts was affected by *Tauktae* cyclone for which a compensation of ₹ 72.35 crore was sanctioned. During July, 2021 about 4.43 lakh ha agriculture area was affected in 24 districts due to heavy rainfall & flood for which a compensation of ₹ 365.67 crore was sanctioned. During August to September, 2021 due to

excessive rains/flood the agriculture area affected was about 48.38 lakh ha in 28 districts for which a compensation of ₹ 3,766.35 crore was sanctioned.

1.26 Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* (PM-KISAN) scheme upto 17th February, 2022 in all ₹ 18,120.23 crore has been credited in bank accounts of 109.33 lakh small and marginal beneficiary farmers in the State.

1.27 Under Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme, during 2020-21, interest subsidy of ₹ 16.05 crore was given to 1.29 lakh beneficiary farmers whereas during 2019-20, interest subsidy of ₹ 52.89 crore was given to 4.26 lakh beneficiary farmers.

1.28 As per Livestock Census 2019, the State ranks seventh at All-India level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore. The State ranks fifth at All-India level with poultry birds population of about 7.43 crore.

1.29 During 2020-21, the average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 0.50 lakh litre and 40.43 lakh litre respectively whereas the corresponding figures during 2019-20 were 0.96 lakh litre and 39.76 lakh litre respectively.

1.30 During 2020-21, marine and inland fish production was 3.99 lakh MT and 1.25 lakh MT respectively. During 2019-20, it was 4.44 lakh MT and 1.18 lakh MT respectively.

1.31 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2020-21 was 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State.

1.32 The State has sanctioned compensation of ₹ 10.88 lakh for death of livestock, ₹ 3.85 lakh for damages to poultry shed and ₹ 630.53 lakh for damages caused to fishing boats & nets due to cyclone *Tauktae*. During June, 2021 in all ₹ 10.12 lakh was sanctioned by the State as compensation for death of livestock due to cyclone *Nisarg*. The State was affected by untimely rains and hailstorms in July, 2021. Compensation of ₹ 925.34 lakh for death of livestock, ₹ 13.17 lakh for damages to poultry shed and ₹ 1,101.28 lakh for damages caused to fishing boats & nets was sanctioned.

Industry and Co-operation

- During June, 2020 to December, 2021 the State has attracted investment proposals of ₹ 1.88 lakh crore with 3.34 lakh expected employment under Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0
- Under Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Promotion Policy, 2018, proposals have been received from five electric vehicle manufacturing units and one battery manufacturing unit with proposed investment of ₹ 8,420 crore and expected employment 9,500 therein
- There were 10,785 Startups in the State at the end of October, 2021

1.33 Since adoption of liberalisation Policy in August, 1991 upto November, 2021, in all 21,216 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 15,09,811 crore were approved in the State. During 2021 upto November, 258 projects with proposed investment of ₹ 74,368 crore were registered in the State.

1.34 The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to September, 2021 was ₹ 9,59,746 crore, which was 28.2 per cent of total FDI inflows at All-India level.

1.35 The number of MSMEs registered in the State for *Udyam* registration upto November, 2021 were 10.31 lakh (9.86 lakh micro, 0.39 lakh small and 0.06 lakh medium) with 61.85 lakh total employment.

- The State has announced Caravan Policy in March, 2021 and Adventure Tourism Policy in August, 2021 to promote tourism industry
- MoU was signed to provide funicular railway/ ropeway at Shri Ekvira Devi Temple at Karla and ropeway at Rajgad fort in Pune district
- The State has signed MoUs with Bangladesh and Oman to boost Medical and Wellness tourism during November, 2021

1.36 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 4,039 ha in the State as a part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Upto November, 2021 in all 126 plots of total area of about 337 acre have been allotted in AURIC to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,500 crore and employment generated is about 5,909.

1.37 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics At a Glance - 2021' report, the State had 3.92 crore domestic tourists visits and 0.13 crore foreign tourists visits, during 2020 as against 14.93 crore domestic tourists visits and 0.55 crore foreign tourists visits during 2019.

1.38 As on 31st March, 2021 there were about 2.17 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.75 crore members therein. Of these, 9.6 per cent were primary agricultural credit societies, 9.7 per cent were non-agricultural credit societies, 53.0 per cent were housing societies, 12.2 per cent were agro processing societies, 5.0 per cent were labour contract societies and 10.5 per cent were engaged in other activities.

Infrastructure

1.39 In the State during 2020-21, total electricity generated was 1,51,671 Million Units (MU) (including electricity received from central sector) and total consumption of electricity was 1,24,691 MU.

- Installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2021 and electricity generated during 2020-21 in the State was highest in the country
- Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity for the State is 1,005.9 units as against 768.5 units for All-India

1.40 During 2021-22 upto November, average peak demand for electricity was 18,841 MW and supply was 20,206 MW. During 2020-21 the average peak demand was 19,250 MW and supply was 21,881 MW.

1.41 During 2020-21, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 2.93 per cent, distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 15.29 per cent and 20.73 per cent respectively.

1.42 At the end of March 2021, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.21 lakh km.

- Mumbai Trans Harbour Link project with estimated cost of ₹ 17,843 crore is in progress
- Mumbai Coastal Road project (South) with estimated cost of ₹ 12,721 crore is in progress and about 40 per cent work was completed at the end of September, 2021

1.43 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* is a proposed eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai and Nagpur with total estimated cost of ₹ 55,335.32 crore. Upto December, 2021 about 75 per cent of work was completed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 39,145 crore.

- Under Mumbai Urban Transport Projects Phase II additional 5th and 6th line of Thane-Diva rail route is operational
- Under Mumbai Metro Rail Project, Dahisar-D. N. Nagar (Metro line 2A) and Andheri (E) - Dahisar (E) (Metro Line 7) are in final stages of completion
- Colaba-Bandra-Seepz (Metro Line 3) with estimated cost ₹ 33,406 crore, Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (Metro Line 4) with estimated cost ₹ 14,549 crore, Kasarwadavli-Gaimukh (Metro Line 4A) with estimated cost ₹ 949 crore, Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (Metro Line 5) with estimated cost ₹ 8,417 crore, Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (Metro Line 6) with estimated cost ₹ 6,716 crore, Dahisar (E)-Mira Bhayandar and Andheri (Metro Line 9) with estimated cost ₹ 6,607 crore are in progress
- Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project and Pune Metro Rail Project are in progress
- Nagpur Metro Rail Project is in final stage of completion. Khapri to Kasturchand Park of North-South corridor and Lokmanya Nagar to Sitabuldi of East-West corridor are opened to public
- Navi Mumbai International Airport is being developed with estimated cost of ₹14,179 crore

Social sector

- Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate and Infant Mortality Rate were 15.3, 5.4 and 17 respectively in 2019
- Under Five Mortality Rate, Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Total Fertility Rate were 22, 13 and 1.7 respectively in 2018
- Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2016-18 was 46

1.44 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2022 was 409 lakh (128 vehicles per km road length) as against 386 lakh (125 vehicles per km road length) on 1st January, 2021.

1.45 During 2021-22 upto September, on an average per day Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has effectively operated 17,179 buses by covering 25.27 lakh km and carrying 15.03 lakh passengers.

1.46 During 2020-21, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,436.59 lakh MT as against 1,728.05 lakh MT during the previous year.

1.47 During 2020-21, the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports was 133.96 lakh and 12.23 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2019-20 were 458.49 lakh and 125.21 lakh respectively.

1.48 During 2020-21, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 1.87 lakh MT and 4.41 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures for 2019-20 were 3.30 lakh MT and 5.83 lakh MT respectively.

1.49 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2021 was 10.22 crore. Cell phone connections at the end of December, 2021 were 12.66 crore.

1.50 As on 30th September 2020, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,06,338 with total enrolment of 153.9 lakh and number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 28,505 with total enrolment of 65.2 lakh.

1.51 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education 2019-20, there were 65 universities, 4,494 colleges and 2,393 standalone institutions in the State with 52.31 lakh enrolment therein.

1.52 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 7.16 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,360.61 crore was incurred during 2021-22 upto January.

1.53 During 2021-22 upto August, total credit linkage of ₹ 638.52 crore was provided under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) to 37,112 Self Help Groups

1.54 Covid-19 cases in the State since outbreak upto 15th January, 2022 were as follows

- Total cases were 71.70 lakh, of which 67.60 lakh cases were recovered
- Recovery rate was 94.3 per cent
- Total deaths were 1.42 lakh
- Case fatality rate was 2.0 per cent

➤ As on 30th September 2020, Gender Parity Index is 0.89 for Primary, 0.88 for Upper Primary, 0.86 for Secondary and 0.87 for Higher Secondary

➤ Under Integrated Child Development Services Programme, financial assistance of ₹ five lakh was deposited in the form of fixed deposit in the name of child who have lost both the parents due to Covid-19 pandemic. During 2021-22 upto November, there were 397 beneficiary children

1.55 In the State, upto 17th February, 2022, in all 6.48 crore persons of age 18 years and above, 0.45 crore children of age 15-18 years have been vaccinated and 0.14 crore persons are vaccinated with precaution dose.

1.56 During 2020-21, in all 90.0 per cent children (age 0 – 5 years) were normal, 8.6 per cent were moderately underweight and 1.4 per cent were severely underweight. During 2019-20, the corresponding figures were 88.2 per cent, 9.9 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively.

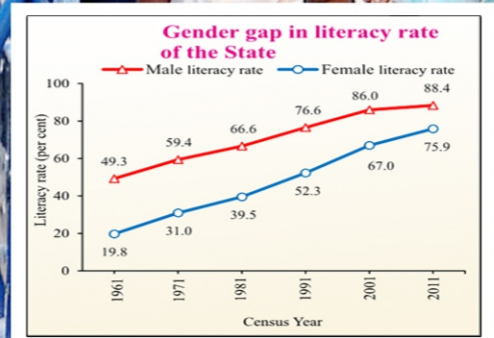
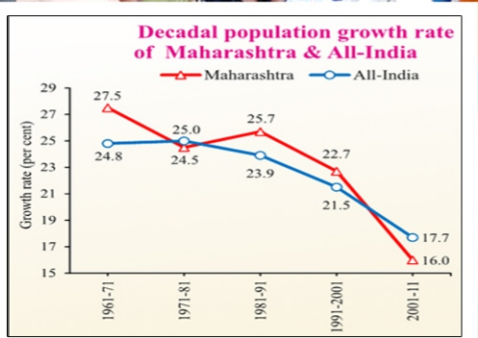
1.57 In the tribal areas, during 2020-21 in all 80.2 per cent children (age 0 – 5 years) were normal, 16.0 per cent were moderately underweight and 3.8 per cent were severely underweight. During 2019-20, the corresponding figures were 79.0 per cent, 16.8 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

1.58 Under *Swachh Maharashtra* mission (Urban), 171 cities have been declared as ODF+, 212 cities as ODF++ and one city as Water+ upto November, 2021.

* * * * *

2

Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 Office of Registrar General of India, conducts Population Census decennially. The first population census was conducted in India in the year 1872 and Census 2011 is the fifteenth in an unbroken series which is seventh after independence. Population Census provides information on a wide range of demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population allowing detailed data disaggregation by small geographic areas and small population groups. Population census provides valuable information to the Government for planning and formulation of policies. Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda requires reliable, robust, accessible and timely population & demographic data.

Census 2021

2.2 The phase I of Census 2021 and updation of National Population Register (NPR) (first digital Census) which was to begin from 1st April, 2020 and other related field activities are postponed by GoI due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Census 2011

2.3 As per the Population Census 2011, population of the State was 11.24 crore, which was 9.3 per cent of All-India population. The State was second largest populous State in India after Uttar Pradesh. The State had a population density of 365 per sq km. Decadal growth rate of population of the State was 16.0 per cent as against 17.7 per cent for All-India. The State stands fifth and sixth in urban population and literacy respectively at All-India level. Average household size in the State was 4.6 as against 4.9 at All-India level. Important indicators of population of Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.1. Population of Maharashtra and India as per censuses is given in Annexure 2.1, rural and urban population in the State based on censuses is given in Annexure 2.2 and districtwise population indicators as per Census 2011 are given in Annexure 2.3.

2.3.1 Projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2022 as per population projections released by National Commission on Population, GoI is 12.54 crore.

Population Growth Rates

2.4 The percentage decadal growth rate of the State population during the decade 1961-71 was 27.5 per cent and it was 16.0 per cent during 2001-2011.

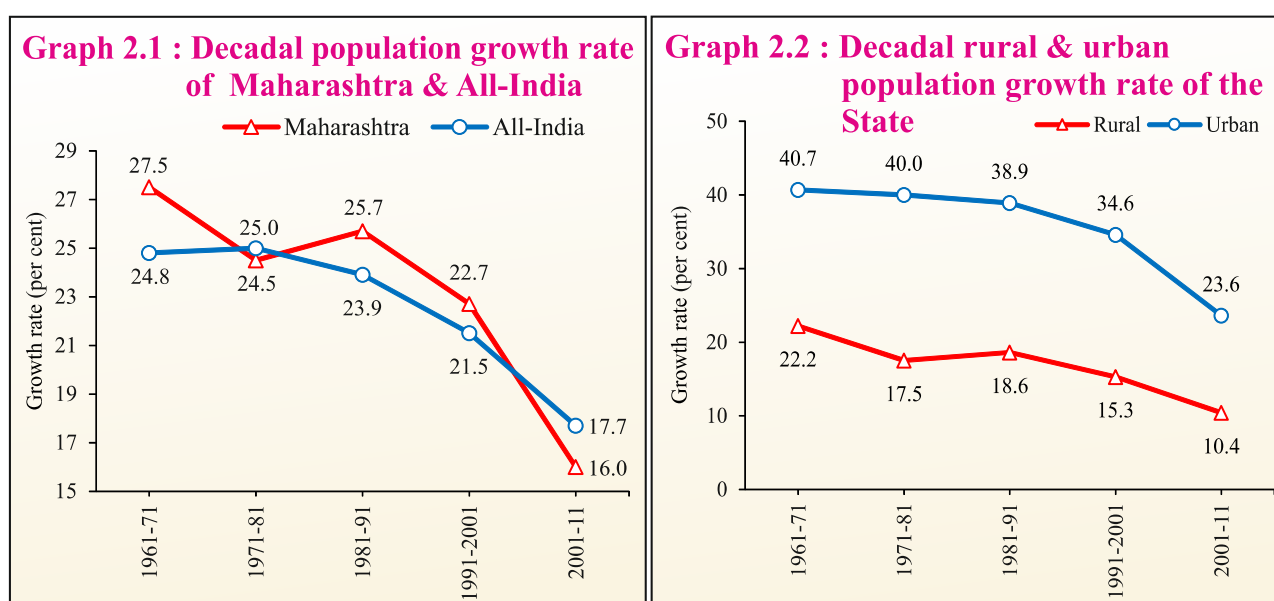


Table 2.1 Important indicators of population of Maharashtra and All-India

Particulars	Maharashtra						All- India						
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	
Population (crore)													
Total	Persons	3.96	5.04	6.28	7.89	9.69	11.24	43.92	54.82	68.52 [@]	83.86 [£]	102.87	121.09
	Male	2.04	2.61	3.24	4.08	5.04	5.82	22.63	28.41	35.44 [@]	43.52 [£]	53.22	62.33
	Female	1.91	2.43	3.04	3.81	4.65	5.41	21.29	26.41	33.08 [@]	40.34 [£]	49.65	58.76
Rural	Persons	2.84	3.47	4.08	4.84	5.58	6.15	36.03	43.90	52.55 [@]	62.28 [£]	74.25	83.38
	Male	1.42	1.75	2.05	2.45	2.85	3.15	18.35	22.53	26.94 [@]	32.13 [£]	38.16	42.78
	Female	1.42	1.72	2.03	2.39	2.73	3.00	17.68	21.37	25.61 [@]	30.15 [£]	36.09	40.60
Urban	Persons	1.12	1.57	2.20	3.05	4.11	5.08	7.89	10.91	15.97 [@]	21.58 [£]	28.61	37.71
	Male	0.62	0.86	1.19	1.63	2.19	2.67	4.28	5.87	8.50 [@]	11.39 [£]	15.06	19.55
	Female	0.50	0.71	1.01	1.42	1.92	2.41	3.61	5.04	7.47 [@]	10.18 [£]	13.56	18.16
Scheduled Castes	Persons	0.22	0.30	0.45	0.88	0.99	1.33	6.45	8.00	10.48	13.82	16.66	20.14
	Male	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.45	0.51	0.68	3.30	4.13	5.42	7.19	8.61	10.35
	Female	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.43	0.48	0.65	3.15	3.87	5.05	6.63	8.05	9.79
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	0.24	0.30	0.58	0.73	0.86	1.05	2.99	3.80	5.16	6.78	8.43	10.45
	Male	0.12	0.15	0.29	0.37	0.44	0.53	1.50	1.92	2.60	3.44	4.26	5.25
	Female	0.12	0.15	0.28	0.36	0.42	0.52	1.49	1.88	2.56	3.34	4.17	5.20
Population (age group 0 to 6 years)	Persons	0.84	1.04	1.09	1.35	1.37	1.33	9.52	11.57	12.42	15.04	16.38	16.45
	Male	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.69	0.71	0.70	4.82	5.89	6.33	6.44	8.50	8.57
	Female	0.42	0.51	0.53	0.66	0.65	0.63	4.70	5.68	6.09	7.31	7.88	7.88
Adolescent population (age group 10 to 19 years)		0.76	1.05	1.40	1.62	2.09	2.14	8.52	11.62	15.01	17.77	22.51	25.32
Youth population (age group 15 to 24 years)		0.67	0.84	1.14	1.44	1.84	2.17	7.32	9.06	12.15	15.35	19.00	23.20
Decadal growth rate (per cent)		23.6	27.5	24.5	25.7	22.7	16.0	21.6	24.8	25.0	23.9 [§]	21.5	17.7
Sex ratio		936	930	937	934	922	929	941	930	934	927	933	943
Child sex ratio (age group 0 to 6 years)		978	972	956	946	913	894	976	964	962	945	927	918
Literacy rate ^{££} (per cent)		35.1	45.8	55.8	64.9	76.9	82.3	28.3	34.5	43.6 [§]	52.2 ^{@@}	64.8	73.0
Population density (per sq km)		129	164	204	257	315	365	142	177	216	267	325	382
Urban population (per cent)		28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	45.2	18.0	19.9	23.3	25.5	27.8	31.1

@ Including projected population of Assam

£ Excluding projected population of Jammu & Kashmir § Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir

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

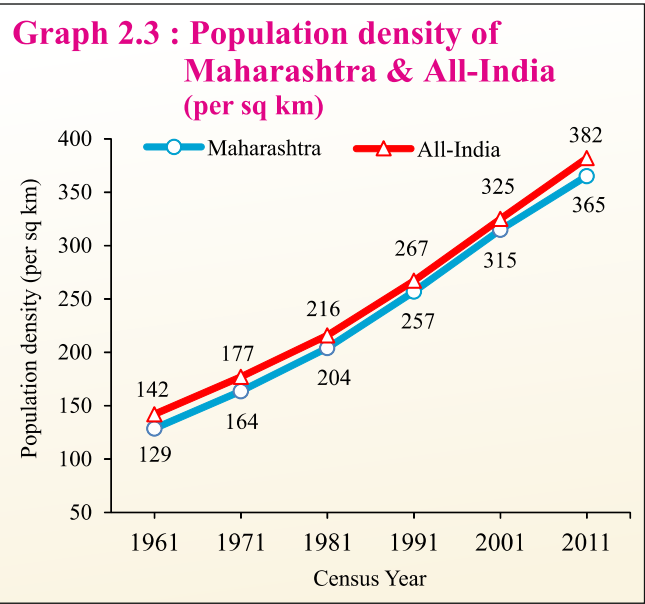
§ Literacy rate excludes Assam @@ Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

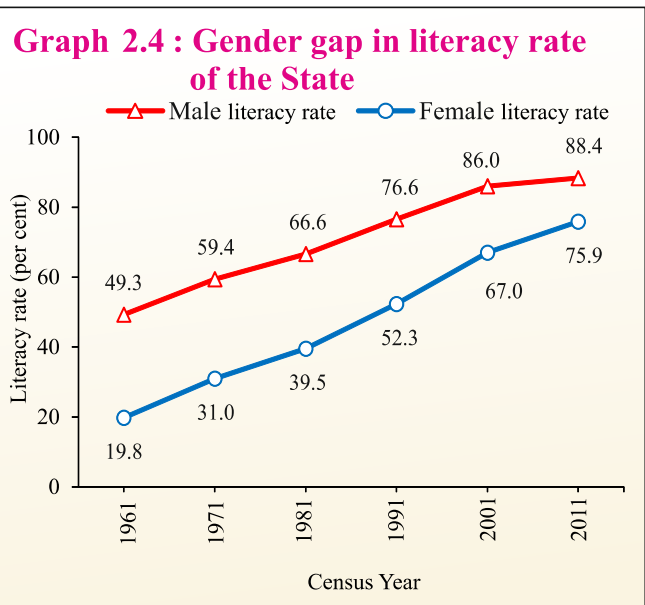
Population Density

2.5 As per Census 1961, the population density (persons per sq km) in the State was 129 whereas it was 142 for All-India. As per Census 1961 Greater Bombay (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban together) district had highest population density (24,568) and the then Chanda district (Chandrapur) had lowest population density (123) in the State. As per Census 2011, the population density in the State was 365 which was lower than that of All-India (382). As per Census 2011 Mumbai Suburban district had highest population density (20,980) and Gadchiroli district had lowest population density (74) in the State.



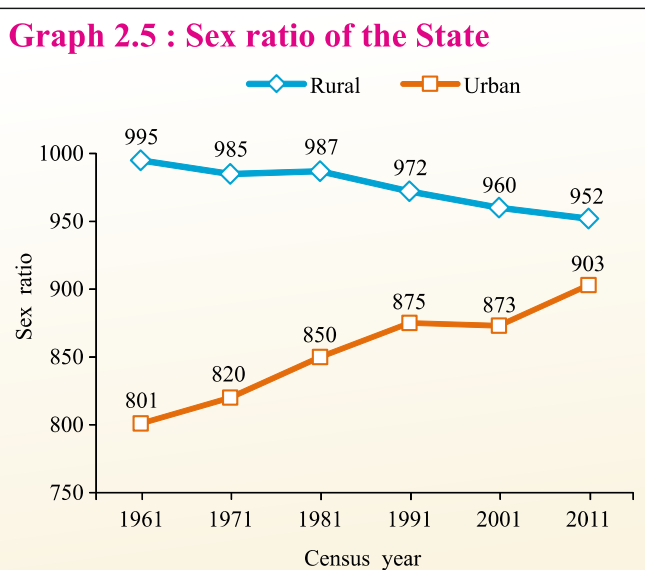
Literacy Rate

2.6 Literacy rate of the State has increased from 64.9 per cent as per Census 1991 to 82.3 per cent as per Census 2011. Gender gap in literacy rate in the State has reduced from 24.3 percentage points as per Census 1991 to 12.5 percentage points as per Census 2011. Gender gap in literacy rate of the Scheduled caste population in the State has reduced from 28.9 percentage points as per Census 1991 to 15.3 percentage points as per Census 2011. Gender gap in literacy rate of the Scheduled tribes population in the State has reduced from 25.1 percentage points as per Census 1991 to 17.3 percentage points as per Census 2011.



Sex Ratio

2.7 Sex ratio in the State as per Census 1961 was 936 and it was 929 as per Census 2011. The sex ratio in rural areas of the State remained higher than that for the urban areas throughout all the six decades. As per Census 1961, sex ratio was highest (1237) in Ratnagiri district and lowest (663) in Greater Bombay district (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban together). As per Census 2011, sex ratio was highest (1122) in Ratnagiri district and lowest (832) in Mumbai City district.



Child Sex Ratio

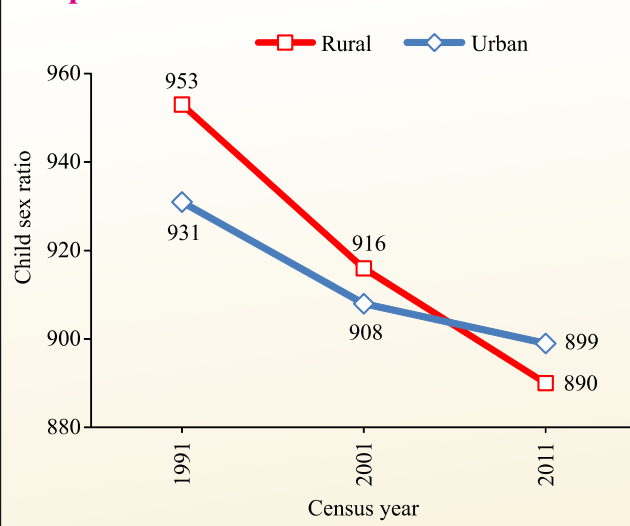
2.8 Child Sex Ratio in the State as per Census 1991 for the age group 0-6 years was 946 and it was 894 as per Census 2011. As per Census 1991, Child sex ratio was highest (980) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (920) in Greater Bombay district (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban together). As per Census 2011, Child sex ratio was highest (961) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (807) in Beed district.

Urbanisation

2.9 Proportion of urban population is continuously increasing both in the State and All-India level. The percentage of urban population in the State was 28.2 as per Census 1961 and reached to 45.2 per cent as per Census 2011. A large number of new towns emerged during the period 1961-2011, contributing significantly to the speeding up of urbanisation. The number of towns in the State was 266 as per Census 1961 and it was 534 as per Census 2011.

2.9.1 The percentage of urban population in India was 18.0 per cent as per Census 1961 and reached to 31.1 per cent as per Census 2011. Decadal Growth rate of urban population of the State and All-India is given in Table 2.2.

Graph 2.6 : Child sex ratio of the State



Graph 2.7 : Urbanisation in Maharashtra & All-India

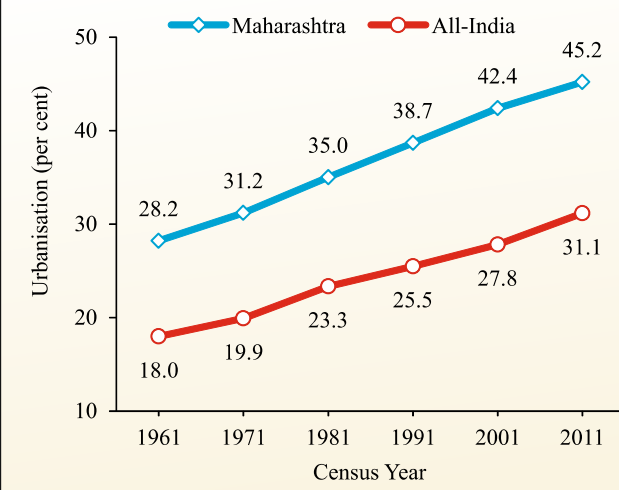


Table 2.2 Decadal growth rate of urban population of the State and All-India

(Per cent)

Decade	Decadal Growth Rate	
	Maharashtra	All-India
1951-1961	21.3	26.4
1961-1971	40.7	38.2
1971-1981	40.0	46.1
1981-1991	38.9	35.3
1991-2001	34.6	32.6
2001-2011	23.6	31.8

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Scheduled Castes Population

2.10 As per Census 1961, population of scheduled castes in the State was 5.6 per cent of the total population and it was 11.8 per cent as per Census 2011. The proportion of scheduled castes

population was highest (13.5 per cent) in Beed district and lowest (1.3 per cent) in the then Kolaba district (Raigad) as per Census 1961. The proportion of scheduled castes population was highest (20.1 per cent) in Akola district and lowest (2.9 per cent) in Nandurbar district as per Census 2011. Important indicators of Scheduled Castes population in the State are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Important indicators of Scheduled Castes population in the State

Census Year	Population (in lakh)	Proportion to total population (per cent)	Decadal Growth Rate (per cent)	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (per cent)	Work participation rate (per cent)
1961	22.3	5.6	-	962	15.8	50.8
1971	30.3	6.0	35.9	947	25.3	38.7
1981	44.8	7.1	48.1	948	35.6	44.4
1991	87.6	11.1	95.5	944	56.5	42.8
2001	98.8	10.2	12.8	952	71.9	41.9
2011	132.8	11.8	34.3	962	79.7	43.9

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Scheduled Tribes Population

2.11 As per Census 1961, population of scheduled tribes in the State was 6.1 per cent of the total population of the State and it was 9.4 per cent as per Census 2011. The proportion of scheduled tribes population was highest (38.0 per cent) in Dhule district and lowest (0.03 per cent) in Osmanabad district as per Census 1961. The proportion of scheduled tribes population was highest (69.3 per cent) in Nandurbar district and lowest (0.7 per cent) in Sangli district as per Census 2011. Important indicators of Scheduled Tribes population in the State are given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Important indicators of Scheduled Tribes population in the State

Census Year	Population (in lakh)	Proportion to total population (per cent)	Decadal Growth Rate (per cent)	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (per cent)	Work participation rate (per cent)
1961	24.0	6.1	-	978	7.2	58.7
1971	29.5	5.9	23.2	973	11.7	46.2
1981	57.7	9.2	95.4	974	22.3	53.4
1991	73.2	9.3	26.8	968	36.8	52.2
2001	85.8	8.9	17.2	973	55.2	49.7
2011	105.1	9.4	22.5	977	65.7	50.6

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Workers Population

2.12 As per Census 1961, proportion of workers in the total population of the State was 47.9 per cent. The proportion of workers in rural areas (52.4 per cent) was higher than that in urban areas (36.4 per cent). Proportion of workers among females was 46.7 per cent in rural areas and 13.4 per cent in urban areas. Work participation rate was highest (58.4 per cent) in Bhandara district and lowest (40.6 per cent) in Greater Bombay district (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban together).

2.12.1 As per Census 2011, proportion of workers in the total population of the State was 44.0 per cent. The proportion of workers in rural areas (49.8 per cent) was higher than that in urban areas (36.9 per cent). Proportion of workers among females was 42.5 per cent in rural areas and 16.8 per cent in urban areas. The work participation rate was 56.0 per cent among male population

against 31.1 per cent among females. Work participation rate was highest (54.5 per cent) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (39.9 per cent) in Mumbai Suburban district. Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry in the State is given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry in the State

Type of Industry	Census Year				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Cultivators	35.6	35.1	32.8	29.4	26.2
Agricultural labourers	29.3	26.6	26.8	22.1	25.3
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	0.6
Agricultural and allied activities	66.5	63.7	61.1	53.5	52.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	13.0	14.0	13.2	13.1	11.8
Construction	1.5	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.6
Trade and Commerce	6.7	7.2	8.6	13.5 ^{\$}	10.3 ^{\$}
Transport, Storage and Communication	3.1	3.3	3.7	5.1	5.4
Other Services (including Electricity, Gas and Water supply)	9.0	9.4	10.4	10.3	15.5

^{\$} Includes wholesale, retail trade and repair work, Hotel and Restaurants & Financial intermediation, real estate & business activities

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Age groupwise population

2.13 As per Census 1961, the share of population of age group 0-14 years was 40.6 per cent, age group 15 to 59 years was 54.1 per cent and age group 60 years & above was 5.3 per cent. As per Census 2011, these percentages were 26.6, 63.1 and 10.3 respectively.

Elderly population

2.14 An increasing trend was observed in percentage share of elderly persons to the total population of State. As per Census 1961, proportion of the population in the age group 60 years & above was 5.3 per cent and the proportion has increased to 10.3 per cent as per Census 2011. Elderly population in the State (60 years and above) is given in the Table 2.6.

Graph 2.8 : Age groupwise percentage of population of Maharashtra

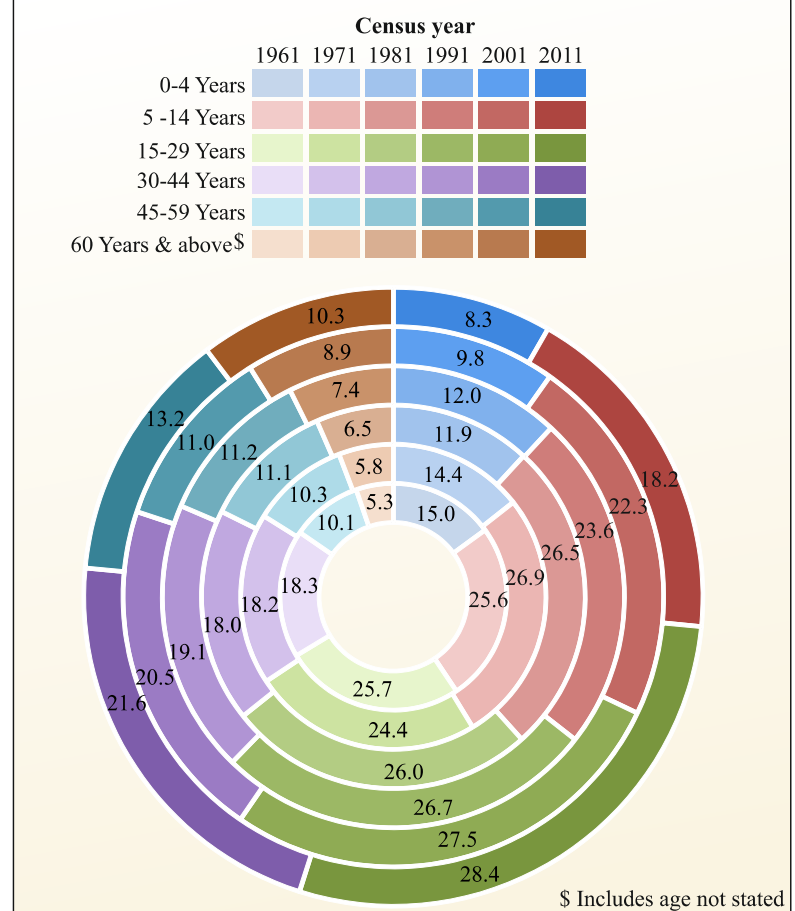


Table 2.6 Elderly Population in the State (age 60 years and above)

Census Year	(lakh)				
	Male	Female	Person	Rural	Urban
1961	10.3	10.7	21.0	16.2	4.8
1971	14.5	14.4	28.9	21.8	7.1
1981	20.1	20.8	41.0	29.4	11.6
1991	29.0	29.2	58.2	39.7	18.5
2001	40.0	45.7	85.7	57.9	27.8
2011	54.7	60.4	115.1	71.8	43.4

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Slum population

2.15 As per Census 2001, slum population in the State was 1.12 crore and it was 4.26 crore at All-India level. As per Census 2011, slum population in the State was 1.18 crore and it was 6.55 crore at All-India level. As per Census 2011, the State had highest proportion (18.1 per cent) of slum population. Average size of the slum household was 4.7 both at the State and All-India level as per Census 2011. Selected indicators of Slum Population of the State are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Selected indicators of Slum Population of the State

Indicators	2001	2011
Slum Population (Crore)	1.12	1.18
Proportion of slum population to total urban population (per cent)	27.3	23.3
Proportion of Scheduled Castes Population (per cent)	11.5	15.7
Proportion of Scheduled Tribes Population (per cent)	2.5	3.1
Literacy Rate (per cent)		
Total	80.7	84.6
Male	87.6	89.3
Female	72.3	79.0
Work Participation Rate (per cent)		
Total	34.9	38.1
Male	53.7	56.5
Female	12.0	17.0
Sex ratio	825	872

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

Households and Household amenities

2.16 As per Census 2001, there were 1.91 crore households (excluding institutional households) in the State and 19.20 crore households at All-India level. As per Census 2011, there were 2.38 crore households (excluding institutional households) in the State and 24.67 crore households at All-India level. Households (excluding institutional households) amenities in the State are given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Households (excluding institutional households) amenities in the State

(per cent)

Particulars	Households having	
	2001	2011
Availability of source of drinking water		
Within the Premises	53.4	59.4
Outside the premises	46.6	40.6
Sources of lighting		
Electricity	77.5	83.9
Kerosene	21.5	14.5
Other [#]	0.5	0.7
No lighting	0.5	0.9
Source of fuel for cooking		
LPG	29.7	43.3
Firewood	46.6	42.6
Kerosene	15.2	6.5
Other ^{\$}	8.1	6.8
No cooking	0.4	0.8
Latrine facility available within the premises	35.1	53.1
Latrine facility not available	64.9	46.9
Bathing facility available within the premises	61.1	85.4
Type of drainage		
Closed drainage	22.0	33.2
Open drainage	38.8	34.3
No drainage	39.2	32.5
Banking facilities	48.1	68.9

Solar energy, other oil, etc

\$ Other includes crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, electricity, bio gas, etc

Source : Office of Registrar General of India

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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	21.6	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	43.6 [§]
1991	7.89	84.64 [£]	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 : Office of Registrar General of India

@ Including projected population of Assam

£ 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 age 7 years and above.

§ Literacy rate excludes Assam

@@ Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

ANNEXURE 2.2

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN THE STATE BASED ON CENSUSES

Census 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	987	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 : Office of Registrar General of India

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

ANNEXURE 2.3

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION INDICATORS 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 (age group 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 : Office of Registrar General of India

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 is an important indicator to measure the size & performance of economy. Gross State Domestic Product is a macro-economic indicator which helps in management of state finances and formulation of policies. During Covid-19 pandemic, the economies in the world are facing multiple challenges.

3.2 As per the methodology for the current series (Base Year 2011-12), at national level, sector wise estimates are presented as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic price and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market price. For the State & District, sector wise estimates are presented as Gross State/District Value Added (GSVA/GDVA) at basic price and Gross State/District Domestic Product (GSDP/GDDP) at market price. The estimates at current price are termed as nominal and estimate at constant price as real.

State Economy

GSDP Forecast (2021-22)

3.3 As per the advance estimates of 2021-22, the real GSDP is expected to grow at 12.1 per cent over 2020-21 and is estimated to be ₹ 21,18,309 crore.

3.3.1 The nominal GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 31,97,782 crore. The annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP for 2021-22 as per advance estimates are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP for 2021-22 as per advance estimates

(per cent)

Sector	Growth Rate
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	4.4
ii) Mining & Quarrying	16.0
iii) Manufacturing	9.5
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	13.1
v) Construction	17.4
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	17.9
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	13.4
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	8.3
GSVA	11.9
GSDP	12.1
Per capita GSDP	11.2

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

includes Crops and Livestock

3.3.2 The advance estimates of 2021-22 indicates growth at the backdrop of contraction in 2020-21. Various measures to tackle the pandemic situation such as complete & partial lockdown, step by step opening of economic activities and vaccination drive are grossly impacting on the movements in the economy. Consequently, sharp revisions are expected in these estimates at the time of further revisions.

3.3.3 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at 4.4 per cent. The real GSVA of the 'Crops' sector is expected to grow by 3.0 per cent. 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fishing & Aquaculture' sectors are expected to grow at 6.9 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively. Industry sector is expected to grow at 11.9 per cent. The

‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Construction’ sectors are expected to grow at 9.5 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively, ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow at 13.5 per cent.

GSDP (2020-21)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, real GSDP of 2020-21 is estimated to be ₹ 18,89,307 crore with expected growth of (-)7.6 per cent over 2019-20.

3.4.1 The nominal GSDP of 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 27,11,685 crore. Annual growth rates of real GSDP, sectorwise real GSVA and per capita real GSDP are given in Table 3.2.

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

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rate								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	4.5	4.5	3.6	(-7.6)
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	8.9	4.3	4.1	3.9	(-6.5)
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	21.0	(-0.7)	(-2.1)	8.4	17.9
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.5)	25.0	(-5.1)	(-7.6)	7.8	25.6
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.5	8.5	7.8	4.4	11.0
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	18.0	9.3	8.6	17.7	2.0
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.5)	(-10.6)	7.8	(-6.4)
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	5.9	3.5	3.5	(-1.8)	(-10.0)
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.1	7.1	3.8	(-2.6)	7.0
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	6.8	2.6	3.7	(-1.2)	(-13.3)
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.1	10.7	1.1	(-2.7)	(-3.9)
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.4	2.0	3.8	(-3.5)	(-11.0)
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.7	5.8	5.7	6.5	(-9.0)
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	9.5	7.1	10.6	4.7	(-16.8)
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	8.0	4.5	3.7	6.0	(-6.7)
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.0	7.8	4.4	11.1	(-4.0)
Per capita GSDP	4.9	5.7	5.2	6.0	8.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	(-8.4)

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

Note : Sectorwise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

3.4.2 The real GSVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector is expected to grow by 17.9 per cent in 2020-21. The real GSVA of ‘Crops’ sector is expected to grow by 25.6 per cent. The production of food grains and oilseeds is expected to increase by 27.4 per cent and 29.8 per cent respectively over the previous year. Production of cotton and sugarcane is also expected to be higher by 52.3 per cent and 61.1 per cent respectively over the previous year. In addition to this, production of vegetables is expected to be higher by 15.8 per cent as compared to the previous year. The real GSVA of ‘Livestock’ is estimated to grow by 11.0 per cent mainly due to expected increase in milk and eggs production over the previous year. The real GSVA of

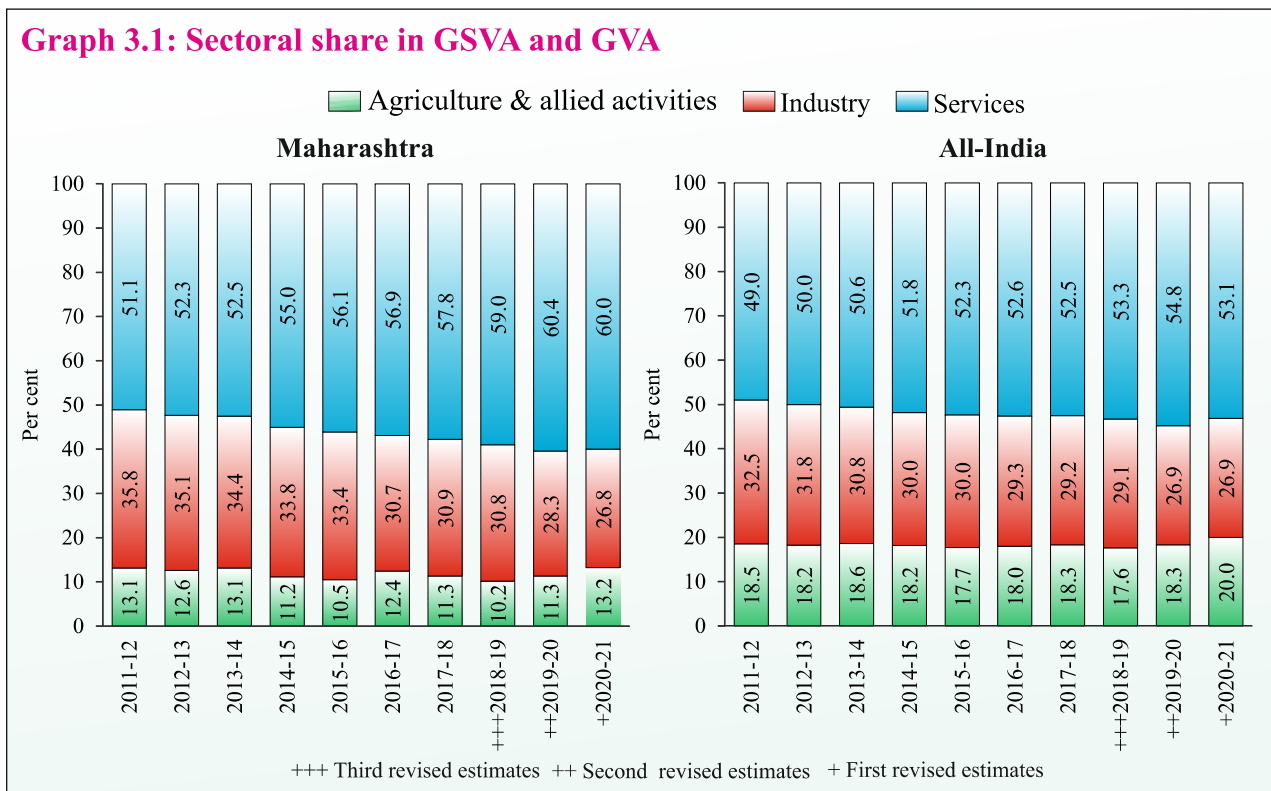
'Forestry & Logging' sector is expected to grow by 2.0 per cent as compared to the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Fishing & Aquaculture' sector is expected to grow by (-)6.4 per cent.

3.4.3 During 2020-21, real GSVA of 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by (-)10.0 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Manufacturing' sector is expected to grow by (-)13.3 per cent while real GSVA of 'Construction' sector is expected to grow by (-)11.0 per cent.

3.4.4 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by (-)9.0 per cent over the previous year. The real GSVA of 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' sector is expected to grow by (-)13.5 per cent and that of 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' is expected to grow at (-)21.6 per cent. The real GSVA of 'Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services' and 'Public Administration & Defence' sector are expected to grow at (-)6.7 per cent and (-)7.0 per cent respectively.

Sectoral average share in the current series

3.5 The average share of the State to All-India nominal GDP (base year 2011-12) for 2011-12 to 2020-21 is 14.2 per cent which is highest in the country. In the nominal GSVA of the State, average share of 'Services' sector (56.1 per cent) is highest, followed by 'Industry' sector (32.0 per cent) and 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector (11.9 per cent).



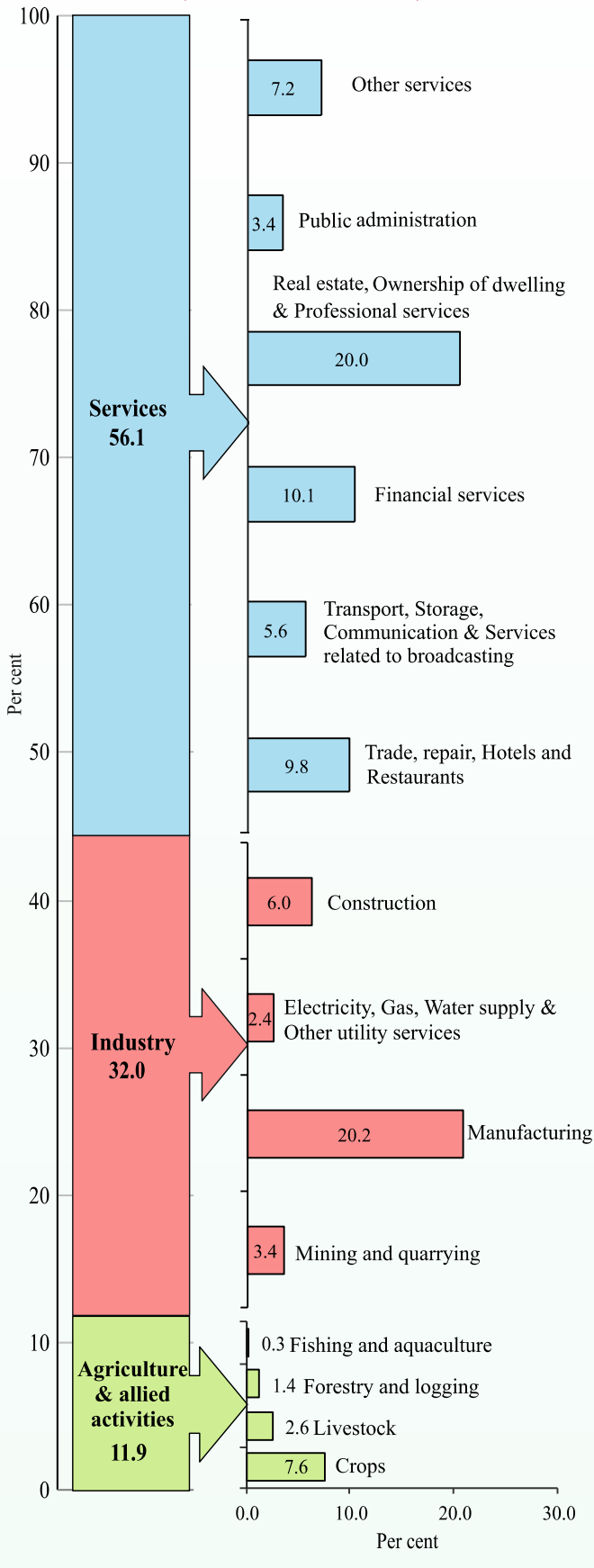
State Income (2020-21)

3.6 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 23,93,953 crore in 2020-21 whereas nominal State Income in 2019-20 was estimated at ₹ 24,08,482 crore as per the second revised estimates.

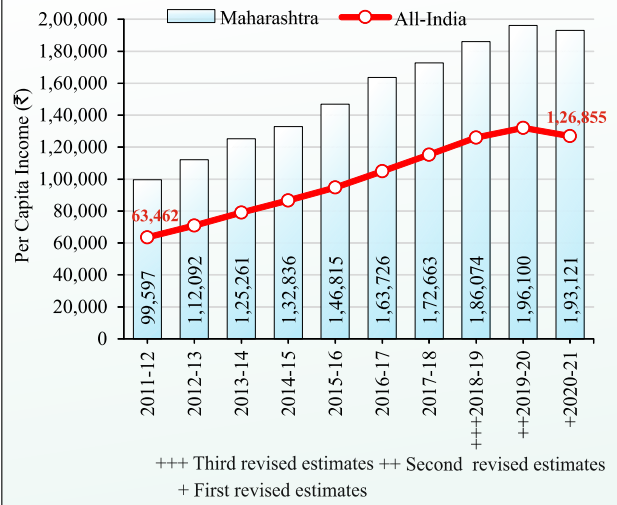
3.6.1 The real State Income i.e. NSDP (at constant 2011-12 prices) in 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 16,53,094 crore, showing an increase of (-)7.3 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to Annexure 3.4.

3.6.2 The *Per Capita* State Income is estimated at ₹ 1,93,121 during 2020-21 whereas it was ₹ 1,96,100 during 2019-20.

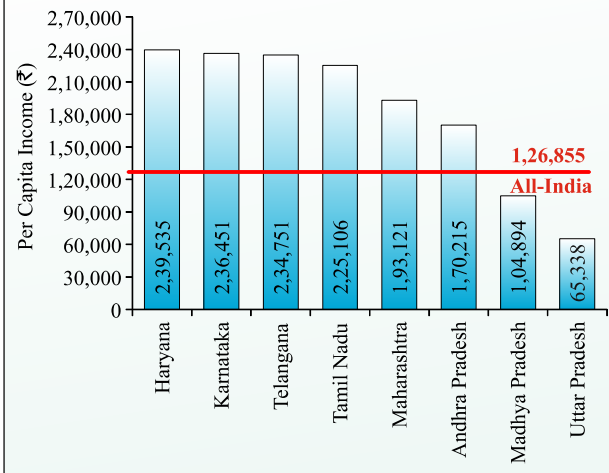
Graph 3.2 : Sectorwise average share in GSVA (2011-12 to 2020-21)



Graph 3.3: Per Capita Income of Maharashtra and India



Graph 3.4 : Per Capita Income of selected States and India (2020-21)



District Income (2011-12 to 2020-21)

3.7 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 have inherent limitations. For the commodity producing sectors, district wise data is available but for other sectors, proxy indicators are used to allocate the GSVA estimates to districts. These district level estimates may be used only to have a broad idea of the economy at district level. The estimates of nominal and real GDDP and estimates of per capita District Income (*Per Capita* nominal NDDP) are given in Annexure 3.9 to Annexure 3.11.

Indian Economy GDP (2021-22)

3.8 As per the second advance estimates released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI, the nominal GDP is likely to be ₹ 2,36,43,875 crore, whereas the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,47,71,681 crore. The real GDP for 2021-22 is expected to grow by 8.9 per cent. The real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 3.3 per cent, 10.3 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively. Sectorwise annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP are given in Table 3.3.

GDP (2020-21)

3.9 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2020-21 is expected to be ₹ 1,98,00,914 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,35,58,473 crore. The real GDP for 2020-21 is expected to grow by (-)6.6 per cent. Real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 3.3 per cent, (-)3.3 per cent and (-)7.8 per cent respectively. Sectorwise annual growth rates of real GDP, real GVA and per capita real GDP are given in Table 3.4. Details of GDP and Net Domestic Product (NDP) are given in Annexure 3.5 to Annexure 3.8.

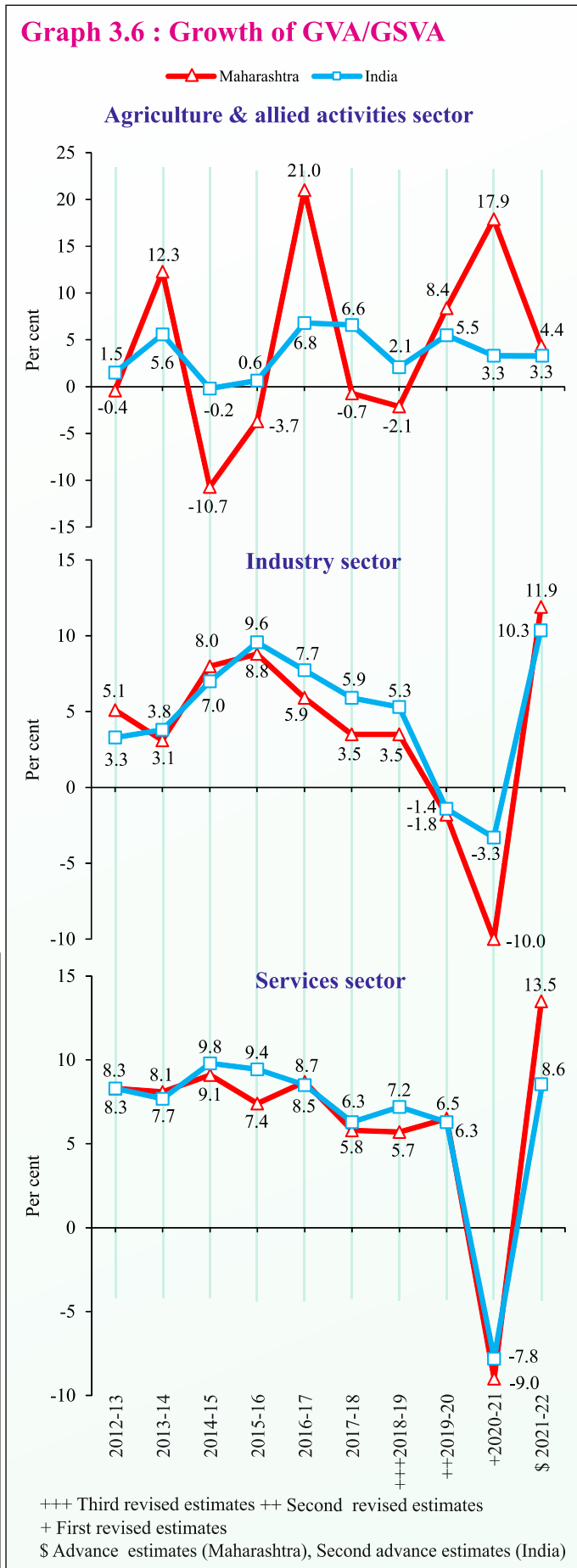
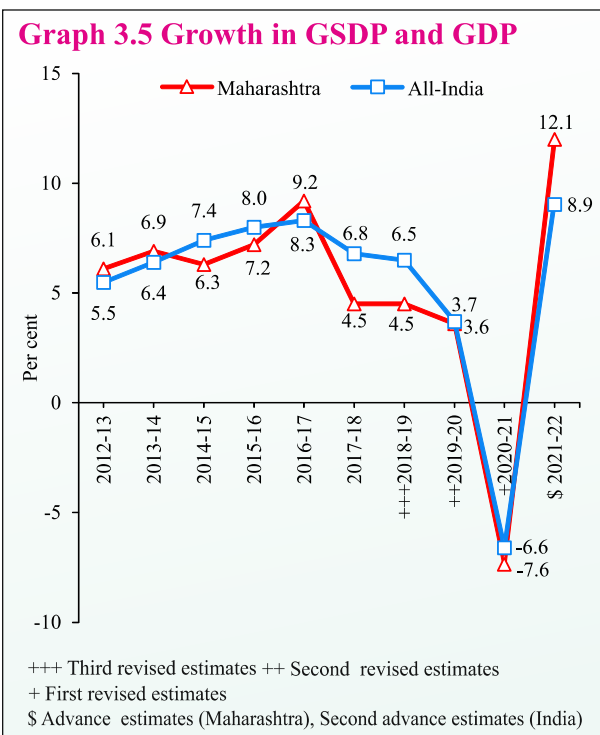


Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP for 2021-22 as per the second advance estimates

Sector	Growth Rate ^{\$}
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	3.3
ii) Mining & Quarrying	12.6
iii) Manufacturing	10.5
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	7.8
v) Construction	10.0
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	11.6
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	4.3
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	12.5
GVA	8.3
GDP	8.9
Per capita GDP	7.9

\$ Percentage change over previous year's First Revised Estimates

includes Crops and Livestock

Source : Press note dated 28th February, 2022 of NSO, GoI

Table 3.4 Annual growth rates of real GDP, sector wise 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 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.7	(-6.6)
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.8	(-4.8)
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-0.2)	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	5.5	3.3
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-3.7)	(-2.9)	5.3	5.4	(-2.4)	5.5	1.9
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.1
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	0.3	0.7
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.4	6.0
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	(-1.4)	(-3.3)
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	(-5.6)	(-0.8)	(-1.5)	(-8.6)
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	(-2.9)	(-0.6)
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.2	(-3.6)
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.2	(-7.3)
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.3	(-7.8)
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	10.3	7.2	5.9	(-20.2)
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	1.8	7.0	6.7	2.2
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	(-5.5)
Per capita GDP	4.2	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	5.4	2.7	(-7.6)

Source : NSO, GoI

+++ Third revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Sectoral average share in the current series

3.10 In the current (base year 2011-12) series from 2011-12 to 2020-21, the average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is 18.4 per cent, 29.6 per cent and 52.0 per cent respectively.

National Income (2020-21)

3.11 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 1,95,34,226 crore with an increase of (-)1.7 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 1,71,94,158 crore with an increase of (-)2.9 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI for 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 1,33,68,279 crore with an increase of (-)7.0 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 1,15,36,004 crore with an increase of (-)8.7 per cent over the previous year.

3.11.1 The *Per Capita* National Income in 2020-21 is estimated at ₹ 1,26,855 as against ₹ 1,32,115 in 2019-20.

World Economy

3.12 According to the United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2022' report, world gross product is expected to grow by 4.0 per cent in 2022 as against 5.5 per cent in 2021. Developed economies are expected to grow by 4.8 per cent in 2021 and 3.7 per cent in 2022 while Developing economies are expected to grow by 6.4 per cent in 2021 and 4.5 per cent in 2022. Economy of the South Asia region is expected to grow by 7.4 per cent in 2021 and 5.9 per cent in 2022. Growth of world output and gross domestic product is given in Table 3.5.

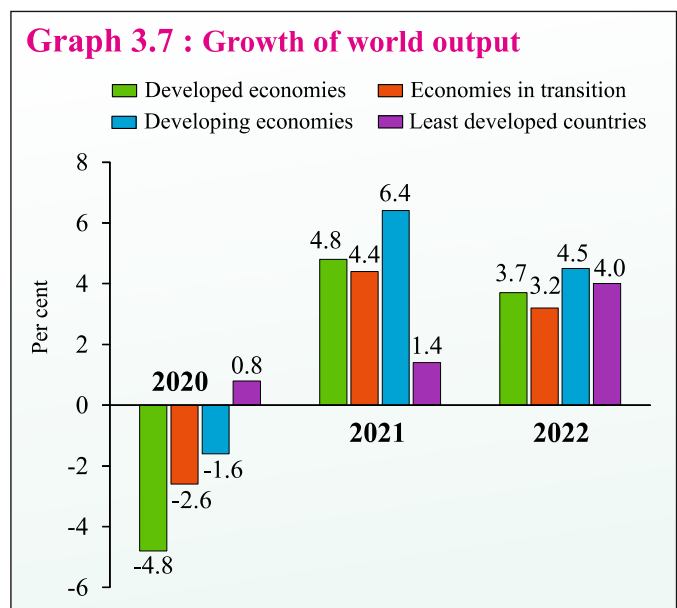


Table 3.5 Growth of world output and gross domestic product

Particulars	Annual percentage change		
	2020	2021 [^]	2022 ^{^^}
World	(-3.4)	5.5	4.0
Developed Economies	(-4.8)	4.8	3.7
United States of America	(-3.4)	5.5	3.5
Japan	(-4.6)	2.2	3.3
European Union	(-6.0)	4.7	3.9
Economies in transition	(-2.6)	4.4	3.2
Developing Economies	(-1.6)	6.4	4.5
South Asia	(-4.7)	7.4	5.9
India	(-7.1)	9.0	6.7
East Asia	1.0	6.7	4.9
China	2.3	7.8	5.2
Least developed countries	0.8	1.4	4.0

Source : United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects Report 2022'

[^] Estimated

^{^^} Forecast

* * * * *

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	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,15,141	1,14,803	1,53,824	1,41,231	1,30,911	1,64,261	1,91,070
2	Livestock	28,557	39,917	44,120	51,383	57,744	60,251	65,455	77,006
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	17,466	17,201	24,279	28,264	33,448	40,052	42,266
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	4,751	4,729	6,274	6,278	5,429	5,964	6,300
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,77,275	1,80,853	2,35,760	2,33,518	2,30,040	2,75,731	3,16,643
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(13.1)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(12.4)	(11.3)	(10.2)	(11.3)	(13.2)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	53,497	59,615	60,247	61,763	65,344	62,866	57,819
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,30,771	2,40,468	2,96,007	2,95,281	2,95,383	3,38,597	3,74,461
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,41,980	3,72,917	3,77,069	4,03,724	4,39,729	4,33,515	4,02,226
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	39,122	41,360	39,637	53,203	56,090	53,442	55,327
10	Construction	80,552	1,01,151	1,00,410	1,08,982	1,18,099	1,34,679	1,36,876	1,28,463
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	4,82,253	5,14,687	5,25,688	5,75,026	6,30,498	6,23,833	5,86,015
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	5,35,749	5,74,302	5,85,935	6,36,789	6,95,842	6,86,699	6,43,834
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.8)	(33.8)	(33.4)	(30.7)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(28.3)	(26.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,48,723	1,56,193	1,83,275	2,06,083	2,40,107	2,58,512	2,40,176
14	Railways	5,987	8,304	9,157	11,512	13,456	13,516	13,478	13,633
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	56,276	61,490	65,422	71,527	74,882	76,037	78,970
16	Storage	925	1,258	1,308	1,364	1,514	4,250	4,509	5,540
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	24,696	29,041	28,932	28,387	30,004	33,024	37,903
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,64,079	1,78,239	1,87,782	1,97,721	2,27,095	2,47,688	2,57,443
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	3,12,408	3,51,611	4,04,041	4,45,313	4,88,636	5,42,396	5,10,365
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	51,802	56,789	63,585	70,473	76,655	91,194	91,146
21	Other Services	66,625	1,06,368	1,21,504	1,40,878	1,59,651	1,74,784	2,00,799	2,09,047
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	8,73,913	9,65,333	10,86,790	11,94,125	13,29,929	14,67,637	14,44,225
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 21)	(51.1)	(55.1)	(56.1)	(56.9)	(57.8)	(59.0)	(60.4)	(60.1)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	15,86,937	17,20,488	19,08,485	20,64,432	22,55,811	24,30,068	24,04,702
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,36,968	3,51,264
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,484	44,280
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,67,897	27,34,552	27,11,685
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,52,158	1,66,351	1,84,113	1,95,195	2,11,042	2,22,649	2,18,753

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.2

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

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	98,833	91,426	1,14,314	1,08,507	1,00,247	1,08,093	1,35,789
2	Livestock	28,557	31,140	32,642	36,388	39,478	42,567	44,459	49,328
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,623	17,185	20,272	22,165	24,067	28,319	28,872
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,238	3,103	3,762	3,330	2,978	3,209	3,004
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	1,50,027 <i>(100.0)</i>	1,49,835 <i>(99.9)</i>	1,44,356 <i>(96.2)</i>	1,74,735 <i>(116.5)</i>	1,73,481 <i>(115.6)</i>	1,69,859 <i>(113.2)</i>	1,84,080 <i>(122.7)</i>	2,16,994 <i>(144.6)</i>
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	54,334	60,203	62,053	66,446	68,950	67,157	71,830
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,06,520	2,04,169	2,04,559	2,36,788	2,39,927	2,38,809	2,51,237	2,88,824
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,07,651	3,40,882	3,64,164	3,73,602	3,87,391	3,82,835	3,32,087
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	30,893	32,362	33,372	36,931	37,319	36,319	34,886
10	Construction	80,552	86,807	88,473	93,261	95,132	98,731	95,281	84,770
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	3,53,389	4,25,352	4,61,718	4,90,797	5,05,664	5,23,441	5,14,435	4,51,743
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,09,882 <i>(100.0)</i>	4,79,686 <i>(117.0)</i>	5,21,921 <i>(127.3)</i>	5,52,850 <i>(134.9)</i>	5,72,110 <i>(139.6)</i>	5,92,391 <i>(144.5)</i>	5,81,592 <i>(141.9)</i>	5,23,573 <i>(127.7)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,18,873	1,19,406	1,34,099	1,45,047	1,64,107	1,69,231	1,46,459
14	Railways	5,987	7,250	7,790	8,857	10,144	9,989	8,188	6,692
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	52,481	58,581	63,677	69,149	74,106	81,287	56,571
16	Storage	925	1,049	1,061	1,063	1,126	3,007	3,086	3,508
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	20,721	24,591	23,801	22,487	22,902	25,095	25,459
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,55,606	1,65,110	1,74,211	1,78,979	1,82,821	1,89,178	1,95,110
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,59,882	2,84,000	3,10,624	3,27,673	3,42,419	3,67,550	3,24,511
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	41,790	43,918	47,187	50,258	52,976	60,347	56,148
21	Other Services	66,625	89,203	97,750	1,08,714	1,17,751	1,22,442	1,34,510	1,30,963
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	5,84,509 <i>(100.0)</i>	7,46,854 <i>(127.8)</i>	8,02,208 <i>(137.2)</i>	8,72,234 <i>(149.2)</i>	9,22,614 <i>(157.8)</i>	9,74,769 <i>(166.8)</i>	10,38,472 <i>(177.7)</i>	9,45,422 <i>(161.7)</i>
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)	11,44,418 <i>(100.0)</i>	13,76,374 <i>(120.3)</i>	14,68,485 <i>(128.3)</i>	15,99,819 <i>(139.8)</i>	16,68,205 <i>(145.8)</i>	17,37,019 <i>(151.8)</i>	18,04,144 <i>(157.6)</i>	16,85,989 <i>(147.3)</i>
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,58,700	2,63,956	2,34,364
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,750	26,411	23,451	21,697	22,759	24,117	31,046
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	15,43,165	16,54,284	18,07,046	18,88,706	19,72,960	20,43,983	18,89,307
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,31,977	1,39,960	1,51,353	1,56,694	1,62,147	1,66,422	1,52,411

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.3

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

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,06,617	1,05,620	1,43,896	1,30,610	1,19,498	1,51,826	1,76,605
2	Livestock	28,153	39,373	43,593	50,813	57,124	59,592	64,792	76,227
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	17,283	17,039	24,054	27,996	33,144	39,722	41,918
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	4,304	4,305	5,757	5,820	5,044	5,525	5,836
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,67,576	1,70,557	2,24,520	2,21,550	2,17,278	2,61,865	3,00,587
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(13.5)	(12.4)	(11.1)	(12.4)	(14.4)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	44,638	56,197	57,719	59,513	62,788	60,027	55,208
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,12,214	2,26,755	2,82,239	2,81,063	2,80,065	3,21,892	3,55,795
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,93,074	3,23,111	3,29,946	3,52,541	3,81,542	3,71,210	3,44,418
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	25,881	27,841	26,413	36,945	38,136	36,945	38,248
10	Construction	76,841	95,206	94,446	1,02,317	1,10,598	1,25,771	1,26,878	1,19,079
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	4,14,161	4,45,398	4,58,676	5,00,083	5,45,448	5,35,033	5,01,744
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	4,58,799	5,01,595	5,16,394	5,59,596	6,08,236	5,95,060	5,56,952
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(31.0)	(31.2)	(31.2)	(28.3)	(26.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,36,727	1,43,462	1,68,866	1,88,046	2,20,081	2,36,578	2,19,802
14	Railways	5,125	6,957	7,607	9,771	11,455	11,185	10,901	11,026
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	48,015	53,301	56,559	60,685	63,228	62,668	65,086
16	Storage	792	1,063	1,099	1,146	1,273	3,876	4,104	5,043
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	18,826	22,473	21,710	19,683	19,412	20,907	23,996
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,61,059	1,74,574	1,83,740	1,93,424	2,21,938	2,41,904	2,51,432
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	2,28,172	2,61,486	3,04,943	3,37,094	3,67,243	4,13,848	3,89,409
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	38,270	43,040	48,964	55,377	60,840	73,244	73,206
21	Other Services	58,403	95,552	1,10,378	1,28,460	1,44,662	1,58,690	1,82,918	1,90,432
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	7,34,641	8,17,418	9,24,159	10,11,699	11,26,492	12,47,073	12,29,431
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(54.0)	(54.9)	(55.5)	(56.4)	(57.7)	(59.3)	(58.9)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	13,61,016	14,89,571	16,65,074	17,92,845	19,52,006	21,03,998	20,86,970
	(5+12+22)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,36,968	3,51,264
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,484	44,280
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	15,53,217	17,35,308	19,54,774	20,81,195	22,64,092	24,08,482	23,93,953
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,86,074	1,96,100	1,93,121

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.4

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

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	91,890	84,262	1,06,841	1,00,696	92,086	99,508	1,25,004
2	Livestock	28,153	30,672	32,170	35,888	38,967	42,056	43,948	48,762
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,466	17,042	20,078	21,946	23,832	28,067	28,616
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,843	2,733	3,301	2,921	2,643	2,839	2,658
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,41,871	1,36,207	1,66,107	1,64,531	1,60,618	1,74,362	2,05,039
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.0)	(95.0)	(115.9)	(114.8)	(112.1)	(121.7)	(143.1)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	46,705	57,343	59,971	64,640	66,964	65,012	69,536
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,88,577	1,93,550	2,26,079	2,29,171	2,27,582	2,39,374	2,74,575
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,63,691	2,96,268	3,21,906	3,28,746	3,38,134	3,30,599	2,86,775
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	19,057	20,253	21,524	22,714	22,115	22,366	21,483
10	Construction	76,841	81,293	82,912	86,902	88,010	90,511	85,928	76,449
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,64,041	3,99,432	4,30,331	4,39,470	4,50,760	4,38,892	3,84,707
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	4,10,746	4,56,775	4,90,303	5,04,111	5,17,724	5,03,904	4,54,243
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(116.9)	(130.0)	(139.6)	(143.5)	(147.4)	(143.4)	(129.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,341	1,08,018	1,21,335	1,29,744	1,47,888	1,51,628	1,31,228
14	Railways	5,125	6,078	6,441	7,363	8,481	8,134	6,136	5,015
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	44,841	51,022	55,617	59,519	63,965	70,132	48,808
16	Storage	792	878	875	870	924	2,709	2,767	3,146
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	15,613	19,026	17,636	15,130	14,211	15,067	15,286
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,52,929	1,61,928	1,70,674	1,75,316	1,78,590	1,84,446	1,90,229
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,88,001	2,07,087	2,27,262	2,40,799	2,49,825	2,69,159	2,37,642
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	29,551	31,399	33,905	36,939	39,524	45,338	42,184
21	Other Services	58,403	79,701	87,938	97,821	1,05,068	1,09,449	1,20,124	1,16,957
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	6,25,933	6,73,732	7,32,483	7,71,922	8,14,295	8,64,798	7,90,494
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(126.2)	(135.8)	(147.7)	(155.6)	(164.2)	(174.4)	(159.4)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	11,78,551	12,66,715	13,88,894	14,40,564	14,92,637	15,43,064	14,49,776
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(119.0)	(127.9)	(140.2)	(145.4)	(150.7)	(155.8)	(146.3)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,58,700	2,63,956	2,34,364
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,750	26,411	23,451	21,697	22,759	24,117	31,046
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	13,45,341	14,52,513	15,96,121	16,61,065	17,28,578	17,82,903	16,53,094
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,15,058	1,22,889	1,33,686	1,37,808	1,42,063	1,45,165	1,33,356

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.5

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

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,33,264	16,80,777	18,91,966	19,97,147
2	Livestock	3,27,334	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,683	8,82,009	9,77,730	11,14,249
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,73,760	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,17,603	2,55,053	2,60,603	2,65,479
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,93,275	2,12,087	2,28,065	2,32,620
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	20,93,612	22,27,533	25,18,662	28,29,826	30,29,925	33,58,364	36,09,494
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.2)	(17.7)	(18.0)	(18.3)	(17.6)	(18.3)	(20.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,36,109	3,77,661	3,58,517	3,24,980
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,65,935	34,07,586	37,16,881	39,34,474
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,66,623	28,12,560	27,04,809	27,09,435
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,718	4,49,459	5,01,618	5,07,352
10	Construction	7,77,335	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,80,870	12,00,414	13,52,118	13,72,759	13,15,608
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	31,39,713	34,72,237	37,70,300	41,92,755	46,14,137	45,79,186	45,32,396
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	34,48,189	37,66,248	40,97,108	45,28,864	49,91,798	49,37,703	48,57,375
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	(32.5)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(29.3)	(29.2)	(29.1)	(26.9)	(26.9)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,81,395	21,36,707	23,25,812	18,18,981
14	Railways	61,150	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,584	1,23,596	1,35,477	1,36,807
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	4,81,455	5,15,790	5,68,118	6,17,201	6,65,683	7,04,597	5,69,075
16	Storage	5,108	6,407	7,021	7,442	16,194	18,597	19,513	19,628
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,47,549	2,58,179	2,93,094	3,21,902
18	Financial services	4,80,226	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,46,194	9,41,778	10,27,359	10,88,222
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,236	22,81,018	25,87,720	28,51,979	29,57,538
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,45,082	10,45,488	11,47,741	12,38,383
21	Other Services	5,34,827	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,71,399	11,95,759	13,75,658	15,53,471	14,40,404
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	59,62,479	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,46,975	91,53,405	1,00,59,042	95,90,940
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(49.0)	(51.8)	(52.3)	(52.6)	(52.5)	(53.3)	(54.8)	(53.1)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,05,665	1,71,75,128	1,83,55,109	1,80,57,810
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,76,662	22,55,495
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,56,916	5,12,391
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,668	2,00,74,856	1,98,00,914
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	1,23,20,529	1,36,12,095	1,52,15,268	1,69,05,230	1,86,97,344	1,98,81,742	1,95,34,226
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	97,242	1,06,096	1,17,131	1,28,655	1,40,899	1,48,261	1,44,120

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.6
REAL GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,75,111	10,49,211	11,06,545	11,27,575
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,97,830	5,40,970	5,81,450	6,17,117
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,52,351	1,63,949	1,64,416	1,65,624
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	82,232	90,205	99,627	1,14,730	1,24,468	1,29,893	1,37,716
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	15,01,947 <i>(100.0)</i>	16,05,715 <i>(106.9)</i>	16,16,146 <i>(107.6)</i>	17,26,004 <i>(114.9)</i>	18,40,023 <i>(122.5)</i>	18,78,598 <i>(125.1)</i>	19,82,303 <i>(132.0)</i>	20,48,032 <i>(136.4)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,29,612	3,26,815	3,21,766	2,94,024
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,983	18,94,401	19,34,120	20,75,252	21,69,635	22,05,413	23,04,069	23,42,056
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,54,764	22,09,428	23,28,992	22,61,294	22,47,740
9	Electricity, Gas ,Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,72,650	2,94,147	3,00,675	2,89,771
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,64,306	10,26,789	10,38,680	9,62,835
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total – 8+9+10)	23,73,988	27,33,213	29,93,343	32,17,705	34,46,383	36,49,928	36,00,649	35,00,347
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6+11)	26,35,023 <i>(100.0)</i>	30,21,899 <i>(114.7)</i>	33,11,316 <i>(125.7)</i>	35,66,953 <i>(135.4)</i>	37,75,996 <i>(143.3)</i>	39,76,743 <i>(150.9)</i>	39,22,415 <i>(148.9)</i>	37,94,371 <i>(144.0)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,68,175	17,07,781	18,28,425	14,18,045
14	Railways	61,150	80,720	85,452	82,161	87,886	91,350	82,303	67,154
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	4,09,551	4,38,458	4,64,899	5,01,039	5,28,628	5,45,769	4,24,993
16	Storage	5,108	5,529	6,245	6,100	12,976	13,784	13,916	14,329
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,98,344	1,97,215	2,19,313	2,23,158
18	Financial services	4,80,226	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,28,670	7,58,170	7,84,672	8,24,734
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,08,521	19,56,051	21,12,722	21,37,176
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,76,507	7,22,773	7,59,976	7,77,126
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,36,035	9,02,705	9,67,662	8,55,955
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	39,69,975 <i>(100.0)</i>	50,84,519 <i>(128.1)</i>	55,64,408 <i>(140.2)</i>	60,35,327 <i>(152.0)</i>	64,18,152 <i>(161.7)</i>	68,78,456 <i>(173.3)</i>	73,14,758 <i>(184.3)</i>	67,42,671 <i>(169.8)</i>
23	Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)	81,06,946 <i>(100.0)</i>	97,12,133 <i>(119.8)</i>	1,04,91,870 <i>(129.4)</i>	1,13,28,285 <i>(139.7)</i>	1,20,34,171 <i>(148.4)</i>	1,27,33,798 <i>(157.1)</i>	1,32,19,476 <i>(163.1)</i>	1,25,85,074 <i>(155.2)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,53,534	13,30,491
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,052	3,57,092
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,23,08,193	1,31,44,582	1,39,92,914	1,45,15,958	1,35,58,473
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	-1,52,440	-1,41,704	-1,90,195
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	1,04,02,987	1,12,34,571	1,21,63,619	1,29,98,695	1,38,40,474	1,43,74,253	1,33,68,279
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	82,107	87,565	93,638	98,925	1,04,299	1,07,191	98,629

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.7

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

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	11,68,060	11,91,903	13,38,083	14,74,044	} 28,30,067 [†]	} 31,40,691 [†]	} 33,70,453 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	5,02,799	5,74,765	6,64,443	7,76,644			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,72,049	1,82,678	2,03,476	2,15,521			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	1,05,592	1,20,794	1,42,038	1,79,696			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	19,48,500	20,70,140	23,48,040	26,45,905	28,30,067	31,40,691	33,70,453
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(19.6)</i>	<i>(19.2)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(19.3)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(19.4)</i>	<i>(21.4)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,61,787	2,44,585	2,75,183	2,81,018	3,18,507	2,95,977	2,58,562
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	22,10,287	23,14,725	26,23,224	29,26,923	31,48,574	34,36,668	36,29,014
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	15,54,656	18,02,694	19,68,540	21,74,611	23,85,941	22,48,246	22,29,455
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,82,728	2,25,552	2,36,476	2,96,301	3,05,599	3,48,006	3,42,046
10	Construction	7,38,178	9,20,941	9,31,992	10,14,415	11,24,218	12,62,214	12,69,122	12,01,025
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	26,58,325	29,60,238	32,19,431	35,95,131	39,53,754	38,65,374	37,72,526
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	29,20,112	32,04,823	34,94,614	38,76,149	42,72,261	41,61,351	40,31,087
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	<i>(31.1)</i>	<i>(28.7)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(25.7)</i>	<i>(25.6)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	12,47,371	13,52,232	15,14,613	17,68,275	20,03,703	21,78,547	16,59,580
14	Railways	48,531	70,457	76,040	79,261	85,158	} 8,28,983 [†]	} 8,82,157 [†]	} 7,57,498 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	4,18,654	4,48,353	4,90,555	5,25,910			
16	Storage	4,352	5,370	5,905	6,243	14,785			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,57,285	1,82,334	1,86,308	1,73,231			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	6,49,295	7,11,622	7,33,707	8,28,182	9,20,433	10,04,113	10,62,104
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	14,23,577	15,93,181	18,16,045	18,97,837	21,53,968	23,83,136	24,38,628
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	5,71,755	6,23,316	7,13,596	8,22,681	9,13,055	10,06,946	10,86,257
21	Other Services	4,86,677	7,49,614	8,56,854	9,90,884	11,02,739	12,68,369	14,33,023	13,12,134
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	52,93,377	58,49,839	65,31,213	72,18,799	80,88,511	88,87,922	83,16,201
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(49.3)</i>	<i>(52.1)</i>	<i>(52.6)</i>	<i>(52.8)</i>	<i>(52.5)</i>	<i>(53.2)</i>	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(52.9)</i>
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	1,01,61,988	1,11,24,802	1,23,73,868	1,37,40,853	1,51,90,838	1,61,89,964	1,57,17,741
	(5+12+22)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,76,662	22,55,495
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,56,916	5,12,391
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,11,25,668	1,23,22,177	1,38,00,336	1,53,25,231	1,69,15,378	1,79,09,710	1,74,60,845
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	1,09,78,238	1,21,62,398	1,36,23,936	1,51,40,418	1,67,13,054	1,77,16,597	1,71,94,158
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,115	1,26,855

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.8
REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
REAL NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & NET NATIONAL INCOME
(AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	8,96,785	8,63,339	9,09,002	9,58,190	} 17,32,902 [†]	} 18,28,804 [†]	} 18,85,763 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,83,865	4,12,787	4,54,411	4,90,378			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,33,134	1,35,429	1,42,919	1,50,651			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	72,535	79,783	88,405	1,02,619			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	14,86,319	14,91,337	15,94,736	17,01,840	17,32,902	18,28,804	18,85,763
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(105.7)</i>	<i>(106.0)</i>	<i>(113.4)</i>	<i>(121.0)</i>	<i>(123.2)</i>	<i>(130.0)</i>	<i>(134.1)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,48,479	2,76,579	3,06,743	2,85,401	2,80,854	2,74,673	2,45,543
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	17,34,798	17,67,916	19,01,479	19,87,241	20,13,756	21,03,477	21,31,306
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	13,93,158	15,95,406	17,27,321	18,65,797	19,67,832	18,81,215	18,54,008
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,25,088	1,25,998	1,39,662	1,59,467	1,72,330	1,71,375	1,53,842
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,81,289	8,09,853	8,53,049	8,92,015	9,43,660	9,43,167	8,57,936
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	22,99,534	25,31,257	27,20,032	29,17,280	30,83,823	29,95,757	28,65,786
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	25,48,013	28,07,836	30,26,775	32,02,681	33,64,676	32,70,430	31,11,329
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(113.8)</i>	<i>(125.5)</i>	<i>(135.2)</i>	<i>(143.1)</i>	<i>(150.3)</i>	<i>(146.1)</i>	<i>(139.0)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	10,71,289	11,88,026	13,05,709	14,72,163	16,00,030	17,10,543	12,93,439
14	Railways	48,531	61,570	64,166	58,538	61,780	} 6,31,973 [†]	} 6,41,069 [†]	} 5,00,960 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	3,51,635	3,76,072	3,94,405	4,20,016			
16	Storage	4,352	4,629	5,242	5,041	11,790			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,33,553	1,54,216	1,51,385	1,35,488			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	6,16,582	6,59,910	6,81,553	7,13,306	7,40,667	7,65,935	8,03,926
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	12,08,961	13,59,743	15,06,813	14,99,438	16,22,976	17,56,255	17,49,326
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,48,787	4,66,379	5,10,820	5,68,503	6,10,127	6,42,267	6,52,602
21	Other Services	4,86,677	6,02,151	6,48,053	7,10,984	7,57,244	8,15,992	8,71,552	7,55,453
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	44,99,157	49,21,807	53,25,247	56,39,728	60,21,764	63,87,621	57,55,706
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(126.9)</i>	<i>(138.8)</i>	<i>(150.2)</i>	<i>(159.1)</i>	<i>(169.8)</i>	<i>(180.2)</i>	<i>(162.3)</i>
23	Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)	71,89,771	85,33,489	92,20,980	99,46,758	1,05,44,250	1,11,19,343	1,14,86,855	1,07,52,799
		<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(118.7)</i>	<i>(128.3)</i>	<i>(138.3)</i>	<i>(146.7)</i>	<i>(154.7)</i>	<i>(159.8)</i>	<i>(149.6)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,53,534	13,30,491
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,052	3,57,092
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	93,49,029	1,00,98,603	1,09,26,667	1,16,54,661	1,23,78,459	1,27,83,337	1,17,26,198
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,440)	(-1,41,704)	(-1,90,195)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	92,24,343	99,63,681	1,07,82,092	1,15,08,774	1,22,26,019	1,26,41,633	1,15,36,004
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	72,805	77,659	83,003	87,586	92,133	94,270	85,110

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.9

NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CURRENT PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,47,225	2,83,433	3,18,460	3,51,626	3,91,101	4,28,532	4,63,970	5,12,328	5,38,981	5,23,636
2	Thane ^S	1,83,215	2,09,868	2,35,467	2,59,748	2,88,499	3,17,292	3,43,112	3,78,413	3,98,620	3,87,470
3	Raigad	33,089	37,959	42,668	48,080	53,745	57,823	62,580	68,815	72,443	71,060
4	Ratnagiri	15,486	17,726	20,407	24,932	24,908	29,261	31,728	32,577	33,584	34,410
5	Sindhudurg	8,987	10,316	11,585	12,527	13,699	16,018	19,141	18,966	19,666	20,374
	KOKAN DIV.	4,88,003	5,59,303	6,28,586	6,96,913	7,71,952	8,48,927	9,20,531	10,11,098	10,63,294	10,36,950
6	Nashik	61,857	74,930	86,725	87,927	95,037	1,03,265	1,16,523	1,23,663	1,34,898	1,35,407
7	Dhule	16,294	18,493	21,231	23,620	25,439	27,848	30,746	31,622	34,724	34,053
8	Nandurbar	8,962	10,139	11,651	11,230	12,623	14,524	15,275	16,676	18,278	18,788
9	Jalgaon	33,180	35,967	41,985	45,445	48,632	55,560	58,592	62,553	66,153	67,857
10	Ahmednagar	41,640	45,324	52,789	58,256	64,204	69,780	77,916	83,681	87,786	94,677
	NASHIK DIV.	1,61,934	1,84,855	2,14,381	2,26,477	2,45,935	2,70,977	2,99,052	3,18,195	3,41,838	3,50,782
11	Pune	1,46,724	1,67,734	1,88,389	2,06,930	2,29,397	2,51,951	2,71,385	2,98,207	3,20,695	3,09,211
12	Satara	28,735	32,046	36,402	39,085	44,160	47,764	52,709	56,929	60,247	61,241
13	Sangli	29,162	31,833	36,455	39,953	43,238	49,003	51,337	57,007	62,049	60,393
14	Solapur	44,146	48,051	53,313	60,447	66,102	72,140	79,244	84,064	92,545	92,043
15	Kolhapur	45,571	52,200	57,649	62,746	69,576	76,759	82,870	89,469	94,357	93,366
	PUNE DIV.	2,94,339	3,31,865	3,72,207	4,09,160	4,52,473	4,97,617	5,37,545	5,85,675	6,29,892	6,16,254
16	Aurangabad	35,264	38,858	45,363	47,989	54,157	60,157	64,046	69,546	74,738	74,401
17	Jalna	14,743	15,364	20,582	17,807	18,901	23,752	23,244	24,683	28,721	29,543
18	Parbhani	13,593	15,736	17,491	17,862	17,787	22,834	22,729	24,349	26,163	26,695
19	Hingoli	6,706	7,991	8,467	9,743	9,215	11,102	11,320	12,416	14,156	18,415
20	Beed	17,576	18,750	22,009	21,845	23,727	29,373	30,210	30,290	34,440	37,672
21	Nanded	23,492	27,128	30,404	30,038	33,739	40,275	41,607	46,516	50,020	49,438
22	Osmanabad	13,127	13,027	16,224	14,511	15,296	18,165	19,370	20,950	23,886	26,163
23	Latur	18,891	22,381	25,667	23,883	25,724	32,570	33,445	36,398	39,544	40,883
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,43,392	1,59,236	1,86,207	1,83,680	1,98,547	2,38,227	2,45,970	2,65,148	2,91,667	3,03,210
24	Buldhana	14,459	16,588	19,980	18,637	20,678	25,942	24,875	27,457	29,718	31,318
25	Akola	14,578	17,095	19,036	19,517	21,978	26,570	26,598	29,568	30,900	29,834
26	Washim	7,006	7,965	8,948	7,879	9,314	11,193	10,793	12,095	12,672	13,796
27	Amravati	21,137	25,187	28,154	30,282	34,025	40,365	39,827	44,304	45,863	44,972
28	Yavatmal	17,545	21,110	21,725	22,649	26,838	32,021	31,558	34,903	35,046	35,646
	AMRAVATI DIV.	74,726	87,944	97,843	98,964	1,12,832	1,36,091	1,33,651	1,48,327	1,54,198	1,55,566
29	Wardha	11,255	13,078	14,016	15,155	17,897	20,583	21,226	23,333	24,837	24,394
30	Nagpur	62,683	71,943	80,554	88,542	99,851	1,10,519	1,17,662	1,29,195	1,36,551	1,32,818
31	Bhandara	9,019	10,357	11,622	12,548	13,599	15,404	15,596	17,614	18,364	18,492
32	Gondia	9,553	11,276	12,319	13,450	14,621	16,591	16,502	18,398	19,502	19,511
33	Chandrapur	18,953	22,275	24,108	26,019	29,561	33,451	34,527	39,526	42,091	41,687
34	Gadchiroli	6,513	7,498	7,804	8,229	8,958	9,797	10,518	11,387	12,316	12,019
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,17,976	1,36,427	1,50,422	1,63,943	1,84,485	2,06,345	2,16,032	2,39,454	2,53,661	2,48,922

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

2) The Estimates of Gross District Domestic Product 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 DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,47,225	2,64,480	2,80,632	3,05,657	3,31,241	3,57,478	3,75,703	3,95,122	4,07,560	3,65,626
2	Thane ^S	1,83,215	1,95,785	2,07,445	2,25,415	2,43,954	2,63,205	2,76,388	2,90,911	3,00,153	2,69,821
3	Raigad	33,089	35,297	37,384	41,491	44,898	47,928	50,229	52,835	54,407	49,271
4	Ratnagiri	15,486	16,438	17,635	20,642	20,204	22,533	23,933	24,050	24,319	23,000
5	Sindhudurg	8,987	9,507	10,027	10,407	11,019	12,160	13,710	13,373	13,804	13,109
	KOKAN DIV.	4,88,003	5,21,507	5,53,123	6,03,613	6,51,316	7,03,303	7,39,962	7,76,290	8,00,243	7,20,827
6	Nashik	61,857	68,515	73,957	76,752	81,725	88,815	95,589	98,094	1,00,049	94,369
7	Dhule	16,294	17,195	18,584	20,377	20,916	22,512	24,087	23,962	24,947	23,196
8	Nandurbar	8,962	9,519	10,526	9,938	10,750	11,988	12,315	12,956	13,660	13,063
9	Jalgaon	33,180	33,972	37,873	39,919	40,574	45,466	46,688	47,863	49,136	47,093
10	Ahmednagar	41,640	42,689	47,068	50,222	51,966	56,348	60,958	63,344	63,806	64,604
	NASHIK DIV.	1,61,934	1,71,890	1,88,009	1,97,208	2,05,930	2,25,129	2,39,638	2,46,219	2,51,598	2,42,326
11	Pune	1,46,724	1,55,929	1,65,823	1,79,514	1,93,045	2,07,981	2,18,432	2,29,969	2,39,388	2,16,111
12	Satara	28,735	29,641	32,189	33,653	36,793	38,904	41,568	43,339	44,902	42,378
13	Sangli	29,162	29,767	32,342	34,126	35,888	39,431	40,234	42,580	44,404	41,592
14	Solapur	44,146	44,891	47,697	53,869	56,266	59,266	63,778	65,802	68,962	65,173
15	Kolhapur	45,571	48,292	50,700	54,160	58,100	62,813	65,743	68,611	70,817	65,311
	PUNE DIV.	2,94,339	3,08,519	3,28,751	3,55,322	3,80,091	4,08,396	4,29,755	4,50,301	4,68,473	4,30,565
16	Aurangabad	35,264	36,066	40,094	41,739	45,656	49,646	51,508	53,564	55,804	51,929
17	Jalna	14,743	14,277	18,641	15,110	16,074	18,912	18,661	18,861	21,262	20,627
18	Parbhani	13,593	14,627	15,393	15,544	15,046	18,765	18,421	18,870	19,535	18,821
19	Hingoli	6,706	7,582	7,551	8,405	7,638	8,768	9,132	9,570	10,271	12,980
20	Beed	17,576	17,598	19,466	19,070	19,942	23,497	24,107	23,156	25,272	26,277
21	Nanded	23,492	24,990	26,588	26,097	28,353	32,438	33,239	35,472	37,020	33,949
22	Osmanabad	13,127	12,251	14,339	12,678	12,976	14,606	15,478	16,132	17,267	17,688
23	Latur	18,891	20,464	22,404	20,722	21,675	25,737	26,828	27,904	29,551	28,544
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,43,392	1,47,854	1,64,477	1,59,366	1,67,359	1,92,369	1,97,374	2,03,529	2,15,983	2,10,815
24	Buldhana	14,459	15,119	16,903	15,681	17,010	19,941	19,523	20,512	21,837	21,965
25	Akola	14,578	15,920	16,797	17,013	18,373	20,858	21,152	22,579	23,308	21,040
26	Washim	7,006	7,420	8,052	6,789	7,681	9,401	9,281	9,300	10,499	11,009
27	Amravati	21,137	23,434	24,713	26,579	28,844	32,823	32,498	34,496	34,803	32,336
28	Yavatmal	17,545	19,427	18,938	19,754	22,721	25,618	24,858	26,363	26,951	25,187
	AMRAVATI DIV.	74,726	81,320	85,403	85,816	94,628	1,08,641	1,07,311	1,13,250	1,17,398	1,11,537
29	Wardha	11,255	12,122	12,326	13,233	14,794	16,573	17,045	17,832	18,568	16,983
30	Nagpur	62,683	67,155	70,855	76,899	84,279	91,586	94,856	99,335	1,02,936	93,006
31	Bhandara	9,019	9,585	10,030	10,632	11,254	12,393	12,454	13,292	13,593	12,689
32	Gondia	9,553	10,384	10,647	11,396	12,211	13,398	13,511	14,061	14,573	13,529
33	Chandrapur	18,953	20,648	21,212	22,605	24,835	27,312	28,074	30,191	31,460	28,780
34	Gadchiroli	6,513	6,956	6,782	7,075	7,585	7,946	8,727	8,659	9,159	8,250
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,17,976	1,26,851	1,31,853	1,41,840	1,54,959	1,69,207	1,74,666	1,83,370	1,90,288	1,73,237

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

2) The Estimates of Gross District Domestic Product 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 NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CURRENT PRICES)
(PER CAPITA DISTRICT INCOME)

(₹)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 ⁺⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺⁺	2020-21 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai [#]	1,70,431	1,91,823	2,11,643	2,29,159	2,53,938	2,75,268	2,92,272	3,17,250	3,27,755	3,13,852
2	Thane ^s	1,42,762	1,60,945	1,77,741	1,92,689	2,13,659	2,33,174	2,47,847	2,69,303	2,79,343	2,68,293
3	Raigad	1,09,305	1,23,988	1,37,806	1,53,529	1,71,888	1,84,221	1,96,796	2,14,140	2,23,142	2,17,419
4	Ratnagiri	84,833	96,194	1,10,038	1,33,523	1,32,643	1,56,618	1,67,843	1,70,138	1,74,167	1,78,072
5	Sindhudurg	95,436	1,08,598	1,20,997	1,28,970	1,40,745	1,65,780	1,96,622	1,92,551	1,98,843	2,05,740
	KOKAN DIV.	1,47,086	1,65,899	1,83,540	2,00,044	2,21,084	2,41,258	2,57,150	2,78,161	2,88,012	2,77,574
6	Nashik	88,914	1,06,892	1,22,658	1,21,569	1,31,066	1,41,898	1,58,277	1,65,657	1,79,241	1,78,853
7	Dhule	70,284	78,873	89,850	98,453	1,05,898	1,15,890	1,26,459	1,28,166	1,39,958	1,36,459
8	Nandurbar	48,549	54,381	62,027	58,401	65,913	76,110	78,823	85,361	93,141	95,532
9	Jalgaon	69,497	74,185	85,982	91,541	97,700	1,11,782	1,16,161	1,22,417	1,28,344	1,31,185
10	Ahmednagar	81,842	87,896	1,01,790	1,10,959	1,22,508	1,32,820	1,46,815	1,55,804	1,62,228	1,75,111
	NASHIK DIV.	77,131	87,070	1,00,243	1,04,025	1,12,872	1,24,181	1,35,420	1,42,250	1,51,665	1,55,139
11	Pune	1,35,190	1,52,356	1,68,815	1,82,446	2,01,980	2,20,569	2,33,736	2,53,376	2,69,319	2,56,936
12	Satara	84,864	93,585	1,05,507	1,11,658	1,26,541	1,36,696	1,49,457	1,59,741	1,67,779	1,70,206
13	Sangli	92,225	99,339	1,12,886	1,21,921	1,31,742	1,49,554	1,54,440	1,70,010	1,83,905	1,78,113
14	Solapur	90,565	97,100	1,06,446	1,19,389	1,30,781	1,42,181	1,54,409	1,61,525	1,76,810	1,74,965
15	Kolhapur	1,03,665	1,17,467	1,28,147	1,37,373	1,52,497	1,67,984	1,79,139	1,91,126	1,99,671	1,96,570
	PUNE DIV.	1,10,168	1,22,580	1,35,900	1,47,231	1,62,853	1,78,519	1,90,213	2,04,718	2,18,171	2,11,939
16	Aurangabad	83,556	90,633	1,04,898	1,09,075	1,23,105	1,36,441	1,43,122	1,53,466	1,63,325	1,61,572
17	Jalna	67,478	69,230	93,055	78,372	82,828	1,04,965	1,01,153	1,05,927	1,23,080	1,26,341
18	Parbhani	65,823	75,428	83,012	83,152	82,152	1,06,231	1,03,862	1,09,767	1,17,076	1,19,008
19	Hingoli	50,894	60,235	63,032	72,108	67,390	81,553	81,907	88,907	1,01,213	1,32,740
20	Beed	60,484	63,585	74,268	72,064	78,404	97,816	99,194	97,904	1,10,908	1,21,515
21	Nanded	61,628	70,477	78,248	75,466	85,178	1,02,131	1,03,838	1,14,979	1,22,767	1,20,714
22	Osmanabad	71,385	69,530	86,587	75,093	79,209	94,653	99,729	1,06,670	1,21,334	1,32,967
23	Latur	68,407	80,432	91,498	82,870	89,246	1,14,060	1,15,448	1,24,297	1,34,250	1,38,455
	AURANGABAD DIV.	67,907	74,455	86,522	83,468	90,160	1,08,707	1,10,575	1,17,767	1,28,796	1,33,598
24	Buldhana	49,634	56,395	67,681	61,475	68,379	86,414	81,303	88,825	95,520	1,00,567
25	Akola	70,551	81,902	90,157	90,518	1,02,098	1,23,884	1,21,678	1,33,604	1,38,170	1,32,286
26	Washim	52,616	59,205	66,031	56,401	67,118	81,073	76,811	85,135	88,586	96,520
27	Amravati	64,415	76,115	84,165	88,902	1,00,031	1,19,130	1,15,249	1,26,720	1,29,887	1,26,516
28	Yavatmal	56,195	67,179	68,040	69,722	83,121	99,663	96,569	1,05,651	1,05,051	1,06,547
	AMRAVATI DIV.	58,733	68,531	75,468	74,726	85,487	1,03,620	99,897	1,09,638	1,12,964	1,13,499
29	Wardha	76,350	87,841	92,826	98,801	1,17,211	1,35,022	1,37,046	1,48,982	1,57,392	1,53,627
30	Nagpur	1,16,526	1,31,770	1,45,346	1,57,019	1,77,098	1,94,827	2,03,760	2,20,480	2,29,822	2,21,097
31	Bhandara	66,676	75,842	84,426	89,928	97,335	1,10,411	1,10,234	1,23,403	1,27,631	1,28,175
32	Gondia	63,664	74,692	80,657	86,918	94,625	1,07,468	1,05,227	1,16,158	1,22,224	1,21,904
33	Chandrapur	75,384	87,798	93,686	99,554	1,13,435	1,28,287	1,30,405	1,48,267	1,56,524	1,54,128
34	Gadchiroli	54,737	62,506	63,993	66,367	72,428	79,017	84,259	90,068	96,960	94,214
	NAGPUR DIV.	87,722	1,00,313	1,09,119	1,17,089	1,31,998	1,47,289	1,51,816	1,66,373	1,74,442	1,69,930

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

+++ Third Revised Estimates

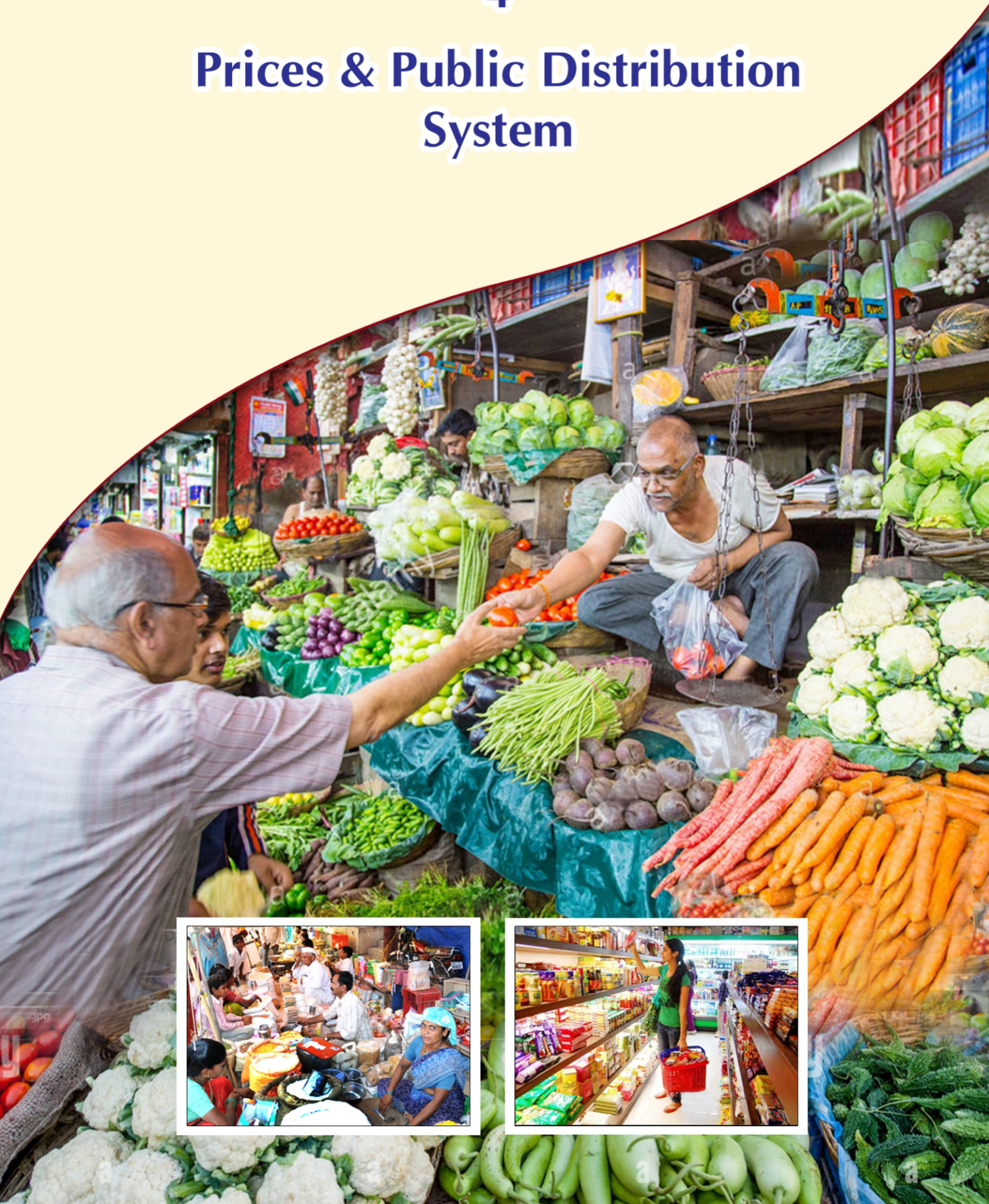
++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note – The Estimates of Per Capita District Income are not comparable due to revision in methodology and nomenclature of revised base year 2011-12 with the estimates calculated with respective base year 2004-05 series

4

Prices & Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 Price indices are used to measure the change in the level of prices over a period of time. Consumer Price Index helps in monitoring variation in retail prices whereas Wholesale Price Index indicates variation in wholesale prices. The government intervenes to control the adverse price changes of essential commodities. Government distributes foodgrains at subsidised rates through Public Distribution System (PDS) mostly to underprivileged. The severe and unprecedented economic distress caused due to Covid-19 restrictions has made people rely on government welfare schemes for their basic needs. During Covid-19 pandemic, foodgrains were provided free of cost through PDS to eligible beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013. *Shivbhojan Yojana* helped in providing food at subsidised rates during this period especially to labourers, migrants, homeless, outstation students, etc.

Price Index

4.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are widely used to measure inflation.

Consumer Price Index compiled by the State

4.3 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM compiles CPI (Base year 2003=100) for rural and urban areas of the State on monthly basis. For this, retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres are collected on a regular basis.

4.3.1 During Covid-19 restrictions, difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities and prices for non-food group items were unavailable for the month of April, 2021. Hence, the CPI could not be compiled for the month of April, 2021 for 'clothing, bedding & footwear', 'miscellaneous (except medical service, transport and communication for urban)' and 'general' groups.

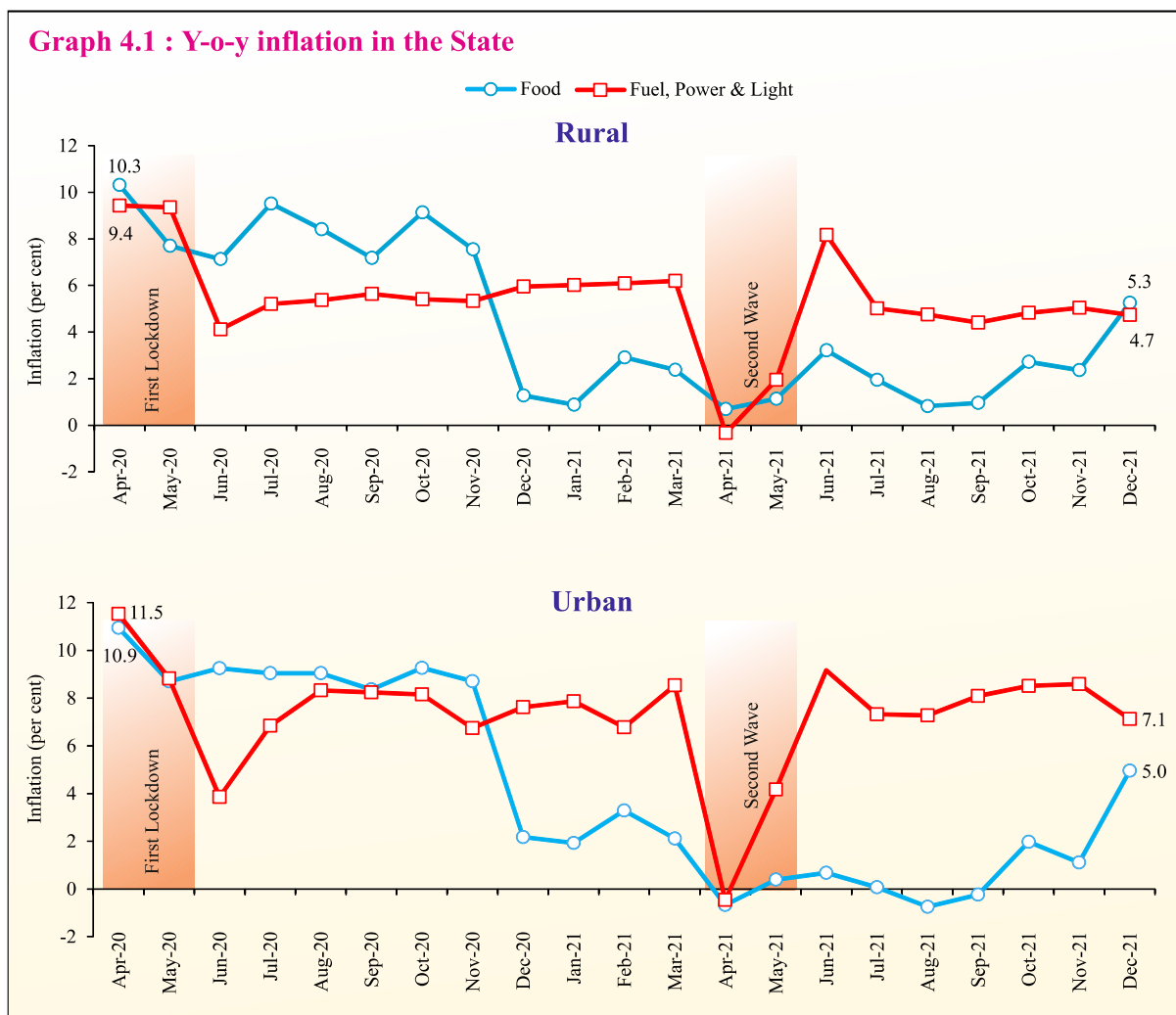
4.3.2 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from May, 2021 to December, 2021 was 324.5 and 312.1 respectively. The average CPI for 'food' group during April, 2021 to December, 2021 was 337.9 and 336.2 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 330.9 and 333.4 during the same period of previous year. For 'food' group, the y-o-y inflation during April, 2020 to March, 2021 was 6.2 per cent and 6.9 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively. During April, 2021 to December, 2021 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI of 'food' group for rural areas was 2.1 per cent and for urban areas it was 0.8 per cent. The y-o-y inflation of 'food' group was 0.7 per cent in April, 2021 and 5.3 per cent in December, 2021 for rural areas. For urban areas it was (-)0.7 per cent in April, 2021 and 5.0 per cent in December, 2021. Sub-groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for 'food' group is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for ' food' group

(per cent)

Subgroups of Food Group	Rural		Urban	
	April to December, 2020	April to December, 2021	April to December, 2020	April to December, 2021
Cereals & products	9.1	(-)4.1	12.9	(-)7.1
Pulses & products	14.3	6.7	14.0	5.5
Milk & milk products	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5
Edible oil	8.4	22.5	8.8	23.1
Eggs, meat & fish	16.7	7.0	18.0	4.6
Vegetables & fruits	3.5	(-)1.0	6.0	(-)4.9
Condiments & spices	10.3	(-)1.0	11.1	(-)2.0
Other food	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.0
Food group	7.5	2.1	8.4	0.8

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM



4.3.3 The average CPI for 'fuel, power & light' group during April, 2021 to December, 2021 was 589.4 and 578.4 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 565.3 and 542.6 during the same period of previous year. For 'fuel, power & light' group, the y-o-y inflation during April, 2020 to March, 2021 was 6.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent for rural and urban areas respectively. During April, 2021 to December, 2021 the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI of 'fuel, power & light' group for rural areas was 4.3 per cent and for urban areas it was 6.6 per cent. The y-o-y inflation of 'fuel, power & light' group was (-)0.3 per cent in April, 2021 and 4.7 per cent in December, 2021 in rural areas. For urban areas it was (-)0.5 per cent in April, 2021 and 7.1 per cent in December, 2021. Groupwise CPI for rural and urban areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.

Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

4.4 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI (Base year 2012=100) for rural, urban and combined areas at All-India, States and UTs. Prices are collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres. Of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. The average All-India CPI during April, 2021 to December, 2021 was 163.6, 162.2 and 162.9 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively, as against 155.8, 153.8 and 154.9 during the same period of previous year. During April, 2021 to December, 2021 the y-o-y inflation for rural, urban and combined areas was 5.0 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively.

4.4.1 Average rural, urban and combined CPI for the State during April, 2021 to December, 2021 were 164.6, 156.7 and 159.3 respectively. Groupwise CPI for the State compiled by NSO for rural, urban and combined areas are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.5 Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) with 1986-87=100 as base year. For this, prices are collected from 600 centres across 20 states, of which 54 centres are from Maharashtra. At All-India level, the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL for the period April, 2021 to December, 2021 were 1067.9 and 1076.4 respectively, showing y-o-y inflation of 3.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively.

4.5.1 For April, 2021 to December, 2021 the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI for the State were 1195.8 and 1186.0 showing y-o-y inflation of 2.3 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.6 Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). CPI-IW is used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employment. CPI-IW (Base year 2016=100) is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 88 selected centres in India, of which six centres are from the State. The average CPI-IW for All-India during April, 2021 to December, 2021 was 123.1. The average CPI for selected centres Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik and Thane during the period April, 2021 to December, 2021 were 117.5, 126.5, 122.4, 119.9, 119.0 and 117.0 respectively. All-India CPI-IW and CPI-IW for selected centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.5 & Annexure 4.6 respectively.

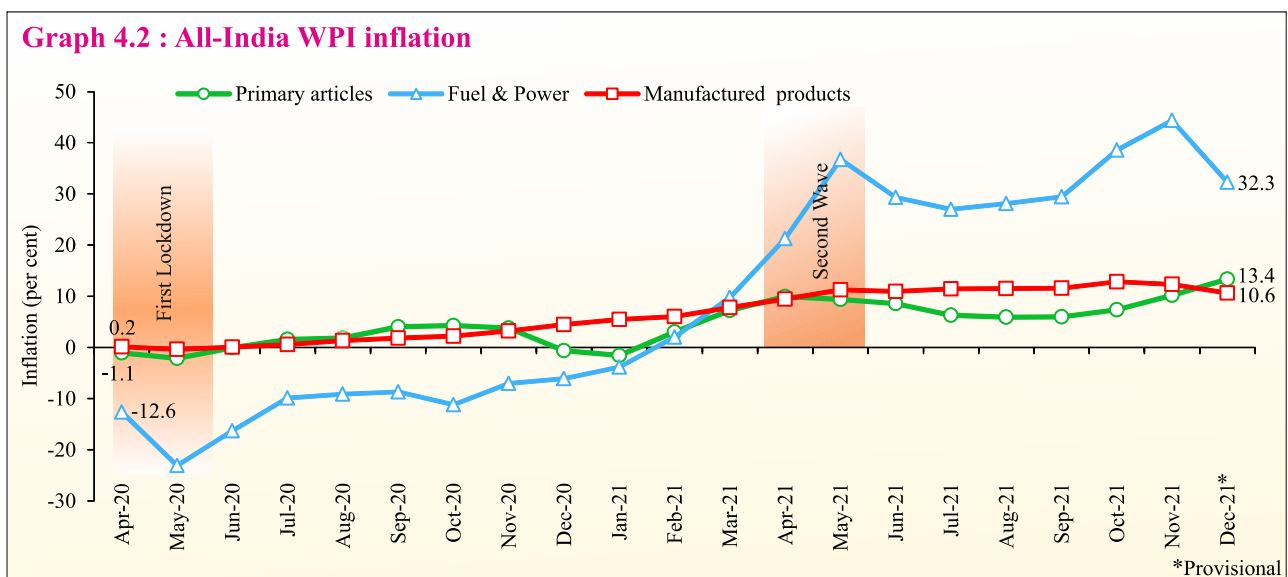
4.6.1 The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, GoM compiles and publishes monthly CPI (Base year 2001=100) for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) separately for five centres in the State. The average CPI for the selected centres Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad during the period April, 2021 to December, 2021 were 406.2, 377.3, 390.9, 458.7 and 398.7 respectively. CPI-IW for selected centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.7. The inflation based on various important price indices at all-India level are given in Annexure 4.8.

All-India Wholesale Price Index

4.7 The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI compiles and publishes monthly WPI (Base year 2011-12=100). Various commodities required for computing the WPI are categorised into three major groups viz. 'primary articles', 'fuel & power' and 'manufactured products'.

4.7.1 WPI for 'all commodities' was 132.0 in April, 2021 and 142.4 (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'primary articles' group, it was 151.5 in April, 2021 and 167.8 (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'fuel & power' group it was 108.9 in April, 2021 and 128.2 (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'manufactured products' group it was 129.9 in April, 2021 and 136.4 (provisional) in December, 2021. The 'food index' was 158.8 in April, 2021 and 169.0 (provisional) in December, 2021. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.7.2 The y-o-y inflation based on WPI was 10.7 per cent in April, 2021 and 13.6 per cent (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'primary articles' group, it was 9.9 per cent in April, 2021 and 13.4 per cent (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'fuel & power' group, it was 21.3 per cent in April, 2021 and 32.3 per cent (provisional) in December, 2021. For 'manufactured products' group, it was 9.4 per cent in April, 2021 and 10.6 per cent (provisional) in December, 2021. The y-o-y inflation based on WPI 'food index' was 7.5 per cent in April, 2021 and 9.2 per cent (provisional) in December, 2021.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.8 The Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a system to manage the scarcity of foodgrains supplies and a system for distribution of foodgrains at affordable prices. Under PDS GoI is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to states, while identification of eligible families, issuance of ration cards, distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops (FPS) and supervision of FPS, etc. is the responsibility of the State. 'End hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals.

4.9 As on 31st December, 2021, there were 52,557 functional FPS in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. Preference is given to co-operative society, Self Help Group and local bodies while giving licenses to FPS for effective functioning of PDS. FPS by type of ownership is given in Table 4.2 and number of FPS in selected states is given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 FPS by type of ownership

(As on 31st December, 2021)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual	
General	30,065
Scheduled Castes	3,300
Scheduled Tribes	3,497
Ex-service man	266
Women Self Help Group	5,398
Men Self Help Group	160
Gram <i>panchayat</i>	238
Urban local body	233
Co-operative society	8,375
Other	1,025
Total	52,557

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

Table 4.3 Number of FPS in selected states

(As on 28th February, 2022)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	37,713
Gujarat	15,352
Karnataka	20,068
Kerala	14,178
Madhya Pradesh	24,713
Maharashtra	52,557[#]
Rajasthan	26,910
Telangana	16,999
Uttar Pradesh	79,480
All-India	5,43,668

[#] as on 31st December, 2021

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

4.10 Inspections of FPS are conducted regularly throughout the year for regular supply with ensured quality of foodgrains and curtailing the malpractices. By the end of December, 2021 in all 52,557 inspections of FPS were carried out. Licenses of 186 FPS were terminated, 209 were suspended and fine of ₹ 1.51 crore was collected during these inspections. In addition, vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State for surveillance of the distribution of the essential commodities through PDS.

4.11 To curb diversion of PDS foodgrains to open markets and provide foodgrains to the needy families, GoM introduced three tier ration card scheme from 1st May, 1999. The categorisation of ration cards as yellow, saffron & white is basically done on the basis of annual family income criteria. Upto December, 2021 the total number of existing ration card holders in the State was 2.56 crore. Number of ration card holders by type of ration cards is given in Table 4.4 and district wise number of ration card holders is given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.4 Number of Ration card holders by type of ration cards

(Lakh)

Year	Ration card holders			
	Yellow	Saffron	White	Total
2019	60.87	170.52	22.17	253.70
2020	64.18	166.80	22.18	253.24
2021	63.21	170.62	22.42	256.34

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

4.11.1 *Annapurna* scheme is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2001. Under the scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under *Indira Gandhi* National Old Age Pension scheme or *Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana*. Number of beneficiaries under *Annapurna* scheme upto December, 2021 were 8,987.

Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013

4.12 The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 aims at providing food and nutritional security to the citizens by assuring availability of adequate quantity of quality foodgrains at affordable prices. It is being implemented in the State since 1st February, 2014. Under this Act, about 62.3 percent population in the State is entitled to receive rice, wheat and coarse grains at ₹ three, ₹ two and ₹ one per kg respectively. Beneficiaries are categorised as *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) Household and Priority Household (PHH). Below Poverty Line (BPL) households satisfying criteria for AAY scheme are treated as AAY households. BPL households other than AAY and Above Poverty Line (APL) saffron card holders having annual family income upto ₹ 44,000 in rural areas & upto ₹ 59,000 in urban areas are termed as PHH. AAY households are eligible to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per ration card per month and PHH are eligible to receive five kg of foodgrains per person per month. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA are given in Table 4.5. Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY household and PHH during 2020-21 is given in Annexure 4.14 and Annexure 4.15 respectively. Also districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY household and PHH during 2021-22 upto December is given in Annexure 4.16 and Annexure 4.17 respectively. Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states are given in Table 4.6.

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

(Lakh MT)

Beneficiary	Year	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
AAY Household	2019-20	5.26	4.73	4.75	5.24	4.66	4.67
	2020-21	5.05	4.77	4.75	5.44	5.12	5.04
	2021-22 ⁺	3.70	2.94	2.88	4.19	3.57	3.46
PHH	2019-20	14.84	12.59	12.61	20.47	17.44	17.47
	2020-21	15.06	13.74	13.61	20.26	18.45	18.32
	2021-22 ⁺	11.45	9.55	8.96	15.19	12.72	12.44

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

+ upto December

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

(As on 28th February, 2022) (Lakh)

State	Number of persons covered			Ration cards		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PHH	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.08	80.25	89.33
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.14	65.17	73.31
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.96	106.94	117.89
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.92	33.48	39.40
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	14.78	101.69	116.48
Maharashtra	469.72	230.45	700.17	24.46	129.09	153.54
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.17	98.63	104.80
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.64	47.91	53.55
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.10	286.52	1,520.60	40.92	320.62	361.54
All-India	6,249.33	1,885.69	8,135.01	234.05	2,142.78	2,376.83

Source : Department of Food and Public Distribution, GoI

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

4.13 GoM extended the benefits of PHH under NFSA to all APL saffron card holder farmers of 14 drought prone districts (all districts of Aurangabad & Amravati regions and Wardha district from Nagpur region) not covered under NFSA to reduce the number of farmer suicides. These APL saffron card holder farmers not covered under NFSA are being distributed 5 kg foodgrains per person per month at ₹ three & ₹ two per kg for rice & wheat respectively. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for APL saffron card holder farmers are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for APL saffron card holder 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
2019-20	1.12	0.88	0.86	1.94	1.53	1.46
2020-21	0.99	0.83	0.82	1.72	1.43	1.42
2021-22 ⁺	0.66	0.58	0.51	1.14	0.98	0.90

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

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

4.14 *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY) was introduced by GoI during Covid-19 pandemic. Under the scheme, eligible beneficiaries were provided five kg of foodgrains per person per month free of cost in addition to foodgrains permissible under NFSA. The scheme is being implemented in various phases. Allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains (rice & wheat) for Phase-III & IV is given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY

(Lakh MT)

Phase	Period	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS
III	May to June, 2021	3.08	2.72	2.62	3.92	3.58	3.44
IV	July to November, 2021	7.70	6.83	6.89	9.80	8.48	8.72

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

* Provisional

Distribution of coarse grains

4.15 Coarse grains (Jowar, Maize, Bajra etc.) procured under Minimum Support Price scheme are distributed to the NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS

(’000 MT)

Year	Jowar			Maize			Bajra		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2019-20	7.17	7.17	7.17	114.90	114.90	114.90	-	-	-
2020-21	17.78	17.78	17.63	74.08	74.08	73.46	5.01	5.01	5.01

Note : Procurement of coarse grains for 2021-22 is in process

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

Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS

4.16 To initiate the process towards nutritional security and to address anaemia & micro-nutrient deficiency GoI implemented ‘Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS’ scheme in two blocks of Gadchiroli on pilot basis. During 2019-20, GoM decided to implement this scheme in all blocks of Gadchiroli district. Under the scheme, 43.54 thousand MT of fortified rice has been distributed to the beneficiaries upto May, 2021.

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.17 Along with allocation to FPS for various households in the State, GoI also sanctions allocation of foodgrains to Government Aided Welfare Institutions and Hostels, including the Welfare Institutions owned /run by the Government under the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme. Upto September, 2021 the number of establishments holding ration cards are 3,894 with 3.88 lakh inmates. Of which, 214 are Government Institutions with 0.32 lakh inmates and 3,680 are Government Aided Institutions with 3.56 lakh inmates. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

(’000 MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2019-20	4.51	2.40	4.60	5.00	2.83	5.76
2020-21	24.14	5.60	0.68	23.70	5.43	0.67
2021-22 ⁺	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08

Note: For the year 2021-22, there was no allotment by GoI as there was no demand during Covid-19 pandemic + upto September

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

Decentralised procurement

4.18 The Decentralised Procurement Scheme for paddy/coarse grains is being implemented since 2016-17 through Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. and Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. Paddy producing farmers’ registration and procurement process is done online through the National e-Markets Limited. During 2020-21, in all 203.61 lakh quintal foodgrains worth ₹ 3,830.61 crore was procured.

Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

4.19 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains at Minimum Support Price is done through Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. in non-tribal areas and Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. in tribal areas. During 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 3,830.61 crore has been paid online to 6.5 lakh farmers. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains is given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

Year	Paddy	Coarse grains		
		Jawar	Maize	Bajra
2019-20	1,742.59	7.15	114.98	-
2020-21	1,899.04	36.23	94.82	5.00
2021-22 ⁺	5,012.92	23.07	57.32	0.62

+ upto December

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

Distribution of Sugar

4.20 As per the guidelines of GoI, since July, 2017 sugar is being distributed only to the AAY card holders. One kg of sugar is supplied per family per month at ₹ 20. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS

Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
			to FPS
2019-20	0.25	0.25	0.25
2020-21	0.41	0.40	0.36
2021-22 ⁺	0.19	0.19	0.19

+ upto December

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

Distribution of Kerosene

4.21 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having gas connection. As per Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,741 kerosene license holders in the State, of which 669 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers. Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene to FPS are given in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene to FPS

Year	Allotment	Off-take	Distribution
			to FPS
2019-20	1.44	0.69	0.69
2020-21	0.46	0.25	0.25
2021-22 ⁺	0.27	0.13	0.13

+ upto December

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

Godowns

4.22 The foodgrains to be distributed through PDS are lifted from godowns of Food Corporation of India and are stored in the godowns of the State. Upto December, 2021 GoM has 1,161 godowns having total capacity of 8.08 lakh MT. Of these, 275 godowns having capacity of 1.22 lakh MT are not suitable for storage, 43 godowns of capacity of 0.35 lakh MT are given on rent and 60 godowns of capacity of 0.48 lakh MT are taken on rent.

4.22.1 To safely store foodgrains and to avoid wastage of foodgrains, GoM has undertaken a programme to construct new godowns with the financial assistance from NABARD. Upto September, 2021 administrative approval is given for construction of 307 godowns of total capacity 4.48 lakh MT. Of which, 216 godowns are completed and construction of 73 godowns is in progress. Districtwise godowns and their capacity is given in Annexure 4.13.

Shivbhojan Yojana

4.23 To provide meal to the poor and needy people in the State at affordable rates of ₹10 per *thali*, GoM started *Shivbhojan Yojana* from 26th January, 2020 at all district headquarters and in municipal corporation areas. The scheme has been expanded upto taluka level since 1st April, 2020.

4.23.1 Labourers, migrants, homeless as well as outstation students etc. faced issues of non-availability of food during Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, *Shivbhojan thalis* were provided at ₹ five upto 14th April, 2021. Later on *Shivbhojan thalis* were provided free of cost upto September, 2021. As on 31st December, 2021 in all 1,485 *Shivbhojan* centres are functioning actively in the State. Since inception upto January, 2022 in all 8.24 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* have been distributed.

ITeS in PDS

4.24 During 2021-22 out of total eligible 153.37 lakh ration cards covered under NFSA, *Aadhaar* seeding of 152.77 lakh ration cards has been completed upto December, 2021. *Aadhaar* seeding of 9.03 lakh ration cards out of total eligible 9.09 lakh ration cards covered under APL farmers from drought prone 14 districts scheme has been completed upto December, 2021. For distribution of foodgrains Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,557 FPS across the State.

4.24.1 In May, 2018, the State has launched *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) across all FPS and introduced inter-state & pan-state portability. In December, 2021 about 1.43 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

4.24.2 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme is being implemented from 1st January, 2020. During 2021 in all 14,245 ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 49,996 ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from Maharashtra.

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.25 The State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been constituted in the State to redress the grievances of the consumer. In all 3,88,096 complaints were received upto November, 2021 of which 2,70,218 were resolved.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL AREA IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year – 2003=100)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
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	4.1
2015-16	262	325	446	135	205	258	2.8
2016-17	271	352	463	137	209	266	3.2
2017-18	270	410	498	139	208	270	1.7
2018-19	272	444	513	143	213	275	1.7
2019-20	309	450	534	147	219	299	8.7
2020-21	328	469 [#]	567	152 [#]	229 [#]	316 [#]	5.2 [#]
2021-22 [@]	338	483	589	152 ⁺	232 [*]	324 [*]	3.2 ⁺
April 2021	322	479	568	--	--	--	--
May 2021	326	485	582	--	197	295	--
June 2021	336	477	591	150	234	324	4.2
July 2021	339	480	592	151	235	326	2.8
August 2021	338	479	592	152	236	326	2.1
September 2021	338	484	593	152	237	327	2.1
October 2021	351	486	594	153	239	334	3.3
November 2021	351	488	595	153	240	334	3.2
December 2021	341	489	597	153	241	330	4.8

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

[@] Average for 9 months[#] Average for June to March⁺ Average for June to December^{*} Average for May to December

Note - Inflation = 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 FOR URBAN AREA IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year – 2003=100)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
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	10.4
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16	268	322	408	142	191	247	3.0
2016-17	278	347	426	145	194	255	3.2
2017-18	278	386	462	146	195	260	2.0
2018-19	278	417	503	147	201	267	2.5
2019-20	308	434	507	150	206	283	6.2
2020-21	329	455 [#]	547	154 [#]	218 [#]	302 [#]	6.1 [#]
2021-22 [@]	336	475	578	155 ⁺	229 [*]	312 [*]	3.9 ⁺
April 2021	320	465	559	--	--	--	--
May 2021	325	469	572	--	221	292	--
June 2021	332	470	575	152	226	309	3.9
July 2021	337	473	578	155	228	312	3.2
August 2021	335	474	580	155	230	312	2.8
September 2021	336	476	584	155	231	313	3.2
October 2021	349	479	585	157	232	320	4.4
November 2021	349	482	586	157	232	320	3.9
December 2021	342	484	587	157	233	317	5.6

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

@ Average for 9 months

Average for June to March

+ Average for June to December

* Average for May to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.3

**GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR THE STATE COMPILED BY
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED AREAS**

(Base year 2012=100)

Group	Weights	Year						
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Food & Beverages	54.28	129.2	136.5	140.6	139.3	145.0 [@]	157.0	162.0
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.72	130.5	140.5	155.0	158.6	158.5 [@]	168.2	172.4
Clothing & Footwear	7.56	127.3	135.0	145.9	148.7	149.0 [@]	152.3	163.6
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	7.86	124.7	129.4	141.1	147.5	148.1 [@]	157.7	178.8
Miscellaneous	27.58	119.0	126.9	136.7	144.4	149.3 [@]	156.9	165.3
General Index	100.00	126.0	133.3	140.4	142.6	147.3	156.3 ⁺	164.6
Inflation	--	6.6	5.8	5.3	1.6	3.3	5.5 ⁺	6.3 ^{**}
Urban								
Food & Beverages	34.38	128.4	133.4	135.4	137.8	148.5 [@]	161.0	165.1
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.97	134.1	152.6	162.9	169.2	174.3 [@]	185.9	189.9
Clothing & Footwear	5.14	122.2	126.7	131.9	138.4	141.9 [@]	148.1	152.7
Housing	24.74	115.3	119.6	127.0	134.6	139.9 [@]	147.0	151.1
Fuel & light	5.21	116.0	118.5	122.2	127.3	131.7 [@]	144.1	160.5
Miscellaneous	29.56	114.2	117.6	121.5	127.4	131.4 [@]	144.3	150.5
General Index	100.00	120.1	124.4	128.6	133.7	140.5	150.6 ⁺	156.7
Inflation	--	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.1	6.6 ⁺	5.0 ^{**}
Combined								
Food & Beverages	--	128.8	134.8	137.7	138.5	147.0 [@]	159.2	163.7
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	132.0	145.5	158.3	163.0	165.1 [@]	175.6	179.6
Clothing & Footwear	--	124.4	130.2	137.9	142.8	144.9 [@]	149.9	157.3
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	--	119.7	123.2	130.3	136.0	138.8 [@]	150.0	168.4
Miscellaneous	--	115.7	120.6	126.3	132.8	137.1 [@]	148.3	155.2
General Index	--	122.0	127.3	132.5	136.7	142.8	152.5 ⁺	159.3
Inflation	--	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	6.2 ⁺	5.4 ^{**}

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

[@] Average for 11 months[#] Average for August to March⁺ Average for June to March^{*} Average for April to December^{**} Average for June to December

ANNEXURE 4.4

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

(Base year - 1986-87=100)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index 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)
2011-12	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	861	841	782	801
2015-16	930	897	807	835	915	887	810	836
2016-17	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
2019-20	1131	1094	932	980	1113	1084	937	986
2020-21	1220	1168	990	1034	1195	1153	995	1040
2021-22 [@]	1225	1196	1009	1068	1203	1186	1016	1076
April 2021	1190	1164	983	1041	1168	1153	990	1049
May 2021	1213	1181	992	1049	1189	1167	999	1057
June 2021	1222	1187	1001	1057	1202	1177	1008	1065
July 2021	1235	1197	1004	1061	1213	1186	1011	1070
August 2021	1227	1194	1007	1066	1206	1184	1014	1074
September 2021	1217	1195	1004	1067	1196	1186	1011	1076
October 2021	1243	1213	1021	1081	1222	1204	1028	1090
November 2021	1241	1216	1034	1092	1221	1209	1042	1101
December 2021	1235	1215	1035	1097	1214	1208	1042	1106

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.5

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Base year – 2001=100)							
Weight	46.20	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.57	23.26	100.00
2011-12	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	280	284	243	273	192	210	254
2015-16	293	305	249	285	198	216	265
2016-17	305	327	249	298	206	226	276
2017-18	310	356	260	313	214	235	284
2018-19	312	379	271	382	221	246	300
2019-20	335	393	285	435	227	255	323
(Base year – 2016=100)							
Weight	39.17	2.07	5.5	16.87	6.08	30.31	100.00
2020-21 [@]	120	134	134	114	118	117	119
2021-22 [#]	123	139	154	116	121	121	123
April 2021	119.1	137.3	148.7	115.2	119.0	118.3	120.1
May 2021	120.0	137.8	148.9	115.2	119.0	118.6	120.6
June 2021	121.8	137.9	149.6	115.2	120.1	119.7	121.7
July 2021	122.4	138.9	152.0	116.8	120.8	121.1	122.8
August 2021	122.3	139.1	153.1	116.8	121.0	121.3	123.0
September 2021	122.4	140.8	156.9	116.8	121.5	121.7	123.3
October 2021	125.7	141.1	158.3	116.8	121.5	122.3	124.9
November 2021	127.8	140.6	157.3	116.8	122.0	122.4	125.7
December 2021	126.8	140.8	157.7	116.8	122.0	122.5	125.4

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for September to March[#] Average for April to December

ANNEXURE 4.6

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR
SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA**

Year/Month	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK		THANE	
	Food group	General index	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)	(12)	(13)
(Base year – 2001=100)												
Weight	48.88	100.00	54.74	100.00	43.05	100.00	39.77	100.00	41.43	100.00		
2011-12	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208		
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228		
2013-14	260	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244		
2014-15	284	262	283	265	294	281	299	257	280	261		
2015-16	306	280	306	284	317	298	316	269	289	274		
2016-17	312	286	316	294	325	308	331	277	303	287		
2017-18	314	291	311	295	324	317	323	280	305	297		
2018-19	314	297	318	311	323	359	342	316	304	333		
2019-20	338	316	345	342	347	401	384	353	334	370		
(Base year – 2016=100)												
Weight	37.91	100.00	43.52	100.00	35.44	100.00	35.14	100.00	40.63	100.00	37.74	100.00
2020-21 [@]	118.7	113.8	116.8	118.5	116.5	117.8	121.7	115.7	120.2	115.5	116.0	112.8
2021-22 [#]	123.2	117.5	123.1	126.5	119.0	122.4	123.6	119.9	123.6	119.0	119.4	117.0
April 2021	120.4	115.3	118.4	121.5	114.1	118.1	124.8	117.9	119.3	116.2	117.2	114.5
May 2021	120.9	115.6	121.6	122.9	115.6	118.7	122.1	117.1	121.4	117.2	118.1	114.8
June 2021	122.5	116.8	122.3	124.9	117.1	119.5	122.5	119.1	125.4	118.9	118.2	114.9
July 2021	122.3	117.2	122.1	126.8	119.0	123.1	124.8	120.8	125.3	119.9	116.8	116.6
August 2021	120.9	116.8	121.6	126.7	119.9	123.6	123.2	120.4	123.4	119.4	116.6	116.6
September 2021	122.8	117.9	123.1	127.6	120.6	124.0	121.5	119.9	123.5	119.6	118.8	117.7
October 2021	127.8	119.9	122.9	127.7	123.4	125.2	124.2	121.1	125.4	120.5	122.9	119.3
November 2021	126.4	119.4	125.5	128.9	120.2	124.1	125.7	121.5	124.3	120.0	123.6	119.6
December 2021	124.9	118.7	130.0	131.1	121.4	125.0	123.6	120.9	124.5	119.7	122.6	119.3

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for September to March[#] Average for April to December

ANNEXURE 4.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR
SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year – 2001=100)

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	40.89	100.00
2011-12	183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
2019-20	293	358	309	333	309	341	343	395	317	357
2020-21	305	376	334	354	337	360	378	421	338	374
2021-22 ^{@*}	330	406	340	377	366	391	401	459	361	399
April 2021	322	398	338	369	354	380	400	449	348	390
May 2021	329	403	338	373	359	384	399	453	350	393
June 2021	329	405	338	374	364	387	398	455	352	394
July 2021	327	406	338	376	366	389	402	458	358	397
August 2021	325	406	338	377	370	392	398	460	359	399
September 2021	325	407	340	378	371	394	400	461	363	401
October 2021	332	410	345	382	373	397	403	464	372	405
November 2021	336	410	345	383	366	397	402	464	371	405
December 2021 [*]	340	411	345	384	368	398	404	465	373	406

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

* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

INFLATION BASED ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES AT ALL-INDIA LEVEL

Year/Month (1)	Inflation		
	All - India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (2) (Base year 2001=100)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (3) (Base year 1986 -87=100)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (4) (Base year 1986 -87=100)
2011-12	8.4	8.2	8.3
2012-13	10.4	10.0	10.2
2013-14	9.7	11.7	11.5
2014-15	7.9	6.6	6.9
2015-16	5.6	4.4	4.6
2016-17	4.1	4.2	4.2
2017-18	3.1	2.2	2.3
2018-19	5.4	2.1	2.2
2019-20	7.5	8.0	7.7
2020-21	--	5.5	5.5
2021-22	4.8 [#]	3.4 [@]	3.6 [@]
April 2021	--	2.7	2.9
May 2021	--	2.9	3.1
June 2021	--	3.8	4.0
July 2021	--	3.9	4.1
August 2021	--	3.9	4.0
September 2021	4.4	2.9	3.2
October 2021	4.5	2.8	3.1
November 2021	4.8	3.0	3.4
December 2021	5.6	4.8	5.0

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

Average for September to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.9

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Base year – 2011-12 = 100)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Weight	22.62	13.15	64.23	100.00	--
2012-13	111.4	107.1	105.3	106.9	--
2013-14	122.4	114.7	108.5	112.5	5.2
2014-15	125.1	107.7	111.2	113.9	1.3
2015-16	124.6	86.5	109.2	109.7	(-) 3.7
2016-17	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6	1.7
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9	2.9
2018-19	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8	4.3
2019-20	143.3	102.2	118.3	121.8	1.7
2020-21	145.7	94.0	121.5	123.4	1.3
2021-22 ^{@*}	157.9	119.1	133.5	137.1	12.6
April 2021	151.5	108.9	129.9	132.0	10.7
May 2021	150.2	109.8	131.5	132.9	13.1
June 2021	153.0	110.7	131.6	133.7	12.1
July 2021	154.3	115.2	132.3	135.0	11.6
August 2021	155.4	117.9	133.2	136.2	11.6
September 2021	157.7	119.0	134.0	137.4	11.8
October 2021	163.0	126.0	135.9	140.7	13.8
November 2021	168.4	136.0	136.6	143.7	14.9
December 2021 [*]	167.8	128.2	136.4	142.4	13.6

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

[@] Average for 9 months^{*} Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARD HOLDERS (As on 31st December, 2021)

District	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAV	PHH Saffron	PHH Farmers	NPH Saffron			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mumbai	24,173	21,109	18,95,501	0	13,77,441	0	9,23,470	42,41,694
Thane	58,522	48,703	49,444	0	43,369	0	3,694	2,03,732
Palghar	1,00,468	99,417	1,99,898	0	2,75,057	345	41,041	7,16,226
Raigad	99,396	83,879	2,56,562	0	2,14,990	0	1,13,070	7,67,897
Ratnagiri	65,514	42,208	1,83,830	0	1,05,513	97	43,630	4,40,792
Sindhudurg	46,186	22,723	1,07,323	0	35,796	0	21,378	2,33,406
Nashik	3,05,972	1,80,807	3,05,546	0	5,03,856	0	88,804	13,84,985
Dhule	1,42,842	76,976	73,441	0	1,33,938	0	17,717	4,44,914
Nandurbar	1,00,801	1,06,484	46,681	0	90,161	0	8,276	3,52,403
Jalgaon	2,14,550	1,38,001	2,63,065	0	3,41,700	0	75,434	10,32,750
Ahmednagar	2,54,452	88,106	3,60,578	0	3,41,181	0	58,191	11,02,508
Pune	1,48,527	63,838	7,66,526	0	7,93,767	0	2,13,206	19,85,864
Satara	1,24,965	29,704	2,85,716	0	2,27,324	0	57,030	7,24,739
Sangli	64,908	31,372	3,06,286	0	2,57,971	444	78,936	7,39,917
Solapur	1,73,720	62,885	2,61,196	0	3,60,380	0	74,956	9,33,137
Kolhapur	1,45,963	53,082	3,79,633	0	3,16,918	0	96,464	9,92,060
Aurangabad	1,77,326	70,210	2,00,857	94,924	2,48,445	2,078	12,344	8,06,184
Jalna	1,12,529	43,926	1,47,414	36,360	39,083	1,088	2,888	3,83,288
Parbhani	70,922	45,063	1,41,597	69,134	87,634	1,527	3,275	4,19,152
Hingoli	55,411	32,815	91,027	42,308	23,848	485	2,455	2,48,349
Beed	52,592	11,317	52,764	43,982	23,902	498	2,978	1,88,033
Nanded	1,39,521	80,921	2,95,917	1,13,689	84,122	1,276	12,565	7,28,011
Osmanabad	1,16,046	37,033	83,249	81,444	45,750	0	12,428	3,75,950
Latur	85,803	42,264	2,44,958	66,377	54,225	0	22,974	5,16,601
Buldhana	1,54,565	65,346	1,83,241	88,939	98,414	0	22,860	6,13,365
Akola	70,937	45,155	1,50,852	49,923	1,10,896	0	22,924	4,50,687
Washim	66,873	41,270	1,23,314	35,984	31,026	0	14,656	3,13,123
Amravati	1,72,614	1,22,154	1,22,977	1,26,775	1,25,809	0	26,216	6,96,545
Yavatmal	1,47,371	1,30,155	1,40,505	70,943	1,79,458	1,149	23,965	6,93,546
Wardha	43,937	46,875	1,73,257	18,842	18,840	0	10,522	3,12,273
Nagpur	1,21,215	1,21,858	5,41,116	0	4,06,090	0	81,049	12,71,328
Bhandara	76,194	65,119	84,914	0	41,855	0	15,220	2,83,302
Gondia	88,293	78,545	48,313	0	79,914	0	6,565	3,01,630
Chandrapur	0	1,37,510	2,56,200	0	69,500	0	22,361	4,85,571
Gadchiroli	32,536	98,576	78,765	0	32,337	0	8,802	2,51,016
Maharashtra State	38,55,644	24,65,406	89,02,463	9,39,624	72,20,510	8,987	22,42,344	2,56,34,978

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
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	18.10	20.12	3.01	23.05	26.06
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.02	16.92	18.94	3.01	23.05	26.06
2017-18 (Total)	1.99	18.15	20.14	2.98	22.64	25.62
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.99	16.97	18.96	2.98	20.83	23.81
2018-19 (Total)	1.57	16.92	18.49	2.33	21.38	23.71
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.57	15.97	17.54	2.33	19.64	21.97
2019-20 (Total)	2.11	19.11	21.22	3.14	24.50	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.59	15.78	17.36	2.35	19.78	22.13
2020-21 (Total)	2.09	18.02	20.11	3.12	22.58	25.70
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.66	16.69	18.35	2.46	20.90	23.36
2021-22 (Total) ⁺	1.61	13.55	15.16	2.40	16.98	19.38
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.28	10.56	11.84	1.84	14.05	15.90

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(Lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2015-16 (Total)	21.30	27.37
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.30	25.88
2016-17 (Total)	21.56	27.98
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.21	25.85
2017-18 (Total)	21.51	27.98
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.21	25.84
2018-19 (Total)	21.40	27.90
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.21	25.84
2019-20 (Total)	21.22	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.10	25.70
2020-21 (Total)	21.10	27.42
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.11	25.70
2021-22 (Total) ⁺	15.82	20.52
Of which, NFSA,2013	15.16	19.38

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

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

District (1)	Available godowns (upto December, 2021)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2021) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	7	5,481	4,283
Thane	15	7,500	593
Palghar	22	11,900	1,084
Raigad	38	21,690	1,386
Ratnagiri	24	14,990	948
Sindhudurg	17	9,660	445
Nashik	30	39,030	2,605
Dhule	24	20,900	981
Nandurbar	22	11,000	1,064
Jalgaon	34	29,690	1,955
Ahmednagar	38	39,060	1,878
Pune	23	26,630	2,541
Satara	34	23,350	1,684
Sangli	29	19,430	1,356
Solapur	36	43,448	1,869
Kolhapur	23	20,550	1,640
Aurangabad	17	21,126	1,802
Jalna	11	16,400	1,280
Parbhani	13	10,780	1,183
Hingoli	10	10,340	797
Beed	35	34,060	1,969
Nanded	47	24,240	2,000
Osmanabad	23	17,700	1,076
Latur	24	22,860	1,352
Buldhana	39	20,820	1,536
Akola	26	17,720	1,061
Washim	16	12,720	776
Amravati	36	18,940	1,914
Yavatmal	36	21,480	2,041
Wardha	14	8,785	871
Nagpur	48	34,133	1,971
Bhandara	17	10,130	888
Gondia	13	12,210	998
Chandrapur	30	20,340	1,534
Gadchiroli	32	20,500	1,196
Maharashtra State	903	6,99,593	52,557

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

ANNEXURE 4.14

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2020-21**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	4,369	4,557	8,926	3,060	3,210	6,270	3,060	3,210	6,270
Thane	14,685	5,873	20,558	14,243	5,696	19,939	13,870	5,561	19,431
Palghar	27,692	11,078	38,770	27,391	10,812	38,203	28,058	11,219	39,277
Raigad	25,309	10,125	35,434	24,612	9,792	34,403	24,612	9,792	34,403
Ratnagiri	12,239	4,896	17,135	10,759	4,373	15,132	11,192	4,643	15,835
Sindhudurg	7,282	2,913	10,195	6,717	2,594	9,311	6,336	2,553	8,889
Nashik	19,256	55,637	74,893	17,547	51,549	69,096	17,850	51,526	69,376
Dhule	13,278	19,117	32,395	12,577	18,030	30,607	11,902	17,208	29,110
Nandurbar	24,814	18,616	43,430	24,020	16,365	40,385	23,016	16,180	39,196
Jalgaon	15,817	40,957	56,774	14,897	38,198	53,096	14,312	36,980	51,293
Ahmednagar	10,587	27,434	38,021	10,044	26,627	36,671	9,890	25,806	35,697
Pune Rural	6,053	14,783	20,836	5,641	13,940	19,581	5,689	13,602	19,291
Pune city	1,135	2,762	3,897	962	2,248	3,209	963	2,247	3,209
Satara	3,537	8,935	12,472	2,922	7,642	10,564	3,133	8,282	11,415
Sangli	3,964	9,696	13,660	3,690	9,040	12,731	3,685	9,106	12,790
Solapur Rural	6,879	16,830	23,709	6,326	16,662	22,988	6,274	15,962	22,236
Solapur City	821	2,005	2,826	736	1,825	2,561	736	1,825	2,561
Kolhapur	6,654	16,263	22,917	6,324	15,471	21,795	6,310	15,381	21,691
Aurangabad	9,646	18,492	28,138	8,583	16,610	25,193	8,560	16,465	25,025
Jalna	6,469	12,401	18,870	5,880	11,322	17,202	5,893	11,129	17,022
Parbhani	6,373	12,221	18,594	5,598	10,626	16,224	5,533	10,519	16,052
Hingoli	4,399	8,439	12,838	4,033	8,043	12,076	4,008	7,506	11,513
Beed	5,634	10,800	16,434	5,276	10,818	16,094	5,108	10,694	15,802
Nanded	11,701	22,430	34,131	10,916	20,992	31,907	10,946	20,769	31,715
Osmanabad	5,678	10,887	16,565	5,275	10,126	15,401	5,255	10,036	15,290
Latur	6,151	11,793	17,944	5,937	11,244	17,181	5,937	11,244	17,180
Amravati	30,145	22,610	52,755	30,080	21,016	51,096	28,541	21,625	50,166
Akola	10,810	8,108	18,918	9,292	7,476	16,768	9,918	7,464	17,383
Washim	11,938	8,957	20,895	11,572	9,102	20,674	10,897	8,229	19,126
Buldhana	12,188	15,497	27,685	12,243	16,246	28,489	10,848	14,581	25,429
Yavatmal	31,045	23,283	54,328	28,011	22,228	50,239	28,398	21,452	49,850
Nagpur Rural	18,679	14,011	32,690	17,754	13,047	30,801	18,676	13,052	31,728
Nagpur City	10,860	8,144	19,004	10,418	7,879	18,297	10,453	7,843	18,296
Wardha	11,503	8,630	20,133	10,712	8,164	18,876	11,174	8,498	19,672
Bhandara	19,940	7,976	27,916	19,087	7,911	26,998	19,326	7,732	27,057
Gondia	23,981	9,593	33,574	22,797	9,748	32,545	23,108	9,137	32,245
Chandrapur	33,535	25,151	58,686	32,402	24,257	56,659	31,906	24,069	55,976
Gadchiroli	29,950	11,982	41,932	29,149	11,296	40,445	29,142	11,293	40,434
Maharashtra State	5,04,996	5,43,882	10,48,878	4,77,480	5,12,224	9,89,705	4,74,513	5,04,420	9,78,933

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.15

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR PRIORITY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2020-21**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	2,04,728	3,07,088	5,11,816	1,63,411	2,42,896	4,06,307	1,63,411	2,42,896	4,06,307
Thane	18,917	12,612	31,529	17,675	11,811	29,486	17,684	11,769	29,453
Palghar	51,614	34,409	86,023	47,561	31,728	79,289	48,131	32,287	80,418
Raigad	52,841	35,223	88,064	49,420	32,801	82,221	48,821	34,000	82,821
Ratnagiri	37,658	25,105	62,763	35,086	23,359	58,445	34,225	23,184	57,409
Sindhudurg	22,442	14,963	37,405	19,824	13,106	32,930	19,152	12,847	31,999
Nashik	70,236	1,05,353	1,75,589	63,172	96,198	1,59,369	63,263	95,091	1,58,354
Dhule	27,773	41,654	69,427	26,339	38,909	65,248	24,576	36,504	61,080
Nandurbar	26,243	17,495	43,738	25,114	15,330	40,444	23,830	14,446	38,276
Jalgaon	52,925	79,388	1,32,313	49,092	72,287	1,21,379	47,073	70,773	1,17,846
Ahmednagar	64,112	96,167	1,60,279	61,797	92,696	1,54,493	59,768	89,552	1,49,320
Pune Rural	59,633	89,447	1,49,080	57,108	83,506	1,40,614	56,372	85,267	1,41,639
Pune city	31,167	46,748	77,915	28,544	42,889	71,433	28,522	42,910	71,432
Satara	40,751	61,124	1,01,875	37,600	55,906	93,506	38,043	57,731	95,774
Sangli	41,945	62,915	1,04,860	39,338	58,413	97,750	39,384	58,433	97,817
Solapur Rural	42,065	63,098	1,05,163	39,223	63,198	1,02,421	38,011	62,238	1,00,249
Solapur City	11,694	17,540	29,234	11,022	16,485	27,507	11,022	16,485	27,507
Kolhapur	55,626	83,443	1,39,069	53,208	78,797	1,32,005	53,153	79,355	1,32,508
Aurangabad	47,939	71,903	1,19,842	43,765	65,184	1,08,949	43,851	65,603	1,09,454
Jalna	31,764	47,642	79,406	28,990	44,005	72,995	29,033	42,666	71,699
Parbhani	24,288	36,431	60,719	20,969	31,587	52,556	20,591	30,841	51,433
Hingoli	17,531	26,291	43,822	14,807	22,369	37,176	14,668	23,519	38,187
Beed	35,342	53,015	88,357	32,889	53,022	85,911	32,658	52,906	85,564
Nanded	45,884	68,824	1,14,708	42,811	64,250	1,07,061	41,865	60,691	1,02,556
Osmanabad	23,795	35,696	59,491	21,429	31,870	53,299	21,090	31,709	52,799
Latur	36,969	55,455	92,424	34,689	52,427	87,116	34,688	52,427	87,115
Amravati	32,729	49,096	81,825	31,200	44,140	75,340	30,669	45,400	76,069
Akola	26,075	39,110	65,185	22,357	34,596	56,953	23,542	35,351	58,893
Washim	18,668	28,001	46,669	18,259	28,287	46,546	17,185	25,537	42,722
Buldhana	36,882	55,322	92,204	35,212	54,247	89,459	32,676	51,237	83,912
Yavatmal	34,493	51,743	86,236	30,245	44,890	75,135	31,048	46,577	77,625
Nagpur Rural	31,791	47,687	79,478	29,285	45,525	74,810	31,652	45,737	77,390
Nagpur City	33,613	50,422	84,035	31,372	47,556	78,928	31,548	47,196	78,744
Wardha	20,900	31,353	52,253	20,433	30,235	50,668	20,365	30,724	51,089
Bhandara	27,223	18,149	45,372	25,445	17,958	43,403	25,908	17,147	43,055
Gondia	25,162	16,777	41,939	23,783	16,776	40,559	23,457	15,329	38,786
Chandrapur	25,568	38,351	63,919	25,071	35,103	60,173	23,897	34,800	58,697
Gadchiroli	16,739	11,159	27,898	16,101	10,712	26,813	16,090	10,524	26,615
Maharashtra State	15,05,725	20,26,199	35,31,924	13,73,644	18,45,054	32,18,697	13,60,924	18,31,689	31,92,613

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.16

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2021-22 UPTO
DECEMBER**

(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	3,051	3,243	6,294	2,411	2,406	4,817	2,411	2,406	4,817
Thane	11,052	4,419	15,471	9,662	4,046	13,708	9,834	3,964	13,798
Palghar	21,149	8,459	29,608	19,876	8,460	28,336	19,476	8,296	27,772
Raigad	19,107	7,641	26,748	16,180	6,474	22,654	16,808	6,916	23,724
Ratnagiri	9,153	3,663	12,816	8,964	3,312	12,276	7,736	3,225	10,961
Sindhudurg	5,318	2,124	7,442	4,581	1,832	6,413	4,513	1,791	6,304
Nashik	16,110	40,275	56,385	13,614	34,762	48,376	14,235	35,628	49,863
Dhule	8,324	15,965	24,289	6,731	14,968	21,699	6,722	14,920	21,642
Nandurbar	11,447	21,941	33,388	10,695	20,174	30,869	10,732	20,609	31,341
Jalgaon	12,157	30,391	42,548	8,947	22,227	31,174	10,375	25,791	36,166
Ahmednagar	8,073	20,187	28,260	5,531	13,231	18,762	4,379	11,349	15,728
Pune Rural	4,455	11,133	15,588	4,238	10,576	14,814	3,795	9,328	13,123
Pune city	765	1,899	2,664	694	1,691	2,385	536	1,849	2,385
Satara	2,592	6,489	9,081	2,416	6,124	8,540	1,774	6,463	8,237
Sangli	2,889	7,218	10,107	2,613	5,595	8,207	1,855	6,091	7,946
Solapur Rural	5,112	12,789	17,901	4,021	9,910	13,931	4,245	9,983	14,228
Solapur City	648	1,620	2,268	405	1,009	1,414	406	1,010	1,416
Kolhapur	4,851	12,123	16,974	4,124	11,437	15,561	3,150	11,472	14,622
Aurangabad	6,624	14,445	21,069	5,625	12,304	17,928	5,590	12,223	17,813
Jalna	4,806	9,207	14,013	4,379	7,762	12,141	3,569	6,120	9,689
Parbhani	4,860	9,306	14,166	4,323	8,232	12,555	3,979	7,618	11,597
Hingoli	3,330	6,372	9,702	2,304	5,356	7,660	2,170	4,001	6,171
Beed	4,401	8,433	12,834	3,851	7,620	11,471	3,371	6,781	10,152
Nanded	8,810	16,893	25,703	4,949	13,517	18,465	5,145	9,238	14,383
Osmanabad	4,248	8,145	12,393	3,921	7,493	11,414	4,000	7,408	11,408
Latur	4,581	8,784	13,365	4,026	7,964	11,990	4,131	7,919	12,050
Amravati	22,779	17,082	39,861	15,181	9,064	24,244	20,165	15,185	35,350
Akola	8,154	6,111	14,265	1,020	5,342	6,362	6,834	5,269	12,103
Washim	8,928	6,696	15,624	6,401	5,411	11,813	8,071	6,045	14,117
Buldhana	8,262	12,401	20,663	5,635	10,358	15,993	7,206	11,020	18,226
Yavatmal	22,473	18,927	41,400	18,325	17,240	35,566	16,097	15,144	31,241
Nagpur Rural	14,193	10,647	24,840	13,211	10,078	23,289	11,768	9,363	21,131
Nagpur City	8,154	6,120	14,274	7,520	5,874	13,394	6,907	5,868	12,775
Wardha	8,811	6,606	15,417	8,224	6,106	14,330	6,335	5,479	11,814
Bhandara	14,877	5,949	20,826	14,084	5,751	19,835	11,328	4,600	15,929
Gondia	17,757	7,101	24,858	17,489	6,685	24,174	14,387	5,789	20,176
Chandrapur	25,137	18,855	43,992	17,528	18,035	35,563	16,768	14,563	31,331
Gadchiroli	22,932	9,171	32,103	10,799	8,326	19,125	7,367	5,039	12,406
Maharashtra State	3,70,370	4,18,830	7,89,200	2,94,497	3,56,750	6,51,247	2,88,170	3,45,765	6,33,935

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.17

UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR PRIORITY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2021-22 UPTO DECEMBER

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	1,57,761	2,36,640	3,94,401	1,25,681	1,82,048	3,07,729	1,25,681	1,82,048	3,07,729
Thane	13,878	9,252	23,130	11,388	8,436	19,823	12,449	8,293	20,742
Palghar	39,608	26,405	66,013	36,175	25,466	61,641	33,931	24,022	57,953
Raigad	40,248	26,829	67,077	34,815	17,589	52,404	35,164	19,360	54,524
Ratnagiri	28,143	18,765	46,908	24,443	16,198	40,641	23,613	15,757	39,370
Sindhudurg	16,433	10,953	27,386	13,914	9,306	23,221	13,891	9,234	23,125
Nashik	53,235	79,848	1,33,083	43,712	67,103	1,10,815	45,695	69,294	1,14,989
Dhule	30,842	20,564	51,406	25,402	18,286	43,688	23,913	17,457	41,370
Nandurbar	19,772	13,184	32,956	18,084	12,140	30,224	17,657	11,701	29,358
Jalgaon	39,589	59,389	98,978	30,800	49,473	80,273	33,401	50,155	83,556
Ahmednagar	47,925	71,883	1,19,808	30,065	48,784	78,850	26,713	40,696	67,409
Pune Rural	45,126	67,698	1,12,824	43,343	65,312	1,08,655	38,549	58,009	96,558
Pune city	23,211	34,821	58,032	21,410	31,764	53,174	17,135	36,866	54,001
Satara	30,636	45,954	76,590	28,683	42,656	71,339	21,386	46,566	67,952
Sangli	31,374	47,061	78,435	26,852	38,431	65,283	22,136	44,523	66,659
Solapur Rural	31,455	47,178	78,633	25,713	39,196	64,909	25,317	39,717	65,034
Solapur City	9,108	13,662	22,770	7,847	11,870	19,717	7,847	11,870	19,717
Kolhapur	41,418	62,127	1,03,545	34,785	59,235	94,020	26,278	62,214	88,492
Aurangabad	36,144	54,225	90,369	28,254	44,997	73,250	27,483	44,677	72,159
Jalna	23,913	35,874	59,787	20,773	32,516	53,289	16,976	23,389	40,365
Parbhani	18,441	27,666	46,107	15,992	23,836	39,828	14,728	21,945	36,673
Hingoli	13,032	19,539	32,571	9,738	15,364	25,102	7,645	11,118	18,763
Beed	27,018	40,536	67,554	48,306	36,865	85,171	21,457	31,994	53,451
Nanded	34,811	52,218	87,029	21,543	32,946	54,489	18,864	28,740	47,604
Osmanabad	17,712	26,568	44,280	16,033	24,020	40,053	15,484	24,010	39,494
Latur	27,810	41,715	69,525	24,469	36,940	61,409	24,646	36,702	61,348
Amravati	24,714	37,071	61,785	14,127	28,247	42,375	21,967	33,056	55,023
Akola	19,791	29,691	49,482	2,926	21,382	24,309	16,623	24,587	41,209
Washim	13,797	20,700	34,497	10,926	16,879	27,805	12,586	18,796	31,382
Buldhana	27,531	41,300	68,831	15,998	31,064	47,062	21,232	34,509	55,741
Yavatmal	25,830	38,736	64,566	20,728	35,776	56,504	18,361	30,924	49,285
Nagpur Rural	24,534	36,801	61,335	22,572	34,294	56,866	20,135	31,906	52,040
Nagpur City	25,605	38,403	64,008	22,357	35,919	58,276	22,097	35,734	57,831
Wardha	16,191	24,282	40,473	13,825	22,718	36,543	12,654	18,667	31,321
Bhandara	20,025	13,347	33,372	19,091	12,439	31,530	14,992	9,488	24,480
Gondia	17,838	11,889	29,727	17,677	10,980	28,657	14,451	9,858	24,309
Chandrapur	18,963	28,458	47,421	15,065	25,619	40,684	14,257	22,087	36,343
Gadchiroli	12,033	8,028	20,061	11,851	6,336	18,187	8,815	4,084	12,899
Maharashtra State	11,45,495	15,19,260	26,64,755	9,55,362	12,72,429	22,27,791	8,96,206	12,44,053	21,40,259

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

5

Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Public finance deals with management of revenue, expenditure and debt-load and is associated with budget. The budget analysis helps in framing various government policies and setting priorities. It also helps in identifying the un-tapped sources of revenue as well as potential avenues of expenditure, which in turn can unleash the new opportunities of development. Fiscal indicators like revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt to GSDP ratio, etc. help in maintaining fiscal discipline.

Budget 2021-22

5.2 As per the Budgetary estimates for the year 2021-22, total receipts are anticipated to be ₹ 4,37,988 crore while total expenditure is expected to be ₹ 4,37,961 crore leading to the budgetary surplus. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 and budget at a glance is given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.3 Tax revenue, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid from GoI are the three components of revenue receipts with respective estimated share of 77.4 per cent, 7.2 per cent and 15.4 per cent in 2021-22 (BE). Revenue receipts as per cent of GSDP is expected to be 11.5 per cent in 2021-22 (BE). Expected revenue for the State through its own resources is ₹ 2,70,140 crore (73.2 per cent of Total Revenue receipts). Grants-in-aid and share in taxes from GoI are expected to be ₹ 98,847 crore. Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	(₹ Crore)
			2021-22 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	2,83,190	2,89,498	3,68,987
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(83.0)	(76.3)	(84.3)
2. Revenue Expenditure	3,00,305	3,35,675	3,79,213
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(88.7)	(88.5)	(86.6)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	17,116	46,178	10,226
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(0.6)	(1.7)	(0.3)
4. Capital Receipts [#]	58,094	89,798	69,001
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(17.0)	(23.7)	(15.8)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	38,385	43,828	58,748
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(11.3)	(11.5)	(13.4)
6. Total Receipts [#] (1+4)	3,41,283	3,79,295	4,37,988
7. Total Expenditure [#] (2+5)	3,38,691	3,79,504	4,37,961
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-) 2,593	208	(-) 27
9. Fiscal Deficit	53,886	87,697	66,641
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(2.0)	(3.2)	(2.1)
10. Primary Deficit	20,325	50,495	23,644
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(0.7)	(1.9)	(0.7)
11. Interest Payment	33,561	37,201	42,998
<i>As per cent of revenue receipts</i>	(11.9)	(12.9)	(11.7)

RE Revised Estimates BE Budget Estimates # Net of loan repayment

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			Grants-in-aid from GoI	Total Revenue Receipts
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Total		
2017-18	1,67,948	37,203	2,05,151	4,163	12,517	16,680	21,823	2,43,654
2018-19	1,87,538	41,953	2,29,491	4,191	11,652	15,844	33,662	2,78,996
2019-20	1,88,971	36,197	2,25,167	3,271	11,026	14,297	43,725	2,83,190
2020-21 (RE)	1,84,519	33,743	2,18,263	3,464	11,683	15,147	56,088	2,89,498
2021-22 (BE)	2,43,490	42,044	2,85,534	2,708	23,943	26,650	56,803	3,68,987

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.3 Componentwise OTR of the State

(₹ Crore)

Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
State Goods & Service Tax	50,063	82,352	82,602	88,000	1,17,807
Sales Tax	54,894	35,725	37,786	34,000	44,000
Stamps & Registration Fees	26,442	28,545	28,707	22,000	32,000
State Excise Duties	13,450	15,321	15,428	15,000	19,500
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	7,345	10,085	9,619	11,200	10,404
Taxes on Vehicles	8,665	8,613	8,467	6,200	10,000
Land Revenue	2,310	2,088	2,155	3,000	4,000
Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,205	2,583	2,502	2,000	2,500
Tax on Goods & Passengers	984	837	773	1,600	1,760
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,590	1,389	932	1,519	1,519
Tax on Agricultural Income	Neg.	Neg.	0	0	0
Total	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,88,971	1,84,519	2,43,490

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

Neg. Negligible

Source: Finance Department, GoM

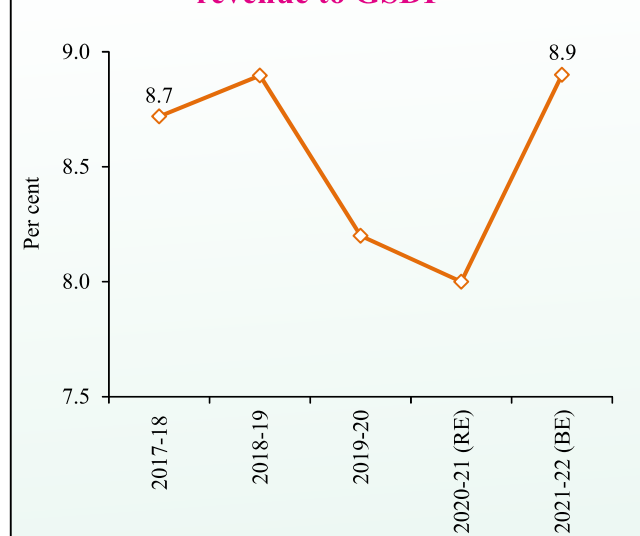
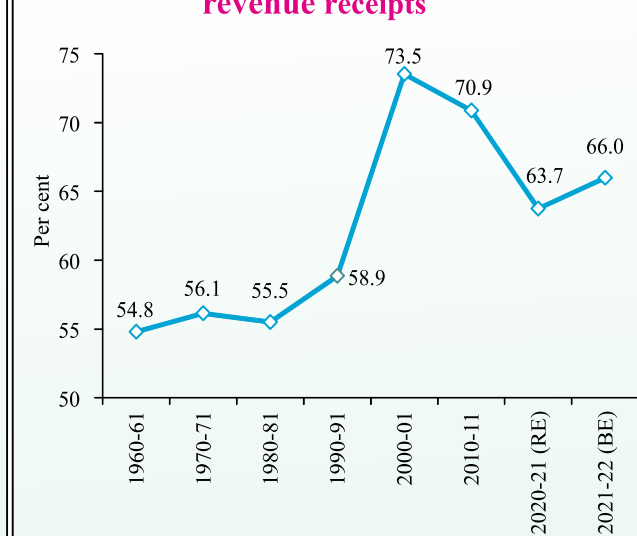
5.3.1 Tax revenue is expected to increase by 30.8 per cent over the previous year in 2021-22 (BE) with major contribution of Own Tax Revenue (OTR) (85.3 per cent). The major contributor in OTR is expected to be State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) with 48.4 per cent share followed by Sales Tax with 18.1 per cent share in 2021-22 (BE). Revenue from OTR and SGST is expected to increase by 32.0 per cent and 33.9 per cent over the previous year respectively. Componentwise OTR of the State is given in Table 5.3. Revenue generated from SGST of selected states is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Revenue generated from SGST of selected states

(₹ Crore)

State	SGST		
	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	20,227	18,871	31,000
Gujarat	34,107	41,827	62,278
Karnataka	42,147	37,834	45,947
Kerala	20,447	19,000	36,922
Madhya Pradesh	20,448	17,537	23,000
Maharashtra	82,602	88,000	1,17,807
Rajasthan	21,954	24,000	37,663
Tamil Nadu	38,377	41,249	42,300
Telangana	23,517	23,600	31,000
Uttar Pradesh	47,232	50,355	73,285

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Graph 5.1: Percentage of tax revenue to GSDP**Graph 5.2: Percentage of OTR to revenue receipts**

5.3.2 Apart from OTR, share in central taxes is another component of tax revenue which primarily includes Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST), Corporation Tax, etc. and it is expected to increase by 24.6 per cent over the previous year in 2021-22 (BE). In central taxes devolved by GoI to the State, the share of CGST is expected to be 32.3 per cent and Corporation Tax to be 29.1 per cent in 2021-22 (BE). OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states in 2020-21 (RE) are given in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 OTR, Revenue receipts and Revenue expenditure of selected states 2020-21 (RE)

(₹ Crore)

State	OTR		Revenue receipts		Revenue expenditure	
	Amount	Per cent to GSDP	Amount	Per cent to GSDP	Amount	Per cent to GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	57,359	5.8	1,18,063	12.0	1,52,990	15.5
Gujarat	83,410	5.0	1,32,294	8.0	1,54,246	9.3
Karnataka	94,942	5.7	1,59,709	9.6	1,79,195	10.8
Kerala	45,272	5.5	93,115	11.3	1,17,322	14.3
Madhya Pradesh	53,147	5.8	1,37,169	14.9	1,58,545	17.3
Maharashtra[#]	1,84,519	6.8	2,89,498	10.7	3,35,675	12.4
Rajasthan	68,885	7.2	1,47,980	15.4	1,89,702	19.8
Tamil Nadu	1,09,969	5.8	1,80,701	9.5	2,46,695	13.0
Telangana	76,196	7.8	1,17,758	12.0	1,33,984	13.7
Uttar Pradesh	1,24,867	7.3	3,06,802	18.0	3,19,962	18.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India

As per first revised estimates of GSDP

5.3.3 Non-tax revenue includes interest receipts and other non-tax revenue consisting of fines, royalties, service charges, dividends & profits, etc. A considerable increase of 75.9 per cent is expected in non-tax revenue in 2021-22 (BE) over the previous year.

5.3.4 The Grant-in-aid from GoI comprises of centrally sponsored schemes grants, finance commission recommended grants, grants as per constitutional provision and other grants. As per the provisions of GST Compensation Act, states are expected to receive a compensation from central government for loss of revenue. Accordingly, as on 31st December, 2021, a total compensation of ₹ 31,625 crore is expected for the State, of which ₹ 17,402 crore pertains to year 2021-22. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Share in central taxes	37,203	41,953	36,197	33,743	42,044
Grants-in-aid from GoI	21,823	33,662	43,725	56,088	56,803
Loans and advances	168	339	937	1,770	2,016
Total	59,194	75,954	80,859	91,601	1,00,863

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.4 During 2021-22 upto November, total actual revenue receipts were 49.0 per cent of budget estimates and tax revenue was 52.3 per cent of budget estimates. Revenue received from SGST by the end of November, 2021 was ₹ 57,868 crore (49.1 per cent of budget estimates). Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants) was 35.2 per cent of budget estimates. Actual revenue receipts upto November are given in Table 5.7.

Grants-in-aid as per recommendations of 15th FC

5.5 Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC) has recommended to devolve 41 per cent of central pool of taxes to the states during 2020-21 to 2025-26. The State's share in devoluble amount from central taxes for 2020-21 was 6.135 per cent while it is 6.317 per cent during 2021-22 to 2025-26. Accordingly, the State is expected to receive about ₹ 70,375 crore grants through the five year award period starting from 2021-22, of which amount of ₹ 7,067 crore is kept for strengthening of the rural as well as urban health care system. Inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per the 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.8.

5.5.1 GoI has accepted the recommendations of 15th FC regarding grants to rural and urban local bodies. As per the recommendations, states are expected to receive grants for rural local bodies and urban local bodies in the ratio 67:33 for 2021-22 & 2022-23, in the ratio 66:34 for 2023-24 & 2024-25 and in the ratio 65:35 for 2025-26. In case of rural local bodies, proportion of the basic grants (untied) and tied grants is in the ratio of 40:60 during the award period. The urban local bodies have been classified into two categories namely Million-Plus Cities and Non Million-Plus Cities for disbursement of grants. The Million Plus Cities are expected to receive performance linked grants through Million Plus Cities Challenge Fund for ambient air quality, urban drinking water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. The Non Million-Plus Cities are expected to receive untied grants and tied grants in the ratio of 40:60.

5.5.2 For availing the grants for local bodies during the award period, as per the recommendations, it is necessary to fulfill certain entry level conditions like setting up of State FC and act upon its recommendations, having both provisional and audited accounts online in public domain, fixation of minimum floor rates for property tax, etc.

5.5.3 As per the 15th FC recommendations, ratio of GoI and State's contribution in State Disaster Risk Management Fund is 75:25. Accordingly, State is expected to receive about ₹ 17,803 crore grants from GoI during the award period.

5.5.4 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred/grants disbursed under 15th FC during 2021-22 is given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.7 Revenue receipts (Actual)

Item	Receipts	
	2020-21	2021-22
(Upto November) (₹ Crore)		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,04,971	1,49,269
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to xi)	84,454	1,23,825
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	18,850	28,994
ii) SGST	40,039	57,868
iii) Stamps & registration fees	10,173	17,097
iv) State excise duty	7,722	9,741
v) Taxes & duties on electricity	2,126	1,589
vi) Land revenue	585	943
vii) Taxes on vehicles	3,237	5,348
viii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,319	1,575
ix) Taxes on goods & passengers	5	6
x) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	398	664
xi) Tax on Agricultural Income	Neg.	Neg.
2) Share in central taxes	20,517	25,444
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	43,676	31,685
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	9,355	9,369
ii) Grants-in-aid from GoI	34,321	22,316
Total (A+B)	1,48,647	1,80,954

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

Neg. Negligible

Table 5.8 Inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per 15th FC recommendations

State	(per cent)	
	2020-21	2021-22 to 2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	4.111	4.047
Gujarat	3.398	3.478
Karnataka	3.646	3.647
Kerala	1.943	1.925
Madhya Pradesh	7.886	7.850
Maharashtra	6.135	6.317
Rajasthan	5.979	6.026
Tamil Nadu	4.189	4.079
Telangana	2.133	2.102
Uttar Pradesh	17.931	17.939

Source : 15th FC, GoI, report for the year 2020-21 and 15th FC, GoI, report for 2021-26

Revenue Expenditure

5.6 Revenue expenditure is classified into development expenditure and non-development expenditure. Major component of revenue expenditure with 65.9 per cent share in 2021-22 (BE) (average share of 67.2 per cent during last five years) is development expenditure which include expenditure on social services (expected share of 62.7 per cent), economic services (expected share of 27.1 per cent) and grants-in-aid & contributions to local bodies and *Panchayat Raj Institutions* (expected share of 10.2 per cent). In total expenditure for the year 2021-22 (BE), expected share of revenue expenditure is 78.3 per cent. Revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.9 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred/ grants disbursed under 15th FC during 2021-22

(As on 10th January, 2022) (₹ Crore)

Particulars	2021-22	
	Received	Expenditure / Disbursed
1. Panchayat Raj Institutions	2,153.50	861.40
i. Basic grants (untied)	861.40	861.40
ii. Tied grants	1,292.10	0.00
2. Urban local bodies	461.00	276.60
i. Million Plus Cities	0.00	0.00
<i>of which,</i>		
a. Ambient air quality	0.00	0.00
b. Solid waste management & sanitation	0.00	0.00
ii. Non Million Plus Cities	461.00	276.60
<i>of which,</i>		
a. Basic grants (untied)	184.40	0.00
b. Tied grants	276.60	276.60
3. Health Grant For Local Bodies (Rural & Urban)	778.01	0.00
4. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (Central share)	2,577.60	534.61

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.10 Revenue expenditure

Year	Revenue expenditure (₹ Crore)			Per capita (₹) [#]	
	Development	Non-development	Total	Development expenditure	Revenue expenditure
2017-18	1,63,036	78,535	2,41,571	13,526	20,042
2018-19	1,82,257	84,765	2,67,022	14,979	21,945
2019-20	2,00,255	1,00,050	3,00,305	16,305	24,451
2020-21 (RE)	2,28,703	1,06,973	3,35,675	18,450	27,079
2021-22 (BE)	2,50,018	1,29,195	3,79,213	20,001	30,336

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Based on mid-year projected population

5.6.1 The actual revenue expenditure of the State during 2021-22 upto November was 50.0 per cent of budget estimates. Development expenditure incurred upto November was 46.1 per cent of 2021-22 (BE). Of the total development expenditure, expenditure incurred on social services was 49.0 per cent and expenditure incurred on economic services was 33.1 per cent of 2021-22 (BE). Actual revenue expenditure upto November is given in Table 5.11.

5.6.2 As per 2021-22 (BE), of the total expected development expenditure on social services, share of Education, sports, art & culture is expected to be 47.6 per cent. Expected share of

Table 5.11 Revenue expenditure (Actual)

(Upto November) (₹ Crore)

Item	Actual expenditure	
	2020-21	2021-22
1. Development expenditure		
a. Social services	65,082	76,895
b. Economic services	31,779	22,425
c. Grants-in-aid and Contributions to local bodies and <i>Panchayat Raj Institutions</i>	13,767	15,891
Total (a+b+c)	1,10,628	1,15,211
2. Non-development expenditure		
a. General services	41,968	50,707
b. Interest payment and servicing of debt	18,832	23,768
Total (a+b)	60,800	74,475
3. Total revenue expenditure (1+2)	1,71,428	1,89,686

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Activities is highest (29.6 per cent) followed by Rural Development (24.4 per cent) in expenditure on economic services.

5.6.3 In revenue expenditure, the share of committed expenditure to be incurred on salary, pension and interest payments is expected to be 55.5 per cent in 2021-22 (BE). Component-wise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.12 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3. Some of the subsidies as per 2021-22 (BE) are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.12 Componentwise revenue expenditure

							(₹ Crore)
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Revenue expenditure
2017-18	75,088 (31.1)	23,853 (9.9)	33,018 (13.7)	33,894 (13.9)	52,606 (21.8)	23,112 (9.6)	2,41,571 (100.0)
2018-19	80,206 (30.0)	26,545 (9.9)	34,021 (12.7)	27,398 (10.3)	69,861 (26.2)	28,991 (10.9)	2,67,022 (100.0)
2019-20	1,00,806 (33.6)	36,080 (12.0)	33,561 (11.2)	28,387 (9.5)	69,829 (23.3)	31,642 (10.5)	3,00,305 (100)
2020-21 (RE)	1,05,694 (31.5)	40,836 (12.2)	37,201 (11.1)	34,231 (10.2)	88,887 (26.5)	28,826 (8.6)	3,35,675 (100.0)
2021-22 (BE)	1,22,997 (32.4)	44,373 (11.7)	42,998 (11.3)	27,583 (7.3)	98,086 (25.9)	43,175 (11.4)	3,79,213 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.13 Some of the subsidies as per 2021-22 (BE)

		(₹ Crore)
Particulars		Amount
Concession In Energy Tariff to Agriculture Pump Consumers (General) (Scheme)		5,300
Incentives under package scheme of incentives to industrial units (Committed)		3,300
Premium subsidy under Pradhan Mantri Crop Insurance Scheme (Committed)		2,000
Transport Commissioner-Establishment. (Committed)		1,450
Subsidy for covering deficit under National Food Security Scheme (Committed)		1,405
Concession In Energy Tariff to Industrial Consumers (General) (Scheme)		1,200

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.7 Economic classification of State budget data is carried out as per the guidelines of National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI. Such classification is helpful to understand the trails of budgetary provisions and to assess the variations in government final consumption expenditure, expenditure on capital formation, etc. Government final consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.8 Capital receipts comprise of (i) public debt viz. internal debt of the State and loans & advances from central government, (ii) loans & advances given by the State (recovery), (iii) net receipts from public account and (iv) other net capital receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriation. Capital receipts are expected to be ₹ 1,15,131 crore in 2021-22 (BE) with 23.8 per cent share in the total receipts.

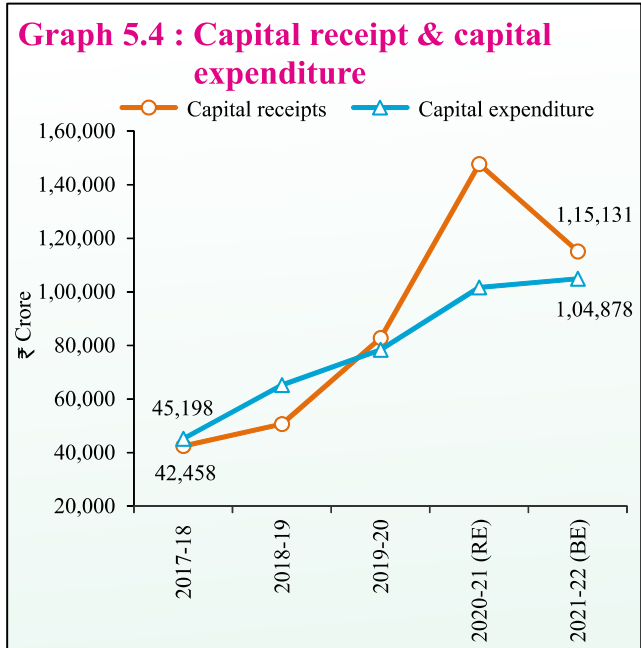
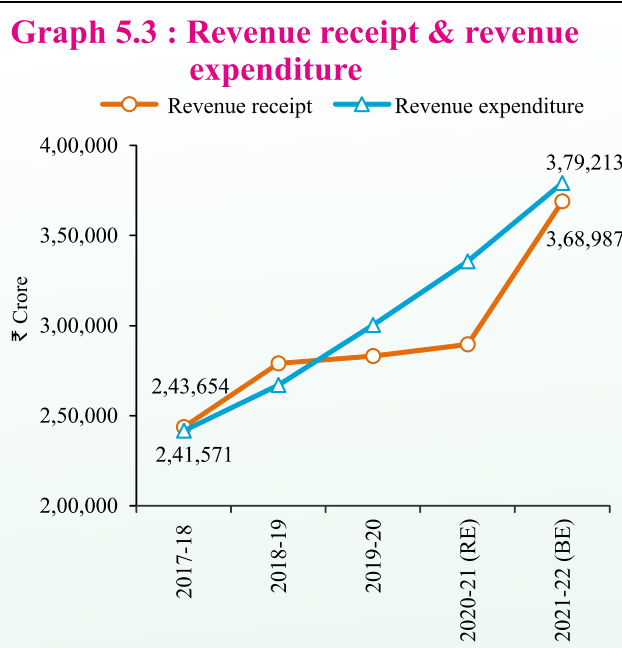
5.9 Development capital expenditure and Non-development capital expenditure together constitute the capital expenditure. The share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure is expected to be 21.7 per cent in 2021-22 (BE). Development capital expenditure includes expenditure on capital account and loans & advances given by the State. Expected share of expenditure on capital account in capital expenditure is 53.0 per cent. Out of the total capital expenditure ₹ 44,915 crore is expected to be incurred on repayment of internal debt. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 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
2017-18	42,458	49,502	45,198	26,842	17,376
2018-19	50,678	25,686	65,239	35,049	28,645
2019-20	82,719	56,217	78,361	36,416	39,976
2020-21 (RE)	1,47,684	1,45,803	1,01,715	41,275	57,887
2021-22 (BE)	1,15,131	1,20,550	1,04,878	55,613	46,130

Source : Finance Department, GoM



Deficit Trends

5.10 The State has adhered to the Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (MFRBM) Rules, 2006 on fiscal consolidation. As a result, percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP which is a major fiscal indicator has remained well within the limits prescribed for the year 2021-22. The fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP of selected states for the year 2020-21 (RE) is given in Table 5.15. Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.15 Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP of selected states

(2020-21 (RE))

State	Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	5.5
Gujarat	3.1
Karnataka	3.5
Kerala	4.3
Madhya Pradesh	5.7
Maharashtra[#]	3.2
Rajasthan	6.1
Tamil Nadu	5.5
Telangana	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	4.7
India	4.7

As per first revised estimates of GSDP

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Debt Position

5.11 Accumulated unpaid loans and other liabilities of the State are termed as debt stock. In 2021-22 (BE), the debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 6,15,170 crore, which is 19.2 per cent of GSDP, well within the prescribed limit (25.0 per cent of GSDP) as per the “Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement And Disclosures For Maharashtra 2021-22”. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.17.

5.11.1 As per the 2021-22 (BE), open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund, contribute to about 80.2 per cent of the debt stock. Internal debt of the State is expected to reach ₹ 5,25,862 crore (85.5 per cent of debt stock) as per 2021-22 (BE), of which open market borrowings are anticipated to be ₹ 4,49,497 crore. In the financial year 2021-22 (BE), internal debt of ₹ 1,20,550 crore is likely to be raised, of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 1,00,000 crore.

Annual scheme 2021-22

5.12 Total funds proposed for annual scheme 2021-22 are ₹ 1,30,000 crore as against ₹ 1,15,000 crore for 2020-21. The share of district schemes in annual scheme 2021-22 is ₹ 15,622 crore. In anticipated expenditure for the year 2020-21, the Social & Community Services sector has highest share of 36.4 per cent followed by Agriculture & Allied Activities and Transport sector with 13.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively. Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure is given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	Expenditure incurred		2020-21		2021-22	
	2018-19	2019-20	Anticipated Expenditure	Per cent share	Proposed funds	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	11,428	19,321	17,160	13.6	9,606	7.4
Rural Development	3,795	3,061	4,609	3.7	6,437	5.0
Special Area Development	118	214	380	0.3	432	0.3
Irrigation and Flood Control	7,889	9,674	12,021	9.6	14,894	11.5
Energy	9,714	10,442	16,870	13.4	10,663	8.2
Industry & Minerals	487	199	885	0.7	932	0.7
Transport	16,775	15,291	17,001	13.5	25,131	19.3
Communication	0	0	1	0.0	5	0.0
Science, Technology & Environment	137	77	217	0.2	385	0.3
General Economic Services	891	566	1,734	1.4	2,181	1.7
Social & Community Services	28,218	33,559	45,843	36.4	47,750	36.7
General Services	3,334	3,220	5,785	4.6	8,230	6.3
Other Programmes	3,184	2,561	3,353	2.7	3,354	2.6
Total	85,970	98,185	1,25,859	100.0	1,30,000	100.0

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Table 5.16 Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations

Year	(per cent)	
	Fiscal deficit to GSDP	Debt stock to GSDP
2020-21	4.5	25.7
2021-22	4.0	26.0
2022-23	3.5	27.5
2023-24	3.0	28.1
2024-25	3.0	28.5
2025-26	3.0	28.5

Source: 15th FC report for 2021-26, GoI

Table 5.17 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	(₹ Crore)	
	Debt stock	Interest payments
2017-18	4,02,402	33,018
2018-19	4,07,152	34,021
2019-20	4,51,114	33,561
2020-21 (RE)	5,38,304	37,201
2021-22 (BE)	6,15,170	42,998

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Guarantees given by the State

5.13 Outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2019-20 were ₹ 41,179 crore (14.5 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee was given by the Urban Development department (46.2 per cent) followed by Public works department (32.5 per cent). Guarantees given by the State during 2019-20 are given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19 Guarantees given by the State during 2019-20

Name of the department	Outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) during the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding guarantees at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)+(b)+(c)-(d)-(e)
Social Justice & Special Assistance	546.71	0.00	10.80	129.12	0.00	428.39
Other Backward Bahujan Welfare	103.03	0.00	0.69	9.65	0.00	94.07
Urban development	19,131.70	0.00	153.13	268.83	0.00	19,016.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	0.00	2,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,800.00
Public works	804.65	17,000.00	0.00	4,425.00	0.00	13,379.65
Tribal development	24.92	50.00	0.18	24.92	0.00	50.18
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,941.46	2,105.94	64.88	815.03	450.00	4,847.25
Water supply & sanitation	491.59	0.00	0.00	11.81	0.00	479.78
Minority development	33.88	0.00	0.00	2.96	0.00	30.92
Planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water resource department	56.92	0.00	0.00	4.09	0.00	52.83
Total	25,134.86	21,955.94	229.68	5,691.41	450.00	41,179.07

Source: Finance Department, GoM

State Finance Commission

5.14 With the primary objective to review financial condition of local bodies and recommend the necessary remedial measures to improve their financial condition, Fifth State Finance Commission was constituted. The Commission submitted its report on 20th August, 2019. Since the extension was given to the commission, implementation period is 16th December, 2020 to March, 2025. The Commission has made recommendations regarding evaluation of economy of the local bodies, economic and administrative measures, additional sources to increase income, accounts and audit. The State government has accepted 29 recommendations (16 accepted and 13 partially accepted) of the State Finance Commission having financial burden. Some of the recommendations of the commission are as follows:

- The backlog of ₹ 509 crore (as on October, 2018) towards stamp duty, already collected by GoM on behalf of *Panchayat Raj Institutions* (PRI) and yet to be distributed, needs to be cleared urgently
- Government should frame suitable guidelines for the District Village Maintenance Fund in the form of rules, like every year villages having more than 5,000 population should earmark at least two per cent of their income and villages with less than 5,000 population should earmark five per cent of their income for maintenance
- In supersession of all existing guidelines, Rural Development Department should issue comprehensive guidelines on Land Revenue Cess
- Prevailing minimum and maximum tax rates, fixed under the Maharashtra Village Panchayat Taxes and Fee Rules, 1960, needs to be revised
- Current rate of rebate fixed for the ULBs for collecting Education and Employment Guarantee Cess on behalf of State Government needs to be increased

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,89,498	3,68,987
a) Tax Revenue	1,54,714	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,25,167	2,18,263	2,85,534
b) Non-Tax Revenue	30,322	34,362	38,503	49,506	58,022	71,235	83,453
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,35,675	3,79,213
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Interest Payments	25,771	28,532	33,018	34,021	33,561	37,201	42,998
b) Administrative Services	16,628	18,544	18,922	20,760	26,831	28,690	38,286
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	15,468	16,999	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,126	34,761
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	5,338	8,536	(-) 2,082	(-) 11,975	17,116	46,178	10,226
4. Capital Receipts	38,233	52,300	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,47,684	1,15,131
4.1) Net Capital receipts	28,190	40,413	25,082	25,562	58,094	89,798	69,001
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	865	1,746	1,778	1,604	1,615	2,309	2,332
b) Other capital receipts	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	27,308	38,667	23,304	23,957	56,479	87,488	66,668
5. Capital Expenditure	34,913	43,693	45,198	65,239	78,361	1,01,715	1,04,878
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	4,37,182	4,84,118
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,37,391	4,84,090
8. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	962	0	0	3,528	15,350	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	1,057	(-) 71	657	(-) 942	(-) 2,593	208	(-) 27
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	28,364	38,596	23,961	23,015	53,886	87,697	66,641
11. Primary Deficit (10-2 (a))	2,593	10,064	(-) 9,057	(-) 11,006	20,325	50,495	23,644
As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts	9.4	9.3	10.4	10.9	10.4	10.7	11.5
a) Tax Revenue	7.9	7.7	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.9
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.6
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.4	11.0	12.4	11.9
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
3. Revenue Deficit	0.3	0.4	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.5	0.6	1.7	0.3
4. Capital Receipts	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.0	3.0	5.4	3.6
4.1) Net Capital receipts	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.1	3.3	2.2
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	3.2	2.1
5. Capital Expenditure	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.8	3.3
6. Total Receipts	11.4	11.7	12.2	12.8	13.4	16.1	15.1
7. Total Expenditure	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.9	13.8	16.1	15.1
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.0	3.2	2.1
11. Primary Deficit	0.1	0.5	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.4	0.7	1.9	0.7

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.2

BUDGET: TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,89,498	3,68,987
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1+11)	1,26,628	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,88,971	1,84,519	2,43,490
(1) State GST	--	--	50,063	82,352	82,602	88,000	1,17,807
(2) Sales Tax	69,661	81,174	54,894	35,725	37,786	34,000	44,000
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	21,767	21,012	26,442	28,545	28,707	22,000	32,000
(4) State Excise Duties	12,470	12,288	13,450	15,321	15,428	15,000	19,500
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	8,506	6,670	7,345	10,085	9,619	11,200	10,404
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	6,017	6,741	8,665	8,613	8,467	6,200	10,000
(7) Land Revenue	1,748	1,799	2,310	2,088	2,155	3,000	4,000
(8) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,193	2,312	2,205	2,583	2,502	2,000	2,500
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	1,582	1,877	984	837	773	1,600	1,760
(10) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,684	2,743	1,590	1,389	932	1,519	1,519
(11) Taxes on Agricultural income	Neg.	0	Neg.	Neg.	0	0	0
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	13,423	12,709	16,680	15,844	14,297	15,147	26,650
(1) Interest Receipts	3,079	3,259	4,163	4,191	3,271	3,464	2,708
(2) Other non-tax revenue	10,344	9,450	12,517	11,652	11,026	11,683	23,943
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 8)	28,086	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,197	33,743	42,044
(1) Corporation Tax	8,835	10,790	11,388	14,622	12,350	9,684	12,232
(2) Central GST	--	--	522	10,378	10,278	10,712	13,585
(3) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,145	7,499	9,616	10,768	9,677	9,866	12,431
(4) Customs	4,487	4,642	3,753	2,980	2,296	2,245	2,540
(5) Union Excise Duties	3,730	5,300	3,923	1,981	1,596	1,201	1,230
(6) Service Tax	4,887	5,459	4,247	390	0	35	26
(7) Taxes on Wealth	2	25	Neg.	5	1	1	(-) 0.53
(8) Integrated GST	--	--	3,754	828	0	0	0
(4) Grants - in - aid from Central Government	16,899	21,653	21,823	33,662	43,725	56,088	56,803
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	38,233	52,300	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,47,684	1,15,131
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+ b)	37,976	48,336	49,670	26,025	57,153	1,47,573	1,22,566
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	37,392	47,710	49,502	25,686	56,217	1,45,803	1,20,550
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	584	627	168	339	937	1,770	2,016
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries)	865	1,746	1,778	1,604	1,615	2,309	2,332
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	17	0	0	0	(-) 9,000	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	(-) 626	2,218	(-) 8,990	23,049	32,951	(-) 2,198	(-) 9,767
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	1,209	1,124	547	492	1,767	1,715	1,926
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 321	102	(-) 194	(-) 1,356	3,619	(-) 8,390	(-) 86
(1) Interest Bearing	9	302	45	(-) 282	3,782	(-) 7,718	(-) 110
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 330	(-) 200	(-) 239	(-) 1,074	(-) 163	(-) 672	24
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	2,773	6,840	3,930	4,323	5,204	4,338	414
(1) Interest Bearing	1,251	3,240	4,717	3,631	5,887	3,539	(-) 1,385
(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,522	3,600	(-) 787	692	(-) 683	799	1,799
(d) Others	(-) 4,287	(-) 5,849	(-) 13,272	19,590	22,362	140	(-) 12,021
Total Receipts (A + B)	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	4,37,182	4,84,119

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Neg.- Negligible

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

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.3

BUDGET: TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,35,675	3,79,213
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	1,26,004	1,41,619	1,63,036	1,82,257	2,00,255	2,28,703	2,50,018
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	82,317	90,282	93,054	1,09,391	1,22,947	1,42,408	1,56,863
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	42,867	45,358	48,476	50,922	62,357	65,525	74,615
(2) Health & Family Welfare	9,357	10,121	11,605	11,969	13,576	18,097	16,839
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	9,573	14,868	12,214	14,378	12,205	21,654	26,432
(4) Information & Broadcasting	83	94	72	142	130	151	337
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	8,237	9,187	12,439	14,234	13,655	14,365	19,993
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	709	845	834	883	914	1,452	2,024
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	11,407	9,707	7,291	16,724	19,997	21,003	16,338
(8) Others	82	102	123	140	114	161	285
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	38,052	43,843	54,189	52,759	56,043	64,612	67,783
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	9,660	13,245	26,130	20,020	20,666	25,347	20,059
(2) Rural Development	5,609	7,018	6,589	6,997	8,240	15,654	16,570
(3) Special Area Programme	1	(-) 1	1	1	1	1	2
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,758	2,544	2,159	1,898	2,170	1,871	2,779
(5) Energy	9,404	9,611	8,946	11,135	11,221	9,974	9,471
(6) Industry and Minerals.	3,279	3,102	2,439	3,580	3,673	2,853	4,227
(7) Transport and Communication	5,541	6,106	5,461	6,338	7,185	4,987	9,662
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	97	237	225	297	186	608	739
(9) General Economic Services	1,703	1,980	2,241	2,494	2,702	3,316	4,275
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	5,635	7,495	15,793	20,107	21,264	21,684	25,372
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	64,370	71,610	78,535	84,765	1,00,050	1,06,973	1,29,195
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	36,378	40,478	42,416	46,943	62,490	69,271	81,197
(1) Organs of State	1,859	1,865	1,994	2,272	4,322	3,859	4,007
(2) Fiscal Services	2,424	3,070	2,784	3,070	3,367	4,596	4,143
(3) Administrative Services	16,628	18,544	18,922	20,760	26,831	28,690	38,286
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	15,468	16,999	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,126	34,761
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	27,991	31,132	36,118	37,821	37,561	37,701	47,998
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	34,913	43,693	45,198	65,239	78,361	1,01,715	1,04,878
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	23,908	31,806	27,821	36,594	38,385	43,828	58,748
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	22,793	25,529	26,842	35,049	36,416	41,275	55,613
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,115	6,277	979	1,545	1,970	2,553	3,135
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	11,005	11,887	17,376	28,645	39,976	57,887	46,130
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	9,138	10,917	16,428	24,190	23,607	56,707	44,915
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	905	970	949	926	1,019	1,179	1,214
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	962	0	0	3,528	15,350	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,37,391	4,84,090

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2015-16 (2)	2016-17 (3)	2017-18 (4)	2018-19 (5)	2019-20 (6)	2020-21 [#] (7)	2021-22 ^{##} (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	30,402	41,116	37,602	4,749	43,963	87,221	76,866
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	28,254	36,792	33,074	1,496	32,610	89,095	75,635
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 321	(-) 343	(-) 781	(-) 587	(-) 82	591	800
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	2,469	4,666	5,309	3,841	11,435	(-) 2,465	431
a) Provident Fund (net)	1,209	1,124	547	492	1,766	1,715	1,926
b) Reserve Fund (net)	9	302	45	(-) 282	3,782	(-) 7,718	(-) 110
c) Civil Deposits (net)	1,251	3,240	4,717	3,631	5,887	3,539	(-) 1,385
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	12,516	267	(-) 10,197
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	21,516	267	(-) 10,197
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	0	0	0	0	(-) 9,000	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	27,308	38,667	23,304	23,957	56,479	87,488	66,668

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

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

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.5

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)

Particular	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	37,040	40,441	45,656	47,095	63,153	69,966	79,249
1.1 Wages & Salaries	23,142	24,751	26,733	28,175	37,421	40,389	47,253
1.2 Pension	13,898	15,690	18,923	18,920	25,732	29,577	31,996
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	11,505	15,382	14,353	13,590	18,417	19,713	19,628
2.1 Purchases	9,166	12,387	10,664	12,384	15,777	19,905	22,179
2.2 Maintenances	4,605	5,112	5,896	6,306	7,264	5,908	7,635
2.3 Sales	2,266	2,117	2,207	5,099	4,625	6,100	10,186
Total Consumption Expenditure	48,545	55,824	60,009	60,685	81,570	89,680	98,877
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	2,548	1,918	2,043	3,210	2,629	4,690	11,302
2. Roads & Bridges	4,351	4,979	6,113	9,512	11,566	9,769	14,285
3. Other Capital Outlay	7,653	7,975	10,233	10,219	7,194 [@]	10,124 [@]	9,108 [@]
4. Transport Equipments	197	256	151	96	112	132	210
5. Machinery & Equipment	646	1,105	998	1,171	1,319	1,317	2,000
6. Cultivated Assets [§]	0	0	4	4	5	5	9
7. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 6)	15,395	16,234	19,542	24,213	22,825	26,037	36,914
8. Change in Stock	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
9. Gross Capital Formation (7+8)	15,398	16,237	19,542	24,213	22,825	26,037	36,914

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

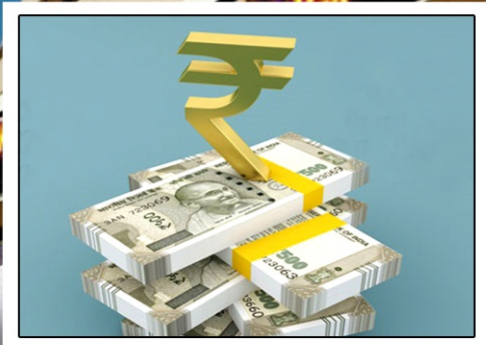
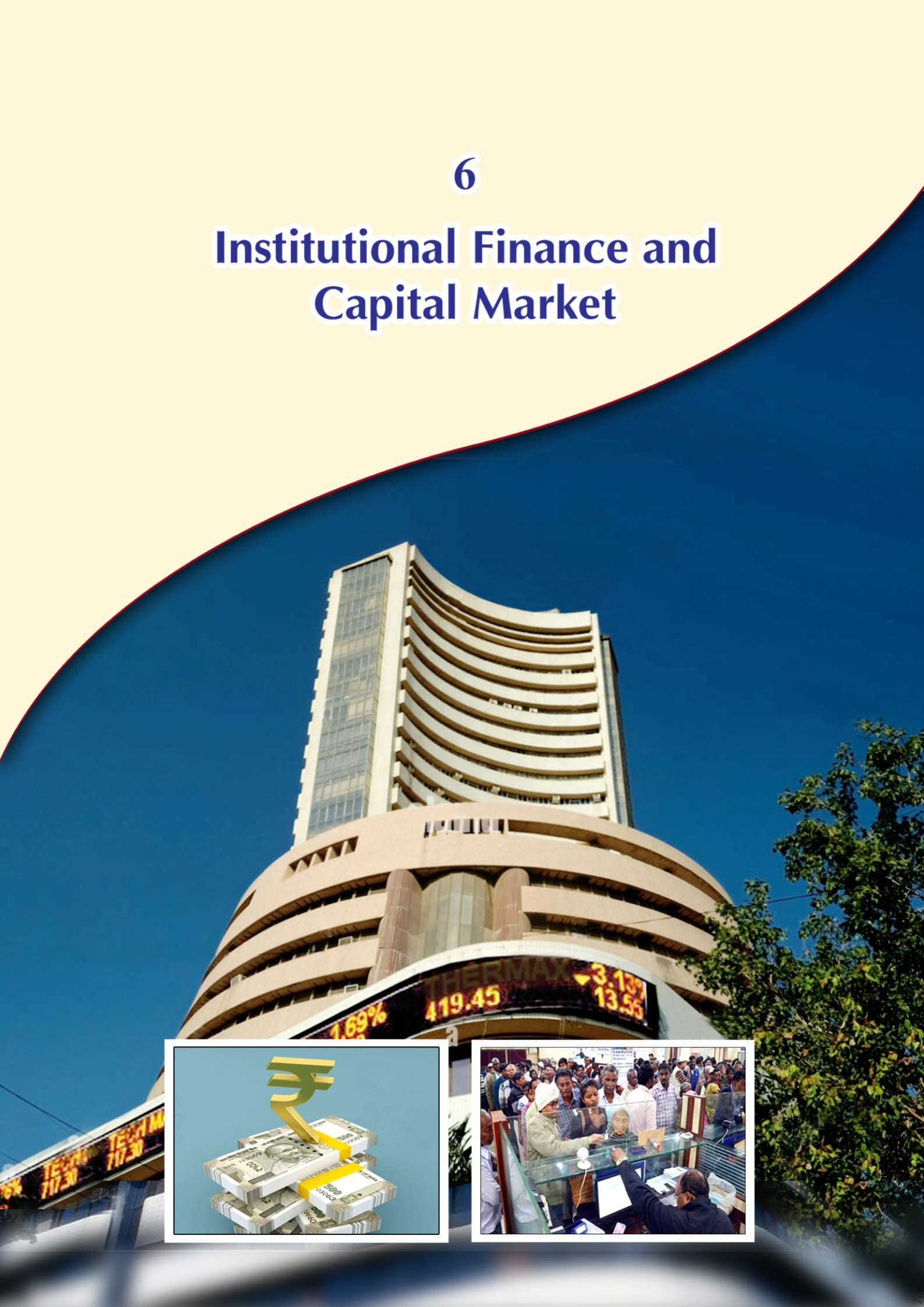
@ Includes expenditure on Research & Development

§ Includes Animal Stock

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

6

Institutional Finance and Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 A well knit financial system comprising of financial institutions, markets, etc. helps in the economic development. Financial institutions assist in capital formation by mobilising surplus funds and utilising them effectively for productive purposes. Banking institutions are prime financial institutions whereas non banking financial institutions act as financial intermediaries.

Banking institutions

6.2 The banking institutions are prime institutions both in deposits and credit. The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) comprises of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Private Banks, Foreign Banks, etc.

6.3 As on 31st March, 2021 in all 13,160 banking offices of SCBs (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) were functioning in the State. Of which, 24.2 per cent were in rural areas, 23.9 per cent were in semi-urban areas and 51.9 per cent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the SCBs in State was 94.8 per cent whereas, that of All-India was 71.5 per cent. Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)							
	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Banking offices (no.)	3,186	3,186	3,078	3,146	6,850	6,828	13,114	13,160
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	91.71	99.06	183.78	196.55	2,479.48	2,757.84	2,754.97	3,053.45
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	53.93	62.29	96.46	111.41	2,675.83	2,722.04	2,826.22	2,895.74
CD ratio (per cent)	58.8	62.9	52.5	56.7	107.9	98.7	102.6	94.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on 31st March, 2021 average population served per bank office in the State was 9,456 as against 9,074 at All-India level. The facility of Automated Teller Machines in the State was 24,577 as against 2,13,145 at All-India level as on 31st March, 2021. The per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 2,45,381 and ₹ 2,32,707 respectively as on 31st March, 2021, whereas the corresponding figures at All-India level were ₹ 88,278 and ₹ 1,23,513 respectively. The share of Public Sector Banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCBs in the State was 50.6 per cent & 47.4 per cent respectively and that of Private Banks was 37.3 per cent & 44.2 per cent respectively. Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

Bank group	(As on 31 st March)							
	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)		Credit (₹ '000 Crore)		CD ratio (per cent)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Public Sector Banks	7,919	7,760	1,355.08	1,546.00	1,378.13	1,372.27	101.7	88.8
Foreign Banks	99	117	304.33	334.85	186.11	180.66	61.2	54.0
RRBs	739	739	15.67	18.16	8.45	10.12	53.9	55.7
Private Banks	3,833	3,926	1,069.05	1,140.45	1,245.70	1,320.42	116.5	115.8
Small Finance Banks	524	618	10.84	14.00	7.83	12.30	72.2	87.9
All	13,114	13,160	2,754.97	3,053.46	2,826.22	2,895.77	102.6	94.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.5 In rural areas, the amount in savings is higher than that in term deposits, whereas in urban areas, the amount in term deposits is higher than that in savings. Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account

(As on 31st March)

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)								Per cent change in total deposits over previous year
	2020				2021				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	4.63	17.36	385.78	407.78	5.13	18.71	435.13	458.97	12.6
Savings	45.71	81.22	448.52	575.45	49.74	89.05	512.38	651.17	13.2
Term deposits	41.37	85.20	1,645.18	1,771.75	41.12	84.15	1,748.60	1,873.87	5.8
All	91.71	183.78	2,479.48	2,754.97	95.99	191.91	2,696.11	2,984.01	8.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.6 As on 31st March, 2021 the share of Public Sector Banks in the total outstanding credit is 55.0 per cent followed by Private Banks (37.4 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2020	2021	
Public Sector Banks	1,397.91	1,378.15	(-)1.4
Foreign banks	171.55	168.00	(-)2.1
RRBs	8.45	10.12	19.8
Private banks	923.31	936.13	1.4
Small Finance Banks	9.86	12.40	25.8
All	2,511.09	2,504.80	(-)0.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise/Categorywise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Occupation group/Category of loan	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2020	2021	
Agriculture & Allied activities	96.25	102.90	6.9
Mining & Quarrying	31.20	30.29	(-)2.9
Manufacturing	504.60	454.30	(-)10.0
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	128.30	121.57	(-)5.3
Construction	220.03	196.91	(-)10.5
Transport	61.82	63.44	2.6
Professional & other services	203.91	183.91	(-)9.8
Trade	214.83	252.56	17.6
Finance	515.20	506.23	(-)1.7
Personal loans	470.36	525.37	11.7
Others	64.59	67.32	4.2
All	2,511.09	2,504.80	(-)0.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As on 31st March, 2021 the outstanding credit of SCBs in the State in Personal loans category was 21.0 per cent followed by Finance 20.2 per cent and Manufacturing 18.1 per cent. Occupation groupwise/ Categorywise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 The Reserve Bank of India has given directives to SCBs for providing specified portion of their lending to priority sector. As on 31st March, 2021 outstanding advances in 'Agriculture & Allied activities' sector was 45.6 per cent followed by 'Micro, small & medium enterprises' (39.2 per cent). Priority sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Priority sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts (‘000)		Outstanding advances (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Agriculture & Allied activities	7,024	7,542	470.56	548.74
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	3,853	3,994	395.45	471.49
Education	197	173	5.54	5.61
Housing	1,034	1,025	141.38	157.11
Export	2	2	19.40	16.73
Other	1,032	1,561	4.02	3.61
All	13,142	14,297	1,036.35	1,203.29

Source : Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

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 formulated 'Service area approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Annual credit plan ensures adequate & timely flow of credit to priority and neglected sectors. 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 2021-22 is ₹ 4.61 lakh crore. The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' in credit plan was 25.8 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries' sector was 54.0 per cent. The credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan is given in Table 6.7 and districtwise annual credit plan is given in Annexure 6.2.

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

(₹ '000 Crore)

Priority sector	Target		Achievement		Beneficiaries (Lakh)	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Agriculture & Allied activities	93.63	118.92	91.98	58.03	75.99	41.32
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries,	248.49	249.13	153.75	97.85	13.39	4.05
Other	132.39	93.02	41.41	19.91	9.75	7.30
All	474.51	461.07	287.14	175.79	99.13	52.67

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

+ upto September

Micro finance

6.10 Micro finance provides financial services to unemployed or low-income individuals or groups. In addition to the provision of credit, it covers many other services such as savings, insurance, money transfer, counselling, etc. 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme' has now become the largest community based micro finance initiative. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State is given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme in the State(As on 31st March, 2021)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		SHG under NRLM/SGSY [#]		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	3,96,762	1,788.01	95,863	700.62	3,59,231	1,429.81
	Loans disbursed	38,634	315.05	20,024	176.96	30,688	236.70
	Loans outstanding	36,222	321.01	13,728	116.74	34,042	312.72
Regional Rural	Savings	1,16,955	212.42	99,802	171.09	1,00,350	171.53
	Loans disbursed	19,163	300.38	13,393	215.79	19,163	300.38
	Loans outstanding	37,310	392.33	25,112	251.61	37,310	392.33
Public commercial	Savings	5,11,326	792.30	2,32,292	343.17	3,81,795	557.64
	Loans disbursed	45,740	533.36	21,541	234.16	34,209	422.55
	Loans outstanding	1,08,896	979.01	63,760	504.61	87,818	802.13
Private commercial	Savings	1,88,050	502.76	1,44,916	139.63	1,83,752	495.84
	Loans disbursed	42,842	987.66	19,422	486.22	42,786	986.78
	Loans outstanding	83,633	1,235.14	45,114	640.32	82,676	1,228.77

Source: NABARD

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

Financial inclusion

6.11 Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely & adequate credit needed by weaker sections & low income groups at an affordable cost. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) is an ambitious programme of financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, upto 19th January, 2022 in all 3.11 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.75 crore accounts (56.0 per cent) were from rural / semi-urban areas & the total balance in all these accounts was ₹ 10,342.83 crore. Under the scheme, about 2.16 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9 and districtwise details of PMJDY are given in Annexure 6.3.

Table 6.9 Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021*
Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	41,115	41,754	64,967
No-Frill accounts			
Number ('000)	40,208	41,516	44,659
Amount (₹ Crore)	8,755.5	11,015.2	13,808.9
Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ Crore)	26.7	26.6	53.1
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	3,694	3,725	3,738
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	43,282.6	40,874.1	43,521.3

Source : Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

6.12 The main objective of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA* scheme (PMMY) is to develop the micro enterprise sector by extending financial support in the form of refinance with the goal of 'funding the unfunded'. Under the scheme, hassle free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh is given to all non-farm micro & small enterprises engaged in income generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as '*Shishu*' (upto ₹ 50,000), '*Kishor*' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and '*Tarun*' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) according to the development stage / credit needs of the beneficiary units. The progress under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

(₹ Crore)			
Category	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<i>Shishu</i>			
No. of Accounts	37,50,570	41,32,679	26,36,001
Sanctioned loans	10,255.06	12,141.74	6,846.43
Disbursed loans	10,052.07	12,114.28	6,803.58
<i>Kishor</i>			
No. of Accounts	5,10,249	5,05,154	6,27,169
Sanctioned loans	8,524.12	7,498.21	8,711.15
Disbursed loans	8,287.28	7,268.66	8,440.01
<i>Tarun</i>			
No. of Accounts	1,25,162	1,33,199	1,02,055
Sanctioned loans	7,659.76	8,262.68	7,476.10
Disbursed loans	7,402.64	8,015.16	7,205.55
Total			
No. of Accounts	43,85,981	47,71,032	33,65,225
Sanctioned loans	26,438.94	27,902.63	23,033.68
Disbursed loans	25,741.99	27,398.10	22,449.14

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra state

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 SCBs as and when required. At present, 37 activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture & allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector. In March, 2021, XXVIth tranche was launched and an amount of ₹ 350 crore has 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 – XIX	1995-2014	22,064	8,806.38
XX - XXV	2015-2020	2,673	5,660.41
XXVI	2020-2021	451	350.49

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, 2021 of the total 13,36,234 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 23.7 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)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Private	2,21,398	2,48,413	345.85	391.93	11,35,634	12,70,292	1,581.85	1,722.26
Public	14,002	15,087	687.52	703.15	65,866	65,942	2,938.69	2,890.41
All	2,35,400	2,63,500	1,033.37	1,095.08	12,01,500	13,36,234	4,520.54	4,612.67

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 2020-21, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 1,57,197 crore as against ₹ 2,14,755 crore in India. During 2021-22 upto September, the corresponding figures are ₹ 70,833 crore and ₹ 1,69,599 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
2019-20	66.76	18,746.70
2020-21	42.04	8,597.13
2021-22 ⁺	56.82	4,253.47

Source : Association of Mutual Funds in India + upto September

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)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
MCX	30	20	14	8,690	8,265	6,171
NCDEX	23	26	24	482	319	384

Source : SEBI

+ upto December

Insurance

6.15.3 Insurance is the most effective risk management tool which can protect individuals from financial risks arising out of various contingencies. Apart from protecting against property & casualties risks and providing a financial safety net for individuals & enterprises, insurance sector encourages savings and provides long term funds for development. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in total underwritten business of life insurance in the State during 2020-21 was 62.2 per cent as against 60.6 per cent in the previous year. Details of 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)		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Maharashtra	Private	1,155	1,259	1,206	19,844	25,087	27,081
	LIC	2,275	2,380	1,961	33,637	38,513	44,600
	All	3,430	3,639	3,167	53,481	63,600	71,681
All-India	Private	7,251	6,958	7,159	72,474	80,851	94,048
	LIC	21,434	21,925	21,007	1,42,205	1,78,152	1,84,296
	All	28,685	28,883	28,166	2,14,679	2,59,003	2,78,344

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.15.4 There are 32 non-life insurance companies functioning at all-India level. The gross direct premium undertaken against non-life insurance in the State was increased by 10.6 per cent during 2020-21 as compared to previous year. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (41.0 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by crop insurance (14.8 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	Insurance							Total
	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health	Crop	Miscellaneous [#]	
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2019-20	3,742	3,931	6,189	1,406	14,781	5,151	5,311	40,511
2020-21	4,667	3,530	5,395	1,361	18,354	6,632	4,865	44,804
All-India								
2019-20	15,728	26,524	42,427	5,205	50,758	32,273	15,856	1,88,771
2020-21	20,113	26,060	41,732	5,085	58,238	31,120	16,230	1,98,578

include Credit insurance, Overseas Medical, Marine, Cargo, Travel insurances, Aviation, Engineering, etc.

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

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.

6.16.1 **Primary market** : During 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 86,406 crore was raised through 39 issues (28 public, nine rights & two debt) as against ₹ 40,450 crore in the previous year raised through 42 issues (27 public, six rights & nine debt). During 2021-22 upto December, an amount of ₹ 37,970 crore was raised through 52 issues (35 public, seven rights & 10 debt).

Table 6.17 Turnover of NSE and BSE

Stock exchange	(₹ '000 Crore)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
NSE	8,999	15,398	12,729
BSE	661	1,045	1,028

Source : SEBI

+ upto December

6.16.2 **Secondary market** : The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2021-22, upto December was ₹ 255.37 lakh crore and ₹ 266.00 lakh crore respectively as compared to ₹ 202.96 lakh crore and ₹ 204.31 lakh crore during 2020-21. The corresponding figures for 2019-20 were ₹ 112.43 lakh crore and ₹ 113.49 lakh crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.17.

* * * * *

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
2013 [#]	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490
2014 [#]	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123
2015 [#]	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057
2016 [#]	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304
2017 [#]	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919	21,63,654	22,99,580
2018 [#]	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322	22,89,301	24,04,766
2019 [#]	77,276	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362	25,49,943	27,14,809
2020 [#]	91,709	53,929	1,83,780	96,459	24,79,479	26,75,833	27,54,968	28,26,220
2021 [#]	99,062	62,293	1,96,551	1,11,408	27,57,841	27,22,041	30,53,454	28,95,742

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
2013 [#]	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5
2014 [#]	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1
2015 [#]	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6
2016 [#]	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8
2017 [#]	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191	10.0
2018 [#]	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317	10.0
2019 [#]	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501	10.2
2020 [#]	2,23,439	2,29,213	6,264	6,850	13,114	10.6
2021 [#]	2,45,381	2,32,707	6,332	6,828	13,160	10.6

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 (2021-22)

(₹ 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	22,140	0	1,16,876	43,516	1,82,532	10,12,044	11,94,575
2	Mumbai Suburban	7,594	0	46,719	10,198	64,511	2,34,592	2,99,103
3	Thane	800	250	14,700	3,300	18,800	27,500	46,300
4	Palghar	500	275	1,378	1,131	3,009	700	3,709
5	Raigad	640	310	1,961	1,628	4,229	1,694	5,923
6	Ratnagiri	1,225	597	614	1,274	3,113	264	3,377
7	Sindhudurg	750	380	800	250	1,800	88	1,888
8	Nashik	6,040	4,035	6,310	4,250	16,600	6,000	22,600
9	Dhule	1,232	812	500	440	2,172	300	2,472
10	Nandurbar	1,049	704	191	298	1,538	90	1,628
11	Jalgaon	4,000	2,500	2,800	600	7,400	1,000	8,400
12	Ahmednagar	7,832	5,776	2,044	1,910	11,786	1,200	12,986
13	Pune	8,697	3,882	26,000	6,600	41,297	42,000	83,297
14	Satara	4,290	3,230	1,250	2,660	8,200	1,075	9,275
15	Sangli	4,659	2,750	1,400	532	6,591	1,450	8,041
16	Solapur	6,138	3,754	2,030	763	8,931	70	9,001
17	Kolhapur	4,450	2,620	4,240	1,520	10,210	5,830	16,040
18	Aurangabad	2,517	2,017	2,989	2,503	8,009	1,740	9,749
19	Jalna	2,050	1,750	700	284	3,034	200	3,234
20	Parbhani	2,821	1,820	1,100	329	4,250	190	4,440
21	Hingoli	1,258	1,108	436	305	1,999	336	2,335
22	Beed	2,606	2,000	1,518	583	4,707	964	5,671
23	Nanded	2,161	2,061	1,428	809	4,398	2,000	6,398
24	Osmanabad	2,281	1,900	265	570	3,116	289	3,405
25	Latur	3,991	2,886	1,826	335	6,152	651	6,803
26	Buldhana	2,250	1,850	425	795	3,470	240	3,710
27	Akola	1,730	1,400	850	895	3,475	350	3,825
28	Washim	1,250	1,100	124	196	1,570	30	1,600
29	Amravati	2,300	1,850	1,100	1,200	4,600	400	5,000
30	Yavatmal	2,952	2,579	552	691	4,195	418	4,613
31	Wardha	1,394	1,149	500	327	2,221	510	2,731
32	Nagpur	2,440	1,240	3,550	1,040	7,030	5,000	12,030
33	Bhandara	677	500	375	411	1,463	245	1,708
34	Gondia	600	350	668	233	1,501	298	1,799
35	Chandrapur	1,270	1,000	750	500	2,520	270	2,750
36	Gadchiroli	336	224	168	146	650	71	720
Maharashtra State		1,18,920	60,859	2,49,138	93,022	4,61,080	13,50,097	18,11,177

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 30th Sept., 2021)

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	6,59,187	5,36,765	1,02,100	330
2	Mumbai Suburban	6,66,614	5,49,450	63,800	106
3	Thane / Palghar	20,19,031	14,04,371	3,03,401	169
4	Raigad	4,88,825	3,39,035	70,056	248
5	Ratnagiri	3,76,378	2,04,744	38,138	125
6	Sindhudurg	2,10,926	1,26,583	19,107	129
7	Nashik	20,06,593	11,98,727	2,17,902	821
8	Dhule	6,85,461	4,93,197	91,007	136
9	Nandurbar	6,42,358	4,73,021	78,499	194
10	Jalgaon	12,92,618	9,40,747	1,15,345	257
11	Ahmednagar	14,06,021	10,16,902	1,33,123	347
12	Pune	16,39,287	10,62,398	2,52,063	192
13	Satara	7,69,448	4,71,899	1,21,389	660
14	Sangli	7,50,303	5,49,554	1,65,577	448
15	Solapur	14,91,993	11,14,264	1,89,558	66
16	Kolhapur	11,83,984	8,59,695	1,70,768	252
17	Aurangabad	12,85,823	8,19,850	1,85,322	147
18	Jalna	7,76,253	4,66,740	1,02,275	234
19	Parbhani	7,39,914	4,99,998	1,10,391	220
20	Hingoli	5,66,478	3,75,963	82,735	358
21	Beed	4,28,524	3,35,102	24,947	244
22	Nanded	13,64,404	9,86,868	1,72,514	302
23	Osmanabad	6,72,657	4,50,571	90,460	230
24	Latur	8,66,441	6,17,225	1,25,073	441
25	Buldhana	8,41,475	6,44,773	68,009	115
26	Akola	5,19,170	3,52,779	49,138	183
27	Washim	3,81,179	2,67,032	36,785	183
28	Amravati	7,70,133	5,17,495	83,671	432
29	Yavatmal	10,42,483	7,62,572	1,03,179	432
30	Wardha	3,26,943	2,43,583	29,676	347
31	Nagpur	11,31,086	9,08,722	80,364	754
32	Bhandara	11,58,369	8,05,417	1,32,432	138
33	Gondia	5,77,035	3,93,869	43,108	158
34	Chandrapur	6,29,367	4,43,709	57,393	226
35	Gadchiroli	2,91,962	2,11,825	18,429	316
Maharashtra State		3,06,58,723	2,14,45,445	37,27,734	9,770

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

7

Agriculture & Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities sector is one of the important sectors of the State economy. Around half of the State population is dependent on this sector for their livelihood. The average share of Agriculture and allied activities sector in the State economy is 11.9 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

7.2 Erratic rains, climate change, erosion & degradation of soil quality, high input cost, market uncertainties, etc. are major challenges of agriculture sector in the State. Government is implementing various schemes not only to overcome these challenges but also to enhance the quality of life of farmers.

7.3 Average share of Crop sector is 63.7 per cent in Agriculture & allied activities sector of the State. Average share of horticulture in total crop production is about 28.4 per cent. Over a few decades, the State has significantly diversified its production base from coarse cereals to high value crops like cotton, sugarcane, soyabean, maize, fruits, vegetables and flowers.

7.4 Government is effectively using information & communication technology for creating awareness, enhancing knowledge and improving efficiency of farmers. MahaDBT portal is used for transferring subsidies & benefits directly into the bank accounts of eligible farmers. e-NAM portal is made available to farmers for direct online trading of their farm produce to APMC/mandis. Krushik app has been made available to farmers to increase farm productivity by accessing relevant information. The State has established e-governance system MAHA-MADAT for assessment of drought situation in the State, to ensure minimum human interference and human errors in the process of valuation.

Monsoon 2021

7.5 Monsoon rains arrived on 5th June, 2021 in the State. During June, July, August, September and October, the State received 136.2 per cent, 121.2 per cent, 60.7 per cent, 185.0 per cent and 113.9 per cent rainfall respectively as compared to the normal. Total rainfall in the State during 2021 upto October, was 118.2 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas (excluding those in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts) in the State, 187 talukas received excess rainfall, 146 talukas received normal and 22 talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Region wise actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
120 & above	177	231	113	177	144	35	180	298	220	150
100 – 120	64	58	51	64	58	22	46	13	24	46
80 – 100	50	32	69	57	60	48	58	13	41	54
60 – 80	34	17	58	39	51	107	42	19	35	44
40 – 60	26	12	42	15	39	91	25	9	26	31
20 – 40	4	5	21	3	3	46	4	3	7	23
0 – 20	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	2	7

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

Table 7.2 Regionwise actual rainfall received

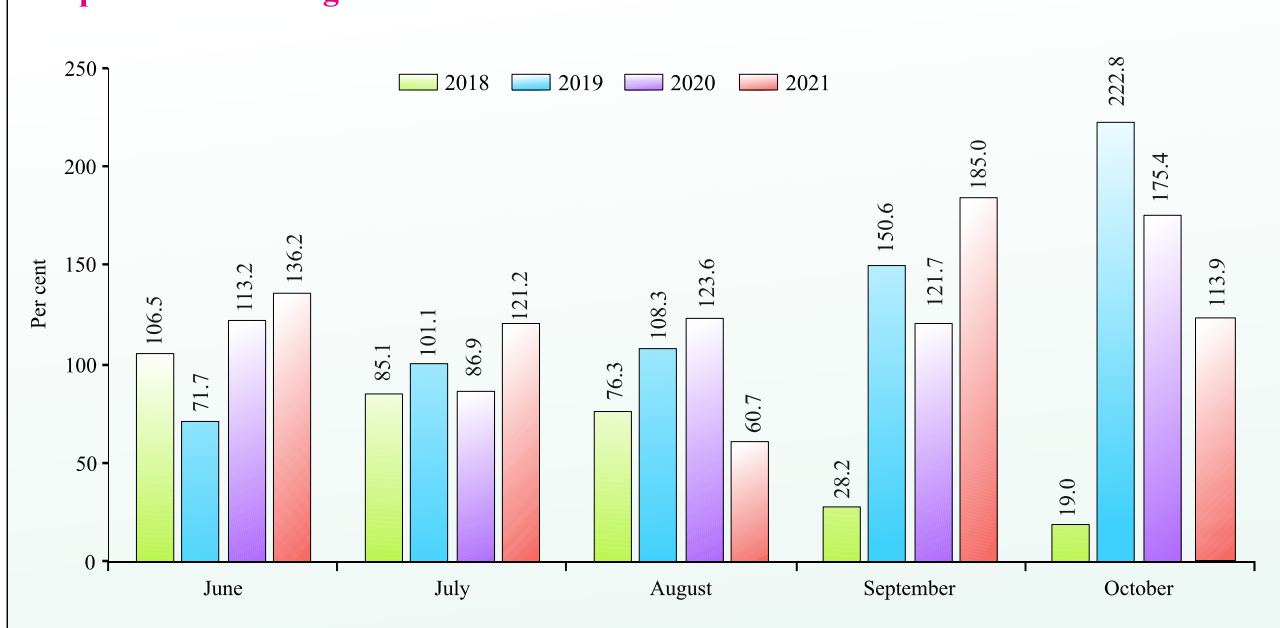
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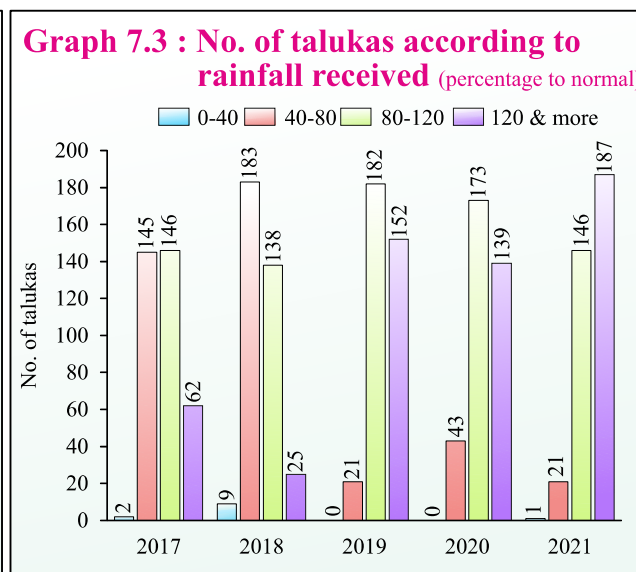
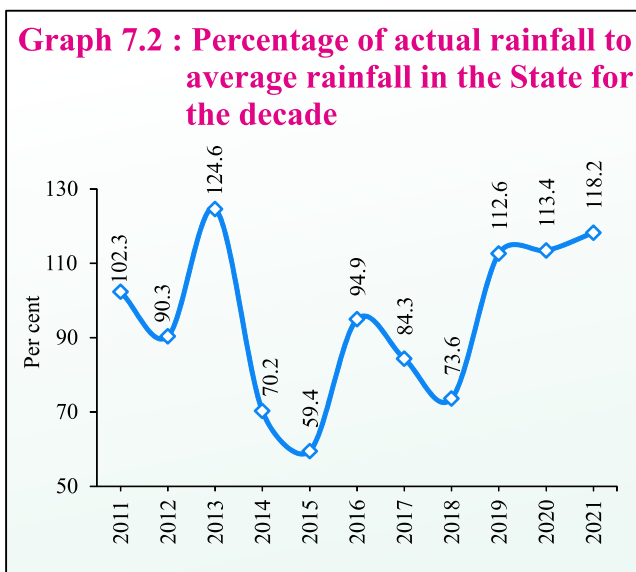
Rainfall during			Region						Maharashtra
			Konkan [#]	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
	Normal		662.5	139.7	198.6	134.0	147.6	187.1	207.6
June	2020	Actual	541.2	210.0	201.0	203.2	183.1	193.3	235.1 (113.2)
	2021	Actual	952.4	126.6	234.6	200.9	212.7	237.7	282.7 (136.2)
	Normal		1,063.8	218.5	327.2	186.2	239.6	362.3	330.9
July	2020	Actual	886.1	204.7	165.4	209.0	247.6	268.8	287.5 (86.9)
	2021	Actual	1,428.1	146.0	374.5	265.0	247.5	359.2	401.0 (121.2)
	Normal		766.3	197.4	247.5	193.3	231.7	347.8	286.0
August	2020	Actual	1,222.0	192.6	310.4	151.1	199.5	444.4	353.6 (123.6)
	2021	Actual	385.0	136.3	86.1	174.2	163.6	192.8	173.6 (60.7)
	Normal		375.5	151.5	171.7	166.0	130.9	175.3	179.7
September	2020	Actual	429.9	193.9	189.3	270.3	151.0	139.1	218.7 (121.7)
	2021	Actual	760.1	268.8	152.9	380.4	289.7	321.6	332.5 (185.0)
	Normal		108.6	53.1	96.5	71.3	57.5	53.4	71.1
October	2020	Actual	242.5	71.0	232.7	110.7	59.2	51.5	124.7 (175.4)
	2021	Actual	102.1	74.9	89.2	91.9	87.6	34.0	81.0 (113.9)
	Normal		2,976.7	760.2	1,041.5	750.8	807.3	1,125.9	1,075.3
June to October	2020	Actual	3,321.7	872.2	1,098.8	944.3	840.4	1,097.1	1,219.6 (113.4)
	2021	Actual	3,627.7	752.6	937.3	1,112.4	1,001.1	1,145.3	1,270.8 (118.2)

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

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

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Graph 7.1 : Percentage of rainfall received to normal rainfall in the State



Operational holdings

7.6 The number of operational holdings were 0.50 crore during the first Agriculture Census (1970-71) which increased to 1.53 crore during the tenth Agriculture Census (2015-16). Area of operational holdings decreased from 2.12 crore ha in Agriculture Census 1970-71 to 2.05 crore ha during Agriculture Census 2015-16. The average size of holding decreased from 4.28 ha (Agriculture Census 1970-71) to 1.34 ha during Agriculture Census 2015-16.

7.6.1 As per Census 2015-16, average size of land holding for SC and ST was 1.24 ha and 1.76 ha respectively. The share of female operational holders was 14.1 per cent with 1.22 ha of average size of land holding. The time series data on operational holdings in the State is given in Annexure 7.1. Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State are given in Table 7.3 and operational holding area and average size of holdings in selected states are given in Table 7.4.

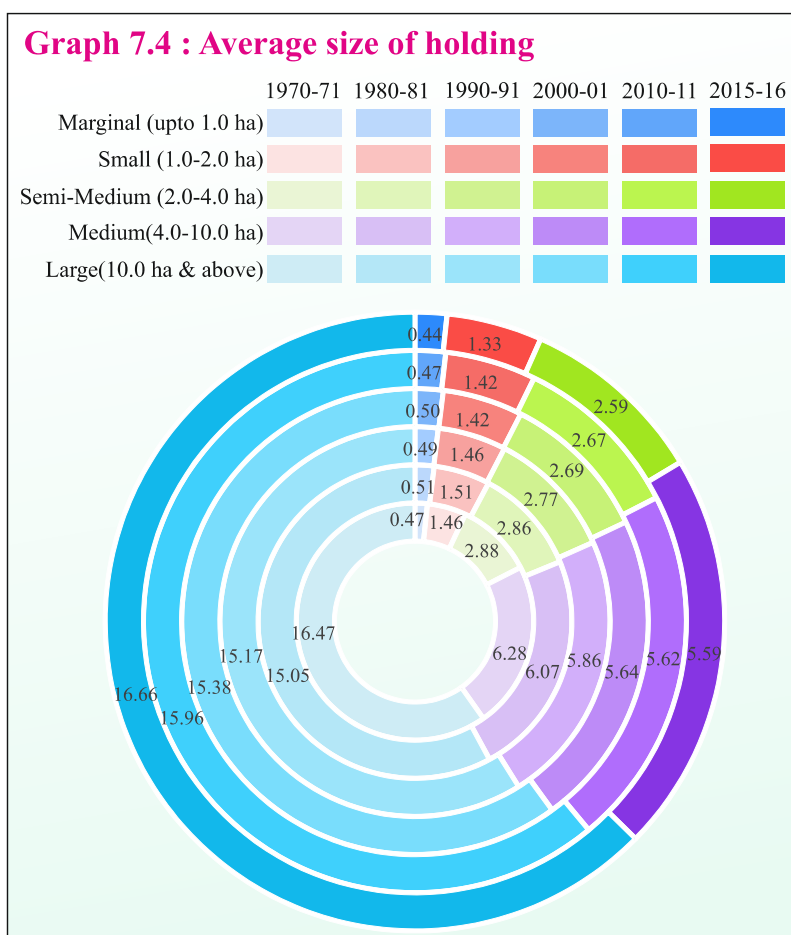


Table 7.3 Operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State

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

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.4 Operational holdings area and average size of holdings in selected states

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

Source : Agriculture Census, GoI

Drought and natural calamity

7.7 Agriculture sector in the State was badly affected due to frequent hailstorms, cyclones and untimely rains during cropping season of 2020-21 and 2021-22. During March to May 2021, about 0.91 lakh ha agriculture area in 31 districts was affected by untimely rains, hailstorms & cyclones, for which a compensation of ₹ 122.26 crore was sanctioned. During May, 2021 about 0.17 lakh ha agriculture area in 17 districts was affected by *Tauktae* cyclone for which a compensation of ₹ 72.35 crore was sanctioned. During July, 2021 about 4.43 lakh ha agriculture area was affected in 24 districts due to heavy rainfall & flood for which a compensation of ₹ 365.67 crore was sanctioned. During August to September, 2021 due to excessive rains/floods the agriculture area affected was 48.38 lakh ha in 28 districts for which a compensation of ₹ 3,766.35 crore was sanctioned.

Land utilisation

7.8 The land utilisation statistics for 2019-20 depicts that of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, gross cropped area was 235.70 lakh ha while net sown area was 167.22 lakh ha (about 54.4 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.2.

Agricultural Production

7.9.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2021-22, the sowing was completed on 155.15 lakh ha, as against 159.48 lakh ha during previous year in the State. The area under pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane is expected to increase while area under cereals and cotton is expected to decrease as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops is given in Table 7.5.

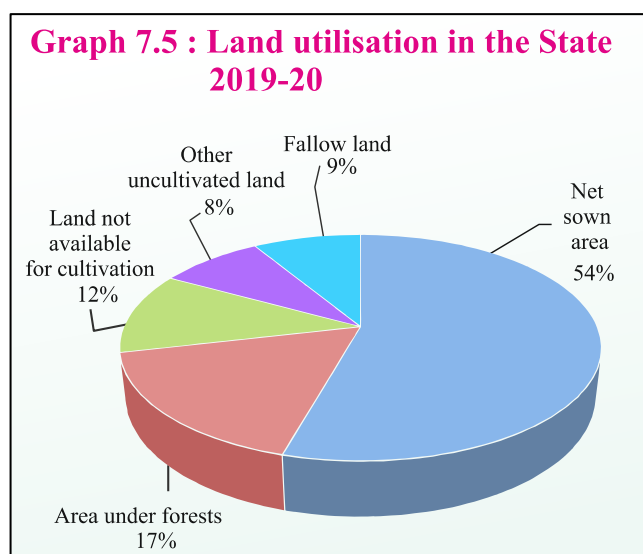


Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2020-21	2021-22 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2020-21	2021-22 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,473	1,549	5	3,027	3,237	7
Jowar	379	209	(-)45	381	173	(-)55
Bajra	687	504	(-)27	906	458	(-)49
Ragi	82	73	(-)10	94	94	(-)0.4
Maize	810	873	8	2,625	2,330	(-)11
Other Cereals	37	44	18	17	17	(-)1
Total Cereals	3,467	3,253	(-)6	7,050	6,308	(-)11
Tur	1,340	1,335	(-)0.3	1,450	963	(-)34
Moong	401	377	(-)6	207	183	(-)12
Udid	356	436	22	227	235	4
Other Pulses	123	79	(-)36	90	68	(-)24
Total Pulses	2,220	2,226	0.3	1,974	1,448	(-)27
Total Foodgrains	5,688	5,480	(-)4	9,024	7,756	(-)14
Soyabean	4,290	4,617	8	6,264	5,422	(-)13
Groundnut	226	203	(-)10	271	240	(-)11
Sesamum	19	8	(-)61	5	2	(-)68
Nigerseed	8	6	(-)26	2	1	(-)30
Sunflower	19	12	(-)35	9	6	(-)31
Other Oilseeds	10	3	(-)72	4	1	(-)79
Total Oilseeds	4,573	4,849	6	6,554	5,672	(-)13
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,545	3,954	(-)13	10,110	7,112	(-)30
Sugarcane ^{**}	1,143	1,232	8	1,11,642	1,11,200	(-)0.4
Total	15,948	15,515	(-)3	-	-	-

[@] Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each ^{**} Harvested area [#] Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: Figures for 2020-21 are based on final estimates & for 2021-22 are based on second advance estimates

Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.9.2 Rabi crops: During *rabi* season of 2021-22, by the end of January sowing was completed on 52.47 lakh ha which is 10 per cent less than the corresponding period of previous year. The area of pulses is expected to increase whereas area of cereals and oilseeds crops is expected to decrease as compared to previous year. The area and production of principal *rabi* crops is given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2020-21	2021-22 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2020-21	2021-22 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	1,942	1,351	(-30)	1,805	1,362	(-25)
Wheat	1,126	935	(-17)	2,071	1,662	(-20)
Maize	332	275	(-17)	868	725	(-16)
Other cereals	14	11	(-22)	5	4	(-17)
Total cereals	3,414	2,572	(-25)	4,749	3,753	(-21)
Gram	2,231	2,525	13	2,397	2,757	15
Other pulses	124	105	(-15)	67	46	(-31)
Total pulses	2,355	2,630	12	2,464	2,803	14
Total foodgrains	5,769	5,202	(-10)	7,214	6,556	(-9)
Sesamum	2	1	(-15)	0.5	0.5	(-6)
Safflower	21	19	(-9)	12	11	(-11)
Sunflower	4	7	88	2	3	59
Linseed	7	6	(-14)	2	2	(-29)
Rapeseed & mustard	15	12	(-21)	5	4	(-15)
Total oilseeds	48	45	(-6)	21	20	(-7)
Total	5,817	5,247	(-10)	-	-	-

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

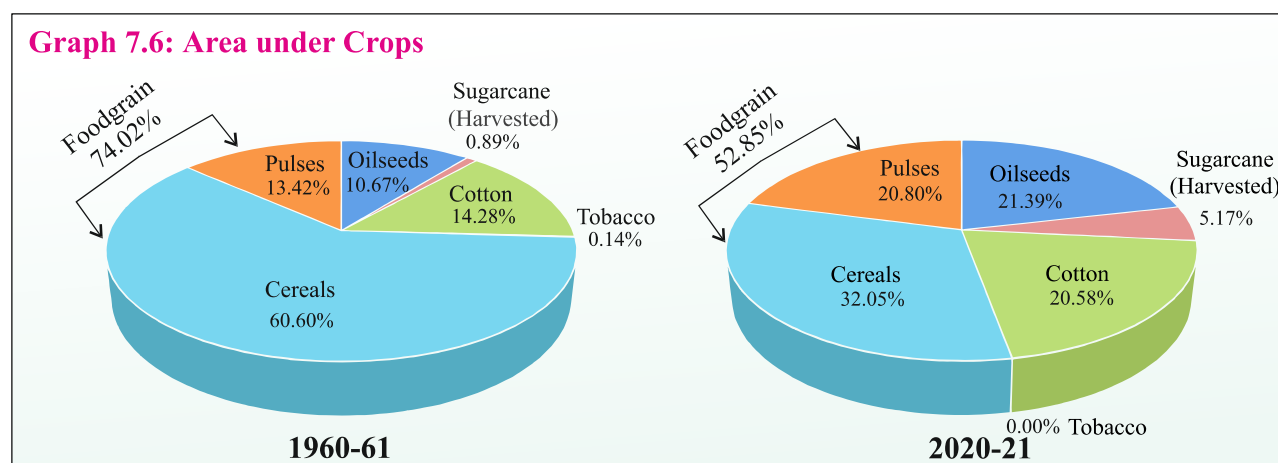
Note : Figures for 2020-21 are based on final estimates and for 2021-22 are based on second advance estimates

Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.9.3 Summer crops: During summer 2020-21 the sown area of summer crops was 3.22 lakh ha. Sowing target of 2.59 lakh ha has been set for 2021-22.

7.9.4 The State has recorded substantial progress in crop production over a last six decades. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.3. Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states is given in Table 7.7.



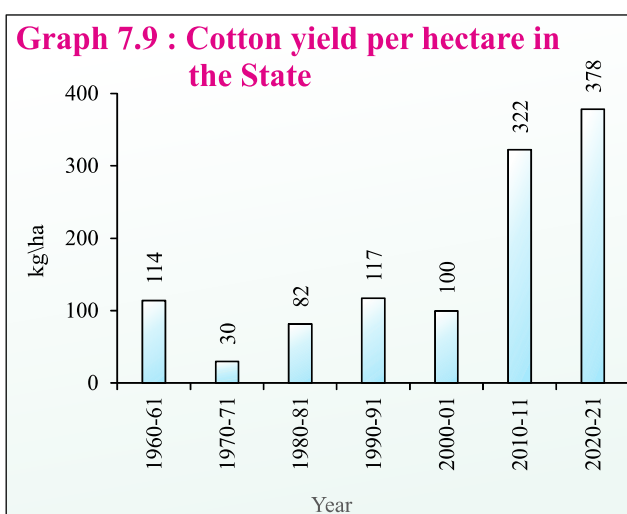
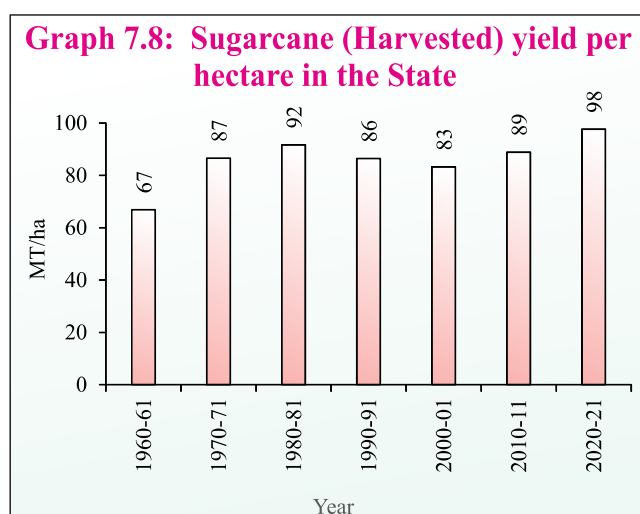
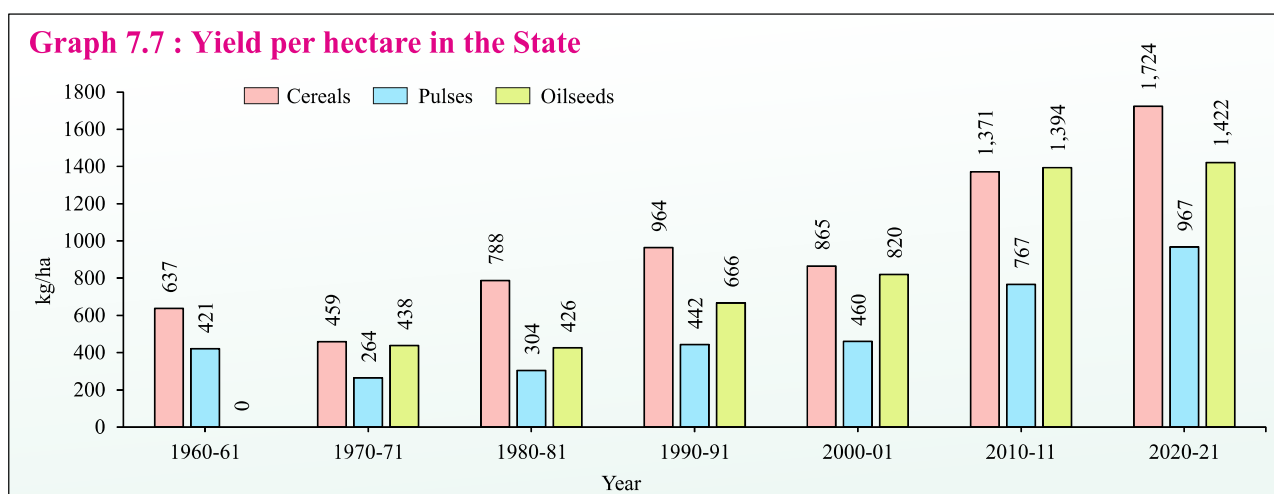


Table 7.7 Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states

State	Triennial average yield (2017-18 to 2019-20)				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andra Pradesh	3,896	785	1,037	536	79
Gujrat	2,430	1,072	1,968	538	70
Karnataka	2,186	622	911	463	88
Haryana	3,880	1,009	1,944	494	81
Madhya Pradesh	2,712	955	1,052	511	55
Maharashtra	1,386	786	1,086	252	84
Punjab	4,649	895	1,485	784	82
Rajasthan	1,935	662	1,436	574	76
Tamil Nadu	3,726	686	2,589	392	103
Telangana	3,585	941	1,837	456	77
Uttar Pradesh	2,965	1,019	1,014	NA	80
All India	2,727	811	1,260	425	80

NA Not available

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

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

7.10 **Horticulture:** The average share of Horticulture in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Crop sector is 28.4 per cent. Horticulture area increased from 18.94 lakh ha in 2019-20 to 21.09 lakh ha in 2020-21, showing an increase of 11.4 per cent. As per first advance estimates, total area under fruit crops during 2021-22 was 8.41 lakh ha, of which area under mango was highest (1.68 lakh ha) followed by pomegranate (1.66 lakh ha), grapes (1.19 lakh ha), orange/mandarin (1.18 lakh ha), banana (0.84 lakh ha) and sweet orange (0.64 lakh ha) in the State. Area and production of horticulture crops is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2019-20	2020-21	Per cent change	2019-20	2020-21	Per cent change
Fruits	788.97	827.56	4.9	12,624	12,230	(-)3.1
Vegetables	808.17	963.77	19.3	13,043	15,106	15.8
Condiments & Spices	79.72	84.25	5.7	1,308	1,359	3.9
Plantation crops	202.98	221.24	9.0	358	447	24.9
Flowers [@]	13.44	11.41	(-)15.1	218	127	(-)41.7

[@] includes cut and loose flowers

Note : Figures for 2019-20 & 2020-21 are based on final estimates.

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

7.11 **Organic Farming :** The demand for organic products from both domestic and international market is increasing. Various schemes are being implemented for boosting organic farming. The State ranks second in India in terms of organic farm production (22 per cent share) after Madhya Pradesh. Area and production under organic farming is given in Table 7.9. Export of organic products and value is given in Table 7.10

Table 7.9 Area and production under organic farming

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 MT)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2018-19	261.57	342.86	861	2,645
2019-20	293.14	366.98	905	2,746
2020-21	371.80	433.92	776	3,497

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.10 Export of organic products and value

Year	Export ('000 MT)		Value (₹ Crore)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2018-19	62.92	614.09	412.47	5,150.99
2019-20	73.18	639.00	471.44	4,685.91
2020-21	126.27	888.18	913.74	7,078.50

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Improved seeds

7.12 Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation and National Seeds Corporation are major public sector organisations in production and distribution of certified seeds. Private seed producers are also involved in supply of seeds of various crops. GoI has fixed the seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self-pollinated crops (paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. The quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* and *rabi* seasons is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons

('000 quintal)					
Distribution Agency	Season	2019	2020	2021	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	615	310	221	(-)28.7
	<i>Rabi</i>	317	311	349 [#]	12.2
	Total	932	621	570	(-)8.2
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,002	1,394	1,522	9.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	791	790	763 [#]	(-)3.4
	Total	1,793	2,184	2,285	4.6
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,617	1,704	1,743	2.3
	<i>Rabi</i>	1,108	1,101	1,112 [#]	1.0
	Total	2,725	2,805	2,855	1.8

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Expected availability of seeds

Fertilisers and pesticides

7.13 Use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.12 and use of pesticides is given in Table 7.13. Regionwise use of nitrogenous (N), phosphatic (P) and potassic(K) chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.14.

Table 7.12 Use of chemical fertilisers

Year	Chemical fertiliser consumption (Lakh MT)			Per hectare consumption (kg)
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total	
	2019-20	35.25	29.42	
2020-21	46.95	26.72	73.67	129.3
2021-22	43.34	31.58 [#]	74.92 [#]	138.6 [#]

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM # anticipated

Table 7.13 Use of Pesticides

(MT)						
Year	Pesticides					
	Chemical			Bio		
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total
2019-20	8,939	3,855	12,794	758	325	1,083
2020-21	9,525	4,105	13,630	654	280	934
2021-22 [#]	11,117	4,764	15,881	1,748	749	2,497

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM # anticipated

Table 7.14 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilisers

('00 MT)								
Region	Chemical fertilisers							
	2020-21				2021-22 [#]			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total
Konkan	334	64	53	451	407	97	79	583
Nashik	4,045	2,556	1,772	8,373	4,694	2,669	2,035	9,398
Pune	4,156	2,315	1,611	8,082	3,936	2,407	1,848	8,191
Aurangabad	4,346	3,367	1,468	9,181	4,749	3,429	1,823	10,001
Amravati	2,026	1,709	654	4,389	2,154	1,601	704	4,459
Nagpur	2,092	1,268	301	3,661	2,283	1,185	526	3,994
Maharashtra	16,999	11,279	5,859	34,137	18,223	11,388	7,015	36,626

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Irrigation

7.14 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 41.60 lakh ha in 2020-21. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.15. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.15 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2021	405	3,372 ^{\$}	3,777
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto June, 2020	40.27	13.88	54.15
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2020-21*	20.64	8.03	28.67
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2020-21*	10.80	2.13	12.93
(iv) Total area under irrigation during 2020-21(ii+iii)*	31.44	10.16	41.60

\$ Includes lift irrigation schemes implemented through Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra

* Provisional

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

Table 7.16 Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised

Particulars	K.T. Weirs	Lift Irrigation schemes	Other important types			Total
			M.I. Tanks	Percolation tanks	Others ^{\$}	
No. of projects as on 30 th June, 2021						
Completed	13,105	2,901	2,972	24,232	64,819	1,08,029
Ongoing	1,724	90	550	978	3,827	7,169
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2020	3.62	0.42	2.67	6.89	5.66	19.26
(ii) Created upto June, 2021	3.69	0.43	2.69	6.93	5.71	19.45
(iii) Utilised in 2020-21	1.29	0.15	0.94	3.47	2.86	8.71

\$ Includes diversion weir, storage *bandhara*, *maji mal gujari* tank, village tank, cement *nalla bandhara*, etc.

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

Source : Office of the Additional Commissioner, Water Conservation, Pune, GoM

7.14.1 Reservoir storage: The total live storage as on 15th October, 2020 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 33,005 million cubic meters, which was about 75.2 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 7.17.

Table 7.17 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 th October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 st July to 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2016-17	43,241	29,971	69.3	49.65	40.58	81.7
2017-18	43,752	27,607	63.1	50.37	39.42	78.3
2018-19	43,572	23,004	52.8	51.23	35.97	70.2
2019-20	43,837	30,110	68.7	53.04	40.97	77.2
2020-21*	43,882	33,005	75.2	54.15	41.60	76.8

MCM : Million Cubic Meters

*Provisional

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

7.14.2 Reforms in irrigation sector: Upto 15th August, 2021 in all 11,166 Water Users Associations (WUA) with an area of 50.78 lakh ha have been formed in the State under Water Resource department for management of irrigation system by farmers. Out of these WUA, 2,541 WUA covering 10.47 lakh ha area are registered under Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005 and 586 WUA covering 1.93 lakh ha area are constituted under Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. The time series data on water charges is given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.15 In all 45.20 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised upto 2020-21 and 1.42 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised during 2021-22, upto December.

7.15.1 **Pradhan Mantri Kissan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyaan:** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI is implementing *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan* (PM-Kusum) scheme. The scheme is being implemented during 2019-20 to 2022-23. Under this scheme, farmers will be able to install off-grid solar agricultural pumps upto 7.50 hp capacity. MNRE has set the target of one lakh solar agricultural pumps per year for the State. This includes 3 HP DC, 5 HP DC and 7.5 HP DC solar agricultural pumps. The scheme has 30 per cent central financial assistance, 60 per cent financial assistance from the State and the remaining 10 per cent has to be deposited by open category beneficiary. The scheme has 30 per cent central financial assistance, 65 per cent financial assistance from the State and the remaining 5 per cent has to be deposited by the SC/ST category beneficiary.

7.16 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Pump Yojana :** GoM has launched this scheme in 2018-19 with the main objectives of day time power availability for agricultural pumps and replacement of diesel pumps to reduce pollution. GoM has targeted deployment of one lakh off-grid solar powered agricultural pumps in next three consecutive years. The scheme is implemented for farmers from remote & tribal non-electrified area or for area which is not electrified by MAHADISCOM. Farmers who do not have electric agricultural pump and own agriculture land with assured source of water are eligible under the scheme and have to pay maximum 10 per cent of total cost of solar pump as beneficiary's share contribution. Beneficiary's share contribution for general category is 10 per cent and for SC/ST category is five per cent. Since inception of the scheme in all 99,588 solar agricultural pumps have been commissioned by MAHADISCOM upto 10th February, 2022.

Agricultural finance

7.17 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by the government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex bank for agricultural and rural development in India, provides agricultural short term & medium term loans through Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) & District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Commercial Banks (CB). Annual Credit Plan for priority sector of the State for 2021-22 is of ₹ 4.61 lakh crore. Share of Agricultural and allied activities sector in Annual Credit Plan is ₹ 1.19 lakh crore (25.8 per cent). Loans disbursed by Commercial banks, RRB and MSCB/DCCB are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Loans disbursed by Commercial banks, RRB and MSCB/DCCB

Type of loan	(₹ crore)							
	Commercial Banks [§]		RRB		MSCB/DCCB		Total	
	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Crop loan	26,677	16,522	3,538	2,554	17,757	13,990	47,972	33,066
Agriculture term loan	43,618	24,445	56	264	336	254	44,010	24,963
Total	70,295	40,967	3,594	2,818	18,093	14,244	91,982	58,029

§ including nationalised banks

+ upto September

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.17.1 The 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 2019-20, loans of ₹ 10,898 crore were advanced to farmers through PACS while during 2020-21, the corresponding figure was ₹ 17,757 crore. The crop loan disbursement target for 2021-22 has been set to ₹ 20,584 crore, of which PACS have

disbursed crop loan of ₹ 13,990 crore during *kharif* season at the end of September, 2021 and ₹ 546 crore during *rabi* season upto 10th December, 2021.

7.17.2 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme** : Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank has newly issued 31.82 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2020-21. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2020-21 was ₹ 17,649 crore. KCC linked agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by MSCB are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2019-20	2,259	10,538	0.2	3.38
2020-21	3,165	17,372	18	277
2021-22 ⁺	2,732	14,832	8	136

Source: Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto November

Agricultural marketing

7.18 Department of Agricultural Marketing establishes Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) under Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963 and provides infrastructure for sale of agricultural produce so that farmers get adequate price of their agricultural produce and are protected from exploitation by traders and middlemen by offering low prices. In all 306 APMCs and 623 sub yards have been established in the State. Number of direct marketing licenses issued upto January, 2022 was 1,400. Apart from these, 68 private market licenses have been issued. The quantity and value of arrivals in all APMCs of the State are given in Table 7.20.

7.19 **Minimum Support Price Scheme** : GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before their sowing seasons in order to give guaranteed price & assured market to the farmers and protect them from the price fluctuations, which is a preventive measure to make agricultural activity economically viable. 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 7.21.

Table 7.20 Quantity & value of arrivals in all APMC of the State

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2018-19	207.00	49,100
2019-20	214.70	57,936
2020-21	174.90	50,795

Source : Directorate of Marketing Maharashtra State, Pune

Table 7.21 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Paddy (FAQ)	1,815	1,868	1,940
Paddy (Grade A)	1,835	1,888	1,960
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,550	2,620	2,738
Jowar (Maldandi)	2,570	2,640	2,758
Wheat	1,925	1,975	2,015
Maize	1,760	1,850	1,870
Bajra	2,000	2,150	2,250
Gram	4,875	5,100	5,230
Tur	5,800	6,000	6,300
Moong	7,050	7,196	7,275
Udid	5,700	6,000	6,300
Sunflower	5,650	5,885	6,015
Soyabean	3,710	3,880	3,950
Groundnut-in-shell	5,090	5,275	5,550
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5,255	5,515	5,726
Cotton (Long Staple)	5,550	5,825	6,025
Safflower	5,215	5,327	5,441
Ragi	3,150	3,295	3,377

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Source : Directorate of Marketing, GoM

Information & Communication technology

7.20.1 **Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)** : e-NAM, a pan-India electronic trading portal helps to directly connect APMC *mandis* which can be accessed online. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information & services including information on commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers. An online market facility reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. In all 118 APMCs in the State have been included under e-NAM. Online gate entry, e-auction have been started in 118 APMCs and e-payment has been started in 76 APMCs. Upto January, 2022 in all 300 lakh MT of grains amounting to ₹ 7,275 crore have been e-auctioned and e-payment of ₹ 196 crore has been done. Quality assaying laboratories have been established in 117 APMCs to assess and certify the quality of agriculture produce.

7.20.2 **MahaDBT Portal** : MahaDBT portal is used for transferring subsidies & benefits directly into the bank accounts of eligible farmers. Upto February 2022, there are more than 20.67 lakh registered farmers on the portal and 50.77 lakh applications have been received for the benefit component. Subsidy of ₹ 476.94 crore have been delivered to farmers.

7.20.3 **MahaAgritech project** : To maximise the use of modern technology, especially with the help of satellite imaging and drone technology, to accurately calculate crop-wise area, conduct crop health surveys, estimate post-harvest yields and integrate information through various computer systems developed under the project. The main objectives of the project are to build computer and mobile application systems. A separate web portal and mobile application has been developed for the MahaAgritech project.

7.20.4 **mKisaan SMS service** : It enables farmers and all other stakeholders to obtain advisories and information being sent by experts and government officials at different levels through mKisaan portal without registering on the portal. In all 66.49 lakh farmers are benefited by this service.

Selected agricultural development schemes

7.21 Various schemes for agricultural development are being implemented in the State.

7.22 **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana**: *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) is being implemented in the State as *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* – Remunerative approaches for Agriculture & allied sector rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) with an objective of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening 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 is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure & assets to states, 20 per cent for special sub-schemes of national priority and 10 per cent for innovation & agri-entrepreneurship development projects. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 133.51 crore and during 2021-22 upto January expenditure of ₹ 75.24 crore has been incurred.

7.23 **Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Nursery Scheme**: GoM is implementing *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar* Nursery Scheme under RKVY from 2020-21 for two years for motivating farmers for production of chemical free export quality vegetables & their export. Farmers having minimum 0.40 ha land and having permanent source of water for establishment of nursery are eligible under the scheme. In all 267 beneficiaries are covered under the scheme and expenditure of ₹ 4.71 crore has been incurred upto December, 2021.

7.24 **Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA Scheme)** : The Scheme aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through Agricultural Technical Management Agency (ATMA). The components of the scheme are trainings, demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, formation & capacity building of farmers' groups, farm school, *kissan goshtie*, agriculture exhibitions, *kissan mela*, farmers' friends, etc. Under the scheme, expenditure of ₹ 41.92 crore has been incurred upto January, 2022.

7.25 National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Main objectives of NFSM are to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and nutri-cereals through area expansion & productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers. NFSM has eight components viz. NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat, NFSM-Pulses, NFSM-Coarse Cereals (Maize, Barley), NFSM-Sub Mission on Nutri Cereals, NFSM-Commercial Crops, NFSM Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP) and NFSM Seed Village Programme. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 29.01 crore has been incurred for NMOOP and expenditure of ₹ 4.37 crore has been incurred on cash crop (cotton & sugarcane). During 2021-22 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 2.64 crore for rice, ₹ 0.98 crore for wheat, ₹ 42.40 crore for pulses, ₹ 3.76 crore for additional pulses, ₹ 2.26 crore for coarse cereals (maize), ₹ 17.87 crore for nutri-cereals programme and ₹ 15.52 crore for oilseeds has been incurred.

7.25.1 Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SSPM) : This sub-mission has two components viz. Seed Village Programme and Seed Processing Plant & Storage Godown.

A. Seed Village Programme: The programme is being implemented since 2014-15 through Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation. Under this programme, for increasing the production the certified seeds are supplied to farmers at affordable prices. For this, distribution of certified seed for one acre area per farmer, 50 per cent assistance is provided for cereal crop and 60 per cent assistance is provided for pulses & oilseeds crop. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹11.93 crore was incurred.

B. Seed Processing Plant and Storage Godown: Under the scheme target of setting up of 50 seed processing plants cum storage godown was set for the State. Upto March, 2021 in all 16 plants have been set up with an expenditure of ₹ 9.33 crore.

7.26 Unnat Sheti-Samruddha Shetkari Mission: GoM has initiated this mission from *kharif* season 2017-18 with an objective of Doubling Farmers' income by 2022. During 2021-22 upto August, in all 71,683 ha block demonstrations and training of 529 farmers was organised for crops covered under NFSM and in all 27,900 ha block demonstrations were organised for crops covered under NFSM Oilseed & Oil palm.

7.26.1 Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation: This sub-mission is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 under *Unnat Sheti-Samruddha Shetkari* mission with an objective to tackle challenges posed due to declining size of land holding, decreasing number of bullocks, non-availability of labours, increasing labour wages, short period of *kharif* season, varied cropping pattern, etc. The components of this sub-mission are subsidy to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural implements and establishment of agricultural implements banks. Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission

Year	Agricultural Implements		Agricultural Implements Banks		Total subsidy (₹ Crore)
	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	
2019-20	45,238	249.43	47	2.50	251.93
2020-21	3,564	30.71	70	3.82	34.53
2021-22 ⁺	16,424	107.08	161	6.76	113.84

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto January

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

7.27.1 Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards: The sub-mission Soil Health Management (SHM) and distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHCs) is implemented to promote integrated nutrient management for maintaining soil health and improving soil fertility. For this, 31 Soil Testing Laboratories (STL) have been set in the State. The private STLs are also providing the service of testing of soil and water samples in the State. Besides this, there are five fertiliser sample testing laboratories at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Kolhapur. To create awareness about soil health status and suggesting measures for improvement of soil health, SHCs are being distributed to farmers. Since inception, in all 2.64 crore SHCs have been distributed to the farmers.

7.27.2 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana: *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY) is a sub-component of Soil Health Management scheme under NMSA. The objectives of PKVY are (i) enhancing soil fertility and producing healthy food through organic practices without use of chemicals, (ii) empowering farmers through cluster approach in farm practice management, (iii) quality assurance and (iv) direct marketing of agriculture produce through innovative means. Benefits of the scheme are given to each cluster (maximum 50 farmers in a cluster of 50 acre land) for three consecutive years. During first phase of the scheme (2016-17 to 2018-19), in all 932 clusters of 40,762 beneficiary farmers, covering 20,346 ha land were formed and expenditure of ₹ 101.46 crore was incurred. During second phase of the scheme (2017-18 to 2019-20), 326 clusters of 11,803 beneficiary farmers, covering 7,160 ha land were formed and expenditure of ₹ 39.02 crore was incurred. During third phase of the scheme (2020-21 to 2022-23), 370 clusters of 7,906 beneficiary farmers, covering 7,400 ha land were formed and expenditure of ₹ 6.74 crore was incurred.

7.27.3 Rainfed Area Development Programme: Rainfed agriculture is risk prone activity, mainly due to its dependence on climate. Rainfed Area Development programme is a component of NMSA with an objective to minimise risk by providing agriculture based income generating opportunities and sustaining the rainfed agriculture through optimum utilisation of potential of natural resources and resources created through various interventions. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 20.59 crore was incurred for 8,723 beneficiaries and during 2021-22 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 2.32 crore is incurred for 1,081 beneficiaries.

7.28 Crop Pest Surveillance and Advisory Project (CROPSAP): CROPSAP is online, realtime Crop Pest Management Advisory Project which is being implemented in collaboration with Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and state agriculture universities. The objectives of the project are (i) to create awareness among the farmers about pest & disease management and knowledge updating through trainings & field visits, (ii) giving early warning of pest & diseases to adopt appropriate management strategies and (iii) scientific advisory free of cost SMS to farmers. The project covers paddy, soyabean, cotton, tur, maize, sorghum, sugarcane and gram crops. During 2020-21, special emphasis was given on the management of Desert Locust, Fall Army Worm on maize, sorghum & sugarcane crops and White Grub on sugarcane crop. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 13.50 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto February, 351.81 lakh plant protection advisory SMS were sent to farmers for management of pest & diseases.

7.29 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana: Main objective of *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana* (PMKSY) is to expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies such as sprinkler & drip irrigation (More Crop Per Drop). The

scheme is being implemented in the State from 2015-16. As per the subsidy norms small & marginal farmers can avail 55 per cent subsidy and other farmers can avail 45 per cent subsidy, with a limit of five ha area. During 2020-21, in all 0.68 lakh ha area is newly brought under micro irrigation and subsidy of ₹ 158.23 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 84,726 eligible farmers. Sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred under *PMKSY* are given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred under *PMKSY*

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2018-19	71,161	44,812	1,03,921	85,731	415.95
2019-20	77,279	46,538	1,21,979	1,05,190	505.44
2020-21	46,126	36,900	38,600	30,880	158.23
2021-22 (Target)	1,27,590	96,465	2,21,273	1,80,829	825.33 [#]

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Anticipated

7.30 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

From 2015-16, the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in 34 districts, with the main objective of increasing the area & productivity under horticulture and to promote post-harvest management such as controlling ripening, edible coating, temperature management, chemical treatment etc. Maharashtra State Horticulture and Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) is implementing schemes of MIDH. Since inception of MIDH upto December, 2021 total expenditure incurred is ₹ 2,121 crore. The expenditure on various components of MIDH is given in Table 7.24.

7.30.1 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and bananas are the major fruits exported from the State. The quantity and value of export of fruits, vegetables & flowers are given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.24 Expenditure on various components of MIDH

since inception upto December, 2021 (₹ Crore)

Component	Expenditure incurred
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges, etc. and plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops, etc.	477.38
Construction of 22,837 community tanks	482.58
Establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation	352.30
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management	295.17
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	88.81
Rejuvenation of old orchards	49.23
Establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material & Seed Production	37.85
Farmers' training/study tours under human resource development	35.61
Promotion of organic farming	21.25
Promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management	20.86
Establishment of 30 mushroom projects	2.75
Promotion of beekeeping	1.39
Indo Israel/Indo Dutch projects-6	40.47
Innovative components	18.71
Mission Management	83.17
Others	113.41

Source : Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plants Board

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

Commodity	Export	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	29,346	314	29,884	307	19,184	241
	India	46,510	406	49,657	400	21,034	272
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,93,709	2,118	1,53,693	2,019	1,79,126	2,034
	India	2,46,134	2,335	1,93,690	2,177	2,46,107	2,298
Banana	Maharashtra	61,831	208	1,08,961	429	1,63,696	556
	India	1,34,502	412	1,95,746	659	2,32,518	740
Orange/ Mandarine	Maharashtra	1,230	5.35	1,461	6.0	1,014	5.0
	India	43,506	249.14	93,879	254	1,62,740	454
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	40,721	491	32,137	408	17,724	224
	India	67,892	689	80,548	688	67,976	517
Raisins	Maharashtra	18,183	248	23,721	257	22,631	195
	India	18,926	259	24,668	270	24,406	216
Rose Flowers	Maharashtra	863.36	29.81	550	22.65	188	11.51
	India	2,134.34	57.47	1,614	47.95	853	27.42
Rose Plants	Maharashtra	38.65	3.17	43.43	3.47	15.63	0.89
	India	40.88	3.30	45.76	3.65	17.03	0.97
Mango Pulp	Maharashtra	21,068	168	15,195	115	16,892	127
	India	1,05,872	658	85,726	584	98,369	714
Onion	Maharashtra	13,23,482	1,941	7,29,563	1,350	7,96,898	1,515
	India	21,82,826	3,467	11,48,924	2,319	15,74,323	2,820
Other vegetables (excluding Onion)	Maharashtra	1,54,548	694	1,31,023	669	1,12,363	655
	India	7,35,742	2,070	7,54,007	2,065	6,82,029	2,143
Other processed Fruits & Vegetables(excluding Mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,71,810	1,755	1,72,780	1,759	1,62,812	1,770
	India	5,87,726	5,279	6,13,736	5,847	7,10,202	6,890

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.31 Orchard Plantation Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): This scheme is being implemented in 34 districts of the State since 2011-12. Objectives of the scheme are to enhance income of MGNREGA job card holder farmers and employment generation through orchard plantation in their own productive or fallow land upto two ha. Beneficiaries under the scheme are selected by *Gramsabha*. It is mandatory for a beneficiary to hire a MGNREGA job card holder as a labour for this work. On the basis of percentage survival of plants, the subsidy amount is deposited directly in bank account of the farmer. During 2021-22, upto December, orchard plantation was done on 40,621 ha area with expenditure of ₹ 119.05 crore.

7.32 Bhausaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana: GoM is implementing this 100 per cent subsidy scheme from *kharif* season of 2018-19 in the State for farmers not registered under MGNREGA. The objectives of the scheme are (i) enhance income of the farmers, (ii) create employment for the young farmers, (iii) change the cropping pattern, (iv) create a sustainable source of income and (v) increase the production of raw materials required for the processing industries. This scheme covers plantation of 16 perennial horticulture crops. Since inception of the scheme upto January, 2022 in all 25,698 beneficiaries have undertaken fruit plantation on 23,527 ha area and expenditure of ₹ 73.33 crore is incurred.

7.33 Promotion of Kitchen Garden in Tribal Districts: The scheme is being implemented in 14 tribal districts viz. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded,

Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Palghar and Gondia which have been facing the problem of malnutrition. The scheme aims at providing balanced diet, rich in vitamin A & C and other essential minerals like iron & other nutrients, by promoting plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of their residence. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 7.24 lakh was incurred.

7.34 Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops: Weather Based Fruit Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented for grapes, mango, pomegranate, banana, orange, sweet orange, guava, sapota, lemon, cashew nut, custard apple and strawberry in the State. During 2020-21, in all 4.30 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 3.12 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 3,780.86 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 686.51 crore. During 2020-21, compensation claims of ₹ 304.07 crore (progressive) were settled for 1.31 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2021-22, in all 2.85 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured is 2.10 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 2,096.69 crore and gross premium paid is ₹ 730.39 crore.

7.35 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: This scheme is being implemented from *khariif* season 2016 in the State to provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases. Under the scheme farmers have to pay insurance premium maximum upto five per cent of amount assured, depending on the type of crop. During 2020-21, in all 119.73 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 65.04 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 24,590.18 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 5,806.19 crore. During 2020-21, compensation claims of ₹ 1,116.35 crore were proposed for 16.74 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2021-22, in all 96.46 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured is 57.16 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 21,888.51 crore and gross premium sanctioned is ₹ 5,187.21 crore. Compensation claims of ₹ 2,705.08 crore are proposed for 48.66 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.36 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to SC & Neo-Buddhist farmers holding land 0.20 ha to 6 ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well (for new well minimum 0.40 ha land is essential), old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boring, pumpset, electric connection charges, micro irrigation set, etc. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 276.06 crore was incurred.

7.37 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to ST farmers holding land 0.20 ha to six ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well (for new well minimum 0.40 ha land is essential), old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boring, pumpset, electric connection charges, HDPE/PVC pipe, micro irrigation set, kitchen garden, etc. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 116.09 crore was incurred.

7.38 Watershed development programme: Watershed development programme aims to increase agriculture productivity while conserving natural resources. Since majority of area in the State is rainfed, various schemes are being implemented to increase the productivity of dry land farming, prevention of deterioration of soil, conservation of moisture in soil and water conservation. Completed and ongoing micro watersheds are given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Completed and ongoing micro watersheds

Scheme	Number of micro watersheds			Expenditure incurred upto June, 2021 (₹ Crore)
	Selected	Completed	Under execution	
1. Vidarbha Panlot Vikas Mission	1,032	1,032	0	365.36
2. Marathwada Panlot Vikas Mission	285	285	0	137.34
3. River Valley Project	271	226	45	580.80
4. Western Ghat Development Programme	160	160	0	137.19
5. National watershed Development Programme	1,028	956	72	290.59
6. Accelerated Watershed Development Programme	10,885	6,587	4,289	3,012.18
7. Rural Infrastructure Development Programme- NABARD assistance	364	364	0	86.87
8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme	14,935	10,273	4,662	3,076.00
9. Jalyukt ShivarAbhiyan	22,586	20,544	2,042	9,731.32
10. Other Schemes (DPAP, Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwashit, etc.)	5,680	5,680	0	-

Note: Micro watershed from other schemes completed above 50 per cent are included in *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan*.

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.39 Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019: The State has experienced drought like situation and unseasonal rains during 2015-16 to 2018-19. Due to these natural calamities, farmers' short term & medium term crop loans became overdue and farmers were deprived of borrowing fresh loans. To relieve the farmers from this vicious circle, GoM announced this scheme during 2019-20 with the objective to waive off loans borrowed during 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2019 from one or more institutions and have become overdue as on 30th September, 2019. Under the scheme, overdue loans upto ₹ two lakh, including principal & interest are waived off without any limit of size of land holding. The scheme is applicable only to individual farmer borrowers of Scheduled Commercial banks, RRBs, DCCBs and PACS. Since inception of the scheme upto 22nd December, 2021 benefit of ₹ 20,243 crore has been given to 31.71 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.40 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme: 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 every year. GoI has been giving the interest subsidy of three per cent for the loan amount upto ₹ three lakh to the farmers. Similarly, GoM has increased interest subsidy from one per cent to three per cent for loan amount upto ₹ three lakh with effect from April, 2021. During 2019-20, under the scheme interest subsidy of ₹ 52.89 crore was given to 4.26 lakh beneficiary farmers whereas during 2020-21, scheme interest subsidy of ₹ 16.05 crore was given to 1.29 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.41 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): GoI is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme since 2018-19, to augment the income of small & marginal farmers. Under this scheme, eligible farmers' families (husband, wife and children below 18 years of age) get ₹ 6,000 in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each and the amount is

credited directly into their *Aadhaar* linked bank accounts. Under the scheme, upto 17th February, 2022, a total amount of ₹ 18,120.23 crore has been deposited in the bank accounts of 109.33 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State.

7.42 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana: *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana* (PMKMY), a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme, has been initiated in the State to provide old age protection and social security to all small & marginal farmers. Under the scheme, a fixed pension of ₹ 3,000 per month is to be given to all eligible small and marginal farmers. Farmers in the age group 18 to 40 years, as on 1st August, 2019, are eligible to enroll in the scheme. Farmers have to contribute an amount between ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they reach age of 60 years. Pension is to be paid to the farmers from a pension fund managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India. GoI contributes an equal amount in the pension fund. As on 17th February, 2022 in all 78,431 beneficiary farmers in the State have been enrolled under PMKMY.

7.43 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission: For promotion of organic farming, this mission is being implemented in the State, through cluster approach (20 to 30 farmers in a cluster of 50 acre land) from 2019-20. Benefits of the scheme will be given in three consecutive years for each cluster. In the first phase, six distressed districts in the Vidarbha region viz. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha, are included in the programme. Since inception upto January, 2022 expenditure of ₹ 3.52 crore is incurred for in all 355 groups of 7,457 farmers covering 7,100 ha area.

7.44 'Vikel te Pikel' Abhiyaan: GoM has initiated '*Vikel te Pikel*' *Abhiyaan* in October, 2020 to assess demands of farmers & consumers and protect farmers from market uncertainties. Main objectives of the *Abhiyaan* are changing cropping pattern according to demand, enhancing quality of agricultural products, making agriculture activity economically viable. Under this *abhiyaan* in all 19,206 weekly markets are functioning to which 2,271 farmer groups and 1,031 farmer producing companies have been connected. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 50.24 crore is incurred.

7.45 Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project: GoM has launched 'Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation' (SMART) Project with the financial support of the World Bank. This project is being implemented in the State from 2020-21. The main objective of the project is to support development of inclusive and competitive agriculture value chains, focusing on small holder farmers and agri-entrepreneurs in the State. The total project cost is about ₹ 2,100 crores. Under SMART project, 25 pilot sub-projects of 48 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) from 15 districts have been sanctioned. These CBOs include Farmer Producer Companies, Cluster Level Federations promoted by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, Community Managed Resource Centres promoted by MAVIM. Value Chain Development School (VCDS) has been conducted for 32 CBOs of 13 districts. SMART Cotton sub-project is being implemented in 465 villages of 12 districts covering 58,268 farmers. Under this component the trash & contamination free cotton is being produced and will be converted into bales and traded through online marketing platform under SMART Cotton brand. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 7.13 crore was incurred on different components of the project. During 2021-22 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 23.91 crore is incurred.

7.46 Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjeevani Prakalp (Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture -PoCRA): GoM with the help of World Bank is implementing Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjeevani project to enhance climate-resilience and profitability of small holder farming systems in selected districts of the State. The project is being implemented in 4,210 drought prone villages and 932 salinity affected villages in Purna river basin spread across 15 districts of the State. The duration of the project is of 6 years (upto year 2024). Under this project, benefit to individual farmers, financial assistance to farmer producer companies/ farmer group / self help group, soil and water conservation works, farm schools, capacity building, agro-climatic advisory services, etc. are provided. Through this project ₹ 1,366.36 crore is distributed to 3 lakh farmers, ₹ 18.74 crore for completed soil & water conservation works and 678 agri business projects are benefitted with ₹ 66.56 crore.

7.47 Formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations: GoI is implementing this scheme since 2020-21. The objectives of the scheme are (i) To promote holistic system to facilitate development of vibrant and sustainable income oriented farming, (ii) To enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use, (iii) To provide support to new FPOs upto five years in all aspects of management of agricultural activity and (iv) Capacity building to develop agriculture entrepreneurship skills to become economically viable and self-sustaining. SFAC, NABARD, NCDC and NAFED are the implementing agencies of this scheme. During 2020-21, in all 140 farmer producer organisations have been set up.

7.48 Chief Minister Agriculture and Food processing scheme: This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for five consecutive years. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage modern technology based projects for quality enhancement of agriculture produce, to encourage exports, to create skilled manpower for agro & food processing and employment generation through small & medium agro and food processing units in rural areas. Under the scheme in all 144 projects are completed and amount of ₹ 39.44 crore is distributed.

7.49 Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme: This scheme is being implemented in the State on 'One District One Product' basis for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the scheme a target of empowering 21,998 micro food processing industries has set for the State. Individual micro food processing units would be provided 35 per cent of the project cost as credit-linked capital subsidy with a maximum limit of ₹ 10 lakh per unit. During 2021-22 an amount of ₹ 68.08 crore has been sanctioned by the State for individual & group enterprises.

7.50 Establishment of Village Agricultural Development Committee: The State has made it mandatory to form Village Agricultural Development Committee in each village with objectives of overall development of agriculture, maximum use of natural resources, setting priorities of works to be undertaken through various schemes & projects. Upto January, 2022 in all 18,332 Village Agriculture Development Committees have been established.

ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.51 Animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries and forestry play an important role in the development of agrarian economy by supplementing family income and generating employment in the rural areas, particularly, among the landless labourers, small & marginal farmers and women. It also provides protein-rich nutritious food to rural poor. The Government is implementing various schemes to uplift the rural masses through livestock rearing and has also created infrastructure providing various facilities for animal health care.

Animal husbandry

Livestock Census

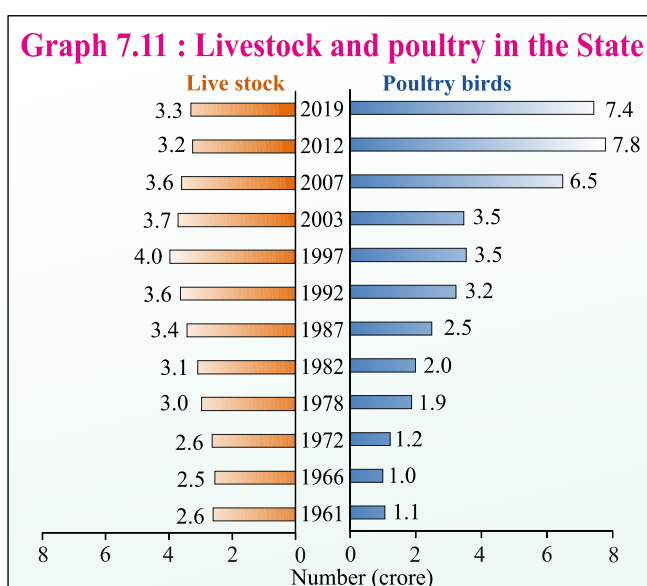
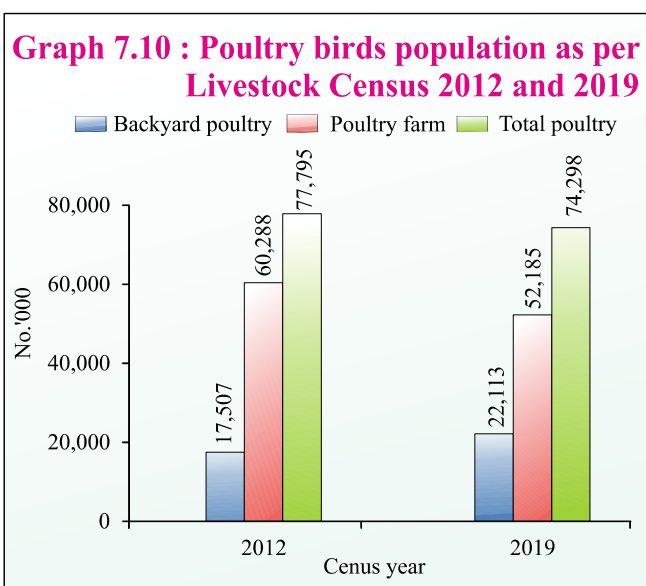
7.52 As per Livestock Census 2019, the State ranks seventh at national level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore. Livestock in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019 is given in Table 7.27 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

Table 7.27 Livestock in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019

State	Livestock				Total	Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]		
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	34,068	1,07,863
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	26,893	21,773
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	29,013	59,494
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,389	190	40,637	16,660
Maharashtra	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	74,298
Rajasthan	13,938	13,693	28,744	426	56,801	14,623
Tamil Nadu	9,519	519	14,389	74	24,501	1,20,781
Telangana	4,232	4,226	23,998	185	32,641	79,999
Uttar Pradesh	19,020	33,017	15,465	511	68,013	12,516
All-India	1,93,463	1,09,852	2,23,146	10,300	5,36,761	8,51,810

@ includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels & donkeys
Source : Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Gol

includes birds in poultry farm



Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

7.53 The State has provided facilities for animal health care upto village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st March, 2021)

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	458	559	7	1,055	5
Aurangabad	3	20	161	288	2	474	4
Latur	4	20	164	291	3	482	4
Amravati	5	27	192	394	17	635	5
Nagpur	6	30	263	459	18	776	6
State	33	168	1,741	2,841	65	4,848	34

Note: 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

7.54 The State provides veterinary medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes through 4,848 veterinary institutions. Cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Cases treated and vaccinated

(‘000)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
General treatment	17,150	15,479	9,209
Castration	892	761	393
Major operation	60	43	28
Minor operation	521	426	224
Vaccination (including poultry)	62,417	48,490	22,951

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

Artificial Insemination

7.55 Three frozen semen laboratories are located at Pune, Nagpur & Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and distributed to veterinary institutions through artificial insemination centres of 34 districts. Information about Artificial Insemination (AI) is given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Information about Artificial Insemination

(‘000)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
I) Cow (AI)	1,668	1,507	1,451
Exotic	210	158	142
Cross breed	1,034	900	986
Indigenous	424	449	323
No. of calves born (Cow)	576	558	487
Cross breed	450	413	373
Indigenous	126	145	114
II) Buffalo (AI)	713	594	572
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	247	229	210

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme

7.56 Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) is being implemented in 33 districts of the State with an objective of genetic upgradation of cows & buffaloes using High Genetic Merit (HGM) bull semen. NAIP Phase I & II have been implemented during 2019-20 and 2020-21. NAIP Phase III is being implemented from August, 2021 to May, 2022. Upto January, 2022 in all 15.64 lakh AI were performed and expenditure of ₹ 4.67 crore is incurred.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

7.57 GoI has started *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission with the following objectives

- Development and conservation of indigenous breeds
- Enhancing milk production & productivity of bovine population by increasing disease free HGM female population and control on spread of diseases
- To bring all breedable bovine females under organised breeding policy through AI or natural service using germ plasm of HGM
- To arrange quality AI services at farmers' doorstep

Progress of *Rashtriya Gokul* mission is given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Progress of *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission

Activities undertaken	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Strengthening of two bull mother farms and procurement of 600 high genetic <i>Gaolao</i> cows & <i>Pandharpuri</i> buffaloes at each mother farm	8.30
Establishment / Strengthening of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratories	12.87
<i>Pashusanjivani</i> (purchase of tags for identifying animals, tag applicators, tabs and computerisation, printing of health cards etc.)	3.82
Other (training, managerial expenses, purchase of biodegradable hand gloves, AI incentives & data entry operator remuneration etc.)	7.65

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Animal Disease Control Programme

7.58 National Animal Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 to achieve effective control on Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucella by 2024-25 and complete eradication by 2029-30.

7.58.1 During 2020, out of the targeted 1.76 crore animals, 1.47 crore animals were vaccinated against FMD in first round of vaccination. In the second round of vaccination (15th September, 2021 to January, 2022) 1.09 crore animals have been vaccinated. Tagging of all vaccinated animals is done.

Special project to increase milk production in Vidarbha & Marathwada region

7.59 GoM has started a special project in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt Ltd. to increase milk production in 11 districts of Vidarbha & Marathawada regions. In all 4,263 villages in 11 districts viz. Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Jalna, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Wardha & Yavatmal are identified for increase in milk production. This project includes fodder development programme, supply of quality cattle feed, supply of cattle feed supplements (mineral mixture) and

veterinary services such as AI service at doorsteps, vaccination, eradication of ticks & flies, infertility & treatment camps, etc. During 2021-22 upto December, 11.36 lakh AI were performed, 5.58 lakh animals were treated for infertility, 51.46 lakh animals were treated for various diseases and 118.44 lakh vaccinations were carried out. Since inception upto December, expenditure of ₹ 33.18 crore is incurred. NDDB collected 1,87,010 litre of milk daily from 20,786 villagers and 1,664 milk collection centres.

Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme

7.60 Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme aims at establishing mobile veterinary clinics in rural areas of 349 talukas to provide veterinary services to remote, hilly and tribal villages. Farmers/livestock owners get medical treatment for their animals at their doorstep through these mobile veterinary health clinics. These veterinary clinics also provide services like preventive vaccination, artificial insemination, guidance regarding diet & health of animals and information about various schemes. In all 73 mobile veterinary clinics are functioning and a call centre to facilitate services of the mobile veterinary clinics is established. In all 11,475 farmers/ livestock owners availed various services from May, 2021 to December, 2021.

National Livestock Mission

7.61 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.

The main objectives of the mission are :

- Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry
- Increase availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand-supply gap
- Promoting initiatives for conservation and genetic upgradation of indigenous breeds of livestock in collaboration with farmers/farmers' groups/co-operatives, etc.
- Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance

7.61.1 Under the mission, for production, procurement & distribution of fodder seeds, saplings, distribution of baling machines, establishment of area specific mineral mixture manufacturing unit, innovative poultry productivity programme expenditure of ₹ 49.87 crore was incurred during 2014-15 to 2020-21.

Livestock insurance scheme

7.61.2 The 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 livestock holders against any eventual losses due to death of animals because of natural calamity, accident or disease. Maharashtra Livestock Development Board executed agreement with New India Assurance Company Ltd. for the period 9th October, 2018 to 31st January, 2020. Under the scheme in all 40,334 animals of 11,969 beneficiaries were insured and expenditure incurred was ₹ 3.29 crore. In all 3,854 claims were made of which 3,300 claims amounting to ₹ 9.58 crore were settled. The scheme is being implemented in the year 2021-22.

Fodder Development

7.62 During 2020-21, area under fodder cultivation and fodder production is given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Area under fodder cultivation and fodder production

Scheme	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Seed Distribution (MT)	Sapling distribution (Lakh no.)	Area ('000 ha)	Expected Production (Lakh MT)
District Plan	6.63	1,381.96	214.67	28.10	6.61
RKVY and NLM	6.12	133.21	164.90	4.00	4.62
Total	12.75	1,515.17	379.57	32.10	11.23

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh Yojana

7.63 The scheme aims at promotion of sheep rearing for Nomadic Tribes-C beneficiaries. Under the scheme, 75 per cent subsidy is given for sheep unit (20 females + 1 male), 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. During 2019-20 to 2021-22, in all 1,153 sheep units were distributed to beneficiaries, infrastructure for sheep rearing was provided to 123 beneficiaries, improved rams were distributed to 236 beneficiaries and balanced feed was provided to 2,200 sheep.

7.64 Various schemes are implemented in the State to uplift the rural poor through livestock rearing, creating entrepreneurship and generating employment in rural areas. Progress of selected State level schemes is given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Progress of selected State level schemes

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
Distribution of 6/4/2 Milch animal group	2,736	1,590	2,124	960	1,922	897
Distribution of Stall- fed group of 10 females & 1 male goat	2,533	1,112	1,848	829	1,656	730
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	890	1,186	674	879	492	591

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Poultry development

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

- To produce and supply improved chicks, pullets & hatching eggs to farmers at government approved rate
- To make arrangement to distribute improved variety of eggs, day old chicks and cockerels & pullets to beneficiaries under different poultry schemes
- To supply improved birds for rural poultry farming
- To impart poultry farming training to farmers, women self-help groups, educated unemployed youths, students, etc.
- To give technical advice and motivate farmers for poultry farming

The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2020-21 were 3.39 lakh as against 8.44 lakh in 2019-20.

Swayam Prakalp

7.66 The project is implemented from 2017-18 in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts to supply eggs for inclusion in children's diet in *Anganwadi* and creation of self-employment. The project aims at creating 104 mother units of poultry to supply 45 chicks of four weeks old to beneficiaries for rearing. The beneficiaries are motivated to raise the flock of 45 birds to 100 birds by hatching eggs domestically so as to have sustainable and significant source of income. The eggs produced under the project are being supplied to children in *anganwadis* for protein nourishment. The total project cost is ₹ 22.56 crore. Capacity building of beneficiaries is carried under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission. Upto 2020-21, in all 100 mother units have been established and 13.69 lakh four weeks old birds have been distributed to 40,963 beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

Major livestock products

7.67 During 2019-20, the State was the second largest meat producer with 13.3 per cent share after Uttar Pradesh. The State ranks seventh in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 269 gram per day as against 406 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks seventh in eggs production and per capita availability of eggs in the State is 52 eggs per annum as against 86 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.34 and livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2019-20 is given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.34 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
2017-18	925 (12.1)	11,102 (6.3)	570 (6.0)	1,437 (3.5)
2018-19	1,021 (12.6)	11,655 (6.2)	596 (5.7)	1,457 (3.6)
2019-20	1,140 (13.3)	12,024 (6.1)	637 (5.6)	1,412 (3.8)

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

Source : Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2020, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Table 7.35 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2019-20

State	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	850	15,263	2,193	801
Gujarat	33	15,292	193	2,233
Karnataka	305	9,031	665	1,742
Madhya Pradesh	107	17,109	238	412
Maharashtra	1,140	12,024	637	1,412
Rajasthan	200	25,573	270	12,717
Tamil Nadu	663	8,759	2,002	0
Telangana	848	5,590	1,481	3,960
Uttar Pradesh	1,166	31,864	340	1,329
All-India	8,599	1,98,440	11,438	36,761

Source : Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2020, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Control of Bird Flu and other diseases

7.68 The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State. State, division and district level task forces have been formed for minimising financial loss by managing communicable diseases in a scientific manner.

7.68.1 The State has taken timely corrective measures to arrest the outbreak of Lumpy skin disease & Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) during 2021 and managed to restrict the disease. The losses aroused due to culling of the birds were also compensated.

7.68.2 As preventive measures, as per Avian Influenza Action Plan, 2021 all poultry birds, eggs, poultry feed and droppings from poultry farms within radius of one km from infected poultry farms have been destroyed scientifically. In all 10.66 lakh poultry birds were culled, 60.76 lakh eggs & 322 MT poultry from the infected area was destroyed and compensation of ₹ 13.01 crore was given to poultry farmers.

Dairy Development

7.69 Dairy is a supplementary activity to agriculture, which has potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutrition levels. Milk production and per capita availability of milk are given in Table 7.36 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.37.

Graph 7.12 : Average daily collection of milk by co-operative and government dairies

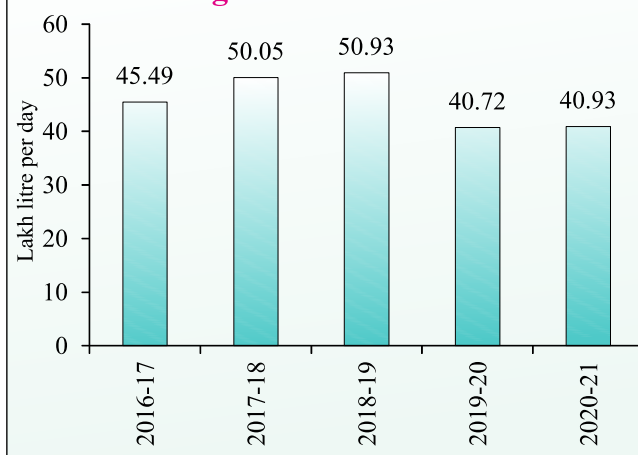


Table 7.36 Milk production and per capita availability of milk

Year	Milk production (Lakh MT)		Per capita availability (gram per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2017-18	111.02	1,763.47	254	370
2018-19	116.55	1,877.49	264	390
2019-20	120.24	1,984.40	269	406

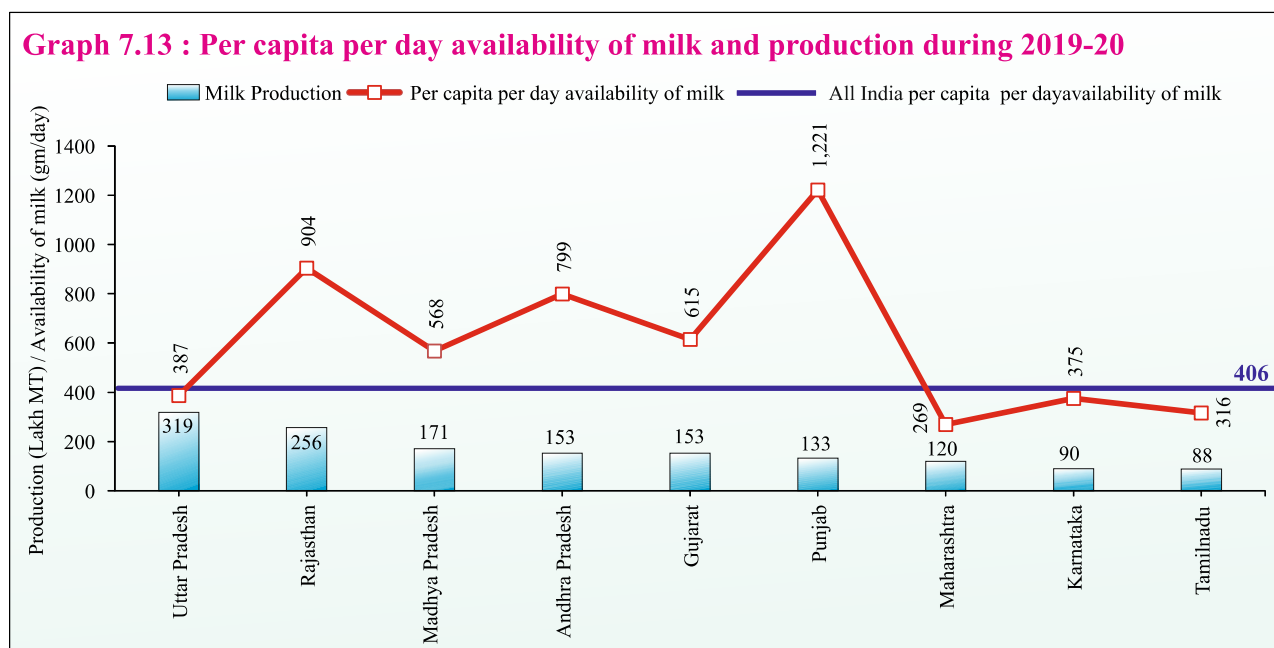
Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics -2020, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Table 7.37 Regionwise milk production

Region	(Lakh MT)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Konkan	5.33	5.52	5.70
Nashik	29.85	33.34	34.40
Pune	46.41	49.58	51.14
Aurangabad	17.70	17.04	17.58
Amravati	6.62	6.10	6.29
Nagpur	5.11	4.97	5.13
State	111.02	116.55	120.24

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.70 In the State as on 31st March, 2021, there were 108 milk processing plants with capacity of 89.85 lakh litre per day and 153 chilling centres with capacity of 38.77 lakh litre per day under government & co-operative sector together. The average daily collection of milk by the government & co-operative dairies was 0.50 lakh litre & 40.43 lakh litre respectively during 2020-21 and 0.39 lakh litre & 41.74 lakh litre respectively during 2021-22 upto November. There were 209 cold storages with capacity of 10,964 MT, of which 188 cold storages with capacity of 10,538 MT were with private sector in 2020-21.



Fisheries

7.71 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 1.12 lakh sq km area suitable for marine fishing. The State has developed 173 fish landing centers. During 2020-21, there were 15,218 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,946 were mechanised.

7.71.1 The area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 4.18 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. There are 34 fish seed production centers in the State with 2,414 lakh spawn production capacity per year to cater inland fishing. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.38.

7.72 Under RKVY, development of 25 fishing jetties worth ₹ 177 crore have been undertaken since 2011-12, of which works of 15 jetties have been completed and works of seven jetties are in progress.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

7.73 GoI launched *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) on 20th May, 2020 for a period of five years. PMMSY is designed to address critical gaps in fish production & productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure & management, modernization & strengthening of value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management and fishers' welfare.

7.73.1 Under PMMSY for the year 2020-21, the State Level Approval and Monitoring committee had approved a total amount of ₹ 63.75 crore for 376 beneficiaries, of which share of GoI & State was ₹ 20.09 crore & ₹ 13.39 crore respectively and beneficiary's share was ₹ 30.27 crore. GoI and State fund has been released to District offices.

Table 7.38 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Fish production	Lakh MT			
Marine		4.44	3.99	1.57
Inland		1.18	1.25	0.58
Total		5.62	5.24	2.15
Gross value	₹ Crore			
Marine		6,751	6,006	2,370
Inland		1,474	1,659	771
Total		8,225	7,665	3,141
Export of fish				
Quantity	Lakh MT	1.36	1.11	NA
Value	₹ Crore	4,536	3,681	NA

NA Not available

+ upto September

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

Information about the major activities sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is given in Table 7.39

Table 7.39 Major activities sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

Activities undertaken	No of beneficiaries	Sanctioned cost (₹ Crore)
Installation of Cages in Reservoirs under cage fish farming	51	25.95
Establishment of Small/Medium/large RAS (Recirculating Aquaculture System)	63	10.77
Construction of New Growout Ponds	47	2.97
Establishment of Freshwater Ornamental Fish Brood Bank	2	2.00
Establishment of New Freshwater Finfish Hatcheries	7	1.75
Inputs for Freshwater Aquaculture including Composite Fish Culture, Scampi, Pangasius, Tilapia, etc.	47	1.70
Construction of Biofloc ponds for Freshwater areas including inputs of ₹ four lakhs/Ha	12	1.68
Establishment of Cold storage / Ice manufacturing plant (storage of minimum 20/30/50 ton capacity)	4	4.30
Other activities	143	12.63

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

7.73.2 Cage Culture Farming is being implemented under PMMSY to increase fish production in the State. In all 21,878 cages have been sanctioned for inland fishing in 97 water reservoirs in the State. Of which, 1,921 cages have been erected and 3,842 MT of fish is expected to be produced.

7.74 A compensation scheme for the fishermen is being implemented in the State in which the fishermen are encouraged to cut their fishing nets to release marine animals viz. Whale, Shark, Dolphin, Sea Turtle, etc., protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 which get entangled in the fishing nets. Upon successful release of these animals back to the sea and submission of evidence, financial compensation (maximum upto ₹ 25,000 per case) is given to the fishermen. During 2020-21, in all 137 protected animals were released by the fishermen and a total compensation of ₹ 20.91 lakh was given to 132 fishermen. During 2021-22 upto December, total compensation of ₹ 6.18 lakh has been given to 45 fishermen.

Compensation for damages due to natural calamities

7.75 The State has sanctioned compensation of ₹ 10.88 lakh for death of livestock, ₹ 3.85 lakh for damages to poultry shed and ₹ 630.53 lakh for damages caused to fishing boats & nets due to cyclone *Tauktae*. During June, 2021 in all ₹ 10.12 lakh was sanctioned by State as compensation for death of livestock due to cyclone *Nisarg*. The State was affected by untimely rains and hailstorms in July, 2021. Compensation of ₹ 925.34 lakh for death of livestock, ₹ 13.17 lakh for damages to poultry shed and ₹ 1,101.28 lakh to fishermen for damages caused to fishing boats & nets was sanctioned.

Sericulture

7.76 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. Mulberry plantation and silk production is given in Table 7.40.

Table 7.40 Mulberry plantation and silk production

Item	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Area under plantation				
Total	ha	17,885	15,897	15,529
Old	ha	12,984	11,117	11,828
New	ha	4,901	4,780	3,701
Beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	16,744	15,073	15,529
Supply of disease free layings	Lakh	42.22	45.82	39.63
Cocoon production	MT	2,655.76	2,754.23	2,589.87
Production of raw silk	MT	408.50	423.71	398.44
Procurement of cocoon	MT	0.09	0.00	0.00
Employment generated (mandays)	Lakh	44.93	46.60	43.83

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

+ upto January

7.76.1 Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts of the State viz. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) in these four districts is 18,866 ha. During 2020-21 production of raw Tasar silk was 4.44 MT, while during 2021-22 upto January, it was 6.88 MT.

Forest

7.77 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2020-21 was about 20.15 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 (55,908.38 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,462.25 sq km), private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,182.78 sq km) and Revenue department (1,438.48 sq km). As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the total forest cover in the State is 50,798 sq km showing an increase of 20 sq km over that reported in ISFR 2019, of which the very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest 40.5 per cent and open forest 42.3 per cent of the total forest cover in the State. As per ISFR 2021, the total mangroves cover of the State is 324 sq km showing an increase of four sq km over that reported in ISFR 2019. Forest circlewise distribution of forest area is given in Table 7.41 and forest cover of selected states is given in Table 7.42.

Table 7.41 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area

(as on 31st March, 2021)

Forest circle	Forest area (sq.km)				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,227.19	1,403.05	267.47	12,897.71	20.8
Nagpur	4,421.70	2,157.17	1,178.48	7,757.35	12.5
Dhule	6,148.12	57.06	222.90	6,428.08	10.4
Thane	4,439.97	1,160.33	268.94	5,869.24	9.5
Nashik	5,066.37	240.64	32.89	5,339.90	8.6
Amravati	5,051.00	15.81	14.04	5,080.85	8.2
Chandrapur	3,835.80	877.71	123.43	4,836.94	7.8
Kolhapur	3,379.73	412.78	739.77	4,532.28	7.3
Yavatmal	3,350.34	6.31	122.79	3,479.44	5.6
Aurangabad	2,873.42	87.84	202.76	3,164.02	5.1
Pune	2,432.01	0.03	174.04	2,606.08	4.2
State	52,225.65	6,418.73	3,347.51	61,991.89	100.0

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

Table 7.42 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	29,784	18.3
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,926	7.6
Karnataka	1,91,791	38,730	20.2
Kerala	38,852	21,253	54.7
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,493	25.1
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,798	16.5
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,655	4.9
Telangana	1,12,077	21,214	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,818	6.2
All- India	32,87,469	7,13,789	21.7

Source : India State of Forest Report, 2021

Wild life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.78 There are six national parks, 50 sanctuaries and 15 conservation reserves in the State. Tiger census is carried out quadrennially by National Tiger Conservation Authority. According to Status of Tigers in India, 2018 report, estimated number of tigers in the State were 312 as against 190 in 2014. Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.43.

Table 7.43 Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred

Project	Area (sq km)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	Core	Buffer	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Tiger Project					
<i>Melghat</i>	1,500.49	1,268.03	23.67	19.84	1.56
<i>Tadoba-Andhari</i>	625.82	1,101.77	15.40	10.78	1.92
<i>Pench</i>	257.26	483.96	14.80	10.83	1.35
<i>Sahyadri</i>	511.87	565.45	8.17	1.05	0.00
<i>Navegaon-Nagzira</i>	653.67	1,241.27	12.94	4.02	1.98
<i>Bor</i>	138.12	678.14	5.70	3.72	0.00
Development of National Parks/Sanctuaries	-	-	8.55	4.47	0.00
Elephant Project, Kolhapur	Area not specified		0.43	0.27	0.00

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

+ upto November

Forest Produce

7.79 Forest provides major produce like timber & firewood and minor produce like bamboo, tendu leaves, gum, grass, etc. Production and value of forest produce is given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ Crore)

Forest produce	Unit of production	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM	1.11	338.69	1.00**	309.47**	1.18	346.08
Firewood	LCM	1.79	45.20	1.50**	37.10**	1.87	43.60
Total (A)	LCM	2.90	383.89	2.50	346.57	3.05	389.68
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT	0.1	10.50	12.11**	16.96**	6.70	15.73
Tendu leaves	LSB	2.24	38.48	1.76*	36.50*	2.24	52.13
Grass	MT	495	0.11	253.00*	0.10*	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	2,675	0.16	3,285.50*	0.15*	NA	NA
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)	-	NA	0.51	NA	5.81*	NA	NA
Total (B)			49.76		59.52		67.86
Total (A + B)			433.65		406.09		457.54

* Provisional

@ expected

NA Not available

** Data of FDCM included

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonne

LSB Lakh Standard Bags (1Bag is 1,000 bundles of 50 tendu leaves)

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

Tree Plantation

7.80 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. An amount of ₹ 116.19 crore was spent on plantation activity during 2020-21. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred is given in Table 7.45.

Table 7.45 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure Incurred (In Crore)	Plants supplied (Crore)
2017-18	26,405	99.46	3,577	13.80	3,985	60.46	0.50
2018-19	51,724	200.88	4,633	22.79	12,620	210.56	15.89
2019-20	1,02,987	388.35	8,987	89.72	21,032	521.94 [@]	35.14 [@]
2020-21	7,234	46.70	2,361	17.57	3,302	51.92 ^{@@}	35.14 ^{@@}

[@] includes plantation of 17,858 km along road side^{@@} includes plantation of 1,224 km along road side

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

Social Forestry

7.81 Various social forestry schemes are being implemented in the State. Under social forestry, seedlings are planted on community land & along roads/railways/canals, etc. Seedlings are also provided to various institutions, *grampanchayats* & individuals for plantations. Area of plantations under major schemes is given in Table 7.46.

Table 7.46 Area of plantations under major schemes

Schemes	Unit	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Seedlings planted on community land	Lakh seedlings	539.12	18.49	88.40
a) Block Plantation	ha	18,178.00	951.00	5,234.00
b) Road / railway/ canal side Plantation	km	17,725.20	1,385.00	6,257.00
Seedlings supplied to institutions/ individuals and <i>Grampanchayat</i>	Lakh seedlings	17.12	5.74	0.75
MGNREGA Scheme				
a) Farm bund plantation unit	Lakh seedlings	0.20	0.86	0.42
b) Agroforestry Plantation	Lakh seedlings	15.05	11.49	13.52
<i>Kanya Vansamruddhi</i> Scheme	Lakh seedlings	5.49	0.20	0.13

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

+ upto November

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.82 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* is launched to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under the scheme 12,081 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) are formed in 15,500 villages. The JFMCs manage 27.04 lakh ha of forest area.

Mangroves conservation

7.83 As per India State of Forest Report - 2021, about 324 sq km area is under mangrove cover in the State. For conservation of mangroves, more than 9,781 ha of mangroves have been declared as reserved forests under section 20 of the Forest Protection Act.

7.83.1 The State is implementing Mangrove Conservation and Livelihood Generation Scheme since 2017 with the participation of local communities across coastal stretch of the State covering over 120 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. During 2021-22, the State has allocated funds of ₹ 5.22 crore for upscaling various livelihood activities such as Mud Crab Farming, Fish Cage Culture, Oyster & Mussel Farming, Ornamental Fish Culture, Eco-tourism and mangrove plantation under this scheme. These activities can be taken up as group activity or as an individual beneficiary. The group activity is entitled with 90 per cent subsidy, while individual beneficiary (land owners with more than one acre of mangroves) is entitled to get 75 per cent subsidy. During 2020-21, a profit of ₹ 35.83 lakh was earned by beneficiaries under the scheme. During 2020-21, about 161.47 ha of mangrove plantation was undertaken.

* * * * *

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

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	916	1,244	250	1,417	1,200	17,343	5,772	23,115
2013-14	30,758	5,205	1,723	1,460	915	1,242	249	1,401	1,192	17,368	6,012	23,380
2014-15	30,758	5,201	1,727	1,482	919	1,249	249	1,399	1,188	17,344	5,929	23,273
2015-16	30,758	5,194	1,731	1,521	887	1,249	251	1,477	1,255	17,191	5,671	22,863
2016-17	30,758	5,194	1,822	1,642	924	1,351	253	1,401	1,257	16,910	6,314	23,224
2017-18	30,758	5,219	1,834	1,650	923	1,287	256	1,365	1,262	16,942	6,326	23,268
2018-19	30,758	5,174	1,849	1,692	924	1,323	272	1,448	1,260	16,815	6,397	23,212
2019-20	30,758	5,222	1,882	1,712	935	1,353	273	1,444	1,215	16,722	6,848	23,570

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2019-20 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	2018-19	1,465	3,276	2,236	834	1,249	1,497	2,440	1,197	491
8	2019-20	1,553	2,897	1,866	1,057	1,793	1,697	2,371	1,865	786
9	2020-21	1,561	3,291	2,109	1,126	2,071	1,839	2,320	2,186	942

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	2018-19	610	332	545	1,079	1,892	1,754	6,427	7,947	1,236
8	2019-20	673	512	761	1,322	2,150	1,626	6,976	9,218	1,321
9	2020-21	687	906	1,317	1,385	3,747	2,706	7,079	12,201	1,724

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	2018-19	1,261	835	662	1,694	1,397	825	481	204	424
8	2019-20	1,319	1,197	907	2,043	2,240	1,096	387	151	390
9	2020-21	1,340	1,450	1,082	2,231	2,397	1,074	401	207	517

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	2018-19	367	155	421	199	93	467	4,002	2,683	670
8	2019-20	341	151	444	226	110	487	4,316	3,849	892
9	2020-21	356	227	636	266	163	613	4,595	4,444	967

(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	2018-19	10,430	10,630	1,019	244	239	977	4,075	4,611	1,132
8	2019-20	11,292	13,067	1,157	291	309	1,063	4,124	4,826	1,170
9	2020-21	11,674	16,646	1,426	309	407	1,318	4,290	6,264	1,460

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	2018-19	25	12	475	113	23	312	4,458	4,885	1,096
8	2019-20	22	15	691	90	28	312	4,526	5,178	1,144
9	2020-21	21	12	569	105	36	343	4,725	6,719	1,422

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	2018-19	1,163	89,771	77.00	4,219	6,593	266	0.5	0.8	1,745
8	2019-20	822	69,313	84.00	4,491	6,639	251	0.5	0.8	1,815
9	2020-21	1,143	1,11,642	98.00	4,545	10,110	378	0.6	1.2	2,015

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note – (1) Production of cotton in “000” bales of 170 kg/bale

(2) Sugarcane Productivity in MT/ha

(3) Figures are based on Final Adv. Estimates except 2020-21 which is based on 4th Advance Estimates.

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)	2017-18 (7)	2018-19 (8)	2019-20 (9)	2020-21 (10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	123.6	148.3	131.2	149.0
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	194.7	129.0	185.3	214.0
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	48.8	24.4	38.1	44.6
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	92.6	46.0	70.9	125.4
(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	2,618.9	1,479.5	1,642.5	3,006
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	50.2	44.2	41.3	44.4
(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	59.0	51.9	160.2	100.7
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	117.3	84.9	100.1	130.2
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	1,246.0	849.6	1,362.3	1,458.0
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	314.3	209.7	300.8	364.5
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	92.3	108.1	98.8	143.1
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	370.6	265.6	382.2	444.0
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	167.4	120.7	156.0	192.4
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	55.9	38.7	50.2	66.1
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	19.7	19.3	15.3	19.2
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	9.0	8.0	8.7	11.1
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	316.7	303.9	270.7	359.0
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	41.6	14.5	24.4	24.5
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	49.0	33.7	43.1	56.2
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	417.8	452.0	455.2	693.1
(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	416.1	450.2	453.3	690.4
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	313.4	338.4	261.3	421.0
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	10.2	11.9	12.3	17.7
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(iv) Chilly	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	288.2	311.2	240.3	387.0
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	268.8	286.7	246.8	386.6
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	215.4	199.3	199.0	284.3

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2017-18 to 2020-21 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

('000 ha)

Sr. No.	Year	Area irrigated				Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation Wells ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
		Wells	Other sources	Net	Gross					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	595	477	1,072	1,220	114	542	1.10	18,823	6.5
2	1970-71	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.4
3	1980-81	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.3
4	1990-91	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
5	2000-01	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	1.72	21,619	17.8
6	2001-02	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322	1.52	20,991	17.8
7	2002-03	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331	1.61	20,915	18.2
8	2003-04	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	NA	NA	22,190	16.4
9	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	NA	NA	22,376	16.4
10	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	NA	NA	22,556	16.9
11	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	NA	NA	22,557	17.6
12	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	NA	NA	22,655	17.8
13	2008-09	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	NA	NA	22,454	17.7
14	2009-10	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	NA	NA	22,612	17.9
15	2010-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,175	NA
16	2011-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,106	NA
17	2012-13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,115	NA
18	2013-14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,380	NA
19	2014-15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,273	NA
20	2015-16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,863	NA
21	2016-17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,224	NA
22	2017-18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,268	NA
23	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,212	NA
24	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,570	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 2019-20 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	59.48	513.43	572.89	693.99	1,010.29	1,704.28
2017-18	93.72	735.06	828.78	74.30	613.84	688.14	714.00	1,135.19	1,849.19
2018-19	105.79	1,030.95	1,136.74	78.27	965.87	1,044.14	749.07	1,198.52	1,947.59
2019-20	114.03	1,195.69	1,309.72	59.97	908.34	968.31	809.40	1,593.71	2,403.11
2020-21	130.57	1,004.03	1,134.60	93.71	901.44	995.15	846.62	1,697.89	2,544.51*

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

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

Source - Livestock Census

NA Not Available

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

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

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

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

8

Industry & Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Maharashtra is a leading industrial hub contributing significantly to the Indian economy. The State provides a well developed industrial infrastructure, coupled with suitable policies, which has made it a favourable destination for setting up of industries and businesses. The State has industries across various sectors such as Automobile & its components, Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals, Engineering, Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Food Processing, Logistics, Cement & Steel industry and IT & ITES, etc. The State has adopted many reforms for Ease of Doing Business. To attract industrial investment, the State is organising events such as Magnetic Maharashtra. The State has retained its position of being highest recipient of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Industrial Policy, 2019

8.2 Industrial Policy, 2019 is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2019 with the vision to make the State a global investment, manufacturing and technology hub. The objectives of this policy are to retain State's leading position in attracting industrial investment by providing conducive business environment, to ensure high levels of employment generation primarily through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) promotion and to promote an inclusive, regionally balanced & environmentally sustainable growth. The State has identified thrust sectors with a view to steer industrial development towards high tech emerging sectors and generate employment. Some of the thrust sectors are:

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

8.2.1 Under 'Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Promotion Policy, 2018' declared in February, 2018, proposals have been received from five electric vehicle manufacturing units and one battery manufacturing unit with proposed investment of ₹ 8,420 crore and 9,500 expected employment therein.

8.2.2 GoM has announced revised Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021 in July, 2021. The policy aims to attract investments in the State to develop robust electric vehicle manufacturing and Research & Development (R&D) ecosystem by providing incentives for setting up of manufacturing units and R&D facilities related to electric vehicle. It also aims at attracting at least one Gigafactory for manufacturing of advance chemistry cell batteries by 2023.

Industrial Investment in the State

8.3 Since adoption of liberalisation policy (August, 1991) upto November, 2021 in all 21,216 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 15,09,811 crore were approved. During 2021 upto November, 258 projects with proposed investment of ₹ 74,368 crore were registered.

8.3.1 The State's share in the total approved industrial projects and total industrial investment in India is 18.0 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial projects including IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Approved industrial projects[@] in selected States

(August, 1991 to November, 2021)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh ^s	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All-India
Projects (no.)	21,216 (18.0)	15,099 (12.8)	10,014 (8.5)	9,385 (8.0)	8,855 (7.5)	6,159 (5.2)	1,17,897 (100.0)
Investment (₹ Crore)	15,09,811 (10.9)	20,42,182 (14.8)	5,98,620 (4.3)	10,88,202 (7.9)	4,31,126 (3.1)	15,67,277 (11.3)	1,38,40,027 (100.0)

@ Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals

^s includes Telangana

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to All-India

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0

8.4 Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 event was organised in June, 2020 in the State with an aim to attract investments and generate employment. In the World Expo Dubai 2020 conference the State signed 25 MoUs worth ₹ 15,260 crore in priority sectors such as Automobile & its components, Logistics, Electric Vehicle, Textiles, Data Centres, Pharmaceuticals, Bio-fuels & Energy with proposed employment of about 11,000 and more. Among the MoUs signed maximum investment worth ₹ 2,100 crore was in Pharmaceuticals & Life Sciences sector and expected employment generation therein is about 2,600. The State has also signed a MoU for bilateral trade and co-operation with the Africa-India Economic Foundation.

8.4.1 The State signed 12 MoUs of ₹ 5,051 crore in December, 2021 with proposed employment of more than 9,000 in sectors such as Space & Defense, IT, Bio-fuels & Energy, Automobile & its components, etc.

8.4.2 During June, 2020 to December, 2021, the State has attracted investment proposals of ₹ 1.88 lakh crore with expected employment more than 3.34 lakh. IT (22 per cent), Data Centres (18 per cent), Solar & Renewable Energy (17 per cent), Steel manufacturing (15 per cent), Logistics (11 per cent) and Automobile & its components (5 per cent) are the key sectors that attracted investments.

Investment in Mega Projects

8.5 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. Upto December, 2021 approval has been given to 702 mega projects in the State with proposed investment of ₹ 6,03,215 crore and proposed employment of 6.71 lakh. Of these during 2021-22 upto December eligibility certificates have been issued to 245 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 1,13,089 crore with employment of about 1.65 lakh.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.6 Since October, 2015, the Micro, Small & Medium enterprises (MSMEs) are being issued online a twelve digit Unique Identification Number as *Udyog Aadhaar* Number. Upto March, 2020 number of MSMEs registered for *Udyog Aadhaar* were 17.67 lakh. The total investment of MSMEs in the State was ₹ 2,38,543 crore and employment generated was 91.01 lakh.

8.6.1 GoI has revised MSMEs classification criteria since July, 2020. The new classification criteria for MSMEs is a composite criteria consisting of annual turnover alongwith investment in plant & machinery or equipment and identical limits for investment in manufacturing & service sector. The criteria for classification of MSMEs is as follows :

- Micro enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ one crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ five crore
- Small enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 50 crore
- Medium enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 250 crore

8.6.2 GoI has launched *Udyam* Registration Portal for MSMEs registration since 1st July, 2020. *Udyam* registration helps the enterprise to avail government benefits and the enterprise becomes eligible for priority sector lending from banks. All existing registered enterprises have to register on this portal. It is a one time registration on the portal for one or more than one activity of the MSME. Upto November, 2021, total number of MSMEs in the State registered on *Udyam* registration portal were 10.31 lakh and employment therein was 61.85 lakh. Regionwise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Regionwise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs

(Upto November, 2021)

Region	Micro enterprises		Small enterprises		Medium enterprises	
	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)
Kokan (Excl. Mumbai)	2,17,113	10.01	8,028	2.41	827	1.23
Mumbai [#]	1,74,816	9.11	14,318	4.72	2,863	4.92
Nashik	1,25,830	4.89	3,686	0.79	368	0.38
Pune	2,00,785	8.57	5,886	1.31	545	0.64
Aurangabad	1,28,315	5.11	2,600	0.46	331	0.24
Amravati	56,128	2.07	1,333	0.16	119	0.04
Nagpur	83,343	3.72	3,103	0.73	380	0.34
All	9,86,330	43.48	38,954	10.58	5,433	7.79

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

including City and Suburban

Foreign Direct Investment

8.7 FDI has brought innovative technologies in the industrial units, raised competitiveness amongst the units and also increased domestic investment 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 India. FDI inflows in selected states are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 FDI inflows in selected states

(₹ Crore)

State	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	Cumulative Inflows
			(April, 2000 - September, 2021)
Telangana	8,618	7,506	1,30,813 ^S (3.8)
Gujarat	1,62,830	11,145	3,34,100 (9.8)
Karnataka	56,884	1,02,866	4,48,437 (13.2)
Maharashtra	1,19,734	48,633	9,59,746[#] (28.2)
Tamil Nadu	17,208	8,364	2,16,092 (6.3)
All-India	4,42,569	2,29,929	34,04,944

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

\$ Including Andhra Pradesh

+ upto September

Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu upto September, 2019

Source : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

Exports from Maharashtra

8.8 Prominent products exported from the State are Gems & Jewellery, Petrochemicals, Engineering items, Metal & Metal Products, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Textiles & Readymade Garments, Agro-based Products and Plastic & Plastic items. The State has well developed connectivity through network of road, rail, air and port. To boost export and recognise efforts put up by the exporters, the State has taken initiatives like giving awards for export performance. The State assists small scale industries by giving space rent incentive for participation in international exhibitions. As per Industrial Policy, 2019, GoM has set up Maharashtra Export Promotion Council to facilitate export promotion. Two day State level Export Conference was organised to revive collective enthusiasm amongst Maharashtra's exporters. One day workshops and exhibitions were also organised in each district of the State for export promotion. 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
2019-20	4,59,637	22,19,854
2020-21	4,31,532	21,59,043
2021-22 ⁺	3,47,845	19,70,256

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto November

8.8.1 One District One Product scheme is initiated by GoI. The aim of the scheme is to identify products with export potential from each district, address bottlenecks for exporting these products, support local exporters/manufacturers to augment manufacturing and find potential buyers outside India to promote export, manufacturing & services industry and generate employment in the district. GoM has set up District Export Promotion Councils to make every district an emerging export hub. Geographical indication of products for every district pertaining to local strength and resources available is in process. In all 113 exportable products have been identified in the State.

IT Parks

8.9 To promote balanced growth of Information Technology (IT) industry in the State, GoM came up with its IT & ITES Policy. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) and Software Technology Parks of India have developed 37 public IT parks which are functioning in the State with an investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore and about 2.68 lakh employment.

8.9.1 Participation of private sector has been invited for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. In all 564 private IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 1,03,793 crore have been

approved. Of which, 205 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 37,727 crore and about 8.06 lakh employment upto November, 2021. Private IT parks are located in Pune (199), Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban (179), Thane (170), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (4), Wardha (1) and Raigad (1) districts.

Bulk Drug Park

8.10 The State is major contributor in drug export. The State has taken initiative to set up bulk drug park in Raigad district with the help of GoI with proposed investment of ₹ 2,500 crore. This will help investors in the sector to get world class amenities and make their products more competent & exportable.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

8.11 Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), a planned industrial development project between Delhi and Mumbai, aims to develop new industrial cities as ‘Smart City’ by converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. The two nodes in the State on DMIC include Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area and Dighi Port Industrial Area. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area is envisioned as a very large-scale industrial cluster and Dighi Port Industrial Area is intended to be a port as well as trade and industrial hub that will augment the port of Mumbai.

8.11.1 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 4,039 ha. in the State as part of DMIC. The state-of-the-art smart technology is being adopted alongwith infrastructure with focus on clean, reusable, recyclable methodologies. Upto November, 2021, about 839 ha. area of Shendra and 1,006 ha. area of Bidkin is being developed. GoI has approved ₹ 7,947 crore for basic infrastructure development at Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area. Upto November, 2021, in all 126 plots on an area of about 337 acre have been allotted to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,500 crore and employment generated is about 5,909. AURIC is expected to generate employment of over three lakh in next 15 years.

8.11.2 Dighi Port Industrial Area is another major node in the State which is being developed as self-sustained, futuristic investment destination along DMIC. An area of 3,000 ha. in this industrial area is proposed to be developed.

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.12 Government has announced the Industrial Cluster Development Programme for the holistic development of the micro and small enterprises. Key strategy is enhancing productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of MSEs. Improvement of technology, skills & quality, capacity building, market access, access to capital, create/upgrade infrastructure facilities, set-up common facility centres, etc. are being addressed under the programme. Financial support in terms of grants-in-aid upto 70 to 90 per cent is being given by the Government.

8.12.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme:** GoI has approved 34 industrial cluster projects and has released total grants of ₹ 174.58 crore. Of these, 17 projects have become operational and facilities of the high-end technology based Common Facility Centres (CFCs) therein, are available to the units in these clusters.

8.12.2 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** Under the programme, development of 187 cluster projects has been initiated by GoM. Of these, 78 cluster projects have been granted approval for establishment of CFCs and total grant of ₹ 158.19 crore was released.

Business Reforms Action Plan

8.13 The State has been consistent in implementation of the reforms identified under Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) released by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI for ease of doing business. The State has implemented almost all reforms prescribed under BRAP, 2021.

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell

8.14 GoM has launched online one stop shop Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI) to promote investments in the State and facilitate business partnerships. MAITRI functions as a clearing house for all investment related information by providing services for existing and prospective investors to get comprehensive information about the investment process. Services related to fiscal incentives in the form of power tariff subsidy, interest subsidy, stamp duty exemption, electricity duty exemption, refund of SGST, etc. are provided to the investors through MAITRI. The State has initiated *Maha Parwana*, single permission system through MAITRI for all proposals of foreign direct investment and new industrial units having investment of ₹ 50 crore or more. MAITRI has integrated 105 services rendered through 14 departments. Upto December, 2021, in all 2.45 lakh applications have been received. Of which 2.34 lakh applications were resolved. Upto December, 2021 MAITRI has catered to 3,328 grievances, of which 3,271 grievances have been resolved.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.15 To encourage setting up of industries to the industrially less developed areas, GoM is implementing a Package Scheme of Incentives (PSI) for new or expansion units located in such regions. Since its inception in 1964, the scheme was amended from time to time. Under PSI-2019 eligible units in the private sector, State public sector/joint sector and co-operative sector are considered for providing incentives. Disbursements under Package Scheme of Incentives are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
(₹ Crore)			
Industrial promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,770	1,014	2,107
Large Scale Industries	141	638	549
MSMEs	258	477	286
Other incentives			
Large Scale Industries	60	21	41
MSMEs	161	94	97
Electric Vehicle	-	6	6
Total	3,390	2,250	3,086

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto November

Mission Oxygen Swavalamban

8.16 Mission Oxygen *Swavalamban* is being implemented in the State to ensure availability and planning of Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) in the view of difference in production & demand for LMO due to Covid-19 pandemic and possibility of outbreak of third Covid-19 wave. Currently 1,300 MT LMO is being produced per day and requirement of LMO is of 1,800 MT per day. In future requirement of LMO is estimated to be 2,300 MT per day. Under this mission, the State has announced Special Incentive Policy, 2021 to attract new as well as expansion projects of LMO manufacturing along with storage and cylinder filling facility.

8.16.1 Under the scheme, following incentives have been given for the projects

- Eligible new & expansion LMO production & supply units in MIDC area are allotted plots at concessional rate without any condition on investment and employment generation
- Assistance provided to the units for various required permissions, ordering machinery, financial assistance through financial institutions

- Under special collective incentive scheme, stamp duty concession certificate issued to eligible units

8.16.2 As on 10th December, 2021, in all 114 LMO manufacturing units are proposed in the State with proposed investment ₹ 1,870 crore and proposed employment 2,931. Of these, 64 plots have been allotted by MIDC to new & expansion units for production of LMO with proposed investment of ₹ 998 crore. Regionwise proposed LMO manufacturing units in the State are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Regionwise proposed LMO manufacturing units in the State

Region	Units (no.)	Proposed capacity (MT/Day)	(As on 10 th December, 2021)	
			Proposed	
			Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment
Kokan	12	508	555	687
Nashik	18	167	272	613
Pune	31	280	314	873
Aurangabad	23	257	353	391
Amravati	18	121	42	155
Nagpur	12	147	334	212
Total	114	1,480	1,870	2,931

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.17 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of GoM. MIDC has built industrial areas, SEZs, Silver Zone and specialised parks for IT, BT, Wine (Grape Processing) & Gems. As on 31st December, 2021 MIDC has built 289 industrial areas of which 253 are large industrial areas, 25 are mini industrial areas and 11 are growth centres.

8.17.1 MIDC offers ready-to-move-in factory environment under Plug & Play Infrastructure complete with advanced utilities and affordable pricing structure with sectoral tailoring. MIDC is allocating over 40,000 acre of land for this which is spread across Mumbai-Thane-Raigad (15,000 acre), Pune-Chakan-Talegaon-Satara (8,000 acre), Nashik-Malegaon-Ahmednagar (5,000 acre), Aurangabad (AURIC, DMIC)-Jalna (8,000 acre) and Nagpur-Amravati (4,000 acre). Additionally, MIDC also provides industrial shed spaces on rental basis to enable quick setting up of industries.

8.17.2 As on 31st December, 2021 there were 52,623 industrial units having investment of ₹ 3,19,197 crore with potential employment of 16.29 lakh. Out of 98,498 developed plots 71,783 plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Industrial units in MIDC area

Region	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	(As on 31 st December, 2021)
				Developed plots (no.)
Kokan (Excl. Mumbai)	14,118	81,271	4.59	13,478
Mumbai	1,012	20,685	1.39	9,131
Nashik	8,769	10,883	1.19	9,885
Pune	13,951	1,15,914	6.41	27,363
Aurangabad	8,112	31,052	0.97	20,038
Amravati	2,749	10,168	0.53	8,998
Nagpur	3,912	49,224	1.21	9,605
Total	52,623	3,19,197	16.29	98,498

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.18 Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs and provides support services like consultancy, counseling, marketing, training, import-exports, entrepreneurship development programmes for the development of small scale industries. Turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.8.

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Marketing assistance	14.29	21.03	2.19
Others	2.18	7.90	0.12
Total	16.47	28.93	2.31

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

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

8.19.1 Financial assistance of ₹ 38.93 crore has been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2020-21 and ₹ 31.36 crore has been disbursed in 2021-22 upto December. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.9.

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2019-20	1.95	1,890	2.8
2020-21	1.77	1,825	3.7
2021-22 ⁺	1.81	1,826	3.8

Source : MSKVIB

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Innovation Society

8.20 Maharashtra State Start Up Policy, 2018 aims to create economic growth and job creation by encouraging entrepreneurs to design novel solutions in new age sectors viz. bio-technology, artificial intelligence, internet of things, clean energy, etc. as well as revamping the traditional sectors. Establishing a network of business incubators, cultivating entrepreneurial mind-sets among students, connecting relevant stakeholders, simplify the regulatory environment and make strategic investment is the holistic approach adopted. Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) is the nodal agency appointed by GoM to implement Maharashtra State Startup Policy, 2018. The number of startups in the State at the end of October, 2021 was 10,785. Some of the initiatives of MSInS are:

- Organised Maharashtra Startup Week, the State's flagship program for startups during June, 2018, January, 2019 and virtually in August, 2020 & August, 2021 wherein more than 5,800 startups participated and of these 96 startups are currently been awarded work orders for pilot projects within the State
- In all 16 incubators started incubating startups
- Set up of Women Entrepreneurship Cell for spurring women entrepreneurship
- Maharashtra Virtual Incubator Centre, a virtual incubator under development
- Upto November, 2021, reimbursed ₹ 16.63 lakh to 20 startups for domestic as well as international patent applications
- Upto November, 2021, reimbursed ₹ 13.85 lakh to 21 startups as a part of quality testing cost incurred

Mining

8.21 Around 58 thousand sq km (19 per cent of the State's total geographical area) has been identified as the total potential mineral area in the State. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondia & Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha, Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg districts in Kokan have deposits of major minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc.

8.21.1 As on 31st March, 2021 in all 191 major mineral mines were functional in the State with employment of 49,092 therein. The total value of minerals extracted during 2020-21 was ₹ 11,534 crore. The total value of minerals extracted during 2021-22 upto September was ₹ 3,689 crore. The production of coal was highest among all the minerals followed by Limestone. During 2020-21, about 474.35 lakh MT coal extracted was worth ₹ 9,226 crore (80.0 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted). The production of major minerals alongwith their values is given in Annexure 8.1.

Textile

8.22 The State produces ample quantity of cotton & silk and fairly good quantity of wool. In addition to that, it also produces large quantity of non-conventional yarn from bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* and coir. The State has set an objective of achieving 100 per cent processing of all the cotton produced in the State. Keeping this objective in mind and to realise the concept of 'Fiber to Fashion', the State declared Textile Policy, 2011-17 in January, 2012. Textile Policy, 2018-23 focuses on further revival of the textile industry and aims at reducing the gap in the production & processing. It is expected to attract investments of ₹ 36,000 crore and 10 lakh new employment. The policy will provide many benefits including competitive power tariff and increased capital subsidy for SC/ST & minority categories.

8.22.1 **Textile mills :** There are in all 225 spinning & composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.82 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors. During 2019-20 production of cotton yarn was 28.80 crore kg. Under PowerTex India, a comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector development, 26,291 existing plain looms were upgraded to semi-automatic/shuttleless looms to improve the quality & productivity of the fabric being produced and financial assistance of ₹ 30.71 crore was provided by GoI during 2017-18.

8.22.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme :** Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced by GoI in 1999 to facilitate new and appropriate technology for making the textile industry globally competitive and to reduce the capital cost for the textile industry. This scheme has been amended to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports and import in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing. Under Textile Policy, 2018-23 of the State, 3,026 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these projects, during 2019-20 interest & capital subsidy of ₹ 61.24 crore was given to 1,881 projects and during 2020-21 ₹ 79.73 crore was given to 272 projects.

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

Tourism

8.23 Tourism, one of the fastest growing sectors in the State, is generating substantial foreign exchange and is also creating significant employment prospects. 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. The State has always attracted tourists from different states and countries. As per the 'India Tourism Statistics At a Glance - 2021' report, the State had 3.92 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.13 crore foreign tourists visits (highest share of 17.6 per cent in India) during 2020 as against 14.93 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.55 crore foreign tourists visits during 2019.

8.23.1 Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016 aims to make the State a leading tourist destination by 2025 and attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore along with creation of one million additional jobs in this industry. Upto December, 2021 there were 1,473 Bed & Breakfast entrepreneurs and 141 *Mahabhraman* entrepreneurs in the State. During 2020-21, in all 10 proposals with expected investments of ₹ 284.53 crore have been received of which four proposals with expected investment of ₹ 162.35 crore have been sanctioned.

8.23.2 The State has announced Agro-tourism Policy in September, 2020 so that tourists can enjoy rustic outdoors and enjoy rural tradition, culture, folk art, etc. by staying in close proximity with the nature. Rural development through agro-tourism, ensuring market to agricultural produce, encouraging agriculture-related businesses, exhibiting folk art & traditions, providing employment to rural women & youth and providing information & experience of farm related activities to the urbanites are the objectives of the policy. Individual farmers, agriculture cooperative societies, agriculture research centers, agriculture colleges & universities and companies/partnership firms set up by farmers are eligible for setting up agro-tourism centers. These enterprises are eligible for loans and other tax benefits. There are 328 agro-tourism centres in 30 districts in the State.

8.23.3 Beach Shack Policy announced in August, 2020, allows setting up of temporary eco-friendly and CRZ compliant beach shacks, deck beds, umbrellas and common beach facility centres along the Kokan coast. Popular beaches namely Kelwe & Bordi in Palghar, Diveagar & Varsoli in Raigad, Aare Ware & Guhagar in Ratnagiri and Kunkeshwar & Tarkarli in Sindhudurg have been selected for this project.

8.23.4 Hospitality is the major service industry in tourism sector and that was the worst hit sector during Covid-19 pandemic. In an effort to revive this sector, the State has awarded 'industry status' to this sector. As an effort to step up and revive tourism in the State, the State has introduced a single-window clearance for licensing in order to promote ease of doing business for hospitality sector. To start a new business in the hospitality sector about 70 permissions/ approvals/ licenses

were required from 12 departments earlier. Considering tremendous employment potential in this sector, GoM has decided to reduce the number of permissions/ approvals/ licenses to 10 which can be obtained from seven departments.

8.23.5 GoM approved Caravan Tourism Policy in March, 2021 which will develop tourism in offbeat destinations like remote villages having a meager number of hotels & resorts facilities, reserved sites where any permanent construction is prohibited and some of peculiar places of sea shores, historical forts, mountain ranges, hill stations, rivers, rich forests, historical heritages, caves, dams. The policy is aimed at providing safe travel, incentives to tour operators and boost employment opportunities by creating a well-managed system for providing all required facilities to the tourists with the help of caravan and campervan.

8.23.6 MoU worth ₹ 200 crore was signed to provide funicular railway/ ropeway at Shri Ekvira Devi Temple at Karla and ropeway at Rajgad fort in Pune district. Another MoU was signed to facilitate Agro-tourism development.

8.23.7 The State approved new Adventure Tourism Policy in August, 2021 which covers more than 25 adventure activities like trekking, paragliding, water rappelling, river rafting, biking, rock climbing, scuba diving, etc. The policy covers the promotion of adventure activities as well as registration, regulation, monitoring, planning, promotion, training, etc. of various adventure event organisers and adventure training organisations.

8.23.8 Bombay High Court is one of the heritage structures in Mumbai. To create awareness of the rich heritage, history and architecture of this monumental structure in heritage admirers, the State has signed MoU with Bombay High Court and Tourist Guide Association in October, 2021 to facilitate heritage walks in the Bombay High Court premises.

8.23.9 At the Dubai Expo during 19th to 23rd November, 2021, the State has signed MoUs with Bangladesh and Oman to boost Medical and Wellness tourism.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.24 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 u/s 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi & Cigar units registered under the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

8.24.1 The State retained its top position in terms of Gross Value Added with share of 15.1 per cent at All-India level as revealed in ASI 2018-19 results. In terms of wages to workers, the State is at second position (14.7 per cent) and Tamil Nadu is at first position (14.8 per cent). In terms of number of workers the State is at third position (11.5 per cent) and Tamil Nadu is at first position (16.5 per cent) followed by Gujarat (11.6 per cent).

8.24.2 The contribution of the State in the total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added in India was 14.3 per cent, 16.8 per cent & 15.4 per cent respectively. Selected characteristics of industries based on ASI are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Selected characteristics of industries based on ASI

(₹ Crore)

Characteristics	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Industries (no.)	27,010 (11.5)	2,34,865	26,393 (11.1)	2,37,684	25,972 (10.7)	2,42,395
Employment (lakh)	19.26 (12.9)	149.10	20.08 (12.9)	156.15	20.35 (12.5)	162.80
Fixed capital	3,37,982 (10.6)	31,90,386	3,58,441 (10.9)	32,85,889	4,23,831 (12.2)	34,66,070
Working capital	2,02,557 (30.5)	6,63,083	1,17,152 (18.2)	6,44,119	1,35,788 (16.8)	8,08,665
Total output	10,74,970 (14.8)	72,65,514	11,99,718 (14.9)	80,72,173	13,30,560 (14.3)	92,81,799
Total input	8,32,819 (14.1)	58,97,464	9,41,087 (14.2)	66,05,202	10,98,176 (14.2)	77,43,780
Gross value added	2,42,152 (17.7)	13,68,050	2,58,631 (17.6)	14,66,970	2,32,383 (15.1)	15,38,019
Net value added	2,08,800 (18.2)	11,45,919	2,23,724 (18.2)	12,29,674	1,96,218 (15.4)	12,76,466
Profit	1,12,576 (20.9)	5,39,353	1,17,380 (20.4)	5,76,242	80,252 (14.4)	5,56,523

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

8.24.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2018-19 were food products & beverages (13.9 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (13.5 per cent), basic metals (11.8 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers (10.4 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (9.0 per cent) and machinery & equipments, repair & installation of machinery & equipments (8.2 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 66.9 per cent value of output of all industries and 57.2 per cent of fixed capital during 2018-19. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.2. Important indicators based on ASI are given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Important indicators based on ASI

(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory						
Investment in fixed capital	1,251	1,358	1,358	1,382	1,632	1,430
Value of goods & services produced	3,980	3,093	4,546	3,396	5,123	3,829
Net value added	773	488	848	517	755	527
Workers (no.)	51	50	54	51	57	53
b) Per worker						
Net value added	15.3	9.8	15.8	10.1	13.3	10.0
Annual wages	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Index of Industrial Production

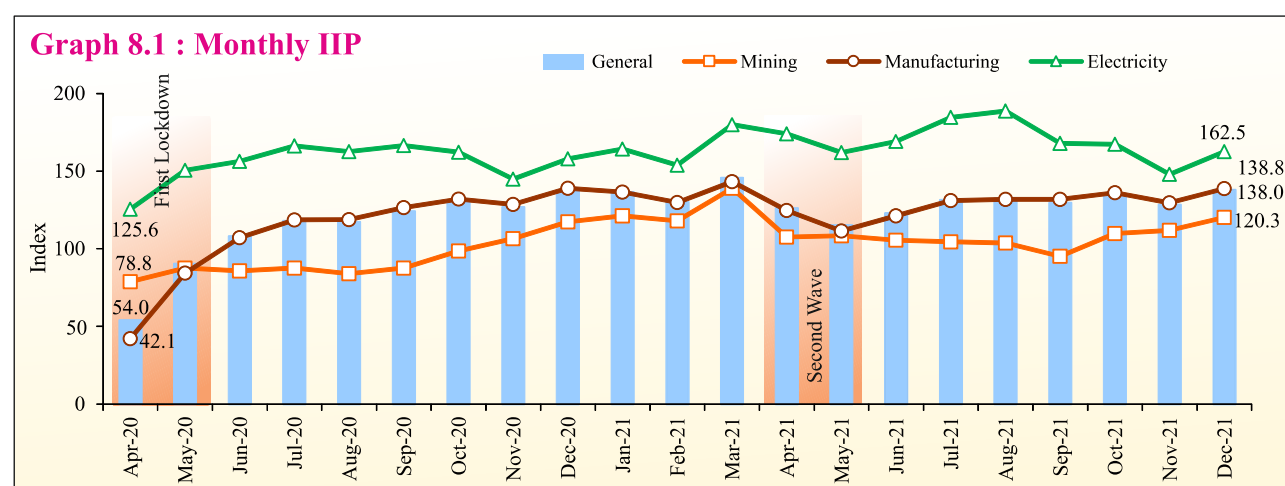
8.25 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period. It tracks manufacturing activity in various sectors of the economy and hence it is of paramount importance to the Government for framing policies and to various organisations as well. All-India IIP is compiled and published monthly by National Statistical Office, GoI. The average general All-India IIP (Base year 2011-12) during April to December, 2020 has increased from 111.7 to 128.7 during April to December, 2021. Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.12. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

Table 8.12 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

Item	Weight	Average IIP (April to December)		
		2020-21	2021-22	Per cent change
Groupwise				
General Index	100.00	111.7	128.7	15.2
Mining	14.37	92.6	107.4	16.0
Manufacturing	77.63	110.8	128.5	16.0
Electricity	7.99	154.8	169.3	9.4
Use-based Category				
Primary goods	34.05	112.6	125.9	11.8
Capital goods	8.22	68.3	84.8	24.2
Intermediate goods	17.22	117.1	141.2	20.6
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	116.4	144.2	23.9
Consumer durables	12.84	92.6	111.5	20.4
Consumer non-durables	15.33	139.0	146.5	5.4

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI



State IIP

8.26 Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Department of Industries, GoM have jointly initiated the process of compilation of data for IIP (base year 2011-12) for the State. A web portal has been launched on MAITRI portal to capture data for monthwise production from selected factories, Indian Bureau of Mines and Central Electricity Authority for Manufacturing, Mining and Electricity sectors respectively.

CO-OPERATION

8.27 The co-operative movement in Maharashtra has contributed significantly in the socio-economic development of rural areas. The movement was initiated in the field of agricultural credit, and later on extended to finance, agro processing, marketing, housing and other sectors.

8.28 As on 31st March, 2021 there were about 2.17 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Of which, about 53 per cent were co-operative housing societies. Information about co-operative societies is given in Table 8.13 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

Table 8.13 Information about co-operative societies

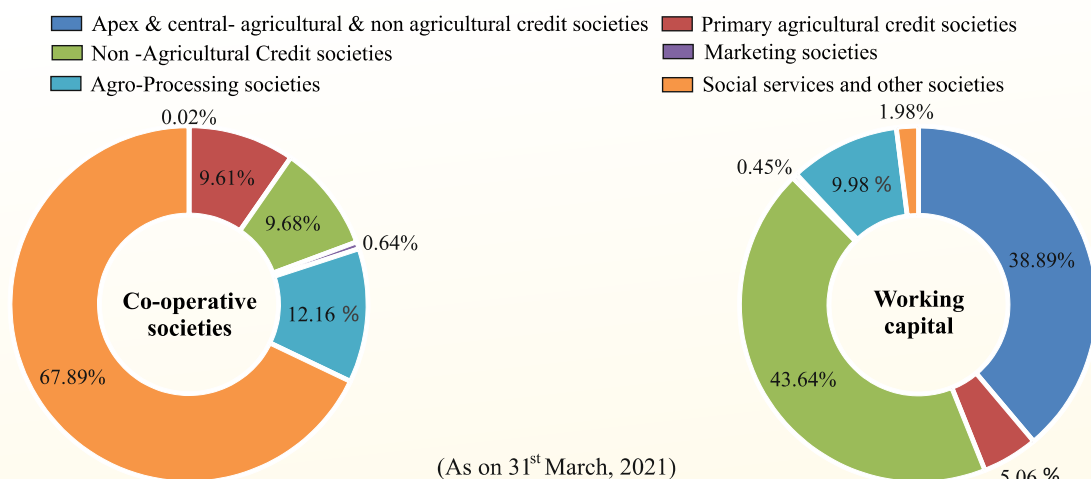
(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021*	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
Societies (no.)	2,06,414	2,12,951	2,17,355	2.1
Members (lakh)	566	575	575	0.0
Paid-up share capital (₹ Crore)	23,583	26,564	24,253	(-)8.7
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	3,954	3,929	3,810	(-)3.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	4,07,481	4,24,402	4,30,916	1.5
Deposits (₹ Crore)	2,10,923	2,27,505	2,32,538	2.2
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	1,57,385	1,65,741	1,62,247	(-)2.1
Societies in profit				
Number	55,951	56,657	58,233	2.8
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	5,569	4,802	4,879	1.6
Societies in loss				
Number	38,961	37,018	38,583	4.2
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	10,469	12,406	6,541	(-)47.3
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	1,58,316	1,70,378	1,76,569	3.6

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.2 : Co-operative societies and working capital



Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.29 Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is the apex co-operative bank in the State. At district level 31 District Central Co-operative Banks are working. Information of Apex and the District Central Co-operative Banks is given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021*	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	27,949	33,454	34,704	3.7
Deposits (₹ Crore)	15,840	20,849	20,308	(-)2.6
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	21,677	25,485	21,219	(-)16.7
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	19,600	20,817	23,295	11.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	1,416	1,569	1,673	6.6
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	2.01	2.01	2.00	(-)0.5
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,13,306	1,10,083	1,32,783	20.6
Deposits (₹ Crore)	83,458	91,541	98,877	8.0
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	37,176	39,863	41,988	5.3
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	50,442	57,549	63,818	10.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	13,574	15,111	18,649	23.4

Source : Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

* Provisional

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

8.30 Short term agricultural credit, mainly for seasonal agricultural operations, is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2021 there were 20,897 PACS in the State which include 20 farmer service societies and 893 *adivasi* co-operative societies having about 0.59 lakh and seven lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Information of PACS

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021*	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
Societies (no.)	20,747	20,744	20,897	0.7
Members (lakh)	151	153	151	(-)1.3
Working capital (₹ Crore)	20,836	23,886	21,802	(-)8.7
Own funds (₹ Crore)	4,451	4,985	4,419	(-)11.4
Share capital (₹ Crore)	2,977	3,485	2,973	(-)14.7
Of which, State Govt.	7.90	8.80	7.80	(-)11.4
Loanee members (lakh)	29.89	30.83	30.36	(-)1.5
Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)	10.52	8.95	8.74	(-)2.4
2) Small farmers (one to two ha)	8.97	7.80	7.39	(-)5.3
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	13,093	13,816	14,189	2.7
Of which, given to Small & Marginal farmers	6,006	6,068	6,037	(-)0.5
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	13,823	14,512	13,890	(-)4.3
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	10,670	11,179	10,975	(-)1.8
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	6,143	5,824	6,021	3.4
Societies in profit (no.)	8,760	10,070	9,275	(-)7.9
Societies in loss (no.)	11,685	10,383	11,326	9.1

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

* Provisional

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.31 GoM provides financial assistance to co-operative societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing units are constituents of agro-processing co-operative societies. As on 31st March, 2021 there were 26,436 agro-processing co-operatives having about 65 lakh members.

8.31.1 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 175 registered co-operative sugar factories in the State. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Information of co-operative sugar factories

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	175	175	175	0.0
Factories in production (no.)	102	79	95	20.3
Members ('00)	25,470	27,093	25,573*	(-)5.6
Share capital of State Govt.(₹ Crore)	1,304.88	1,304.88	1,310.85	0.5
Average TCD [#] capacity (lakh MT)	4.02	5.65	7.95	40.7
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	557.55	532.95	969.60	81.9
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	64.06	59.82	101.46	69.6
Average extraction (per cent)	11.49	11.22	11.16	(-)0.5
Average sugarcane price (₹ /MT)				
1) Purchased (FRP)	2,477	2,566	2,588	0.9
2) Actual paid by factories	1,976	2,160	2,359	9.2
Molasses (lakh MT)	22.30	13.47	22.59	67.7
No. of factories having				
1) Distillery plants	68	68	68	0.0
2) Co-generation plants	60	60	60	0.0
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	1,237.90	1,237.90	1,237.90	0.0
Factories in profit				
Number	30	30	12*	(-)60.0
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	399.65	315.98	86.97*	(-)72.5
Factories in loss				
Number	59	65	23*	(-)64.6
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	2,474.72	3,823.85	1,084.86*	(-)71.6

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

FRP Fair & Remunerative Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

8.31.2 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 13,235 co-operative dairy societies and 79 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2020	2021*	Per cent change	2020	2021*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	12,781	13,235	3.6	78	79	1.3
Members (lakh)	11.92	12.47	4.6	1.32	1.39	5.3
Share capital (₹ Crore)	12.64	13.28	5.1	82.03	82.37	0.4
Working capital (₹ Crore)	27.82	28.15	1.2	89.75	90.18	0.5
Milk procured (value in ₹ Crore)	307.47	316.67	3.0	983.15	984.27	0.1
Milk & milk products sold (₹ Crore)	453.78	471.36	3.9	1,241.01	1,245.30	0.3
Societies in profit						
Number	7,724	7,911	2.4	60	62	3.3
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	163.99	169.49	3.4	110.53	115.42	4.4
Societies in loss						
Number	5,056	5,324	5.3	18	17	(-)5.6
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	68.72	67.41	(-)1.9	48.86	46.76	(-)4.3

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

* Provisional

8.31.3 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 76 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.18.

8.31.4 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 210 co-operative spinning mills in the State, of which 71 were working. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	78	76	(-)2.6
<i>Of which, in production</i>	71	70	(-)1.4
Members ('00)	1,005	961	(-)4.4
Share capital (₹ Crore)	7.68	7.3	(-)4.9
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	2.01	1.88	(-)6.5
Working capital (₹ Crore)	72.4	66.7	(-)7.8
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	26.5	26.4	(-)0.5
Societies in loss (no.)	52	45	(-)13.5
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	1.96	1.82	(-)7.1

* Provisional

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

Table 8.19 Information of co-operative spinning mills(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020*	2021*	Per cent change
Number of mills	210	210	0.0
<i>Of which, in production</i>	69	71	2.9
Members ('00)	5,008	5,023	0.3
Share capital (₹ Crore)	2,194.58	2,197.87	0.1
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1,970.70	1,841.43	(-)6.6
Working capital (₹ Crore)	9,140.04	9,142.78	Neg.
No. of spindles (lakh)	13.87	15.95	15.0
Value of Yarn produced	2,289.97	2,125.45	(-)7.2
Mills in profit (no.)	3	8	166.7
Amt. of profit (₹ Crore)	2.10	7.15	240.5
Mills in loss (no.)	66	39	(-)40.9
Amt. of loss (₹ Crore)	2,101.14	303.60	(-)85.6

Neg. Negligible

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoI

8.31.5 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 644 co-operative handloom and 1,682 powerloom co-operative societies in the State. Information of handloom & powerloom co-operative societies is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2020*	2021*	Per cent change	2020*	2021*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	644	644	0.0	1606	1682	4.7
Members ('00)	596.66	596.60	Neg.	799.52	814.63	1.9
Share capital (₹ Crore)	8.13	8.05	(-)1.0	173.48	176.14	1.5
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.72	1.69	(-)1.7	57.09	56.74	(-)0.6
Working capital (₹ Crore)	9.07	9.04	(-)0.3	1,279.98	1,058.17	(-)17.3
No. of looms ('000)	3.82	3.68	(-)3.7	14.40	14.2	(-)1.4
Production value (₹ Crore)	38.26	30.25	(-)20.9	86.99	69.24	(-)20.4
Societies in profit						
Number	239	216	(-)9.6	150	134	(-)10.7
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	2.08	1.80	(-)13.5	3.31	3.05	(-)7.9
Societies in loss						
Number	405	428	5.7	1,476	1,475	(-)0.1
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	6.95	7.12	2.4	19.11	24.36	27.5

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

Neg Negligible

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.32 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 3,205 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 40 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation working in the State. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Information of fisheries co-operative societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	3,255	3,205	(-)1.5
Members (lakh)	3.28	3.25	(-)0.9
Share capital (₹ Crore)	70.13	69.80	(-)0.5
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	55.67	55.67	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	252.32	251.90	(-)0.2
Fish & fish products sold (₹ Crore)	735.22	708.11	(-)3.7
Societies in profit			
Number	2,052	1,985	(-)3.3
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	15.62	14.30	(-)8.5
Societies in loss			
Number	1,203	1,220	1.4
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	58.13	61.11	5.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

Co-operative marketing societies

8.33 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District co-operative marketing societies and the Primary co-operative marketing societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Information of co-operative marketing societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	1,345	1,384	2.9
Members (lakh)	10.26	10.32	0.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	91.00	94.00	3.3
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	23.13	23.13	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,662	1,952	17.4
Sales (₹ Crore)			
(a) Agriculture produce	3,227	3,283	1.7
(b) Fertilisers	739	745	0.8
(c) Seeds	112	116	3.6
(d) Consumer goods	403	374	(-7.2)
Societies in profit			
Number	628	688	9.6
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	34.77	34.95	0.5
Societies in loss			
Number	613	570	(-7.0)
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	102.26	123.29	20.6

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.34 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 21,049 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, of which 13,906 were urban co-operative credit societies, 6,655 were salary earners co-operative credit societies and 488 urban co-operative banks. About 15 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State were under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	20,863	21,049	0.9
Members (lakh)	281.66	278.15	(-1.2)
Deposits (₹ Crore)	1,12,819	1,11,110	(-1.5)
Own funds (₹ Crore)	27,790	26,064	(-6.2)
Share capital (₹ Crore)	12,366	10,901	(-11.8)
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.13	1.14	0.9
Working capital (₹ Crore)	2,04,009	1,88,067	(-7.8)
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	83,219	81,826	(-1.7)
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	72,540	71,273	(-1.7)
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	10,223	9,786	(-4.3)
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	58,877	59,762	1.5
Societies in profit			
Number	15,307	15,447	0.9
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	2,511	2,756	9.8
Societies in loss			
Number	4,836	4,975	2.9
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	2,526	2,303	(-8.8)

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

*Provisional

Other co-operative societies

8.35 As on 31st March, 2021 there were 1,15,172 co-operative housing societies in the State with about 33 lakh members. There were 10,868 labour contract co-operative societies having about 5.48 lakh members and 251 forest labour co-operative societies with 59,833 members.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.36 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Information of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021	Per cent change
Members (no.)	10,251	10,249	Neg.
Working capital (₹ Crore)	87.91	90.85	3.3
Gross loans distributed (₹ Crore)	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	46.48	45.55	(-2.0)
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	3.90	5.43	39.2
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	18.50	18.64	0.8

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

Neg. Negligible

Co-operative Consumer Societies

8.37 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores. As on 31st March, 2021 there were 131 wholesale consumer stores and 1,610 primary consumer stores working in the State, besides the apex consumer federation. Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Co-operative Consumer federation		Co-operative Wholesale consumer store		Co-operative Primary consumer store	
	2020*	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Number	1	1	127	131	1,601	1,610
Members ('00)	6.85	6.85	3,228	3,358	12,699	12,066
Share capital (₹ Crore)	0.51	0.51	20.90	20.34	80.98	74.39
Of which, State Govt.	-	-	3.44	3.52	4.08	3.87
Consumer stores in profit						
Number	9	8	69	76	953	945
Amount of profit (₹ Crore)	6.58	12.35	12.94	14.01	40.61	40.73
Consumer stores in loss						
Number	4	5	50	52	639	659
Amount of loss (₹ Crore)	0.48	0.36	2.87	2.89	17.91	13.66

* Provisional

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

Licensed money lenders

8.38 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed licensed money lenders to provide loans to individuals. For this purpose, licenses are issued by the office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Information of licensed money lenders

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2020	2021	Per cent change
Money lenders (no.)	12,993	12,001	(-)7.6
Loanee (no.)	6,23,418	7,88,706	26.5
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,235.38	1,755.25	42.1

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

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 8.1

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961 [§]	1971 [§]	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	70
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	9,22,580
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.60	--	--
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	--
4	Iron Ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,238
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	17,167
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	13,582
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	55,549
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	1,042
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	1,53,461
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.20	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	453
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	3,367
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	94
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	1
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	36
14	Others\$\$	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	508
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,126

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

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

§ Figures are for calendar year.

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

ANNEXURE 8.2

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

(₹ Crore)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2017-18	568	1,153	3,261	82	18,070	13,683	17,198	771
	2018-19	595	1,473	3,012	99	20,849	17,124	19,701	1,021
(2) Salt production (08)	2017-18	30	1	1	2	5	Neg.	3	2
	2018-19	13	1	Neg.	2	5	Neg.	1	3
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2017-18	2,762	49,360	(-) 245	2,883	1,61,807	1,10,529	1,37,806	20,607
	2018-19	2,791	47,530	6,571	3,083	1,85,567	1,27,634	1,58,138	24,041
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2017-18	81	1,237	665	189	3,350	1,239	1,432	1,793
	2018-19	80	1,194	833	175	4,160	1,338	1,514	2,528
(5) Textiles (13)	2017-18	1,792	15,019	1,535	2,007	38,315	20,648	31,065	5,718
	2018-19	1,745	15,339	(-) 732	2,562	40,380	23,245	32,511	6,270
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2017-18	1,017	2,129	2,186	657	10,642	5,058	8,135	2,282
	2018-19	1,006	1,735	2,473	488	7,773	3,326	5,910	1,701
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2017-18	118	162	218	52	890	469	655	218
	2018-19	109	202	289	70	1,095	555	822	249
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2017-18	222	388	301	55	1,683	1,172	1,396	258
	2018-19	229	504	338	55	1,607	1,062	1,341	235
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2017-18	883	8,179	1,162	421	17,593	10,348	13,044	3,928
	2018-19	812	8,548	3,902	426	18,050	11,518	14,549	2,865
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2017-18	839	3,511	357	410	9,634	4,180	6,793	2,366
	2018-19	789	11,123	645	439	10,785	4,691	7,370	3,031
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2017-18	162	16,304	3,583	610	1,33,715	78,681	85,061	47,411
	2018-19	105	17,725	3,647	650	1,19,968	1,04,376	1,12,319	6,437
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2017-18	2,534	54,626	29,183	3,536	1,56,217	82,818	1,15,804	35,568
	2018-19	2,534	53,273	29,215	3,626	1,79,761	95,037	1,38,875	36,177
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2017-18	1,762	17,619	15,015	1,472	46,335	27,441	36,011	8,365
	2018-19	1,694	18,810	18,663	1,691	54,493	32,918	44,501	8,001
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2017-18	891	9,347	1,974	513	17,428	7,471	12,921	3,774
	2018-19	896	25,870	2,018	638	27,484	10,215	19,530	6,780
(15) Basic metals (24)	2017-18	1,345	49,577	964	1,936	1,16,191	78,925	1,00,399	12,383
	2018-19	1,311	54,654	8,310	2,266	1,57,036	93,442	1,38,558	14,869
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2017-18	3,234	15,420	5,728	1,887	53,587	32,398	42,349	9,544
	2018-19	3,197	17,268	8,841	2,235	53,810	32,723	42,283	9,689

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Concl.)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2017-18	434	4,475	4,336	530	20,321	12,575	16,247	3,546
	2018-19	472	4,829	3,327	602	28,874	18,100	24,030	4,129
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2017-18	1,253	10,358	7,598	1,325	48,369	30,686	38,192	9,025
	2018-19	1,229	13,111	3,670	1,508	50,351	33,185	41,169	7,657
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c., Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2017-18	2,260	26,210	16,684	3,147	1,02,194	54,731	74,930	24,248
	2018-19	2,297	28,105	20,100	3,581	1,09,333	62,622	83,222	23,192
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2017-18	1,396	40,290	5,145	3,904	1,22,863	84,893	1,02,462	14,501
	2018-19	1,340	41,093	11,350	4,279	1,38,474	98,447	1,15,869	16,697
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2017-18	338	7,965	1,276	968	41,032	27,827	32,464	7,522
	2018-19	306	8,881	2,475	1,171	50,603	34,382	39,492	9,990
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2017-18	1,200	4,511	16,770	1,032	49,151	31,499	43,003	5,657
	2018-19	1,188	4,875	6,361	1,016	38,196	28,116	32,726	4,947
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2017-18	1,272	20,602	(-) 544	746	30,326	7,428	23,718	4,235
	2018-19	1,234	47,688	480	1,003	31,906	8,720	23,747	5,707
Total	2017-18	26,393	3,58,441	1,17,152	28,365	11,99,718	7,24,699	9,41,087	2,23,724
	2018-19	25,972	4,23,831	1,35,788	31,666	13,30,560	8,42,775	10,98,176	1,96,218

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

Neg.- Negligible

ANNEXURE 8.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	General Index	100.00	120.0	125.3	130.1	129.0	118.1	128.7
II	Mining	14.37	102.5	104.9	107.9	109.6	101.0	107.4
III	Manufacturing	77.63	121.0	126.6	131.5	129.6	117.2	128.5
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	98.9	108.1	121.3	123.7	120.4	121.6
2	Beverages	1.04	106.3	105.4	109.2	106.4	78.9	84.1
3	Tobacco products	0.80	115.9	95.1	94.2	95.4	81.8	85.8
4	Textiles	3.29	117.4	117.1	118.7	115.7	91.1	117.3
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	151.7	137.5	154.2	154.6	108.4	127.0
6	Leather and related products	0.50	122.3	123.9	125.0	122.7	100.6	100.5
	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material							
7		0.19	93.1	92.4	105.1	113.8	91.5	102.7
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	114.0	108.9	104.1	90.8	69.6	81.7
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	106.0	99.7	97.6	90.7	65.3	70.2
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7	111.2	118.1
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	116.5	116.1	119.0	118.5	116.0	120.9
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	172.3	212.1	215.5	215.2	218.7	227.9
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	120.5	110.6	108.0	100.0	96.3	103.5
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	109.9	113.9	123.6	121.3	105.7	121.5
15	Basic metals	12.80	130.6	138.0	143.3	159.1	149.8	173.3
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	105.5	107.9	106.2	90.6	78.2	84.3
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	126.7	148.5	168.7	151.0	132.0	138.7
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	122.6	107.4	110.1	105.2	92.3	107.4
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	114.1	120.5	123.4	107.7	92.5	99.8
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	101.7	114.5	122.7	100.2	81.1	91.6
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	117.5	133.9	145.7	136.6	112.0	112.1
22	Furniture	0.13	176.2	196.6	212.6	197.3	142.2	163.2
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	125.6	106.2	92.8	81.2	62.9	90.0
IV	Electricity	7.99	141.6	149.2	156.9	158.4	157.6	169.3

Source – National Statistical Office, GoI

++ Average of April 2021 to December 2021

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)	2018-19 (7)	2019-20 (8)	2020-21* (9)
I. Number of co-operative societies								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	33	33	33
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ⁵	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,747	20,744	20,897
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,663	20,863	21,049
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,264	1,345	1,384
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	25,805	26,661	26,436
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,37,902	1,43,305	1,47,556
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,06,414	2,12,951	2,17,355
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ⁵⁵	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	213	213	212
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,077	15,310	15,063
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	27,632	28,166	27,815
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,018	1,026	1,032
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,270	6,043	6,486
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,412	6,730	6,917
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	56,624	57,487	57,526
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,41,338	1,43,624	1,67,578
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	20,836	23,886	21,802
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,93,491	2,04,009	1,88,067
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,590	1,662	1,952
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	42,456	43,368	42,984
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	7,771	7,853	8,533
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,07,481	4,24,402	4,30,916
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	59,497	65,992	63,851
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	13,093	13,816	14,189
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	81,669	83,219	81,826
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	3	4	3
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,920	2,493	2,161
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	203	216	218
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,57,385	1,65,741	1,62,247

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.d.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
(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	70,089	78,413	87,158
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	13,823	14,512	13,890
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	69,855	72,540	71,273
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	24	26	23
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	4,061	4,406	3,732
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	464	481	493
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,58,316	1,70,378	1,76,569
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	804	837	816
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	NA	NA
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	5,762	4,481	4,485
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	23,896	20,553	23,913
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	5,619	6,662	7,596
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	36,081	32,534	36,809

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. Infrastructure is an accelerator of the economic growth as it impacts industrialisation, connectivity and thereby improves quality of life. The physical infrastructure mainly comprises of energy, transport and telecommunication. Maharashtra is one of the top performer states in terms of access to electricity as well as quality of electricity supply. The State is well connected by roadways, railways, waterways, airways and excellent telecommunication network.

ENERGY

9.2 The State being one of the industrialised, urbanised and populated states, the demand for energy is ever increasing. The State has succeeded to meet the increasing demand. ‘Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all’ is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The State has been in the forefront in promoting clean energy. To achieve greater efficiency, the State is adopting digital technologies.

Electricity

9.3 Significant growth in installed capacity and generation of electricity is observed over the decades resulting in overall development of the State. Electricity is generated through renewable and non-renewable sources. Coal, Lignite, Crude Oil and Natural Gas are non-renewable sources of electricity generation.

Installed capacity

9.3.1 The total installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2021 in the State was 36,902 Megawatt (MW) of which share of private sector was 59.0 per cent, public sector was 35.7 per cent and public-private partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.3 per cent. The share of renewable energy in the installed capacity of private sector was 45.3 per cent. The State has highest share in installed capacity (11.6 per cent) in the country. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

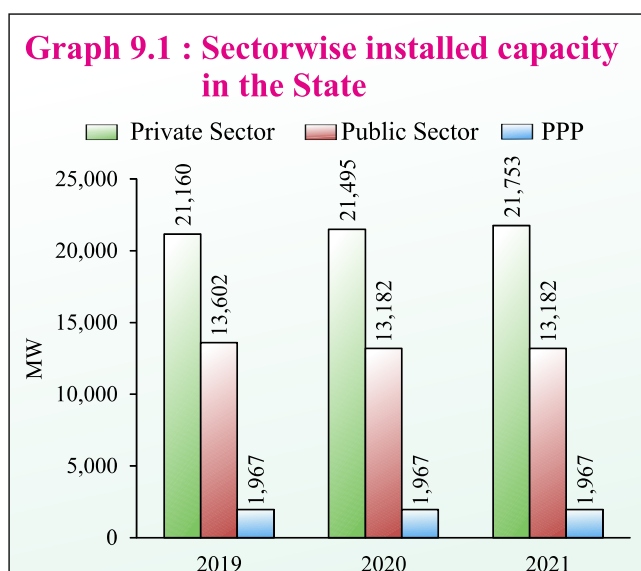


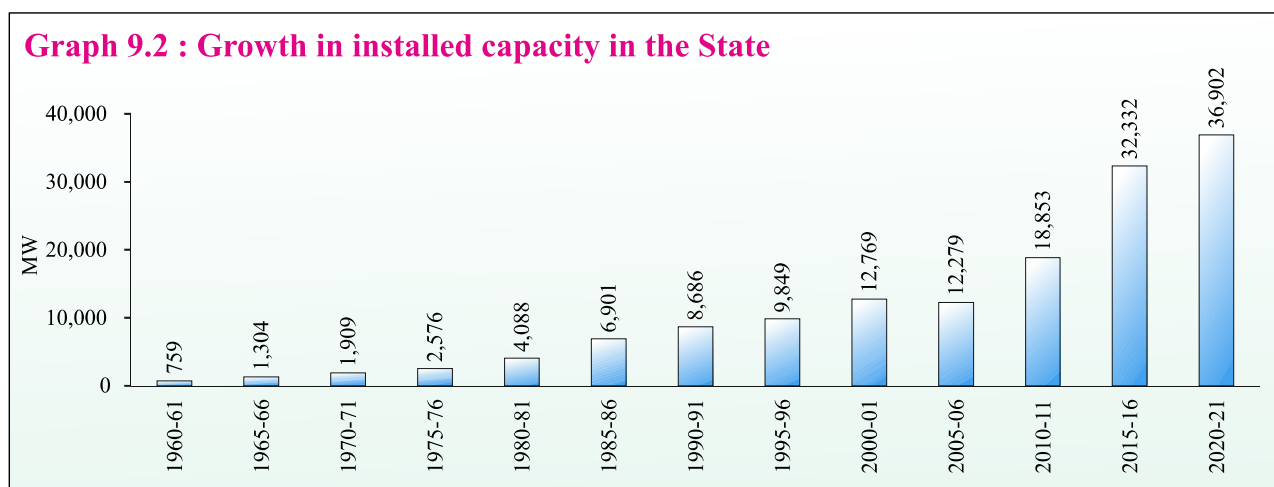
Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

(MW)

Source	As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December 2021	Per cent change in 2021 over 2020
	2019	2020	2021		
In the State	36,729	36,644	36,902	36,169	0.7
Thermal	22,096	21,176	21,176	20,066	0.0
Renewable	8,753	9,588	9,846	10,223	2.7
Hydro	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	0.0
Natural gas	2,819	2,819	2,819	2,819	0.0
Central sector allocation	7,754	7,831	7,944	7,943	1.4

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

9.3.2 The total installed capacity in the State increased from 759 MW in 1960-61 to 36,902 MW in 2020-21 with compounded annual growth rate of 6.7 per cent. Installed capacity through thermal sources is highest with average share of 61.2 per cent over the decades. Installed capacity of renewable energy has increased significantly during last decade (3,408 MW in 2010-11 to 9,846 MW in 2020-21) with compounded annual growth rate of 11.2 per cent.



Electricity generation

9.3.3 The total electricity generated in the State was 1,15,060 Million Units (MU) during 2020-21 and electricity received from central sector was 36,611 MU. During 2021-22 upto December, total electricity generated in the State was 95,470 MU. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2020-21 was 54.2 per cent, 43.6 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively. Sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

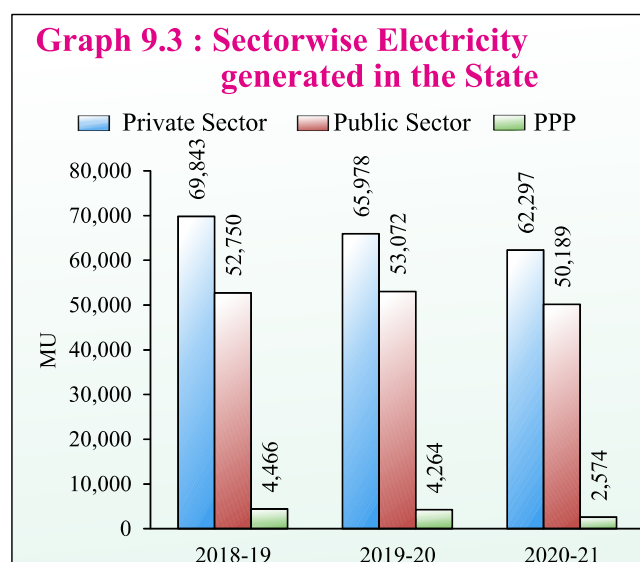


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

Source	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	Per cent change in 2020-21 over 2019-20
In the State	1,27,059	1,23,314	1,15,060	95,470	(-)6.7
Thermal	98,720	95,460	87,690	72,237	(-)8.1
Natural gas	8,452	7,999	5,964	4,867	(-)25.4
Hydro	5,387	6,104	5,593	4,460	(-)8.4
Renewable ^S	14,500	13,751	15,813	13,906	15.0
Received from central sector	34,238	34,988	36,611	29,736	4.6

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

^S including captive

⁺ upto December

Source: MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

9.3.4 Electricity generated in the State increased from 3,268 MU in 1960-61 to 1,15,060 MU in 2020-21 with compounded annual growth rate of 6.1 per cent. Electricity generated through thermal sources increased from 1,903 MU in 1960-61 to 87,690 MU in 2020-21.

Electricity purchase

9.3.5 During 2020-21 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 4.68 and that of BEST was ₹ 5.81. Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

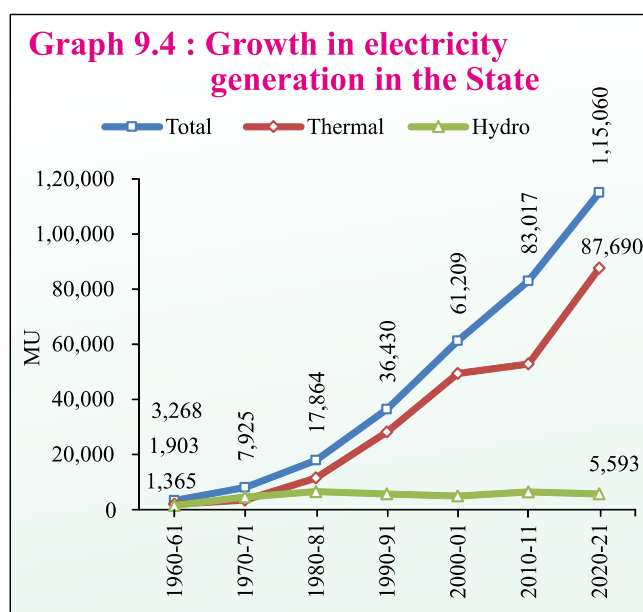


Table 9.3 Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST

Year	MAHADISCOM		BEST	
	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)
2019-20	1,32,021	66,775	4,791	2,445
2020-21	1,32,414	62,005	3,927	2,283
2021-22 ⁺	1,04,507	48,235	2,965	1,819

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto November

Electricity consumption

9.3.6 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2020-21 was 1,24,691 MU. The consumption of electricity in the State was highest (35.4 per cent) for industrial sector followed by agriculture (27.2 per cent) and domestic sector (24.2 per cent). Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

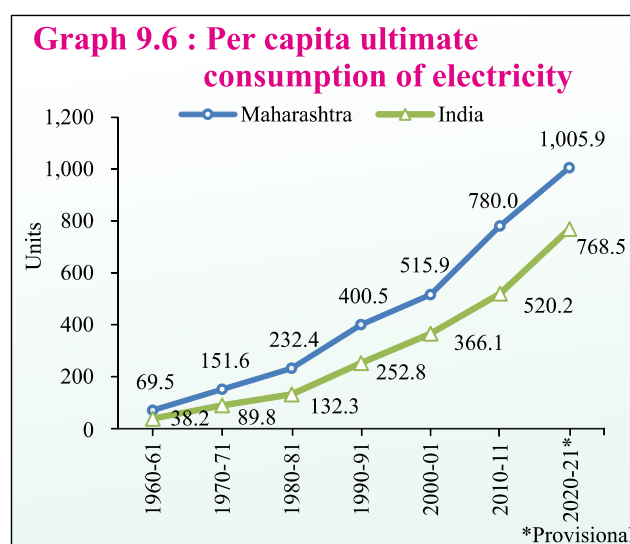
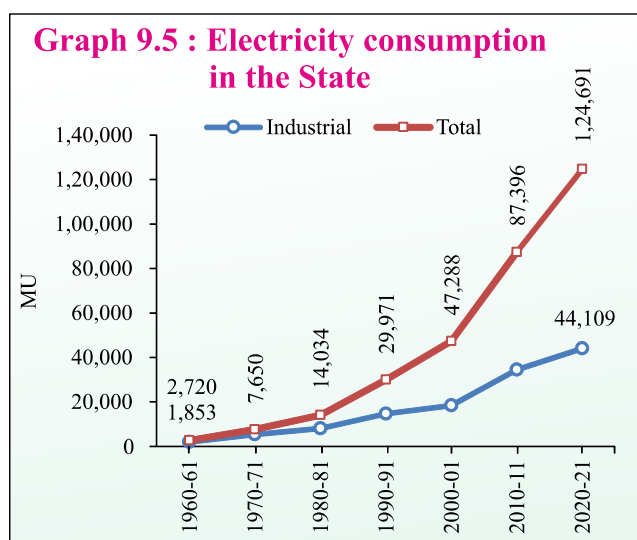
Sector	(MU)				Per cent change in 2020-21 over 2019-20
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	
Industrial	48,245	46,524	44,109	34,365	(-5.2)
Agriculture	33,722	29,115	33,924	23,213	16.5
Domestic	29,175	29,291	30,229	21,698	3.2
Commercial	13,010	12,991	9,415	7,329	(-27.5)
Public Services [@]	6,695	6,428	6,090	1,298	(-5.3)
Railways	181	185	135	110	(-27.0)
Other	823	904	789	3,550	(-12.8)
All	1,31,851	1,25,438	1,24,691	91,563	(-0.6)

@ including public lighting & water supply works

+ upto November

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

9.3.7 Electricity consumption in the State increased from 2,720 MU in 1960-61 to 1,24,691 MU in 2020-21 with compounded annual growth rate of 6.6 per cent. Maximum increase in electricity consumption is observed in agriculture sector during 2020-21 (33,924 MU) since 1960-61 (15 MU).



9.3.8 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in the State and India is given in Table 9.5. The time series data on installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

Sector	(Units)					
	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
All	1,083.6	784.2	1,021.3	783.7	1,005.9	768.5
Commercial	106.9	74.6	105.8	77.6	76.0	65.2
Industrial	396.5	261.1	378.8	255.5	355.8	234.2
Agriculture	277.1	160.9	237.1	156.9	273.7	166.2
Domestic	239.8	219.0	238.5	226.7	243.9	239.1

Source: Central Electricity Authority, MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. * Provisional

Demand and supply of electricity

9.3.9 Various measures taken by the State for capacity addition, improvement in Transmission & Distribution (T & D) network and energy conservation, have resulted in improved supply position. Electricity surplus is observed against average peak demand during last five years. Supply of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Supply of electricity at average peak demand

Year	(MW)		
	Average peak demand	Supply	Surplus
2018-19	18,478	19,814	1,336
2019-20	19,103	21,771	2,668
2020-21	19,250	21,881	2,631
2021-22 ⁺	18,841	20,206	1,365

Source: MAHADISCOM + upto November

Transmission and Distribution network infrastructure

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

9.3.11 MAHATRANSCO is using Drones for survey of EHV transmission lines & scanning of EHV substations. These Drones are equipped with high resolution, normal vision & thermovision cameras along with GPS facility. These Drones are being used extensively for preventive maintenance of EHV lines, tower accessories and hardware joints which are not visible to naked eye. Use of drones enables survey of lines & sub-stations in minimum time with maximum accuracy. This helps in restoration of EHV line & sub-station in minimum down time.

9.3.12 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,30,645 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 49,166 circuit km transmission lines and 694 sub-stations by 2020-21. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,31,981 MVA with the network line length of 49,604 circuit km with 701 sub-stations upto December, 2021. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2019-20 & 2020-21 were 3.17 per cent & 2.93 per cent respectively whereas in 2021-22 upto December it was 3.18 per cent.

9.3.13 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM had 3,928 sub-stations, 11,07,094 circuit km line length with 7,45,818 distribution transformers by the end of 2020-21. Upto December, 2021 there were 3,953 sub-stations, 11,15,543 circuit km line length and 7,69,333 distribution transformers.

9.3.14 Distribution network of MAHADISCOM is all over Maharashtra except Mumbai city. BEST has distribution network in Mumbai city whereas Tata Power Co. Ltd. and Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. have distribution network in Mumbai suburban. The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 87.8 per cent followed by Adani Electricity (5.8 per cent), Tata Power (3.3 per cent) and BEST (3.1 per cent) during 2020-21. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.7.

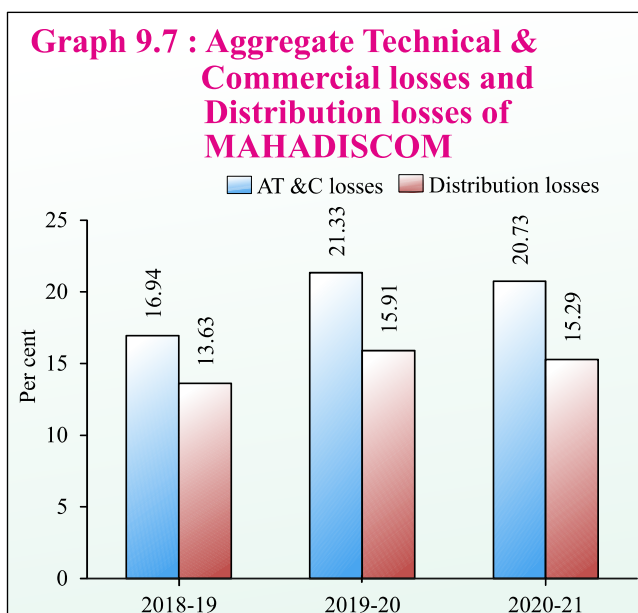


Table 9.7 Distribution losses

Licensee	(per cent)			
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	13.63	15.91	15.29	13.31
BEST	4.18	4.62	4.82	4.16
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	7.84	7.37	7.81	7.31
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	0.27	1.02	1.02	1.07

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

+upto November

9.3.15 **Mumbai Transmission System Strengthening Project:** Considering upcoming electricity demand for Mumbai, various schemes for strengthening of Mumbai transmission system are taken by MAHATRANSCO, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. and Tata Power Co. Ltd. In addition to this, the work of reconditioning of existing major Extra High Voltage (EHV) lines with High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductor have also been taken up.

9.3.16 **Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana:** GoI launched *Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)* 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 to MAHADISCOM during 2016-17. Upto March, 2021, works of feeder metering, electricity access to unconnected households, feeder segregation, rural feeder audit and distribution of LED bulbs have been completed, whereas work of transformer metering is in progress.

9.3.17 **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jeevan Prakash Yojana:** The main objective of the scheme is to provide electricity connection to households of SC/ ST category on priority. The scheme is implemented during the period of 14th April to 6th December, 2021. Upto December, 2021, in all 12,102 household connections have been released.

9.3.18 **High Voltage Distribution System Scheme:** GoM has started implementation of High Voltage Distribution System Scheme (HVDS) for providing connections to agriculture pumps in the State. Under this scheme, only one or two connections to agriculture pumps are being provided

on one transformer resulting in minimising LT distribution loss. Under this scheme, connections for paid pending agriculture pumps as on 31st March, 2018 are being provided. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2023. Under this scheme, in all 1.27 lakh connections to agriculture pumps have been provided upto December, 2021.

9.3.19 Capacity addition of thermal power: MAHAGENCO has accorded approval for installation and commissioning of projects for capacity addition at various thermal power stations. Capacity addition of 660 MW in project at Bhusawal is in progress, and is expected to be completed by December, 2022. GoM and Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission has given in-principle approval for implementation of project with capacity of 1,320 MW at Koradi.

Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.4 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase & procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities and promotion of competition & efficiency in the electricity sector. MERC has notified 'Multi Year Tariff Regulation, 2019' for the period from April, 2020 to March, 2025 for determining the category wise tariffs for distribution licensees for each year. Average tariffs of electricity in 2021-22 are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average tariffs of electricity during 2021-22

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	3.79	@	@	@
0-100 Units	5.96	3.57	4.92	2.27
101-300 Units	9.80	6.53	7.34	5.45
301-500 Units	12.83	8.95	8.78	9.08
Above 500 Units	13.59	10.34	9.94	9.92
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 KW load	10.35	7.92	8.19	6.62
> 20 KW & ≤ 50 KW load	14.05	8.78	9.12	8.14
Above 50 KW load	16.21	8.84	9.63	8.23
LT - Industry				
0-20 KW load	6.96	6.98	7.39	6.23
Above 20 KW load	8.70	8.08	8.60	7.52
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	4.55	NA	NA	NA
Metered – Pumpsets	3.72	@	@	@
Metered – Others	7.95	@	@	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	6.54	NA	NA	NA
Municipal Corporation areas	8.03	#	#	#
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	7.72	6.68	7.15	6.63
Others	8.47	6.77	7.53	7.78
HT - Commercial	13.27	7.96	9.21	8.32
HT - Industry	8.50	7.08	7.80	7.09
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail	8.38	7.43	7.55	7.55
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.33	6.96	8.07	8.00
Others	10.90	7.53	8.31	7.73
HT - Agriculture pumps	4.13	NA	NA	NA

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

NA Not Applicable

LT Street lights is included in LT Public services others

Source: MERC

Renewable energy

9.5 Renewable energies are sources of clean and inexhaustible energy. Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable and clean energy sources. MEDA is the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. MEDA is actively engaged in propagation & promotion of renewable energy and implementation of energy conservation programmes. Government is formulating various policies & implementing various schemes for promotion & use of renewable energy.

Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020

9.5.1 The State has adopted a policy for electricity generation from new and renewable energy sources, for transmission-linked projects and for non-transmission projects. The period of the policy is 31st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2025. Under this policy target is to set up an environmental friendly electricity generation project with a capacity of 17,385 MW.

Salient features of the policy are as follows

- Implementation of Transmission projects by MAHADISCOM and Non-transmission projects by Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA)
- One-stop web system for administrative permissions
- Registered companies, government bodies, semi-government bodies, local self-government bodies, partnership bodies, individuals, co-operative societies, farmers groups permitted to establish projects
- Defined policies for availability of government land
- All existing non conventional energy projects encouraged to increase generation capacity

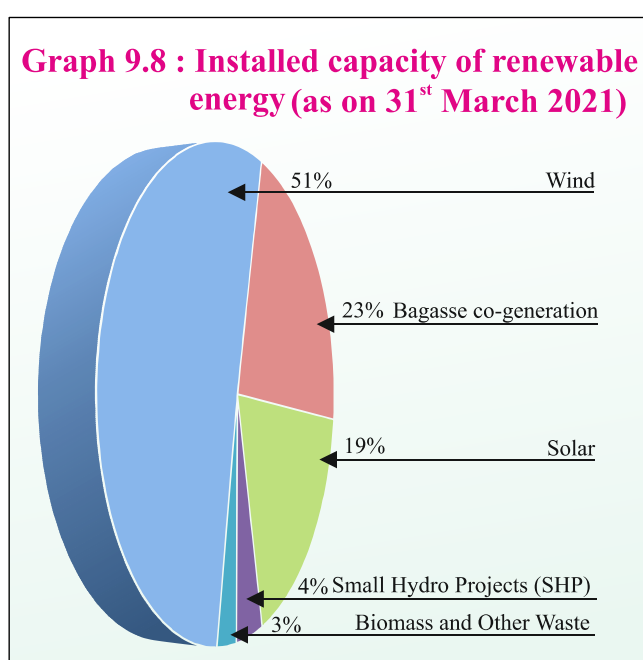
Transmission projects

- Deployment of electricity generation projects from solar energy of capacity 12,930 MW, wind power projects of capacity 2,500 MW, bagasse based co-generation projects of capacity 1,350 MW, small hydro generation projects of capacity 380 MW, urban solid waste based power generation projects of capacity 200 MW and electricity generation projects based on advanced technology of capacity 25 MW.

Non- Transmission projects

- Installation of five lakh solar agriculture pumps, establishment of 10,000 solar pumps for water supply, roof top and on ground non-transmission/ hybrid solar power set of capacity 260 MW, electrification of 50,000 houses, decentralised micro grid project for 100 villages, solar hot water plants & solar powered plants for cooking on two lakh sq.m. area and 4,000 solar based cold storages.

9.6.1 MERC has set a target of achieving 25 per cent electricity generation from renewable energy by 2025. Accordingly, policies have been announced by GoM for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State (9,846 MW) ranks fifth in India after Karnataka (15,463 MW),



Tamil Nadu (15,225 MW), Gujarat (13,153 MW) and Rajasthan (10,205 MW) in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State is given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State

(MW)

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December, 2021
		2019	2020	2021	
Wind	9,400	4,792	4,998	4,998	5,011
Bagasse co-generation	2,200	2,284	2,301	2,301	2,339
Solar	7,500	1,058	1,662	1,917	2,243
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	366	370	370	370
Biomass	781	215	215	215	215
Industrial waste	350	35	38	42	42
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Total	21,250	8,753	9,587	9,846	10,223

Source : MEDA

SHP (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Irrigation Department

9.6.2 Energy conservation programme and other measures for renewable energy:

A large number of stand-alone renewable energy devices have been distributed on a subsidised basis. The achievements under Energy conservation programme and other measures are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Achievements under energy conservation program and other measures

(no.)

Particulars	Upto 31 st March, 2021
Energy conservation program	
a) Energy audit	1,620
b) Walk through energy audit	3,609
c) Demo project of energy conservation in government office buildings	113
d) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal councils	39
Wind monitoring stations	409
Solar power plants in government buildings	360
Briquetting projects	191
Exhibitions	322

Source: MEDA

9.6.3 Renewable Purchase Obligation & Renewable Energy Certificates Mechanism:

Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) is the obligation mandated by MERC under the regulations to purchase specified minimum percentage of renewable energy out of the total consumption by the obligated entity (the distribution licensees, grid connected captive generating plants and open access consumers).

9.6.4 Renewable Energy Certificate is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available renewable energy (RE) sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. MEDA is the State agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per 'RPO-REC Regulation-2019' of MERC, obligated

entity has to purchase specified minimum level of renewable energy (4.5 per cent for solar and 11.5 per cent for other renewable energy for 2020-21) out of the total conventional consumption by them. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 RPO achievements

Distribution Licensee	(per cent)			
	Solar Energy		Other Renewable Energy	
	2019-20	2020-21*	2019-20	2020-21*
MAHADISCOM	2.83	4.53	8.19	8.47
BEST	0.78	1.17	11.56	0.00
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.74	0.93	2.35	2.06
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	1.22	2.80	11.79	9.69

Source : MEDA

* Provisional

Village electrification, transmission & distribution network improvement and energy conservation schemes

9.7.1 Village electrification: There are 41,928 villages in the State, of which 41,618 villages are electrified through conventional energy and 305 villages are electrified through renewable energy. Five villages from Amravati district are rehabilitated.

9.7.2 Energisation of agricultural pumps: About 45.20 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31st March, 2021. During 2021-22 upto December, 1.11 lakh agriculture pumps were energised.

9.7.3 Agriculture pump energisation policy 2020: Government has declared 'Agriculture pump energisation policy' for releasing paid pending agriculture connections that have paid connection charges after 1st April, 2018. This policy aims to provide eight hours day time electricity supply to agriculture pumps through decentralised solar projects, minimising distribution loss and installation of capacitor for efficient use of available distribution system. Under this policy, connections to agriculture pumps are being released through HVDS, solar energy and LT distribution system.

9.7.4 Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana: This scheme aims to provide electricity to farmers during day time by installing solar projects in decentralised manner at or nearby MAHADISCOM's substation. Under this scheme, agriculture feeders in the agriculture dominant areas of the State are being electrified through solar energy so that day time power can be supplied to farmers. During 2021-22 upto December, projects with capacity 396 MW are commissioned and power purchase agreement for 1,440 MW is made.

9.7.5 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Maha-abhiyan (PM KUSUM): GoI has launched the scheme for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar & other renewable power plants in the country. Under this scheme 3 HP, 5 HP and 7.5 HP solar pumps are being installed and share of GoM, GoI and beneficiary is 60:30:10. The scheme is implemented in the State from 2019-20 for the period of three years. GoI has set a target of 1,00,000 solar pumps per year for the State. During 2021-22 upto December commissioning of 2,750 solar agriculture pumps is in progress.

9.7.6 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana: GoI has launched this scheme in 2015 to provide electricity connection to rural households. Under the scheme it is targeted to provide electricity connection to 12.48 lakh rural households (including 3.86 lakh BPL households). Target and achievements under *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana* (DDUGJY) is given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Progress under Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana

(since inception upto December, 2021)

Particulars	Unit	Target	Achievement
New stations	no.	210	210
Augmentation/upgradation of existing transformers	no.	149	149
New transformers	no.	7,888	7,888
Feeder separation	no.	658	658
Feeder separation	km	8,891	8,891
HT line	km	5,193	5,193
LT line	km	4,331	4,331
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Villages	no.	79	79
Connection to BPL Households	no.	3,86,439	3,86,439

Source : MAHADISCOM

9.7.7 Domestic Efficiency Lighting Programme: GoI is implementing Domestic efficiency lighting programme since January, 2015. The main objective of this programme is to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment which reduce electricity bills and help preserve environment. Under the scheme, about 2.20 crore LED bulbs, 5.31 lakh LED tube lights and 1.86 lakh five star rating ceiling fans have been distributed in the State upto December, 2021.

9.7.8 Pradhanmantri Sahaj Bijali Har Ghar (Saubhagya) Yojana: GoI is implementing Saubhagya yojana since October, 2017. This scheme aims at electrifying unelectrified households in the remote areas through installed solar home light systems including five years comprehensive maintenance. Under this scheme, installation of solar home light systems in 30,538 households has been completed.

9.7.9 Rural Electrification Programme: This programme is being implemented in the State in accordance with the 'Unconventional Energy Generation Policy 2020'. Households in remote villages which are not electrified through conventional energy sources by government and areas such as villages/ wadi/ padas where MAHADISCOM is unable to electrify the house in next five years are being electrified under Rural Electrification Programme. MEDA has set a target to electrify 10,000 households through solar power every year.

9.7.10 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut Abhiyaan): Solar power projects for water supply and sewage treatment plants are being implemented under Amrut Abhiyaan. Implementation of solar power projects of total 18.4 MW at 12 municipal corporations/ councils is in progress.

9.7.11 Save Energy Programme: Energy conservation potential for industrial, agriculture, domestic and commercial sector is about 30 per cent. In order to achieve energy conservation, energy audit is first step. Energy audit involves a systematic study undertaken on major energy consuming sections and equipments with a view to identify the flow of energy and efficient use of energy in each step. Technical and financial assistance is provided to conduct systematic energy audit under the programme. In all, 1,851 such energy audits have been conducted upto December, 2021.

9.7.11.1 Scheme for walk-through energy audit for SMEs: The main objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to eligible organisations for carrying out walk-through energy audit through empanelled consultants of MEDA. MEDA remits ₹ 3,000 per walk-through energy audit to auditing firm after submission of walk-through energy audit report. About 3,839 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participated in the scheme upto December, 2021.

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and Natural Gas

9.8.1 Mahanagar Gas Ltd., Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd. and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) are the operating entities of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in the State. Information of PNG connections and CNG stations is given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Information of PNG connections and CNG stations

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
CNG Stations (number)	1,730	313	2,208	370	3,095	456
CNG Sales (TMT)	3,075.7	701.8	3,247.3	738.2	2,589.1	503.8
PNG Connections ('000)	5,079.9	1,457.3	6,101.0	1,761.3	7,864.5	1,973.9
Domestic	5,043.1	1,452.9	6,060.8	1,756.7	7,820.4	1,968.9
Industrial	8.8	0.3	10.3	0.3	11.8	0.4
Commercial	28.0	4.1	30.6	4.3	32.3	4.5

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

TMT: Thousand Metric Tonnes

Consumption of Petroleum products

9.8.2 Consumption of major petroleum products in comparison with previous year indicates fall of 9.3 per cent and 14.2 per cent for India and Maharashtra respectively during 2020-21. Details of consumption of major petroleum products is given in Table 9.14.

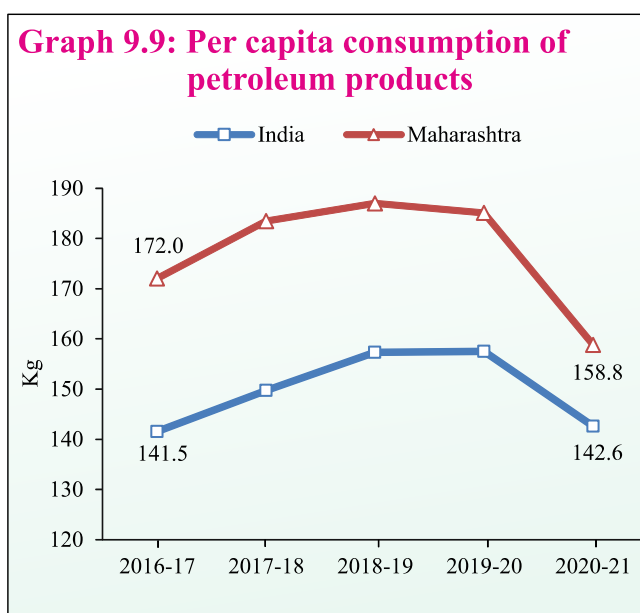


Table 9.14 Consumption of major petroleum products

('000 MT)

Petroleum products	2019-20		2020-21*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naphtha	14,268	345	14,100	291
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	26,330	3,124	27,558	3,089
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	29,975	3,462	27,969	3,014
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	2,397	54	1,798	24
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	7,999	1,399	3,698	551
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	82,602	9,529	72,713	8,031
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	628	81	855	140
Furnace Oil (FO)	5,912	766	5,208	667
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	390	6	378	14
Lubricants/Grease	3,833	303	4,097	330
Bitumen	6,720	653	7,524	663
Others	33,073	1,074	28,396	1,035
Total	2,14,127	20,797	1,94,294	17,849

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.8.3 Details of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) / Light Diesel Oil (LDO) dealers and SKO/ LDO retail outlets are given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.15 SKO/LDO dealers and retail outlets

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
SKO/LDO Dealers (number)	6,528	767	6,521	766	6,439	752
SKO/ LDO Retail Outlets (number)	64,627	6,159	69,093	6,458	77,094	7,048
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	4,433	287	3,121	107	2,315	47
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	4,152	242	2,793	53	2,039	22

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.8.4 LPG Profile is given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16 LPG Profile

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	2,654	269	2,787	276	2,895	288
LPG Distributors (no.)	23,737	2,134	24,670	2,184	25,083	2,206
Auto LPG Dispensing stations (no.)	661	65	657	64	651	65
Bottling Plants (no.)	192	20	196	20	200	20
Bottling capacity (TMTPA)	18,338	2,040	20,292	2,370	21,249	2,370
PMUY Beneficiaries (lakh)	719	41	802	44	800	44

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

TMTPA Thousand metric tonnes per annum

9.8.5 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):** GoI has launched *Ujjwala 2.0* on 10th August, 2021. The scheme aims to provide deposit-free LPG connections to low-income families who could not be covered under the earlier phase of PMUY. Under *Ujjwala 2.0*, along with a deposit free LPG connection, first refill and hotplate is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries. Under this scheme, migrants are not required to submit ration cards or address proof for which self-declaration is sufficient for both 'family declaration' and 'proof of address'. *Ujjwala 2.0* helps to achieve the vision of universal access to LPG.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.9 A well-developed transport and communication system ensures sustainable development of the economy. It helps in reducing the distance between regions, connecting people, creating employment opportunities, increasing productivity and facilitating the exchange of information & knowledge. The transport system comprises of roadways, railways, waterways and air transport. The various components of communication system are internet services, cell phones, postal services, telephones, etc.

Surface transport

Road network

9.10 The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. Road development plan 2001-2021 is being implemented in the State with a target to develop 3.37 lakh km roads. The total road length maintained by Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2021 was 3.21 lakh km. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.17. Road length by type of roads in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and district wise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

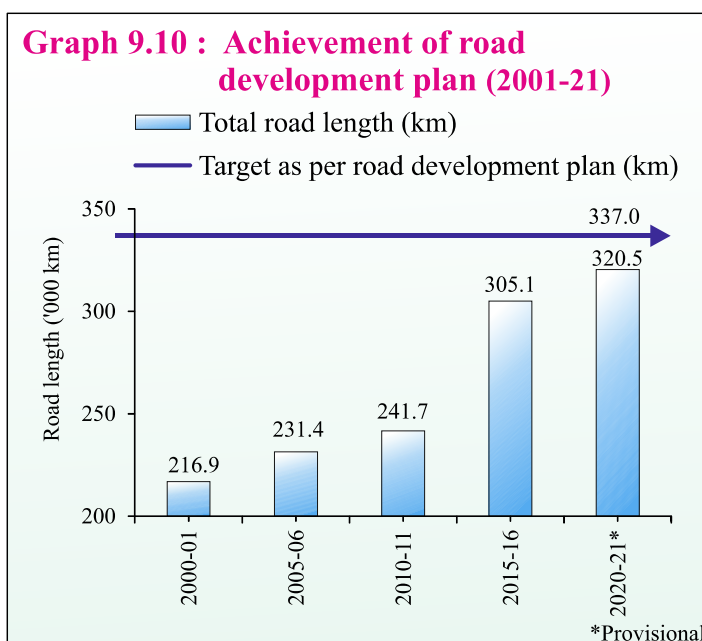


Table 9.17 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(As on 31st March)

Year	Roads (km)						
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Total
2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
2018-19	10,300	2,967	28,466	60,531	49,206	1,57,127	3,08,597
2019-20	17,726	2,967	29,030	63,886	47,398	1,48,335	3,09,342
2020-21*	18,089	2,900	29,076	66,200	46,407	1,57,861	3,20,535

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

* Provisional

Source: Public Works Department, GoM

Central Road Fund Scheme

9.11 Government of India introduced Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme in 2001-02 for the development & maintenance of national highways, rural roads, state roads (roads of interstate connectivity & economic importance) and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge & erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. Progress of works under CRF scheme in the State is given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Progress of works under CRF scheme in the State

Year	Works sanctioned (no.)	Sanctioned length (km)	Works (no.)		Physical length completed (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
			In progress	Completed		
2001-02 to 2017-18	1,007	10,476.72	36	947	10,105.87	4,588.16
2018-19	52	606.15	47	4	19.39	928.00
2019-20	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	800.00
2020-21*	276	1,597.04	275	0	0.00	616.00
Total	1,335	12,679.91	358	951	10,125.26	6,932.16

Note : Total 26 works have been deleted

* Provisional

Source : Public Works Department, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.12 *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) is being implemented in the State since 2000. The objective of PMGSY - I 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). In 2013, GoI has launched PMGSY – II which aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres & rural hubs. In 2019, GoI launched PMGSY- III in which upgradation of roads can be undertaken and planned to give priority to roads connecting Secondary Schools, Health Centres and Market Committee Centres. Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY

Particulars	(upto December, 2021)	
	Road length sanctioned (km)	Road length completed (km)
PMGSY-I	24,782.84	24,009.74
PMGSY-II	2,618.92	2,585.42
PMGSY-III	2,926.00	Nil

PMGSY *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

9.13 Chief Minister *Gram Sadak Yojana* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16 for connecting unconnected habitations and up-gradation of existing rural roads which are not covered under *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*. Since inception upto December, 2021 in all 30,371 km road length was sanctioned of which 17,495 km road length was completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 9,769.09 crore.

Bharatmala Pariyojana

9.14 *Bharatmala Pariyojana* is an ambitious infrastructure programme being implemented by GoI. The programme aims at optimising the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through development of Economic Corridors, Inter-State Corridors, Feeder Routes, National Corridor Efficiency Improvement, Border and International connectivity roads, Coastal & Port connectivity roads and Green Field Expressways. In all 32 projects, with estimated cost worth ₹ 25,228 crore, are under implementation in the State. *Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg* section and *Sant Dnyaneshwar Palkhi Marg* section of NH 965 are included in *Bharatmala Pariyojana*. Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway, which is part of Delhi-Mumbai

Expressway, is also being implemented in the programme. It is proposed to connect Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Mumbai-Pune Expressway.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.15 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), established for development of roads & allied infrastructure in the State mainly through private participation. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto November, 2021 is ₹ 18,609 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 57,871 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Status of ongoing projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	11,332.82	460.97	2023-24
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,500.00	52.66	NA
Mumbai - Pune Expressway Augmentation	2009-10	6,695.37	1,738.59	2022-23
<i>Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	2016-17	55,335.32	39,145.21	2021-22
Pune ring road	2016-17	26,831.24	17.12	2024-25
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	2016-17	3,000.00	2.05	NA
Bhivandi- Kalyan -Shilphata elevated road (Phase I & II)	2016-17	2,600.00	5.62	2021-22
Thane creek bridge – Phase III	2016-17	775.58	36.93	2023-24
Ministry of Road & Transport (Deposit Work)	2016-17	9,630.00	7,108.55	NA
Virar - Alibaug Multimodal transport lane	2021-22	39,841.13	7.09	NA
Revas - Reddy- Coastal Road	2021-22	9,572.75	3.53	NA
Kokan Greenfield Expressway	2021-22	71,298.00	4.50	NA
Jalna - Nanded Expressway	2021-22	6,612.00	1.64	NA
Versova -Virar sea Link Project	2021-22	32,212.00	5.11	NA

Source: Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

NA Not Available

+ upto December, 2021

Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.16 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* is a proposed 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 talukas and 392 villages & thereby connecting 24 districts. At the crossing points of state and national highways an innovative idea of development of 24 *Krusha Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed. This corridor is proposed to connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). Upto December, 2021 about 75 per cent of work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 39,145 crore.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.17 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of entire area of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban and parts of Thane, Raigad and Palghar districts. MMR covers 6,328 sq km area under nine municipal corporations, eight municipal councils, 35 census towns & about 1,469 villages. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various

infrastructure projects in MMR. Status of on-going transport projects in MMR is given in Table 9.21.

Table 9.21 Status of on-going transport projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)

Name of project	Commencement year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP:					
Phase - I, II & III : Roads, Flyovers	2007	6,235.12	5,189.12	2022	Work in progress
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	1,259.65	581.87	2022	Work in progress
Santacruz – Chembur Link Road (SCLR) Kurla to Vakola Phase I	2016	645.00	382.48	2022	Work in progress
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Wakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	196.00	127.49	2022	Work in progress
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843.00	10,239.75	2023	Work in progress
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (E) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	105.95	2022	Work in progress
Construction of 6 Lane Tunnel from Tikujiniwadi in Thane City to Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali	2020	11,270.88	-	2026	Work in progress
Construction of flyover at Kalanagar Junction Bandra East	2017	103.00	97.00	2021	Work in progress

Source: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

+ upto October, 2021

Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South)

9.18 The Coastal Road Project of eight lane road including three interchanges of length 10.58 km from Princess Street flyover to Worli end of Bandra Worli Sea Link is undertaken by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. This project comprises of twin tunnel each 3.45 km long equipped with latest technology. About 70 ha reclaimed area is reserved for green belt & recreational facilities. The project includes public transport facilities by virtue of dedicated lane for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) with BRTS depot and four underground parking areas with a total capacity of about 1,800 cars. The work is commenced from October, 2018 and planned to be completed by December, 2023. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 12,721 crore. At the end of September, 2021 about 40 per cent work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 3,401.03 crore.

Motor vehicles

9.19 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2022 is 4.09 crore showing an increase of about 5.9 per cent over the previous year. Of the total registered vehicles in the State, about 10.3 per cent vehicles were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length (roads maintained by PWD and ZP) in the State was 128. Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road is given in Table 9.22 and its series is given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.22 Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road

('000)

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2021*	2022*	Per cent change	2021*	2022*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	28,340.41	29,946.07	5.7	2,386.61	2,502.61	4.9
Auto rickshaws	1,060.62	1,073.87	1.2	231.59	232.44	0.4
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	5,761.71	6,182.10	7.3	1,312.62	1,358.84	3.5
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	158.42	157.43	(-)0.6	18.77	12.84	(-) 31.6
Goods vehicles [articulated/multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers) etc.]	1,907.41	2,008.97	5.3	93.85	99.47	6.0
Tractors	868.75	979.78	12.7	0.21	0.23	5.1
Trailers	432.41	453.39	4.9	0.14	0.15	7.1
Ambulances	17.36	20.41	17.5	1.71	1.94	13.4
Others	89.16	94.50	6.0	3.44	4.41	28.3
Total	38,636.25	40,916.49	5.9	4,048.93	4,212.92	4.1

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

9.19.1 The driving licenses and registration certificates are issued online in the form of smart card through *SARATHI* & *VAHAN* application respectively. The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of December, 2021 was 375.34 lakh, showing an increase of three per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2021 was 32.88 lakh.

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.20 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) provides passenger services to commuters within the State as well as to its adjoining states through depots and bus stations located at talukas & important traffic centres. Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service is given in Table 9.23. The transport statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.23 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service

Bus Service	Percentage of Villages Covered		Percentage of Population Served	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Direct	78.2	76.8	93.0	92.4
Upto 3 km	14.2	15.1	4.6	5.3
Between 3 to 5 km	4.4	4.7	1.4	1.4
Beyond 5 km	3.2	3.4	0.9	0.9

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Table 9.24 Transport statistics of MSRTC

Item	Unit	2019-20	2020-21*#	2021-22 ⁺
Total vehicles in possession	Number	18,272	17,358	17,179
Average no. of buses on road per day	Number	15,505	7,960	8,665
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	Number	1,00,171	95,229	92,164
Average effective km operated per day	Lakh	53.29	23.61	25.27
Average no. of passengers carried per day	Lakh	60.07	15.04	15.03
Vehicle productivity	Km	291.64	136.01	147.08
Crew productivity	Km	217.15	213.14	205.36
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	-	6.54	11.96	10.63
Average seating capacity	Number	43.06	42.79	42.67
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concessions)	Percent	51.3	45.8	32.6
Percentage load factor (including value of concessions)	Percent	68.4	53.8	31.8

Operations of MSRTC are restricted during Covid-19 lockdown period

* Provisional

+upto September

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.20.1 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. Transport statistics of fairs and casual contracts of MSRTC is given in Table 9.25.

Table 9.25 Transport statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20			2020-21		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	169.45	0.00	119.46	101.18	220.64	209.18	0.05	209.23
Income earned (₹ crore)	68.56	0.00	35.29	79.77	115.06	131.52	0.01	131.53
Earnings per km (₹)	40.46	0.00	29.54	78.84	52.15	62.87	30.43	62.87

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.20.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, senior citizens (above 65 years of age), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by GoM. During 2020-21, amount of concessions given was ₹ 377.73 crore.

9.20.3 The toll charges paid by MSRTC during 2019-20 and 2020-21 were ₹ 128.29 crore and ₹ 67.65 crore respectively.

9.20.4 The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21
Accidents (no.)	3,337	1,444
Persons killed (no.)	474	166
Persons injured (no.)	4,703	1,291
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.17	0.17
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.29	0.12 [@]
Final compensation (₹ crore)	50.52	30.94 [@]

NA Not Available

[@] Unaudited

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Freight transport by MSRTC

9.21 MSRTC has commenced goods transport service from May, 2020. To carry out transport of goods, MSRTC has made alteration in the internal structure of passenger buses and made available 1,130 buses for goods transportation. Upto September, 2021 in all 1,254 lakh ton goods have been transported.

City public passenger road transport

9.22 The public passenger road transport is one of the major modes of passenger transport in cities. This facility is available in 22 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/ Councils provide transport facilities. City public passenger road transport statistics is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 City public passenger road transport statistics

(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)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
MSRTC (City operations)	283	293	1.18	0.12	0.44	0.08
BEST	2,839	3,143	25.08	12.73	4.41	5.50
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited	1,383	714	10.47	2.78	2.89	1.53
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	326	282	1.83	0.92	0.80	0.66
Nagpur Municipal Transport	321	157	0.71	0.40	0.66	0.31
Thane Municipal Transport	274	156	1.58	0.53	0.50	0.29
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	130	42	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.07
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	94	33	0.71	0.17	0.21	0.07
Solapur Municipal Transport	28	12	0.14	0.02	0.05	0.03
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	65	33	0.34	0.08	0.10	0.04
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	44	21	0.35	0.13	0.11	0.06
Amravati Municipal Transport	25	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.03	Nil
Akola Municipal Transport	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Khopoli Municipal Transport	16	Nil	0.04	Nil	0.02	Nil
Latur Municipal Transport	15	13	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	12	15	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.03

Note : Operations of public passengers transport are restricted during Covid-19 lockdown period

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited & respective Municipal Corporations/ Council

Road Safety

9.23 Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety are organised every year in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles was seven in the State during 2021. Road accident statistics is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Road accident statistics

(no.)

Year	Accidents		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai
2019	32,925	2,872	12,788	447	28,628	2,925
2020	24,971	1,812	11,569	349	19,914	1,740
2021*	29,493	2,230	13,528	387	23,077	1,942

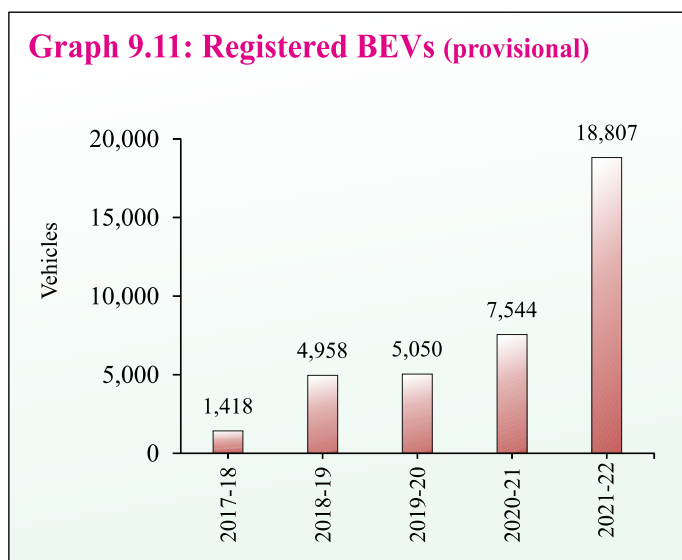
Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), Home Department, GoM

* Provisional

Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021

9.24 State has announced Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021 in July, 2021. Main objectives of the Policy are as follows:

- To accelerate adoption of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) so as to contribute to 10 per cent of new vehicle registrations by 2025
- To achieve 25 per cent electrification of public transport in six urban agglomerations viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad and Amravati by 2025
- To achieve 25 per cent electrification of fleet operated by fleet operators, fleet aggregators and last-mile delivery vehicles in six urban agglomerations viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik, Aurangabad & Amravati by 2025
- Transition of 15 per cent of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation's (MSRTC) existing bus fleet to electric by 2025
- To make Maharashtra the top producer of BEVs in India, in terms of annual production capacity



Number of BEVs registered in the State upto December, 2021 is 46,040.

Railway

9.25 Railway is the major public transport system. Passenger transport and freight transport are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length including Konkan railway in the State as on 31st March, 2021 was 6,203.93 km, which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length (68,102.79 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Status of on-going railway works

(As on 30th November, 2021)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pune-Miraj-Londha (doubling)	466	4,670.00	25
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (new line)	284	3,445.48	27
Itarsi - Nagpur 3 rd line	280	2,449.91	16
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vajinath (new line)	261	4,794.60	65
Daund-Manmad	248	2,081.27	31
Manmad - Jalgaon 3 rd line	160	1,035.16	25
Wardha - Ballarshah 3 rd line	132	1,283.49	29
Wardha - Nagpur 4 th line	76	637.95	36
Wardha - Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line	76	540.02	42
Kalyan - Kasara 3 rd line	68	1,387.52	27
Baramati - Lonand (new line)	64	736.44	50 ^S
Belapur - Seawood-Uran (new line)	54	2,980.41	71 ^{SS}
Bhusawal - Jalgaon 3 rd line	24	325.00	100
Jalgaon - Bhusawal 4 th line	24	261.37	55

Source: Central Railway

\$ Phaltan to Lonand route commissioned

\$\$ Belapur to Kharkopar route commissioned

Mumbai suburban railway

9.26 Suburban railway is the major mode of public transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western railway (WR) and Central railway (CR) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line and Trans Harbour line are parts of the Central railway. During year 2020-21, everyday fleet of 228 local trains was utilised to run 3,037 train services, carrying on an average 14.2 lakh passengers.

9.27 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC) implements rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The works undertaken in MUTP I are completed. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & 3A is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & 3A

(As on 31st January, 2022)

Name of project	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
MUTP II				
Thane-Diva (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	9.44	502.36	618.39	February, 2022 [@]
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	29.50	918.53	508.58	March, 2024
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	15.39	1,367.00	375.20	March, 2024
MUTP III				
New suburban corridor between Pannel-Karjat on CR	28	2,782.00	423.20	December, 2024
New suburban corridor link between Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) on CR	4	476.00	149.01	December, 2024
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road on WR	63	3,578.00	322.13	March, 2025
Trespass Control on Mid-section on CR & WR	-	551.00	203.05	March, 2024
MUTP 3 A				
Kalyan-Badlapur (3 rd & 4 th line)	14.05	1,510.00	2.95	March, 2025
Station Improvement	-	947.00	0.00	March, 2025
Borivali-Virar (5 th & 6 th line)	26	2,184.00	1.66	March, 2026
Kalyan -Asangaon (4 th line)	32.22	1,759.00	1.10	March, 2025
Extension of Harbour Line between Goregaon- Borivali	7.08	825.58	0.00	March, 2026

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

@ Completed

CSMT Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

9.28 Apart from announcements about arrivals of local trains and sensitising about safety, various measures viz. construction of foot over bridges, subways, walls to control trespassing on suburban railway tracks, sealing off the trespassing points, shifting of railway poles, etc. have been taken to prevent accidents. Number of accidental deaths and injured on Mumbai suburban railway route is given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Number of accidental deaths and injured on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2019		2020		2021	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,455	276	730	129	1,114	176
Fall in gap	4	7	1	1	2	3
Fall down from train	611	1,406	177	361	277	442
Hitting railway poles	9	55	2	12	6	17
Other ^s	612	1,450	206	375	353	468
All	2,691	3,194	1,116	878	1,752	1,106

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

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Projects

9.29 Metro rail projects are undertaken in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system.

9.29.1 **Mumbai metro rail project :** Mumbai metro rail, a rapid transit system project, is being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR is given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR

(₹ Crore)

Metro Line /Name of project	Commencement year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Status ⁺
2A - Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410.00	3,816.44	March, 2022	Civil & System works are in final stage of completion by DMRC
2B- D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 km)	2018	10,986.00	1,565.81	June, 2024	1. 14.2 per cent of civil works completed 2. Retender for one package is in progress
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2016	33,406.00	19,967.92 ⁺⁺	2022-23	71.5 per cent works completed
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2018	14,549.00	1,329.85	February, 2024	33.8 per cent civil works completed
4A Kasarwadavli – Gaimukh (2.7 km)	2019	949.00	122.65	February, 2024	24 per cent civil works completed
5 Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (23.5 km)	2019	8,417.00	442.59	October, 2024	1. Civil work is in progress for Phase-I (Thane-Bhiwandi) 2. 43.8 per cent of civil works completed
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,716.00	1,066.86	February, 2024	40.5 per cent civil works completed by DMRC
7 Andheri (E)-Dahisar (E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208.00	3,017.55	March, 2022	Civil & System works are in final stage of completion
8 Dahisar (E) – Mira Bhayandar and Andheri – CSMIA (13.5 km)	2019	6,607.00	586.48	October, 2024	23.2 per cent Civil works completed
9 Gaimukh-Shivaji chowk (Mira Road)	-	4,476.00	0.83	October, 2024	Appointment of General Consultant is under finalisation

CSMIA *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport

+ upto December, 2021

++ upto January, 2022

Source : Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited

9.29.2 **Navi Mumbai metro rail project:** The State Government is implementing Navi Mumbai metro rail project through CIDCO in phases. CIDCO is developing an elevated Metro Rail line from CBD-Belapur-Pendhar having elevated length of 11.10 km with 11 stations in first phase with estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2021 is ₹ 2,270 crore.

9.29.3 **Nagpur metro rail project:** Nagpur Metro rail project consist of 38 stations covering length of 38.22 km. The entire stretch of this project is divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor (19.81 km length with 18 stations) and East-West corridor (18.41 km length

with 20 stations). At the end of January, 2022 about 98.1 per cent work was completed incurring expenditure of ₹ 8,462.32 crore. Khapri to Kasturchand park of North-South corridor (15.2 km) and Lokmanya nagar to Sitabuldi of East-West corridor (11 km) are commissioned.

9.29.4 Pune metro rail project: Pune metro rail project consists of two corridors with total length of 33.28 km. Pimpri-Chinchwad to Swargate corridor (Purple line) is of 17.53 km length (11.45 km elevated stretch and 6.08 km underground stretch) with 9 elevated and 5 underground stations. Vanaz to Ramwadi corridor (Aqua line) with length 15.75 km is totally elevated with 16 stations. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 11,420 crore. At the end of January, 2022 about 69 per cent work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 7,764.12 crore.

Water transport

9.30 Water transport is cheaper and environment friendly as compared to other transport facilities. Maharashtra Maritime Development Policy-2016 is being implemented in the State to boost the maritime by developing infrastructural facilities and thereby achieving industrial development. The policy covers areas viz. Greenfield ports & connectivity, jetties, coastal shipping & inland waterways, shipyards, coastal economic zones & facilitation of maritime projects, etc. Concessions are also given on electricity duty, non-agriculture cess, stamp duty, port charges and discount on royalty for port projects.

9.30.1 **Major ports:** Two major ports viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port are located in the State. During 2020-21, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 533.24 lakh MT and 648.09 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Transport statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Transport statistics of major ports

Particulars	Mumbai Port		Jawaharlal Nehru Port	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	778.50	828.50	1,188.30	1,188.30
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	606.95	533.24	684.49	648.09
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	418.63	359.38	408.51	352.49
b) Export	188.32	173.86	275.98	295.60
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	175.10	Nil [#]	Nil	Nil
Vessels handled (no.)	6,162	5,140	2,498	2,490

Source : Mumbai Port trust & Jawaharlal Nehru Port trust # No passenger traffic was handled during Covid-19 lockdown

9.30.2 **Non-major ports:** There are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set-up within the limits of 48 non-major ports in the State which also undertake cargo handling. The transport statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.34 Transport statistics of non-major ports

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	436.61	225.26	355.48
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	369.04	191.79	284.73
b) Export	67.57	33.47	70.75
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	159.07	32.58	94.97
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vessels	157.30	32.26	94.74
b) By non-mechanised vessels	1.77	0.32	0.23

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+upto December

9.30.3 **Sagarmala programme:** This programme aims to promote port-led development. The vision is to reduce logistics cost for Export-Import and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. As a part of *Sagarmala*, projects have been identified across the areas of port modernisation & new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port led industrialisation and community development. Under this programme, GoI has sanctioned 32 projects in the State to develop infrastructure facilities at ports with estimated cost of ₹ 879.06 crore. Of which 8 projects with total cost of ₹ 200.88 crore are completed and 13 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 258.79 crore are under progress.

9.30.4 Roll on – Roll off (ro-ro) services have been started at New *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) - Mandwa (Raigad) and Agardanda - Dighi in Raigad district. Construction of Tourism jetty at Belapur (Navi Mumbai) is completed. Construction works of ro-ro jetties are in progress at Gorai-Borivali, Marve-Manori, Bhayander-Vasai and Naringi - Kharvadeshri, *Bhaucha Dhakka* - Kashid and Karanja- Rewas waterways. Construction works of jetties at Mira-Bhayandar, Kolshet, Kalher and Dombivali have been initiated.

9.30.5 **Marina:** Marina would help decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorised/unorganised anchorages. In the first phase infrastructure will be developed at Belapur in Navi Mumbai to facilitate anchoring of 30 boats. The yachts and speedboats anchored at Gateway of India can be parked safely at the marina.

Air transport

9.31 There are 13 airports functioning in the State. Transport statistics for selected airports is given in Table 9.35.

Table 9.35 Transport statistics for selected airports

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passenger traffic (Lakh)		Cargo traffic (MT)	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
A) Domestic	458.49	133.96	3,30,170	1,86,537
Mumbai	335.18	98.36	2,82,506	1,52,382
Pune	79.27	21.33	37,645	26,419
Nagpur	29.46	9.48	8,669	6,714
Aurangabad	3.46	1.45	981	776
Juhu (Mumbai)	1.58	0.60	362	145
Jalgaon	0.15	0.06	0	0
Kolhapur	1.31	0.71	0	0
Nanded	1.37	0.28	0	0
Shirdi	5.69	0.86	0	0
Ojhar Nashik (HAL)	1.02	0.83	7	101
B) International	125.21	12.23	5,82,534	4,40,596
Mumbai	122.49	12.18	5,81,276	4,40,584
Pune	1.55	0.05	341	0
Nagpur	1.15	Neg	917	12
Aurangabad	0.02	0	0	0
Total (A + B)	583.70	146.19	9,12,704	6,27,133

Source : Airports Authority of India

HAL Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Neg Negligible

9.31.1 To reduce air-traffic congestion at *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport, an additional international airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in four phases with estimated basic cost of ₹ 14,179 crore for Phase I. It is one of the largest greenfield airports planned to handle minimum six crore passengers and 15 lakh MT cargo per annum.

Communication

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

9.33 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2021 was 10.22 crore.

9.34 The total number of landline connections at the end of December, 2021 in the State was 44.71 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,576 and 1,01,266 respectively.

Table 9.36 Operational statistics of postal services in the State

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2019-20	2020-21
Post offices	Rural	11,501	11,504
	Urban	1,244	1,240
	Total	12,745	12,744
Letter boxes	Rural	31,656	31,936
	Urban	6,449	6,351
	Total	38,105	38,287
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i>)	Rural	2,527	2,842
	Urban	4,615	4,797
	Total	7,142	7,639

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Landline and cell phone connections in the State is given in Table 9.37.

Table 9.37 Landline and cell phone connections in the State

(Lakh)

Operator	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	16.98	11.78	15.84	11.35	14.63	11.04
BSNL	8.78	70.51	7.37	68.24	7.36	66.27
Bharati	5.12	260.21 [§]	5.63	291.88 [§]	7.02	294.92 [§]
Tata	7.97	-	7.14	-	6.94	-
Vodafone Idea	1.16	508.39	1.47	435.62	1.33	402.53
Reliance/Jio	2.51	455.33	4.96	518.51	6.79	491.11
Reliance com.	1.74	0.03	0.76	0.02	0.64	0.01
Total	44.26	1,306.27	43.17	1,325.62	44.71	1,265.88

§ Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

+ upto December

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^{\$}	1,065 ^{\$}	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	21,176
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	9,846
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,061
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	2,819
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	36,902
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	7,254
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	7,944
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	44,846
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^{\$}	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	87,690
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	5,964
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,593
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	15,813
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,15,060
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	9,415
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	135
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	} 6,090
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	789
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,24,691
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	355.8
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	76.0

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority
(2) MAHAGENCO
(3) MAHADISCOM
(4) BEST
(5) Tata Power Co.Ltd.
(6) Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

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 & Adani Electricity are taken from CEA website reports.
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS IN THE STATE
(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ZILLA PARISHADS)**

(km)								
Serial No.	Year	National highways	Major State highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1965-66	2,364	--	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	--	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1980-81	2,945	--	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
4	1990-91	2,959	--	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522	1,72,965
5	2000-01	3,688	--	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
6	2005-06	4,367	--	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
7	2006-07	4,367	--	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
8	2007-08	4,367	--	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
9	2008-09	4,367	--	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
10	2009-10	4,376	--	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
11	2010-11	4,376	--	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
12	2011-12	4,376	--	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919
13	2012-13	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
14	2013-14	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708
15	2014-15	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368
16	2015-16	4,901	5,249	33,695	52,275	56,564	1,53,435	3,05,119
17	2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
18	2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
19	2018-19	10,300	2,967	28,466	60,531	49,206	1,57,127	3,08,597
20	2019-20	17,726	2,967	29,030	63,886	47,398	1,48,335	3,09,342
21	2020-21*	18,089	2,900	29,076	66,200	46,407	1,57,862	3,20,535

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

* Provisional

- Note - (1) The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to 'Road Development Plan (RDP), 1961-81' and 1987-88 onwards it is according to 'RDP 1981-2001'.
- (2) State highways include major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.
- (3) The classification of road length from 2012-13 is according to 'RDP 2001-21'.

ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH
(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT)**

(km)

Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2019-20					Achievement in Length 2020-21*				
		Breadth (mt.)	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	398	253	1,221	2,466	4,338	493	284	1,132	2,489	4,398
3	Palghar	550	492	1,655	4,350	7,046	573	516	1,651	4,323	7,063
4	Raigad	862	1,592	905	2,470	5,829	773	1,570	912	2,470	5,726
5	Ratnagiri	533	859	8,360	227	9,979	488	901	8,332	211	9,932
6	Sindhudurg	197	961	3,475	3,433	8,066	200	822	3,581	3,433	8,036
	Konkan Division	2,588	4,157	15,615	12,947	35,307	2,577	4,093	15,608	12,927	35,204
7	Ahmednagar	1,600	1,392	9,279	3,379	15,650	1,522	1,287	10,549	7,581	20,939
8	Nashik	1,525	1,748	9,728	6,682	19,683	1,473	1,816	10,813	5,365	19,467
9	Dhule	947	519	4,221	77	5,765	955	473	5,381	157	6,966
10	Nandurbar	366	514	4,497	78	5,455	344	480	6,218	57	7,099
11	Jalgaon	941	1,283	4,968	2,760	9,953	1,047	1,237	5,305	5,719	13,309
	Nashik Division	5,379	5,457	32,694	12,976	56,506	5,341	5,292	38,266	18,879	67,779
12	Pune	1,929	1,245	16,367	130	19,670	1,614	1,445	16,227	59	19,345
13	Satara	990	1,096	8,668	3,314	14,069	725	1,058	8,606	3,316	13,705
14	Sangli	865	1,070	4,253	6,138	12,326	1,500	998	4,225	6,145	12,869
15	Kolhapur	864	1,044	3,853	3,146	8,907	778	1,053	3,791	3,108	8,730
16	Solapur	1,613	989	10,225	4,964	17,790	1,790	838	5,384	9,567	17,579
	Pune Division	6,262	5,443	43,366	17,691	72,762	6,408	5,392	38,232	22,195	72,228
17	Aurangabad	858	833	6,721	1,888	10,300	880	813	6,721	1,888	10,302
18	Jalna	702	394	4,824	1,579	7,499	844	375	4,949	1,323	7,491
19	Parbhani	438	184	3,898	898	5,418	424	186	3,870	929	5,409
20	Hingoli	172	220	3,398	69	3,859	258	170	3,496	69	3,993
21	Nanded	1,088	667	7,805	2,137	11,697	1,123	719	7,840	2,330	12,012
22	Beed	1,089	435	8,252	2,589	12,365	1,153	435	8,252	2,594	12,434
23	Osmanabad	515	908	4,584	1,447	7,454	612	905	4,883	1,131	7,531
24	Latur	694	767	5,358	997	7,816	679	801	5,414	1,020	7,914
	Aurangabad Division	5,555	4,408	44,840	11,604	66,407	5,973	4,404	45,425	11,284	67,086
25	Buldhana	430	713	2,851	1,470	5,465	1,009	323	2,875	1,471	5,678
26	Akola	626	510	1,378	1,101	3,615	504	420	1,378	1,101	3,403
27	Washim	354	403	1,141	1,162	3,060	481	326	1,163	1,122	3,092
28	Amravati	649	927	1,856	4,682	8,114	842	829	1,769	4,682	8,122
29	Yavatmal	727	928	3,539	3,494	8,688	824	863	3,539	3,494	8,720
	Amravati Division	2,786	3,481	10,765	11,909	28,942	3,660	2,761	10,724	11,870	29,015
30	Wardha	444	518	1,803	2,534	5,299	308	313	3,587	3,224	7,432
31	Nagpur	1,082	645	6,354	6,584	14,666	558	418	1,803	2,533	5,313
32	Bhandara	348	246	2,859	2,769	6,221	1,057	642	6,395	6,495	14,589
33	Gondia	218	317	3,675	3,227	7,438	236	245	2,893	2,734	6,109
34	Chandrapur	312	612	5,942	2,618	9,484	712	482	5,942	2,618	9,754
35	Gadchiroli	422	746	4,622	520	6,310	502	498	4,455	569	6,025
	Nagpur Division	2,826	3,084	25,255	18,253	49,418	3,373	2,598	25,076	18,175	49,223
	Maharashtra State	25,396	26,030	1,72,536	85,379	3,09,342	27,332	24,541	1,73,331	95,331	3,20,535

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

* Provisional

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)	2020 (8)	2021 (9)	2022* (10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	2,77,11,430	2,83,40,408	2,99,46,065
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	52,36,377	53,88,475	58,18,042
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,71,429	3,73,237	3,64,061
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	10,52,228	10,60,616	10,73,865
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	40,335	40,482	41,908
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	71,656	72,273	69,246
7	Lorries—						18,77,313	19,07,408	
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	--	--	19,07,445
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	--	--	15,806
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	--	--	85,156
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	561
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	16,773	17,362	20,405
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	32,530	32,628	33,024
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	12,897	13,037	13,251
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	4,25,259	4,32,412	4,53,385
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	8,27,581	8,68,750	9,79,777
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	85,785	89,159	94,501
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	3,77,61,593	3,86,36,247	4,09,16,498
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	30,746	31,168	32,732
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	122	125	128
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	14	14	16

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

* Provisional

10

Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector development is aimed at creating opportunities and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits evenly for all sections of the society. A society with better education opportunities, having good health care facilities, focusing on welfare of women & child and all social groups, combating the issue of poverty & hunger, having better housing with basic amenities, conserving environment leads to sustainable development. Good governance and qualitative services through public participation help to achieve the desired development in the social sector.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is a tool for economic development, social mobility, inclusion and equality. 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve this, National Education Policy 2020 emphasises on the development of the creative potential of each individual. The Government is implementing various schemes for equitable and inclusive quality education.

Primary education

10.3 Educational programmes for primary education are being implemented in the State. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education are given in Table 10.1 and regionwise details are given in Annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary and upper primary education

(As on 30th September)

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Reported number of schools imparting primary education	1,06,237	1,06,491	1,06,338
Percentage of schools in rural areas	77.2	77.2	77.1
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km			
(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.8	1.7	1.7
Primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (6 to 11 years age)	10.0	10.1	10.1
Upper primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (11 to 14 years age)	9.4	9.3	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools	21.5	21.6	21.6
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	157.4	156.9	153.9
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.9	47.0	47.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Primary	99.2	98.5	104.8
(b) Upper primary	58.3	58.7	99.6
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	30	29	26
Number of teachers (lakh)	5.2	5.3	5.1
Pupil-teacher ratio	30:1	29:1	30:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	98.8	99.3	99.4
Functional girls toilet	95.9	92.9	96.5
Boundary wall	82.6	83.7	84.6
Computers	58.9	63.3	66.7
Ramp	89.5	90.0	92.2
Playground	85.1	85.1	86.8
Library	81.2	83.9	87.5
Electricity connection	94.3	93.5	95.3
Dropout rate			
(a) Primary	1.09	0.04	1.00
(b) Upper primary	2.15	1.17	1.53
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Primary	0.89	0.89	0.89
(b) Upper primary	0.88	0.88	0.88

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (UDISE+)

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

10.4 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State from April, 2010. RTE Act provides the right to children for free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school. The act ensures that no child is liable to pay any kind of fee, charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. Under this act, 25 per cent of intake capacity is reserved in self-financed private schools (excluding minority schools) and admission as well as free education is provided to children of economically backward & deprived class from pre-primary to VIII standard. Since inception of RTE Act 5.76 lakh students received admission upto June, 2021. During 2021-22 upto November, in all 70,970 students received admission under RTE Act.

10.4.1 Under RTE Act, efforts are being made to bring every out of school child between age group 6 to 14 years in educational stream. During 2020-21, in all 26,453 out of school children were brought to mainstream. Of this, special training was imparted to 13,784 students. During 2021-22, in all 20,886 out of school children were brought to mainstream and of which special training is proposed for 12,344 students.

Secondary and higher secondary education

10.5 Some important indicators of secondary (Std. IX and X) and higher secondary (Std. XI and XII) education are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education

(As on 30th September)

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Reported number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education	27,446	28,093	28,505
Percentage of schools in rural areas	62.4	61.9	61.8
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km			
(a) Secondary	0.8	1.8	0.8
(b) Higher secondary	0.3	0.4	0.4
Percentage share of private un-aided schools to total schools	33.3	34.7	26.7
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	66.1	64.8	65.2
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.0	46.5	47.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Secondary	91.5	91.0	92.6
(b) Higher secondary	71.4	68.7	68.2
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	47	44	44
Number of teachers (lakh)	2.43	2.51	2.48
Pupil Teacher Ratio	27:1	26:1	26:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.7	99.8	99.9
Functional girls toilet	97.7	98.6	98.7
Boundary wall	93.1	93.7	94.3
Ramp	82.5	86.8	87.5
Playground	94.7	95.1	95.3
Library	90.2	93.0	94.4
Electricity connection	98.4	98.8	98.3
Computers	80.0	86.2	88.4
Computer & internet	70.8	70.4	73.0
Dropout rate			
(a) Secondary	8.8	6.4	4.6
(b) Higher secondary	4.8	4.4	1.4
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Secondary	1.00	0.86	0.86
(b) Higher secondary	0.96	0.87	0.87

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (UDIES+)

Self-financed Schools

10.6 The Maharashtra self-financed schools (Establishment & Regulation) Act, 2012 came into existence in January, 2013. Number of self-financed schools by type of Board and medium of instruction is given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Number of self-financed schools by type of Board and medium of instruction

Year	Board				Total	Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	Both CBSE & State Board	ICSE/IGCSE/IB		Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi
2018-19	4,300	785	26	327	5,438	705	4,635	98
2019-20	4,801	879	20	372	6,072	782	5,184	106
2020-21	5,030	995	18	381	6,424	819	5,492	113

CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education

ICSE Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IGCSE International General Certificate of Secondary Education

IB International Baccalaureate

Source : 1) School Education and Sports Department, GoM 2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Samagra Shiksha

10.7 *Samagra Shiksha*, an overarching programme is being implemented in the State since 2018-19. Under this programme three schemes viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)* and Teacher Education (TE) are subsumed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage as envisaged in one of the Sustainable Development Goals. The programme ensures to attain minimum standards in schooling provisions. It also aims to bridge social and gender gaps in school education. It encourages vocationalisation of education and enhancing learning outcomes of students. During 2020-21, expenditure incurred under *Samagra Shiksha* was ₹ 1,239.30 crore. During 2021-22 upto September, expenditure incurred was ₹ 310.76 crore.

Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

10.8 ‘Inclusive Education for *Divyang*’ programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and their social integration. The programme includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services such as Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. The progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* Programme is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

Level of education	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.52	31.65	2.51	22.96	2.51	22.19
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.55	1.97	0.56	12.77	0.56	6.13

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto September

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.9 ‘Mid Day Meal Scheme’ is being implemented in the State with a view to enhance enrolment & attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary & upper primary schools. Under this scheme cooked meal is provided to the children. During Covid-19 pandemic lockdown period, government distributed food grains viz. rice, gram, *moongdal*, etc. to eligible students either in schools or at door step. Food grains were delivered at door step to all *divyang* students. Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme is given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme

Class	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	51.47	808	60.70	776	46.12	282
VI to VIII	32.56	661	39.20	635	30.76	230

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto October

The Annual Status of Education Report (RURAL) 2021

10.10 The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), a household survey facilitated by 'Pratham' was carried out all over India in 17,184 villages of 581 districts (25 States and 3 UTs). The sample included 990 villages from 33 districts of Maharashtra. It reached 11,281 households and 4,023 children in age group 5-16 years from the State. The purpose of the survey was to understand impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on schools and children education. Some major findings of ASER 2021 for the State are as follows

- For children in age group of 6-14, enrolment in government schools has increased from 60.5 per cent in 2018 to 69.7 per cent in 2021
- The availability of smart phones has almost doubled from 42.3 per cent in 2018 to 85.5 per cent during 2021
- It is observed that, out of children with a smartphone available at home, 10.3 per cent children were not able to access it and 62.7 per cent children had the access sometimes. Only 27 per cent children were able to access smartphone for all the time

Schemes to encourage education

10.11 To encourage children for education and to ease the financial burden on parents, GoM is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. Progress of selected schemes to encourage education is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21 [@]		2021-22 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of Standard I to IV	2.57	2.12	-	-	2.87	2.10
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	15.71	2.38	-	-	193.98	40.00
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	0.11	0.54	-	-	1.36	1.25
Stipend to tribal students	0.01	0.02	-	-	0.01	0.10

@ Schemes were not implemented due to Covid-19 pandemic

+ upto November

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Schemes to encourage girls education

10.12 Government is implementing various schemes to encourage girls education viz. Attendance allowance scheme, *Ahilyabai Holkar* scheme (free transportation in State Transport Bus), Free education to girls studying in XI & XII, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya*, etc. Progress of selected schemes to encourage girls education is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to encourage girls education

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	1.47	1.78	- @	- @	0.00	0.00
Ahilyabai Holkar scheme	24.76	141.59	7.91	41.72	6.52	36.40
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.98	1.24	- @	- @	12.99	2.00
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	20.07	0.04	9.91	0.04	4.15

@ Schemes were not implemented due to Covid-19 pandemic

+ upto November

Source :1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Sainiki schools

10.13 There are 38 aided *Sainiki* schools in the State. Of which four schools are exclusively for girls and 34 schools are exclusively for boys. In all 9,664 students are enrolled during 2021-22.

Sports education

10.14 The State Government has established *Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth* in Pune with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. The State level accredited players or players participating in authorised national sports competitions are given admission through direct entry. For selected players participating at State level, admission is given through skill tests. Eight to 10 years training is provided in 14 sports to the selected players. There are nine sports academies under the purview of the *Kridapeeth*. So far, 30 students from these academies were awarded *Shiv Chhatrapati* Sports Award of State and 81 players had represented the nation in international competitions. Medals received by students of sports academies are given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 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
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
2019-20	545	2	1	1	4	22	25	33	80	152	83	69	304
2020-21	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021-22	410	0	0	0	0	3	6	7	16	52	19	25	96

Note: State and National level competitions were not organised during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemic.

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Higher & Technical education

10.15 As per the report of All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20, there were 35 State universities (23 public, 11 private and one open), 21 deemed universities (12 private, nine government), eight institutes of national importance and one central university in the State. Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE is given in Table 10.9. Details of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2021-22 are given in Annexure 10.2 to Annexure 10.5.

Table 10.9 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE(As on 30th September)

Indicator		2018-19	2019-20
Universities	Number	62	65
Colleges	Number	4,340	4,494
Stand-alone Institutions	Number	2,260	2,393
Enrolment in Higher education (lakh)	All	42.30	42.65
	Percentage of females	45.1	45.8
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	9.43	9.66
	Percentage of females	39.4	39.4
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years of age)	All categories	32.0	32.3
	SC	31.2	30.7
	ST	15.2	15.4
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)	All categories	0.90	0.93
	SC	0.95	1.00
	ST	0.75	0.78
Number of teachers (lakh)	All	1.58	1.63
Pupil teacher ratio	All Institutions	27	26

Source : All-India Survey on Higher Education 2019-20, GoI

Self-financed Universities

10.16 The economic reforms being undertaken by GoI have prompted the change in policy making and involving the private sector in infrastructure development related to higher education. Accordingly, 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. As per AISHE 2019-20, the total enrolment is 31,966 in 11 working self financed universities in the State. Out of total enrolment, 10,860 are female students.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

10.17 *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA), implemented since 2013 aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity & excellence in the higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. Upto 2020-21, total grants of ₹ 375.95 crore were released to Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions and expenditure of ₹ 298.16 crore was incurred. Under Enhancing Quality & Excellence component of the *abhiyan*, *Savitribai Phule* Pune University has been sanctioned the grant of ₹ 100 crore and 25 autonomous colleges have been sanctioned the grants of ₹ five crore each. Six centers for development & transfer of technology are established in six State universities under Research and Innovation component of *abhiyan*. Dr. *Homi Bhabha* State University & Hyderabad (Sindh) National Collegiate University in Mumbai and Dr. *Karmveer Bhaurao Patil* Cluster University in Satara have been established. Model degree colleges are being set up in Washim and Nandurbar districts.

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

10.18 Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) was envisaged in 2003 as a long term programme for transformation of technical education system. The main objective of TEQIP is to scale up and improve quality of technical education and enhance existing capacities of the institutions. TEQIP is being implemented as a World Bank assisted project. The details of TEQIP are given in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Details of TEQIP

Particulars	TEQIP-I	TEQIP-II	TEQIP-III
Duration	2003-2009	2011-2017	2017-2021
Total number of institutes participated	17	17	12
Government / Government aided	12	18 [#]	12
Private	5	4	0
Total funds disbursed (₹ Crore)	161.94	229.78	99.03

Source : Directorate of Technical Education, GoM

includes five centres of excellence

Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.19 *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State to provide scholarship to students belonging to economically backward class category (having annual family income upto ₹ eight lakh). The scheme includes 605 professional & non-professional courses offered by various universities and colleges in the State. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Progress of Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fees scholarship scheme

Stream	Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher Education	2019-20	1,74,496	69.28
	2020-21	97,481	28.06
	2021-22	1,22,302	45.00
Technical Education	2019-20	1,81,920	622.88
	2020-21	2,10,417	748.25
	2021-22 [@]	-	-
Medical Education & Research	2019-20	12,894	118.29
	2020-21	8,694	48.61
	2021-22 [@]	-	-
Agriculture	2019-20	11,303	14.97
	2020-21	10,329	13.34
	2021-22	11,442	20.99
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries	2019-20	371	0.64
	2020-21	348	0.75
	2021-22 [@]	-	-

[@] Admission procedure is not completed due to Covid-19 pandemic

Source :1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM

3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM

4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research

5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.20 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Public health services aim to provide reliable and affordable primary health care to the population with focus on improving maternal and child health. Basic to advance healthcare facilities are available in the State. The integrated management of healthcare services has helped the government in handling the critical phase of Covid-19 pandemic.

Health infrastructure

10.21 The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals are at tertiary level. The health infrastructure of State Government is given in Table 10.12 and its series is given in Annexure 10.6.

10.22 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea and communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Family planning services and treatment to patients referred by sub-centres is also provided. Community health centres, sub-district hospitals and district hospitals provide round the clock emergency health services.

10.23 As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal rural areas and a PHC is to be set up for a population of 20,000 in tribal areas & for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal rural areas. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,071 Sub-centres, 317 PHCs and 70 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State.

10.24 Under *Ayushman Bharat* scheme, the existing sub-centres and PHCs are being transformed to Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). In the State 6,524 sub-centres (SCs), 1,827 PHCs and 460 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2021. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. The State is committed to transform all SCs, PHCs & UPHCs into HWCs in phased manner by 2022.

Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of State Government

(As on 31st December, 2021)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre (incl. HWC)	10,673
Primary Health Centre (incl. HWC)	1,839
Community Health Centre	362
Primary Health Unit	108
Mobile Medical Unit	54
Sub-district Hospital	93
District Hospital	23
Hospitals attached to Medical College	20
General Hospital	8
Women Hospital	17
Mental Hospital	4
Leprosy Hospital	4
TB Hospital	4
Other Hospital (Orthopedic)	1
Regional Referral Hospital	2

HWC : Health and Wellness Centre

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.25 After getting the degree, the allopathy medical practitioners in the State have to register with Maharashtra Medical Council, Mumbai and renew their license every five years. Upto December, 2021 in all 1,70,673 (of which 79,620 are post graduates) allopathy doctors were registered and in last five years 77,880 doctors have renewed their licenses. For expanding the health infrastructure and reduce shortage of doctors in rural and semi-urban areas, GoM has decided to set up new medical colleges with super-speciality services on a public-private partnership (PPP) basis.

National Health Mission

10.26 The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), aims to provide universal access to health care by strengthening health systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include health system strengthening in rural & urban areas, control of communicable & non-communicable diseases and implementation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child & adolescent health programmes. NHM attempts to make effective integrations of health determinants like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water.

National Rural Health Mission

10.26.1 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially poor & vulnerable sections. NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of health & family welfare including reproductive, maternal, newborn, child & adolescent health programme, malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and integrated disease surveillance.

10.26.1.1 Under NRHM, 40 Mobile Medical Units are operating to provide health care services for population living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State. These Mobile Medical Units have been outsourced to NGO/ *Rugna Kalyan Samiti* to provide Medical Services in this area on day-to-day basis. Every Mobile Medical Unit consists of a doctor, nurse, radiologist, lab attendant, pharmacist, helper and driver. Telemedicine facility is available at 23 district hospitals, 39 sub district hospitals/CHC and six medical colleges. In all 10,672 medical officers including specialists (7,187 regular cadre and 3,485 contractual under NRHM) are providing health services to 43,943 villages covering 6.15 crore population. Under the scheme, 60,967 ASHA workers are appointed upto December, 2021. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where sickle cell disease is more prevalent.

10.26.1.2 Under NRHM during 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 2,493.75 crore and during 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1,389.72 crore was incurred. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Physical achievements under NRHM

(no.)

Component	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
AYUSH	Patients treated			
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	51,12,102	23,60,569	17,55,795
	In Patient Department	1,09,262	1,11,832	72,089
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	Patients treated	16,93,019	14,57,766	15,17,200
	RMNCH+A	2,23,020	2,14,063	2,68,038
	Lab test	9,03,780	7,72,453	8,04,698
	Villages visited	20,578	19,651	22,858
Telemedicine	Patients referred and opinion received	31,079	65,652	4,47,409
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	10,50,225	7,48,411	7,05,922
	Sufferers	1,517	344	611
	Carriers	10,413	6,815	6,739
Palliative Care	Patients treated	9,776	3,947	7,303
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,19,562	8,57,488	8,00,028
	Home to institute	4,63,112	4,39,780	3,23,321
	Institute to institute	1,86,244	1,71,543	1,16,339
	Institute to home	5,03,520	4,66,569	3,51,653
	Sick Neonates			
	Home to institute	55,061	67,379	55,539
	Institute to institute	25,883	30,059	22,325
	Institute to home	70,633	80,165	68,972
Public - Private Partnership (PPP)				
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls	3,47,418	5,26,468	1,45,991
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	9	1	4
	Patients treated	2,108	88	506
	EEG in camps	318	25	120
	OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	574	23	254
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	48	31	8
	Patients treated	59,277	32,582	10,508
	Surgeries performed	2,589	2,159	622
d) <i>Mahar Ghar</i>	Beneficiary mothers	2,525	1,461	1,579

RMNCH+A Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child plus adolescent health

+ upto December

OT Occupational Therapy

EEG Electro Encephalo Gram

PT Physiotherapy

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme

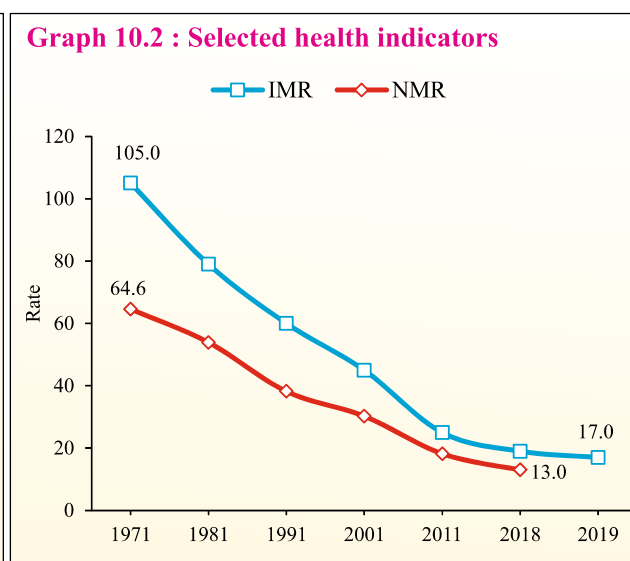
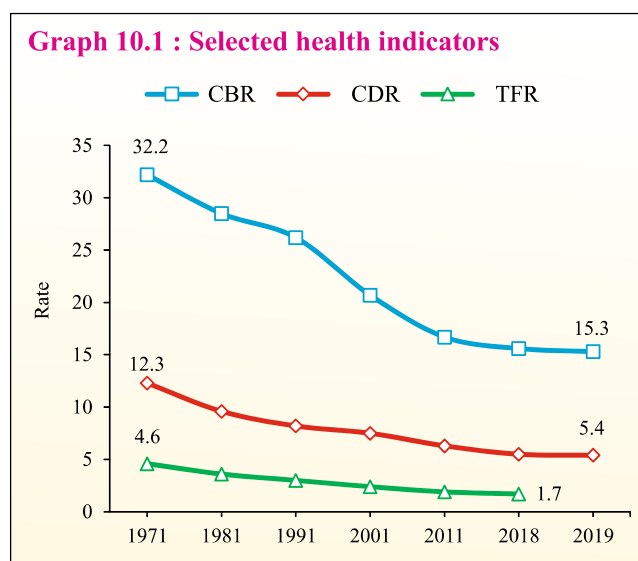
10.26.2 Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme is being implemented to enhance child health status and population stabilisation thereby reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Under the programme, during 2020-21 expenditure of ₹ 293.85 crore and during 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 78.24 crore was incurred. Selected health indicators are given in Table 10.14 and its series is given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.14 Selected health indicators

Indicator	2016	2017	2019
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	15.9	15.7	15.3
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.9	5.7	5.4
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	19	19	17
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)	13	13	13 [#]
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	21	21	22 [#]
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.8	1.7	1.7 [#]
	(2014-16)	(2015-17)	(2016-18)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	61	55	46

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI

2018



Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.26.3 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries and reduce infant & maternal mortality in BPL, SC & ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries are conducted by skilled birth attendants (SBA). Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 700 in rural areas and ₹ 600 in

urban areas is given to beneficiary within seven days after delivery in the institutions. For delivery at home by SBA, ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean, upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	2.71	47.55
2020-21	2.51	43.11
2021-22 ⁺	1.37	11.73

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

10.26.4 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan* to provide assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women on a fixed day of every month. Laboratory tests, sonographic examination, physical & abdominal examination by obstetrician, timely diagnosis of high risk pregnancies, prompt referral services are important components of the *Abhiyaan*. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost to the beneficiaries on 9th day of every month. If the 9th day of the month is a Sunday or a public holiday, then the services are provided on the next working day. These services are provided in addition to the routine antenatal care. Performance of *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan* is given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Performance of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

Year	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)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
2019-20	3.01	1.47	0.32	22.74
2020-21	0.72	0.31	0.09	11.97
2021-22 ⁺	0.48	0.22	0.05	4.19

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

10.26.5 *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* is a maternity benefit programme implemented by GoI from 2017. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 5,000 is given in three instalments in the form of direct benefit transfer to pregnant women registered in government institutions for first living child only. Women availing paid maternity leave are not eligible for this benefit. The progress of *Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* is given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	7.19	381.88
2020-21	5.30	263.68
2021-22 ⁺	4.18	186.07

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.26.6 *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages. Various schemes viz. *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*, *Dai* meetings, pre monsoon preventive measures, provision of food to severely & moderately acute malnourished children and compensation for loss of wages to parents, etc. are being implemented under NSY. 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.

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.26.6.1 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided free of cost. Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Progress of Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	46,393	2.48
2020-21	55,321	3.12
2021-22 ⁺	22,903	1.75

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.26.7 Universal Immunisation Programme of GoI is being implemented in the State with an aim to provide immunisation services to pregnant women, infants and children in various age groups in order to prevent mortality, morbidity and disability from diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza type B, hepatitis B, measles, etc. Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme

Vaccine	(in lakh)					
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.32	20.08	19.32	18.45	19.32	15.14
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – III	19.32	19.19	19.32	18.99	19.32	13.71
Hepatitis B-0	19.32	10.33	19.32	11.50	19.32	9.50
Measles and rubella	19.32	19.33	19.32	18.76	19.32	14.06
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	19.32	18.34	18.94	17.76	18.94	13.28
OPV (booster)	19.32	18.44	18.94	17.74	18.94	10.27
DPT (5 years)	18.96	14.90	18.94	13.60	18.94	10.95
Tetanus (Td-10 years)	26.08	17.20	26.08	12.14	26.08	10.16
Tetanus (Td-16 years)	23.59	16.59	23.59	11.88	23.59	9.83
Tetanus (Td-Pregnant women)	21.26	19.37	21.26	19.17	21.26	15.38
Pentavalent 3	19.32	19.23	19.32	19.02	19.32	13.67
Rota virus 3	19.32	8.62	19.32	18.54	19.32	12.59
Japanese Encephalitis	2.99	2.77	2.99	2.63	2.99	2.04

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.26.8 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 Government has succeeded in controlling the spread of polio virus. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	169.28	17.41
2020-21	157.02	12.17
2021-22 ⁺	46.80	2.87

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.26.9 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims at early detection and management of defects at birth, diseases in children, deficiency condition and development delays including disabilities. Biannual regular health screening of pre-school children upto six years of age using anganwadi as a platform is an essential component. Regular health check ups are also conducted for children in the age group six to 18 years studying in government and government aided schools. 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 10.21.

Table 10.21 Progress of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

Year	Schools / anganwadis	Number	Students (lakh)			Operations performed	
			Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other
2019-20	Schools	85,386	113.96	10.32	3.60		
	Anganwadi phase I [#]	1,03,216	69.88	4.99	1.01	2,340	23,832
	Anganwadi phase II ^{##}	1,03,303	71.08	6.41	1.82		
2020-21	Schools	18,685	24.12	1.75	0.58		
	Anganwadi phase I [#]	0	0	0	0	549	2,955
	Anganwadi phase II ^{##}	6,525	3.34	0.31	0.09		
2021-22 ⁺	Schools	26,968	33.95	2.78	0.77		
	Anganwadi phase I [#]	38,839	20.20	1.67	0.45	1,039	4,884
	Anganwadi phase II ^{##}	33,224	19.28	1.56	0.53		

April to September

October to March

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.26.10 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State to reduce mortality and control morbidity due to vector borne diseases. Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	9,491	6	13,442	13	17,365	12
Lymphatic Filariasis	1,187	0	450	0	581	0
Dengue	15,363	49	2,764	4	12,720	42
Japanese Encephalitis	35	10	2	1	0	0
Chikungunya	1,780	0	690	0	2,526	0
AES/Chandipura	114	11	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

+ upto December

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.26.11 Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (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 services. Under NRHM, AYUSH facilities are being made available in all PHCs & CHCs and qualified AYUSH physicians are being appointed. At the end of December, 2021 there were 76 ayurvedic hospitals, 462 ayurvedic dispensaries, seven unani hospitals, 24 unani dispensaries and 55 homeopathic hospitals in the State. There were 91,920 ayurveda doctors (of which 4,594 were post graduate) and 8,218 unani doctors (of which 147 were post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 77,418 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,727 were post graduate) were registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto December, 2021.

National Urban Health Mission

10.26.12 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is being implemented in the State since 2013 to meet health care needs of urban population. The mission primarily focuses on slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with a population above 50,000. 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. In the State, 2.01 crore slum population in 95 cities is covered under NUHM.

10.26.13 Under NUHM, upto December, 2021 in all 651 UPHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 7,963 ASHA workers are appointed. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having UPHC, 100 clinics namely *Aapala davakhana* have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 201.68 crore and during 2021-22, upto December expenditure of ₹ 142.14 crore was incurred under NUHM.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.26.14 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulance while transporting them to nearby hospital for further treatment. This 24×7 emergency service can be availed by dialing a toll free number 108. In all there are 937 ambulances, of which 233 are having advanced life support system and 704 are equipped with basic life support system. Number of patients served in emergency are given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Number of patients served in emergency

Emergency situation	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Child birth	3,847	1,644	844
Pregnancy	1,75,124	1,06,643	83,780
Medical	5,95,856	5,59,914	6,32,846
Accident (vehicle)	51,983	40,283	31,730
Assault	8,804	5,977	4,332
Burns	2,068	1,130	751
Cardiac	1,095	477	1,455
Fall	21,994	9,396	6,538
Intoxication / poisoning	25,899	15,107	11,749
Mass casualty	2,107	1,480	684
Poly trauma	469	152	2,924
Others	52,053	3,17,433 [@]	1,10,395 [@]
Total	9,41,299	10,59,636	8,88,028

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

@ includes Covid-19 patients

+ upto December

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.26.15 The programme aims to achieve 'TB free India' as Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease. The Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) 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 2020, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 682 & cure rate was 84 per cent and during 2021, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 750 & cure rate was 84 per cent. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 190.04 crore was incurred and during 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 83.22 crore was incurred.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.26.16 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. During 2020-21, as against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 2.29 lakh surgeries were performed and expenditure of ₹ 3.99 crore was incurred, while during 2021-22 upto December, against the same target 3.34 lakh surgeries were performed and expenditure of ₹ 1.70 crore was incurred.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.26.17 National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to eliminate 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 2020-21, number of newly reported & active leprosy cases were 12,438 & 10,417 respectively and the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.80. During 2021-22 upto December, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 8,358 and 8,800 respectively.

Family Welfare Programme

10.26.18 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, Intra-uterine device (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable MPA, Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. The progress of Family Welfare Programme is given in Table 10.24.

Table 10.24 Progress of Family Welfare Programme

(‘000)

Year	Sterilisation			IUD		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy				Total
2019-20	565	8.9	362.7	371.7 (65.8)	490	396.6 (81.0)	29.18
2020-21	565	5.2	206.5	211.8 (37.3)	490	362.0 (74.0)	19.48
2021-22 ⁺	565	4.9	170.6	175.5 (31.1)	490	287.3 (58.6)	4.56

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

10.27 *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* (MJPJAY), erstwhile *Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana* is being implemented in the State to provide cashless medical facilities. GoI had launched *Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (AB-PMJAY) on 23rd September, 2018 which aims to provide a health cover of ₹ 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation. The households included are based on the deprivation and occupational criteria of Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 (SECC-2011) for rural and urban areas respectively. In the State, AB-PMJAY is integrated with MJPJAY.

10.27.1 Under MJPJAY, cashless medical facilities are admissible to beneficiaries in any network hospitals for patients with identified diseases holding yellow ration card (BPL families, beneficiaries of *antodaya* & *annapurna* scheme), APL families holding saffron ration card, farmer families from 14 farmer suicide prone districts (Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Akola, Washim, Buldhana, Yavatmal and Wardha) holding white ration card and registered construction workers having identity card issued by Maharashtra buildings and other construction worker's welfare board. Beneficiary families of MJPJAY get insurance coverage for hospitalisation expenses of beneficiary upto ₹ 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery ₹ 2.5 lakh per family per year.

10.27.2 Under AB-PMJAY members from 83.63 lakh families, identified under SECC-2011 and holding e-cards, are eligible for getting benefits in all empanelled hospitals. Upto December, 2021 in all 73.77 lakh e-cards were issued. The scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries of any State having above mentioned valid identity proof and photo identity proof can avail treatment at any of the empanelled hospitals in any State. Under integrated scheme, insurance coverage upto ₹ 1.5 lakh is provided through insurance company and insurance coverage from ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ five lakh is provided on assurance mode by State Health Assurance Society.

10.27.3 Under MJPJAY beneficiaries can avail treatment of 996 types of tertiary care and high expended surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 34 identified specialised categories. Beneficiaries of integrated scheme and AB-PMJAY are eligible for receiving treatment of 1,209 medical & surgical procedures with 183 follow up procedures. Under the integrated scheme, total 6.72 lakh surgeries & therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,095.57 crore was incurred during 2020-21. During 2021-22 upto January, in all 7.16 lakh surgeries & therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,360.61 crore was incurred. To provide health assurance and financial relief to all citizens of the State during Covid-19 pandemic period, State Health Assurance Society has provided cashless treatment upto ₹ 1.5 lakh under MJPJAY to white ration card holders who were earlier not covered under the scheme & citizens residing in the State not having any type of ration card. During 2020-21, cashless treatment has been provided to 71,237 beneficiaries & expenditure of ₹ 22.20 crore was incurred and during 2021-22, cashless treatment has been provided to 58,091 beneficiaries & expenditure of ₹ 108.93 crore was incurred upto January, 2022. Also free treatment for mucormycosis disease has been approved under MJPJAY by GoM. Number of major surgeries and therapies performed under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* is given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Number of major surgeries and therapies performed under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*

Speciality	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,59,769	84.75	1,65,009	82.01	1,64,735	89.96
Nephrology	93,588	86.74	81,336	87.56	66,543	94.93
Cardiology	79,368	315.87	68,159	241.75	70,823	259.92
Pulmonology	5,306	11.95	63,258	57.01	86,307	140.51
Gynecology and obstetrics	4,339	8.41	43,980	19.01	49,495	14.46
Poly trauma	40,164	61.24	36,834	64.05	37,959	74.66
Genitourinary system	46,198	92.68	35,936	62.76	37,702	76.08
Radiation oncology	23,997	119.34	23,192	105.07	22,041	112.37
Pediatrics medical management	23,488	47.90	22,015	48.37	32,783	68.31
Surgical oncology	17,640	52.46	17,363	43.16	18,824	51.65
Total	4,93,857	881.34	5,57,082	810.75	5,87,212	982.85

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto January

National AIDS Control Programme

10.28 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) effectively in the State. The focus of NACP is on creating awareness and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics for sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 116.27 crore was incurred and during 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 86.45 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 HIV/AIDS cases

Particulars	('000)		
	2019	2020	2021
Persons screened from risk groups	7,004	5,166	4,857
HIV positive by three tests methods	23	13	15
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.3	0.3	0.3
AIDS cases	11.50	8.20	10.69
Deaths due to AIDS	3.52	2.20	2.36

[@] with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.29 The prime objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as Thalassemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Information about blood collection

Year	Blood banks (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which, voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassemia	Hemophilia
2019	341	17.23	17.07	1,169	682	321
2020	345	15.46	15.31	597	465	99
2021	354	16.73	16.57	461	725	126

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.30 Epidemic control programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, diarrhoea, etc. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. The number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases are given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases

Disease	(no.)					
	2019		2020		2021 ⁺	
	Affected	Deaths	Affected	Deaths	Affected	Deaths
Cholera	245	3	71	0	281	0
Gastro	55,097	0	23,236	0	23,986	0
Diarrhoea	7,38,480	0	4,42,295	0	4,02,609	3
Infective hepatitis	4,280	0	1,309	0	2,936	0
Typhoid	72,876	0	25,548	0	32,425	0
Leptospirosis	684	15	502	16	347	10
Total	8,71,662	18	4,92,961	16	4,62,584	13

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.31 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage & transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. In the State there are 231 organ transplant centres registered upto December, 2021, of which 120 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 111 centres for multiple organ transplantation. In addition to this there are 289 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Also 69 centres are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. Numbers of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.29

Table 10.29 Number of transplantations performed

Transplantation	(no.)		
	2019	2020	2021
Live			
a) Kidney	593	150	541
b) Liver	123	125	209
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	242	35	26
b) Liver	142	35	20
c) Heart	39	7	6
d) Lungs	8	0	8
e) Cornea	3,059	847	1,369

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Swargiya Balasaheb Thackeray Road Accident Insurance Scheme

10.32 Swargiya Balasaheb Thackeray Road Accident Insurance Scheme has been declared in the State on 14th October, 2020 to provide prompt medical services (in golden hour) to road accident victims. Under the scheme, medical services required to stabilise the condition of a road accident patient will be provided for the first 72 hours in the nearest empanelled hospital. Treatment cost upto ₹ 30,000 per patient per accident will be paid to empanelled hospital. Necessary administrative action is being taken at the government level regarding the implementation of the scheme.

Covid -19 pandemic

10.33 In the State, first patient of Covid-19 was found on 9th March, 2020. To control the spread of virus, precautionary measures such as travel & entry restrictions from other countries, screening, isolating infected persons, curfew, lockdown etc., were taken. Number of COVID-19 cases started rising progressively from the month of May, 2020 and peaked on 17th September with 24,619 daily cases. It then started to drop and again began to rise in March, 2021. The peak of second wave was more than double of the previous one with 68,631 daily cases as on 18th April, 2021. From December, 2021 a new variant Omicron spreads rapidly than the other previous variants. Information of Covid-19 cases is given in Table 10.30.

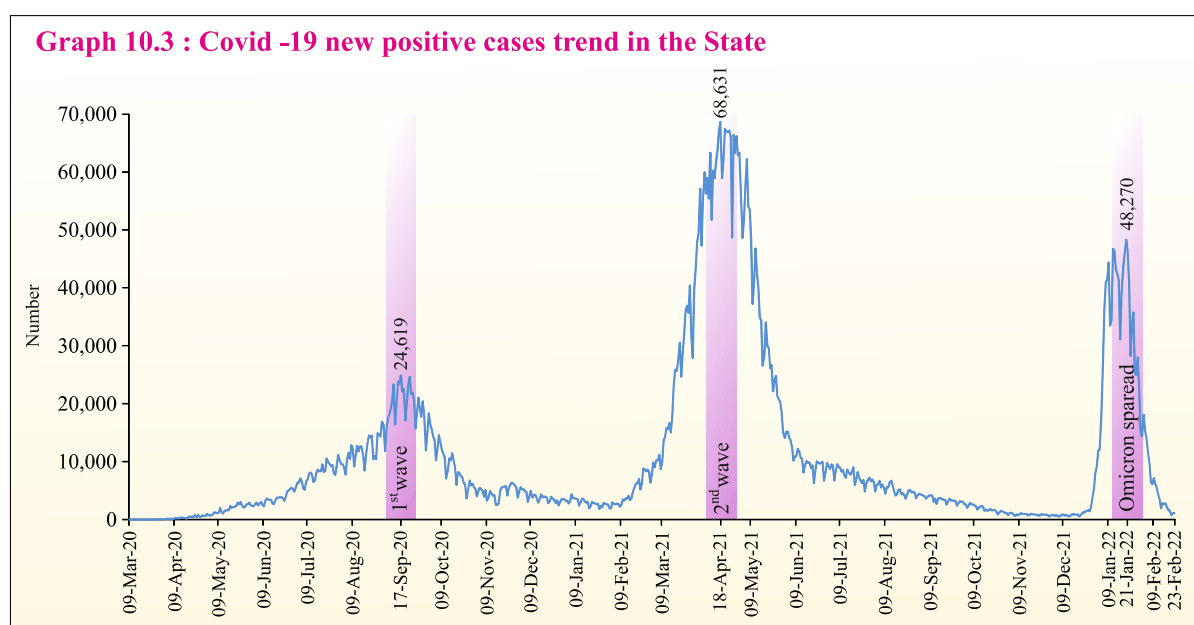


Table 10.30 Information of Covid-19 cases

(upto 15th January, 2022)

Particulars	Unit	Maharashtra	All-India
Total cases	Number	71,70,483	3,68,52,416
Cases recovered	Number	67,60,514	3,49,47,390
Total deaths	Number	1,41,779	4,85,807
Recovery rate	per cent	94.3	94.8
Case fatality rate	per cent	2.0	1.4

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.34 As on 15th January, 2022, out of total 20,154 hospitalised patients 3,874 were on oxygen support beds outside ICU. Total 2,329 patients were in ICU of which 819 patients were on ventilator. Details of Covid-19 positive patients admitted in different hospitals as on 15th January, 2022 are given in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Details of Covid-19 positive patients admitted in different hospitals(As on 15th January, 2022) (no.)

Hospital	Cumulative positive Admitted patients since start of the pandemic	Admitted patients	In ICU		Outside ICU on oxygen support
			On ventilator	On oxygen support	
GoI	6,586	90	0	0	50
PHD	26,60,040	2,042	12	45	118
Medical colleges Corporation	78,405	799	46	109	320
Railway	28,82,885	8,008	297	137	711
Defence	3,805	47	3	2	2
Port Trust Hospital	16,132	10	0	0	0
Private hospitals empanelled under MJPJAY	1,937	31	4	0	3
Private	80,184	563	30	132	174
Total	11,52,286	8,564	427	1,085	2,496
Total	68,82,260	20,154	819	1,510	3,874

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

PHD Public health department

Measures taken for Covid-19 prevention and control

10.35 GoM has taken following measures for treatment of Covid-19 infected patients and to control the spread of Covid-19.

1. Three-tier treatment system

As per the guidelines of the central government, a three-tier treatment and care system was established. The health facilities available for Covid-19 treatment in the State as on 15th January, 2022 are given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Health facilities available for Covid-19 treatment(As on 15th January, 2022) (no.)

Type	Number of facilities	Total isolation beds (excl. ICU beds)	Isolation beds for Covid-19 confirmed cases	Isolation beds for suspected cases	Oxygen supported beds	Total ICU beds	Number of ventilators
Dedicated Covid hospitals (DCH)	1,177	76,527	64,740	11,718	55,560	22,265	10,429
Dedicated Covid health centre (DCHC)	3,115	1,18,606	99,801	18,938	75,295	16,797	5,104
Dedicated Covid centre	2,095	2,41,240	1,81,244	59,867	3,876	0	0
Other uncategorised	88	2,788	1,590	1,198	0	281	59
Total	6,475	4,39,161	3,47,375	91,721	1,34,731	39,343	15,592

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

1. Oxygen management system

- Oxygen management system is a key requirement for Covid-19 treatment. To meet the increased demand of medical oxygen in the State, GoM has procured oxygen from other states by railway and by road.
- Oxygen pipelines have been installed at DCHs and DCHCs.
- Under 'Mission Oxygen Swavalamban', more than 300 pressure swing adsorption oxygen plants have been installed and are functioning.
- More than 150 Liquid medical oxygen (LMO) cryo tanks are installed in various public health facilities. The State is in process of installing 142 LMO tanks from India Covid-19 Emergency Response and Health Systems Preparedness Package - Phase-II and 200 LMO tanks from State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF).

2. Infrastructure under India Covid-19 Emergency Response Preparedness Package

As the Covid-19 pandemic continues, additional funds are provided by GoI to manage the pandemic and to develop strong & resilient public health systems to deal with such situations in future. Following precautionary measures have been taken under this package.

- At District hospital (DH) level, 32 bedded paediatric units are established in 21 facilities and 42 bedded paediatric units are established in 36 facilities.
- At PHC level, 6 bedded prefab structures are established in 25 facilities and at CHC level, 20 bedded prefab structures are established in 38 facilities.
- ICU beds are established in 30 facilities at DH level, in 32 facilities at Sub-district hospital level and in 20 facilities at CHC level.
- 100 bedded field hospitals are established in 14 facilities and 50 bedded field hospitals are established in 18 facilities.
- LMO tanks are installed in 175 facilities.

3. Mucormycosis cases

- In the State, upto 3rd January, 2022 in all 10,472 Covid-19 patients reported fungal disease mucormycosis, of which 8,610 patients recovered. Deaths reported due to mucormycosis are 227.

4. Covid-19 Vaccination

- India commenced nationwide Covid-19 vaccination drive on 16th January, 2021 initially for healthcare & frontline workers, followed by senior citizens and those above 45 years with co-morbidities. From 1st March, 2021, vaccination for all persons above 45 years of age has been started and from 1st May, 2021 vaccination for population in the age groups 18-44 years has been started. Covid-19 vaccination of children in the age-group of 15-18 years has been started from 3rd January, 2022. From 10th January, 2022 precaution dose has been provided to those persons who have completed 9 months of 2nd dose.
- In the State, upto 17th February, 2022, in all 6.48 crore persons of age 18 years & above, 0.45 crore children of age 15-18 years have been vaccinated and 0.14 crore persons have been vaccinated with precaution dose.

5. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package Insurance Scheme for health workers fighting Covid-19

- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package Insurance Scheme for health workers fighting Covid-19 was launched on 30th March, 2020 to provide comprehensive personal accident cover of ₹ 50 lakh to all healthcare providers including community health workers & private health workers drafted by the government for the care of Covid-19 patients and for those who may have come in direct contact of Covid-19 patients & were at risk of being impacted by it. The scheme is being implemented through an insurance policy from New India Assurance Company. In the State, in all 262 claims have been received, of which 187 claims have been settled upto December, 2021.

6. Ex-gracia assistance to next of kin of the deceased by Covid-19

- From SDRF, GoM has approved ₹ 50,000 as ex-gracia assistance to next of kin of the deceased by Covid-19. Upto February, 2022, in all 2.35 lakh applications have been received, of which 1.47 lakh were sanctioned and expenditure of ₹ 735 crore was incurred.

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.36 Empowered women and healthy children are an important aspect of the socio-economic development. The State is focusing on survival, protection, development and welfare of women & children.

Women Development

10.37 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women & girls' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy. Various programmes are being implemented by government for the social, economic and political empowerment of women.

10.38 Various women development schemes are implemented in the State. Performance of selected women development schemes is given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Performance of selected women development schemes

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	9,509	12.10	3,642	6.10
Women counseling centres	18,485	3.87	11,345	2.37
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	72	0.08	4	Neg.
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	650	6.19	0	0.00
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	5,756	22.66	2,836	11.42

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

Neg. Negligible + upto September

10.39 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State.

10.39.1 Hostels for working women: The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to NGO for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Rent is charged to hostel inmates for their stay. There are 81 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2020-21, in all 1,601 women availed the facilities and during 2021-22 upto September, 2,486 women availed the facilities. Considering the demand of hostels for working women in the State GoM has decided to make available in all 50 hostels (Mumbai Suburban-6, Mumbai City-4, Thane-4, Pune-4 and one hostel each for the remaining 32 districts) on rental basis with maximum capacity of 100 entrants per hostel.

10.39.2 Swadhar: Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, victims of domestic violence, survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless, women prisoner released from jails without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education and vocational training. There are eight *Swadhar* homes functioning in the State at the end of November, 2021. During 2020-21, there were 230 women beneficiaries and during 2021-22 upto September, there were 131 women beneficiaries.

10.39.3 **Ujjawala:** Objectives of the scheme are to combat trafficking of women for sexual exploitation & to facilitate their rescue, re-integration into society and rehabilitation by providing protection, safe shelter, medical care, legal aid, education & vocational training. There are five institutes functioning in the State at the end of September, 2021. During 2020-21, there were 84 women beneficiaries and during 2021-22 upto September, there were 96 women beneficiaries.

10.39.4 **Sakhi-One Stop Center:** The objectives of the scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women under one roof affected by violence, both in private & public spaces and to facilitate immediate, emergency & non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological & counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. There are 37 *Sakhi* centres in the State. During 2021-22 upto December, required assistance was provided to 3,982 women.

Participation of women in decision making

10.40 Though one-third of the seats are to be reserved for women in local bodies as per directive of GoI, the State has extended these reservations upto 50 per cent. Information about 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

(Upto 31 st December, 2021)		
Local body (no.)	Total seats (no.)	Seats reserved for women (no.)
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,736	1,374
Municipal Council (244)	5,515	2,835
Nagar Panchayat (139)	2,346	1,173
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,008
<i>Panchayat Samiti</i> (351)	4,000	2,000
<i>Grampanchayat</i> (27,832)	2,40,250	1,33,604
Total	2,56,847	1,41,994

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

10.40.1 In the 17th Loksabha (2019-2024), there are eight women MPs out of 48 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In the Rajyasabha, there are four women MPs out of 19 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In 14th Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2019-2024), there are 24 women MLAs out of 288 sitting MLAs as on 10th November, 2021. In Maharashtra Legislative Council, there are three women MLCs out of 63 sitting MLCs as on 6th January, 2022.

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.41 The State Government has declared *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) as an apex body for implementation of various development schemes promoted by GoI and GoM. It acts as a liaising agency between Self Help Groups (SHGs), financial institutions, voluntary organisations and the concerned government departments. During 2021-22, MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 15.00 crore under various schemes and expenditure of ₹ six crore has been incurred upto December.

10.41.1 SHGs play important role for women upliftment and welfare. All women are given chance to join any one of the SHGs for training and development, so as to be prospective entrepreneur and skilled worker. The SHGs are promoted by the Government for women not having enough resources to be entrepreneurs. SHGs arrange training facilities for women to carry out certain kind of work. Banks provide financial assistance to SHGs linked with bank under SHG bank linkage programme to carry out manufacturing, trading and marketing. The Government procures the products of SHGs and arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality & administrative capacity. During 2021-22 upto September, total cumulative savings of SHGs was ₹ 958.21 crore, SHGs received loans of ₹ 4,543.16 crore from various financial institutions and the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 4,956.69 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Information of women SHGs

(no.)

Division	Sector	Villages/ Cities	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Konkan	Rural	968	10,755	1,31,547	10,848	1,32,529	10,914	1,35,570
	Urban	36	5,822	63,398	6,900	64,360	8,368	81,437
	Total	-	16,577	1,94,945	17,748	1,96,889	19,282	2,17,007
Nashik	Rural	1,600	9,346	1,09,730	9,530	1,11,618	9,573	1,12,069
	Urban	43	6,539	67,303	7,919	75,098	10,026	97,603
	Total	-	15,885	1,77,033	17,449	1,86,716	19,599	2,09,672
Pune	Rural	1,039	14,929	1,92,729	15,667	2,01,415	16,512	2,11,137
	Urban	48	6,290	76,796	7,666	91,244	10,042	1,25,727
	Total	-	21,219	2,69,525	23,333	2,92,659	26,554	3,36,864
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	14,794	1,77,834	15,086	1,81,240	15,545	1,86,585
	Urban	57	8,041	88,537	9,477	96,964	11,962	1,27,679
	Total	-	22,835	2,66,371	24,563	2,78,204	27,507	3,14,264
Amravati	Rural	1,942	16,996	1,87,862	17,083	1,88,892	17,231	1,90,336
	Urban	42	4,744	47,371	5,944	61,585	7,617	78,587
	Total	-	21,740	2,35,233	23,027	2,50,477	24,848	2,68,923
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	16,004	2,00,786	16,239	2,03,135	16,417	2,04,752
	Urban	33	4,243	44,694	5,038	46,220	6,368	68,493
	Total	-	20,247	2,45,480	21,277	2,49,355	22,785	2,73,245
Regional NGOs	Rural	-	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,76,576
	Rural	10,495	96,445	11,70,269	98,074	11,88,610	99,813	12,17,025
	Urban	259	35,679	3,88,099	42,944	4,35,471	54,383	5,79,526
	Total	-	1,32,124	15,58,368	1,41,018	16,24,081	1,54,196	17,96,551

Source : Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal, GoM

+ upto November

10.41.2 Community Managed Resource Centre: Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Society Act, 1860 is a group of 150 to 200 SHGs formed in a cluster of around 20 villages within the radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide primary services to SHGs such as skill development training for livelihood, bank linkages, provide market to produced goods for empowerment of women. There are 361 CMRCs functioning in the State upto December, 2021.

10.41.3 Tejashree Financial Services Scheme: Tejashree financial services scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs for five years from 2018-19 for ultra-poor debt ridden women. Under this scheme:

- Individual loan upto ₹ 10,000 to one lakh women
- Financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 to ten thousand debt ridden women for repayment of loan
- Working capital upto ₹ 2,00,000 to three hundred women social enterprises.

Total loan of ₹ 34.07 crore was disbursed under the scheme upto November, 2021.

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.42 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 aid and counselling services. An innovative initiative called 'Women Commission at your doorstep' was implemented extensively by organising divisionwise and districtwise public hearing, with primary objective to give victim women a platform to resolve their issues and interact unhesitantly. It also organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crime, implementation of Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2013, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, preparation of guidelines for crèche, etc. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 3.63 crore was incurred and during 2021-22 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 3.92 crore was incurred on these programmes.

Crimes against women

10.43 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes against women reported in the State are given in Table 10.36.

Child Development

10.44 The main objectives of the State Child Policy are to take appropriate, constructive and reformative measures to remove inequality, discrimination, injustice to children due to social status, to give rights to every child for love & care, protection, co-operation and child rearing in a family or family like environment. Various children development schemes are implemented in the State.

Table 10.36 Crimes against women reported in the State

Crime head	(no.)		
	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Rape	5,416	4,846	4,227
Kidnapping & abduction	6,906	5,254	4,887
Dowry deaths	196	197	158
Cruelty by husband & relatives	8,430	6,729	8,024
Molestation	13,632	12,664	10,148
Sexual harassment	1,074	1,017	823
Immoral Trafficking	152	85	104
Other	1,306	1,162	1,754
Total	37,112	31,954	30,125

+ upto October

Source : 1) Crime Investigation Department, GoM

2) Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

Integrated Child Development Services

10.45 The objective of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is to provide integrated services for proper growth & development of pre-school children in rural, tribal and slum areas. This programme is implemented through 97,475 *anganwadis* & 13,011 mini *anganwadis* and 553 Child Development Projects.

Nutrition programme

10.45.1 The Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to children below six years of age and improve health of pregnant women & lactating mothers belonging to the deprived sections of the society. It also aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive area. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 1,722.96 crore was incurred on 72.86 lakh beneficiaries and during 2021-22 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 1,421.87 crore was incurred on 78.03 lakh beneficiaries. During Covid-19 lockdown instead of cooked food, foodgrains and grocery were provided to all the beneficiaries in the age group of 3 to 6 years. Apart from these, migrant children of age 3 to 6 years were also benefited under the scheme. Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderately Under weight	Severely Under weight
2019-20	Rural	38,96,250	91.6	7.1	1.3
	Tribal	8,50,963	79.0	16.8	4.2
	Urban	10,24,442	83.1	14.6	2.3
	Total	57,71,655	88.2	9.9	1.9
2020-21	Rural	40,71,428	93.1	5.9	1.0
	Tribal	8,77,467	80.2	16.0	3.8
	Urban	11,33,305	86.5	12.2	1.3
	Total	60,82,200	90.0	8.6	1.4
2021-22 ⁺	Rural	40,66,128	93.4	5.7	0.9
	Tribal	8,91,982	79.8	16.1	4.1
	Urban	11,52,519	88.3	10.6	1.1
	Total	61,10,629	90.5	8.1	1.4

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto June

10.45.2 Village Child Development Centre: Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) have been established at village / *anganwadi* level for eliminating malnutrition. Children with Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM) are kept in the *anganwadi* all day for a month. Medical advice is provided with specially designed energy dense nutritional food for elimination of malnutrition among SAM children. In *anganwadi*, children are fed an additional three times diet apart from three regular diet and all medical facilities are provided. Under the scheme during 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 7.37 crore was incurred on 8,037 SAM children and during 2021-22 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 4.99 crore was incurred on 18,914 SAM children.

10.45.3 Poshan Abhiyan: The National Nutrition Mission is being implemented in all the districts under the ICDS Programme. The main objectives of the *Abhiyan* are (i) reducing malnutrition by six per cent (about two per cent per year), (ii) reducing anaemia by nine per cent (about three per cent per year) in infants, adolescent girls & women and (iii) reducing the proportion of low birth weight babies by six per cent (about two per cent per year). During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 107.29 crore was incurred and during 2021-22 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 38.16 crore is incurred. To ensure community mobilisation and bolster people's participation, every year the month of September is celebrated as *Poshan Maah* in the State.

10.45.4 Parenting & Education in Early Childhood: Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Balshikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of three to six years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. This curriculum is termed as '*Aakar*'. During Covid-19 lockdown period pre school activities of children enrolled in all *anganwadis* were carried out online through '*Aakar*' child education programme via 2,40,750 whatsapp groups having 9,09,432 parents.

10.45.5 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: The scheme aims to ensure or guarantee the survival, safety & education of the girl child and eradicate gender identity based on gender discrimination. Under the scheme, various programmes are being implemented such as *Jan-jagran* campaign to increase the birth rate of girls, registration of pregnant women, celebrating birth of girl child, organising health camps, guidance on girls education, *gudda-guddy* board, writing down the numbers of births of boys & girls at public places and organise various district level contests.

10.45.6 **Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana:** The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for girls education, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children from all sections of society with annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If mother / father in a family undergoes family planning operation after the birth of one girl child, under the scheme a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 is kept in the bank in the name of the girl child. If mother / father in a family undergoes family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 is kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. Only interest can be withdrawn at the age of six & 12 years of the girl child and maturity amount (principal & interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child. Under the scheme during 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 5.50 crore was incurred on 3,538 beneficiaries.

10.45.7 **Integrated Child Protection Scheme:** The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children through Government-civil society partnership. Programmes such as open 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 this scheme. Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under ICPS are given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

(₹ Lakh)

Component	No. of Units	2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
		No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Open shelter homes	8	705	69.92	283	0.00
Adoption agencies	18	162	205.16	150	0.00
Government children homes	25	894	1,375.37	387	1,230.70
Government observation homes	12	209	589.61	91	527.42
Government after care homes	6	183	360.95	142	251.86
NGO observation homes	40	974	1,256.84	819	410.32
NGO children homes	323	4,547	3,800.81	4,274	0.00
Total	432	7,674	7,658.66	6,146	2,420.30

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto November

10.45.8 **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. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 2,160 per month per inmate.

10.45.9 **Children homes:** Orphaned, abandoned, missing, HIV / AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered & oppressed children upto 18 years of age who need care & protection are admitted in these homes. They are rehabilitated by providing facilities like food, clothes, shelter, medical help, counselling, education, training and recreation. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 2,160 per month per inmate. Under the scheme during 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 51.76 crore was incurred on 5,441 inmates and during 2021-22 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 12.30 crore was incurred on 4,661 inmates.

10.45.10 **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. Facilities such as residence, food, clothes, education, medical treatment, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes.

10.45.11 **Foster care scheme (*Bal Sangopan Yojana*):** The scheme is being implemented in the State through NGOs to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. Since every child needs and has the right to be cared for in a family, *Bal Sangopan Yojana* is a programme whereby a home is provided for the child for a short or extended period. A grant of ₹ 1,100 per child per month is given by the Government to the foster parent(s) through an NGO for meeting the basic expenses of the child. Implementing NGO is given a supporting grant of ₹ 125 per month per child to meet administrative expenses, including home visits. Children who have lost one parent due to Covid-19 pandemic also benefitted under the scheme. During 2020-21, foster care was given to 17,326 and during 2021-22 upto December, foster care was given to 38,641 children. There are in all 14,821 registered beneficiary children who have lost one parent due to Covid-19 pandemic upto November, 2021.

10.45.12 ***Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav*:** *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in Government / NGO care homes and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised and winners are awarded. Every year grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. However, due to Covid-19 pandemic the *mahostav* could not be organised.

10.45.13 **Financial assistance to children who have lost both the parents due to Covid-19 pandemic:** The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate children in the age group of 0 to 18 years in State who have been orphaned due to Covid-19 pandemic and to assist their holistic development. As a benefit a lump sum of ₹ five lakhs is deposited in the name of eligible child as a fixed deposit. During 2021-22 upto November, there are 397 beneficiary children.

10.45.14 **Baby Care Kit:** Baby care kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns are provided to mother who have delivered at PHC/Government hospital. The scheme is applicable for the first child in the family. During 2020-21, in all 4.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed. During 2021-22 upto November, 3.80 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed.

10.45.15 **Scheme for adolescent girls:** The scheme for adolescent girls is being implemented in the State from February, 2019 across 553 ICDS projects with an aim to encourage school drop out girls aged 11 to 14 years to rejoin School. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent girls to become self-reliant and aware citizens. All adolescent girls are also given micronutrient food, take home ration, Iron & Folic Acid supplementation, de-worming tablets, regular health check-ups and referral services in *anganwadis*. During 2020-21, there were 40,822 beneficiaries. During 2021-22 upto November, there were 59,101 beneficiaries.

Crimes against children

10.46 Offences committed against children or crimes in which children are victims are termed as crimes against children. Crimes against children reported in the State are given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Crimes against children reported in the State

Crime Head	(no.)		
	2019	2020	2021 ⁺
Murder	141	149	67
<i>Of which,</i>			
Infanticide	9	10	16
Other	11	12	5
Child rape	3,254	2,785	1,884
Kidnapping & abduction	10,903	7,392	6,597
Abandonment	111	119	55
Other	3,088	3,904	2,228
Total	17,517	14,371	10,852

+ upto September

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.47 Development in economy is depicted by level of employment, its composition and growth in employment opportunities. The government is implementing various schemes for generating employment and also promotes various skill development programmes to empower the youth of the State. Poverty elimination has always remained a major challenge. It is well known that poverty is multi-dimensional and the government is implementing various programmes for poverty alleviation.

EMPLOYMENT

10.48 The main sources for data on employment status are Population Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), Economic Census and National Sample Survey. The data on employment in the factories (registered under Factory Act, 1948) is available through statutory returns. The data on employment from public and private sector establishments is available through Employment Market Information Programme.

Employment as per Population Census

10.49 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 4.38 crore were main workers and 0.57 crore were marginal workers. The proportion of female main workers was 31.5 per cent and that of female marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers by type of industry is given in Table 10.40 and the percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation 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 type of industry

Type of Industry	(per cent)			
	Census 2011		Census 2001	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Agriculture and allied activities	52.1	62.8	53.5	77.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	11.8	7.6	13.1	8.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Construction	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.7
Trade, Repairs, Transportation & Storage, Communication	13.7	6.1	14.8	5.2
Financial Services and Real Estate	1.9	0.6	3.8	1.5
Public Administration and Defence	5.3	1.8	} 9.8 [#]	} 3.5 [#]
Others	9.9	15.5		
Total Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

bifurcated data not available

Table 10.41 Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation

Type of Occupation	(per cent)					
	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	9.0	4.2	8.0	4.3	1.7	3.8
Professionals	6.0	7.3	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.3
Technicians and Associate professionals	6.6	13.4	8.1	6.0	12.1	7.1
Clerks	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.0
Service workers and Shop & market sales workers	13.4	8.3	12.3	20.2	12.2	18.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	5.9	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	17.5	10.7	16.0	22.3	18.9	21.7
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	12.1	2.7	10.0	13.7	3.0	11.8
Elementary occupations	17.8	18.8	18.1	16.3	24.0	17.7
Workers not classified by occupations	9.6	26.1	13.2	3.4	9.4	4.5

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Employment as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

10.50 Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, National Statistical Office (NSO) launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April, 2017. The PLFS is the primary source of data on employment and unemployment situation at national and state level. The PLFS brings out the key labour force indicators viz. Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR) in every quarter.

10.50.1 Percentage distribution of working persons in age-group 15 years & above according to current weekly status (CWS) for urban areas is given in Table 10.42.

10.50.2 Quarterly percentage distribution of working persons in age-group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas is given in Table 10.43.

10.50.3 The age-group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.42 Percentage distribution of working persons in age group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas

Sector	(per cent)			
	2018-19		2019-20	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Agriculture & allied activities	3.4	5.1	3.5	5.4
Industry	30.2	33.5	28.8	32.5
Services	66.4	61.4	67.7	62.1

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Table 10.43 Percentage distribution of working persons of age group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas

Sector	(per cent)							
	2019-20				2020-21			
	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March
Maharashtra								
Agriculture & allied activities	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.1
Industry	30.1	30.1	30.9	29.8	25.1	28.5	29.4	30.5
Services	66.7	67.1	66.4	67.2	70.1	67.2	66.0	65.4
All-India								
Agriculture & allied activity	4.9	5.15	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.9
Industry	33.2	32.8	33.2	32.5	29.7	32.5	32.2	32.7
Services	61.9	62.0	61.7	62.4	64.5	61.7	61.7	61.4

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Table 10.44 WPR according to CWS for urban areas

Period	(per cent)					
	Male		Female		Persons	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2020	27.1	45.5	10.9	13.7	19.5	29.8
July-September, 2020	38.5	58.3	13.5	16.0	26.4	37.2
October-December, 2020	23.2	52.2	8.1	22.2	15.6	36.9
January-March, 2021	44.2	64.7	15.7	19.1	30.4	42.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.4 The age group wise unemployment rate according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Unemployment rate according to CWS for urban areas

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Persons	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2020	46.7	35.0	45.3	37.2	46.3	35.5
July-September, 2020	32.6	20.3	40.8	29.9	34.8	22.6
October-December, 2020	25.2	12.0	35.9	18.6	28.0	13.6
January-March, 2021	24.5	11.3	26.8	16.2	25.1	12.4

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.5 The unemployment rates according to CWS for selected states is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Unemployment rates according to CWS

(per cent)

State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.4	13.4
Gujarat	5.6	4.6	3.6	3.6	2.2	4.3
Karnataka	5.5	7.3	5.2	6.0	4.1	8.3
Kerala	13.4	16.7	11.6	12.1	16.5	16.9
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	10.6	8.2	10.5	8.7	14.4
Maharashtra	6.8	9.1	9.2	9.2	6.4	11.9
Rajasthan	9.4	9.3	8.3	11.6	6.8	12.8
Telangana	7.2	10.9	9.3	12.2	6.9	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	9.4	12.1	7.9	12.7	7.6	11.4
All-India	8.5	9.6	8.4	9.5	7.9	11.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Employment as per Economic Census

10.51 The Sixth Economic Census (2013) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of households as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census in the State is given in Table 10.47. The field work for Seventh Economic Census (2019) has been completed and data validation work is in progress.

Table 10.47 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census

(Lakh)

Particulars	Fifth Economic Census - 2005 [@]	Sixth Economic Census - 2013
Total establishments	41.53	61.37
Agricultural establishments	6.04	15.92
Non-agricultural establishments	35.49	45.46
Persons employed in total establishments	105.27	145.12
Persons employed in agricultural establishments	10.51	26.39
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments	94.76	118.73

[@] 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 : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Employment as per factory statistics

10.52 During 2021, the average daily employment in 36,848 working factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 was about 29.33 lakh. Of the total working factories, 61.3 per cent had 50 or more workers. Percentage distribution of average daily employment in the State is given in Table 10.48. The average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.9. Details of working factories & factory employment therein is given in Annexure 10.10.

Table 10.48 Percentage distribution of average daily employment

Type of Industry	Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Consumer goods	24.5	24.2	36.8
Intermediate goods	18.8	18.9	18.6
Capital goods	11.2	10.7	7.8
Others	45.5	46.2	36.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment as per 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 and private sectors for monitoring the changes in the level of employment. The number of establishments in public & private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai area and 10 or more employees in other areas of the State. The total employment in the State as on December, 2021 was 76.87 lakh, of which 27.6 per cent were females. The proportion of employment in the public sector was 30 per cent of the total employment. The employment in public and private sector under EMI Programme is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

(As on 31st December) ('000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2019	1,647	591	2,238	3,635	1,423	5,058	5,282	2,014	7,296
2020	1,663	625	2,288	3,734	1,432	5,166	5,397	2,057	7,454
2021	1,676	613	2,289	3,889	1,509	5,398	5,564	2,122	7,687

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

Employment as per Employees Provident Fund Organisation

10.54 Employees Provident Fund is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. Employment related statistics using information on the number of subscriber under Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme is given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Employees registered for EPF

(Lakh)

Year	Maharashtra	India
2018-19	15.76	61.12
2019-20	17.44	78.58
2020-21	14.95	77.08
2021-22 [#]	17.84	82.55

upto November

Source : Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

Employment in the State Government Services

10.55 A census of the State government employees (excluding public undertakings, corporations, local bodies) is conducted every year with 1st July as a reference date to update Employees Master Database. As on 1st July, 2021 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services was 7.24 lakh, of which 33.1 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State Government Services is given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Groupwise employees in the State Government services

Group	(As on 1 st July, 2021) (Lakh)		
	Posts*		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.42	0.25	0.17
B	0.74	0.43	0.31
C	4.81	3.47	1.35
D	1.27	0.69	0.58
Total A to D	7.24	4.84	2.40
E [#]	2.05	2.05	--
Total	9.29	6.89	2.40

Employees on daily wages, honorarium, part-time and pay scale not applicable * Provisional

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.56 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in the State to counsel, guide and help the jobseekers regarding employment & self-employment. In all, 50 such centres including one special centre for *divyang* persons are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level, six in universities and eight for tribal candidates.

10.56.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto August, 2021 was 55.35 lakh. During 2021 upto August, number of persons registered with these centres was 2.80 lakh and about 1.11 lakh persons were placed against 3.46 lakh notified vacancies. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.11 and Annexure 10.12 respectively.

Employment Promotion Programmes

10.57 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment.

- **Employment promotion programme:** On-the-Job training or other practical training to educated unemployed persons
- **Apprenticeship training programme:** Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme:** Motivate and train the educated unemployed youths for self-employment

Information of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Information of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Employment promotion	27,860	21,357	8,232	195.13	53.43	0
Apprenticeship training	36,660	34,103	24,783	1,625.77	1,623.25	5,880.66
Entrepreneurial development training	34,562	\$	8,927	1,288.58	\$	484.42

\$ Stay was given due to Covid-19 pandemic

+ upto December

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

2. Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

3. Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.58 The State is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also making available skilled manpower to industries. Job fairs organised and employment provided is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Job fairs organised and employment provided

Particulars	(no.)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Job fairs	148	194	80
Entrepreneurs participated	1,647	1,695	374
Youths attended job fairs	84,635	2,63,833	24,928
Employment provided	22,877	28,812	2,708

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto August

10.59 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for planning, coordination, execution and monitoring of skill development schemes. All the skill development schemes of various departments are integrated and implemented through MSSDS.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana** to enable the youths to take up industry relevant skill training for helping them in securing a better livelihood
- **Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan** is being implemented to achieve the goal of 'Skilled Maharashtra, Employable Maharashtra' through skill development training to the youths in the age group of 15 to 45 years

The status of various skill development training schemes implemented during 2021-22 is given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Skill development training schemes implemented

(Upto September)

Scheme	Enrolled Candidates	Trained Candidates	Candidates Employed/ Self-employed	Percentage of candidates employed/ Self-employed
Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
<i>Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana</i>				
i) Industry relevant skill training	77,607	69,528	16,165	23.2
ii) Agri. Project – Mass Skilling	3,58,389	2,81,541	NA	NA
iii) Agri. Project – Individual Skilling	3,720	2,446	0	0
<i>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Campaign</i>	2,52,801	2,37,056	1,22,621	51.7
State Sponsored Scheme				
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan</i>	1,80,856	1,63,390	89,342	54.7
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karyakram</i>	54,149	39,648	15,537	39.2

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

NA Not Applicable

10.60 Maharashtra State Innovation Society (MSInS) has been established to boost innovation-driven entrepreneurial ecosystem in the State. The Maharashtra Startup Week is a flagship event to give an opportunity to all startups to pitch their products or services to the government of which 24 new startups gets workorders worth up to ₹ 15 lakh each. Maharashtra Startup Week is organised in the last week of April every year. For the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 together, government has given work orders to 48 startups which are expected to generate 576 employment opportunities. For the effective startup ecosystem 17 incubators are established.

Employment generation schemes

10.61 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-Maharashtra:** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Act-2005 provides enhancement of livelihood security, giving at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The expenditure on wages upto 100 days is borne by GoI and additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. The performance of MGNREG scheme in the State is given in Table 10.55. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.55 Performance of MGNREG scheme in the State

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	15.37	16.84	16.88
Employment generated (Person days in crore)	6.30	6.79	5.67
Average employment per household (days)	41	40	34
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	11.0	8.7	8.6
Scheduled Tribes	20.9	28.6	23.0
Women	43.4	42.9	42.1
Number of works completed	3,34,197	2,59,053	1,99,137
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,821.14	2,018.50	1,747.67
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	289	297	308

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

+ upto February

10.62 **State Funded Employment Guarantee Schemes:** The schemes like 'Farm pond on demand' and 'Dhadak sinchan vihir yojana in Nagpur Region' are being implemented in the State which indirectly generates employment in rural areas.

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

10.63 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM). Major focus of MSRLM is to stabilise and promote existing livelihoods of the poor, in farm and in non-farm sectors. As agriculture is the mainstay livelihoods activity for a large proportion of the rural poor, MSRLM focuses on sustainable Agriculture and Allied Activities like animal husbandry, non-timber forest produce and fisheries. During 2021-22 upto August, total credit linkage of ₹ 638.52 crore was provided to 37,112 Self Help Groups (SHGs). The performance of this mission is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
SHGs formed (no.)	1,43,715	72,975	25,857
Members of SHGs (no.)	15,80,865	7,66,238	2,71,498
Grants received (₹ Crore)	551.77	470.92	116.00
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	480.35	371.80	57.76
SHGs given loans (no.)	1,14,083	1,31,396	37,112
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	1,800.96	1,987.77	638.52

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto August

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.64 The aim of *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM) is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission is being implemented in 259 urban local bodies since May, 2017 in the State. The performance of DAY-NULM is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	0.00	59.95	38.00
GoM (₹ Crore)	0.35	36.19	23.22
Number of SHGs Formed	14,654	9,773	7,765
Revolving Fund for SHGs			
Number of SHGs (no.)	15,522	6,097	4,819
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	15.52	6.10	4.90
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training beneficiaries (no.)	63,202	2,155	792
Placement beneficiaries (no.)	36,270	3,113	534
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	95.71	27.33	29.21
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual enterprises			
Beneficiaries (no.)	4,521	3,941	2,002
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2.38	2.56	1.79
Group enterprises			
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,585	1,945	1,380
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.30	0.72	0.16
Bank linkage programme			
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,15,280	1,07,010	69,000
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	6.57	7.89	8.02

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM

+ upto December

Prime Minister employment generation programme

10.65 The Prime Minister employment generation programme is being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans or unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas and increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans. The scheme is being implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centres. During 2020-21 total margin money of ₹ 87.22 crore was disbursed to 3,070 projects, thereby generating employment of 24,560. During 2021-22 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 72.52 crore was disbursed to 2,059 projects, thereby generating employment of 16,472.

Seed money scheme

10.66 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 financial institution to meet part of the margin money. Unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 45 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2021-22 upto December, seed money of ₹ 3.19 crore was disbursed to 230 projects.

Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme

10.67 Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme is implemented since 2019 in the State to generate employment opportunities through micro & small enterprises. Under this programme financial assistance of 15 to 35 per cent of project cost is provided as subsidy. Under this programme 7,199 and 1,728 (provisional) projects were sanctioned during the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.

Industrial Relations

10.68 During 2021 there were 29 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts), which affected 6,799 employees against 23 work stoppages which affected 6,434 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2021 was 18.28 lakh as against 19.39 lakh during 2020. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

Kamgar Kalyan

10.69 *Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* was established in 1953 for implementing welfare schemes for workers & their families outside the work place to improve standard of living and to promote their social, cultural, educational, economical & mental upliftment. In all 1.49 lakh establishments with 53.34 lakh employees are registered with the *Mandal* upto March, 2021.

10.70 GoI enacted 'The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & condition of service) Act, 1996' with an objective to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety, health & welfare measures for the building & other construction workers. Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is established under this act.

10.70.1 The total number of registered construction workers in the State are 26.88 lakh upto June, 2021. Out of this registered workers, 12.70 lakh workers are on live register. The Board has given financial assistance of ₹ 5,000 each in two installments through DBT to 10.14 lakh registered construction workers for their livelihood in Covid-19 pandemic lockdown during 2020-21 and gave financial assistance of ₹ 1,500 each to 11.78 lakh workers during 2021-22 upto June under Break the Chain mission of GoM.

10.71 e-*Shram* portal - Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI has developed e-*Shram* portal to improve the social security services for the unorganised workers. During 2021-22 upto January, number of workers registered on e-*Shram* portal from the State are 69.97 lakh of which 48 per cent are female and 58 per cent registered workers are from age group 18-40 years. Among the registered workers 61 lakh workers are having income below ₹ 10,000. The number of registered workers from agriculture sector are 36 lakh.

10.72 Maharashtra Domestic Workers Welfare Board Act, 2008 was enacted to promote welfare of domestic workers in the State considering the fact that domestic workers are not covered under any labour law. During 2021-22 GoM sanctioned financial assistance of ₹ 1,500 to each of the 1,05,500 active enrolled domestic workers in the State through DBT under Break The Chain mission. The benefit has been given to 44,814 domestic workers upto October, 2021.

Prohibition of Child Labour

10.73 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, aims at prohibiting the employment of children below 14 years of age. It prohibits employment of children in 16 occupations and 65 processes considered hazardous to the health and psyche of the child. Family units and training centers are excluded from purview of the Act. During year 2019 in all 214 places were raided to rescue 143 child labourers whereas during 2020 number of raids were 155 and 116 child labourers were rescued.

POVERTY

10.74 NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) periodically estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. Poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, are the latest available estimates.

10.74.1 For 2011-12, the national poverty line was estimated at ₹ 816 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹ 1,000 per capita per month in urban areas. For the State, poverty line was estimated at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas. Proportion of population below poverty line is 24.2 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas. The poverty line and percentage of population below poverty line (headcount ratio) of selected states for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Poverty line and headcount ratio of selected states for 2011-12

State	Poverty line (per capita per month ₹)		Percentage of population below poverty line		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	11.0	5.8	9.2
Bihar	778	923	34.1	31.2	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	21.5	10.1	16.7
Karnataka	902	1,089	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	967	1,126	24.2	9.1	17.4
Punjab	1,054	1,155	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	30.4	26.1	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	22.5	14.7	20.0
All- India	816	1,000	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source : NITI Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission), GoI

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

10.75 End poverty in all its forms everywhere is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Development of multidimensional poverty measure captures multiple and overlapping deprivations faced by the poor, which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measures. MPI has three equally weighted dimensions viz. health, education, and standard of living which are represented by twelve indicators. The percentage of total population in the State who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator of MPI is given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Percentage of total population who are multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator

Dimension	Indicator	(per cent)	
		Maharashtra	India
Health	Nutrition	12.4	19.9
	Child Adolescent mortality	0.8	1.9
	Maternal Health	7.1	14.7
Education	Years of Schooling	4.3	10.7
	School attendance	3.0	5.2
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	12.5	23.1
	Sanitation	12.5	21.3
	Drinking Water	5.3	5.5
	Electricity	3.1	8.3
	Housing	10.1	20.6
	Assets	6.7	8.9
	Bank Account	3.8	5.4
Multidimensional Poverty Index		0.065	0.118

Source : NITI Aayog, GoI

HOUSING

10.76 Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human being. Safe and secure housing ensures better quality of life. Government is implementing various schemes to provide affordable houses to various sections of the society. Urbanisation leads to proliferation of slum areas. Various schemes are being implemented for rehabilitation of slums.

Urban Housing

10.77.1 The State has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) for planned housing in urban areas. For redevelopment of slums in urban areas, the State has also established the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA). Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) has been established for regulation of real estate sector in the State.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)

10.77.2 *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban)* - Housing For All (PMAY(U)-HFA) is a flagship scheme of GoI under which *pucca* houses with basic amenities are to be made available to all eligible households by 2022. The scheme addresses housing shortage among Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and slum dwellers in urban areas. Target is to build 19.40 lakh houses in the State. The State government has established Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing) to speed up housing projects under PMAY (U). Under PMAY(U), housing projects are being given 2.5 carpet area for residential zone and one carpet area for green or no development zone. MHADA is implementing authority of the scheme for the State. Under the scheme, dwelling units are constructed by MHADA, CIDCO and individuals. Under the scheme, upto December, 2021 in all 1,161 projects consisting of 13.92 lakh dwelling units have been approved of which construction work of 4.86 lakh dwelling units is completed and that of 2.12 lakh dwelling units is in progress.

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

10.77.3 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable price in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since establishment upto November, 2021 MHADA has constructed in all 4,85,151 dwelling units/tenements (including redevelopment). Dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	(no.)
								Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	742	813	0	0	519	2,074	284	651.43
2020-21	1,110	0	0	0	53	1,163	278	389.32
2021-22 ⁺	1,831	62	256	0	2,122	4,271	0	752.66

+ upto November

EWS - Monthly Income upto ₹ 25,000

LIG - Monthly Income between ₹ 25,001 to ₹ 50,000

MIG - Monthly Income between ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 75,000

HIG - Monthly Income more than ₹ 75,000

Source: MHADA

10.77.4 Dwelling units/tenements constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2021-22 upto November are given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Dwelling units/tenements constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2021-22

MHADA Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	(upto November) (no.)	
							Transit camps	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
Mumbai	535	14	232	0	0	781	0	44.16
Konkan	1,016	0	0	0	508	1,524	0	392.82
Nashik	0	0	0	0	878	878	0	7.71
Pune	0	48	0	0	736	784	0	102.37
Aurangabad	224	0	0	0	0	224	0	24.69
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.20
Nagpur	56	0	24	0	0	80	0	167.71
Total	1,831	62	256	0	2,122	4,271	0	752.66

Source : MHADA

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.77.5 CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner in the State. Since establishment (1970) upto December, 2021 CIDCO has constructed in all 1,83,110 dwelling units/tenements and construction work of 66,531 dwelling units/tenements is in progress.

10.77.6 Under PMAY(U), CIDCO has set target of building 89,868 tenements at 27 locations mainly for EWS and LIG.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.77.7 Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, tenements are being provided to families residing in slums. Since inception (1995) upto August, 2021 in all 2,067 projects are completed and 2,23,471 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated in tenements.

MahaRERA

10.78 Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the State Government has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation of real estate sector infusing transparency, financial discipline, citizen centricity, accountability and speedy redressal of complaints through conciliation & quasi-judicial mechanism. Upto January, 2022 in all 32,465 projects are registered with MahaRERA. MahaRERA has received 16,579 complaints of which 11,068 complaints were resolved.

Rural Housing

10.79.1 Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)*, *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II*, *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukht Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana*, *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana*, *Ramai Awaas Yojana*, *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin)

10.79.2 Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh is being provided to homeless and landless beneficiaries in rural areas and ₹ 1.30 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries in naxalite & hilly areas for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft. Since inception (2016) upto January 2022, in all 10,10,704 dwelling units have been sanctioned. Progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Progress of PMAY(G)

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed	
2019-20	3,54,438	2,33,175	3,081.70
2020-21	3,06,662	1,35,355	2,062.38
2021-22 ⁺	3,91,921	0	0.88

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM + upto January

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.79.3 The scheme is being implemented for Above Poverty Line (APL) beneficiaries in low income category for construction of houses. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh of which, a loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the lead bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 10,000 is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by GoM as a subsidy. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 84.33 crore has been disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA upto November, 2021.

Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana

10.79.4 *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented for VJNT community families who are homeless or having *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite & hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas to beneficiaries having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh. During 2021-22, upto December in all 454 dwelling units were sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.50 crore.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana

10.79.5 *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana* has been initiated for Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries who are eligible under PMAY(G) and various rural housing State schemes, but are unable to get the benefit due to not having own land. Under the scheme, a financial assistance upto ₹ 50,000 for purchase of 500 sq ft land is provided. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto January, 2022 financial assistance was provided to 12,056 beneficiaries.

Ramai Awaas Yojana

10.80 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is being implemented in the State for SC and Neo-Buddhist community families who are homeless or having *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 323 sq ft in urban areas. Under the scheme, for the year 2021-22, target of construction of 1,13,571 and 22,676 dwelling units has been set for rural and urban areas respectively.

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.81 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented in the State for ST community families who are homeless or having *kutchha* house. Under the scheme, preference is given to people belonging to *Aadim and Paradhi Jamati*. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in urban areas. For 2019-20, in all 36,774 dwelling units were sanctioned of which 24,871 dwelling units were constructed upto January, 2022. Under the scheme, target of construction of 18,544 dwelling units has been set for the year 2021-22. For this, budget provision of ₹ 350.00 crore has been made during 2021-22 and expenditure of ₹ 175.00 crore has been incurred upto January, 2022.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.82 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Clean & adequate drinking water and provision of basic sanitation facilities are essential for healthy human life.

Water Supply

10.83 The Government is committed to provide clean, adequate & sustainable water supply to all households at all time and in all convenient places in rural & urban areas through various schemes.

Jal Jeevan Mission

10.84 GoI has converted National Rural Drinking Water Programme, into *Jal Jeevan Mission* from September, 2020 with an aim '*Har Ghar Nal Se Jal*'. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is to supply minimum 55 litres quality water per capita per day in every rural household by Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Under the Mission, FHTC is to be provided to every household, school, *grampanchayat* building, health centre, community building, etc. in rural areas by 2024.

10.84.1 *Jal Jeevan Mission* is being implemented in the State as State Water & Sanitation Mission and District Water & Sanitation Mission. *Jal Jeevan Mission* ensures people's participation through community contribution to make it people's movement. Planning, implementation and maintenance of schemes under *Jal Jeevan Mission* at village level is entrusted with Village Water & Sanitation Committee. The main components of *Jal Jeevan Mission* are:

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household
- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/or augmentation of existing sources to provide long term sustainability of water supply system
- Wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants & distribution network to cater to every household
- Technological intervention for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue
- Retrofitting of completed & ongoing schemes to provide FHTC at minimum service level of 55 litre per capita per day norm

10.84.2 In the State during 2021-22 upto 21st February expenditure of ₹ 541.24 crore was incurred on the mission. Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is given in table 10.63.

Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes

10.85 Small villages / habitations, which are either not electrified or where electrification is not affordable or where the electric supply is not sustainable, generally depend 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. Under the scheme, upto March, 2021 in all 5,259 solar energy based and 2,915 electrical energy based dual pump schemes were implemented with an expenditure of ₹ 266.67 crore. During 2021-22 upto August, out of 53 solar energy based dual pump schemes, 12 schemes have been completed and expenditure of ₹ 0.55 crore has been incurred.

Table 10.63 Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan Mission*

(As on 21st February, 2022)

Type	Total No.	No. of tap connections
Households	1,46,08,532	1,00,02,163
Schools	85,317	77,607
Anganwadi centers	91,267	81,978

Source: *Jal Jeevan Mission*, GoI

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.86 In order to improve water supply and to provide clean & sufficient drinking water in the rural areas *Mukhyamantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme has been implemented in the State during 2016-17 to 2019-20 and has been extended upto 2021-22 to complete ongoing water supply schemes. Upto October, 2021 in all 743 new water supply schemes worth ₹ 602.06 crore have been approved of which 511 schemes have been completed. Under the scheme, rejuvenation works worth ₹ 124.78 crore, for 33 non-functional regional water supply schemes have been approved, of which 16 schemes have been completed.

Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.87 Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is being implemented every year from October - June in villages & *wadis* facing water scarcity. The regionwise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 Regionwise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

(₹ Crore)

Region	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Konkan	46.03	0.00
Nashik	65.15	0.45
Pune	52.63	8.31
Aurangabad	288.53	0.00
Amravati	25.13	15.85
Nagpur	53.48	15.11
Total	530.95	39.72

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto October

10.87.1 To tackle scarcity situation in affected villages and *wadis*, the State has undertaken various measures such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells & other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. Villages and *wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Villages and Wadis covered under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

(no.)

Nature of Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2019-20 [@]	2020-21 ^{\$}	2019-20 [@]	2020-21 ^{\$}
New bore wells	1,960	1,228	642	597
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	1,531	1,266	246	298
Special repairs of bore wells	1,227	1,074	447	183
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	324	182	64	46
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	1,281	557	2,352	895
Requisition of private wells	2,616	1,890	268	266
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	250	54	120	4

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2019 to September, 2020 \$ October, 2020 to September, 2021

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.88 The World Bank funded *Jalswarajya*-II programme was implemented in the State during January, 2014 to September, 2020, in two districts of each region. Under the programme, 60 piped water supply schemes are being implemented in peri-urban areas, of which 49 schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress. In all 80 community storage tanks and 66 water purification units have been installed for ensuring safe and secured water supply to water stressed habitations & water quality affected areas. Estimated cost of all the components under the programme is ₹ 947.70 crore.

Atal Bhujal Yojana

10.89 The World Bank aided *Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an objective to facilitate sustainable ground water management. In all 1,443 villages under 1,339 *grampanchayats* from 38 talukas from 13 districts in the State have been selected under the scheme, on the basis of criterion of over exploited, critical and semi-critical watersheds / blocks. The scheme emphasises on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going central & state schemes and consequent improvement in ground water level. During 2020-21 expenditure of ₹ 1.10 crore was incurred.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

10.90 *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. The mission aims to provide financial support to selected cities for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage. Main objectives of the mission are to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces such as parks and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for walking and cycling. The mission covers 44 cities in the State and covers 76 per cent of urban population. Under this mission GoI has sanctioned grants of ₹ 7,759 crore to the State.

10.90.1 In all 38 water supply projects in 34 cities, worth ₹ 4,313 crore were approved. Of which, 14 projects worth ₹ 931 crore from 13 cities were completed upto January, 2022 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.90.2 An amount of ₹ 3,267 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects, of which 3 projects worth ₹ 150 crore from 2 cities were completed upto January, 2022 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.90.3 The State has approved 128 Green Spaces (*Amrutvan*) projects worth ₹ 179 crore of which 122 projects worth ₹ 171 crore are commissioned upto January, 2022 and remaining projects are in progress.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

10.91 *Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan* is being implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and *nagar panchayats* in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in urban local bodies. Since inception, upto January, 2022 in all 224 projects worth ₹ 12,801 crore were approved of which 64 projects worth ₹ 3,856 crore are completed. Progress of *Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan* is given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Progress of Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

(Upto January, 2022)

Nature of work	Works approved (no.)	Sanctioned amount (₹ Crore)	Works completed (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Water Supply	124	5,887	26	1,208
Sewerage	39	2,809	8	819
Other (Road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management etc.)	61	4,105	30	1,829

Source: Urban Development Department, GoM

Sanitation

10.92 Safe sanitation is essential for protection of human health as well as environment. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to provide sanitation facilities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

10.93 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* is being implemented in the State since 2nd October, 2014. 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 of the mission is to make toilet facility available to every household and make India open defecation free (ODF), garbage free & adopt efficient solid waste management practices. Under the mission, grants are given to *grampanchayats* on the basis of population for mainly solid and liquid waste management.

10.93.1 Under *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)- I* (2nd October, 2014 - 31st March, 2020), the State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in 27,668 *grampanchayats* & 351 *panchayat samitis* in 34 districts, and the State has been declared as ODF on 18th April, 2018.

10.93.2 To ensure that ODF behaviours are sustained and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible, GoI has released guidelines for implementation of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)- II* during 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the mission during 2021-22 upto November, expenditure of ₹ 125.96 crore was incurred.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.94 On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission*, GoM has launched *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)*. The objective of the mission is to make cities Open Defecation Free (ODF) and to ensure scientific management of solid waste & sewerage including ensured behavioural changes regarding healthy sanitation practices. Under the mission the urban Maharashtra has been declared as ODF on 2nd October 2017. Upto November, 2021 out of 384 cities of the State 171 cities are ODF+, 212 cities are ODF++ and one city is water +. Maharashtra is leading state in implementing state level policy for treatment of fecal sludge. The Government has sanctioned fecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which 189 cities have completed the project and initiated operations and remaining FSTPs are under construction.

Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2021

10.95 In all 4,374 cities participated in *Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2021* conducted at national level, of which 396 participant cities were from the State. The State has been honoured as second best performing state and 21 cities from the State have received national award. Out of top 100 AMRUT rank holder cities in India 37 cities are from the State. Out of top 100 non AMRUT rank holder cities, 56 cities are from the State.

Solid Waste Management (Urban)

10.96 On an average every day 22,317 MT waste is generated in the State. Out of which 99.5 percent is collected from door to door. About 96 per cent of the collected waste is segregated in wet and dry form and about 87 percent waste is processed.

10.96.1 Compost fertilizers are produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered '*Harit Mahacity* compost' brand for its sale and marketing. In the State 108 cities are permitted to use the '*Harit Mahacity* compost' brand for sale.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan

10.97 The objective of the *Abhiyaan* is to overcome the water scarcity and growing demand by providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all. The Government has initiated exclusive and qualitative service of water supply and sanitation under profitable service charges with objective of providing technical, economical and administrative improvement under the *Abhiyaan*. Since inception upto October, 2021 administrative approvals have been given to 258 water supply and sanitation works worth ₹ 1,264.15 crore and an amount of ₹ 925.91 crore has been disbursed. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 9.31 crore was incurred and during 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.77 crore has been incurred.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.98 The main objectives of environment conservation are to protect natural resources and the existing natural environment, to repair damages and reverse trends. Globalisation, industrialisation, growing population, deforestation, etc. are responsible for climate change. The adverse effects of climate change are extreme heat, changing rainfall patterns, droughts, food insecurity, disease growth, change in forest biodiversity, etc. The State has formulated new policies along with a comprehensive action plan considering the consequences of climate change. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is implementing various environmental legislations in the State for environment conservation.

Air pollution

10.99 Air pollution is a serious health and environment issue which leads to heart & lung diseases and pulmonary & respiratory infections. The main sources of air pollution are vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, construction activities, re-suspended road dust and open burning of waste. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted in the State for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. Under National Air quality Monitoring Programme, MPCB assesses the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality monitoring systems at 102 stations spread across 27 cities in the State. Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2020-21 is given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2020-21

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)		Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM)	
	Limit 50 µg/m ³		Limit 40 µg/m ³		Limit 60µg/m ³	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Mumbai - Sion	4	79	12	85	43	235
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	11	20	35	57	38	71
Pune - Swargate	6	78	10	281	40	714
Pune - Bhosari	7	39	12	162	13	218
Nashik - NMC Building	4	14	9	41	16	92
Nashik - MIDC Satpur	4	13	9	38	16	59
Aurangabad - CADA Office	4	37	9	79	16	172
Aurangabad - MIDC Waluj	4	39	4	97	12	187
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	5	16	9	17	26	73
Amravati - MIDC Amravati	5	19	9	20	19	76
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4	22	9	49	24	145
Nagpur - Hingana Road	4	24	9	54	44	183

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

µg/m³ microgram per cubic meter

10.100 Carbon dioxide emission mostly arises from combustion of fossil fuels such as diesel, petrol and natural gas. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, LPG/ CNG as an alternative fuel, making Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate mandatory, ban on 15 years old vehicles and converting eight years old vehicles to LPG/ CNG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. As on 31st December, 2021, of the total 409.17 lakh registered vehicles, 3.09 per cent were on LPG/ CNG & 0.11 per cent were on electricity. The number of registered vehicles on LPG/ CNG and electricity in the State is given in Table 10.68.

10.68 Number of registered vehicles on LPG/ CNG and electricity in the State

Year	Total	Of which	
		On LPG/ CNG	On electricity
2017-18	26,98,688	1,39,005	1,418
2018-19	25,38,833	1,35,988	4,958
2019-20	23,83,477	1,01,211	5,050
2020-21	17,27,909	65,212	7,544
2021-22 ⁺	13,13,847	64,177	18,807

+ upto December, 2021

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Water pollution

10.101 Domestic sewage, trade effluents from the industries, fertilizers & pesticides run off in rural areas etc. are the major sources of water pollution. It causes various water borne diseases in human beings, pollution of water bodies & ground water and destruction of ecosystem. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has been enacted in the State for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring water quality. Under National Water Monitoring Programme, 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). Surface water samples are monitored every month for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to trace metals and pesticides. Water quality at 39 locations of *Godavari*, *Krishna*, *Panchganga* and *Bheema* rivers in the State during 2020-21 is given in Table 10.69. Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers for surface water in the State during January to October, 2021 is given in Table 10.70.

Table 10.69 Water quality at 39 locations of *Godavari*, *Krishna*, *Panchganga* and *Bheema* rivers in the State during 2020-21

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 [#]		Less than 3 mg/l [#]		More than 4 mg/l [#]		MPN/ 100 ml [#]	
Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations
5.5 - 6.4	0	Below 2.5	8	Below 3	0	0 - 100	37
6.5 - 7.4	0	2.5 - 5.4	24	3 - 4.9	2	100 - 200	1
7.5 - 8.4	39	5.5 - 8.4	6	5 - 6.9	37	200 - 300	0
8.5 - 9.5	0	8.5 - 11.4	1	7 - 8.9	0	300 & above	1
		11.5 & above	0	9 & above	0		

mg/l milligram/litre

[#] CPCB's Water quality criteria, Class C

MPN Most Probable Number

Source: Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Table 10.70 Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers during January to October, 2021

Station Name	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Fecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	7.50	6.80	1.70	18.90	2.20	5.50
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.23	6.88	3.00	10.40	0.73	--
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.60	4.80	11.00	42.80	5.50	283.13
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.35	6.80	4.50	19.00	4.97	31.10
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.27	6.28	4.78	22.50	6.49	23.00
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.47	6.40	3.00	12.40	0.33	4.67
Savitri River at Muthavali village	7.20	6.60	1.80	30.40	1.75	7.50
Mithi River at near bridge	7.22	2.79	21.22	80.00	3.99	2,602.61

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Sewage Treatment

10.102 Sewage treatment is a waste water treatment which removes contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent suitable for discharge to the surrounding environment or an intended reuse application, thereby preventing water pollution. The sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2020-21 is given in Table 10.71.

Table 10.71 Sewage generated & treated in the area of urban local bodies of the State

(2020-21)

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage		
		Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)	Percentage of treated to generated
Municipal Corporation	27	7,700	3,293	42.8
Municipal Council				
A Class	18	537	131	24.4
B Class	70	678	49	7.2
C Class	150	561	14	2.5
Nagar panchayat	131	240	16	6.7
Cantonment board	7	42	29	69.0
Total	403	9,758	3,532	36.2

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Solid Waste Management

10.103 Solid waste consists of household solid waste, construction & demolition debris, industrial solid waste, drainage residue and waste generated from residential & commercial complexes. Solid waste generated in the State is being treated in 56 common treatment facilities centres provided either by Municipal Corporations or Municipal Councils and Cantonment Boards. Of the total solid waste generated, 72.5 per cent solid waste is treated per day. For the processing of solid waste 378 composting projects in 321 urban local bodies (ULBs), 89 vermicompost projects in 79 ULBs, 47 biogas projects in 30 ULBs, 19 refused derived fuel projects in 9 ULBs, and one Waste-to-Energy Plant with capacity of 4MW are in operation. Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2020 is given in Table 10.72.

Table 10.72 Solid waste generated and treated in the State during 2020

Local body	Reporting Local bodies	Solid waste		
		Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)	Percentage of treated to generated
Municipal Corporation	27	18,721	13,349	71.3
Municipal Council				
A Class	18	993	593	59.7
B Class	70	1,276	1,121	87.9
C Class	150	1,035	888	85.8
Nagar panchayat	131	480	355	74.0
Cantonment board	7	128	105	82.0
Total	403	22,633	16,411	72.5

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Noise pollution

10.104 Noise pollution is mainly due to industrial activities, construction activities, road traffic, operations of railways, air planes and causes health issues such as hearing loss, anxiety etc. In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted by MPCB in major cities. The noise levels are measured at the same locations and at the same time. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules-2000, the standards of noise level limits for residential zone are 55 decibel during day time and 45 decibel during night time. Day-night noise levels in residential area in selected cities during Diwali in 2020 and 2021 are given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.73 Day-night noise levels in residential areas in selected cities during Diwali in 2020 & 2021

Location	(decibel)							
	4 th Nov, 2021		14 th Nov, 2020		6 th Nov, 2021		16 th Nov, 2020	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	81.0	76.7	73.8	60.2	69.2	64.6	71.6	59.4
Mumbai (Chembur)	75.9	60.1	70.3	60.1	71.9	57.9	75.4	62.2
Thane (Gokhale Road)	71.8	64.6	72.6	67.2	69.3	50.6	77.7	67.6
Thane (Wagle Estate)	68.6	59.6	69.3	62.9	71.0	51.9	73.0	62.8
Pune (Swargate)	81.1	69.0	80.6	69.0	82.7	63.1	75.4	62.5
Pune (Laxmi Road)	80.9	74.7	79.7	73.0	76.9	60.4	73.8	60.4
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	71.0	69.9	70.0	72.4	70.6	65.7	65.6	60.8
Nashik (Bytco Point)	71.0	67.7	69.7	65.9	67.8	65.6	65.5	61.7
Aurangabad (City Chowk)	61.9	60.7	66.2	61.1	64.6	57.9	65.3	57.9
Nanded-Waghala (Ganesh Nagar)	62.4	54.6	61.5	54.6	64.9	54.1	63.2	50.4
Nagpur (Sadar)	71.6	65.0	72.4	66.2	66.6	55.6	69.1	51.7
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	61.6	54.3	72.9	60.6	70.4	60.4	76.1	63.3
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	74.7	71.7	78.7	69.8	72.8	69.0	75.4	55.4
Akola (District Collector Office)	73.0	59.6	75.0	64.5	69.2	59.1	72.7	59.7

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Pollution due to industries

10.105 During 2021-22 upto December, there were 1,12,750 industries under the purview of MPCB. Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETPs are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,851 industries. During 2020-21 average effluent quantity treated was about 1,402 lakh litres /day.

Classification of industries based on the pollution index for 2020-21 is given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.74 Classification of industries based on pollution index upto December 2021

MPCB Region	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	412	28	709	649	259	1,161	28	40	2,582	92	5,960
Thane	211	45	1,014	247	49	1,013	35	28	2,078	183	4,903
Kalyan	174	66	2,097	126	80	1,356	39	44	2,082	763	6,827
Navi Mumbai	226	59	1,111	180	115	1,245	74	91	2,174	670	5,945
Raigad	251	47	475	122	48	663	44	36	728	88	2,502
Pune	1,287	165	2,653	1,563	426	5,126	507	419	8,715	2,286	23,147
Kolhapur	307	79	1,251	94	122	4,936	43	61	8,025	4,805	19,723
Nashik	440	89	1,732	171	119	3,202	113	71	6,325	3,335	15,597
Aurangabad	299	38	547	133	123	2,672	61	122	6,145	294	10,434
Amravati	62	8	140	23	28	2,038	2	36	4,935	744	8,016
Nagpur	321	38	1,071	135	93	2,980	25	40	2,896	346	7,945
Chandrapur	133	43	96	21	42	464	9	12	741	190	1,751
Total	4,123	705	12,896	3,464	1,504	26,856	980	1,000	47,426	13,796	1,12,750

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 : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Hazardous waste

10.106 Hazardous wastes are wastes with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. Hazardous & other wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 are applicable to hazardous and other waste management. In all 32.01 lakh MT of hazardous waste is expected to generate from 7,559 industries in the State. During 2020-21, total 3.39 lakh MT of industrial waste has been sent to the common hazardous waste processing centres and 3.56 lakh MT of hazardous waste has been recycled. MPCB has authorised 241 hazardous waste transporters and installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set-up at four major sites viz., Mumbai Waste Management Ltd. at Talaja (Thane), Trans Thane Waste Management Association at Mahape (Thane), Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited at Ranjangaon (Pune) and Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited at Butibori (Nagpur). Information about hazardous waste collection at common facility centres is given in Table 10.75. Information about hazardous waste treated at common facility centres is given in Table 10.76.

Table 10.75 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres

Year	(Lakh MT)				Total
	Mumbai Waste Management Ltd.	Trans Thane Waste Management Association	Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited	Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited	
2018-19	2.05	1.37	1.10	0.28	4.80
2019-20	2.11	0.23	1.08	0.20	3.62
2020-21	2.19	0.11	0.90	0.19	3.39

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Table 10.76 Hazardous waste treated at common facility centres

(Lakh MT)

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incineration	
2018-19	2.19	2.03	0.59	4.81
2019-20	0.92	2.11	0.53	3.56
2020-21	0.72	2.19	0.42	3.34

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

E-waste

10.107 E-waste is discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts. During 2020-21 MPCB authorised 111 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 89,355 MT per year for disintegration / recycling of E-waste under E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. In the State, the amount of disintegrated / recycled E-waste during year 2019-20 was 11,992 MT as against 14,506 MT during 2020-21.

Bio-medical waste

10.108 As per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules-2016, MPCB has been issuing authorisation to Health Care Establishments (HCEs) for disposal of bio-medical waste. There are in all 64,266 HCEs under the purview of MPCB in the State upto December, 2020. There are 30 common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility centres, of which 29 are operating on incineration basis and one on deep burial basis. During 2020-21 per day on an average 82.15 MT bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off per day.

10.108.1 During 2020-21 about 26,977 MT of bio-medical waste was disposed off in the common bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility centres. Out of this 10,615 MT was Covid-19 related bio-medical waste and remaining 16,361 MT was non-Covid bio-medical waste. Of the Covid-19 related bio-medical waste 8,524 MT was incinerated and rest was recycled.

Plastic waste

10.109 Plastic products have become an integral part of our daily life. It has been observed that disposal of plastic & thermocol waste creates several environmental issues due to improper collection, segregation and disposal system. The rise in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damages to the environment and health. From April, 2018 GoM has banned manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products. During 2020-21, GoM collected ₹ 3.91 crore as a penalty for using banned plastic/ thermocol products and seized 213 MT of banned plastic. At the end of August, 2021, total plastic recycling industries in the State were 113 with a total capacity of 4.38 lakh MT per year.

Environmental clearance

10.110 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, GoI constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (1998), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee in the State for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) recommendations and environment clearances. Environment clearances are granted through online services since 2016. The State has granted environment clearances to 4,818 applications upto December, 2021 through online process. Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 59 projects during 2021.

State Lake conservation plan

10.111 To prevent degradation of lakes, the State has included 80 lakes under 'National lake conservation for degraded lakes scheme since 2007. During 2020-21 expenditure of ₹ 5.24 crore was incurred.

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan

10.112 GoM has launched ***Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan*** with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. During 2020-21, the *Abhiyaan* was implemented from 2nd October to 31st March within 686 local bodies whereas during 2021-22, the *Abhiyaan* is being implemented within 11,968 local bodies of the State. *Abhiyaan* focuses on all the five elements of nature, land, water, air, energy and enhancement. Efforts are made to improve the environment by making citizens aware about environmental issues, careful use of natural resources, hazards of climate change and sustainable development through this initiative. Activities like enhancement of green cover by plantation of trees, protection & conservation of heritage trees (the trees having age of 50 years or more), cleaning of rivers through people's participation, segregation & treatment of wet waste, building of mud dams & percolation sites, rainwater harvesting, awareness regarding hazards of plastic usage, encouraging people to use bicycles, e-bikes, etc. are taken by urban and rural local bodies.

10.112.1 Major achievements of the *Abhiyaan* can be seen into the cleaning of 775 water bodies, installation of 736 biogas plants and 701 solar pumps in rural areas in the State as a result of which emission of carbon dioxide has been reduced by 3.71 lakh tonnes. *Abhiyaan* has been instrumental in bringing sustainable development to the masses and has laid the foundation for sustainable development in the State and across the country by creating environmental awareness.

10.112.2 In recognition of Maharashtra's efforts towards Climate Change, the State received the 'Inspiring Regional Leadership' award under the Coalition Leadership Awards 2021 during Conference of the Parties-26 held from 31st October, 2021 to 12th November, 2021 in Scotland. Maharashtra is the only Indian State to receive this award.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.113 Social Justice is the equal treatment to all citizens without any social distinction. The Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Special Backward Classes (SBC), minorities, *divyang*, senior citizens, etc.

Scheduled Caste Component Scheme

10.114 During 2021-22 under Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS), in all 272 schemes (195 State level & 77 district level) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed fund and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.77.

Table 10.77 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS

Sector	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	6,432.00	3,828.71	6,939.36	3,746.29	7,906.36	1,663.73
Agriculture & allied activities	222.16	91.97	158.58	57.28	180.35	2.08
Rural development	112.70	72.54	203.90	318.96	193.00	2.34
Energy	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	0.00
Industry & minerals	60.00	18.79	45.00	21.70	68.20	0.00
Transport & communication	250.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General economic services	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.50	2.00	0.00
Social & community services	5,555.64	3,404.98	6,345.38	3,215.50	7,194.31	1,586.08
General services	11.50	0.00	11.50	33.54	23.50	0.38
Other programmes	220.00	90.43	100.00	97.81	175.00	72.85
B) District level schemes	2,776.00	2,560.81	2,728.64	2,715.55	2,728.65	691.45
Agriculture & allied activities	351.92	329.79	351.14	342.71	345.89	122.63
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	134.47	146.12	152.81	164.72	154.81	63.80
Industry & minerals	10.90	8.49	8.59	0.11	7.18	0.10
Transport & communication	68.56	31.25	71.70	67.03	76.83	3.54
Social & community services	2,126.87	1,984.91	2,062.73	2,068.65	2,062.06	491.23
Innovative schemes	83.28	60.25	81.67	72.33	81.88	10.15
Total (A + B)	9,208.00	6,389.52	9,668.00	6,461.84	10,635.01	2,355.18

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto December

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

***Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students for abroad studies**

10.115.1 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies abroad. Under the scheme during 2020-21 an amount of ₹ 24.00 crore was disbursed to 128 beneficiaries and during 2021-22 upto December, an amount of ₹ 32.99 crore was disbursed to 171 beneficiaries.

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.115.2 The scheme has been initiated for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist, who got admission in various courses from class XIth onwards, but who did not get or have not taken admission in the government hostels. Under the scheme, financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is provided to students for food, shelter, educational material, subsistence allowance and other necessary facilities depending on educational stream and place of residence. Performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Performance of the Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	17,100	22,544	4,550*
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	57.55	74.96	23.21

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

* provisional

+ upto December

Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist community in Standup India Scheme of GoI

10.115.3 The Standup India scheme has been introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to the new entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women. The entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and remaining 75 per cent amount as loans that is guaranteed by Small Industries Development Bank of India. Of the 25 per cent self share, 15 per cent amount is being provided by GoM under margin money scheme after the project approval and 10 per cent self share is borne by entrepreneurs. During 2020-21 subsidy of ₹ 6.83 crore was disbursed to 83 entrepreneurs.

Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist wastis in rural areas

10.115.4 The scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist wastis in rural areas by providing basic facilities such as drinking water supply, internal roads, drainage facilities, electricity, roads connecting the habitats, community hall, etc. There are 37,604 such listed wastis in the rural areas of the State. During 2020-21, expenditure incurred was of ₹ 818.39 crore. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 190.59 crore was incurred.

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.115.5 Under the scheme, facilities such as works for construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, construction of drainage, repairing of well, drinking water facilities, public toilet, library, gymnasium, kindergarden, electric lights, etc. are undertaken in SC and Neo-Buddhist wasti located in municipal corporation and municipal council areas. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 1,016.51 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 264.16 crore was incurred.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.116 The corporation is set up for welfare of *charmakar* community and is authorised as channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 73.21 crore and paid-up share capital is ₹ 306.21 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The functions of the corporation are to arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries and to make necessary arrangements for production and to render necessary assistance and act as an agent for sale of finished products in domestic as well as international markets. Performance of *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Performance of Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	192	143	76
Amount disbursed (₹ Lakh)	21.22	13.70	7.50

Source : Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto December

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.117 GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* for economic, educational & social development of *Matang* community & 12 sub castes and it works as channelising agency of NSFDC in the State. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 300 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM & 49 per cent is of GoI. Performance of *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 Performance of Sahityaratnya Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,232	760	345
Amount disbursed (₹ Lakh)	280.01	238.11	34.50

Source: *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto December

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.118 *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* is set up for economic development of SC and Neo-Buddhist communities. The corporation works as channelising agency of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and National *Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation* in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 632.64 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and 49 per cent share is of GoI. Performance of *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	11,093	1,327	269
Amount disbursed (₹ Lakh)	5,413.00	1,614.11	734.29

Source: *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto December

Tribal Component Scheme

10.119 During 2021-22 under Tribal Component Scheme (TCS), about 330 schemes (284 State level & 146 district level) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.82.

Table 10.82 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	6,329.89	4,716.93	7,559.03	5,500.37	7,807.57	3,129.55
Agriculture & allied activities	118.64	42.09	150.99	48.09	130.43	9.95
Rural development	324.89	199.99	782.41	691.49	376.00	233.90
Irrigation & flood control	50.00	51.85	25.00	3.30	75.00	0.00
Energy	310.00	132.00	237.80	167.00	170.00	156.00
Industry & minerals	10.00	0.00	9.00	1.80	6.00	1.37
Transport & communication	326.02	196.56	456.32	376.06	440.00	63.81
Social & community services	5,190.34	4,094.44	5,897.51	4,212.62	6,610.14	2,664.51
B) District level schemes	2,201.11	2,104.59	1,925.91	1,904.64	1,858.78	378.15
Agriculture & allied activities	284.32	251.47	231.50	263.70	226.72	34.57
Rural development	350.96	321.13	145.25	115.98	355.06	109.28
Irrigation & flood control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	124.96	122.04	114.85	133.60	126.53	8.95
Industry & minerals	4.70	1.22	1.30	0.02	1.17	0.00
Transport & communication	254.39	252.93	240.36	236.13	225.54	21.65
Social & community services	1,181.79	1,155.79	1,192.65	115.21	923.76	203.70
Total (A + B)	8,531.00	6,821.52	9,484.94	7,405.01	9,666.35	3,507.70

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto December

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Ashram Schools

10.120.1 There are 497 government residential *ashram* schools for tribal students in hilly and remote areas of the State. Apart from this, there are 556 aided *ashram* schools in the State. Meal, residence, educational material and other facilities are provided free of cost to tribal students admitted in *ashram* schools. Since 2017-18, the cost of educational materials and equipments are being deposited directly in the bank accounts of students. Information of *ashram* schools is given in Table 10.83.

Table 10.83 Information of ashram schools

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Gov. Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	500	500	497
Beneficiary students (no.)	1,83,546	1,91,713	1,90,608
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,199.35	806.54	631.02
Aided Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	556	556	556
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,33,485	2,41,468	2,42,916
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,088.98	1,097.90	826.11

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Government hostels for tribal students

10.120.2 Government is providing hostel facility to tribal students, pursuing higher studies at taluka, district and division level. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of bedding material, books, educational material, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students since 2017-18. Information of Government hostels for tribal students is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Information of Government hostels for tribal students

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Government hostels (no.)	495	495	487
Beneficiary students (no.)	54,150	48,647	44,262
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	353.24	161.70	187.73

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Education to Tribal students in renowned English medium schools

10.120.3 To encourage tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools GoM has launched the scheme from 2010-11. Maximum ₹ 70,000 per student per year is being given to these schools by GoM for providing education and residential facilities to these students. Information of education to tribal students in renowned English medium schools is given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Information of Education to Tribal Students in renowned English medium schools

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	53,627	53,626	56,602
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	241.41	85.32	76.14

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

10.120.4 Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to ST students who have taken admission for higher educational courses after class XIIth standard and do not get admission in Government hostels. Financial assistance upto ₹ 60,000 is provided for meal, residence, educational material, subsistence allowance, etc. Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay swayam* scheme is given in Table 10.86.

Table 10.86 Information of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	9,219	10,536	17,359
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	25.76	6.00	22.50

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Direct funding to Gram panchayats under Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas

10.120.5 Five per cent of the total TCS budget is allotted to the gram panchayats under the 'Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996' for developmental works. Gramsabha are endowed to undertake works related to basic infrastructure, implementation of PESA Act & forest right Act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and minor forest produce through this fund. Under PESA Act, direct funding is provided to 2,898 gram panchayats. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 200.92 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 81.86 crore was incurred.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.120.6 This scheme is implemented in 16 tribal districts of the State. Under the scheme, 'one full meal' is provided to ST pregnant women & lactating mothers and eggs or bananas are provided four times a week to children in age group of seven months to six years. Information of *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.87.

Table 10.87 Information of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiary (no.)	7,72,000	7,97,465	9,16,500
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	175.69	211.63	133.20

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.120.7 Under the scheme, permanent community development facilities are created in tribal habitats. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 192.05 crore was incurred.

Khawti Anudan Yojana

10.120.8 *Khawti Anudan Yojana* was implemented in the State upto 2013-14 to provide assistance to economically weaker family. *Khawti Anudan Yojana* was reintroduced in 2020 for economically weaker ST families to tackle economic situation arised due to covid-19 pandemic and is being implemented in the form of 100 per cent grant. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 486.00 crore was incurred.

Scholarship for ST students for abroad studies

10.120.9 GoM has started this scholarship scheme for ST students to pursue higher studies abroad. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 1.24 crore was incurred on two beneficiaries. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.86 crore was incurred on five beneficiaries.

Welfare of Other Backward *Bahujan*

10.121 Various development programmes are being implemented by GoM for upliftment of the weaker sections of other backward *bahujan* (OBC, Special Economical Backward Class (SEBC), VJNT, SBC). During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 2,387.17 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 2,307.55 crore was incurred.

Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.122.1 The scheme is implemented for overall development of VJNT and SBC habitats by providing basic facilities such as electrification, drinking water supply, internal roads, drainage, toilets, community hall/library, etc. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 13.20 crore was incurred.

Scholarship for VJNT, OBC and SBC students for abroad studies

10.122.2 GoM has started scholarship scheme for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher studies abroad. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 52.00 lakh was incurred.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.123 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for the welfare of OBCs in the State. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 161.54 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This corporation also works as channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan scheme, individual loan interest reimbursement, group loan interest reimbursement, etc. Information of the Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.88.

Table 10.88 Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	78	209	259
Amount disbursed (₹ lakh)	28.76	197.36	216.99

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto December

Minority Development

10.124 Various schemes for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 235.44 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 99.43 crore was incurred.

Wasti /Area development schemes for minorities

10.125.1 *Wasti*/ area development scheme are being implemented for minorities in the State. Expenditure incurred under *wasti*/ area development schemes for minorities is given in Table 10.89.

Table 10.89 Expenditure incurred under *wasti*/area development schemes for minorities

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
<i>Wasti</i> / Area development urban areas	25.13	21.69	15.58
<i>Wasti</i> / Area development rural areas	22.16	17.19	0.00

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Higher Education Scholarship for Minority students

10.125.2 Annual tuition fees of minority students studying in any educational course or ₹ 25,000 (for medical and semi-medical courses / technical and vocational courses) and ₹ 5,000 (for postgraduate courses in Arts, Commerce and Science degree and post graduate courses) whichever is less is given as scholarship. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 48.70 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 56.10 crore was incurred.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram

10.125.3 *Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karykram* is being implemented in 24 districts of the State to raise overall living standard of minority Community. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 33.20 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 2.68 crore was incurred.

Girls Hostels for Minority Communities

10.125.4 Under the 'Girls hostels for minority community' scheme, hostels are being setup in 43 cities of 25 districts for girls students pursuing higher education. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 5.28 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.50 crore was incurred.

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.126 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* has been set up for welfare of minority community in the State. The authorised share capital of this *Mahamandal* is ₹ 500 crore and paid-up capital is ₹ 483.19 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This *Mahamandal* works as channelising agency for National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation. During 2020-21 education loan worth ₹ 1,568.96 lakh was given to 1,934 students. During 2021-22, upto December, education loan worth ₹ 781.24 lakh was given to 890 students.

Welfare of Divyang

10.127 Various schemes for *divyang* are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 453.96 crore was incurred. During 2021-22 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 362.75 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.128 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is established for the welfare of *divyang* persons. This corporation works as state channelising agency for National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation in the State. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up share capital is ₹ 47.52 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). Information of Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.90.

Table 10.90 Information of Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ Lakh)

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed ⁺
Direct loan	83	16.60	-	-	1	0.20
Term loan	6	7.93	2	2.70	-	-

Source : Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto December

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.129 *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is established by the State to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to economically backward educated unemployed youth. Information of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is given in Table 10.91.

Table 10.91 Information of Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed
Individual Interest Reimbursement	7,584	3,246.83	7,176	5,400.23	9,504	8,951.12
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	4	3.33	28	33.61	45	98.06
Group Project Loan	14	140.00	7	70.00	8	70.00

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

+ upto December

Social Security

10.130 Various schemes for social security are being implemented in the State. During Covid-19 lockdown period financial assistance under various social security schemes for the period of April and May 2021 has been provided to beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in advance in the month of April, 2021. Information of important social security schemes is given in Table 10.92.

Table 10.92 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	10.82	1,161.50	12.31	1,509.51	12.39	987.51
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	21.74	1,896.91	24.74	2,836.59	24.80	1,873.38
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	11.61	299.83	12.08	419.96	11.82	195.26
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.67	22.93	0.76	35.21	0.80	19.14
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.08	3.81	0.09	4.28	0.09	0.29
<i>National Family Benefit</i>	0.11	27.45	0.14	27.41	0.03	20.15

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto December

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.131 Equitable distribution of development benefits & opportunities, better living environment and empowerment of vulnerable sections of society translates into human development. Human development is about creating an environment that enables people to develop to their full potential, lead productive & creative lives in accord with their needs & interests and participation in the process of decision making for the welfare of society.

10.132 According to Subnational Human Development Index Report of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (4.0), Human Development Index (HDI) of India for 2019 was 0.646 and that of Maharashtra was 0.697. Kerala had highest (0.782) HDI in India for 2019.

10.133 As per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 the HDI of the State was 0.752. Mumbai (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban) ranked first with HDI 0.841, followed by Pune (0.814). Nandurbar (0.604) had the lowest rank. District wise HDI as per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 is given in Annexure 10.15.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

10.134 Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in rural and all 'C' class municipal council areas of 125 most backward talukas. Under the programme, various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and income are being implemented. Considering socio-economic, geographical conditions and local needs of the talukas, taluka specific schemes are formulated. During 2021-22 upto November expenditure of ₹ 468.33 crore was incurred. The progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.93.

Table 10.93 Progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 ⁺
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	68,219	@	@
b) Free school bus service for girl students in rural areas (871 buses)	Girls	99,978	36,991	634
c) ‘ <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ’ science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	1,84,933	@	@
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,900	1,525	1,900
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five km from school.	Girls	43,606	2,911	@
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i> [§]		667	693	711
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants age group (0-6 months)	Pregnant and lactating women & infants	9,48,666	4,20,713	3,13,735
b) Lapsed wages to pregnant women from SC, ST, BPL categories.	Pregnant women	1,19,836	1,15,807	28,168
c) Construction of Health sub centres [§]		37	39	42
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	36,922	10,044	5,781
b) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabhas</i> for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	<i>Gramsabha</i> Proposals	0	0	0
c) Implementation of Special Plans for Employment under District/Taluka Specific Scheme [£]		-	-	0

§ since inception of scheme

+ upto November

@ could not be implemented due to Covid-19 lockdown

£ Sanctioned in December, 2021

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Sustainable Development Goals

10.135 Sustainable Development Agenda, 2030 is adopted by all member countries of UN on 25th September, 2015. Under this agenda, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets have been set. The theme of SDGs is ‘Leave no one behind’. The period to achieve these Goals is from 1st January, 2016 to 31st December, 2030. Five P’s viz. People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership are considered while designing SDGs. NITI Aayog is nodal agency for monitoring of SDGs at all India level and Planning Department, GoM is nodal department at State level.

10.136 For monitoring SDG at National level, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has developed National Indicator Framework (NIF). As per NIF 3.0, there are 295 indicators, The GoM has also developed State Indicator Framework (SIF) for monitoring the SDGs at State level. As per SIF there are 237 indicators.

10.137 The SDG India Index developed by NITI Aayog is an essential step for comprehensive tracking of the country's progress and in benchmarking SDGs for both GoI and state governments across India. The Index provides a well-rounded picture of India's inclusive growth trajectory, and the status of both national and state-level social, economic, and environmental parameters. NITI Aayog has published SDG India Index Report for 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21. SDG India Index 2019-20 report is based on 15 SDGs and 100 priority indicators, whereas SDG India Index 2020-21 is based on 15 SDGs and 115 priority indicators. The performance of the states has been categorised based on their score out of 100. The categories are Achiever (100), Front runner (65-99), Performer (50-64) And Aspirant (0-49). As per 2020-21 report State ranks 9th with score 70 and falls in 'Front Runner' category. The All India score is 66. Score for each goal for Maharashtra for the year 2019-20 to 2020-21 is given in table No. 10.94.

Table 10.94 Score for each goal for Maharashtra for the year 2019-20 to 2020-21

SDG	SDG India Index 2019-20	SDG India Index 2020-21
Goal 1: No Poverty	47	66
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	34	44
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	76	83
Goal 4: Quality Education	65	64
Goal 5: Gender Equality	41	51
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	93	90
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	82	100
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	70	62
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	59	66
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	70	71
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	45	87
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption & Production	71	82
Goal 13: Climate Action	50	58
Goal 15: Life on Land	85	52
Goal 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	72	69
Composite Score	64	70

Source – SDG India Index Report, NITI Aayog

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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	2018-19	20,541	22,100	17,985	21,258	11,565	12,788	1,06,237
	2019-20	20,515	22,162	18,054	21,393	11,574	12,793	1,06,491
	2020-21	20,425	22,122	18,036	21,441	11,574	12,740	1,06,338
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2018-19	3,795.5	3,213.8	2,804.7	2,986.4	1,496.1	1,451.6	15,748.1
	2019-20	3,785.6	3,226.0	2,795.6	2,844.2	1,477.9	1,423.8	15,693.5
	2020-21	3,671.5	3,160.5	3,749.9	2,953.5	1,454.6	1,401.1	15,391.0
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2018-19	1,798.7	1,491.5	1,299.4	1,389.3	707.4	697.8	7,384.1
	2019-20	1,796.4	1,499.1	1,300.9	1,390.6	700.0	683.9	7,371.1
	2020-21	1,745.8	1,477.0	1,284.7	1,379.2	692.1	674.8	7,253.6
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2018-19	111.8	107.1	83.4	105.9	54.2	58.2	520.6
	2019-20	114.4	110.9	85.4	107.5	54.6	59.5	532.5
	2020-21	108.1	106.2	83.3	105.6	52.6	56.3	512.1
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2018-19	33.9	30.0	33.6	28.2	27.6	24.9	30.3
	2019-20	33.0	29.0	32.7	27.7	27.0	23.8	29.4
	2020-21	34.0	29.8	33.0	28.0	27.6	24.9	30.1
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2018-19	5,209	5,255	3,948	4,756	2,756	2,948	24,872
	2019-20	5,761	5,792	4,386	5,655	3,138	3,361	28,093
	2020-21	5,815	5,869	4,435	5,782	3,181	3,423	28,505
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2018-19	1,563.9	1,363.7	1,089.6	1,224.8	666.9	698.9	6,608.0
	2019-20	1,535.6	1,347.0	1,078.2	1,195.4	648.9	675.4	6,481.0
	2020-21	1,557.7	1,353.6	1,098.6	1,192.6	648.3	673.2	6,524.0
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2018-19	738.2	621.3	486.4	545.4	311.5	339.8	3,042.6
	2019-20	731.7	622.8	487.3	539.0	304.9	329.9	3,015.8
	2020-21	742.0	627.3	497.9	541.8	305.7	329.4	3,044.1
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2018-19	58.1	52.7	40.0	41.8	22.3	28.3	243.7
	2019-20	61.1	54.4	41.4	42.7	22.9	28.5	251.2
	2020-21	59.9	54.2	41.2	42.6	22.6	27.8	248.3
	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2018-19	12.72	11.78	12.17	13.04	13.62	12.02	12.48
	2019-20	25.1	24.7	26.0	27.9	28.3	23.6	25.7
	2020-21	26.0	25.0	26.7	28.0	28.7	24.2	26.3
	2021-22	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 2021-22 (upto dated 31/01/2022)**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Allopathy												
Graduate	28	4,450	0	1	100	0	19	2,720	0	48	7,270	0
Post-Graduate	22	2,363	0	1	78	0	19	707	0	42	3,148	0
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	5	563	0	16	1,149	0	61	4,060	0	82	5,772	0
Post-Graduate	4	164	0	0	0	0	31	974	0	38	1,138	0
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	4,455	0	56	4,455	0
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	307	0	15	307	0
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	0	4	230	0	7	410	0
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	1	14	0	--	--	--	1	14	0
Dental												
Graduate	4	326	0	--	--	--	25	2,400	0	29	2,726	0
Post-Graduate	4	90	90	--	--	--	23	462	427	27	552	517
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	0	0	0	0	62	3,060	0	66	3150	0
Post-Graduate	5	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	47	0
Occupational Therapy[@]												
Graduate	4	90	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	0
Post-Graduate	5	31	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	31	0
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology[@]												
Graduate	2	25	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	25	0
Post-Graduate	2	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	20	0
Prosthetics & Orthotics[@]												
Graduate	1	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	0
Post-Graduate	1	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	0
Nursing												
Graduate	6	300	0	--	--	--	122	5,570	0	128	5,870	0
Post-Graduate [@]	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.P.M.T[@]												
Graduate	0	0	0	--	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source - 1) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

2) State CET cell, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2021-22 (upto dated 31/01/2022)**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Engineering												
Diploma	43	17,442	19,928	16	4,294	3,359	308	80,488	46,524	367	1,02,224	69,700
Graduate	10	4,107	3,338	12	1,980	1,835	306	1,31,424	81,779	328	1,37,508	86,952
Post-Graduate	6	1,067	475	4	174	161	113	3,911	3,480	123	5,152	4,116
Architecture												
Graduate	0	0	0	3	206	205	71	4,935	2,597	74	5,141	2,802
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	549	310	19	549	310
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	3	2,777	257	0	0	0	299	38,800	34,787	302	39,077	35,044
PGDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	116	0	0	0	3	180	61	5	300	177
Graduate	0	0	0	1	40	8	9	885	422	10	925	430
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	7	1	24	7
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	198	21	1,300	1,235	403	25,800	25,153	455	27,310	26,586
Graduate	4	253	229	5	351	334	350	32,521	29,637	359	33,125	30,200
Post-Graduate	4	92	85	4	174	161	113	3,911	3,480	121	4,177	3,726
Pharma D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master in Computer application												
	2	104	101	1	69	69	85	7,917	7,703	88	8,090	7873
Planning												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surface Coating Technology												
Diploma	--	--	--	1	40	35	--	--	--	1	40	35
Industrial training institutes												
	417	93,748	86,161	--	--	--	577	56,456	32,613	974	1,50,204	1,18,774
Govt. Technical School												
	169	26,040	15,896	225	20,472	16,015	--	--	--	394	46,512	31,911
Bachelor of Fine Arts												
MHAAC	11	345	343	0	0	0	7	591	445	18	936	788
Master of Physical Education												
M P.Ed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	692	480	22	692	480

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai.

3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State, 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 2021-22 (Provisional upto dated 31/01/2022)

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	}	1,535	928	}	2,79,697	1,93,068	}	95,840	47,035	}	3,77,072	2,41,031			
Post-Graduate		1,544	1,135		86,460	33,237		8,843	3,460		96,847	37,832			
Science															
Graduate	}	2,003	1,664	}	1,92,082	1,32,625	}	88,036	39,956	}	2,82,121	1,74,245			
Post-Graduate		701	682		44,859	35,411		7,541	5,474		53,101	41,567			
Commerce															
Graduate	}	15	}	}	1,097	}	}	1,474	}	}	2,586	}			
Post-Graduate													840	762	2,68,837
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses															
Graduate	}	--	--	}	22,840	18,487	}	26,323	16,678	}	49,163	35,165			
Post-Graduate		--	--		1,004	318		580	72		1,584	390			
Law															
Graduate	}	1	--	}	42	8,315	3,874	}	104	5,845	1,936	}	147	14,160	5,810
Post-Graduate		--	--		2,054	1,818	1,145		863	3,199	2,681				
Education															
D. Ed	}	16	849	484	97	4,545	3,361	492	27,980	11,232	605	33,374	15,077		
B. Ed		}	12	305	185	}	5,098	1,600	}	21,949	8,836	}	518	27,352	10,621
M. Ed				100	16		38	250		92	468		1,433	412	518
Visual Art															
Diploma		3	145	117	31	1,930	1,369	178	11,600	2,012	212	13,675	3,498		
Graduate		4	300	@	--	--	@	--	--	@	4	300	@		
Post-Graduate		3	95	@	--	--	@	--	--	@	3	95	@		

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Directorate of Art, GoM

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, Pune

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

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 2021-22 (upto dated 31/01/2022)**

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)
Agriculture												
Graduate	18	1,828	1,754	2	244	244	74	7,890	5,785	94	9,962	7,783
Post-Graduate	11	885	765	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	765
Ph.D.	5	172	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	172	0
Horticulture												
Graduate	5	224	217	--	--	--	10	840	522	15	1,064	739
Post-Graduate	10	134	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	134	120
Forestry												
Graduate	2	82	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	78
Post-Graduate	2	21	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	21
Fishery Science												
Graduate	2	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	64
Post-Graduate	1	28	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	25
Ph.D.	1	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	0
Food Technology												
Graduate	3	164	103	--	--	--	25	1,520	506	28	1,684	609
Post-Graduate	1	15	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	13
Ph.D.	1	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	0
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	90	83	--	--	--	16	1,250	710	18	1,340	793
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	21	4	32	29
Ph.D.	1	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	0
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	252	220	--	--	--	15	880	311	19	1,132	531
Post-Graduate	4	86	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	75
Ph.D.	4	39	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	39	0
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	40	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	23
Post-Graduate	1	12	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	6
Ph.D.	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0	0
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	1	40	40	--	--	--	12	900	484	13	940	524
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	2	60	60	3	95	95
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	12
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	405	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	--
Post-Graduate	6	248	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	248	--
Ph.D.	6	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	106	--
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	64
Post-Graduate	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	--

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

Note: Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 Pandemic, the information is not available for Veterinary and Dairy Technology.

ANNEXURE 10.6

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE
(PUBLIC, LOCAL BODIES AND TRUST HOSPITALS)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Sub centres (no.)	Primary health centres (no.)	Primary health units (no.)	T. B. Hospitals and clinics (no.)	Beds in @@ institutions (no.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1971	299	1,372	NA	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	NA	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	NA	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	NA	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	10,580	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	10,580	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,21,066	108
9	2015	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,066 ^{##}	1,21,108	108
10	2016	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,091 ^{##}	1,21,108	108
11	2017	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,814	193	5,337	1,23,742	101
12	2018	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	193	5,337	1,27,943	103
13	2019	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102
14	2020	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

@@ Includes beds in Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc.

ANNEXURE 10.7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
BASED ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME OF THE STATE**

Year (1)	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)	Rural (11)	Urban (12)	Total (13)
1971	33.7 (38.9)	29.0 (30.1)	32.2 (36.9)	13.5 (16.4)	9.7 (9.7)	12.3 (14.9)	111 (138)	88 (82)	105 (129)	4.9 (5.4)	3.9 (4.1)	4.6 (5.2)
1981	30.4 (35.6)	24.5 (27.0)	28.5 (33.9)	10.6 (13.7)	7.4 (7.8)	9.6 (12.5)	90 (119)	49 (62)	79 (110)	4.0 (4.8)	3.0 (3.3)	3.7 (4.5)
1991*	28.0 (30.9)	22.9 (24.3)	26.2 (29.5)	9.3 (10.6)	6.2 (7.1)	8.2 (9.8)	69 (87)	38 (53)	60 (80)	3.4 (3.9)	2.5 (2.7)	3.0 (3.6)
2001	21.1 (27.1)	20.2 (20.3)	20.7 (25.4)	8.5 (9.1)	5.9 (6.3)	7.5 (8.4)	55 (72)	28 (42)	45 (66)	2.6 (3.4)	2.2 (2.3)	2.4 (3.1)
2009	18.1 (24.1)	16.9 (18.3)	17.6 (22.5)	7.6 (7.8)	5.5 (5.8)	6.7 (7.3)	37 (55)	22 (34)	31 (50)	2.1 (2.9)	1.7 (2.0)	1.9 (2.6)
2010	17.6 (23.7)	16.4 (18.0)	17.1 (22.1)	7.5 (7.7)	5.3 (5.8)	6.5 (7.2)	34 (51)	20 (31)	28 (47)	2.0 (2.8)	1.7 (1.9)	1.9 (2.5)
2011	17.3 (23.3)	15.8 (17.6)	16.7 (21.8)	7.3 (7.6)	5.1 (5.7)	6.3 (7.1)	30 (48)	17 (29)	25 (44)	1.9 (2.7)	1.6 (1.9)	1.8 (2.4)
2012	17.4 (23.1)	15.5 (17.4)	16.6 (21.6)	7.3 (7.6)	5.0 (5.6)	6.3 (7.0)	30 (46)	17 (28)	25 (42)	2.0 (2.6)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.4)
2013	17.2 (22.9)	15.4 (17.3)	16.5 (21.4)	7.1 (7.5)	5.0 (5.6)	6.2 (7.0)	29 (44)	16 (27)	24 (40)	1.9 (2.5)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)
2014	16.8 (22.7)	16.0 (17.4)	16.5 (21.0)	6.8 (7.3)	4.8 (5.5)	6.0 (6.7)	27 (43)	14 (26)	22 (39)	1.9 (2.5)	1.7 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)
2015	16.6 (22.4)	15.9 (17.3)	16.3 (20.8)	6.6 (7.1)	4.7 (5.4)	5.8 (6.5)	26 (41)	14 (25)	21 (37)	2.0 (2.5)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)
2016	16.3 (22.1)	15.5 (17.0)	15.9 (20.4)	6.9 (6.9)	4.6 (5.4)	5.9 (6.4)	24 (38)	13 (23)	19 (34)	1.9 (2.5)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)
2017	16.0 (21.8)	15.4 (16.8)	15.7 (20.2)	6.6 (6.9)	4.6 (5.3)	5.7 (6.3)	23 (37)	14 (23)	19 (33)	1.8 (2.4)	1.5 (1.7)	1.7 (2.2)
2018	15.9 (21.6)	15.2 (16.7)	15.6 (20.0)	6.3 (6.7)	4.5 (5.1)	5.5 (6.2)	24 (36)	14 (23)	19 (32)	1.8 (2.4)	1.5 (1.7)	1.7 (2.2)
2019	15.6 (21.4)	15.0 (16.4)	15.3 (19.7)	6.2 (6.5)	4.4 (5.0)	5.4 (6.0)	22 (34)	12 (20)	17 (30)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.

(2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

(3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand populations.

(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	2018	2019	2020	2021
(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	6,707	7,065	6,446	13,565
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	3,064	3,442	3,307	3,074
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,662	2,705	2,198	6,382
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	308	301	320	3,202
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	583	526	530	736
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	91	90	91	171
(B)	Reconstruction goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	5,461	5,431	5,617	6,850
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	1,932	1,963	2,083	2,667
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,250	1,293	1,370	1,687
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	560	486	519	958
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,719	1,689	1,644	1,538
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	3,018	3,251	3,359	2,858
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,367	1,573	1,617	1,367
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	357	385	394	239
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,294	1,293	1,348	1,252
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	11,664	13,127	13,513	13,575
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	26,851	28,874	28,935	36,848

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

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

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

ANNEXURE 10.10

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE

		Employment ('000)								
Year	Item **	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2009	Factories	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011	Factories	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2015	Factories	17,917	7,908	25,825	10,377	87	10,464	28,294	7,995	36,289
	Employment	404	1,584	1,989	60	10	70	464	1,595	2,059
2016	Factories	20,823	9,317	30,140	5,159	48	5,207	25,982	9,365	35,347
	Employment	449	1,910	2,359	40	4	44	489	1,914	2,403
2017	Factories	16,893	9,108	26,001	8,698	70	8,768	25,591	9,178	34,769
	Employment	466	2,014	2,480	68	8	76	533	2,022	2,555
2018	Factories	18,655	9,431	28,086	7,824	45	7,869	26,479	9,476	35,955
	Employment	466	2,153	2,618	62	5	67	528	2,157	2,685
2019	Factories	18,451	9,252	27,703	7,826	51	7,877	26,277	9,303	35,580
	Employment	537	2,275	2,813	70	5	75	607	2,280	2,887
2020	Factories	20,479	10,479	30,958	4,299	736	5,035	24,778	11,215	35,993
	Employment	526	2,238	2,764	69	61	130	595	2,299	2,894
2021	Factories	21,511	10,986	32,497	4,052	299	4,351	25,563	11,285	36,848
	Employment	484	2,397	2,881	42	10	52	526	2,407	2,933

Source – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948

(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment

** Factories – Number of working factories Employment – Average Daily Employment

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974

ANNEXURE 10.11

REGISTRATIONS IN THE SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
GUIDANCE CENTRES IN THE STATE, THE VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED

('000)

Year	Number of Registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3,159.8
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3,320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3,349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3,439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3,034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5
2016	460.0	576.8	144.0	3,356.7
2017	539.3	413.1	222.6	3,819.6
2018	726.9	785.3	197.9	4,403.4
2019	786.6	467.6	200.0	4,990.0
2020	575.1	801.8	199.4	5,365.6

Source - Commissionerate 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 DECEMBER, 2020

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)	12,77,565	1,63,945	12.83	23.81
2.	S.S.C. Passed	12,66,727	2,97,307	23.47	23.61
3.	H.S.C. Passed	12,98,538	3,31,721	25.54	24.20
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,49,064	25,878	10.39	4.64
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	1,03,429	22,229	21.49	1.93
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	20,892	7,878	37.70	0.38
	5.3 Others	1,43,829	1,17,777	81.88	2.68
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,68,150	1,47,884	55.14	5.00
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	1,37,368	31,154	22.67	2.56
	6.2 Medicine	3,027	2,441	80.64	0.05
	6.3 Others	7,14,643	2,39,410	33.50	13.31
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	8,55,038	2,73,005	31.92	15.93
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	6,450	2,321	35.98	0.12
	7.2 Medicine	297	283	95.28	0.005
	7.3 Others	1,43,825	46,689	32.46	2.68
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,50,572	49,293	32.73	2.81
	Grand Total	53,65,654	12,89,033	24.02	100.00

Source - Commissionerate 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	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 ^{\$}	
		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	6,805	25,233.53	4,948	11,195.54	6,496	5,629.55	3,737	10,617.77	3,706	5,822.45
2.	Flood Control and Protection	729	5,388.68	729	3,638.69	769	2,298.78	553	2,789.87	491	1,816.27
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	15,358	22,088.98	19,232	23,947.82	13,457	15,190.55	5,710	15,491.54	6,384	5,122.88
4.	Drought Proofing	19,385	27,834.62	16,143	23,057.66	22,516	18,877.70	21,092	10,635.57	10,407	1,955.59
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	277	1,034.78	279	860.17	403	722.84	124	443.29	104	97.65
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST and new Land Owners	1,36,445	80,147.30	2,17,577	82,561.84	2,48,662	67,164.49	2,08,495	47,644.43	1,67,156	18,816.51
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,101	6,179.36	2,558	6,606.12	1,677	4,717.05	1,019	3,845.21	829	842.38
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	3,926	4,958.99	3,821	4,783.26	3,520	3,609.97	3,434	3,675.56	2,367	392.57
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	77	94.19	73	62.26	61	22.08	22	10.14	17	2.52
10.	Other works	58,376	8,333.15	57,144	6,295.41	36,636	3,048.65	14,867	1,367.01	7,676	617.01
	Total	2,43,479	1,81,293.58	3,22,504	1,63,008.77	3,34,197	1,21,281.66	2,59,053	96,520.39	1,99,137	35,485.83

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

\$ upto February, 2022

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	13	4	6	3	3
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	16	16	57	35	36
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	0.41	0.85	11.40	10.85	10.54
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	48	11	14	11	14
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	138	58	19	12	14
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.65	3.59	3.30	3.6	3.0
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	57	10	11	9	12
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	507	48	19	17	18
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	12.98	13.80	7.14	4.9	4.8
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	118	25	31	23	29
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	660	122	96	64	68
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	17.04	18.60	21.84	19.32	18.34

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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2021-22

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product
\$ including Palghar

11

Special Study



11. SPECIAL STUDY

Background

11.1 The Covid-19 pandemic engendered a once-in-a-century global crisis in 2020. The first patient of Covid-19 infection in the world was found in the city of Wuhan in China in December, 2019. On 11th March, 2020, WHO declared Covid-19 as a global pandemic. The only strategy viable at that time for containment of the pandemic was active surveillance, early detection, isolation, contact tracing and prevention of onward spread by practicing social distancing and safety precautions. To restrict the spread of infection, various interventions such as lockdowns, closure of schools & non-essential businesses, travel restrictions were adopted by various countries across the globe. In the State, the first patient of Covid-19 was found on 9th March, 2020 in Pune. GoM invoked provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 which enabled to forcibly hospitalise anyone with suspected symptoms of Covid-19. GoI announced lockdown all over India from 23rd March, 2020 midnight. This pandemic has impacted all segments of society and in turn led to social & economic crisis. It has particularly affected poor people, older persons, persons with disabilities, youths, etc. To study the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on social & economic issues of the society, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM conducted an adhoc survey namely 'Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on health, education and livelihood of people in the State'.

11.1.1 Health facilities for treatment of Covid-19 were provided in the State through public, private & charitable trust hospitals. Information about the most probable cause of Covid-19 infection, nearest place of medical treatment facility availed, availability of medicines/ meals in Government facilities, requirement of Remdesivir injections/ oxygen/ ventilators during the treatment, expenditure incurred on treatment of Covid-19, status of co-morbid persons having diseases related to respiration, heart, kidney, diabetics, high blood pressure, cancer, etc. was collected.

11.1.2 Schools, colleges and other educational institutions were closed during Covid-19 pandemic. The government made effective use of information technology to ensure continuity in the education of students. The concept of 'Education From Home' was adopted by means of various educational websites, portals and educational apps. Information regarding online education facilities, tools (mobiles, tabs, computers) used, internet access, problems faced during online classes, etc. was collected.

11.1.3 All government and private offices, businesses, factories, shops except the essential services were closed during lockdown. There was an impact on the economic activities which affected income of working class, professionals, farmers, etc. Information regarding availability of hired labourers for agriculture & agriculture related work, problems faced to sell the agricultural produce, effect on salary/ regular wages, effect on own businesses, financial assistance taken, etc. was collected.

Survey Methodology

11.2 Due to Covid-19 restrictions and time constraint, recent available sample list of 78th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) was used to select 800 sample units for adhoc survey. Existing house listing of 78th round of NSS was used to select households for adhoc survey. The field work of the survey was conducted during August and September, 2021. The reference period to collect information was from the beginning of Covid-19 pandemic i.e March, 2020 upto the day prior to the day of visit to the household. The survey was conducted following the norms of social distancing and all precautionary measures for the safety

of investigators & the respondents. The information collected in this survey solely depends on the oral information provided by the respondent households. Although statistical methodology has been used, inherent limitations and errors of the sampling methodology may prevail in the results.

11.2.1 For the adhoc survey, in all 800 units covering 310 villages in rural areas and 490 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas were surveyed. From each unit 20 households were surveyed and data was collected from total 16,000 households. While selecting the households, preference was given to households with atleast one Covid-19 infected person.

Table 11.1 Sample number of households and persons in the surveyed households

(no.)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Number of households surveyed	6,200	9,800	16,000
Number of persons in the surveyed household	26,867	39,881	66,748
Number of households surveyed with at least one Covid -19 infected person	3,535	5,700	9,235
Number of Covid-19 infected persons surveyed	5,296	9,260	14,556

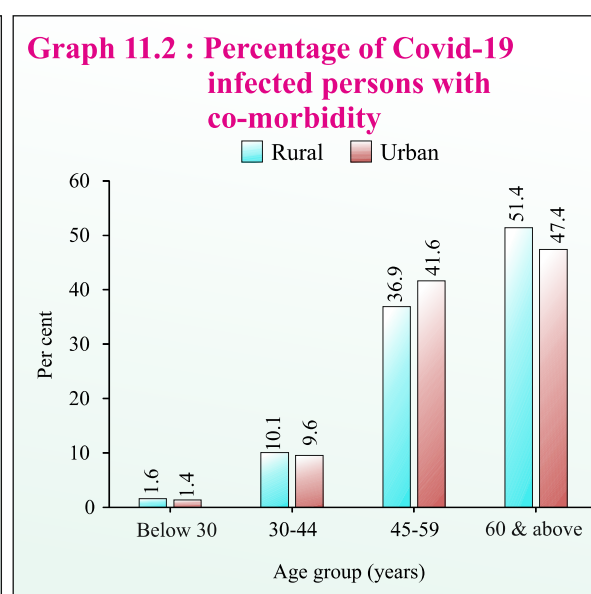
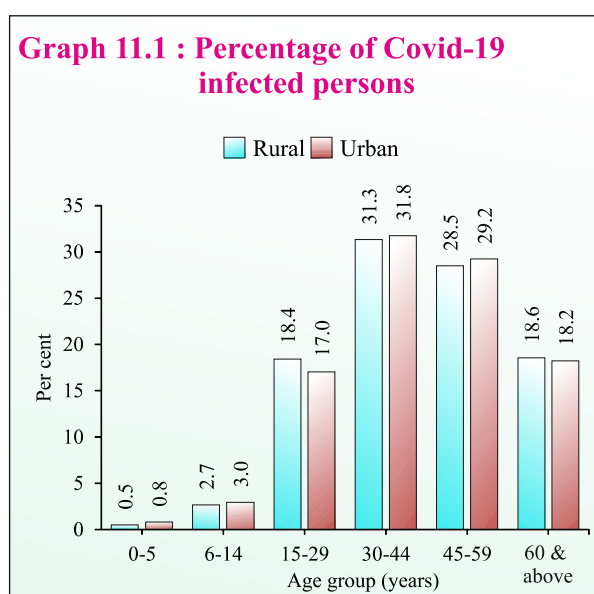
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

11.2.2 In this survey, household means a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen (as per standard definition of household used in NSS). Survey included temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household was expected to be less than six months) but excluded temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than six months). The households residing in a fixed structure were surveyed.

Survey findings

11.3 Some of the important findings about impact of Covid-19 pandemic on health are:

- Maximum number of Covid-19 infected persons reported were from the age group 30-44 years (31.6 per cent) followed by age group 45-59 years (29.6 per cent) and age group 60 years & above (18.3 per cent)



- The cause of infection was reported as not known by 13.8 per cent persons in rural areas and 18.2 per cent persons in urban area

Table 11.2 Percentage distribution of persons according to reported cause of infection

(per cent)

Reported cause of infection	Rural	Urban
Attending marriage and other ceremonies	8.9	4.6
Attending funeral	3.1	1.5
In contact with infected person in crowded places other than the marriage/ceremonies/ funeral	30.2	20.5
In contact with infected person at workplace	20.8	30.8
Infected family member	25.1	34.3
Other ⁺	11.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0

+ Other includes not particular in use of masks, sanitisers & keeping social distance, during travel and other reasons, etc.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

- Symptomatic Covid-19 infected persons reported were 81.7 per cent in rural areas and 84.2 per cent in urban areas
- Allopathy treatment for Covid-19 was preferred by 98.4 per cent persons from rural areas and 99.1 per cent persons from urban areas

Table 11.3 Percentage distribution of infected persons according to place of medical facilities availed for Covid-19

(per cent)

Place of medical facility	Rural	Urban
Within the village/ town nearby residence	35.7	91.6
In a neighbouring village/ town	24.3	4.1
At taluka place	26.4	1.6
Within the district	11.4	1.4
In another district	2.1	1.1
In another state	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- During pandemic most of the Covid-19 infected persons received treatment in the Government hospital/ Government covid centre/ Government quarantine centre
- About 95 per cent persons were satisfied with food supplied in Government facilities
- About 89 per cent persons received free medicines and 10 per cent persons received partially free medicines in Government facilities

Table 11.4 Percentage distribution of Covid-19 infected persons according to the place of treatment taken for longer duration

(per cent)

Place of treatment	Rural	Urban
Government hospitals / Government covid centres / Government quarantine centres	38.8	34.7
Private hospitals/ Private covid centres	23.1	22.3
Home quarantine	38.1	43.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- Of the Covid-19 infected persons in home isolation,
 - About 77.8 per cent persons in rural areas and 67.1 per cent persons in urban areas visited doctors directly for the treatment
 - About 13.9 per cent persons from rural areas and 16.0 per cent persons from urban areas received medicines prescribed by doctors via friends & relatives
 - About 4.8 per cent persons in rural areas and 15.4 per cent persons in urban areas received online treatment from doctor
- Out of total 5,296 Covid-19 infected persons in rural areas,
 - 699 persons required Remdesivir injection
 - 1,117 persons required oxygen
 - 556 persons required ventilator
 - 33 persons needed tocilizumab/ itolizumab injection during treatment for Covid-19
 - 9 persons were infected with mucormycosis disease
 - 6 persons were infected twice with Covid-19
- Out of total 9,260 Covid-19 infected persons in urban areas,
 - 1,235 persons required Remdesivir injection
 - 1,940 persons required oxygen
 - 765 persons required ventilator
 - 56 persons needed tocilizumab/ itolizumab injection during treatment for Covid-19
 - 7 persons were infected with mucormycosis disease
 - 24 persons were infected twice with Covid-19

Table 11.5 Percentage distribution of Covid-19 infected persons against vaccination

Infected	(per cent)	
	Rural	Urban
Before vaccination	92.2	91.7
After taking first dose of vaccine	7.3	7.3
After taking second dose of vaccine	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- About 21.7 per cent persons in rural areas and 16.5 per cent persons in urban areas received free treatment for Covid-19
- About 48.9 per cent persons in rural areas and 52.1 per cent persons in urban areas reported expenditure upto ₹ 10,000 on the treatment of Covid-19
- About 16.6 per cent persons in rural areas and 15.5 per cent persons in urban areas reported expenditure between ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 50,000 on the treatment of Covid-19
- About 12.8 per cent persons in rural areas and 15.9 per cent persons in urban areas reported expenditure above ₹ 50,000 on the treatment of Covid-19

- Out of 14,556 Covid-19 infected persons, 588 persons were frontline workers.

Table 11.6 Percentage distribution of Covid-19 infected frontline workers

(per cent)

Type of service	Frontline workers
Medical field/hospital staff	33.0
Police	26.7
Administrative service	20.1
Other essential services	20.2
Total	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- In rural areas, out of 133 Covid-19 deceased persons,
 - 43.5 per cent had hypertension/ heart disease
 - 32.3 per cent had diabetes
 - 17.3 per cent had respiratory disorder
- In urban areas, out of 236 Covid-19 deceased persons,
 - 43.5 per cent had hypertension/ heart disease
 - 39.4 per cent had diabetes
 - 10.6 per cent had respiratory disorder
- Households having co-morbid persons reported that during lockdown period,
 - About 45.5 per cent households from rural areas and 37.8 per cent households from urban areas reported receipt of treatment by consulting doctors physically
 - About 5.0 per cent households from rural areas and 7.3 per cent households from urban areas received treatment by consulting doctors through telephone
 - About 46.5 per cent households from rural areas and 53.5 per cent households from urban areas reported medical help was not required as regular medicines were continued
- Of the total households purchased medicines on their own from chemist or used home remedies, about 70 per cent households from rural areas and 81 per cent households from urban areas purchased medicines for minor ailments like fever, cough & cold
- About 72 per cent households in rural areas and 77 per cent households in urban areas having children of age group 0-5 years reported that regular vaccination of children was done on time
- About 84 per cent households from both rural and urban areas having pregnant woman in reference period reported that regular health checkups/ immunisation of pregnant women was done on time
- About 60 per cent rural households and 70 per cent urban households realised the importance of having health insurance policy for family members
- Out of total 13,789 persons, 844 persons availed benefit of health insurance scheme for Covid-19 treatment
- About 70 per cent Covid-19 infected persons received moral support from relatives & friends and co-operative approach from neighbours & relatives during the treatment

Impact of Covid-19 on Education

11.4 Some of the important findings about impact of Covid-19 on education are:

- About 85 per cent students of age 5 years & above attended online education during lockdown period
- Findings about the online education during lockdown period are :
 - About 97 per cent students from rural areas and about 90 per cent of students from urban areas reported use of smart phone for online education
 - About 98 per cent students from rural areas and about 83 per cent of students from urban areas reported use of mobile data for internet access
 - About 54 per cent students reported that frequent discontinuity of internet was the major difficulty during online classes
 - About 32 per cent students reported that surrounding noise makes it difficult to focus on the study while attending online class
 - About 52 per cent students in rural areas and about 54 per cent students in urban areas reported that concepts were not cleared as physical classroom teaching facility was not available
 - About 50 per cent students in rural as well as urban areas reported decrease in concentration during online education
 - About 28 per cent students in rural areas and 32 per cent students in urban areas reported visual impairment & headache as the problem faced during online education

Impact of Covid-19 on Livelihood

11.5 Some of the important findings about impact of Covid-19 on livelihood are:

- Out of the total salaried/ wage earners,
 - About 29.8 per cent persons from rural areas and 39.1 per cent persons from urban areas reported that work was temporarily closed during lockdown but full/ partial salary/ wages were received
 - About 47.1 per cent persons from rural areas and 19.8 per cent persons from urban areas reported that work was temporarily closed during lockdown and salary/ wages were not received
- Out of the self-employed persons,
 - About 64.0 per cent persons from rural areas and 62.0 per cent persons from urban areas reported that business was temporarily closed due to lockdown
 - About 32.4 per cent persons from rural areas and 34.0 per cent persons from urban areas reported no change in business after lockdown

Table 11.7 Percentage of households reported increased expenses on important items during Covid-19 lockdown

Increased expenses on	(per cent)	
	Rural	Urban
Eatables & beverages	70.2	77.8
Health	76.9	80.2
Cleaning & hygiene (sanitiser/ hand wash/ phenyl/ soap, etc.)	90.0	95.1
Travelling for work	35.5	43.3
Electricity bills	45.0	49.8

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- About 18 per cent households reported purchase of new gadgets for online education/ work from home during Covid-19 pandemic
- Of those who have purchased new gadgets for online education/ work from home,
 - About 99.5 per cent households from rural areas & 83.6 per cent households from urban areas purchased smart phones
 - About 2.7 per cent households from rural areas & 24.7 per cent households from urban areas purchased desktops/ laptops/ tabs
- Of those who have newly acquired mobile data facility, about 97.0 per cent households in rural areas and 70.2 per cent households in urban areas reported to have it for online education.
- In rural areas 82.8 per cent households and in urban areas 65.3 per cent households reported increase in monthly expenses upto ₹ 500 for internet facility
- It was reported that 2,786 persons from rural areas and 2,917 persons from urban areas have taken loan after March, 2020 during lockdown
 - The main reason for borrowing reported by 47.0 per cent persons in rural areas and 60.0 per cent persons in urban areas was household expenses
 - Medical expenses was the reason for borrowing reported by 28.2 per cent persons in rural areas and 24.0 per cent persons in urban areas
 - Among the reported persons taken loan during lockdown period, 72.7 per cent persons in rural areas and 79.5 per cent persons in urban areas borrowed from friends & relatives
 - Among the reported persons who took monetary help for treatment of Covid-19, about 87 per cent persons in rural areas and about 85 per cent persons in urban areas borrowed from friends & relatives

Table 11.8 Percentage of households reported to receive assistance in the form of cash and kind according to the source

(per cent)

Source	Rural	Urban
Government schemes and assistance programmes	97.1	85.2
NGO/ charitable trust/ individuals, etc.	22.4	28.9
Friends and relatives	11.9	6.0
Employer	2.9	7.2

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- Out of the total 6,200 rural households surveyed, 4,049 were engaged in agriculture. Some of the important findings from surveyed agricultural households are :
 - During Covid-19 lockdown period, 46.2 per cent households reported shortage of agricultural labourer and 6.0 per cent households reported non-availability of agricultural labourer against requirement
 - Out of households who reported shortage/ non-availability of labourer, about 69.6 per cent households reported reason as fear of Covid-19 infection for non-availability/ shortage of agricultural labourer and 20.3 per cent households reported the reason as curfew during lockdown

- Among the households reported problems faced for sell of agricultural produce,
 - About 68.6 per cent households reported sell of agricultural produce at less prices
 - About 56.2 per cent households reported markets were closed
 - About 55.3 per cent households reported transportation was not available
 - About 31.4 per cent households reported labourer were not available
- About 57.7 per cent households reported that seeds/ fertilisers/ agriculture equipments/ pesticides were not available on time during lockdown
- About 53.2 per cent households reported that seeds/ fertilisers/ agriculture equipments/ pesticides were purchased at higher price during lockdown
- Due to Covid-19 pandemic, 245 households from rural areas and 653 households from urban areas reported migration of household/ household members during the reference period.

Table 11.9 Percentage of households reporting migration due to Covid-19 by reason

(per cent)

Reason	Rural	Urban
Due to the fear of Covid-19	49.4	63.4
To stay with family	36.3	24.8
Business closed due to lockdown	29.4	26.0
Closure of educational institutions due to lockdown	21.6	13.8
Other	25.3	39.2

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

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GLOSSARY

Demography

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 males in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

Institutional Households : A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, Messes, Hostels, Hotels, Rescue Homes, Observation Homes, Beggars' Homes, Jails, Ashrams, Old Age Homes, Children Homes, Orphanages, etc. all are covered in this type of household.

Head of the Household : The head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognized as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The 'Head of Household' need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex.

Main Workers : Workers who worked for more than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as main workers.

Marginal Workers : Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as marginal workers.

Seeking or available for work (unemployed) : Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

Labour Force : Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted 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 percentage of persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{(\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons})}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)[§]: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate (UR)[§] : UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(As per terminology used in Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey,(July, 2017-June, 2018)

Activity Status : The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period.

Usual Status : When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

Current Weekly Status (CWS): When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the current weekly status of the person.

Unorganised worker : Any worker who is a home based-worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not a member of ESIC or EPFO or not a Govt. employee is called an Unorganised Worker.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three equally weighted dimensions- health, education, and standard of living - which are represented by twelve indicators

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if
Health	Nutrition	Any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years is found to be undernourished.
	Child Adolescent mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
	Maternal Health	Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.
Education	Years of Schooling	No member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.
Standard of Living	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account

Public Finance

Primary Deficit : It is fiscal deficit less interest payments

Per capita development expenditure and per capita revenue expenditure are obtained by dividing development expenditure and revenue expenditure by mid year projected population of respective year.

Vital Statistics

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) : It is the total number of live births during the year per 1000 persons.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) : It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) : It is the number of children dying under 29 days of age divided by the number of live births in that year.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of children of age less than five years per 1000 live births.

Maternal Death : A maternal death is a death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : TFR measures average number of children born to a woman during her entire reproductive period

Education

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) =
$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

Gender Parity Index =
$$\frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

CWSN : Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

Maternal Mortality Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 1,00,000$$

Drop-out Rate : It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Economic

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. It is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices : Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

GVA at basic prices (Income Approach) : Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

GVA at basic prices (Production Approach) : Gross value of output - Inputs

Gross National Income (GNI) : It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

Net National Income (NNI) : It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

Per Capita Income : **Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income** is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

Advance estimate : Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

Consumer goods : Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

Intermediate goods : Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

Capital goods : Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

Gross output : Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

Net value added (NVA) : This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

General

Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

Energy - Units

1 MW = 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kW = 10, 00,000 Watts

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10,00,000 Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

Vehicle productivity = $\frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicle held}} \times 100000$

Crew productivity = $\frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total driver on line days}} \times 100000$

Percentage Load Factor = $\frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012) :

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$

Education index has been calculated by allocating two -third weight to literacy and one -third weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

Component	Maximum	Minimum
<i>Infant Survival Rate (ISR)</i>	1,000	0
<i>Literacy rate</i>	100	0
<i>GER</i>	100	0
<i>Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)</i>	1,50,000	10,000

Note : ISR is obtained as (1,000 – IMR), Log transformation is used for the estimates of DDP

Cropping Intensity : Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

Teledensity : Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

Mean age at effective marriage of female : It is the estimated mean age of the marriages happening to the females in a given year.

Water Supply and Sanitation

ODF village : A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community insitutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

ODF city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

ODF+ city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

ODF++ city : A city / ward / work circle can be notified / declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

Water + city : A city / ward / circle / zone can be declared as Water + provided all waste water released from households, commercial establishments drains, nallahs etc. is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated waste water to the environment.

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Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India



C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Total Households (lakh)
Reference Year / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Telangana [^]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1,084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
India[§]	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	918	2,495.02

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIAN

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population	Percentage of 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 work participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
31.27	64.92	90.5	16.41	7.00	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	7.15	12.45	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	15.91	1.28	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
6.82	38.15	60.1	12.08	26.21	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	1.74	10.23	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	6.74	14.75	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	25.19	5.71	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
2.04	12.45	76.8	7.38	11.91	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
22.69	65.81	87.5	17.15	6.95	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	9.10	1.45	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	15.62	21.09	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
7.35	40.05	86.3	12.82	30.62	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
31.36	125.69	83.4	11.81	9.35	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.83	5.74	45.4	3.41	40.88	1.89	N. A.	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	0.58	86.15	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	0.11	94.43	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	17.13	22.85	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	17.83	13.48	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	4.63	33.80	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	20.01	1.10	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.21	2.96	67.5	17.83	31.76	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	20.70	0.57	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	18.76	2.89	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	23.51	5.80	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	16.63	8.63	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N A Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2014-18)	(2014-18)	(2019)	(2019)	(2019)	(2020-21)	(2019)
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.7	71.4	15.9	6.4	25	1,70,215	0.649
Telangana ^	-	-	-	68.6	70.8	16.7	6.1	23	2,34,751	0.669
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N A	N A	17.6	5.8	29	1,78,068	0.661
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	66.1	67.9	21.0	6.3	40	NA	0.613
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.4	68.7	25.8	5.5	29	46,292	0.574
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	69.9	68.5	22.3	5.3	27	75,587	0.598
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.8	77.0	14.4	3.2	11	3,54,004	0.746
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N A	N A	12.3	5.9	8	4,55,654	0.763
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	67.8	72.3	19.5	5.6	25	NA	0.672
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	67.7	72.3	20.1	5.9	27	2,39,535	0.708
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	69.6	76.8	15.4	6.9	19	1,83,286	0.725
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	72.2	76.2	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	67.9	70.9	16.9	6.2	21	2,36,451	0.683
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	72.5	77.9	13.5	7.1	6	1,94,767	0.782
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	64.8	68.5	24.5	6.6	46	1,04,894	0.603
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.7	66.6	22.2	7.3	40	1,04,943	0.611
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	71.3	73.8	15.3	5.4	17	1,93,121	0.697
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N A	N A	13.6	4.3	10	87,832	0.697
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N A	N A	23.2	5.6	33	82,182	0.656
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N A	N A	14.5	4.0	3	2,10,629	0.704
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N A	N A	12.7	3.5	3	1,18,247	0.679
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	68.0	70.8	18.0	7.1	38	1,09,071	0.605
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	71.0	74.8	14.5	6.6	19	1,54,517	0.724
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	66.5	71.6	23.7	5.7	35	1,09,386	0.628
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N A	N A	16.5	4.2	5	4,24,454	0.717
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	70.2	74.2	14.2	6.1	15	2,25,106	0.709
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N A	N A	12.8	5.5	21	1,29,995	0.658
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	64.8	65.8	25.4	6.5	41	65,338	0.594
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	67.9	74.3	17.1	6.0	27	1,76,744	0.683
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.7	72.6	14.9	5.3	20	1,21,267	0.641
India^S	80.88	64.63	72.98	68.2	70.7	19.7	6.0	30	1,26,855	0.646

\$ 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 2016-18

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
(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(31-3-2021)
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
22,416	48.6	4,644	6,253	68.3	3.5	5.5	36.5
31,319	64.7	3,120	2,799	74.8	1.7	4.3	27.3
1,30,650	7.5	63,432	53,358	68.5	-19.4	2.3	48.6
25,735	20.8	7,675	11,351	65.4	1.9	9.0	27.1
14,242	19.9	6,449	4,312	70.8	0.8	7.1	36.2
17,504	31.1	4,765	3,966	70.0	0.3	3.2	33.3
20,792	69.0	N.A.	5,851	76.9	0.5	1.6	2.0
91,980	36.1	17,687	16,514	67.9	0.1	4.6	27.9
19,062	63.0	2,695	2,503	66.1	1.3	3.1	22.8
25,972	61.1	2,030	5,422	62.4	2.7	3.3	30.7
48,262	22.2	5,959	28,490	61.8	0.3	3.2	42.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23,971	59.4	3,010	5,551	63.2	1.2	3.5	24.1
36,987	54.8	2,780	8,155	46.8	2.9	4.3	37.1
16,322	38.7	5,161	3,681	65.2	2.3	5.7	29.1
23,299	33.0	6,409	6,307	73.0	3.5	6.5	28.6
23,354	63.7	2,722	4,525	61.7	1.7	3.3	19.9
55,628	7.9	12,540	38,100	64.2	-2.1	9.9	32.7
46,921	15.5	18,334	19,213	70.5	-2.8	4.6	42.0
78,143	7.0	22,999	43,289	68.1	2.5	6.9	32.9
51,514	8.4	14,433	31,585	55.2	2.6	9.6	46.5
23,534	30.3	5,589	6,200	69.0	-0.4	3.3	28.8
23,824	42.2	3,252	8,984	45.8	3.9	5.4	49.1
18,765	46.6	4,170	3,866	67.5	4.4	6.1	42.6
1,03,104	13.1	31,707	49,324	61.2	0.9	6.1	29.2
23,697	60.9	3,021	4,591	59.8	3.5	5.5	29.4
35,586	15.1	9,714	19,785	58.9	3.9	6.9	35.3
13,358	40.7	4,294	3,157	55.4	0.8	4.7	35.2
32,620	29.2	5,352	14,761	54.2	1.3	4.4	31.0
14,915	41.0	4,571	3,973	62.3	2.6	4.0	38.6
20,568	44.5	N.A.	N.A.	63.1	2.0	4.7	31.1

N. A. Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan 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)	Total account holders ('000)	Total RuPay cards holders ('000)			
Reference Year / Date	As on 31 st March, 2021					(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2020)	(2015-16)
(1)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
Andhra Pradesh	13.8	69,426	89,366	128.7	49.0	11,699	9,073	1,48,500	1,220.5	0.94
Telangana	14.4	1,64,810	1,48,931	90.4	29.1	10,410	8,371	91,542	1,350.3	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	10.9	1,29,980	31,272	24.1	23.5	376	310	161	2,992.9	3.35
Assam	8.3	50,104	23,363	46.6	50.3	20,192	10,766	16,745	2,372.9	1.09
Bihar	6.0	32,673	12,883	39.4	50.4	50,598	38,071	66,500	1,521.4	0.39
Jharkhand	8.1	67,290	20,032	29.8	50.9	16,111	11,216	11,744	1,222.7	1.10
Delhi	17.4	6,79,969	6,36,128	93.6	14.1	5,224	4,009	8,554	678.5	1.39
Goa	42.8	5,52,014	1,34,189	24.3	40.6	169	115	940	4,406.0	1.10
Gujarat	11.9	1,21,405	83,356	68.7	53.4	16,734	12,740	97,153	1,125.4	1.88
Haryana	17.1	1,88,972	98,128	51.9	42.3	8,408	5,662	87,430	533.2	2.22
Himachal Pradesh	22.1	1,52,897	47,440	31.0	55.3	1,583	1,115	12,254	1,052.2	0.95
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	15.8	1,81,814	1,10,747	60.9	29.0	15,627	9,638	1,25,992	1,419.1	1.36
Kerala	18.7	1,72,030	1,05,832	61.5	49.6	4,885	2,892	76,211	2,989.7	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	8.4	54,252	36,498	67.3	53.7	36,980	28,946	1,52,057	1,102.2	1.57
Chhattisgarh	9.5	59,973	36,909	61.5	43.4	15,905	10,260	19,604	1,515.5	1.24
Maharashtra	10.6	2,45,381	2,32,707	94.8	40.8	31,204	21,682	1,18,920	1,387.4	1.34
Manipur	6.6	39,763	22,367	56.2	29.7	1,020	669	654	1,196.9	1.14
Meghalaya	10.9	79,775	29,644	37.2	21.3	613	414	1,335	5,649.1	1.29
Mizoram	17.1	1,00,979	43,010	42.6	22.6	315	117	749	1,665.2	1.25
Nagaland	8.1	62,281	24,626	39.5	23.5	344	283	454	1,372.7	4.87
Odisha	11.3	81,032	31,678	39.1	46.9	18,431	13,949	46,586	1,635.9	0.95
Punjab	21.4	1,53,925	83,709	54.4	56.5	7,652	5,543	1,34,031	585.5	3.62
Rajasthan	9.7	60,392	46,522	77.0	53.8	31,152	23,601	1,21,452	511.0	2.73
Sikkim	24.1	1,64,195	56,115	34.2	52.0	85	60	301	3,350.1	1.27
Tamil Nadu	15.3	1,33,623	1,35,634	101.5	43.4	11,480	9,096	1,65,186	986.2	0.75
Tripura	14.0	70,391	29,126	41.4	52.8	852	309	3,117	2,169.1	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	7.7	55,744	22,766	40.8	44.1	78,362	53,318	1,80,541	792.8	0.73
Uttarakhand	18.8	1,46,342	51,098	34.9	115.5	2,880	2,031	12,299	1,373.0	0.85
West Bengal	9.3	92,644	42,202	45.6	44.1	44,309	27,698	87,603	2,012.6	0.76
India[§]	11.0	1,13,279	80,963	71.5	40.0	4,46,890	3,14,280	18,11,548	1,289.6	1.08

§ Includes Union Territories @ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2021

\$\$ As on 16 February, 2022

Target for Agriculture and allied activities

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Yield per hectare (kg)						Per capita foodgrains Production (kg)	Consumption of fertilizer per hectare cropped area (kg)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (ha) [#]	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area
All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)					
Triennial average (2017-18 to 2019-20)						(2019-20)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
3,896	785	2,883	1,037	536	79	235.9	213.3	49.8	1.6	37.1
3,585	941	3,140	1,837	456	77	297.9	233.1	54.2	-	41.6
1,643	994	1,605	1,041	-	21	247.0	0.0	17.6	0.8	2.8
2,174	747	2,091	633	-	38	151.7	72.4	12.3	0.7	34.7
2,553	877	2,430	1,185	-	70	118.1	233.8	74.2	0.7	54.9
2,096	1,025	1,799	727	-	23	127.1	99.8	13.7	0.3	16.1
3,569	2,000	3,569	1,261	-	-	5.3	187.0	62.8	0.7	14.8
2,665	922	2,442	2,369	-	70	61.0	24.6	22.6	4.1	34.5
2,430	1,072	2,118	1,968	538	35	119.1	139.8	51.0	1.9	52.5
3,880	1,009	3,835	1,944	494	81	617.9	219.9	91.2	1.5	81.4
2,099	1,967	2,094	600	-	20	208.8	63.1	21.7	0.3	9.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,186	622	1,541	911	463	88	193.4	131.3	35.0	1.6	55.6
2,906	973	2,884	777	-	114	17.3	70.7	20.0	3.0	52.3
2,712	955	2,044	1,052	511	55	404.4	87.5	48.6	1.5	49.3
1,644	579	1,474	581	-	47	259.1	98.6	35.7	1.2	34.6
1,386	786	1,149	1,086	252	84	104.4	144.7	N A	1.3	54.6
2,173	944	2,032	857	-	39	135.1	54.8	16.3	0.8	19.8
2,379	1,426	2,321	1,059	-	3	111.4	0.0	45.6	0.5	11.4
1,683	1,490	1,667	1,143	-	30	63.8	38.1	15.7	0.6	6.9
1,717	1,183	1,655	1,050	-	44	261.6	0.0	23.7	0.7	23.1
1,938	570	1,723	671	517	61	199.8	127.4	29.0	1.0	25.7
4,649	895	4,631	1,485	784	82	995.3	224.2	98.5	2.1	81.8
1,935	662	1,436	1,436	574	76	298.3	60.2	43.5	1.3	51.9
1,741	959	1,668	925	-	-	138.1	0.0	9.1	0.7	10.9
3,726	686	3,017	2,589	392	103	148.5	199.1	56.1	1.1	35.2
2,887	734	2,709	812	-	53	212.7	0.0	24.0	0.9	24.4
2,965	1,019	2,738	1,014	-	80	247.8	175.8	80.7	0.9	68.6
2,382	920	2,275	934	-	72	168.1	164.7	52.5	0.4	12.1
3,058	855	2,894	1,171	-	80	193.2	154.2	65.5	1.0	59.1
2,727	811	2,288	1,260	425	80	221.6	138.7	52.0	1.2	42.4

N A Not Available

Number of cultivators is based on Census 2011

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover ⁺ to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ⁺⁺ to total geographical area	Annual Survey of Industries				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [#]	
				Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker ('000)	Net value added Per worker ('000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Reference Year /Date	(2018-19)	(2021)	(2021)	(2018-19)				(2019-20)			
(1)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
Andhra Pradesh	120.6	18.3	2.9	16,739	513	7,337	607	47.2	37.8	3.9	6.7
Telangana ^	123.9	18.9	2.5	15,167	659	4,077	736	49.8	37.4	5.2	10.3
Arunachal Pradesh	136.7	79.3	1.2	115	2	4,303	505	34.0	28.2	6.3	9.0
Assam	147.0	36.1	2.1	5,020	200	4,042	706	31.6	33.5	7.8	8.7
Bihar	143.3	7.8	2.5	3,422	111	6,154	536	26.1	25.3	4.8	8.6
Jharkhand	142.5	29.8	3.6	2,857	176	9,560	1,779	39.4	30.9	3.0	9.6
Delhi	269.0	13.1	9.9	3,376	74	6,727	712	29.6	34.1	2.0	8.9
Goa	117.4	60.6	6.6	708	54	9,626	2,530	36.1	38.4	7.6	8.4
Gujarat	110.9	7.6	2.8	26,842	1,489	10,869	1,262	44.9	39.2	1.4	3.0
Haryana	183.4	3.6	3.2	11,835	802	7,777	983	30.7	34.8	6.5	6.5
Himachal Pradesh	168.5	27.7	1.2	2,691	155	7,496	1,827	57.4	43.5	3.4	5.9
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	127.1	20.2	3.9	13,789	842	6,874	1,050	45.2	36.6	2.7	6.8
Kerala	126.4	54.7	7.3	7,696	275	8,025	720	38.7	34.2	9.7	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	171.8	25.1	2.6	4,640	315	9,307	1,493	45.3	35.9	1.7	7.0
Chhattisgarh	120.0	41.2	4.0	3,576	171	10,030	1,097	51.2	37.0	2.3	8.8
Maharashtra	113.8	16.5	3.9	25,972	1,474	9,028	1,331	47.7	37.9	2.5	4.4
Manipur	100.0	74.3	0.8	197	8	618	121	33.0	36.0	9.5	10.2
Meghalaya	122.5	76.0	3.1	148	11	6,607	1,113	38.3	32.0	1.1	10.9
Mizoram	129.2	84.5	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.4	38.1	4.2	7.7
Nagaland	137.9	73.9	2.2	187	5	1,130	290	38.2	28.6	25.8	25.7
Odisha	113.0	33.5	3.2	3,063	233	12,975	1,597	40.2	35.4	6.1	7.7
Punjab	190.6	3.7	2.3	12,825	564	4,089	521	38.6	36.5	7.2	7.7
Rajasthan	142.4	4.9	2.6	9,424	465	7,164	1,005	41.8	32.1	3.2	9.0
Sikkim	210.2	47.1	0.5	84	17	11,082	6,292	58.1	49.3	2.0	2.9
Tamil Nadu	123.8	20.3	3.4	38,131	2,113	4,441	666	47.0	40.9	5.0	5.8
Tripura	190.6	73.6	2.2	621	22	837	123	39.3	37.0	2.8	4.6
Uttar Pradesh	162.4	6.2	3.1	15,854	859	6,741	827	32.0	30.7	3.2	8.8
Uttarakhand	158.9	45.4	1.9	3,002	333	7,667	1,501	40.1	32.6	6.5	9.1
West Bengal	189.8	19.0	2.6	9,420	552	6,620	758	39.0	39.6	4.4	5.2
India[§]	141.6	21.7	2.9	2,42,395	12,799	7,252	997	39.2	35.9	4.0	7.0

§ Includes Union Territories NA 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 (one ha)

Data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey,(July 2019-June 2020)

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	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population			
Rural	Urban							
(2019-20)		6 th Economic Census		5 th Economic Census		(31-03-2021)	(2020-21)	(2019-20)
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
49.1	40.5	7,484	16,703	4996	14,002	43.09	1,103.15	16.99
52.6	41.6	-	-	-	-	37.35	1,035.78	15.28
36.3	30.9	2,632	7,873	2395	9,199	8.96	1.37	47.05
34.3	36.7	6,505	12,669	3416	7,667	1.46	39.48	27.95
27.5	27.7	1,640	3,116	1,358	2,516	0.29	1.85	31.09
40.6	34.1	1,936	4,406	1,694	3,974	6.38	345.86	16.75
30.2	37.5	5,214	17,988	4,766	22,367	12.74	432.95	12.40
39.1	42	6,622	19,792	4,901	15,209	3.59	0.94	10.92
45.5	40.4	6,573	15,897	4,443	11,171	48.86	1,429.99	21.57
32.8	37.2	4,595	12,767	3,641	9,803	19.49	641.19	22.55
59.4	46.3	6,005	14,235	4,184	10,304	48.52	1,584.64	14.31
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46.4	39.2	4,715	11,696	4,542	11,352	39.26	832.10	17.21
42.9	38.1	10,043	20,711	8,395	17,164	7.60	217.74	14.75
46.1	38.6	2,964	6,262	2,617	6,001	21.90	818.63	27.30
52.4	40.6	3,029	7,286	2,808	6,675	56.94	2,812.65	25.81
48.9	39.7	5,462	12,914	4,055	10,853	29.77[@]	928.20[§]	21.23
36.5	40.1	8,942	15,936	4,189	9,443	1.52	2.45	34.54
38.7	35.9	3,558	9,755	3,328	9,694	11.26	369.43	40.55
46.3	41.3	5,239	11,140	5,303	11,856	3.14	27.70	21.94
51.5	38.6	3,080	8,179	1,694	8,341	1.45	31.97	20.46
42.8	38.3	4,977	10,287	4,705	9,526	17.87	710.96	22.65
41.6	39.6	5,454	13,145	4,154	10,473	32.36	1,149.81	15.95
43.2	35.3	4,223	9,136	3,164	6,938	26.96	850.91	24.27
59.3	50.7	6,096	14,950	3,227	11,415	120.53	5,328.61	34.27
49.5	43.4	6,971	16,210	6,821	15,481	33.68	686.81	17.39
40.5	38.8	6,445	10,997	5,571	11,344	3.89	135.84	24.29
33.1	33.7	3,345	7,066	2,204	4,466	7.55	316.77	22.42
43	35.9	3,908	10,416	3,534	8,020	29.47	925.25	20.07
40.8	41.8	6,470	13,041	4,929	11,761	9.18	409.98	16.31
40.8	38.6	4,832	10,846	3,776	9,109	28.16	1,011.94	20.46

Data based on Annual Report-Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July 2019-June 2020) *provisional

@ MAHAGENCO, Tata power Co. Ltd, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd., MEDA, Central Electricity Authority

§ MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Tata power Co. Ltd, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd, Central Electricity Authority

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity* (kwh.)				Motor vehicles per lakh population* (no.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km of area* (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km of area* (km)	Teledensity	
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture				Wireline	Wireless
Reference Year / Date	(2020-21)				(31-3-2020)	(31-3-2019)	(31-3-2021)	(30-09-2021)	
(1)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Andhra Pradesh	1,046.13	299.70	280.19	275.70	24,888	108	2.43	3.33	85.1
Telangana ^	1,539.84	340.62	331.81	592.04	34,327	125	1.67	2.15	109.39
Arunachal Pradesh	265.47	123.76	83.56	0.51	15,082	66	0.01	1.02	84.33
Assam	214.98	110.44	50.35	1.12	12,493	509	3.21	0.51	69.11
Bihar	200.69	122.98	29.19	9.39	8,095	317	4.04	0.13	51.72
Jharkhand	613.36	169.39	369.51	5.53	13,242	102	3.23	0.53	58.61
Delhi	1,316.37	767.36	141.08	1.75	58,258	1,090	12.38	16.9	186.05
Goa	2,485.80	730.32	1,332.27	16.50	93,746	505	1.87	4.81	149.44
Gujarat	1,319.64	237.89	801.16	182.47	38,669	127	2.71	1.45	96.42
Haryana	1,442.91	368.45	464.47	344.95	29,336	114	3.85	1.33	113.97
Himachal Pradesh	1,171.05	319.57	647.20	9.85	23,216	132	0.56	1.53	140.15
Jammu& Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	865.12	208.70	163.37	317.54	39,200	197	1.86	3.62	99.61
Kerala	637.56	360.47	114.86	11.63	40,054	669	2.70	3.66	123.77
Madhya Pradesh	732.68	199.92	125.42	305.26	21,328	125	1.67	0.82	68.15
Chhattisgarh	796.42	219.80	276.96	201.23	23,817	78	0.87	0.69	70.21
Maharashtra	1,005.90	243.90	355.80	273.70	30,482	207	1.89	3.49	101.35
Manipur	211.33	129.94	10.31	0.73	9,778	145	0.06	0.9	72.59
Meghalaya	405.39	152.81	189.85	0.04	11,180	179	0.04	0.93	72.96
Mizoram	442.18	262.65	9.92	0.13	22,095	77	0.01	1.74	112.33
Nagaland	322.45	180.63	31.84	0.00	23,845	229	0.07	0.59	71.78
Odisha	458.82	177.82	145.10	14.50	20,012	196	1.74	0.67	76.52
Punjab	1,658.88	506.76	519.76	432.98	37,489	296	4.50	1.95	119.18
Rajasthan	824.97	180.80	173.10	361.72	24,392	92	1.76	0.78	81.08
Sikkim	602.05	157.98	334.42	0.00	8,040	172	0.00	0.82	143.9
Tamil Nadu	1,245.81	429.11	430.72	183.26	42,089	208	3.10	2.87	105.08
Tripura	221.16	128.48	9.70	8.32	13,600	430	2.53	0.84	74.57
Uttar Pradesh	408.67	191.38	61.99	82.43	15,206	184	3.65	0.42	69.4
Uttarakhand	1,018.41	263.80	543.64	16.21	25,551	129	0.65	1.51	113.08
West Bengal	500.59	179.18	186.83	13.61	11,153	320	4.75	1.2	81.84
India[§]	768.46	239.14	234.15	166.23	24,042	166	2.07	1.69	85.20

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

*provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State's share in total value of major mineral production (per cent) [#]	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio				Gender Parity Index			
		Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)	Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)
(2020-21)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)				(2019-20)			
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
1.29	138	97.51	81.42	52.16	35.20	0.97	1.00	1.14	0.84
0.62	159	106.27	88.00	57.15	35.60	1.00	1.02	1.16	1.05
0.00	198	105.19	62.32	35.82	35.40	1.03	1.13	1.17	0.94
0.06	191	107.36	74.04	30.91	17.30	1.06	1.19	1.03	0.99
0.02	191	88.10	58.49	30.80	14.50	1.05	1.09	1.01	0.83
3.52	181	95.06	60.74	40.79	20.90	1.02	1.07	1.01	1.00
0.00	184	121.28	110.31	72.82	48.00	1.04	1.04	1.12	1.15
0.03	159	96.36	90.39	68.55	28.40	1.03	1.02	1.16	1.45
0.82	152	93.80	77.43	43.15	21.30	1.02	0.86	0.98	0.86
0.00	173	102.78	93.88	61.76	29.30	0.99	0.95	1.04	1.22
0.34	158	104.63	103.27	83.43	40.80	1.01	1.00	1.08	1.30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.23	157	105.01	86.35	52.12	32.00	0.99	0.98	1.18	1.05
0.04	141	99.10	97.21	82.99	38.80	1.00	0.99	1.10	1.36
3.38	173	92.36	75.50	45.01	24.20	0.99	0.93	0.99	1.00
17.69	175	95.45	86.86	54.30	18.50	1.00	1.08	1.19	1.13
1.49	158	103.48	91.41	66.99	32.30	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.93
0.00	185	116.07	73.30	57.10	38.30	1.03	1.03	0.98	1.03
0.37	274	143.48	83.23	43.36	26.10	1.06	1.23	1.23	1.16
0.00	205	124.36	94.68	53.70	26.10	0.99	1.08	1.10	0.92
0.00	158	84.39	58.14	34.02	18.50	1.06	1.13	1.09	1.24
35.07	153	94.04	78.97	47.55	21.70	0.99	1.00	1.04	0.88
0.00	159	109.30	103.05	71.30	28.20	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.28
21.10	192	99.70	84.21	58.45	24.10	0.99	0.89	0.87	0.98
0.00	161	93.56	99.40	53.74	75.80	0.96	1.13	1.24	0.81
0.77	137	98.01	90.54	73.22	51.40	1.00	1.01	1.22	0.99
0.00	160	107.26	89.47	40.66	20.20	1.03	1.07	1.06	0.80
0.10	180	95.11	65.80	46.88	25.30	1.05	0.93	0.94	1.13
0.01	182	108.46	91.41	69.33	41.50	1.02	1.01	1.10	1.04
0.00	156	103.61	86.25	55.21	19.90	1.03	1.25	1.21	0.96
100.00	168	97.78	77.90	51.42	27.10	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.01

Excluding fuel and atomic minerals

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Pupil -Teacher Ratio ^{@@}				Drop- Out Rates ^{@@}					
	Primary Level (Std I-V)	Upper Primary level (Std VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Primary Level (Std I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Std VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Reference Year / Date	(2019-20)									
(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
Andhra Pradesh	25	17	16	40	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.21	17.22	12.16
Telangana ^	23	14	10	22	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	13.95	10.56
Arunachal Pradesh	13	9	12	16	7.76	4.63	7.69	7.24	37.64	30.89
Assam	22	14	11	17	5.05	3.55	4.82	2.14	31.54	32.87
Bihar	56	20	52	60	3.01	1.52	8.61	9.24	20.01	22.66
Jharkhand	31	23	34	55	7.34	5.25	8.99	7.92	16.23	17.00
Delhi	33	30	28	18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	15.61	11.81
Goa	28	18	10	18	0.31	0.22	0.00	0.22	12.82	7.23
Gujarat	30	24	33	28	1.03	0.88	3.48	7.20	25.97	20.65
Haryana	24	17	13	13	0.00	0.00	1.34	2.46	14.38	11.96
Himachal Pradesh	16	9	8	10	0.93	0.78	0.17	0.97	8.43	5.87
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	21	17	17	33	1.44	0.89	2.67	2.25	19.38	14.10
Kerala	26	21	15	22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.83	5.92
Madhya Pradesh	28	18	30	35	0.87	0.70	3.55	4.66	24.44	21.76
Chhattisgarh	20	18	18	15	1.37	0.64	4.55	3.11	19.36	17.22
Maharashtra	26	27	21	37	0.00	0.05	0.73	1.52	16.18	13.99
Manipur	14	11	10	16	8.81	8.72	4.43	3.55	9.25	9.24
Meghalaya	20	14	12	21	7.89	6.12	9.49	6.62	22.76	21.79
Mizoram	17	8	10	14	8.01	7.58	3.79	1.24	23.18	17.47
Nagaland	13	8	11	19	4.90	3.51	6.85	3.92	21.74	20.72
Odisha	17	15	18	67	0.83	0.80	4.85	4.10	25.23	21.86
Punjab	25	23	14	17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.78	0.00
Rajasthan	25	12	12	16	2.88	2.81	1.07	2.08	12.50	12.10
Sikkim	7	9	11	11	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.55	21.08
Tamil Nadu	21	16	13	21	1.38	0.83	0.42	0.33	13.35	5.57
Tripura	15	18	16	10	2.23	1.77	3.79	3.24	27.02	26.41
Uttar Pradesh	31	25	29	41	2.75	2.53	0.20	4.01	14.55	14.24
Uttarakhand	19	18	14	19	2.69	2.21	2.16	2.39	9.45	7.26
West Bengal	30	28	19	28	0.93	0.33	0.00	0.00	14.10	13.61
India[§]	27	19	19	27	1.67	1.22	2.22	2.96	17.01	15.05

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

@@ Based on Educational stage

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Percentage 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	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2017-18)	(2018)	(2018)	(2016-18)	(2020)	(2020)	(31-01-2022)	(2011-12)	(2021)
(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)
5.0	49.58	73.6	22.1	1.6	65	17,089	2,648	71	9.20	0.053
7.2	56.53	70.1	21.9	1.6	63	17,791	4,200	45	-	0.059
6.5	46.17	41.3	NA	NA	NA	281	113	128	34.67	0.115
5.6	40.09	46.1	22.1	2.2	215	26,352	4,622	98	31.98	0.156
6.7	39.49	48.1	21.7	3.2	149	15,359	6,591	38	33.74	0.265
4.9	39.57	58.4	23.4	2.5	71	7,630	1,795	63	36.96	0.202
27.8	74.31	47.8	23.7	1.5	NA	10,093	5,362	10	9.91	0.021
9.2	79.29	59.7	NA	NA	NA	219	125	31	5.09	0.015
7.3	54.28	59.6	22.6	2.1	75	8,028	4,075	22	16.63	0.084
10.9	61.90	72.1	22.4	2.2	91	13,000	4,338	35	11.16	0.055
5.8	52.50	72	23.6	1.6	NA	1,614	636	68	8.06	0.030
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.8	57.45	61.7	22.6	1.7	92	12,680	5,471	30	20.91	0.056
16.6	79.02	72.8	23.2	1.7	43	10,139	3,941	40	7.05	0.003
4.6	46.57	62.8	21.4	2.7	173	25,640	17,008	29	31.65	0.173
4.8	48.98	65.2	22	2.4	159	7,385	5,056	45	39.93	0.134
7.1	47.93	58.6	22.6	1.7	46	31,954	14,371	43	17.35	0.065
9.7	53.80	75.1	NA	NA	NA	247	125	91	36.89	0.080
3.8	58.37	52	NA	NA	NA	568	415	144	11.87	0.157
5.9	45.30	73.4	NA	NA	NA	172	142	102	20.40	0.046
11.6	54.07	12.8	NA	NA	NA	39	31	76	18.88	0.117
5.3	45.42	66.8	21.9	1.9	150	25,489	6,330	27	32.59	0.136
9.8	75.92	61.8	23.8	1.6	129	4,838	2,121	60	8.26	0.024
7.3	39.27	57.3	21.7	2.5	164	34,535	6,580	34	14.71	0.140
11.4	59.01	65.1	NA	NA	NA	140	147	194	8.19	0.016
9.6	74.43	57.5	23.2	1.6	60	6,630	4,338	45	11.28	0.020
9.5	32.54	39.6	NA	NA	NA	874	260	46	14.05	0.075
5.6	45.34	54.6	22.3	2.9	197	49,385	15,271	34	29.43	0.180
5.2	54.49	70.5	22.3	1.8	99	2,846	1,066	80	11.26	0.079
5.9	42.68	66.2	20.9	1.5	98	36,439	10,248	21	19.98	0.097
6.4	50.53	59.2	22.3	2.2	113	3,71,503	1,28,531	40	21.92	0.118

NA - Not Available

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स्वातंत्र्याचा
अमृत महोत्सव



DECADE OF  ACTION

'leave no one behind'