



सत्यमेव जयते

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21



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

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PREFACE

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra is a concerted endeavor of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, which is prepared every year and the same is presented in the Budget Session before the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2020-21 is the 60th 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.

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

Mumbai

Dated : 5th March, 2021

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2020-21

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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. 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. Maharashtra is one of the highly urbanised states in India.

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.

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

In order to have development in the emerging sectors, thrust sectors viz. Agro & food processing units, Textile machinery manufacturing, Information Technology (IT) & IT Enabled Services (ITeS), Electric vehicles, Industry 4.0 (artificial intelligence (AI), 3D printing, internet of things (IoT) & robotics, nanotechnology), Integrated data centre parks, Electronic systems design & manufacturing and semi-conductor fabrication, etc. have been identified in the State. The State has adopted varied measures for 'Ease of Doing Business'. MIDC is offering ready-to-move-in factory environment under Plug & Play Infrastructure complete with advanced utilities and affordable pricing structure with sectoral tailoring.

The grand response garnered in 'Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 investors summit' has shown that the State remains the favoured destination for investment owing well developed infrastructure, technological advancement, availability of skilled manpower, connectivity to major areas and ample natural resources.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. The State is well known throughout the country for its rich music and dances. *Povadas*, *Bharuds*, *Gondhals* and *Lavnis* are the major forms of folk music in the State and represent the best that the Maharashtrian society has contributed in the field of music. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals in a peaceful and harmonious manner. As such the State has played a significant role in the social, economical and political sphere of the nation.

Monuments like Ajanta, Ellora & Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas attract tourists from all over the world. The State has announced its Agro Tourism Policy and Beach Shack Policy to promote tourism in the State. The State has classified the Hospitality sector as an industry. The State 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)	2019-20 (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	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365
Literacy rate (per cent)	35.1	45.8	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	24,82,536 ^{††}
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,56,957 ^{††}
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	6,19,001 ^{††}
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	12,76,806 ^{††}
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	2,02,130 ⁺
5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal						102.3	112.6
6. Agriculture -('000 ha)							(2018-19)
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,815
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	23,212
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 ^{##}	4,052 ^{###}
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	1,553
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,057
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,371
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	673
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	6,976
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,316
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,292

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)	2019-20 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	882
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,491
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	291
8. Production of principal crops- ('000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	2,897
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,793
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	1,865
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	512
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	9,218
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	3,849
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	13,037
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	69,313
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	6,639
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	309
9. Index of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	199.0
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)							(2020)
	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,952*
13. Industrial Investment -							(2020) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	16,686	20,909
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	8,10,864	14,29,142
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,23,314
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,25,464
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	46,507
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	29,118
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	29,301

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

\$\$ Since August 1991 to October 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)	2019-20 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 st March, 2020)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	13,114
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	1,06,491
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,694
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	28,093
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,481
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2019)
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	15.6
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.5
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	19
18. Transport -							(2018)
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,210
Total road length (km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,09,342*
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,54,093*
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	37,762*
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,744
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	147*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,12,951*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	556*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ Crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,97,466*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-							(2019-20) [§]
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,832
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 (2016-17)				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	16,910	1,39,415	12.1
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,224	2,00,203	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	NA	98,148	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	NA	49.0	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2016-17 to 2018-19)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,484	43,975	3.4
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,044	29,918	3.5
(iii) Jowar	"-	2,305	4,914	46.9
(iv) Bajra	"-	745	7,348	10.1
(v) All cereals	"-	6,785	97,706	6.9
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	10,975	1,27,177	8.6
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	NA	4,745	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	899	NA	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,123	12,009	34.3
(ix) Groundnut	"-	297	4,986	6.0

NA Not Available

B. COMPARISON OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA (contd.)

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2019)	(000)	33,080	5,36,761	6.2
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	”-	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	”-	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2019)	Sq km	61,579	7,67,419	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	20,909	1,16,257	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	14,29,142	1,33,43,438	10.7
6. Electricity (2019-20)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh	1,23,314	13,83,398	8.9
6.2 Total consumption [#]	”-	1,25,464	10,50,996	11.9
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	”-	46,507	3,42,702	13.6
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	37.1	32.6	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2020)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	13,114	1,48,904	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2020)	”-	3,186	52,098	6.1
8. State / National Income (2019-20)				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	28,18,555 ⁺	2,03,51,013 ⁺	13.8
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ crore	24,82,536 ⁺	1,79,94,301 ⁺	13.8
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	2,02,130 ⁺	1,34,186 ⁺	--

\$\$ From August, 1991 to October, 2020

+ First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees

1 State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, the State economy is expected to grow by (-)8.0 per cent during 2020-21, the Indian economy is also expected to grow by (-)8.0 per cent. During 2020-21, the 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow by 11.7 per cent, (-)11.3 per cent and (-)9.0 per cent respectively. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2020-21 is expected to be ₹ 26,61,629 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 19,62,539 crore.

- The average share of State's contribution is highest (14.2 per cent) among all states in All-India nominal GDP
- Nominal GSDP is expected to decrease by ₹ 1,56,925 crore during 2020-21 as compared to 2019-20
- *Per capita* State Income during 2020-21 is expected at ₹ 1,88,784

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2019-20 is ₹ 28,18,555 crore as against ₹ 25,79,628 crore for 2018-19. Real GSDP is ₹ 21,34,065 crore for 2019-20 as against ₹ 20,33,314 crore for 2018-19. The *Per capita* State Income for 2019-20 is ₹ 2,02,130 as against ₹ 1,87,118 for 2018-19.

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 [§]
<i>Per capita</i>										
State Income (₹)	99,597	1,12,092	1,25,261	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,87,118	2,02,130	1,88,784
Nominal										
GSDP (₹ Crore)	12,80,369	14,59,629	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,79,628	28,18,555	26,61,629

+++ Third revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

§ Advance estimates

Per capita State Income of selected states during 2019-20

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Haryana	Telangana	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per capita</i> State Income (₹)	2,64,207	2,28,216	2,23,433	2,18,599	2,02,130	1,69,519	99,763	65,704

World Gross Product Growth Rate for 2020

Particulars	World	Developed Economies	Developing Economies	Least Developed Economies	United States of America	Japan	China	India [§]	Maharashtra ^{^^}
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	(-)4.3	(-)5.6	(-)2.5	(-)1.3	(-)3.9	(-)5.4	2.4	(-)8.0 [^]	(-)8.0 ^{^^}

§ for 2020-21

[^] Second advance estimates as per National Statistical Office, GoI

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

Prices

1.3 During Covid-19 lockdown, difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities for the month of April and May, 2020. For non-food group items, prices were unavailable for the same period. Hence the CPI for ‘pan, supari & intoxicant’, ‘clothing, bedding & footwear’, ‘miscellaneous (except medical services for urban)’ and ‘general’ groups could not be compiled for the month of April and May, 2020. Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (base year 2003) for rural and urban areas in the State from June, 2020 to December, 2020 was 318.5 and 303.2 respectively as against 300.5 and 284.2 respectively from June, 2019 to December, 2019. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during June, 2020 to December, 2020 was 6.0 per cent for rural areas and 6.7 per cent for urban areas as against 9.4 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively from June, 2019 to December, 2019.

➤ Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown

- Price of *Shiv Bhojan thali* has been reduced to ₹ five and the same will be provided upto 31st March, 2021. Since inception upto December, 2020, about 2.81 crore *Shivbhojan* thalis have been distributed through total 906 *Shivbhojan* centres
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana*, about seven crore *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* & Priority Households beneficiaries in the State have been provided five kg of foodgrains per person per month and one kg of pulses per family per month free of cost in addition to foodgrains permissible under NFSA
- GoM has distributed five kg foodgrains at subsidised rates (two kg rice at ₹ 12 per kg and three kg wheat at ₹ 8 per kg) to all APL saffron cardholders who are not covered under NFSA and APL farmers schemes

1.4 During 2020-21 upto January, *Aadhaar* seeding of 153.12 lakh ration cards out of total eligible 156.63 lakh ration cards covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and 8.96 lakh ration cards out of total eligible 9.09 lakh ration cards covered under Above Poverty Line (APL) farmers from drought prone 14 districts has been completed.

1.5 Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the State for distribution of foodgrains upto January, 2021. About 1.43 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication in January, 2021.

1.6 ‘One Nation, One Ration Card’ is being implemented in India from 1st January, 2020. Under the scheme, beneficiaries can buy subsidised foodgrains from FPS in any part of the country by way of portability using PoS devices. Since inception 4,381 ration card holders of this State and 609 ration card holders of other states have availed facilities under the scheme upto January, 2021.

Public finance

- The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.1 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 19.6 per cent as per 2020-21 (BE)
- As per recommendations of 15th FC, total transfers of financial resources to the State during 2021-22 to 2025-26 will be ₹ 3,37,252 crore, of which total grants-in-aid will be ₹ 70,375 crore
- **Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown**
 - Approval given only for purchases of medicines, essential medical equipment and supplies, etc.
 - Expenditure on new schemes curtailed
 - Approval for distributing budgeted funds for creating assets & job opportunities
 - During 1st September to 31st December, 2020 Stamp Duty was decreased by three per cent for Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban districts and by two per cent for the rest of the State whereas for the period 1st January to 31st March, 2021, it is decreased by two per cent for Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban districts and by 1.5 per cent for the rest of the State
 - Approval given for exemption of 50 per cent in the yearly taxes paid by goods & tourist vehicles, mines, private service vehicles, professional campers vehicles and school students carrying vehicles for 2020-21

1.7 The revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 3,47,457 crore for 2020-21 (BE) as against ₹ 3,09,881 crore during 2019-20 (RE). The tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) as per 2020-21 (BE) are ₹ 2,73,181 crore and ₹ 74,276 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2020 were ₹ 1,76,450 crore (50.8 per cent of BE).

1.8 The revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 3,56,968 crore as per 2020-21 (BE) as against ₹ 3,41,324 crore during 2019-20 (RE).

1.9 As per 2020-21 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure are 20.0 per cent and 17.8 per cent respectively.

1.10 Share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 68.7 per cent as per 2020-21 (BE)

Institutional finance

- The Maharashtra's share in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks as on 31st March, 2020 was 20.0 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively at All-India level
- Annual Credit Plan size for Priority Sector of the State for 2020-21 is ₹ 4.75 lakh crore

1.11 As on 31st March, 2020 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 27.55 lakh crore and ₹ 28.26 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 102.6 per cent as on 31st March, 2020.

1.12 The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 19.7 per cent and that of 'MSME (Micro, small, medium enterprises, khadi & village industry)' sector is 52.4 per cent in the Annual credit plan for priority sector for 2020-21.

1.13 During 2019-20, under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* total loans of ₹ 27,398 crore were disbursed to 47.71 lakh beneficiaries in the State, of which 41.33 lakh were under 'Shishu', 5.05 lakh under 'Kishor' and 1.33 lakh under 'Tarun' category.

Agriculture & allied activities

1.14 The State received 113.4 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2020. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 139 talukas received excess rainfall, 173 received normal and 43 received deficient rainfall.

1.15 Average size of operational holding as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 is 1.34 ha whereas as per Agriculture census 2010-11 it was 1.44 ha. The total area of small & marginal operational holdings (upto 2.0 ha) was 92.20 lakh ha constituting 45 per cent of the total area of operational holdings whereas number of small and marginal operational holdings were 121.55 lakh which were 79.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

1.16 During *kharif* season of 2020-21, sowing was completed on 156.89 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is expected to increase by 60 per cent, 14 per cent, 28 per cent, 33 per cent and 40 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.17 During *Rabi* season 2020-21, by the end of December sowing was completed on 53.64 lakh ha. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to increase by one per cent and 12 per cent respectively while production of oilseeds is expected to decrease by 18 per cent over the previous year.

1.18 The area under horticulture crops is 19.20 lakh ha and production is expected to be 278.75 lakh MT during 2019-20.

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 [#]
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	102.3	90.3	124.6	70.2	59.4	94.9	84.3	73.6	112.6
Crop	Production ('000 MT) [§]								
Cereals	10,276	8,667	10,677	9,259	7,210	12,646	10,944	7,947	9,218
Pulses	2,225	2,262	3,114	2,019	1,545	4,584	3,684	2,683	3,849
Total	12,501	10,929	13,791	11,278	8,755	17,230	14,628	10,630	13,067
Foodgrains									
Oilseeds	4,485	5,087	5,294	2,850	2,436	5,113	4,208	4,885	5,178
Sugarcane	86,733	69,648	76,901	84,699	73,680	54,237	83,138	89,771	69,313
Cotton (Lint) [@]	7,200	7,655	8,834	7,000	7,500	10,755	6,094	6,593	6,639
Fruits	10,538	9,785	13,458	11,090	9,750	10,630	11,729	10,778	11,544
Vegetables	8,778	8,008	10,162	8,783	9,452	10,520	12,307	11,472	14,394

§ Includes *Kharif*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

#Final estimates

➤ Since inception of 'Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019' benefit of ₹ 19,847 crore has been given to 31.04 lakh beneficiary farmers upto January, 2021.

➤ **Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown**

- Licenses made available from concerned departments to transport and sell agricultural inputs and produce
- Distribution of agricultural inputs to 9.42 lakh farmers at their door steps
- Direct sell of about 1.37 lakh MT of fruits and vegetables to urban consumers through 3,790 groups of farmers

1.19 Irrigation potential created as on 30th June, 2019 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 53.04 lakh ha and actual irrigated area was 40.52 lakh ha (76.4 per cent) during 2019-20. Irrigation potential created as on 30th June 2020, by minor irrigation (local sector) projects was 19.26 lakh ha and potential utilised was 8.63 lakh ha (44.8 per cent) during 2019-20.

1.20 As on 15th October, 2019 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 30,579 million cubic metre, which was 69.2 per cent of the storage capacity.

1.21 During 2020-21, the annual target for agriculture & allied activities sector in annual credit plan was ₹ 93,626 crore. During 2020-21 upto December, crop loans of ₹ 40,515 crore was disbursed through financial institutions as against ₹ 28,604 crore during 2019-20. During 2020-21 upto September, agricultural term loans of ₹ 30,014 crore were disbursed as against ₹ 34,427 crore during 2019-20.

1.22 During 2019-20, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) disbursed loans of ₹ 10,898 crore to farmers.

1.23 Heavy rainfall and flood during June to October, 2020 affected agriculture and horticulture crops in the State. Compensation for maximum two ha plantation, ₹ 10,000 per hectare for agriculture crops and ₹ 25,000 per hectare for horticulture crops has been sanctioned in two installments to distressed farmers. Total amount of compensation sanctioned is ₹ 4,374.43 crore.

1.24 With a view to augment income of small and marginal farmers, GoI has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)' scheme from 2018-19. Under the Scheme, a direct payment of ₹ 6,000 per year is transferred in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each, into the Aadhaar linked bank account of eligible farmer family, comprising of husband, wife and minor children. Under the scheme, as on 4th January, 2021 in all 102.54 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State have been benefited and the total amount of ₹ 9,496.38 crore has been credited to beneficiary farmers' bank accounts.

➤ **Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown**

- Created mass awareness through radio, television and other extension media about safety of consumption of poultry products and nutritional benefits therein
- Provided uninterrupted vaccination, artificial insemination & other veterinary services, fodder availability, transport for maintaining health of livestock and consistent milk production including action against animal cruelty
- Ensured smooth supply of feed and fodder to animal owners and manufacturing units

1.25 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.

1.26 During 2019-20, the average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 0.96 lakh litre and 39.76 lakh litre respectively whereas the corresponding figures during 2018-19 were 1.79 lakh litre and 49.14 lakh litre respectively.

1.27 During 2019-20, marine and inland fish production was 4.44 lakh MT and 1.18 lakh MT respectively. During 2018-19, it was 4.67 lakh MT and one lakh MT respectively.

1.28 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2019-20 was about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State, as against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy, 1988.

Industry and co-operation

- During Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 in June, 2020, the State has attracted investment proposals of ₹ 1.13 lakh crore with expected employment over 2.50 lakh
- There were 7,603 Startups in the State at the end of December, 2020
- MIDC is offering ready-to-move-in factory environment under Plug & Play Infrastructure and is allocating over 40,000 acre of land for the same; MIDC will also provide Industrial Shed Spaces on rental basis to enable quick setting up of industries
- The State has announced Beach Shack Policy during August, 2020 and Agro Tourism Policy in September 2020 to promote tourism industry
- To revive the worst hit Hospitality sector during Covid-19 pandemic, the State has decided to classify it as an industry

1.29 Since liberalisation (August, 1991) upto October, 2020 in all 20,909 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 14,29,142 crore were approved in the State. During 2020 upto October, 247 projects with proposed investment of ₹ 37,887 crore were registered in the State.

1.30 The FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to September, 2020 was ₹ 8,18,522 crore, which was 27.7 per cent of total FDI inflows at All-India level. During 2020-21 upto September the total FDI inflows in the State was ₹ 27,143 crore.

1.31 The number of MSMEs registered in the State, upto March, 2020 for *Udyog Aadhaar* were 17.67 lakh, of which 15.60 lakh were micro, 1.99 lakh were small and 0.08 lakh were medium enterprises. The total investment of MSMEs in the State was ₹ 2,38,543 crore and employment generated was 91.01 lakh.

1.32 Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well planned and greenfield smart industrial city based on the concept of 'walk to work', is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as a part of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). In all 62 plots of total area of about 212 acres have been allotted in AURIC to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,000 crore and employment generated is about 2,811.

1.33 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics At a Glance - 2020' report, the State had 14.93 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.55 crore foreign tourists visits during 2019 as against 11.92 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.51 crore foreign tourists visits during 2018.

1.34 As on 31st March, 2020 there were about 2.13 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.56 crore members therein. Of these, 9.7 per cent were primary agricultural credit societies, 9.8 per cent were non-agricultural credit societies, 52.4 per cent were housing societies, 12.5 per cent were agro processing societies, 5.1 per cent were labour contract societies and 10.5 per cent were engaged in other activities.

Infrastructure

Energy

- Installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2020 and electricity generated during 2019-20 in the State was highest in the country
- State ranks fourth in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy
- State ranks second in consumption of major petroleum products during 2019-20

1.35 During 2019-20 total electricity generated was 1,58,302 Million Units (MU) (including electricity received from central sector) and total consumption of electricity during 2019-20 in the State was 1,25,464 MU.

1.36 During 2020-21 upto December, average peak demand for electricity was 17,345 MW and supply was 21,841 MW. During 2019-20 the average peak demand was 19,103 MW and supply was 21,771 MW.

1.37 During 2019-20, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.17 per cent, 15.91 per cent and 17.51 per cent respectively.

Transport and Communication

- During Covid-19 lockdown, MSRTC started transportation of employees working for essential services
- To control adverse effect on freight transportation due to Covid-19 lockdown, GoM permitted to carry essential and other articles by MSRTC passenger vehicles
- Mumbai Trans Harbour Link project with estimated cost of ₹ 17,843 crore is in progress to smoothen traffic flow and accelerate growth of Navi Mumbai
- Mumbai Coastal Road project (South) with estimated cost of ₹ 12,721 crore is in progress and about 20 per cent work was completed at the end of November, 2020
- Belapur to Kharkopar route of Belapur-Seawood-Uran (New line) is commissioned
- Under Mumbai Metro Rail Project, works of Dahisar - Charkop - Bandra - Mankhurd (₹ 17,396 crore), Colaba - Bandra - SEEPZ (₹ 23,136 crore), Wadala - Kasarvadavali - Gaimukh (₹ 15,498 crore), Thane - Bhiwandi - Kalyan (₹ 8,417 crore), Swami Samarth Nagar - Vikhroli (₹ 6,672 crore) and Andheri Dahisar - Mira Bhayandar (₹ 12,815 crore) are in progress

1.38 At the end of March 2019, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.09 lakh km.

1.39 '*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. Of the total land required, 92.3 per cent land is acquired upto December, 2020.

1.40 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2021 was 386 lakh (125 vehicles per km road length) as against 378 lakh (122 vehicles per km road length) on 1st January, 2020.

1.41 During 2019-20, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has effectively operated on an average 15,505 buses per day covering 53.29 lakh km and carrying 60.07 lakh passengers.

1.42 During 2019-20, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,728.05 lakh MT as against 1,770.80 lakh MT during the previous year.

- Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project with estimated cost of ₹ 3,064 crore and Pune Metro with estimated cost of ₹ 11,420 crore are in progress
- Nagpur Metro Rail Project with estimated cost of ₹ 8,680 crore is in progress. Khapri to Sitabuldi 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

1.43 During 2019-20, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 3.30 lakh MT and 5.83 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures for 2018-19 were 3.45 lakh MT and 6.78 lakh MT respectively. During 2019-20 the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports was 458.49 lakh and 125.21 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2018-19 were 468.14 lakh and 146.33 lakh respectively.

1.44 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2020 was 9.7 crore which is highest among all states in the country.

Social sector

- The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) was declared in July, 2020 for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country
- Under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission, total credit linkage of ₹ 872.52 crore was disbursed to 63,063 Self Help Groups during 2020-21 upto January

1.45 During 2019-20, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,06,491 with enrolment of 156.9 lakh. During 2019-20, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 28,093 with enrolment of 64.8 lakh.

1.46 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education, number of universities and colleges in the State were 65 and 4,732 respectively in 2019-20.

1.47 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Pradhanmantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 4.54 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and an expenditure of ₹ 744.65 crore was incurred during 2020-21 upto December.

1.48 Under *Swachh Maharashtra Abhiyan* (Urban), 217 cities have been declared as ODF+ and 116 cities as ODF++ upto December, 2020.

➤ Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown

- The concept of 'learning at home' was adopted and various educational applications such as *Diksha* of NCERT, *Shaikshanik dindarshika* of MSCERT etc. were used. The State accounted for 46 per cent share in the use of *Diksha* app at All-India level
- Under Mid day Meal Scheme rice, gram, *moongdal*, etc. distributed to eligible students either in schools or at door step. Special instructions issued to deliver food grains at door step of *divyang* students
- Foodgrains and grocery provided to all beneficiary children of *anganwadi* and migrant children in age group of 3-6 years
- Village Child Development Centers (VCDC) were converted into home based VCDC and 8,037 children were provided with energy dense nutritious food
- The *Khawati Anudan Yojana* was revived for one year for economically weaker families of Scheduled Tribe

Covid -19 pandemic

➤ Measures taken to tackle Covid-19 pandemic

- As on 15th January, 2021 there were 487 labs functioning for Covid-19 diagnosis
- To trace all contacts of a confirmed positive patient, contact tracing teams were established
- *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* was made available to non-beneficiaries also
- In private hospitals, 80 per cent beds were taken under State government's control
- Grievance redressal mechanism was set up for complaints against private hospital bills

1.49 The first patient of Covid-19 in the world was found in the city of Wuhan in China in December, 2019. In India, the first patient was found in Kerala on 30th January, 2020. The first patient in the State was found on 9th March, 2020 in Pune.

1.50 Covid-19 pandemic situation in the State as on 15th January, 2021 was as follows

- Total cases were 19.84 lakh, of which 18.81 lakh cases were recovered
- Recovery rate was 94.8 per cent
- Total deaths were 50,336
- Case fatality rate was 2.5 per cent
- Number of cases per million population were 15,649
- Weekly average growth rate active cases was 0.16 per cent in January, 2021
- Total 1.37 crore tests were conducted in the State

1.51 'My family, My responsibility' campaign was conducted during 15th September to 25th October, 2020, in which each household was visited twice. In the first phase, out of 2.76 crore families, 2.74 crore families were surveyed and 11.92 crore people were directly contacted. In the second phase, 2.70 crore families were covered under the survey and 10.01 crore people were visited.

- Out of 3.57 lakh ILI/SARI patients identified, 3.22 lakh were tested for Covid-19, of which 51,064 were found Covid -19 positive and were treated subsequently
- In all 23.75 lakh co-morbid patients were identified during the survey and further treatment was arranged for them

1.52 In the State, Covid-19 immunisation programme was commenced on 16th January, 2021. As on 18th February, 2021 total 7,81,800 corona warriors were vaccinated.

➤ Infant Mortality Rate for 2018 was 19

➤ 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

1.53 Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in rural and all 'C' class municipal councils areas of 125 most backward talukas. Under the programme, various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and income are being implemented. During 2020-21, a budget provision of ₹ 359.20 crore has been made and an expenditure of ₹ 45.62 crore was incurred upto November, 2020.

* * * * *

2 Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 The population census has been a major source for data pertaining to the population count, its composition and other features. The valuable set of indicators relating to the human capital, thrown up by the Census, are the empirical basis to evaluate the past, assess the present and take informed decisions for the future. Census is not merely a head count but a snapshot of the socio-economic, demographic and cultural profile of the country at a particular point of time.

Census 2021

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

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 proportion of 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 As per population projections released by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2021 will be 12.44 crore.

Population Growth Rates

2.4 The percentage decadal growth rate of the State population during 2001-2011 has registered sharp decline since independence. It declined from 22.7 per cent in 2001 to 16.0 per cent in 2011, a sharp decrease of 6.7 percentage points.

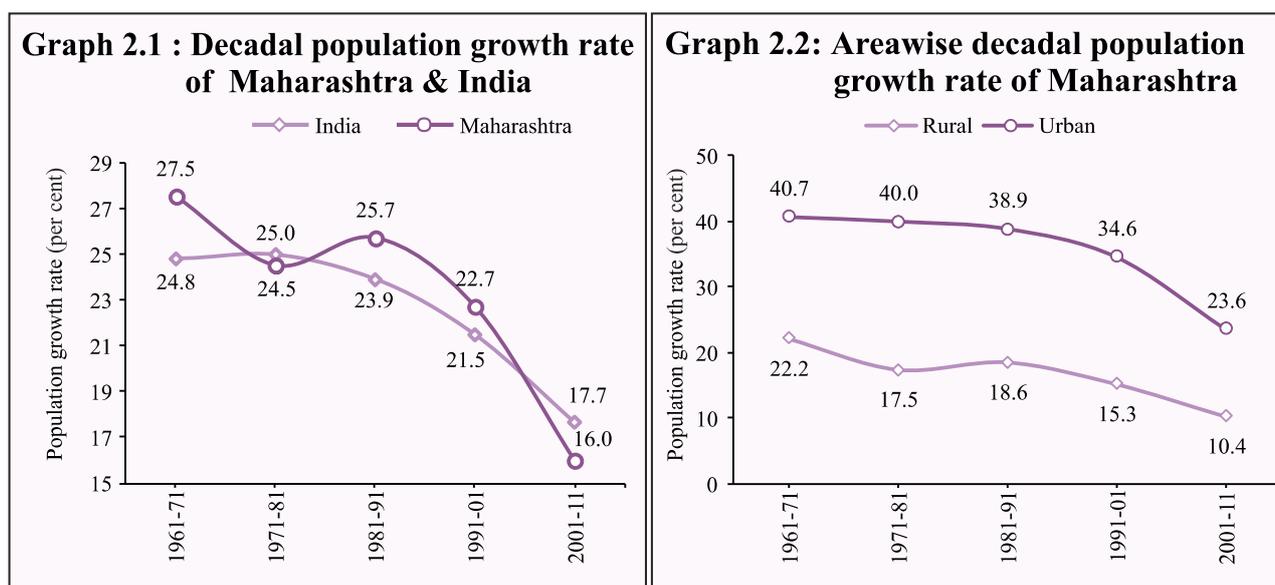


Table 2.1 Important indicators of population of Maharashtra and All-India

Particulars	Maharashtra		All- India		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Population (crore)					
Total	Persons	9.69	11.24	102.87	121.09
	Male	5.04	5.82	53.22	62.33
	Female	4.65	5.41	49.65	58.76
Rural	Persons	5.58	6.15	74.25	83.38
	Male	2.85	3.15	38.16	42.78
	Female	2.73	3.00	36.09	40.60
Urban	Persons	4.11	5.08	28.61	37.71
	Male	2.19	2.67	15.06	19.55
	Female	1.92	2.41	13.56	18.16
Scheduled Castes	Persons	0.99	1.33	16.66	20.14
	Male	0.51	0.68	8.61	10.35
	Female	0.48	0.65	8.05	9.79
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	0.86	1.05	8.43	10.45
	Male	0.44	0.53	4.26	5.25
	Female	0.42	0.52	4.17	5.20
Population (age group 0 to 6 years)	Persons	1.37	1.33	16.38	16.45
	Male	0.71	0.70	8.50	8.57
	Female	0.65	0.63	7.88	7.88
Adolescent population (age group 10 to 19 years)		2.09	2.14	22.51	25.32
Youth population (age group 15 to 24 years)		1.84	2.17	19.00	23.20
Decadal growth rate (per cent)		22.7	16.0	21.5	17.7
Sex ratio		922	929	933	943
Child sex ratio (age group 0 to 6 years)		913	894	927	918
Literacy rate (age 7 years and above) (per cent)		76.9	82.3	64.8	73.0
Population density (per sq.km.)		315	365	325	382
Urban population (per cent)		42.4	45.2	27.8	31.1

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Adult Literacy Rate

2.5 As per Census 2011, the adult (age 15 years & above) literacy rate at All-India level was 69.3 per cent, it was 78.8 per cent for males and 59.3 per cent for females. As per Census 2011, the adult literacy rate at State level was 80.2 per cent, it was 87.4 per cent for males and 72.6 per cent for females.

Age groupwise population

2.6 Demographic dividend refers to the growth in an economy that is the result of a change in the age structure of the population. The share of working age population (age group 15 to 59 years) in the State had increased from 59.0 per cent in 2001 to 63.1 per cent in 2011, increase of 4.1 percentage points. The working age population (age group 15 to 59 years) was larger than the non-working age population (age 14 years & younger and 60 years & older). Percentage of population in selected age group for Maharashtra and All-India is given in Table 2.2.

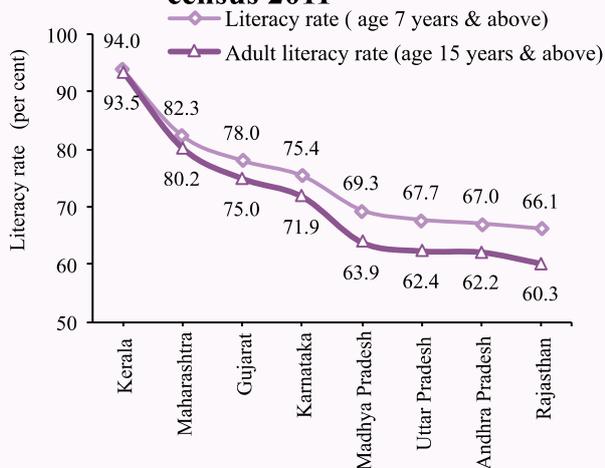
Table 2.2 Percentage of population in selected age group for Maharashtra and All-India

Age Group (Years)	Maharashtra			All- India		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
0-4	12.0	9.8	8.3	12.2	10.7	9.3
5-9	12.3	10.6	8.7	13.3	12.5	10.5
10-14	11.3	11.7	9.6	11.8	12.1	11.0
0-14	35.6	32.1	26.6	37.3	35.4	30.8
15-59	57.0	59.0	63.1	55.4	56.9	60.3
60 & above	7.4	8.9	10.3	7.3	7.7	8.9
(including age not stated)						

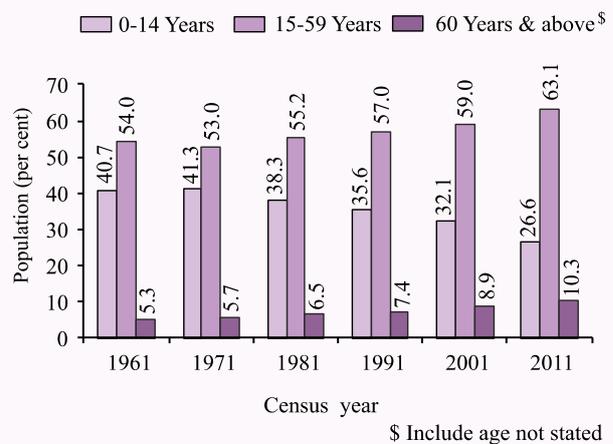
Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Graph 2.3 : Literacy rate and adult literacy rate in selected States as per census 2011



Graph 2.4 : Percentage distribution of population according to age group for Maharashtra



Adolescent and Youth population

2.7 As per Census 2011, adolescent population (age group 10 to 19 years) constituted 19.0 per cent of the total population of the State and at All-India it was 20.9 per cent. As per Census 2011, youth population (age group 15 to 24 years) constituted 19.3 per cent and 19.2 per cent of the total population of the State and India respectively. As per Census 2011 proportion of adolescent population was highest in Nandurbar (23 per cent) and lowest in Mumbai city (16.1 per cent). The proportion of youth population was highest in Gadchiroli (20.5 per cent) and lowest in Sindhudurg (16.5 per cent). Important indicators of adolescent population and youth population in Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Important indicators of adolescent population and youth population in Maharashtra and All- India

Indicators	Maharashtra		All- India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Adolescent Population (age group 10 to 19 years)				
Population (crore)	2.09	2.14	22.51	25.32
Proportion to total population (per cent)	21.6	19.0	21.9	20.9
Sex ratio	865	878	882	898
Proportion of literate (per cent)	93.4	95.2	80.6	90.0
Proportion to workers (per cent)				
Proportion of adolescent main workers to total workers	5.8	4.7	6.4	4.3
Proportion of adolescent marginal workers to total workers	2.8	1.4	4.4	3.5
Youth population (age group 15 to 24 years)				
Population (crore)	1.84	2.17	19.00	23.20
Proportion to total population (per cent)	19.0	19.3	18.5	19.2
Sex ratio	835	879	895	908
Proportion of literate (per cent)	89.5	93.7	76.4	86.1
Proportion to workers (per cent)				
Proportion of youth main workers to total workers	14.9	14.0	13.9	11.7
Proportion of youth marginal workers to total workers	4.3	2.7	6.1	6.1

Source : ORGI

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population

2.8 As per Census 2011, population of scheduled castes was 11.8 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total scheduled castes population 56.5 per cent reside in rural areas and 43.5 per cent in urban areas. The highest proportion of scheduled castes population was (20.1 per cent) in Akola and the lowest (2.9 per cent) was in Nandurbar.

2.9 As per Census 2011, population of scheduled tribes was 9.4 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total scheduled tribes 85.7 per cent reside in rural areas and 14.3 per cent in urban areas. The highest proportion of scheduled tribes population (69.3 per cent) was in Nandurbar and the lowest (0.7 per cent) was in Sangli. Important indicators of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State are given in Table 2.4.

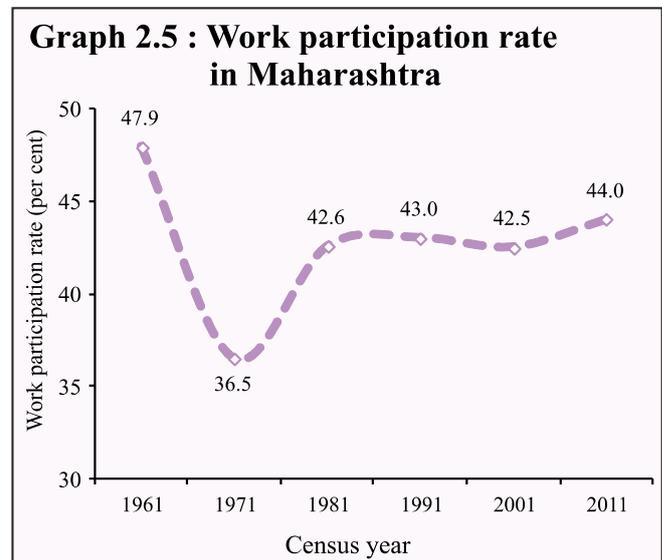
Table 2.4 Important indicators of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population in the State

Indicators	2001		2011	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Population (crore)	0.99	0.86	1.33	1.05
Proportion to total population (per cent)	10.2	8.9	11.8	9.4
Households (lakh)	20.6	17.1	29.0	21.6
Sex ratio	952	973	962	977
Child sex ratio	936	965	926	955
Literacy Rate (per cent)				
Total	71.9	55.2	79.7	65.7
Male	83.3	67.0	87.2	74.3
Female	60.0	43.1	71.9	57.0
Work participation rate (per cent)	41.9	49.7	43.9	50.6
Percentage to total workers				
Main workers	81.9	76.9	87.4	82.3
Marginal workers	18.1	23.1	12.6	17.7

Source : ORGI

Work participation Rate

2.10 As per Census 2011 there were 4.94 crore persons reported engaged in economic activities, among which 4.38 crore were main workers. The work participation rate (WPR) for the State increased from 42.5 per cent as per Census 2001 to 44.0 per cent as per Census 2011. The work participation rate (WPR) was 56.0 per cent among male population against 31.1 per cent among females as per census 2011. Gadchiroli had highest WPR (54.5 per cent) while Mumbai suburban had the lowest value (39.9 per cent). Percentage distribution of workers in the State is given in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5 Percentage distribution of workers in the State**

(per cent)

Category of workers	2001	2011
Cultivators	28.7	25.4
Agricultural Labourers	26.3	27.3
Household Industry Workers	2.6	2.5
Other Workers	42.4	44.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source : ORGI

Population with disability

2.11.1 As per Census 2011, the proportion of disabled persons was 2.2 per cent in India while it was 2.6 per cent in the State. Maharashtra (0.30 crore) had highest number of disabled persons after Uttar Pradesh (0.42 crore). The number of disabled persons was highest in the age group 20 to 29 years (16.6 per cent) in the State. Of the total disabled population 67.6 per cent were literate. Of the male disabled population 73.8 per cent were literate and among the female disabled population 59.4 per cent were literate.

2.11.2 As per Census 2011, among disabled persons highest disability was in seeing (19.4 per cent) followed by disability in movement (18.5 per cent) in the State. The disabled population in the age group 5 to 19 years accounts for 23.1 per cent of the total disabled population of the State. The proportion of disabled in the age group of 5 to 19 years attending educational institution in the State was 70.3 per cent and who never attended educational institution was 17.1 per cent in the State. Percentage distribution of disabled population by type of disability in the State as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.6. Age groupwise proportion of disabled persons in the State as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.7. Proportion of disabled in the age group 5 to 19 years attending or who never attended educational institution in the State as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.6 Percentage distribution of disabled population by type of disability in the State as per Census 2011

Type of disability	Persons	(per cent)	
		Male	Female
In seeing	19.4	18.4	20.6
In hearing	16.0	15.7	16.4
In speech	16.0	15.4	16.8
In movement	18.5	21.1	15.0
Mental retardation	5.4	5.4	5.5
Mental illness	2.0	1.9	2.0
Any other	17.2	16.5	18.2
Multiple disability	5.5	5.6	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : ORGI

Table 2.7 Age groupwise proportion of disabled persons in the State as per Census 2011

Age Group (Years)	Type of disability							
	In seeing	In hearing	In speech	In movement	Mental retardation	Mental illness	Any other	Multiple disability
0-4	22.7	17.4	4.0	8.8	4.1	0.5	37.5	5.0
5-19	19.5	15.4	16.3	11.9	9.9	1.1	18.0	7.9
20-29	17.5	15.1	17.5	18.3	7.0	1.9	17.4	5.2
30-39	16.2	15.0	18.8	20.9	5.0	2.9	17.1	4.0
40-69	19.6	15.9	17.1	22.7	2.8	2.7	15.3	4.0
70 and above (including age not stated)	25.4	20.2	10.2	22.1	1.3	1.3	11.2	8.4
Total	19.4	16.0	16.0	18.5	5.4	2.0	17.2	5.5

Source : ORGI

Table 2.8 Proportion of disabled in the age group 5 to 19 years attending or who never attended educational institution in the State as per Census 2011

(per cent)

Type of disability	Proportion of disabled attending educational institution			Proportion of disabled who never attended educational institution		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
In seeing	76.2	77.0	75.2	11.7	11.0	12.5
In hearing	74.0	74.6	73.2	13.0	12.5	13.6
In speech	71.9	72.7	70.9	14.5	14.1	15.1
In movement	69.2	70.7	66.6	14.8	13.7	16.8
Mental retardation	55.9	58.4	52.4	33.2	31.5	35.6
Mental illness	48.2	50.3	45.4	32.0	29.9	34.7
Any other	77.9	78.4	77.2	10.7	10.4	11.0
Multiple disability	50.8	52.0	49.1	40.2	39.5	41.2
Total	70.3	71.1	69.3	17.1	16.6	17.8

Source : ORGI

Households and household amenities

2.12 As per Census 2011, there were 2.38 crore households (which excludes institutional households) in the State and 24.67 crore households in India. Household amenities in Maharashtra and All-India as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Household amenities in Maharashtra and All-India as per Census 2011^s

(per cent)

Particulars	Maharashtra	All- India
Households having availability of source of drinking water by location		
Within the premises	59.4	46.6
Outside the premises	40.6	53.4
Households having source of lighting		
Electricity	83.9	67.3
No lighting	0.9	0.5
Households having latrine facility within the premises	53.1	46.9
Households not having latrine facility within the premises	46.9	53.1
Households having bathing facility within the premises	85.4	58.4
Households availing banking services	68.9	58.7

Source : ORGI

\$ Excluding institutional households

Slum population

2.13 As per Census 2011, Slum population of India was 6.55 crore. Maharashtra had the highest proportion of slum population (18.1 per cent) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.6 per cent), West Bengal (9.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (9.5 per cent), Tamil Nadu (8.9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.7 per cent) and Karnataka (5.0 per cent).

Slum population in Million-plus cities

2.14 As per Census 2011, there were 53 million-plus cities in India. About 38.3 per cent of the total slum population of country resides in these cities. Municipal Corporation area of Greater Mumbai had the highest slum population which accounts for 7.9 per cent of the total slum population of the country followed by 3.5 per cent for Hyderabad, 2.5 per cent for Delhi, 2.1 per cent for Kolkata, 2.0 per cent for Chennai and 1.3 per cent for Nagpur.

Household amenities in urban and slum areas

2.15 As per Census 2011, there were 1.08 crore urban households in the State and 7.89 crore urban households in India. There were 0.24 crore slum households in the State and 1.37 crore slum households in India. Household amenities in urban and slum areas in Maharashtra and All-India as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Household amenities in urban and slum areas in Maharashtra and All-India as per Census 2011^s

Particulars	(per cent)			
	Maharashtra		All- India	
	Urban	Slum	Urban	Slum
Households having availability of source of drinking water by location				
Within the premises	79.3	64.6	71.2	56.7
Outside the premises	20.7	35.4	28.8	43.3
Households having Source of Lighting				
Electricity	96.2	93.8	92.7	90.5
No lighting	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Households having latrine facility available within the premises	71.3	41.6	81.4	66.0
Households not having latrine facility within the premises	28.7	58.4	18.6	34.0
Households having bathing facility within the premises	95.4	91.4	87.0	81.0
Households availing banking services	76.0	64.4	67.8	53.2

Source : ORGI

^s Excluding institutional households

Migration

2.16 Migration is measured in the census by considering two types of situations i.e. migration by birth place and migration by place of last residence. When a person is enumerated in census at a place, i.e. village or town, different from his / her place of birth, he / she is considered as a migrant by place of birth. A person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if he/she had last resided at a place other than his/her place of enumeration. The census also captures the reasons for migration. The reasons for migration from place of last residence are classified as work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with households and other. The data on migration by last residence in the State as per census 2011 shows that the total number of migrants was 5.74 crore. Out of total migrants 42.2 per cent were males while 57.8 per cent were females. There are different streams of migration generally relating to the degree of economic and social development in the area of origin as well as area of destination. Out of total migrants in the State 37.4 per cent migrated from rural to rural, 7.5 per cent from urban to rural while migration from rural to urban was 22.6 per cent and urban to urban was 22.2 per cent excluding unclassifiable cases. Migration on account of change in residence for women after marriage constitutes significant proportion of these migrants. Excluding the reason of migration viz. marriage, moved after birth and moved with household, the major reason of migration was work/ employment with 37.1 per cent, education 3.6 per cent, business 1.8 per cent and others 57.5 per cent.

* * * * *

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	84.63 [£]	25.7	23.9 [£]	64.9	52.2 ^{@@}
2001	9.69	102.87	22.7	21.5	76.9	64.8
2011	11.24	121.09	16.0	17.7	82.3	73.0

Source : ORGI

@ Including projected population of Assam

£ 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.

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 - ORGI

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 : ORGI

Undivided Thane district

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

3 State Income



3. STATE INCOME

3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the size of the economy and its growth rate is one of the important indicators of economic development & progress. GDP is useful to the government in framing policies and can be helpful to investors to take better investment decision. Covid-19 pandemic posed formidable economic challenge to the world and most of the countries during 2020-21.

3.2 As per the methodology for the current series 2011-12, sector wise estimates are given as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic price and GDP at market price. Accordingly, for the State, sector wise estimates are given as Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at market prices. The estimates at current price are referred as 'nominal' and estimates at constant price as 'real'.

State Economy

GSDP Forecast (2020-21)

3.3 As per the advance estimates of 2020-21, the real GSDP is expected to grow at (-)8.0 per cent over 2019-20 and is estimated to be ₹ 19,62,539 crore.

3.3.1 The nominal GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 26,61,629 crore with expected growth of (-)5.6 per cent over the previous year. The annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP for 2020-21 as per advance estimates are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSVA, real GSDP and per capita real GSDP as per advance estimates of 2020-21

(per cent)

Sector	Growth Rate
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	11.7
ii) Mining & Quarrying	(-)12.1
iii) Manufacturing	(-)11.8
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	3.3
v) Construction	(-)14.6
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	(-)20.4
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	(-)4.9
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	(-)5.0
GSVA	(-)7.8
GSDP	(-)8.0
Per capita GSDP	(-)8.9

Source : DES, GoM

[#] includes Crops and Livestock

3.3.2 Advance estimates of 2020-21 should be read and interpreted keeping in view the extraordinary situation of Covid-19 pandemic. The complete lockdown and then step by step removal of these restrictions has impacted the economic activities and availability of data. Due to the non-availability of the data or wide fluctuations in the available data, the projection techniques were required to be modified accordingly. Implications of the various measures taken to tackle the pandemic situation may lead to sharp revisions in these estimates when the first revised estimates of 2020-21 will be released.

3.3.3 Among the three major sectors of the economy, 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector was the only sector contributed positively to GSVA in 2020-21 and was least impacted during Covid-19 pandemic due to timely and proactive measures taken by government. The real GSVA of

‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector is expected to grow at 11.7 per cent due to overall good monsoon (113.4 per cent of the normal). Due to overall increase in the estimated agricultural production, the real GSVA of the ‘Crops’ sector is expected to grow by 16.2 per cent. ‘Livestock’, ‘Forestry & Logging’ and ‘Fisheries & Aquaculture’ sectors are expected to grow at 4.4 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. The ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Construction’ sectors were hit hardest and are expected to grow at (-)11.8 per cent and (-)14.6 per cent respectively, due to which ‘Industry’ sector’s growth is expected to be (-)11.3 per cent. Due to the hard impact of pandemic situation mainly on Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants and Transport sectors, ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow at (-)9.0 per cent.

GSDP (2019-20)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 21,34,065 crore with expected growth of 5.0 per cent over 2018-19.

3.4.1 The nominal GSDP of 2019-20 is estimated at ₹ 28,18,555 crore, higher by 9.3 per cent than the previous year. 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

Particulars	Growth rate								Average growth rate (2012-13 to 2019-20)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺	
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	6.0	6.2	5.0	6.6
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	8.9	5.6	5.7	5.2	6.4
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	21.0	(-0.7)	(-0.9)	6.1	2.9
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.5)	25.0	(-5.1)	(-5.1)	8.4	2.0
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.5	8.5	6.0	4.1	5.5
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	18.0	9.3	8.8	(-0.8)	4.9
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.5)	(-10.6)	7.8	1.6
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	5.9	7.2	5.2	0.2	5.4
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.1	7.1	7.0	2.0	4.1
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	6.8	8.2	5.5	(-1.0)	6.7
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.1	10.7	7.9	5.7	6.0
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.6
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.7	5.8	7.2	8.3	7.9
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	9.5	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.7
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	8.0	4.5	7.3	7.3	8.3
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.0	7.8	6.8	13.1	8.5
Per capita GSDP	4.9	5.7	5.2	6.0	8.1	4.9	5.2	4.0	5.5

+++ 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 : DES, GoM

3.4.2 The first revised estimates of 2019-20 are compiled using the sector wise available information. As an effect of Covid-19 pandemic situation on data availability for 2019-20, these estimates may be revised significantly during further revision.

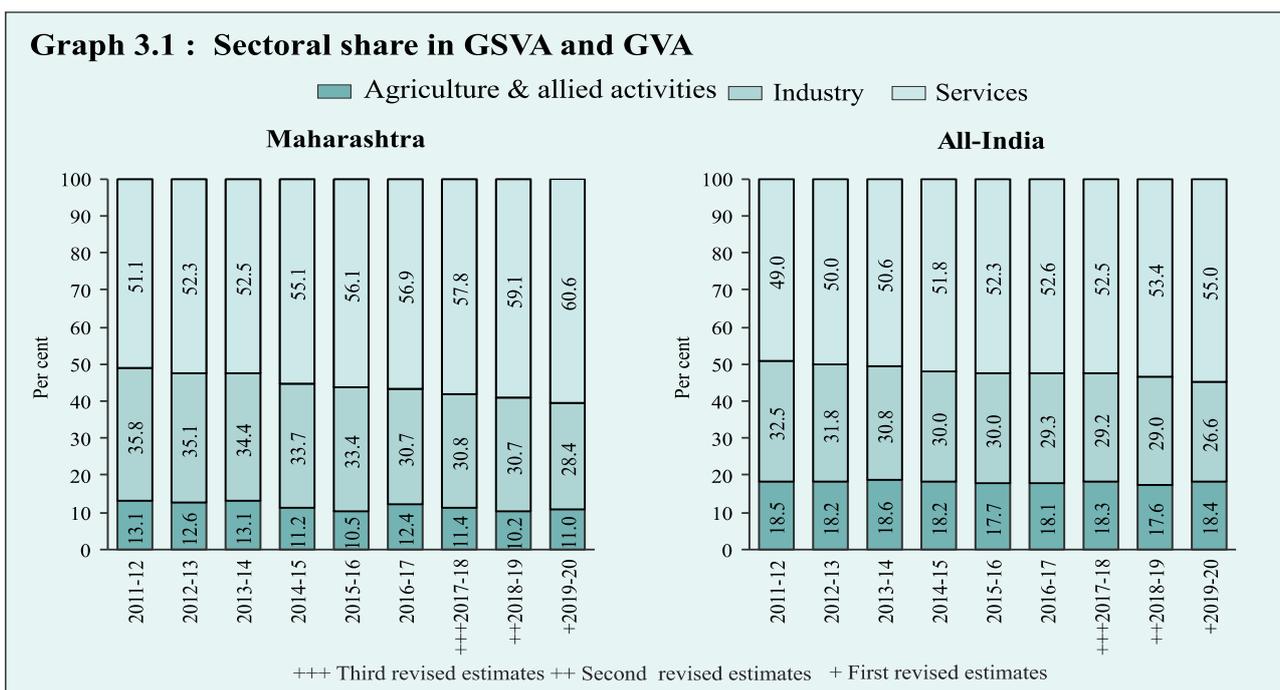
3.4.3 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 6.1 per cent in 2019-20. Due to comparatively better rainfall during 2019-20 (112.6 per cent of the normal), production of food grains, oilseeds is expected to increase by 22.9 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively over the previous year. Production of cotton is expected to be slightly higher whereas sugarcane production is expected to be less by 22.8 per cent. Production of fruits & vegetables is expected to be higher by 12.5 per cent and 42.7 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year. This has resulted in the expected growth of 8.4 per cent in the real GSVA of 'Crops' sector. The real GSVA of 'Livestock' is estimated to grow by 4.1 per cent mainly due to increase in milk production, eggs & poultry meat production over the previous year. The 'Forestry & Logging' sector's real GSVA is expected to grow by (-)0.8 per cent due to less production of minor forest produce as compared to the previous year. 'Fishing & Aquaculture' sector's real GSVA is expected to grow by 7.8 per cent due to increase in the inland fish production as compared to the previous year.

3.4.4 During 2019-20, real GSVA of 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 0.2 per cent over the previous year. Real GSVA of 'Manufacturing' sector is expected to grow by (-)1.0 per cent while real GSVA of 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' and 'Construction' is expected to grow at 5.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

3.4.5 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 8.3 per cent over the previous year. 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' sector's real GSVA is expected to grow by 6.2 per cent and that of 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' is expected to grow at 8.4 per cent. The real GSVA of 'Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services', 'Public Administration & Defence' and 'Other Services' sector are expected to grow at 7.3 per cent, 18.4 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively.

Sectoral average share and average annual growth in the current series

3.5 The State's contribution to All-India nominal GDP (base year 2011-12) for 2011-12 to 2019-20 is on an average 14.2 per cent which is highest in the country. In the nominal GSVA of the State, average share of 'Services' sector (55.7 per cent) is highest, followed by 'Industry' sector (32.6 per cent) and 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector (11.7 per cent).



3.6 Average annual growth rate of the real GSVA (base year 2011-12) of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector, 'Industry' sector and 'Services' sector from 2012-13 to 2019-20 is 2.9 per cent, 5.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. Sectorwise average annual growth rate is given in Table 3.2.

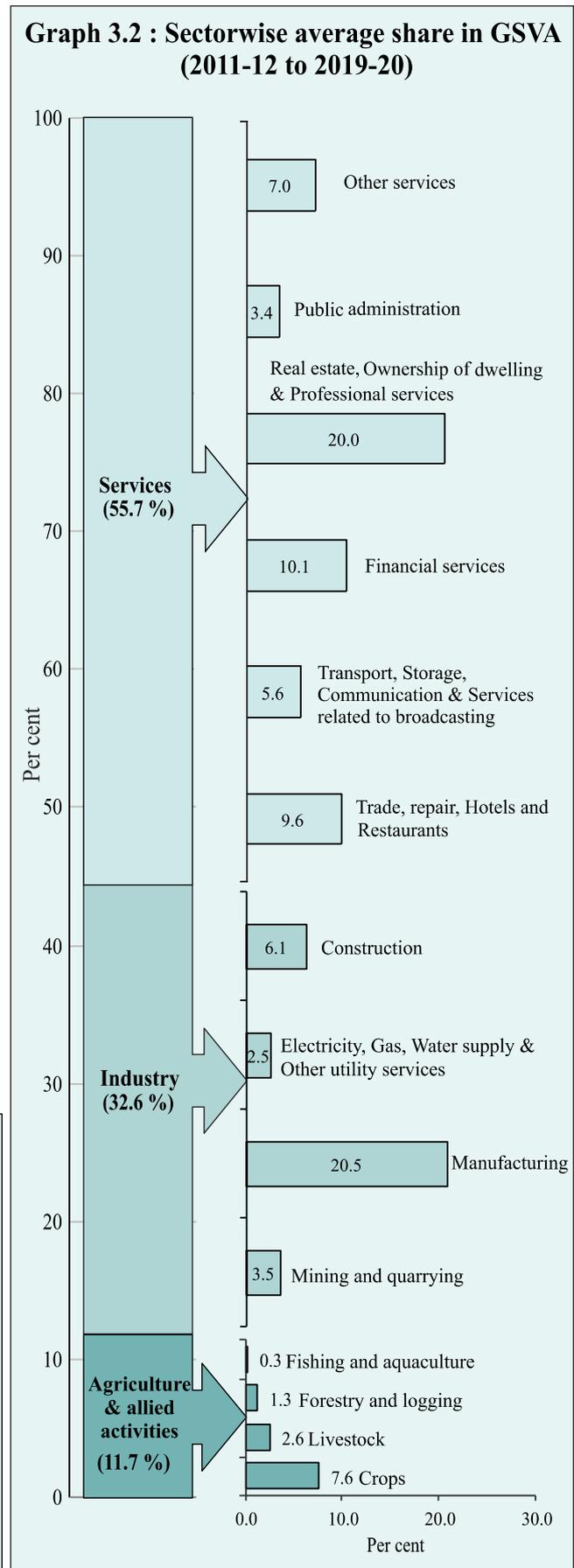
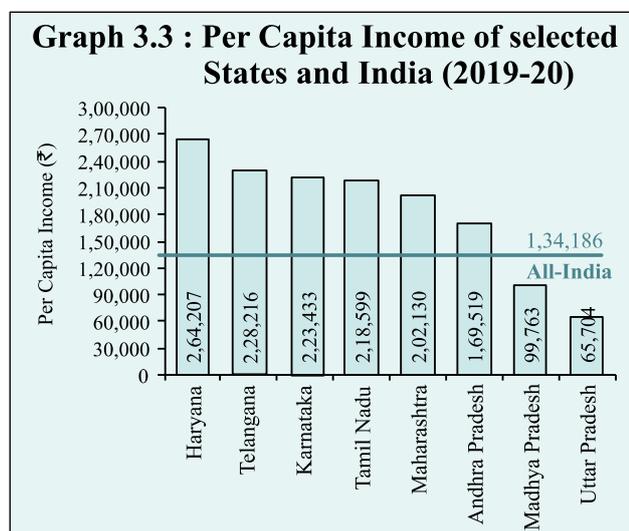
State Income (2019-20)

3.7 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 24,82,536 crore in 2019-20, as compared to ₹ 22,76,793 crore in 2018-19 showing an increase of 9.0 per cent. The real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2019-20 is estimated at ₹ 18,73,801 crore, showing an increase of 4.7 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to Annexure 3.4.

3.7.1 The *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* Nominal NSDP) is estimated at ₹ 2,02,130 during 2019-20 whereas it was ₹ 1,87,118 during 2018-19.

Districtwise Gross Value Added

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



Indian Economy

GDP (2020-21)

3.9 As per the second advance estimates released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI, the nominal GDP is likely to be ₹ 1,95,86,161 crore whereas, the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,34,08,882 crore. The real GDP for 2020-21 is expected to grow by (-)8.0 per cent. The real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 3.0 per cent, (-)8.2 per cent and (-)8.1 per cent respectively. Sectorwise annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP are given in Table 3.3.

GDP (2019-20)

3.10 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2019-20 is expected to be ₹ 2,03,51,013 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,45,69,268 crore. The real GDP for 2019-20 is expected to grow by 4.0 per cent. Real GVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’, ‘Industry’ and ‘Services’ sector is expected to grow by 4.3 per cent, (-)1.2 per cent and 7.2 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.

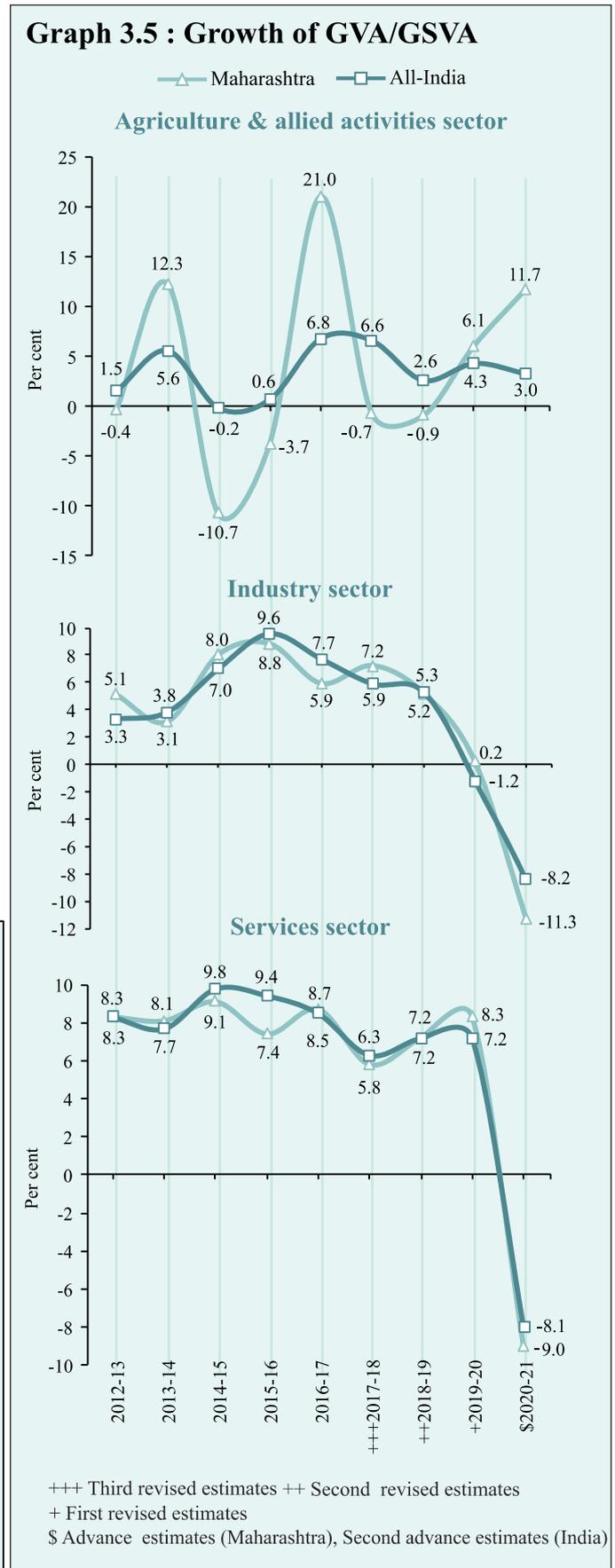
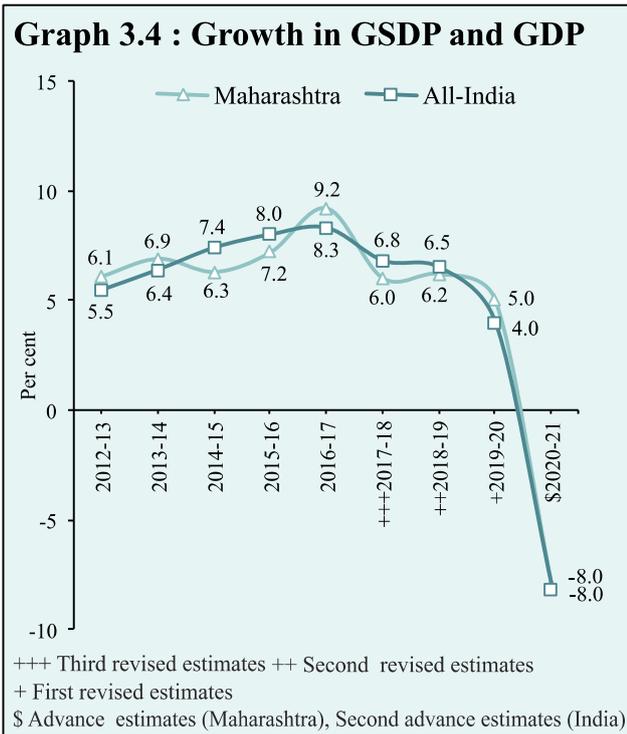


Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of real GVA, real GDP and per capita real GDP

Sector	Percentage change over previous year's provisional estimates	
	2020-21	
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	3.0	
ii) Mining & Quarrying	(-)9.2	
iii) Manufacturing	(-)8.4	
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1.8	
v) Construction	(-)10.3	
vi) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	(-)18.0	
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	(-)1.4	
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	(-)4.1	
GVA	(-6.5)	
GDP	(-8.0)	
Per capita GDP	(-8.9)	

Source : Press release note dated 26th February, 2021 of NSO, GoI

includes Crops and Livestock

Table 3.4 Annual growth rates of real GDP, sectorwise real GVA and per capita real GDP

Particulars	Growth rate								Average growth rate (2012-13 to 2019-20)
	(per cent)								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺	
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	4.0	6.6
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.9	4.1	6.4
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-)0.2	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.6	4.3	3.5
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-)3.7	(-)2.9	5.3	5.4	(-)1.6	4.0	1.5
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.5	7.0	7.4
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.9	0.3	3.6
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	9.0	1.0	8.1
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	(-)1.2	5.2
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	(-)5.6	0.3	(-)2.5	2.8
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.3	(-)2.4	6.2
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	8.0	2.1	6.2
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.3	1.0	3.7
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	7.2	8.1
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	10.3	7.1	6.4	8.4
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	1.8	7.2	7.3	8.4
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.3	8.3	7.4	8.3	7.0
Per capita GDP	4.2	5.0	6.1	6.6	6.9	5.6	5.5	3.0	5.4

Source : NSO, GoI

+++ Third revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Sectoral average share and average annual growth in the current series

3.11 In the current (base year 2011-12) series from 2011-12 to 2019-20, the GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is growing at an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively. Table 3.4 gives sectorwise average annual growth rates from 2012-13 to 2019-20.

3.12 The average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is 18.2 per cent, 29.9 per cent and 51.9 per cent respectively.

National Income (2019-20)

3.13 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2019-20 is estimated at ₹ 2,01,57,899 crore with an increase of 7.9 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2019-20 is estimated at ₹1,79,94,301 crore with an increase of 7.7 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI for 2019-20 is estimated at ₹1,44,27,632 crore with an increase of 4.2 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2019-20 is estimated at ₹1,26,81,246 crore which increased by 3.6 per cent over the previous year.

3.13.1 The *Per Capita* National Income (i.e. Per capita Nominal NNI) in 2019-20 is estimated at ₹1,34,186 as against ₹1,25,883 in 2018-19.

World Economy

3.14 According to the United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects 2021' report, world gross product is expected to grow by 4.7 per cent in 2021 as against (-)4.3 per cent in 2020. Developed economies are expected to grow by (-)5.6 per cent in 2020 and 4.0 per cent in 2021 while Developing economies are expected to grow by (-)2.5 per cent in 2020 and 5.7 per cent in 2021. Economy of the South Asia region is expected to grow by (-)8.6 per cent in 2020 and 6.9 per cent in 2021. Growth of world output and gross domestic product is given in Table 3.5.

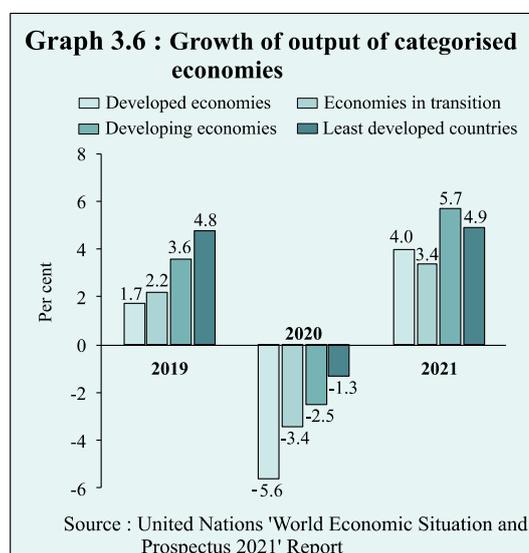


Table 3.5 Growth of world output and gross domestic product

Particulars	Annual percentage change		
	2019	2020 [^]	2021 ^{^^}
World	2.5	(-)4.3	4.7
Developed Economies	1.7	(-)5.6	4.0
United States of America	2.2	(-)3.9	3.4
Japan	0.7	(-)5.4	3.0
European Union	1.5	(-)7.4	4.8
Economies in transition	2.2	(-)3.4	3.4
Developing Economies	3.6	(-)2.5	5.7
South Asia	3.1	(-)8.6	6.9
India	4.7	(-)9.6	7.3
East Asia	5.3	1.0	6.4
China	6.1	2.4	7.2
Least developed countries	4.8	(-)1.3	4.9

Source : United Nation's 'World Economic Situation and Prospects Report 2021'

[^] 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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,36,776	1,15,141	1,14,803	1,53,824	1,41,231	1,31,812	1,68,891
2	Livestock	28,557	35,171	39,917	44,120	51,383	57,744	59,425	64,231
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,518	17,466	17,201	24,279	28,264	33,293	33,829
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,852	4,751	4,729	6,274	6,278	5,429	5,964
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,92,318	1,77,275	1,80,853	2,35,760	2,33,518	2,29,960	2,72,915
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(13.1)	(13.1)	(11.2)	(10.5)	(12.4)	(11.3)	(10.1)	(11.0)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	48,232	53,497	59,615	60,247	61,763	67,142	64,017
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,40,549	2,30,771	2,40,468	2,96,007	2,95,281	2,97,101	3,36,931
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,24,237	3,41,980	3,72,917	3,77,069	4,03,724	4,39,690	4,33,560
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	40,323	39,122	41,360	39,637	53,203	58,261	67,214
10	Construction	80,552	92,536	1,01,151	1,00,410	1,08,982	1,18,099	1,31,820	1,40,970
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	4,57,096	4,82,253	5,14,687	5,25,688	5,75,026	6,29,771	6,41,744
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	5,05,327	5,35,749	5,74,302	5,85,935	6,36,789	6,96,913	7,05,760
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.8)	(34.4)	(33.8)	(33.4)	(30.7)	(30.8)	(30.7)	(28.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,36,333	1,48,723	1,56,193	1,83,275	2,06,083	2,29,882	2,54,944
14	Railways	5,987	6,855	8,304	9,157	11,512	13,456	13,538	15,099
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	50,891	56,276	61,490	65,422	71,527	73,557	79,483
16	Storage	925	1,148	1,258	1,308	1,364	1,514	1,641	1,779
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	21,732	24,696	29,041	28,932	28,387	30,555	34,704
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,49,730	1,64,079	1,78,239	1,87,782	1,97,721	2,26,582	2,46,814
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	2,65,812	3,12,408	3,51,611	4,04,041	4,45,313	5,08,315	5,73,396
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	47,940	51,802	56,789	63,585	70,473	75,189	92,979
21	Other Services	66,625	90,882	1,06,368	1,21,504	1,40,878	1,59,651	1,81,934	2,10,910
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	7,71,323	8,73,913	9,65,333	10,86,790	11,94,125	13,41,192	15,10,108
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(51.1)	(52.5)	(55.1)	(56.1)	(56.9)	(57.8)	(59.1)	(60.7)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	14,68,968	15,86,937	17,20,488	19,08,485	20,64,432	22,68,065	24,88,783
	(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	2,16,322	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,168	3,63,835
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,606	34,063
26	Gross State Domestic Product	12,80,369	16,49,647	17,79,138	19,66,225	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,79,628	28,18,555
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,42,634	1,52,158	1,66,351	1,84,113	1,95,195	2,12,006	2,29,488

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,18,654	98,833	91,426	1,14,314	1,08,507	1,02,975	1,11,648
2	Livestock	28,557	29,955	31,140	32,642	36,388	39,478	41,830	43,536
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,172	16,623	17,185	20,272	22,165	24,105	23,904
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,025	3,238	3,103	3,762	3,330	2,979	3,209
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,67,806	1,49,835	1,44,356	1,74,735	1,73,481	1,71,889	1,82,298
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(111.9)	(99.9)	(96.2)	(116.5)	(115.6)	(114.6)	(121.5)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	43,947	54,334	60,203	62,053	66,446	71,101	72,531
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,11,753	2,04,169	2,04,559	2,36,788	2,39,927	2,42,991	2,54,829
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,92,762	3,07,651	3,40,882	3,64,164	3,94,100	4,15,925	4,11,601
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,805	26,937	30,893	32,362	33,372	36,931	39,842	42,094
10	Construction	80,552	80,467	86,807	88,473	93,261	95,132	96,653	98,250
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	4,00,166	4,25,352	4,61,718	4,90,797	5,26,163	5,52,420	5,51,945
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	4,44,112	4,79,686	5,21,921	5,52,850	5,92,609	6,23,522	6,24,476
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(108.4)	(117.0)	(127.3)	(134.9)	(144.6)	(152.1)	(152.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,15,132	1,18,873	1,19,406	1,34,099	1,45,047	1,57,145	1,66,932
14	Railways	5,987	6,416	7,250	7,790	8,857	10,144	10,014	10,444
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	47,559	52,481	58,581	63,677	69,149	74,576	80,161
16	Storage	925	999	1,049	1,061	1,063	1,126	1,161	1,218
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,810	20,721	24,591	23,801	22,487	23,326	26,378
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,44,377	1,55,606	1,65,110	1,74,211	1,78,979	1,87,449	1,95,236
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,30,612	2,59,882	2,84,000	3,10,624	3,27,673	3,56,331	3,88,136
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	40,784	41,790	43,918	47,187	50,258	51,987	61,547
21	Other Services	66,625	79,822	89,203	97,750	1,08,714	1,17,751	1,27,436	1,41,405
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	6,84,509	7,46,854	8,02,208	8,72,234	9,22,614	9,89,425	10,71,458
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(117.1)	(127.8)	(137.2)	(149.2)	(157.8)	(169.3)	(183.3)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	12,96,428	13,76,374	14,68,485	15,99,819	16,88,703	17,84,836	18,78,232
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(113.3)	(120.3)	(128.3)	(139.8)	(147.6)	(156.0)	(164.1)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,47,882	2,71,776	2,81,540
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,451	21,964	23,298	25,707
26	Gross State Domestic Product	12,80,369	14,51,615	15,43,165	16,54,284	18,07,046	19,14,621	20,33,314	21,34,065
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,25,511	1,31,977	1,39,960	1,51,353	1,58,844	1,67,108	1,73,757

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,29,053	1,06,617	1,05,620	1,43,896	1,30,610	1,20,469	1,54,357
2	Livestock	28,153	34,668	39,373	43,593	50,813	57,124	58,784	63,538
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,333	17,283	17,039	24,054	27,996	32,996	33,527
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,443	4,304	4,305	5,757	5,820	5,039	5,536
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,83,497	1,67,576	1,70,557	2,24,520	2,21,550	2,17,288	2,56,957
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(13.5)	(12.4)	(11.1)	(11.9)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	41,552	44,638	56,197	57,719	59,513	64,649	61,639
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,25,049	2,12,214	2,26,755	2,82,239	2,81,063	2,81,937	3,18,597
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,79,022	2,93,074	3,23,111	3,29,946	3,52,541	3,83,926	3,78,573
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	26,868	25,881	27,841	26,413	36,945	40,810	47,082
10	Construction	76,841	86,650	95,206	94,446	1,02,317	1,10,598	1,23,159	1,31,708
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,92,540	4,14,161	4,45,398	4,58,676	5,00,083	5,47,895	5,57,362
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	4,34,092	4,58,799	5,01,595	5,16,394	5,59,596	6,12,544	6,19,001
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(34.2)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(31.0)	(31.2)	(31.2)	(28.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,25,776	1,36,727	1,43,462	1,68,866	1,88,046	2,09,096	2,31,885
14	Railways	5,125	5,759	6,957	7,607	9,771	11,455	11,205	12,497
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,929	48,015	53,301	56,559	60,685	60,970	65,883
16	Storage	792	971	1,063	1,099	1,146	1,273	1,369	1,483
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	16,370	18,826	22,473	21,710	19,683	20,187	22,928
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,47,225	1,61,059	1,74,574	1,83,740	1,93,424	2,21,455	2,41,230
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,95,429	2,28,172	2,61,486	3,04,943	3,37,094	3,87,322	4,36,911
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	34,972	38,270	43,040	48,964	55,377	58,832	72,752
21	Other Services	58,403	81,022	95,552	1,10,378	1,28,460	1,44,662	1,64,964	1,91,237
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	6,50,453	7,34,641	8,17,418	9,24,159	10,11,699	11,35,398	12,76,806
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(51.3)	(54.0)	(54.9)	(55.5)	(56.4)	(57.8)	(59.3)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	12,68,041	13,61,016	14,89,571	16,65,074	17,92,845	19,65,230	21,52,764
	(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	2,16,322	2,28,808	2,76,680	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,168	3,63,835
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	35,643	36,607	30,943	27,975	26,851	29,606	34,063
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	14,48,720	15,53,217	17,35,308	19,54,774	20,81,195	22,76,793	24,82,536
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,25,261	1,32,836	1,46,815	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,87,118	2,02,130

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,12,053	91,890	84,262	1,06,841	1,00,696	94,865	1,02,855
2	Livestock	28,153	29,509	30,672	32,170	35,888	38,967	41,333	43,019
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,008	16,466	17,042	20,078	21,946	23,877	23,677
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,666	2,843	2,733	3,301	2,921	2,639	2,844
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,60,235	1,41,871	1,36,207	1,66,107	1,64,531	1,62,714	1,72,395
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(111.8)	(99.0)	(95.0)	(115.9)	(114.8)	(113.5)	(120.3)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	37,829	46,705	57,343	59,971	64,640	69,164	70,555
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,98,065	1,88,577	1,93,550	2,26,079	2,29,171	2,31,877	2,42,949
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,50,479	2,63,691	2,96,268	3,21,906	3,49,245	3,68,741	3,64,907
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	18,021	14,316	19,057	20,253	21,524	22,714	25,070	26,487
10	Construction	76,841	74,929	81,293	82,912	86,902	88,010	88,673	90,138
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,39,723	3,64,041	3,99,432	4,30,331	4,59,969	4,82,484	4,81,532
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,77,553	4,10,746	4,56,775	4,90,303	5,24,609	5,51,648	5,52,087
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(107.5)	(116.9)	(130.0)	(139.6)	(149.3)	(157.0)	(157.1)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,05,522	1,08,341	1,08,018	1,21,335	1,29,744	1,40,324	1,49,059
14	Railways	5,125	5,416	6,078	6,441	7,363	8,481	8,156	8,506
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	40,165	44,841	51,022	55,617	59,519	63,616	68,380
16	Storage	792	838	878	875	870	924	946	992
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,571	15,613	19,026	17,636	15,130	14,840	16,781
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,41,994	1,52,929	1,61,928	1,70,674	1,75,316	1,83,248	1,90,862
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,67,687	1,88,001	2,07,087	2,27,262	2,40,799	2,64,056	2,87,625
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	28,689	29,551	31,399	33,905	36,939	38,079	45,082
21	Other Services	58,403	70,694	79,701	87,938	97,821	1,05,068	1,13,734	1,26,200
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,74,576	6,25,933	6,73,732	7,32,483	7,71,922	8,26,998	8,93,486
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(115.8)	(126.2)	(135.8)	(147.7)	(155.6)	(166.7)	(180.1)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	11,12,364	11,78,551	12,66,715	13,88,894	14,61,062	15,41,359	16,17,968
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(112.3)	(119.0)	(127.9)	(140.2)	(147.5)	(155.6)	(163.3)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,12,210	2,30,678	2,47,882	2,71,776	2,81,540
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,702	31,750	26,411	23,451	21,964	23,298	25,707
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	12,67,551	13,45,341	14,52,513	15,96,121	16,86,980	17,89,838	18,73,801
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,09,597	1,15,058	1,22,889	1,33,686	1,39,958	1,47,097	1,52,566

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,992	14,86,044	16,33,264	16,68,832	19,72,394
2	Livestock	3,27,334	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,82,410	6,72,611	7,85,683	8,80,623	9,62,682
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,84,411	2,05,364	2,17,603	2,53,971	2,36,346
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	98,190	1,16,567	1,32,720	1,54,643	1,93,275	2,12,851	2,22,611
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	19,26,372	20,93,612	22,27,533	25,18,662	28,29,826	30,16,277	33,94,033
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.6)	(18.2)	(17.7)	(18.0)	(18.3)	(17.6)	(18.4)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,95,794	3,08,476	2,94,011	3,26,808	3,36,109	3,77,171	3,55,833
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,65,935	33,93,447	37,49,866
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,46,189	23,33,721	25,66,623	28,05,330	27,12,269
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,34,965	3,55,709	4,25,718	4,50,631	4,83,644
10	Construction	7,77,335	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,91,084	10,80,870	12,00,414	13,49,795	13,68,638
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	28,95,076	31,39,713	34,72,237	37,70,300	41,92,755	46,05,756	45,64,552
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	31,90,871	34,48,189	37,66,248	40,97,108	45,28,864	49,82,927	49,20,385
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	(32.5)	(30.8)	(30.0)	(30.0)	(29.3)	(29.2)	(29.0)	(26.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	11,84,560	13,20,833	14,33,969	16,09,001	18,81,395	21,34,988	23,23,632
14	Railways	61,150	78,724	92,459	1,00,451	1,06,786	1,16,584	1,23,498	1,36,648
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	4,27,352	4,81,455	5,15,790	5,68,118	6,17,201	6,65,379	7,09,440
16	Storage	5,108	6,026	6,407	7,021	7,442	16,194	18,369	19,587
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,37,282	2,47,809	2,47,549	2,58,052	2,90,933
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,26,286	7,50,201	8,46,194	9,55,344	10,52,827
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	14,70,167	17,01,935	18,99,852	21,61,236	22,81,018	25,87,115	28,63,021
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,578	8,27,438	9,45,082	10,44,718	11,69,949
21	Other Services	5,34,827	7,00,023	8,14,718	9,28,489	10,71,399	11,95,759	13,74,548	15,80,888
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	52,45,910	59,62,479	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,46,975	91,62,009	1,01,46,925
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(49.0)	(50.6)	(51.8)	(52.3)	(52.6)	(52.5)	(53.4)	(55.0)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,05,665	1,71,61,213	1,84,61,343
	(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	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,44,722	22,39,222
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,18,978	3,49,553
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,90,042	1,88,86,957	2,03,51,013
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	1,10,93,638	1,23,20,529	1,36,12,095	1,52,15,268	1,69,05,230	1,86,84,632	2,01,57,899
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	88,678	97,242	1,06,096	1,17,131	1,28,655	1,40,804	1,50,320

Source : National Statistical Office, Gol

+++ 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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,69,344	10,20,258	10,75,111	10,57,785	10,99,586
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,19,637	4,61,572	4,97,830	5,39,945	5,77,720
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,36,960	1,44,547	1,52,351	1,64,330	1,64,894
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	76,487	82,232	90,205	99,627	1,14,730	1,25,084	1,26,370
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,26,004	18,40,023	18,87,145	19,68,571
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(107.1)</i>	<i>(106.9)</i>	<i>(107.6)</i>	<i>(114.9)</i>	<i>(122.5)</i>	<i>(125.6)</i>	<i>(131.1)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,49,248	3,29,612	3,30,521	3,22,116
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	18,72,305	18,94,401	19,34,120	20,75,252	21,69,635	22,17,666	22,90,687
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,54,764	22,09,428	23,26,067	22,69,424
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,496	2,72,650	2,94,488	3,00,532
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,16,445	9,64,306	10,25,446	10,35,534
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	25,61,081	27,33,213	29,93,343	32,17,705	34,46,383	36,46,002	36,05,490
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	28,24,188	30,21,899	33,11,316	35,66,953	37,75,996	39,76,523	39,27,606
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(107.2)</i>	<i>(114.7)</i>	<i>(125.7)</i>	<i>(135.4)</i>	<i>(143.3)</i>	<i>(150.9)</i>	<i>(149.1)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,322	15,68,175	17,06,849	18,27,508
14	Railways	61,150	73,685	80,720	85,452	82,161	87,886	91,350	94,524
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,82,630	4,09,551	4,38,458	4,64,899	5,01,039	5,28,369	5,45,255
16	Storage	5,108	5,210	5,529	6,245	6,100	12,976	13,701	14,052
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,01,243	2,03,896	1,98,344	1,97,151	2,18,458
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,95,983	7,28,670	7,63,153	7,94,744
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,96,983	18,08,521	19,55,632	21,21,765
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,14,238	6,76,507	7,22,248	7,74,359
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,81,744	8,36,035	9,02,084	9,84,628
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	46,30,263	50,84,519	55,64,408	60,35,327	64,18,152	68,80,535	73,75,294
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(116.6)</i>	<i>(128.1)</i>	<i>(140.2)</i>	<i>(152.0)</i>	<i>(161.7)</i>	<i>(173.3)</i>	<i>(185.8)</i>
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,28,285	1,20,34,171	1,27,44,203	1,32,71,471
	(5+12+22)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(111.8)</i>	<i>(119.8)</i>	<i>(129.4)</i>	<i>(139.7)</i>	<i>(148.4)</i>	<i>(157.2)</i>	<i>(163.7)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,990	15,49,075
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,877	2,51,278
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,23,08,193	1,31,44,582	1,40,03,316	1,45,69,268
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,459)	(-1,41,636)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	96,79,027	1,04,02,987	1,12,34,571	1,21,63,619	1,29,98,695	1,38,50,857	1,44,27,632
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	77,370	82,107	87,565	93,638	98,925	1,04,377	1,07,589

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	11,37,605	11,68,060	11,91,902	13,38,083	} 26,45,905 [†]	} 28,16,587 [†]	} 31,75,638 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	4,15,763	5,02,799	5,74,764	6,64,443			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,55,045	1,72,049	1,82,678	2,03,476			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	88,220	1,05,592	1,20,793	1,42,038			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	17,96,633	19,48,500	20,70,140	23,48,040	26,45,905	28,16,587	31,75,638
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(19.6)</i>	<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>(19.5)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,52,785	2,61,787	2,44,585	2,75,183	2,81,018	3,18,073	2,93,321
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	20,49,418	22,10,287	23,14,725	26,23,224	29,26,923	31,34,661	34,68,960
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	14,11,657	15,54,656	18,02,694	19,68,540	21,74,611	23,79,444	22,56,063
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,73,574	1,82,728	2,25,552	2,36,476	2,96,301	3,06,756	3,30,110
10	Construction	7,38,178	8,66,610	9,20,941	9,31,992	10,14,415	11,24,218	12,60,390	12,67,085
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	24,51,841	26,58,325	29,60,238	32,19,431	35,95,131	39,46,590	38,53,258
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	27,04,626	29,20,112	32,04,823	34,94,614	38,76,149	42,64,663	41,46,579
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	<i>(31.1)</i>	<i>(29.5)</i>	<i>(28.7)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(25.4)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	11,20,451	12,47,371	13,52,232	15,14,613	17,68,275	20,02,609	21,77,709
14	Railways	48,531	61,450	70,457	76,040	79,261	} 7,99,084 [†]	} 8,29,851 [†]	} 8,86,166 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,68,454	4,18,654	4,48,351	4,90,555			
16	Storage	4,352	5,116	5,370	5,904	6,243			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,777	1,33,058	1,57,285	1,82,334	1,86,308			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,89,132	6,49,295	7,11,622	7,33,707	8,28,182	9,33,759	10,28,326
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	12,44,046	14,23,577	15,93,181	18,16,045	18,97,837	21,53,890	23,94,270
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	5,03,188	5,71,755	6,23,316	7,13,596	8,22,681	9,12,339	10,28,161
21	Other Services	4,86,677	6,41,025	7,49,614	8,56,854	9,90,884	11,02,739	12,67,526	14,60,896
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	46,65,919	52,93,377	58,49,834	65,31,213	72,18,799	80,99,975	89,75,527
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(49.3)</i>	<i>(50.9)</i>	<i>(52.1)</i>	<i>(52.6)</i>	<i>(52.8)</i>	<i>(52.5)</i>	<i>(53.4)</i>	<i>(55.1)</i>
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	91,67,178	1,01,61,988	1,11,24,802	1,23,73,868	1,37,40,853	1,51,81,225	1,62,97,745
	(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	11,80,444	12,91,662	15,18,496	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,44,722	22,39,222
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,18,978	3,49,553
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,00,37,547	1,11,25,668	1,23,22,177	1,38,00,336	1,53,25,231	1,69,06,970	1,81,87,414
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	98,97,663	1,09,78,238	1,21,62,398	1,36,23,936	1,51,40,418	1,67,04,645	1,79,94,301
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	79,118	86,647	94,797	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,883	1,34,186

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺⁺⁺	2018-19 ⁺⁺	2019-20 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,41,924	8,96,785	8,63,339	9,09,002	} 17,01,840 [†]	} 17,41,577 [†]	} 18,14,544 [†]
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,57,438	3,83,865	4,12,787	4,54,411			
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,30,661	1,33,134	1,35,429	1,42,919			
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	67,436	72,535	79,783	88,405			
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	14,97,458	14,86,319	14,91,337	15,94,736	17,01,840	17,41,577	18,14,544
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(106.5)	(105.7)	(106.0)	(113.4)	(121.0)	(123.8)	(129.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,24,332	2,48,479	2,76,579	3,06,743	2,85,401	2,84,612	2,74,872
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	17,21,790	17,34,798	17,67,916	19,01,479	19,87,241	20,26,189	20,89,417
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,78,832	13,93,158	15,95,406	17,27,321	18,65,797	19,65,551	18,86,946
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,18,076	1,25,088	1,25,998	1,39,662	1,59,467	1,72,657	1,70,669
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,47,210	7,81,289	8,09,853	8,53,049	8,92,015	9,42,948	9,40,538
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	21,44,118	22,99,534	25,31,257	27,20,032	29,17,280	30,81,156	29,98,153
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	23,68,450	25,48,013	28,07,836	30,26,775	32,02,681	33,65,768	32,73,025
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	(100.0)	(105.8)	(113.8)	(125.5)	(135.2)	(143.1)	(150.4)	(146.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,76,637	10,71,289	11,88,026	13,05,709	14,72,163	15,99,655	17,10,408
14	Railways	48,531	57,772	61,570	64,166	58,538	} 6,29,075 [†]	} 6,33,012 [†]	} 6,49,005 [†]
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,061	3,26,018	3,51,635	3,76,072	3,94,405			
16	Storage	4,352	4,391	4,629	5,243	5,041			
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,12,617	1,33,553	1,54,216	1,51,385			
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,68,348	6,16,582	6,59,910	6,81,553	7,13,306	7,45,447	7,74,697
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	10,86,282	12,08,961	13,59,743	15,06,813	14,99,438	16,23,013	17,59,515
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,18,382	4,48,787	4,66,379	5,10,820	5,68,503	6,09,649	6,55,798
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,46,683	6,02,151	6,48,053	7,10,984	7,57,244	8,15,605	8,88,092
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	40,97,130	44,99,157	49,21,807	53,25,247	56,39,729	60,26,380	64,37,515
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(115.6)	(126.9)	(138.8)	(150.2)	(159.1)	(170.0)	(181.6)
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	79,63,039	85,33,489	92,20,980	99,46,758	1,05,44,250	1,11,33,725	1,15,25,085
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(110.8)	(118.7)	(128.3)	(138.3)	(146.7)	(154.9)	(160.3)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,45,558	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,990	15,49,075
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,67,935	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,877	2,51,278
26	Net Domestic Product	78,19,154	87,00,760	93,49,029	1,00,98,603	1,09,26,667	1,16,54,661	1,23,92,839	1,28,22,882
	(23+24-25)								
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,922)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,459)	(-1,41,636)
28	Net National Income	77,42,330	85,78,417	92,24,343	99,63,681	1,07,82,092	1,15,08,774	1,22,40,380	1,26,81,246
	(26+27)								
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	68,572	72,805	77,659	83,003	87,586	92,241	94,566

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

† Breakup not available

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.9
NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CURRENT PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr.No.	District	2011-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,83,580	3,13,640	3,42,221	3,72,056	4,07,107	4,52,786	4,92,582
2	Thane ^S	1,63,761	2,09,677	2,31,688	2,52,443	2,75,476	3,01,061	3,34,388	3,63,524
3	Raigad	29,576	37,995	42,886	47,028	50,203	54,910	60,778	65,515
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	18,172	22,238	21,795	25,405	27,839	28,786	30,664
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	10,316	11,174	11,987	13,907	16,795	16,759	17,535
	KOKAN DIV.	4,36,186	5,59,740	6,21,626	6,75,474	7,37,046	8,07,713	8,93,498	9,69,820
6	Nashik	55,289	77,227	78,428	83,159	89,656	1,02,243	1,08,732	1,23,641
7	Dhule	14,564	18,906	21,068	22,259	24,178	26,978	27,860	31,700
8	Nandurbar	8,010	10,374	10,017	11,045	12,610	13,403	14,690	16,586
9	Jalgaon	29,657	37,387	40,536	42,554	48,238	51,411	55,134	60,239
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	47,007	51,962	56,180	60,584	68,366	73,449	80,181
	NASHIK DIV.	1,44,740	1,90,901	2,02,011	2,15,198	2,35,265	2,62,401	2,79,865	3,12,347
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,67,755	1,84,575	2,00,727	2,18,746	2,38,125	2,62,858	2,92,695
12	Satara	25,684	32,415	34,862	38,641	41,469	46,249	50,295	54,845
13	Sangli	26,066	32,462	35,637	37,834	42,545	45,046	50,462	56,252
14	Solapur	39,459	47,474	53,917	57,841	62,633	69,532	74,100	83,072
15	Kolhapur	40,732	51,335	55,967	60,881	66,643	72,713	79,111	85,645
	PUNE DIV.	2,63,086	3,31,441	3,64,959	3,95,924	4,32,036	4,71,666	5,16,826	5,72,509
16	Aurangabad	31,519	40,394	42,805	47,389	52,229	56,197	61,420	68,282
17	Jalna	13,178	18,328	15,884	16,539	20,622	20,395	21,765	25,748
18	Parbhani	12,150	15,575	15,933	15,564	19,824	19,943	21,532	23,718
19	Hingoli	5,994	7,540	8,691	8,064	9,639	9,933	10,959	12,769
20	Beed	15,710	19,599	19,485	20,762	25,502	26,507	26,787	31,318
21	Nanded	20,998	27,074	26,793	29,522	34,967	36,507	41,087	45,330
22	Osmanabad	11,733	14,447	12,944	13,384	15,771	16,996	18,492	21,605
23	Latur	16,885	22,856	21,303	22,509	28,278	29,346	32,149	35,429
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,28,167	1,65,813	1,63,837	1,73,733	2,06,831	2,15,825	2,34,190	2,64,198
24	Buldhana	12,924	17,791	16,624	18,093	22,523	21,827	24,273	27,105
25	Akola	13,030	16,951	17,408	19,231	23,068	23,338	26,182	28,223
26	Washim	6,262	7,968	7,028	8,150	9,718	9,471	10,897	11,570
27	Amravati	18,893	25,070	27,011	29,772	35,045	34,946	39,215	41,427
28	Yavatmal	15,682	19,346	20,202	23,484	27,801	27,690	31,134	31,705
	AMRAVATI DIV.	66,791	87,126	88,273	98,730	1,18,156	1,17,271	1,31,699	1,40,030
29	Wardha	10,060	12,481	13,518	15,660	17,870	18,624	20,661	22,426
30	Nagpur	56,028	71,731	78,976	87,372	95,953	1,03,242	1,14,258	1,24,226
31	Bhandara	8,061	10,349	11,193	11,899	13,374	13,685	15,630	16,573
32	Gondia	8,539	10,969	11,997	12,793	14,405	14,479	16,342	17,741
33	Chandrapur	16,940	21,468	23,208	25,866	29,042	30,296	35,055	37,856
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,949	7,340	7,838	8,506	9,229	10,042	11,057
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,05,449	1,33,947	1,46,233	1,61,429	1,79,151	1,89,556	2,11,988	2,29,878

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

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

2) Figures for 2011-12 to 2019-20 are provisional.

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

ANNEXURE 3.10
REAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹crore)

Sr.No.	District	2011-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,50,630	2,72,621	2,94,038	3,16,483	3,36,370	3,57,987	3,76,515
2	Thane [§]	1,63,761	1,85,268	2,01,051	2,16,555	2,33,021	2,47,391	2,63,412	2,76,644
3	Raigad	29,576	33,387	37,007	39,855	42,432	44,923	47,763	49,765
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	15,750	18,411	17,935	19,949	21,357	21,688	22,354
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	8,955	9,282	9,782	10,765	12,213	12,029	12,337
	KOKAN DIV.	4,36,186	4,93,990	5,38,372	5,78,164	6,22,650	6,62,253	7,02,878	7,37,615
6	Nashik	55,289	66,051	68,456	72,546	78,630	85,375	88,090	92,288
7	Dhule	14,564	16,598	18,175	18,567	19,931	21,506	21,638	22,986
8	Nandurbar	8,010	9,400	8,864	9,542	10,613	10,995	11,683	12,539
9	Jalgaon	29,657	33,825	35,604	36,017	40,252	41,697	43,223	45,237
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	42,036	44,794	46,129	49,887	54,391	56,774	58,631
	NASHIK DIV.	1,44,740	1,67,909	1,75,893	1,82,802	1,99,312	2,13,964	2,21,407	2,31,680
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,48,095	1,60,112	1,71,363	1,84,131	1,95,397	2,07,610	2,20,420
12	Satara	25,684	28,748	30,016	32,661	34,443	37,120	39,117	41,253
13	Sangli	26,066	28,885	30,437	31,857	34,909	35,921	38,499	40,586
14	Solapur	39,459	42,598	48,047	49,946	52,469	56,958	59,332	62,639
15	Kolhapur	40,732	45,279	48,306	51,574	55,610	58,750	61,972	64,835
	PUNE DIV.	2,63,086	2,93,605	3,16,918	3,37,402	3,61,562	3,84,146	4,06,530	4,29,734
16	Aurangabad	31,519	35,808	37,227	40,528	43,953	46,045	48,410	51,491
17	Jalna	13,178	16,649	13,477	14,269	16,743	16,661	17,018	19,278
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,748	13,864	13,356	16,613	16,450	17,053	17,908
19	Hingoli	5,994	6,744	7,496	6,780	7,763	8,152	8,629	9,354
20	Beed	15,710	17,385	17,009	17,702	20,803	21,530	20,980	23,243
21	Nanded	20,998	23,746	23,276	25,168	28,718	29,707	32,041	33,876
22	Osmanabad	11,733	12,806	11,308	11,519	12,931	13,818	14,555	15,796
23	Latur	16,885	20,009	18,482	19,240	22,785	23,956	25,188	26,728
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,28,167	1,46,893	1,42,141	1,48,562	1,70,308	1,76,318	1,83,874	1,97,673
24	Buldhana	12,924	15,096	13,986	15,099	17,654	17,442	18,806	20,088
25	Akola	13,030	15,001	15,174	16,309	18,466	18,905	20,569	21,443
26	Washim	6,262	7,191	6,055	6,818	8,323	8,278	9,245	9,492
27	Amravati	18,893	22,071	23,706	25,604	29,059	29,020	31,166	31,802
28	Yavatmal	15,682	16,914	17,619	20,169	22,680	22,199	24,268	24,496
	AMRAVATI DIV.	66,791	76,273	76,541	84,000	96,182	95,843	1,04,054	1,07,321
29	Wardha	10,060	11,008	11,803	13,132	14,672	15,221	16,132	16,894
30	Nagpur	56,028	63,281	68,587	74,813	81,083	84,871	89,981	94,719
31	Bhandara	8,061	8,958	9,482	9,990	10,972	11,126	12,042	12,380
32	Gondia	8,539	9,509	10,164	10,839	11,862	12,078	12,767	13,386
33	Chandrapur	16,940	18,945	20,162	22,046	24,180	25,095	27,379	28,526
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,057	6,310	6,733	7,035	7,790	7,791	8,304
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,05,449	1,17,757	1,26,510	1,37,555	1,49,803	1,56,180	1,66,092	1,74,209

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

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

2) Figures for 2011-12 to 2019-20 are provisional.

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

ANNEXURE 3.11

PER CAPITA NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED (AT CURRENT PRICES)

(₹)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai [#]	1,75,797	2,17,965	2,37,020	2,54,318	2,72,107	2,93,196	3,21,155	3,44,141
2	Thane [§]	1,46,786	1,82,509	1,98,775	2,13,507	2,29,855	2,47,965	2,71,893	2,91,836
3	Raigad	1,11,604	1,40,488	1,56,996	1,70,469	1,80,325	1,95,550	2,14,617	2,29,407
4	Ratnagiri	85,307	1,10,249	1,33,893	1,30,241	1,50,781	1,64,201	1,68,747	1,78,669
5	Sindhudurg	94,124	1,19,107	1,28,077	1,36,427	1,57,275	1,88,831	1,87,352	1,94,933
	KOKAN DIV.	1,51,178	1,88,352	2,06,155	2,20,809	2,37,672	2,57,076	2,80,713	3,00,799
6	Nashik	89,955	1,22,961	1,23,553	1,29,638	1,38,407	1,56,390	1,64,804	1,85,715
7	Dhule	70,632	90,025	99,426	1,04,123	1,12,183	1,24,232	1,27,335	1,43,823
8	Nandurbar	48,369	61,668	59,083	64,660	73,313	77,439	84,351	94,654
9	Jalgaon	69,716	86,217	92,604	96,316	1,08,250	1,14,450	1,21,771	1,32,008
10	Ahmednagar	81,523	1,01,275	1,11,048	1,19,109	1,27,520	1,42,944	1,52,562	1,65,467
	NASHIK DIV.	77,468	1,00,259	1,05,112	1,10,952	1,20,279	1,33,098	1,40,854	1,55,995
11	Pune	1,38,026	1,72,067	1,86,933	2,00,756	2,16,210	2,32,730	2,54,052	2,79,777
12	Satara	85,095	1,05,661	1,12,737	1,23,981	1,32,113	1,46,379	1,58,159	1,71,374
13	Sangli	91,878	1,12,410	1,22,334	1,28,767	1,43,667	1,51,006	1,67,950	1,85,893
14	Solapur	90,866	1,07,231	1,20,634	1,28,208	1,37,636	1,51,569	1,60,239	1,78,227
15	Kolhapur	1,04,494	1,29,194	1,39,532	1,50,378	1,63,209	1,76,655	1,90,682	2,04,821
	PUNE DIV.	1,11,489	1,37,494	1,49,820	1,60,857	1,73,847	1,88,079	2,04,244	2,24,244
16	Aurangabad	84,609	1,06,084	1,11,211	1,21,817	1,32,935	1,41,703	1,53,444	1,69,029
17	Jalna	66,940	91,592	78,747	81,352	1,00,713	98,953	1,04,915	1,23,324
18	Parbhani	65,800	82,765	83,876	81,185	1,02,535	1,02,336	1,09,625	1,19,821
19	Hingoli	50,677	62,773	71,814	66,140	78,532	80,438	88,211	1,02,181
20	Beed	60,476	74,212	73,189	77,368	94,348	97,418	97,802	1,13,607
21	Nanded	62,135	78,674	77,168	84,286	99,033	1,02,623	1,14,645	1,25,562
22	Osmanabad	70,453	85,390	75,914	77,902	91,167	97,629	1,05,562	1,22,580
23	Latur	68,440	91,011	84,094	88,097	1,09,807	1,13,128	1,23,044	1,34,634
	AURANGABAD DIV.	68,055	86,464	84,677	89,008	1,05,118	1,08,871	1,17,265	1,31,328
24	Buldhana	49,723	67,311	62,380	67,346	83,220	80,099	88,481	98,152
25	Akola	71,392	90,947	92,441	1,01,088	1,20,116	1,20,443	1,33,933	1,43,122
26	Washim	52,060	65,189	57,054	65,653	77,743	75,283	86,075	90,826
27	Amravati	65,020	84,562	90,211	98,468	1,14,866	1,13,573	1,26,382	1,32,409
28	Yavatmal	56,285	68,272	70,706	81,528	95,805	94,771	1,05,838	1,07,064
	AMRAVATI DIV.	59,008	75,581	75,893	84,138	99,880	98,387	1,09,671	1,15,752
29	Wardha	76,896	93,571	1,00,390	1,15,213	1,30,342	1,34,745	1,48,286	1,59,683
30	Nagpur	1,19,426	1,48,767	1,61,598	1,76,405	1,91,305	2,03,372	2,22,399	2,38,955
31	Bhandara	66,830	84,405	90,557	95,516	1,06,588	1,08,348	1,22,946	1,29,526
32	Gondia	64,261	81,257	88,186	93,323	1,04,357	1,04,236	1,16,911	1,26,141
33	Chandrapur	76,399	94,904	1,01,597	1,12,143	1,24,792	1,29,090	1,48,135	1,58,663
34	Gadchiroli	54,023	63,564	66,668	70,701	76,251	82,271	89,023	97,487
	NAGPUR DIV.	89,141	1,10,820	1,19,711	1,30,775	1,43,728	1,50,686	1,66,994	1,79,464

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Note – 1) Figures for 2011-12 to 2019-20 are provisional.

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

4 Prices and Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 Prices of prefixed goods and services needs to be collected from the selected markets in order to measure general price level or standard of living of the people. Price level gets affected by changes in demand and supply at large. The outbreak of 'Covid-19' pandemic had significant impact not only on public health, but also on standard of living of the people. To contain spread of pandemic, the lockdown was imposed by the government which adversely affected all stages of supply chain and value chain. However, the shortages in the markets were not due to lack of production, but problems faced by the distribution channels. The lockdown resulted in panic buying and people hoarding essential items such as rice, wheat, packaged food, home care products, etc. The government announced packages to ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor and needy due to economic disruptions caused by the 'Covid-19' lockdown. Also food grains were provided through the Public Distribution System to all the priority households at free of cost so that the poor and vulnerable beneficiaries do not suffer on account of the non-availability of food grains during the unprecedented time of crisis.

Price Index

4.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index measuring retail inflation in the economy by collecting retail prices of common goods and services compared to specific period called base period. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the changes in wholesale prices of goods sold.

Consumer Price Index of the State

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

4.4 During 'Covid-19' lockdown difficulties were faced in the collection of prices of essential commodities for the month of April, 2020 and May, 2020. Also for non-food group items prices were unavailable for the same period. Hence, the CPI for 'pan, supari & intoxicant', 'clothing, bedding & footwear', 'miscellaneous (except medical services for urban)' groups and general CPI could not be compiled for the month of April, 2020 and May, 2020.

4.4.1 The average annual CPI percentage change recorded during April, 2019 to March, 2020 over the same period of previous year was 8.7 and 6.2 for rural and urban areas respectively. The CPI increased from 311.2 in June, 2020 to 314.4 in December, 2020 for rural areas and 297.3 in June, 2020 to 300.5 in December, 2020 for urban areas. The year-on-year (y-o-y) rate of inflation for CPI gradually decreased from 5.5 per cent in June, 2020 to 2.9 per cent in December, 2020 for rural areas and for urban areas it decreased from 6.4 per cent to 4.1 per cent for the same period. The 'food' group (66 per cent for rural areas and 60 per cent for urban areas) and 'fuel-power-light' group (17 per cent for rural areas and 19 per cent for urban areas) have attributed to the increase in the general CPI index for the period June, 2020 to December, 2020. CPI for rural areas and urban areas of Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.

4.4.2 For food group CPI, the annual average percentage change recorded during April, 2019 to March, 2020 over the same period of previous year was 13.5 and 10.9 for rural areas and urban areas respectively. The food CPI increased from 319.8 in April, 2020 to 323.8 in December, 2020 in rural areas and from 322.4 in April, 2020 to 325.6 in December, 2020 in urban areas. The y-o-y inflation of food group was 10.3 per cent in April, 2020 which gradually decreased to 1.3 per cent

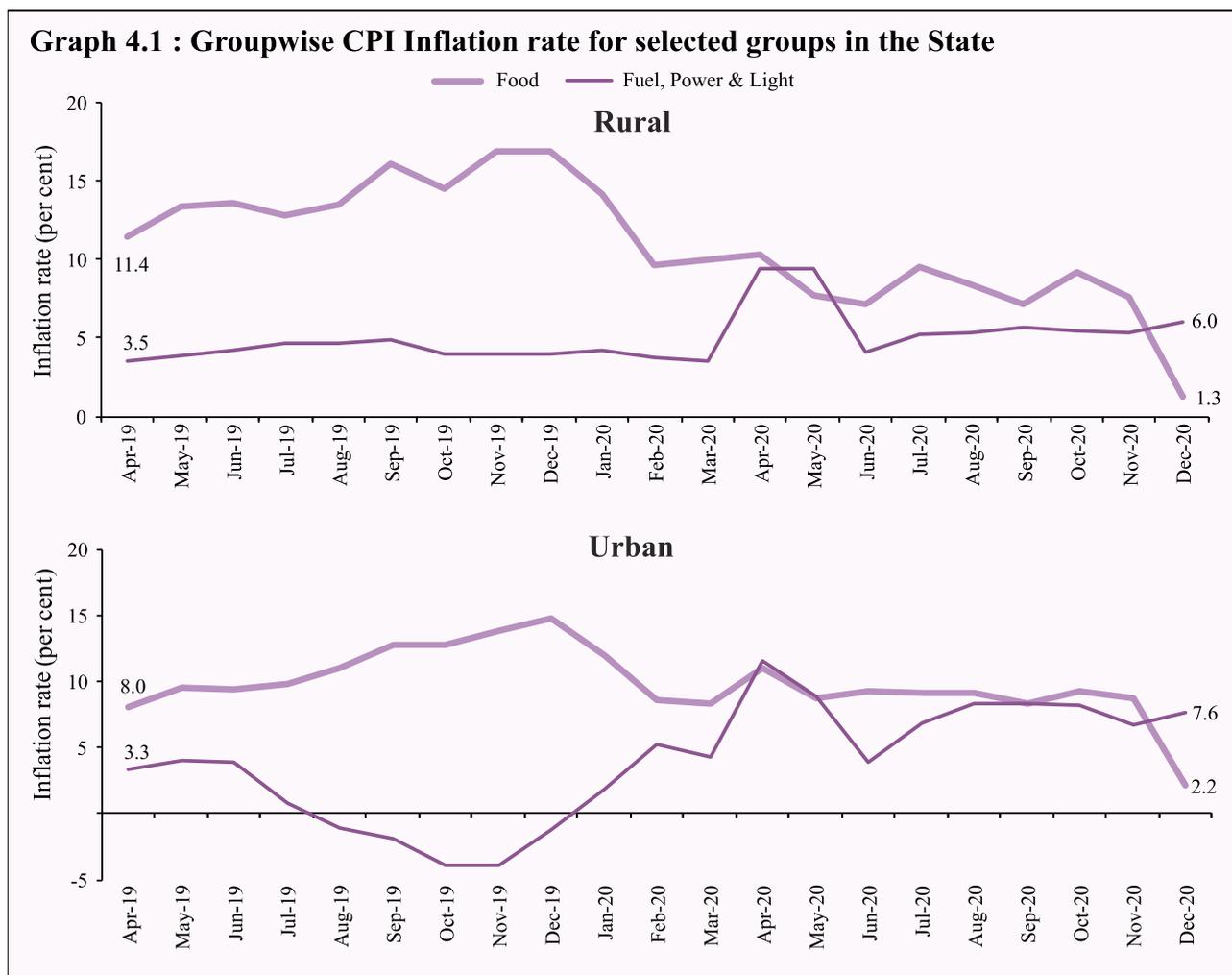
in December, 2020 in rural areas. Similarly, for urban areas it decreased from 10.9 per cent in April, 2020 to 2.2 per cent in December, 2020. The average inflation rate for food group during the period April, 2020 to December, 2020 was 7.5 per cent for rural areas and 8.4 per cent for urban areas. The sub-groups having major contribution in inflation of food group were 'eggs, meat & fish', 'pulses & products', 'edible oil' and 'vegetables and fruits'. Sub-groupwise inflation rate based on average CPI for food group is given in Table 4.1.

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

(per cent)

Subgroups of Food Group	Rural		Urban	
	April to December, 2019	April to December, 2020	April to December, 2019	April to December, 2020
Cereals & products	21.9	9.1	15.2	12.9
Pulses & products	14.9	14.3	17.1	14.0
Milk & milk products	5.7	3.8	3.1	3.8
Edible oil	1.8	8.4	2.9	8.8
Eggs, meat & fish	7.1	16.7	7.9	18.0
Vegetables & fruits	26.9	3.5	27.5	6.0
Condiments & spices	12.3	10.3	18.2	11.1
Other food	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.6
Food group	14.4	7.5	11.3	8.4

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM



4.4.3 The annual percentage change in CPI of ‘fuel, power and light’ group during April, 2019 to March, 2020 was 4.1 for rural areas and 0.9 for urban areas. The CPI for ‘fuel, power and light’ group was 570.0 in April, 2020 & 570.2 in December, 2020 in rural areas and 561.6 in April, 2020 & 547.7 in December, 2020 for urban areas. The y-o-y rate of inflation for fuel, power and light group CPI decreased from 9.4 per cent in April, 2020 to 6.0 per cent in December, 2020 for rural areas and from 11.5 per cent to 7.6 per cent for urban areas for the same period.

Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

4.5 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI (Base year 2012) for rural, urban and combined at All-India level, States and UTs. There are selected 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres for price collection of 281 and 287 items respectively. Of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. ‘Covid-19’ pandemic resulted in limited transaction of products in the market in the month of April and May, 2020 due to which number of price quotations received were very less, it was not feasible to construct either state level indices or the all India CPI (NSO’s technical note published in July, 2020). For April, 2020 and May, 2020 at all India level, NSO published only ‘food’ group index and ‘fuel and light’ group index. All India CPI increased from 152.7 in June, 2020 to 158.5 in December, 2020 in rural areas and from 150.8 in June, 2020 to 156.0 in December, 2020 for urban areas. The combined CPI increased from 151.8 in June, 2020 to 157.3 in December, 2020. During the same period, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined was 6.6 per cent each.

4.5.1 NSO also compiles the monthwise CPI for the State. The average CPI during the period June 2020 to December, 2020 for the State was 156.0, 150.2 and 152.2 for rural, urban and combined respectively. The y-o-y inflation was 5.8 per cent for rural, 6.7 per cent for urban and 6.4 per cent for combined for the same period. Groupwise CPI of Maharashtra compiled by NSO for rural, urban and combined are given in annexure at 4.3.

4.6 Labour Bureau, GoI publishes monthly CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) (Base year 1986-87) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87). For this, prices are collected from 600 centres across 20 states, of which 54 centres are from the State. At All-India level, the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL for April, 2020 to December, 2020 were 1032.7 and 1038.6 respectively, showing y-o-y inflation of 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

4.6.1 For April, 2020 to December, 2020 the average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI for the State were 1168.8 and 1153.7 showing y-o-y inflation of 8.3 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. CPI-AL and CPI-RL in Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.7 Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (Base year 2001). CPI-IW is used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employment. CPI-IW is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres in India, of which five centres are from the State. The average CPI-IW for all-India during April, 2020 to August, 2020 was 333.0 showing y-o-y inflation of 5.3 per cent. The average CPI for Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune and Nashik during the period April, 2020 to August, 2020 were 327.2, 352.2, 409.6, 369.0 and 385.2 respectively. All-India CPI-IW and CPI-IW for selected central centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.5 & Annexure 4.6 respectively. Labour Bureau, GoI launched new series with base year 2016 with effect from September, 2020. The release of index commenced from the month of September, 2020.

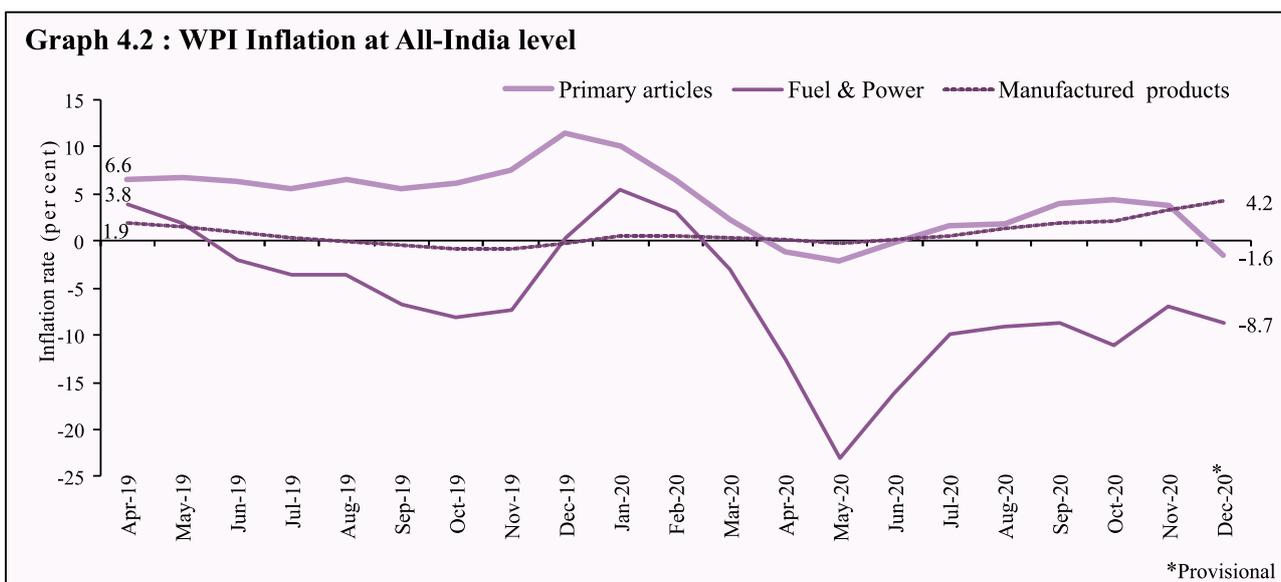
4.7.1 The Office of the Commissioner of Labour, GoM compiles and publishes monthwise CPI (Base year 2001) for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) separately for five centres viz. Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad in the State. CPI-IW for selected centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.7.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

Wholesale Price Index at All-India

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

4.9 WPI for all commodities increased from 119.2 in April, 2020 to 124.5 (provisional) in December, 2020. During the same period, for 'primary articles' group, it increased from 137.8 to 146.5 (provisional), increased from 89.8 to 94.2 (provisional) for 'fuel & power' group and increased from 118.7 to 123.0 (provisional) for 'manufactured products' group. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.10 The y-o-y inflation based on WPI increased from (-)1.6 per cent in April, 2020 to 1.2 per cent (provisional) in December, 2020. For 'primary articles' group, it decreased from (-)1.1 per cent in April, 2020 to (-)1.6 per cent (provisional) in December, 2020. For 'fuel & power group', it increased from (-)12.6 per cent in April, 2020 to (-)8.7 per cent (provisional) in December, 2020. For 'manufactured products' group, the inflation increased from 0.2 per cent in April, 2020 to 4.2 per cent (provisional) in December, 2020. For 'food articles' sub-group under 'primary articles' group, it decreased from 3.8 per cent in April, 2020 to (-)1.1 per cent (provisional) in December, 2020.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.11 'End hunger, achieve food security & improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life. Government provides food security at subsidised prices through Public Distribution System (PDS) mostly to underprivileged.

4.12 As on 31st December, 2020, there were 52,513 functional Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. Preference is given to co-operative, 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, 2020)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual	
General	30,056
Scheduled Castes	3,300
Scheduled Tribes	3,493
Ex-service man	264
Women's Self Help Group	5,393
Men's Self Help Group	158
Gram panchayat	238
Urban local body	230
Co-operative society	8,365
Other	1,016
Total	52,513

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

Table 4.3 Number of FPS in selected states

(As on 1st February, 2021)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	37,713
Gujarat	15,294
Karnataka	19,960
Kerala	14,175
Madhya Pradesh	24,713
Maharashtra	52,513[#]
Rajasthan	26,854
Telangana	16,998
Uttar Pradesh	79,792
All-India	5,45,575

[#] as on 31st December, 2020

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

4.13 Inspections of FPS are conducted regularly throughout the year for regular supply with ensured quality of foodgrains and minimising the malpractices. In addition, vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State to monitor the distribution of essential commodities through PDS. During 2020, in all 51,348 inspections of FPS were carried out. Licenses of 400 FPS were terminated, 615 were suspended and fine of ₹ 1.20 crore was collected during these inspections.

4.14 To curb diversion of PDS foodgrains to open markets and provide foodgrains to the needy families, GoM introduced tricolour 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, 2020 the total number of existing ration card holders in the State were 2.53 crore. Number of ration card holders by type of ration card is given in Table 4.4 and district wise number of ration card holders is given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.4 Ration card holders by type of ration card

(Lakh)

Year	Ration card holders (upto December)			
	Yellow	Saffron	White	Total
2018	64.32	160.90	22.07	247.52
2019	60.87	170.52	22.17	253.70
2020	64.18	166.80	22.18	253.24

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

4.14.1 *Annapurna*, a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2001. Under the scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under the *Indira Gandhi* National Old Age Pension scheme or *Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana*. Number of beneficiaries under *Annapurna* scheme upto December, 2020 were 8,999.

Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013

4.15 The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 is aimed to provide food and nutritional security to the citizens for assured availability of adequate quantity of quality foodgrains at affordable prices to meet their food requirements. 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) 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 for 35 kg of foodgrains per ration card per month and PHH are eligible for five kg of foodgrains per person per month. The details of allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA are given in Table 4.5. Under NFSA, districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY household is given in Annexure 4.14 and districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for PHH is given in Annexure 4.15. Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA in selected states are given in Table 4.6.

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

(Lakh MT)

Beneficiary	Year	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
AAY Household	2018-19	5.52	5.10	5.02	5.00	4.47	4.40
	2019-20	5.26	4.73	4.75	5.24	4.66	4.67
	2020-21 ⁺	3.78	3.58	3.53	4.08	3.85	3.82
PHH	2018-19	14.69	12.68	12.51	20.84	17.72	17.57
	2019-20	14.84	12.59	12.61	20.47	17.44	17.47
	2020-21 ⁺	11.27	10.03	9.88	15.16	13.50	13.50

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 1st February, 2021) (Lakh)

State	Number of persons covered			Ration cards		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PHH	Total
Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.08	79.04	88.12
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.84	8.13	63.14	71.27
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	10.92	111.11	122.03
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.87	32.51	38.38
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	14.59	92.70	107.29
Maharashtra	469.72	230.45	700.17	24.74	131.79	156.53
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.29	100.58	106.87
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.64	47.89	53.52
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.10	286.52	1,520.62	40.76	317.34	358.11
All-India	6,249.33	1,885.68	8,135.01	236.09	2,126.19	2,362.29

Source : Food Security Portal, GoI

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

4.16 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 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
2018-19	1.18	0.98	0.96	2.05	1.78	1.72
2019-20	1.12	0.88	0.86	1.94	1.53	1.46
2020-21 ⁺	0.77	0.64	0.63	1.33	1.07	1.07

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

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

4.17 The Covid-19 pandemic has caused the whole country to face an economic crisis and hence putting people even more at risk of food insecurity. In times of crisis, *Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana* (PMGKAY) was announced by GoI. PMGKAY was implemented from April to November, 2020. All AAY & PHH beneficiaries were provided five kg of foodgrains per person per month and one kg of pulses per family per month free of cost in addition to foodgrains permissible under NFSA.

4.17.1 Under PMGKAY, five kg rice per person per month has been distributed free of cost from April to June, 2020 and five kg foodgrains (rice & wheat) per person per month was distributed from July to November, 2020 to eligible beneficiaries. Allotment, off-take & distribution of the rice is given in Table 4.8 and allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains (rice & wheat) is given in Table 4.9.

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

(Lakh MT)

Month	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS
April, 2020	3.50	3.44	3.15
May, 2020	3.50	3.36	3.17
June, 2020	3.50	3.28	3.20
Total	10.50	10.08	9.52

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

* Provisional

Table 4.9 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains (rice & wheat) under PMGKAY

(Lakh MT)

Month	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS
July, 2020	1.54	1.35	1.39	1.96	1.87	1.78
August, 2020	1.54	1.47	1.36	1.96	1.88	1.75
September, 2020	1.54	1.40	1.35	1.96	1.82	1.72
October, 2020	1.54	1.35	1.37	1.96	1.76	1.74
November, 2020	1.54	1.14	1.32	1.96	1.69	1.69
Total	7.70	6.71	6.79	9.80	9.02	8.68

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

* Provisional

4.17.2 Under PMGKAY, one kg of *Chanadal/Turdal* per family per month has been distributed from April to June, 2020. GoI has allocated whole gram for the distribution under PMGKAY from July to November, 2020. Since there is more preference to *Chanadal* than whole gram in the State, GoM decided to distribute *Chanadal* obtained after milling of whole gram received from GoI. Accordingly, one kg of *Chanadal* per family per month was distributed free of cost under PMGKAY from July to November, 2020. Allotment, off-take and distribution of the pulses is given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Allotment, off-take and distribution of pulses under PMGKAY

('000 MT)

Period	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS*
April to June, 2020	46.15	44.79	39.88
July to November, 2020	85.69@	67.63@@	63.85@@

@ Chana @@ Chanadal obtained from 84.54 Thousand MT Chana

* Provisional

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

Subsidised foodgrains to APL saffron cardholders

4.18 As a part of economic response during Covid-19 pandemic, GoM distributed foodgrains at subsidised rates from May to August, 2020 to all APL saffron cardholders who are not covered under NFSA and APL farmer scheme. Five kg foodgrains (two kg rice at ₹ 12 per kg and three kg wheat at ₹ eight per kg) per person per month has been distributed to eligible beneficiaries. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains for APL saffron cardholders is given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains for APL saffron cardholders

('000 MT)

Month	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS*	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS*
May, 2020	61.68	51.74	27.58	92.53	77.53	44.33
June, 2020	61.68	23.53	7.20	92.53	35.93	11.01
July, 2020	61.68	5.73	7.18	92.53	8.33	10.93
August, 2020	61.68	0.96	1.81	92.53	1.21	1.96
Total	246.72	81.96	43.77	370.12	123.00	68.23

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

* Provisional

Distribution of free foodgrains under *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* scheme

4.19 To help mitigate the food security requirements of migrants/stranded migrants across the country during Covid-19 pandemic, GoI announced *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* scheme. This scheme specially covers all such persons who were neither covered under NFSA nor under any other State PDS scheme or were not able to access PDS foodgrains for any reason. Five kg rice per person per month & one kg *chana* per family per month was distributed from May to June, 2020 to all eligible beneficiaries. Allotment, off-take and distribution of rice & *chana* under *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* scheme is given in Table 4.12 & Table 4.13 respectively.

Table 4.12 Allotment, off-take and distribution of rice under *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* scheme

('000 MT)

Month	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS*	No. of beneficiaries* (lakh)
May, 2020	17.97	17.43	13.87	27.75
June, 2020	17.97	16.75	3.46	6.93
Total	35.94	34.18	17.33	34.68

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

* Provisional

Table 4.13 Allotment, off-take and distribution of *chana* under *Atma Nirbhar Bharat* scheme

('000 MT)

Month	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM*	Distribution to FPS*	No. of beneficiary families* (lakh)
May, 2020	0.88	0.69	0.56	5.69
June, 2020	0.88	0.56	0.19	1.92
Total	1.76	1.25	0.75	7.61

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

* Provisional

Distribution of coarse grains

4.20 Along with rice and wheat, coarse grains are also distributed to the NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS for NFSA beneficiaries are given in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS

('000 MT)

Year	Jowar			Maize		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2018-19	13.71	13.71	12.76	54.68	54.68	54.05
2019-20	7.17	7.17	7.17	114.90	114.90	114.90

Note : Procurement of coarse grains is in the process for 2020-21

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

Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS

4.21 To initiate the process towards nutritional security and to address anaemia & micro-nutrient deficiency in the country, GoI approved the centrally sponsored pilot scheme on 'Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS'.

4.21.1 Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) are made from rice flour, water and micro-nutrients such as Iron, Folic Acid & Vitamin B12. In fortification process, these FRK will be mixed into the common rice distributed under the PDS in proportion of 1 FRK: 100 rice grains. This pilot project was implemented for a period of one year with the help of Tata Trust in two blocks viz. Kurkheda and Bhamragad of Gadchiroli district. In these two blocks, total 5.48 thousand MT of fortified rice has been distributed during the year 2018-19.

4.21.2 During 2019-20, GoM decided to implement this scheme in all blocks of Gadchiroli district with the help of Tata Trust and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. Under this project, 34.33 thousand MT of fortified rice have been distributed to the beneficiaries upto December, 2020.

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.22 In addition to allocation to FPS for various households in the State, GoI 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, 2020, 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 4.15.

Table 4.15 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
2018-19	16.42	13.51	7.91	24.64	19.97	9.56
2019-20	4.51	2.40	4.60	5.00	2.83	5.76
2020-21 ⁺	14.33	4.24	0.24	13.90	4.27	0.29

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

⁺ upto September

Decentralised procurement

4.23 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 37.41 lakh quintal foodgrains worth ₹ 709.45 crore was procured upto December.

Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

4.24 GoI declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) of various agricultural produce. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains at MSP is done through Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Mumbai in non-tribal area and Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd., Nashik in tribal area. During 2019-20, MSP of ₹ 3,458.51 crore has been paid online to 4.05 lakh farmers. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains is given in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

Year	Paddy	Coarse grains	
		Jowar	Maize
		2018-19	865.67
2019-20	1,742.59	7.15	114.98
2020-21 ⁺	688.25	17.79	88.28

+ upto January

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

Distribution of Sugar

4.25 As per the guidelines of GoI, since July, 2017 sugar is being distributed only to the AAY card holders. Sugar supplied to such card holder is one kg per family per month at ₹ 20 per kg. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS

Year	Allotment by	Off-take by	Distribution to FPS
	GoI	GoM	
2018-19	0.38	0.38	0.37
2019-20	0.25	0.25	0.25
2020-21 ⁺	0.34	0.33	0.30

+ upto December

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

Distribution of Kerosene

4.26 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having LPG gas connection. As per the Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,741 kerosene license holders in the State, of which 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 4.18.

Table 4.18 Allotment, off-take and distribution of kerosene to FPS

Year	Allotment	Off-take	Distribution to FPS
			(Lakh kilolitres)
2018-19	2.59	2.42	2.42
2019-20	1.44	0.69	0.69
2020-21 ⁺	0.46	0.20	0.20

+ upto December

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

Godowns

4.27 The foodgrains to be distributed through PDS are lifted from godowns of Food Corporation of India and are stored in the godowns of the State. By the end of December, 2020, GoM has 1,153 godowns having total capacity of 7.82 lakh MT. Of these, 269 godowns having capacity of 1.20 lakh MT are not fit to store foodgrains, 49 godowns of capacity of 0.41 lakh MT are given on rent and 90 godowns of capacity of 1.11 lakh MT are taken on rent.

4.27.1 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 December, 2020, administrative approval is given for construction of 280 godowns of total capacity 4.10 lakh MT. Of which, 200 godowns are completed and construction of 62 godowns is in progress. Districtwise godowns and their capacity is given in Annexure 4.13.

Foodgrain subsidy

4.28 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided by GoI under PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock for adverse situation and the loss that the State has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement and sale price. As per 2020-21(RE) foodgrain subsidy was ₹ 2,837.80 crore as against ₹ 2,641.68 crore during 2019-20.

Shivbhojan Yojana

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

4.29.1 During Covid-19 pandemic labourers, migrants, homeless as well as outstation students etc. faced issues of non-availability of food. Therefore to facilitate food at affordable rates to these people the price of *Shivbhojan thali* has been reduced to ₹ five and the same will be provided upto 31st March, 2021. Under this scheme, provision of ₹ 6.48 crore and ₹ 150 crore has been made for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. Since inception 2.81 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* have been distributed through 906 *Shivbhojan* centres upto December, 2020.

Computerisation of PDS

4.30 As per the guidelines issued by GoI, the State has undertaken end-to-end computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System to eradicate malpractices in the distribution of foodgrains under NFSA and distribute food commodities to eligible beneficiaries in a transparent manner using biometric identity authentication.

4.30.1 GoM is working on *Aadhaar* seeding into the Ration Card Management System. During 2020-21 out of total eligible 156.63 lakh ration cards covered under NFSA, *Aadhaar* seeding of 153.12 lakh ration cards has been completed upto January, 2021. *Aadhaar* seeding of 8.96 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 January, 2021. For distribution of foodgrains Point of Sale (PoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 FPS across the State upto January, 2021. During 2019-20, the distribution of foodgrains through PoS devices has resulted in decrease in lifting of foodgrains of about 7.53 thousand MT.

4.30.2 In May, 2018, the State has launched *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) across all FPS and introduced inter-state & pan-state portability, with objective of availability, access and utilisation of foodgrains to the marginal section of society dependent upon government for its food requirements. In January, 2021 about 1.43 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

4.30.3 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme is being implemented in the country from 1st January, 2020. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card holders under NFSA to lift their entitled foodgrains from any FPS in the country without need to obtain a new ration card using Point of Sale (PoS) devices. Through this system migratory beneficiaries who frequently change their dwelling place in search of employment or for other

reasons shall be able to access their entitled foodgrains from any FPS in another State/UT. Foodgrains are distributed to the beneficiaries using the 12-digit number on the existing ration cards through *Aadhaar* authentication. Since inception 4,381 ration card holders of the State have lifted their foodgrains from other states and 609 ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from the State, upto January, 2021.

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.31 The State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been constituted in the State to redress the grievances of the consumer. The head office of the State Commission is in Mumbai with two benches at Aurangabad and Nagpur. Circuit bench of the State Commission are constituted at Kolhapur, Pune, Amravati and Nashik in the State. In the State, District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions have been established for each district at the district headquarters and additional District Commissions at Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune and Nagpur taking into consideration the heavy filing of the complaints. As per Consumer Protection Act, 2019 the complaints within the pecuniary jurisdiction of ₹ one crore to ₹ ten crore are redressed by the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission and the complaints within the pecuniary jurisdiction upto ₹ one crore are redressed by District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission. To monitor cases at the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission and District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission, Computerisation and Computer Networking of Consumer Commission in India (CONFONET) system has been developed. Since constitution of the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission including 40 District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions total 3,70,582 complaints were received. Of which 2,60,514 grievances were resolved upto December, 2020.

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ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2010-11	184	174	297	114	150	181	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.2
2015-16	262	325	446	135	205	258	2.8
2016-17	271	352	463	137	209	266	3.2
2017-18	270	410	498	139	208	270	1.7
2018-19	272	444	513	143	213	275	1.7
2019-20	309	450	534	147	219	299	8.7
2020-21 [@]	331	468 [#]	565	152 [#]	228 [#]	318 [#]	6.0 [#]
April 2020	320	--	570	--	--	--	--
May 2020	322	--	571	--	--	--	--
June 2020	326	467	546	152	224	311	5.5
July 2020	332	471	563	152	227	317	7.2
August 2020	335	469	565	151	228	319	6.7
September 2020	335	468	568	151	230	320	6.1
October 2020	342	465	567	151	230	323	7.2
November 2020	343	467	567	152	231	324	6.3
December 2020	324	469	570	152	230	314	2.9

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

[@] Average for 9 months[#] Average for June to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
2010-11	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.3
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16	268	322	408	142	191	247	3.0
2016-17	278	347	426	145	194	255	3.2
2017-18	278	386	462	146	195	260	2.0
2018-19	278	417	503	147	201	267	2.5
2019-20	308	434	507	150	206	283	6.2
2020-21 [@]	333	453 [#]	543	154 [#]	216 [#]	303 [#]	6.7 [#]
April 2020	322	--	562	--	--	--	--
May 2020	324	--	549	--	--	--	--
June 2020	330	447	527	153	211	297	6.4
July 2020	337	450	538	153	214	303	7.1
August 2020	337	452	540	154	215	304	7.4
September 2020	337	455	540	153	216	304	7.2
October 2020	342	454	540	154	217	307	7.7
November 2020	345	457	540	154	218	308	7.2
December 2020	326	458	548	155	219	301	4.1

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

[@] Average for 9 months[#] Average for June to December

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

ANNEXURE 4.3

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

(Base Year - 2012)

Group	Weights	Year						
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Food & Beverages	54.28	120.8	129.2	136.5	140.6	139.3	145.0 [@]	158.2
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.72	114.6	130.5	140.5	155.0	158.6	158.5 [@]	167.3
Clothing & Footwear	7.56	119.0	127.3	135.0	145.9	148.7	149.0 [@]	151.6
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	7.86	116.3	124.7	129.4	141.1	147.5	148.1 [@]	154.0
Miscellaneous	27.58	113.6	119.0	126.9	136.7	144.4	149.3 [@]	155.6
General Index	100.00	118.2	126.0	133.3	140.4	142.6	147.3	156.9
Inflation	--	6.1	6.6	5.8	5.3	1.6	3.3	5.7
Urban								
Food & Beverages	34.38	123.3	128.4	133.4	135.4	137.8	148.5 [@]	162.2
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.97	118.5	134.1	152.6	162.9	169.2	174.3 [@]	185.0
Clothing & Footwear	5.14	117.9	122.2	126.7	131.9	138.4	141.9 [@]	147.2
Housing	24.74	111.7	115.3	119.6	127.0	134.6	139.9 [@]	146.4
Fuel & light	5.21	112.9	116.0	118.5	122.2	127.3	131.7 [@]	139.8
Miscellaneous	29.56	112.1	114.2	117.6	121.5	127.4	131.4 [@]	144.1
General Index	100.00	116.2	120.1	124.4	128.6	133.7	140.5	151.2
Inflation	--	5.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.1	6.7
Combined								
Food & Beverages	--	122.2	128.8	134.8	137.7	138.5	147.0 [@]	160.4
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	116.2	132.0	145.5	158.3	163.0	165.1 [@]	174.6
Clothing & Footwear	--	118.4	124.4	130.2	137.9	142.8	144.9 [@]	149.1
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	--	114.4	119.7	123.2	130.3	136.0	138.8 [@]	145.9
Miscellaneous	--	112.6	115.7	120.6	126.3	132.8	137.1 [@]	147.8
General Index	--	116.9	122.0	127.3	132.5	136.7	142.8	153.1
Inflation	--	5.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	6.3

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

[@] Average for 11 months[#] Average for August to December

ANNEXURE 4.4

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

(Base year - 1986-87)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers			
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2010-11	633	600	572	564	629	595	573	564
2011-12	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	861	841	782	801
2015-16	930	897	807	835	915	887	810	836
2016-17	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
2019-20	1131	1094	932	980	1113	1084	937	986
2020-21 [@]	1228	1169	993	1033	1203	1154	998	1039
April 2020	1205	1150	971	1014	1180	1136	975	1019
May 2020	1217	1159	977	1019	1191	1144	982	1025
June 2020	1223	1162	975	1018	1198	1148	980	1024
July 2020	1223	1163	978	1021	1195	1147	984	1028
August 2020	1228	1166	986	1026	1200	1151	991	1033
September 2020	1230	1170	999	1037	1203	1154	1004	1043
October 2020	1250	1185	1017	1052	1223	1169	1022	1057
November 2020	1252	1187	1025	1060	1228	1172	1031	1065
December 2020	1228	1177	1005	1047	1205	1162	1010	1053

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.5

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year - 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	46.20	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.57	23.26	100.00
2010-11	194	168	163	201	136	157	180
2011-12	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	280	284	243	273	192	210	254
2015-16	293	305	249	285	198	216	265
2016-17	305	327	249	298	206	226	276
2017-18	310	356	260	313	214	235	284
2018-19	312	379	271	382	221	246	300
2019-20	335	393	285	435	227	255	323
April 2020	341	399	297	450	229	256	329
May 2020	342	401	295	450	229	256	330
June 2020	346	404	297	450	229	257	332
July 2020	350	406	299	465	229	260	336
August 2020	352	408	299	465	230	260	338
							(Base year - 2016)
September 2020	119.7	131.6	125.6	113.5	117.6	116.8	118.1
October 2020	123.0	132.5	126.4	113.5	117.4	117.0	119.5
November 2020	123.6	133.1	126.8	113.5	117.4	117.2	119.9
December 2020	119.7	133.3	132.4	113.5	117.6	117.6	118.8

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(Base year - 2001) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group	General index								
(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
2010-11	170	175	191	184	195	186	187	200	188	183
2011-12	183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
2019-20	293	358	309	333	309	341	343	395	317	357
2020-21 [@]	303	371	333	351	333	355	375	415	337	371
April 2020	295	362	320	344	317	348	356	407	324	364
May 2020	299	361	324	343	319	347	356	405	329	363
June 2020	300	363	325	344	324	349	364	409	334	366
July 2020	304	365	330	346	324	350	368	411	337	367
August 2020	307	366	332	348	329	352	370	412	339	368
September 2020	300	375	336	355	338	356	380	417	338	375
October 2020	307	381	344	359	348	363	396	425	343	377
November 2020	310	383	343	359	351	365	397	426	346	378
December 2020	308	382	339	358	345	364	390	423	343	377

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

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates		
	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers (Base Year-2001)	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers (Base Year-1986-87)	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers (Base Year-1986-87)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2010-11	10.4	10.0	10.0
2011-12	8.4	8.2	8.3
2012-13	10.4	10.0	10.2
2013-14	9.7	11.7	11.5
2014-15	7.9	6.6	6.9
2015-16	5.6	4.4	4.6
2016-17	4.1	4.2	4.2
2017-18	3.1	2.2	2.3
2018-19	5.4	2.1	2.2
2019-20	7.5	8.0	7.7
2020-21	--	6.6	6.4
April 2020	5.4	8.8	8.5
May 2020	5.1	8.4	8.1
June 2020	5.1	7.2	7.0
July 2020	5.3	6.6	6.5
August 2020	5.6	6.3	6.3
September 2020	--	6.3	6.1
October 2020	--	6.6	6.4
November 2020	--	6.0	5.9
December 2020	--	3.3	3.3

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

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

ANNEXURE 4.9

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year – 2011-12)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(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	3.6
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9	2.9
2018-19	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8	4.3
2019-20	143.3	102.2	118.3	121.8	1.7
2020-21 ^{@*}	145.3	90.0	119.9	121.7	0.0
April 2020	137.8	89.8	118.7	119.2	(-) 1.6
May 2020	137.3	80.3	118.2	117.5	(-) 3.4
June 2020	140.9	85.6	118.6	119.3	(-) 1.8
July 2020	145.1	90.7	118.7	121.0	(-) 0.2
August 2020	146.7	92.0	119.4	122.0	0.4
September 2020	148.8	91.9	120.1	122.9	1.3
October 2020	151.8	90.9	120.4	123.6	1.3
November 2020	152.8	94.2	121.6	125.1	2.3
December 2020 [*]	146.5	94.2	123.0	124.5	1.2

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARDS (As on 31st December, 2020)

District	Yellow	Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
		PHH Saffron	PHH Farmers	NPH Saffron			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mumbai	44,407	19,00,302	0	13,52,912	0	9,16,862	42,14,483
Thane	1,04,876	47,076	0	59,462	0	8,830	2,20,244
Palghar	1,99,858	1,93,276	0	2,68,852	345	40,368	7,02,699
Raigad	1,83,936	2,45,160	0	2,08,983	0	1,12,113	7,50,192
Ratnagiri	1,07,970	1,83,787	0	1,02,836	173	43,305	4,38,071
Sindhudurg	69,202	1,07,250	0	35,832	0	21,244	2,33,528
Nashik	4,84,836	2,97,756	0	4,77,729	0	87,970	13,48,291
Dhule	2,19,830	73,441	0	1,29,859	0	17,477	4,40,607
Nandurbar	2,07,285	46,681	0	83,609	0	8,091	3,45,666
Jalgaon	3,52,391	2,56,377	0	3,21,226	0	74,820	10,04,814
Ahmednagar	3,68,214	2,96,840	0	3,71,752	0	57,622	10,94,428
Pune	2,12,679	7,67,710	0	7,76,022	0	2,11,206	19,67,617
Satara	1,42,598	2,84,582	0	2,46,775	0	57,359	7,31,314
Sangli	96,696	3,05,449	0	2,51,815	444	78,455	7,32,859
Solapur	2,36,342	2,60,211	0	3,23,191	0	74,819	8,94,563
Kolhapur	1,99,011	3,61,830	0	3,27,031	0	95,830	9,83,702
Aurangabad	2,47,524	2,00,664	94,798	2,44,693	2,078	12,274	8,02,031
Jalna	1,56,591	1,46,288	37,020	35,670	1,088	2,530	3,79,187
Parbhani	1,15,876	1,41,523	69,134	83,419	1,527	3,210	4,14,689
Hingoli	88,226	92,919	30,475	35,882	485	2,460	2,50,447
Beed	63,909	52,764	43,785	23,409	498	2,891	1,87,256
Nanded	2,24,921	2,85,733	1,22,401	1,16,746	1,212	12,134	7,63,147
Osmanabad	1,53,088	83,215	81,446	41,612	0	12,263	3,71,624
Latur	1,27,984	2,44,332	66,300	48,470	0	22,184	5,09,270
Buldhana	2,20,664	1,86,545	88,437	89,910	0	22,425	6,07,981
Akola	1,15,712	1,47,040	49,929	1,04,660	0	22,520	4,39,861
Washim	1,08,064	99,616	53,012	33,141	0	14,415	3,08,248
Amravati	2,94,681	1,22,740	1,26,775	1,18,148	0	25,611	6,87,955
Yavatmal	2,77,471	1,40,564	70,948	1,65,056	1,149	22,916	6,78,104
Wardha	92,301	1,72,416	15,853	15,319	0	4,155	3,00,044
Nagpur	2,41,719	5,18,940	0	4,03,468	0	79,606	12,43,733
Bhandara	1,41,450	84,479	0	36,818	0	14,865	2,77,612
Gondia	1,63,530	51,321	0	73,264	0	6,348	2,94,463
Chandrapur	2,30,650	1,70,740	0	55,189	0	21,744	4,78,323
Gadchiroli	1,23,376	67,911	0	29,606	0	6,760	2,27,653
Maharashtra State	64,17,868	86,37,478	9,50,313	70,92,366	8,999	22,17,682	2,53,24,706

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total. (2) + (3)	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2014-15 (Total)	2.13	17.92	20.05	2.93	22.72	25.65
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.83	16.77	18.60	2.60	21.22	23.82
2015-16 (Total)	2.28	19.15	21.43	2.92	22.17	25.09
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.28	18.34	20.62	2.92	20.91	23.83
2016-17 (Total)	2.02	18.10	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) ⁺	1.55	14.27	15.82	2.32	18.26	20.57
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.25	12.17	13.42	1.84	15.47	17.32

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	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2014-15 (Total)	21.57	27.47
Of which, NFSA, 2013	19.78	25.28
2015-16 (Total)	21.30	27.37
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.30	25.88
2016-17 (Total)	21.56	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) ⁺	15.82	20.57
Of which, NFSA, 2013	15.05	19.24

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

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

District	Available godowns (upto December, 2020)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2020)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	7	5,481	2,836
Thane	15	7,500	2,035
Palghar	21	8,900	1,082
Raigad	29	18,440	1,371
Ratnagiri	28	16,740	946
Sindhudurg	17	9,660	434
Nashik	28	27,750	2,608
Dhule	23	19,820	980
Nandurbar	22	11,000	1,060
Jalgaon	35	29,060	1,933
Ahmednagar	38	39,060	1,883
Pune	25	27,230	2,573
Satara	35	23,850	1,681
Sangli	30	19,930	1,356
Solapur	38	45,804	1,872
Kolhapur	23	20,550	1,637
Aurangabad	16	19,626	1,802
Jalna	11	16,400	1,280
Parbhani	18	11,180	1,183
Hingoli	10	10,340	797
Beed	35	34,060	1,968
Nanded	44	22,740	1,998
Osmanabad	23	17,700	1,074
Latur	22	20,240	1,350
Buldhana	65	36,861	1,536
Akola	19	13,820	1,061
Washim	17	10,320	776
Amravati	37	20,020	1,913
Yavatmal	36	20,320	2,039
Wardha	14	8,785	855
Nagpur	52	75,363	1,978
Bhandara	17	10,130	888
Gondia	13	12,210	998
Chandrapur	30	20,340	1,534
Gadchiroli	32	20,500	1,196
Maharashtra State	925	7,31,730	52,513

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 2019-20**

(MT)

District	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Lifting by FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	4,702	3,973	8,675	3,448	2,905	6,353	3,447	2,906	6,353
Thane	14,186	6,288	20,474	13,020	6,077	19,097	13,219	6,042	19,261
Palghar	28,205	12,519	40,724	26,254	11,587	37,841	27,052	12,106	39,158
Raigad	24,357	9,741	34,098	24,854	9,741	34,595	23,667	9,741	33,408
Ratnagiri	12,702	5,637	18,339	11,014	4,907	15,921	10,502	4,775	15,277
Sindhudurg	7,213	3,200	10,413	6,569	2,735	9,304	6,521	2,789	9,310
Nashik	23,386	52,705	76,091	20,714	46,887	67,601	20,329	46,065	66,394
Dhule	10,625	21,711	32,336	8,904	19,229	28,133	9,241	18,832	28,073
Nandurbar	25,379	20,602	45,981	22,224	16,747	38,972	20,789	16,048	36,838
Jalgaon	18,560	38,290	56,850	15,711	35,337	51,048	17,050	35,245	52,295
Ahmednagar	12,095	27,265	39,360	10,032	22,170	32,201	10,764	24,162	34,926
Pune Rural	8,251	14,378	22,629	6,472	11,020	17,492	6,792	11,452	18,244
Pune city	1,530	2,669	4,199	1,240	2,064	3,303	1,240	2,064	3,303
Satara	4,829	8,420	13,249	4,171	6,798	10,969	4,453	7,064	11,517
Sangli	4,986	8,705	13,691	4,612	7,797	12,410	5,050	8,515	13,565
Solapur Rural	8,684	15,149	23,833	7,866	12,448	20,314	7,805	13,045	20,850
Solapur City	930	1,626	2,556	866	1,487	2,353	866	1,486	2,353
Kolhapur	8,346	14,561	22,907	8,029	13,641	21,670	8,146	13,883	22,030
Aurangabad	11,379	18,099	29,478	9,609	14,794	24,403	9,555	14,770	24,326
Jalna	7,155	11,395	18,550	6,050	9,500	15,550	6,449	9,543	15,992
Parbhani	7,364	11,714	19,078	5,916	9,402	15,318	5,764	9,112	14,875
Hingoli	5,293	8,412	13,705	3,953	6,071	10,024	4,304	6,531	10,835
Beed	6,775	10,760	17,535	5,567	8,179	13,746	5,508	8,342	13,851
Nanded	13,178	20,978	34,156	11,333	17,877	29,211	11,333	17,877	29,211
Osmanabad	6,412	10,199	16,611	5,467	8,474	13,941	5,540	8,388	13,928
Latur	6,820	10,854	17,674	5,762	9,905	15,667	5,913	9,963	15,877
Amravati	29,281	21,958	51,239	23,644	21,539	45,183	23,229	20,561	43,790
Akola	10,791	8,097	18,888	9,766	7,525	17,291	9,775	7,289	17,064
Washim	11,592	8,700	20,292	10,422	6,992	17,414	10,617	7,795	18,412
Buldhana	15,927	11,946	27,873	13,439	11,966	25,405	12,288	11,174	23,462
Yavatmal	31,151	23,366	54,517	29,100	21,594	50,694	27,650	20,751	48,400
Nagpur Rural	17,721	13,282	31,003	17,289	13,076	30,365	17,724	13,244	30,968
Nagpur City	9,754	7,313	17,067	9,393	7,141	16,534	9,500	7,141	16,641
Wardha	10,866	8,155	19,021	10,110	7,790	17,900	10,680	8,026	18,706
Bhandara	19,632	7,584	27,216	17,416	7,481	24,897	19,061	7,838	26,899
Gondia	23,925	9,243	33,168	23,488	9,033	32,521	23,104	8,949	32,052
Chandrapur	32,562	24,429	56,991	30,630	24,429	55,059	31,407	23,752	55,160
Gadchiroli	29,256	9,744	39,000	28,905	9,747	38,652	28,590	9,674	38,264
Maharashtra State	5,25,800	5,23,667	10,49,467	4,73,259	4,66,092	9,39,352	4,74,924	4,66,940	9,41,864

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.15

**UNDER NFSA, ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FAIR PRICE SHOPS
FOR PRIORITY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2019-20**

(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	2,06,561	3,09,830	5,16,391	1,55,252	2,32,271	3,87,524	1,55,255	2,32,351	3,87,606
Thane	18,125	14,855	32,980	14,708	13,129	27,837	15,357	13,333	28,690
Palghar	48,068	39,439	87,507	40,016	32,085	72,101	40,091	33,165	73,256
Raigad	50,496	41,392	91,888	39,339	36,307	75,646	38,553	36,246	74,799
Ratnagiri	34,384	28,172	62,556	31,784	27,016	58,800	28,507	21,861	50,368
Sindhudurg	19,622	16,058	35,680	17,215	14,187	31,402	17,509	14,364	31,873
Nashik	72,526	1,08,794	1,81,320	60,110	89,639	1,49,749	59,821	90,000	1,49,821
Dhule	27,478	41,216	68,694	24,820	35,313	60,133	23,258	34,769	58,027
Nandurbar	26,173	17,448	43,621	22,181	14,442	36,623	21,072	13,970	35,043
Jalgaon	54,049	81,073	1,35,122	45,783	69,603	1,15,385	47,813	71,488	1,19,301
Ahmednagar	67,296	1,00,938	1,68,234	54,709	82,504	1,37,213	60,401	90,564	1,50,964
Pune Rural	61,582	92,384	1,53,966	52,785	79,453	1,32,238	53,759	79,990	1,33,749
Pune city	34,174	51,250	85,424	26,838	40,418	67,255	26,838	40,418	67,256
Satara	39,745	59,606	99,351	36,973	55,204	92,177	36,574	54,551	91,125
Sangli	41,937	62,906	1,04,843	37,164	55,515	92,679	36,331	54,418	90,750
Solapur Rural	40,374	60,554	1,00,928	37,374	52,294	89,668	38,410	57,590	96,000
Solapur City	10,524	15,780	26,304	9,703	14,616	24,319	9,703	14,616	24,319
Kolhapur	55,418	83,127	1,38,545	51,769	77,517	1,29,285	51,894	78,038	1,29,932
Aurangabad	47,793	71,679	1,19,472	40,897	61,334	1,02,231	39,870	59,459	99,330
Jalna	30,404	45,599	76,003	26,280	39,325	65,604	27,909	40,550	68,459
Parbhani	21,868	40,716	62,584	16,279	32,833	49,112	15,910	32,160	48,070
Hingoli	15,849	29,493	45,342	12,811	23,227	36,038	12,799	24,906	37,705
Beed	37,769	56,663	94,432	30,210	45,341	75,551	30,462	45,564	76,026
Nanded	47,505	71,258	1,18,763	38,121	57,962	96,083	38,373	59,192	97,566
Osmanabad	23,162	34,737	57,899	19,419	29,375	48,795	19,429	28,929	48,358
Latur	35,790	53,684	89,474	33,016	48,251	81,268	33,251	49,121	82,372
Amravati	33,639	50,456	84,095	27,060	46,869	73,929	26,978	42,652	69,630
Akola	25,303	37,971	63,274	22,266	34,254	56,520	22,690	33,531	56,221
Washim	17,772	26,664	44,436	16,194	21,367	37,562	16,133	22,849	38,982
Buldhana	36,364	54,541	90,905	31,253	51,482	82,735	27,198	45,192	72,390
Yavatmal	33,694	50,547	84,241	29,273	45,053	74,325	28,256	41,899	70,156
Nagpur Rural	29,471	44,200	73,671	29,427	43,144	72,572	29,556	44,106	73,662
Nagpur City	30,382	45,578	75,960	26,355	40,865	67,220	27,858	41,600	69,458
Wardha	19,283	28,909	48,192	17,832	25,400	43,232	18,950	28,095	47,045
Bhandara	25,628	17,086	42,714	22,599	16,746	39,345	24,258	17,128	41,386
Gondia	24,415	16,284	40,699	23,258	15,727	38,985	22,971	15,296	38,267
Chandrapur	23,223	34,840	58,063	22,354	32,736	55,090	22,339	32,418	54,757
Gadchiroli	16,560	11,040	27,600	15,822	10,856	26,678	15,010	10,557	25,567
Maharashtra State	14,84,406	20,46,767	35,31,173	12,59,249	17,43,660	30,02,909	12,61,346	17,46,939	30,08,285

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

5 Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 The budget is an annual financial statement which includes estimated receipts & expenditure of the government for the coming financial year, actuals for the preceding year and revised estimates for the current year. It is necessary to review government activities, various sources of financing the expenditure, funds management during the financial year to provide better services and facilities to the public. The fiscal indicators viz. revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt to GSDP ratio, etc. are useful tools to analyse government operations.

5.1.1 Fiscal policy of the State provides adequate attention towards public investments with priority in infrastructure, agriculture, health, education water supply, sanitation and other aspects of development. Various infrastructure projects viz. Mumbai-Nagpur *Hindu Hridayasamrat Balasaheb Thackeray* Maharashtra *Samriddhi Mahamarg*, metro network, trans harbour link to Navi Mumbai are expected to have positive impact on the State's economy.

Economic measures taken by the State to tackle Covid-19 pandemic

5.2 Due to time to time lockdown announced in order to control spread of Covid-19 pandemic in the State, industries and services except essential services were closed, which impacted in slowing down of the State economy. To revive the economy the concessions given in State Excise Duties, Motor Vehicle Tax and Stamp Duty resulted adversely on revenue of the State. To tackle Covid-19 and to revive the State economy measures taken were:

- Purchase of medical equipments and materials upto ₹ 50 lakhs were allowed under MLALAD programme
- Curtail expenditure on new schemes and cancel unnecessary schemes during current financial year
- No administrative approval for purchase except for medicines, essential medical equipments and supplies, etc.
- No administrative approval to any new construction, tender, work order during current financial year (excluding capital expenditure on pre-monsoon necessities)
- No new recruitments by departments (except Public Health Department, Medical education & Drugs Department, compassion ground and education workers)
- Surrender unutilised funds to the government
- No printing work except publications regarding Covid-19
- Approval given to departments responsible for creating assets and job opportunities to distribute 75 per cent of budgeted funds
- Under district annual scheme (General/SC/ST component scheme) approval given to distribute 100 per cent funds
- During 1st September to 31st December, 2020, Stamp Duty chargeable on instrument of Conveyance or Agreement to sell of immovable property was decreased by three per cent for Mumbai & Mumbai Suburban districts and by two per cent for the rest of the State whereas for the period 1st January to 31st March, 2021, it is decreased by two per cent for Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts and by 1.5 per cent for the rest of the State
- Extension of six months given to work of contractors, concession given on security deposit amounts (bank guarantee or cash amount)

- Approval given for exemption of 50 per cent in the yearly taxes paid by goods and tourist vehicles, mines, private service vehicles, professional campers vehicles and school students carrying vehicles for 2020-21

Budget 2020-21

5.3 The budget 2020-21 was presented with budgetary surplus of ₹ 103 crore. As per the budget estimates 2020-21, total receipts and total expenditure are expected to increase by 3.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively over the previous year. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 and budget at a glance is given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.4 Revenue receipts consist of tax revenue & non-tax revenue from the State's own resources and grants-in-aid & share in taxes from GoI. Revenue receipts are expected to be ₹ 3,47,457 crore in 2020-21 (BE). Revenue receipts are expected to increase by 12.1 per cent over the previous year. Revenue receipts as per cent of GSDP is increasing and is expected to be 13.1 per cent in 2020-21 (BE). Expected revenue for the State through its own resources i.e. Own Tax Revenue (OTR) and non-tax revenue is ₹ 2,45,577 crore (share of 70.7 per cent). Grants-in-aid and share in taxes from GoI are expected to be ₹ 1,01,879 crore. Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	₹ Crore)		
	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	2,78,996	3,09,881	3,47,457
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(91.6)	(79.4)	(85.9)
2. Revenue Expenditure	2,67,022	3,41,324	3,56,968
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(87.9)	(87.3)	(88.3)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	(-11,975)	31,443	9,511
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(-0.5)	1.1	0.4
4. Capital Receipts [#]	25,561	80,514	57,031
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(8.4)	(20.6)	(14.1)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	36,594	49,463	47,417
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(12.1)	(12.7)	(11.7)
6. Total Receipts [#] (1+4)	3,04,558	3,90,394	4,04,488
7. Total Expenditure [#] (2+5)	3,03,616	3,90,787	4,04,385
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-942)	393	(-103)
9. Fiscal Deficit	23,015	78,617	54,618
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.9	2.8	2.1
10. Primary Deficit	(-11,006)	44,444	19,088
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(-0.4)	1.6	0.7
11. Interest Payment	34,021	34,173	35,531
<i>As per cent of revenue receipts</i>	12.2	11.0	10.2

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

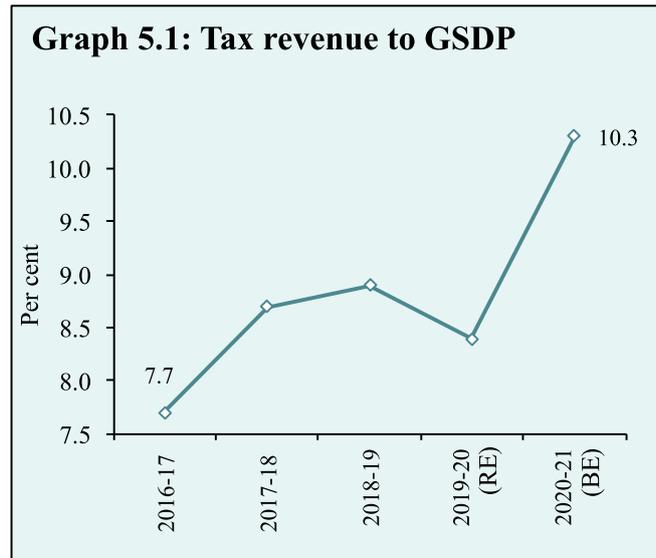
Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	Tax revenue			Non-tax revenue			Central grants	Total revenue receipts
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Total		
2016-17	1,36,616	33,715	1,70,331	3,259	9,450	12,709	21,653	2,04,693
2017-18	1,67,948	37,203	2,05,151	4,163	12,517	16,680	21,823	2,43,654
2018-19	1,87,538	41,953	2,29,491	4,191	11,652	15,844	33,662	2,78,996
2019-20 (RE)	1,99,534	36,220	2,35,754	2,600	14,251	16,851	57,276	3,09,881
2020-21 (BE)	2,25,071	48,109	2,73,181	2,708	17,798	20,506	53,770	3,47,457

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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

5.4.1 The tax revenue is expected to increase by 15.9 per cent in 2020-21(BE) over the previous year. The major component of tax revenue, i.e. OTR is expected to increase by 12.8 per cent with expected share 82.4 per cent in tax revenue and 64.8 per cent in revenue receipts in 2020-21 (BE). The OTR as per cent of GSDP is expected to be 8.5 per cent in 2020-21(BE). The State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) has substantial contribution in OTR with expected share of 47.6 per cent followed by Sales Tax with expected share of 17.8 per cent and Stamps & Registration Fees with expected share of 13.3 per cent in 2020-21(BE). Revenue from SGST is expected to increase by 23.9 per cent over the previous year. Componentwise OTR of the State is given in Table 5.3. Revenue received from SGST of selected states in 2019-20 (RE) is given in Table 5.4.



Componentwise OTR of the State is given in Table 5.3. Revenue received from SGST of selected states in 2019-20 (RE) is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.3 Componentwise OTR of the State

(₹ Crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20(RE)	2020-21(BE)
State Goods & Service Tax	NA	50,063	82,352	86,470	1,07,146
Sales Tax	81,174	54,894	35,725	38,066	40,000
Stamps & Registration Fees	21,012	26,442	28,545	29,500	30,000
State Excise Duties	12,288	13,450	15,321	17,977	19,225
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	6,670	7,345	10,085	9,820	9,500
Taxes on Vehicles	6,741	8,665	8,613	8,599	9,500
Land Revenue	1,799	2,310	2,088	3,520	4,000
Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,312	2,205	2,583	2,450	2,420
Tax on Goods & Passengers	1,877	984	837	1,750	1,760
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,743	1,590	1,389	1,381	1,519
Tax on Agricultural Income	0	Neg.	Neg.	0	0
All	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,99,534	2,25,071

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

NA Not applicable

Neg. Negligible

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.4.2 The share of taxes devolved by GoI, component of tax revenue is expected to be ₹ 48,109 crore in 2020-21 (BE) with 32.8 per cent expected increase over the previous year. The share of Corporation Tax in central taxes is expected to be 30.8 per cent followed by Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST) with expected share of 30.3 per cent and Tax on Income other than Corporation Tax with expected share of 28.6 per cent. OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states in 2019-20 (RE) are given in Table 5.5.

5.4.3 State's non-tax revenue comprises of interest receipts, fines, royalties, service charges, user charges, dividends & profits. State's non-tax revenue is expected to increase by 21.7 per cent in 2020-21 (BE) over the previous year with expected share of 5.9 per cent in

Table 5.4 Revenue received from SGST of selected states in 2019-20 (RE)

(₹ Crore)

State	SGST
Andhra Pradesh	20,227
Gujarat	48,735
Karnataka	42,748
Kerala	23,790
Madhya Pradesh	19,323
Maharashtra	86,470
Rajasthan	25,605
Tamil Nadu	44,218
Telangana	25,817
Uttar Pradesh	56,110

Source: Reserve Bank of India

revenue receipts. Interest receipts are expected to increase by 4.2 per cent whereas other non-tax revenue including dividends & profits are expected to increase by 24.9 per cent over the previous year.

Table 5.5 OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states in 2019-20 (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	57,429	5.9	1,10,871	11.4	1,37,518	14.1
Gujarat	97,258	5.8	1,49,827	9.0	1,48,686	8.9
Karnataka	1,01,740	6.0	1,77,255	10.4	1,76,970	10.4
Kerala	55,771	6.4	99,043	11.4	1,16,517	13.4
Madhya Pradesh	54,638	6.0	1,48,561	16.4	1,51,259	16.7
Maharashtra[#]	1,99,534	7.1	3,09,881	11.0	3,41,324	12.1
Rajasthan	70,351	6.9	1,56,716	15.3	1,84,757	18.1
Tamil Nadu	1,20,810	6.5	1,91,861	10.4	2,16,933	11.8
Telangana	71,328	7.4	1,10,928	11.4	1,10,825	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	1,37,169	7.6	3,70,265	20.6	3,43,983	19.2

Source : Reserve Bank of India

As per first revised estimates of GSDP

5.4.4 Apart from the central taxes, the State receives grants-in-aid for specific purpose from GoI. The central grants consist of centrally sponsored schemes grants, finance commission recommended grants, grants as per constitutional provision and other grants. The central grants are expected to decrease by 6.1 per cent in 2020-21 (BE) over the previous year. The expected share of central grants in revenue receipts is 15.5 per cent and centrally sponsored schemes grants are expected to contribute to 45.0 per cent in central grants in 2020-21(BE). The compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST is expected to be ₹ 10,000 crore in 2020-21 (BE). Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State are expected to increase by 8.9 per cent over the previous year. Details of 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 State

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21(BE)
Share in central taxes	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,220	48,109
Central grants	21,653	21,823	33,662	57,276	53,770
Loans and advances	627	168	339	500	497
Total	55,995	59,194	75,954	93,996	1,02,376

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.5 During 2020-21 upto December, total actual revenue receipts were 50.8 per cent of budget estimates and tax revenue was 46.5 per cent of budget estimates. Revenue received from SGST by the end of December, 2020 was ₹ 47,508 crore (44.3 per cent of budget estimates). Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants) was 50.4 per cent of budget estimates. Actual revenue receipts upto December are given in Table 5.7.

Grants-in-aid as per 14th FC recommendations

5.6 As per the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission (FC), 42 per cent proportion of central taxes were devolved to all states. Accordingly, State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from central taxes was 5.521 per cent and the share in service tax was 5.674 per cent.

5.6.1 As per the 14th FC recommendations, the State received ₹ 13,532.11 crore basic grants & ₹ 294.84 crore performance grants for rural local bodies and ₹ 9,930.28 crore basic grants & ₹ 1,037.73 crore performance grants for urban local bodies which were fully utilised. The State also received ₹ 6,146.25 crore grants-in-aid towards State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which were fully utilised.

Grants-in-aid as per 15th FC recommendations

5.7 As per the recommendations of 15th FC proportion of central pool of taxes devolved to states is 41 per cent during 2020-21 to 2025-26. Accordingly, State's share in devoluble amount from central taxes for 2020-21 is 6.135 per cent and 6.317 per cent during 2021-22 to 2025-26. Inter-Se share of selected states in central taxes as per the 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.8.

5.7.1 GoI has accepted recommendations of 15th FC for the year 2020-21 regarding grants to rural and urban local bodies. As per the recommendations, the State received basic grants (untied) and tied grants in the ratio 50:50 for rural local bodies. The urban local bodies are classified as Million-Plus Cities and Non Million-Plus Cities based on population. The Million-Plus Cities received grants for ambient air quality and solid waste management & sanitation in the ratio 50:50. The Non Million-Plus Cities received basic grants (untied) and tied grants in the ratio 50:50.

5.7.2 As per 15th FC recommendations for availing grants for local bodies for 2021-22 to 2025-26 requires fulfilling 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 for property tax rates, etc. As per the recommendations, states will receive grants

Table 5.7 Actual revenue receipts upto December

(₹ Crore)		
Item	Actual receipts	
	2019-20	2020-21
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,66,335	1,27,011
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to xi)	1,39,935	1,04,210
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	28,658	22,486
ii) SGST	60,473	47,508
iii) Stamps & registration fees	21,703	15,349
iv) State excise duty	11,555	9,691
v) Taxes & duties on electricity	6,945	2,348
vi) Land revenue	1,493	771
vii) Taxes on vehicles	6,269	4,021
viii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,751	1,525
ix) Taxes on goods & passengers	468	7
x) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	620	504
xi) Tax on Agricultural Income	0	Neg.
2) Share in central taxes	26,400	22,801
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	48,041	49,439
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	9,278	10,337
ii) Grants-in-aid from GoI	38,763	39,102
Total (A+B)	2,14,376	1,76,450

Neg. Negligible

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

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

(per cent)		
State	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 report for the year 2020-21 and report for 2021-26, GoI

to 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. The rural local bodies and Non Million Plus Cities in urban local bodies will receive grants with basic grants(untied) and tied grants in the ratio 40:60 whereas Million Plus Cities will receive performance linked grants through Million Plus Cities Challenge Fund (100 per cent). The State is expected to receive about ₹ 70,375 crore grants as per 15th FC recommendations.

5.7.3 As per guidelines of GoI based on 15th FC recommendations, of the total size of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF), the ratio of Centre and State's contribution to SDRMF is 75:25.

5.7.4 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15th FC during 2020-21 is given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15th FC during 2020-21

Particulars	2020-21 ⁺	
	Received	Expenditure
1. Panchayat Raj Institutions	2,913.50	2,913.50
i. Basic grants (untied)	1,456.75	1,456.75
ii. Tied grants	1,456.75	1,456.75
2. Urban local bodies	1,403.00	1,403.00
i. Million Plus Cities	793.00	793.00
of which,		
a. Ambient air quality	396.50	396.50
b. Solid waste management & sanitation	396.50	396.50
ii. Non Million Plus Cities	610.00	610.00
of which,		
a. Basic grants (untied)	305.00	305.00
b. Tied grants	305.00	305.00
3. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (Central share)	3,222.00	1,000.45

Source: Finance Department, GoM

+ As on 7th January, 2021

Revenue Expenditure

5.8 Revenue expenditure is expected to increase by 4.6 per cent in 2020-21(BE) over the previous year. The development revenue expenditure is major component of revenue expenditure with expected share 68.7 per cent in 2020-21(BE) (average share of 67.7 per cent during last five years). Development expenditure is expected to increase by 2.6 per cent in 2020-21 (BE) over the previous year. Development expenditure comprises of expenditure incurred on social services (expected share 62.5 per cent), economic services (expected share 27.8 per cent) and grants-in-aid and contributions to local bodies & Panchayat Raj Institutions. Revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Revenue expenditure

Year	Revenue expenditure (₹ Crore)			Per capita (₹)	
	Development	Non-development	Total	Development expenditure	Revenue expenditure
2016-17	1,41,619	71,610	2,13,229	11,862	17,859
2017-18	1,63,036	78,535	2,41,571	13,526	20,042
2018-19	1,82,257	84,765	2,67,022	14,979	21,945
2019-20 (RE)	2,38,920	1,02,404	3,41,324	19,453	27,791
2020-21 (BE)	2,45,124	1,11,844	3,56,968	19,774	28,797

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.8.1 The total revenue expenditure of the State during 2020-21 upto December was 55.0 per cent of budget estimates. Development expenditure incurred upto December was 51.2 per cent of 2020-21 (BE). Of the total development expenditure, expenditure incurred on social services was 49.2 per cent and expenditure incurred on economic services was 50.6 per cent of 2020-21 (BE). Actual revenue expenditure upto December is given in Table 5.11.

5.8.2 As per 2020-21 (BE), of the total expected development expenditure on social services, share of General Education is expected to be 44.9 per cent, followed by Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & Minorities with 12.1 per cent, Urban Development with 10.9 per cent and Medical services & Public Health with 9.4 per cent. Expected share of expenditure on Agriculture & Allied Activities is highest (35.0 per cent) followed by Rural Development (22.8 per cent) in expenditure on economic services.

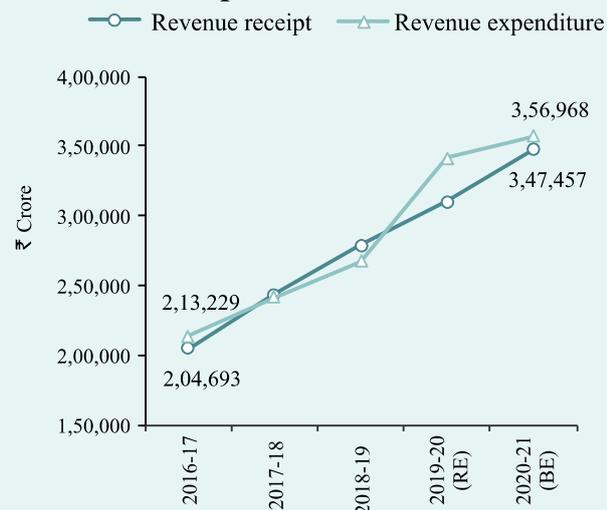
5.8.3 The committed expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments is

Table 5.11 Actual revenue expenditure upto December

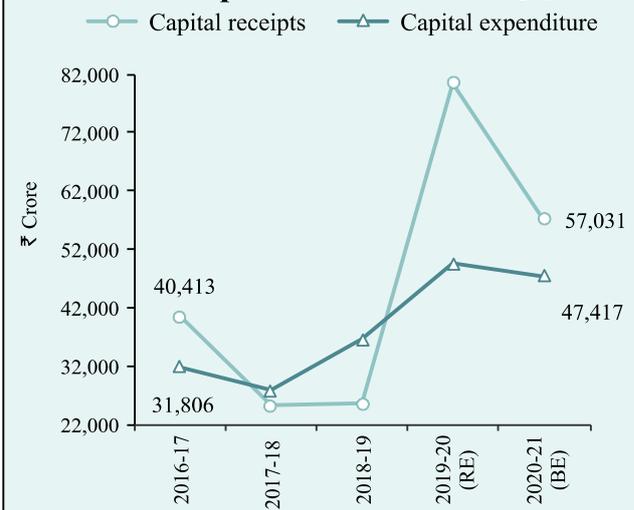
Item	Actual expenditure	
	2019-20	2020-21
1. Development expenditure		
a. Social services	87,849	75,398
b. Economic services	31,422	34,536
c. Grants-in-aid and Contributions to local bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	15,489	15,498
Total (a+b+c)	1,34,760	1,25,432
2. Non-development expenditure		
a. General services	49,520	48,491
b. Interest payment and servicing of debt	20,372	22,482
Total (a+b)	69,892	70,973
3. Total revenue expenditure (1+2)	2,04,652	1,96,405

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

Graph 5.2 : Revenue receipt & revenue expenditure



Graph 5.3 : Capital receipt & capital expenditure (Net of loan repayment)



expected to increase by 7.6 per cent in 2020-21(BE) over the previous year with expected share 53.7 per cent in total revenue expenditure. The share of interest payments in revenue expenditure is expected to be 10.0 per cent in 2020-21 (BE). The interest payment to revenue receipts ratio is decreasing and is expected to be 10.2 per cent in 2020-21(BE). The total amount of subsidies is expected to decrease by 29.2 per cent in 2020-21 (BE) over the previous year. Componentwise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.12 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3. Major subsidies as per 2020-21 (BE) are given in Table 5.13.

Graph 5.4 : Components of development expenditure

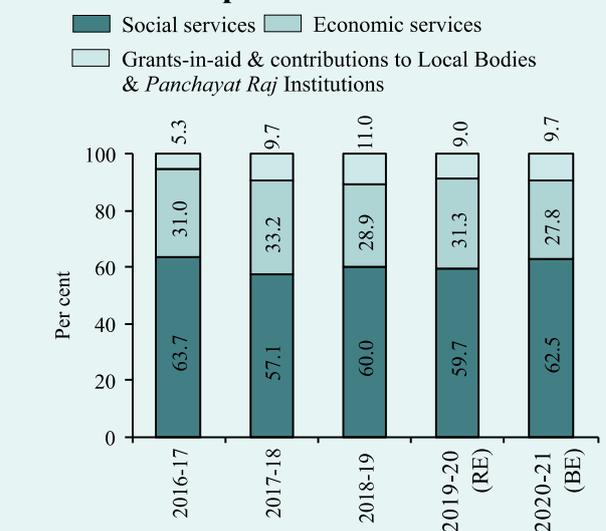


Table 5.12 Componentwise revenue expenditure

							(₹ Crore)
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Total revenue expenditure
2016-17	72,075 (33.8)	21,760 (10.2)	28,532 (13.4)	20,984 (9.8)	43,412 (20.4)	26,466 (12.4)	2,13,229 (100.0)
2017-18	75,088 (31.1)	23,853 (9.9)	33,018 (13.7)	33,894 (14.0)	52,606 (21.8)	23,112 (9.6)	2,41,571 (100.0)
2018-19	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 (RE)	1,07,752 (31.6)	35,947 (10.5)	34,173 (10.0)	44,500 (13.0)	85,085 (24.9)	33,867 (9.9)	3,41,324 (100.0)
2020-21 (BE)	1,17,473 (32.9)	38,467 (10.8)	35,531 (10.0)	31,517 (8.8)	95,639 (26.8)	38,341 (10.7)	3,56,968 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Table 5.13 Major subsidies as per 2020-21 (BE)

		(₹ Crore)
Particulars		Amount
<i>Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana</i> 2019 (State Level)		7,000
Concession In Energy Tariff to Agriculture Pump Consumers (General)		5,020
Incentives under package scheme of incentives to industrial units		3,000
For foodgrain distribution and related schemes like <i>Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Scheme</i> , etc.		2,376
Premium subsidy under <i>Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana</i> (State share)		1,654
Compensation in order to recoup losses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for providing concessional fares to senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.		1,450

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.9 The classification of expenditure data in the State budget is useful in analysing economic significance of budgetary transactions and measuring changes in government final consumption expenditure, expenditure on capital formation, etc. The expenditure data in the State budget is analysed by classifying into significant economic categories as per guidelines of National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI. Details of government final consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.10 The capital receipts comprise of (i) public debt viz. Internal debt of the State & loans and advances from central government, (ii) loans & advances by the State (recovery), (iii) net receipts from public account and (iv) other capital receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriation. Capital receipts are expected to be ₹ 86,730 crore in 2020-21 (BE) with expected share of 20.0 per cent in the total receipts. Of the total capital receipts, expected share of internal debt is 92.9 per cent in 2020-21 (BE).

5.11 The share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure is expected to be 17.8 per cent in 2020-21 (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 maximum (58.5 per cent). Out of the total capital expenditure, internal debt expected to be used for repayment is ₹ 28,521 crore. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Capital receipts and capital expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Year	Capital receipts		Total	Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which internal debt		Total	Of which	
					Capital account	Repayment of public debt
2016-17	52,300	47,710	43,693	25,529	11,887	
2017-18	42,458	49,502	45,198	26,842	17,376	
2018-19	50,678	25,686	65,239	35,049	28,645	
2019-20 (RE)	1,06,647	74,432	75,597	46,317	26,134	
2020-21 (BE)	86,730	80,609	77,117	45,124	29,700	

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Deficit Trends

5.12 The State has continued on the path of fiscal consolidation and as a result of which one of the major fiscal indicators i.e. fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP remained well within the limits (three per cent of GSDP) laid down by the Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (MFRBM) Rules, 2006. The expected fiscal deficit in 2020-21(BE) is 2.1 per cent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit in selected states 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.

Debt Position

5.13 The debt stock of the State comprises of accumulated unpaid loans and other liabilities on the State. The debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 5,20,717 crore as per 2020-21 (BE), which is 19.6 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (25.0 per cent of GSDP) as per Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement 2020-21 for the State. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.17.

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 5.15 Fiscal deficit in selected states**

(2019-20 (RE))

State	Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	4.2
Gujarat	1.6
Karnataka	2.3
Kerala	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.6
Maharashtra[#]	2.8
Rajasthan	3.2
Tamil Nadu	3.0
Telangana	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.8
India	3.8

As per first revised estimates of GSDP

Source : Reserve Bank of India

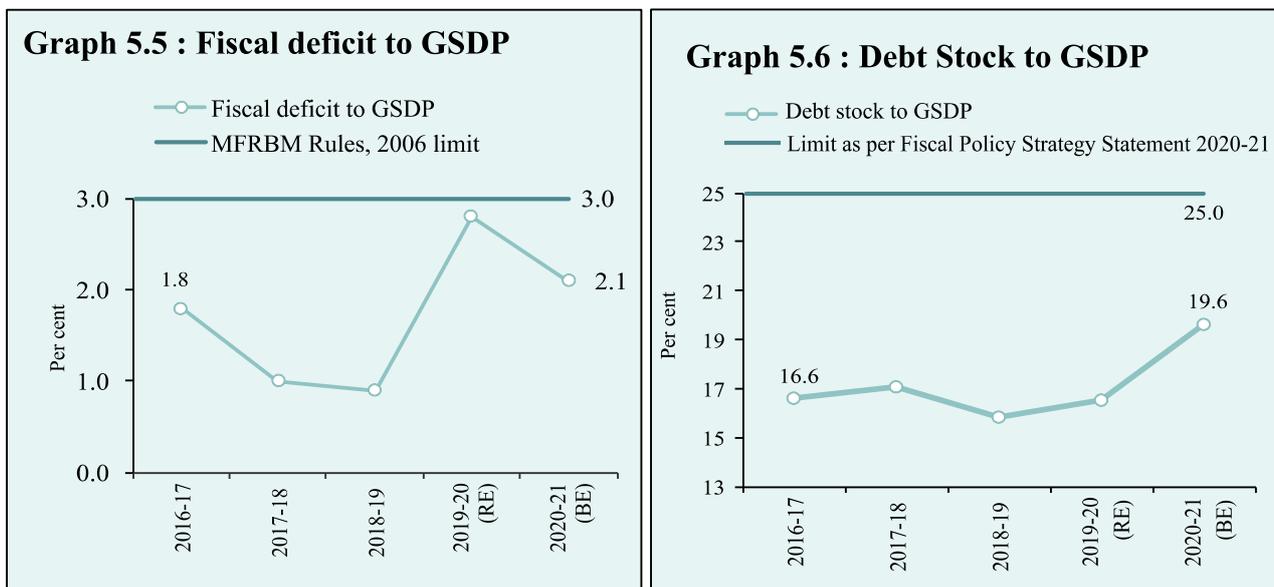
Table 5.17 Debt stock and interest payments

(₹ Crore)

Year	Debt stock	Interest payments
2016-17	3,64,819	28,532
2017-18	4,02,402	33,018
2018-19	4,07,152	34,021
2019-20 (RE)	4,64,020	34,173
2020-21 (BE)	5,20,717	35,531

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.13.1 Internal debt of the State is expected to reach ₹ 4,30,140 crore (82.6 per cent of debt stock) as per 2020-21 (BE), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 3,53,005 crore. In 2020-21(BE) internal debt of ₹ 80,609 crore are expected to be raised of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 70,000 crore (share of 86.8 per cent).



Annual scheme 2020-21

5.14 Total funds proposed for annual scheme 2020-21 are ₹ 1,15,000 crore as against ₹ 99,000 crore proposed for annual scheme 2019-20. The share of district schemes in annual scheme 2020-21 is ₹ 14,455 crore. During 2019-20, of the total expenditure the expected share of Social & Community Services was highest (31.0 per cent) followed by Agriculture & Allied Activities (23.0 per cent) and Transport (15.1 per cent). Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure is given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 Sectorwise annual scheme expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Sector	Annual scheme expenditure incurred			2020-21	
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [#]	Proposed funds	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	23,002	11,428	30,512	16,334	14.2
Rural Development	2,691	3,795	4,050	5,125	4.5
Special Area Development	61	118	145	160	0.1
Irrigation and Flood Control	8,751	7,889	9,587	11,898	10.4
Energy	12,825	9,714	17,133	9,112	7.9
Industry & Minerals	319	487	754	843	0.7
Transport	7,807	16,775	19,973	16,846	14.7
Science, Technology & Environment	35	137	125	381	0.3
General Economic Services	736	891	865	1,972	1.7
Social & Community Services	22,253	28,218	41,065	42,588	37.0
General Services	2,276	3,334	4,490	7,564	6.6
Other Programmes	3,321	3,184	3,708	2,177	1.9
Total	84,077	85,970	1,32,407	1,15,000	100.0

Source: Finance Department, GoM

[#] Anticipated

Guarantees given by the Government

5.15 Status of outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2018-19 were ₹ 25,135 crore (9.0 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee of 76.1 per cent was given by the Urban Development Department followed by 15.7 per cent by Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department and 3.2 per cent by Public Works Department. Guarantees given by the government during 2018-19 are given in Table 5.19.

Table 5.19 Guarantees given by the government during 2018-19

Name of the department	Outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
		(a)	(b)			
Social Justice & Special Assistance	267.75	325.00	5.93	51.97	0.00	546.71
VJNT, OBC & SBC Welfare	142.01	0.00	1.42	40.40	0.00	103.03
Urban development	19,170.27	0.00	0.00	38.57	0.00	19,131.70
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
Public works	1,157.15	0.00	0.00	352.50	0.00	804.65
Tribal development	24.63	0.00	0.88	0.59	0.00	24.92
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	5,272.57	660.00	30.52	1,847.63	174.00	3,941.46
Water supply & sanitation	504.64	0.00	0.00	13.05	0.00	491.59
Minority development	38.67	0.00	0.00	4.79	0.00	33.88
Planning	79.90	0.00	0.00	22.98	0.00	56.92
Total	26,657.72	985.00	38.75	2,372.61	174.00	25,134.86

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Fifth State FC

5.16 The Fifth Maharashtra Finance Commission was constituted with main objective to review financial condition of local bodies and accordingly make recommendations regarding remedial measures to improve their financial condition. The Commission submitted its report on 20th August, 2019 for the period 2020-2025. Due to extension given to the commission, implementation period is 16th December, 2020 to March, 2025. The Commission made recommendations regarding evaluation of economy of the local bodies, economic and administrative measures, additional sources to increase income, accounts and audit. Amongst these recommendations, recommendations having financial burden on the State are 62, of which 29 recommendations have been accepted.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2014-15 (2)	2015-16 (3)	2016-17 (4)	2017-18 (5)	2018-19 (6)	2019-20 [#] (7)	2020-21 ^{##} (8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	3,09,881	3,47,457
a) Tax Revenue	1,32,694	1,54,714	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,35,754	2,73,181
b) Non-Tax Revenue	32,722	30,322	34,362	38,503	49,506	74,127	74,276
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,41,324	3,56,968
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	23,965	25,771	28,532	33,018	34,021	34,173	35,531
b) Administrative Services	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	20,760	27,877	34,519
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,716	20,841	27,631	29,566
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	12,137	5,338	8,536	(-) 2,082	(-)11,975	31,443	9,511
4. Capital Receipts	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	50,678	1,06,647	86,730
4.1) Net Capital receipts	30,758	28,190	40,413	25,082	25,561	80,514	57,031
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	975	865	1,746	1,778	1,604	2,290	2,309
b) Other capital receipts	10	17	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	23,957	78,224	54,722
5. Capital Expenditure	40,195	34,913	43,693	45,198	65,239	75,597	77,117
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	2,11,355	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	4,16,528	4,34,187
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	4,16,921	4,34,085
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	4,350	962	0	0	2,528	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	2,043	1,057	(-) 71	657	(-)942	393	(-)103
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	31,827	28,364	38,596	23,961	23,015	78,617	54,618
11. Primary Deficit (10-2(a))	7,862	2,610	10,064	(-) 9,057	(-)11,006	44,444	19,088
As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.4	10.8	11.0	13.1
a) Tax Revenue	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.7	8.9	8.4	10.3
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.8
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.0	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.4	12.1	13.4
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	0.7	0.3	0.4	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.5	1.1	0.4
4. Capital Receipts	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.0	3.8	3.3
4.1) Net Capital receipts	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	2.9	2.1
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.0	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	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.8	2.1
5. Capital Expenditure	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.9
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	11.9	11.4	11.7	12.2	12.8	14.8	16.3
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	12.2	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.9	14.8	16.3
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.8	2.1
11. Primary Deficit (10 - 2(a))	0.4	0.1	0.5	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.4	1.6	0.7

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.2

BUDGET: TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [#]	2020-21 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,04,693	2,43,654	2,78,996	3,09,881	3,47,457
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	1,15,090	1,26,628	1,36,616	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,99,534	2,25,071
(1) State GST	--	--	--	50,063	82,352	86,470	1,07,146
(2) Sales Tax	67,466	69,661	81,174	54,894	35,725	38,066	40,000
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	19,959	21,767	21,012	26,442	28,545	29,500	30,000
(4) State Excise Duties	11,397	12,470	12,288	13,450	15,321	17,977	19,225
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	4,350	8,506	6,670	7,345	10,085	9,820	9,500
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	5,405	6,017	6,741	8,665	8,613	8,599	9,500
(7) Land Revenue	1,272	1,748	1,799	2,310	2,088	3,520	4,000
(8) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,175	2,193	2,312	2,205	2,583	2,450	2,420
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	587	1,582	1,877	984	837	1,750	1,760
(10) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	2,478	2,684	2,743	1,590	1,389	1,381	1,519
(11) Taxes on Agricultural income	0	Neg.	0	Neg.	Neg.	0	0
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	12,580	13,423	12,709	16,680	15,844	16,851	20,506
(1) Interest Receipts	3,351	3,079	3,259	4,163	4,191	2,600	2,708
(2) Other non-tax revenue	9,229	10,344	9,450	12,517	11,652	14,251	17,798
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	17,604	28,086	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,220	48,109
(1) Corporation Tax	6,147	8,835	10,790	11,388	14,622	12,230	14,798
(2) Central GST	--	--	--	522	10,378	11,891	14,561
(3) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,390	6,145	7,499	9,616	10,768	11,122	13,760
(4) Customs	2,847	4,487	4,642	3,753	2,980	2,554	3,003
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,608	3,730	5,300	3,923	1,981	1,645	1,962
(6) Service Tax	2,596	4,887	5,459	4,247	390	28	26
(7) Taxes on Wealth	17	2	25	Neg.	5	(-),3,251	Neg.
(8) Integrated GST	--	--	--	3,754	828	0	0
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	20,141	16,899	21,653	21,823	33,662	57,276	53,770
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	45,939	38,233	52,300	42,458	50,678	1,06,647	86,730
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	35,726	37,976	48,336	49,669	26,025	74,932	81,106
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	35,184	37,392	47,710	49,502	25,686	74,432	80,609
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	542	584	627	168	339	500	497
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries)	975	865	1,746	1,778	1,604	2,290	2,309
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	10	17	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	9,228	(-) 626	2,218	(-) 8,990	23,049	29,426	3,315
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	492	1,559	1,906
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 275	(-) 321	102	(-) 194	(-)1,356	3,192	(-)288
(1) Interest Bearing	(-) 43	9	302	45	(-)282	3,659	(-)38
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 232	(-) 330	(-) 200	(-) 239	(-)1,074	(-)467	(-)250
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	4,411	2,773	6,840	3,930	4,323	3,725	5,252
(1) Interest Bearing	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	3,631	2,852	3,454
(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,050	1,522	3,600	(-) 787	692	873	1,798
(d) Others	3,832	(-) 4,287	(-) 5,849	(-) 13,272	19,590	20,950	(-)3,554
Total Receipts (A + B)	2,11,354	2,23,268	2,56,993	2,86,111	3,29,674	4,16,528	4,34,187

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Neg.- Negligible

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

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

ANNEXURE 5.3

BUDGET: TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [#]	2020-21 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,41,324	3,56,968
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	1,17,067	1,26,004	1,41,619	1,63,036	1,82,257	2,38,920	2,45,124
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	76,953	82,317	90,282	93,054	1,09,391	1,42,634	1,53,237
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	39,696	42,867	45,358	48,476	50,922	66,531	72,901
(2) Health & Family Welfare	8,497	9,357	10,121	11,605	11,969	14,956	15,748
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	7,429	9,573	14,868	12,214	14,378	21,144	28,619
(4) Information & Broadcasting	122	83	94	72	142	190	311
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	8,097	8,237	9,187	12,439	14,234	16,051	18,535
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	895	709	845	834	883	1,235	1,702
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	12,112	11,407	9,707	7,291	16,724	22,329	15,152
(8) Others	105	82	102	123	140	198	270
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	37,686	38,052	43,843	54,189	52,759	74,756	68,211
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	8,567	9,660	13,245	26,130	20,020	32,940	23,862
(2) Rural Development	6,172	5,609	7,018	6,589	6,997	12,585	15,562
(3) Special Area Programme	33	1	(-)	1	1	1	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,487	2,758	2,544	2,159	1,898	1,904	2,490
(5) Energy	10,891	9,404	9,611	8,946	11,135	11,656	9,641
(6) Industry and Minerals.	2,894	3,279	3,102	2,439	3,580	4,380	3,891
(7) Transport and Communication	5,556	5,541	6,106	5,461	6,338	7,540	7,479
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	77	97	237	225	297	392	690
(9) General Economic Services	1,009	1,703	1,980	2,241	2,494	3,357	4,595
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	2,428	5,635	7,495	15,793	20,107	21,530	23,676
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	60,486	64,370	71,610	78,535	84,765	1,02,404	1,11,844
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	34,631	36,378	40,478	42,416	46,943	64,231	72,313
(1) Organs of State	2,334	1,859	1,865	1,994	2,272	4,679	4,125
(2) Fiscal Services	2,590	2,424	3,070	2,784	3,070	4,044	4,103
(3) Administrative Services	15,086	16,628	18,544	18,922	20,760	27,877	34,519
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	14,407	15,468	16,999	18,726	20,841	27,631	29,566
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	214	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	25,855	27,991	31,132	36,118	37,821	38,173	39,531
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	40,194	34,913	43,693	45,198	65,239	75,597	77,117
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	20,664	23,908	31,806	27,821	36,594	49,463	47,417
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	19,523	22,793	25,529	26,842	35,049	46,317	45,124
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,141	1,115	6,277	979	1,545	3,146	2,293
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	19,530	11,005	11,887	17,376	28,645	26,134	29,700
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	14,294	9,138	10,917	16,428	24,190	24,902	28,531
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	886	905	970	949	926	1,233	1,179
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	4,350	962	0	0	3,528	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,56,922	2,86,769	3,32,260	4,16,921	4,34,085

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2014-15 (2)	2015-16 (3)	2016-17 (4)	2017-18 (5)	2018-19 (6)	2019-20 [#] (7)	2020-21 ^{##} (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	25,124	30,402	41,116	37,602	4,749	56,868	56,728
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	20,890	28,254	36,792	33,074	1,496	49,530	52,088
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 344	(-) 321	(-) 343	(-) 781	(-)587	(-)733	(-)682
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	4,578	2,469	4,666	5,309	3,841	8,071	5,322
a) Provident Fund (net)	1,260	1,209	1,124	547	492	1,559	1,906
b) Reserve Fund (net)	(-) 43	9	302	45	(-)282	3,659	(-)38
c) Civil Deposits (net)	3,361	1,251	3,240	4,717	3,631	2,852	3,454
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	4,659	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	21,356	(-) 2,007
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	4,649	(-) 3,095	(-) 2,448	(-) 14,298	19,208	21,356	(-) 2,007
2) Other capital receipts (net) [§]	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	29,783	27,308	38,667	23,304	23,957	78,224	54,722

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

[@] Net Receipts on Public Accounts consist of Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense & Misc. and Remittances Accounts.[§] It comprises of the receipts of Inter-State Settlement (net), Appropriation to the Contingency Fund (net) and Contingency Fund (net)

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

ANNEXURE 5.5

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

(₹ Crore)

Particular	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 [#]	2020-21 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	33,954	37,040	40,441	45,656	47,095	64,089	71,467
1.1 Wages & Salaries	20,750	23,142	24,751	26,733	28,175	38,759	44,485
1.2 Pension	13,204	13,898	15,690	18,923	18,920	25,330	26,983
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	12,870	11,505	15,382	14,353	13,590	17,848	21,117
2.1 Purchases	10,339	9,166	12,387	10,664	12,384	17,519	22,512
2.2 Maintenances	4,785	4,605	5,112	5,896	6,306	8,166	6,866
2.3 Sales	2,034	2,266	2,117	2,207	5,099	7,838	8,261
Total Consumption Expenditure	47,044	48,545	55,824	60,009	60,685	81,936	92,584
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,978	2,548	1,918	2,043	3,210	5,091	10,331
2. Roads & Bridges	3,654	4,351	4,979	6,113	9,512	14,297	10,521
3. Other Capital Outlay	6,623	7,653	7,975	10,233	10,219	15,631	15,474
4. Transport Equipments	171	197	256	151	96	167	186
5. Machinery & Equipment	457	646	1,105	998	1,171	1,726	1,921
6. Cultivated Assets	0	0	0	4	4	4	5
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	12,883	15,395	16,234	19,542	24,213	36,916	38,437
9. Change in Stock	4	3	4	0	0	0	0
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	12,887	15,398	16,237	19,542	24,213	36,916	38,437

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

6

Institutional Finance and Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 A well structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps economic growth. These institutions caters to credit needs of all sections of the society as well infrastructure projects. Banking institutions are prime financial institutions in India. Scheduled commercial banks and nationalised banks are actively engaged in providing credit in rural areas. Non-banking financial institutions are financial intermediaries playing an important role in capital formation. These institutions cater to increasing financial needs of the corporate sector.

Banking institutions

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

6.3 As on 31st March, 2020 in all 13,114 banking offices of SCB (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) were functioning in the State. Of which, 24.3 per cent were in rural areas, 23.5 per cent were in semi-urban areas and 52.2 per cent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the SCB in State was 102.6 per cent whereas, that of All-India was 76.0 per cent. Deposits and credit of SCB in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCB in the State

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)							
	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Banking offices (no.)	3,135	3,186	2,860	3,078	6,506	6,850	12,501	13,114
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	77.28	91.71	156.90	183.78	2,315.77	2,479.48	2,549.94	2,754.97
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	52.24	53.93	92.21	96.46	2,570.36	2,675.83	2,714.81	2,826.22
CD ratio (per cent)	67.6	58.8	58.8	52.5	111.0	107.9	106.5	102.6

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on 31st March, 2020 average population served per bank office in the State were 9,402 as against 9,057 at All-India level. The facility of Automated Teller Machines in the State was 24,943 as against 2,10,760 at All-India level as on 31st March, 2020. The per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCB in the State were ₹ 2,23,436 and ₹ 2,29,215 respectively as on 31st March, 2020. The corresponding figures at All-India level were ₹ 1,01,961 and ₹ 77,485. The share of Public Sector Banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCB in the State was 49.2 per cent & 48.8 per cent and that of private banks was 38.8 per cent & 44.1 per cent respectively. Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCB in the State are given in Table 6.2.

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

Bank group	(As on 31 st March)							
	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)		Credit (₹ '000 Crore)		CD ratio (per cent)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Public Sector Banks	7,954	7,919	1,231.25	1,355.08	1,382.90	1,378.13	112.3	101.7
Foreign banks	91	99	264.83	304.33	181.18	186.11	68.4	61.2
RRBs	739	739	13.62	15.67	8.61	8.45	63.2	54.1
Private banks	3,484	3,833	1,033.13	1,069.05	1,135.85	1,245.70	110.0	116.5
Small Finance banks	233	524	7.12	10.84	6.26	7.83	88.7	72.2
All	12,501	13,114	2,549.94	2,754.97	2,714.80	2,826.22	106.5	102.6

Source : Reserve Bank of India

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

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

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)								Per cent change in total over previous year
	2019				2020				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	4.53	17.78	351.70	374.01	4.63	17.36	385.78	407.78	9.0
Savings	39.44	69.71	396.55	505.70	45.71	81.22	448.52	575.45	13.8
Term deposits	33.30	69.42	1,567.52	1,670.23	41.37	85.20	1,645.18	1,771.75	6.1
All	77.28	156.90	2,315.77	2,549.94	91.71	183.78	2,479.48	2,754.97	8.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.6 As on 31st March, 2020 of the total outstanding credit, about 55.7 per cent was from Public Sector Banks, followed by private banks (36.8 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Outstanding credit of SCB in the State

Bank group	(As on 31 st March)		
	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2019	2020	
Public Sector Banks	1,398.4	1,397.91	0.0
Foreign banks	183.7	171.55	(-)7.1
RRBs	0.0	8.45	-
Private banks	1,147.3	923.31	(-)24.3
Small Finance Banks	6.2	9.86	59.7
All	2,735.6	2,511.09	(-)8.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State

Occupation group	(As on 31 st March)		
	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2019	2020	
Agriculture & Allied activities	130.8	96.25	(-)35.8
Mining & Quarrying	23.7	31.20	31.7
Manufacturing	552.5	504.60	(-)9.5
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	137.8	128.30	(-)7.4
Construction	232.0	220.03	(-)5.5
Transport	90.6	61.82	(-)46.6
Professional & other services	224.3	203.91	(-)10.0
Trade	216.0	214.83	(-)0.6
Personal loans	509.2	470.36	(-)8.2
Finance	514.5	515.20	0.1
Others	104.2	64.59	(-)36.9
All	2,735.6	2,511.09	(-)8.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As on 31st March, 2020 the maximum (20.5 per cent) outstanding credit of SCB in the State was in Finance occupation group followed by Manufacturing (20.1 per cent) and personal loans (18.7 per cent). Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 Priority sector lending is an important role given by the Reserve Bank of India to SCB for providing a specified portion of the lending to few specific sectors like 'Agriculture & Allied activities', 'micro, small & medium enterprises', 'housing for poor, other low income groups & weaker sections'. As on 31st March, 2020 maximum (45.4 per cent) advances were outstanding wise 'Agriculture & Allied activities' sector followed by micro, small & medium enterprises (38.2 per cent). Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCB in the State is shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCB in the State(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Outstanding advances (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Agriculture & Allied activities	7,051	7,024	426.6	470.56
Micro, small & medium enterprises	3,089	3,853	328.9	395.45
Education	203	197	5.6	5.54
Housing	969	1,034	133.2	141.38
Export	2	2	20.5	19.40
Other	1,117	1,032	4.4	4.02
All	12,431	13,142	919.2	1,036.35

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annual credit plan

6.9 Availability of bank credit up to village level is an important input for economic development in rural areas. RBI has adopted 'Service area approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Annual Credit plan ensures adequate & timely flow of credit to priority and neglected sectors. Accordingly, annual credit plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convener bank of State Level Bankers' Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is designated as the convener bank for the State. The plan size for priority sector of the State for 2020-21 is ₹ 4.75 lakh crore. The share of 'Agriculture & Allied activities' was 19.7 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries, others (MSME)' sector was 52.4 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)	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Agriculture & Allied activities	87.32	93.63	63.03	51.35	47.86	50.44
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries, others (MSME)	235.38	248.49	201.04	90.08	19.68	8.85
Other sectors	101.33	132.39	38.79	18.81	10.31	4.72
All	424.03	474.51	302.86	160.24	77.85	64.01

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra state

+ upto September

Micro finance

6.10 Microfinance 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 transfers, counselling, etc. 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme' has now become the largest community based microfinance initiative. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under SHG bank linkage programme in the State(As on 31st March, 2020)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		SHG under NRLM/SGSY [#]		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	4,39,814	482.37	1,21,222	173.66	3,99,613	420.29
	Loans disbursed	58,451	427.45	21,915	106.98	48,966	338.32
	Loans outstanding	30,829	280.22	11,268	85.27	30,161	275.10
Regional Rural	Savings	1,40,752	188.04	1,24,854	147.21	1,24,854	147.21
	Loans disbursed	18,262	270.34	17,714	260.03	18,212	269.30
	Loans outstanding	32,509	347.98	27,569	305.36	31,550	341.25
Public commercial	Savings	4,17,491	628.47	1,59,109	235.55	3,01,893	445.95
	Loans disbursed	40,084	509.90	28,516	372.78	30,112	388.28
	Loans outstanding	94,638	1,051.61	60,032	655.41	68,442	793.43
Private commercial	Savings	1,69,099	285.56	1,38,590	93.93	1,64,577	277.69
	Loans disbursed	44,689	970.32	26,394	590.72	44,648	969.62
	Loans outstanding	76,297	1,008.40	46,441	606.59	75,148	1,000.13

Source: NABARD

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

Financial inclusion

6.11 Effective financial inclusion should be reflected not only in terms of access but in the use of financial services. Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely & adequate credit 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 27th January, 2021 in all 2.97 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.66 crore accounts (56 per cent) were from rural / semi-urban areas. The total balance in these accounts was ₹ 9,515.89 crore. Under the scheme, about 2.07 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCB in the State are given in Table 6.9 and district wise details of PMJDY are given in Annexure 6.3.

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

Particulars	2018	2019	2020
Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	39,130	41,115	41,754
No-Frill accounts			
Number ('000)	37,548	40,208	41,516
Amount (₹ Crore)	7,446.2	8,755.5	11,015.2
Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ Crore)	25.8	26.7	26.6
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	3,297	3,694	3,725
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	37,871.0	43,282.6	40,874.1

Source : RBI

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

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

(₹ Crore)

Category	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<i>Shishu</i>			
No of Accounts	31,45,685	37,50,570	41,32,679
Sanctioned loans	8,093.38	10,255.06	12,141.74
Disbursed loans	7,980.26	10,052.07	12,114.28
<i>Kishor</i>			
No of Accounts	3,54,818	5,10,249	5,05,154
Sanctioned loans	7,529.90	8,524.12	7,498.21
Disbursed loans	7,343.40	8,287.28	7,268.66
<i>Tarun</i>			
No of Accounts	96,117	1,25,162	1,33,199
Sanctioned loans	7,128.12	7,659.76	8,262.68
Disbursed loans	6,942.55	7,402.64	8,015.16
Total			
No of Accounts	35,96,620	43,85,981	47,71,032
Sanctioned loans	22,751.40	26,438.94	27,902.63
Disbursed loans	22,266.21	25,741.99	27,398.10

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra state

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) was set up by GoI in 1995-96. The rural shortfall in the mandated priority sector lending at the end of financial year is deposited by the SCB with a view to supplement the public sector capital investment in rural infrastructure. The fund is managed by NABARD. At present, 37 activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture & allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector for which the loans are provided up to 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent respectively of the project cost. In March, 2020, 25th tranche have been launched and an amount of ₹ 674 crore has been disbursed to the State. Amount sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Amount sanctioned and disbursed under RIDF

Tranche	Status	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)	Percentage Utilisation
I – XIX	Closed	10,058.76	8,806.38	87.5
XX - XXIV	Closed	6,330.01	4,091.33	64.3
XXV	Ongoing	2,083.00	674.25	32.4
All		18,501.77	13,571.96	73.3

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, 2020 of the total 12,01,500 joint stock companies in India, about 19.6 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 the country was 22.9 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)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Private	2,08,370	2,21,398	319.24	345.85	10,81,506	11,35,634	1,441.23	1,581.85
Public	13,474	14,002	657.03	687.52	65,793	65,866	2,440.23	2,938.69
All	2,21,844	2,35,400	976.27	1033.37	11,47,299	12,01,500	3,881.46	4,520.53

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 2019-20, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 34,140 crore as against ₹ 87,301 crore in India. During 2020-21 the corresponding figures are ₹ 1,65,362 crore and ₹ 2,45,823 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
2018-19	136.37	24,257.99
2019-20	66.76	18,746.70
2020-21 ⁺	30.21	6,517.19

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India + upto December

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)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
MCX	29	30	25	6,772	8,690	5,512
NCDEX	23	23	21	531	482	179

Source : MCX and SEBI

+ upto November

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 of India (LIC) in total new business of life insurance in the State during 2019-20 was 60.6 per cent as against 62.9 per cent in the previous year. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars		Number ('000)			Premium Received (₹ Crore)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Maharashtra	Private	1,301	1,155	1,259	16,126	19,844	25,087
	LIC	2,350	2,275	2,380	32,806	33,637	38,513
	All	3,651	3,430	3,639	48,932	53,481	63,600
All-India	Private	6,859	7,251	6,958	59,482	72,474	80,851
	LIC	21,338	21,434	21,925	1,34,672	1,42,205	1,78,152
	All	28,197	28,685	28,883	1,94,154	2,14,679	2,59,003

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.15.4 There are 33 non-life insurance companies functioning at all-India. During 2019-20, compared to 2018-19 the rise in gross direct premium undertaken against non-life insurance was 12.3 per cent in the State. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (36.5 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by Motor-Third Party Segment (15.3 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.16.

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

Year	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health insurance	Crop insurance	Miscellaneous [#]	Grand total
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2018-19	2,526	3,713	4,815	1,115	13,708	5,414	4,785	36,076
2019-20	3,742	3,931	6,189	1,406	14,781	5,151	5,311	40,511
All-India								
2018-19	11,667	26,488	38,035	5,209	44,873	27,614	15,475	1,69,361
2019-20	15,728	26,524	42,427	5,205	50,758	32,273	15,856	1,88,771

Source : Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

include Overseas travel insurances

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 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 40,450 crore was raised through 42 issues (27 public, six rights & nine debt) as against ₹ 33,622 crore in the previous year through 46 issues (34 public, two rights & 10 debt). During 2020-21 upto November, an amount of ₹ 76,872 crore was raised through 22 issues (17 public & five rights).

6.16.2 Secondary market : The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2020-21, upto November was ₹ 172.71 lakh crore and ₹ 174.15 lakh crore respectively as compared to ₹ 112.43 lakh crore and ₹ 113.49 lakh crore at the end of 2019-20. The corresponding figures for 2018-19 were ₹ 149.34 lakh crore and ₹ 151.09 lakh crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Turnover of NSE and BSE

Stock exchange	(₹ '000 Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
NSE	7,949	8,999	9,548
BSE	776	661	591

Source : SEBI

+ upto November

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

DEPOSITS AND CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(₹ Crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credit
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,460	1,291 [†]
1981	309	226	714	384	6,568	5,321	7,590	5,931
1991	1,701	1,357	2,347	1,354	36,181	26,936	40,230	29,647
2001	6,769	5,029	10,034	4,138	1,59,199	1,34,340	1,76,001	1,43,507
2011	29,231	22,703	49,174	27,604	13,25,550	11,25,780	14,03,955	11,76,087
2012	34,454	26,712	58,586	31,829	15,00,654	13,29,287	15,93,694	13,87,827
2013 [#]	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490
2014 [#]	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123
2015 [#]	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057
2016 [#]	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304
2017 [#]	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919	21,63,654	22,99,580
2018 [#]	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322	22,89,301	24,04,766
2019 [#]	77,276	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362	25,49,943	27,14,809
2020 [#]	91,709	53,929	1,83,780	96,459	24,79,479	26,75,833	27,54,968	28,26,220

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	
			(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	NA	NA	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	NA	NA	3,627	5.8
1991	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
2001	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2011	1,24,048	1,03,911	3,902	4,613	8,515	7.5
2012	1,39,572	1,21,543	4,196	4,857	9,053	7.9
2013 [#]	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5
2014 [#]	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1
2015 [#]	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6
2016 [#]	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8
2017 [#]	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191	10.0
2018 [#]	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317	10.0
2019 [#]	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501	10.2
2020 [#]	2,23,439	2,29,213	6,264	6,850	13,114	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 (2020-21)

(₹ 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	117	0	1,92,590	11,966	2,04,673	1,55,495	3,60,168
2	Mumbai Suburban	2,987	0	66,088	1,724	70,798	1,39,340	2,10,138
3	Thane	220	220	9,793	1,287	11,300	19,200	30,500
4	Palghar	480	250	2,350	0	2,830	600	3,430
5	Raigad	580	280	3,236	79	3,896	1,540	5,435
6	Ratnagiri	1,108	563	1,781	0	2,889	251	3,140
7	Sindhudurg	852	403	933	222	2,007	98	2,106
8	Nashik	7,350	4,725	8,169	481	16,000	4,800	20,800
9	Dhule	1,340	1,100	1,126	174	2,640	150	2,790
10	Nandurbar	1,099	770	324	109	1,532	88	1,620
11	Jalgaon	4,619	3,340	2,601	65	7,284	236	7,520
12	Ahmednagar	7,149	5,250	3,654	24	10,827	1,091	11,917
13	Pune	7,350	3,481	32,122	775	40,247	40,000	80,247
14	Satara	4,400	3,150	2,030	1,070	7,500	1,000	8,500
15	Sangli	4,505	2,595	1,745	75	6,325	1,400	7,725
16	Solapur	6,747	4,051	2,612	0	9,358	56	9,414
17	Kolhapur	4,240	2,480	4,351	729	9,320	5,320	14,641
18	Aurangabad	1,896	1,496	4,575	325	6,796	1,410	8,206
19	Jalna	2,000	1,600	861	23	2,884	175	3,059
20	Parbhani	2,811	2,123	1,017	96	3,924	190	4,114
21	Hingoli	1,797	1,444	457	80	2,335	0	2,335
22	Beed	1,746	1,190	1,731	256	3,733	0	3,733
23	Nanded	3,101	2,540	1,613	130	4,843	12,109	16,952
24	Osmanabad	2,640	2,272	436	77	3,153	0	3,153
25	Latur	3,468	2,858	1,932	47	5,447	592	6,039
26	Buldhana	3,556	2,734	730	379	4,665	220	4,885
27	Akola	1,690	1,200	1,220	400	3,310	300	3,610
28	Washim	1,800	1,650	225	55	2,080	20	2,100
29	Amravati	2,880	2,150	1,345	250	4,475	300	4,775
30	Yavatmal	2,890	2,250	905	200	3,995	380	4,375
31	Wardha	1,497	1,029	531	0	2,029	247	2,275
32	Nagpur	1,815	1,190	4,010	275	6,100	4,950	11,050
33	Bhandara	623	455	717	4	1,344	230	1,575
34	Gondia	494	300	438	4	936	168	1,104
35	Chandrapur	1,470	1,120	766	180	2,416	262	2,678
36	Gadchiroli	308	199	310	0	618	70	688
Maharashtra State		93,626	62,459	3,59,323	21,562	4,74,511	3,92,287	8,66,798

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

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

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

ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE INFORMATION ON PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

(As on 31st March, 2020)

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	6,36,693	5,47,785	1,29,741	208
2	Mumbai Suburban	6,51,053	5,54,494	98,147	262
3	Thane / Palghar	16,09,589	11,59,870	2,54,977	511
4	Raigad	4,36,037	3,09,486	96,142	162
5	Ratnagiri	3,24,966	1,87,612	45,988	143
6	Sindhudurg	1,64,180	1,07,520	19,990	84
7	Nashik	17,77,645	10,99,957	2,79,860	630
8	Dhule	6,86,580	4,85,208	1,78,538	125
9	Nandurbar	5,21,497	4,34,328	1,26,475	88
10	Jalgaon	11,99,394	9,07,411	1,54,298	253
11	Ahmednagar	12,56,781	8,90,496	1,59,626	391
12	Pune	14,96,439	9,55,854	2,95,978	698
13	Satara	6,83,449	3,88,674	1,64,949	174
14	Sangli	6,50,375	4,89,212	1,70,597	146
15	Solapur	13,25,251	9,93,193	2,56,703	374
16	Kolhapur	10,26,927	7,41,978	1,90,262	281
17	Aurangabad	10,76,687	6,95,310	2,02,120	233
18	Jalna	6,78,452	4,28,898	1,34,399	103
19	Parbhani	6,13,127	4,37,591	1,61,475	111
20	Hingoli	4,11,694	3,27,940	1,23,435	67
21	Beed	9,99,237	7,41,238	2,36,606	290
22	Nanded	11,52,941	9,01,605	2,72,927	187
23	Osmanabad	5,92,185	4,07,133	1,27,926	207
24	Latur	7,56,851	5,52,919	1,68,288	167
25	Buldhana	7,95,415	6,24,401	87,270	119
26	Akola	4,85,108	3,39,402	64,863	97
27	Washim	3,38,972	2,48,083	39,897	54
28	Amravati	7,11,330	4,70,265	1,05,928	160
29	Yavatmal	9,23,331	7,08,793	1,14,164	141
30	Wardha	2,82,796	2,16,460	33,783	99
31	Nagpur	10,45,539	8,53,824	1,13,939	347
32	Bhandara	4,75,775	3,32,433	48,561	153
33	Gondia	4,35,675	3,56,785	39,955	128
34	Chandrapur	5,31,234	3,77,671	56,065	166
35	Gadchiroli	2,69,857	1,91,382	27,407	105
Maharashtra State		2,70,23,062	1,94,65,211	47,81,279	7,466

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

7

Agriculture and Allied Activities



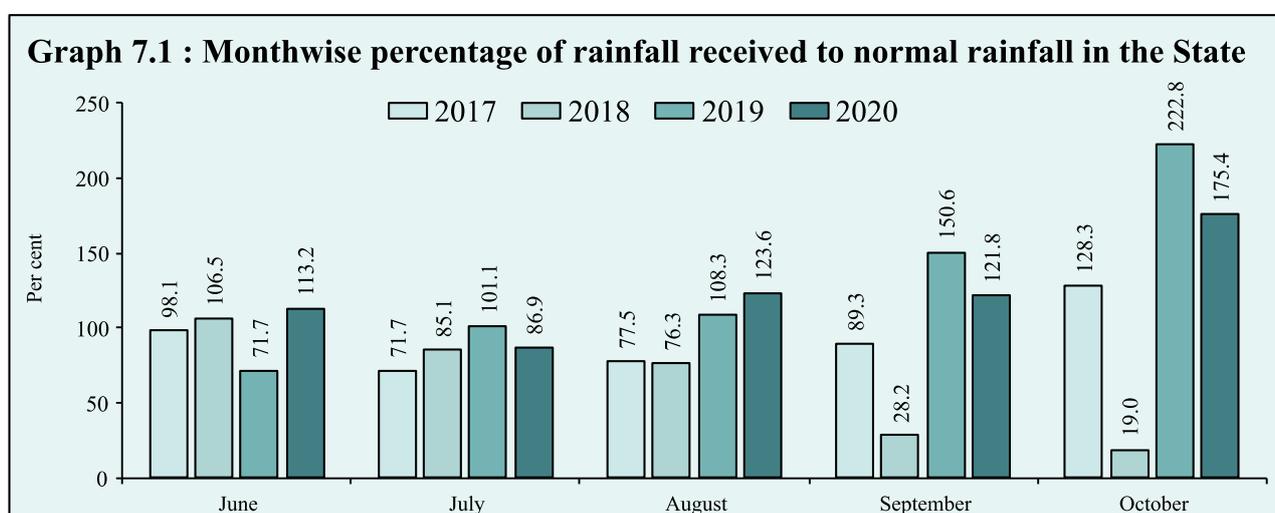
7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

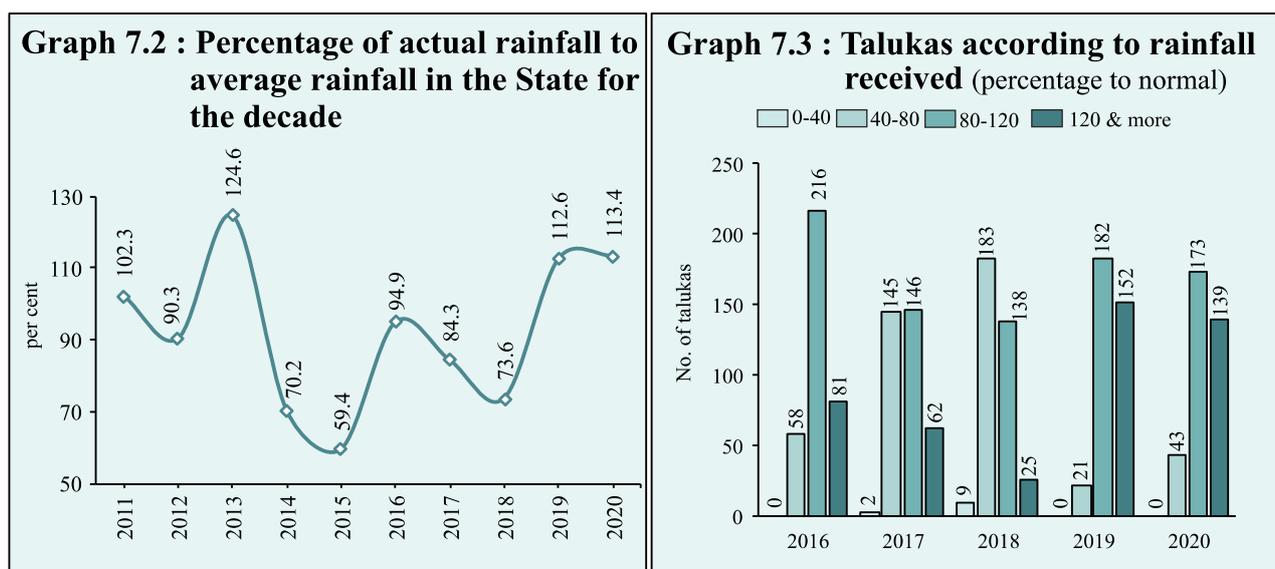
7.1 Agriculture & allied activities sector has always remained a focal point of economy as well as social system. Over the decades, more than 50 per cent of the State population is dependent on the sector for livelihood.

7.2 Agriculture sector is always vulnerable to challenges posed by climatic changes and degradation of productive land. Erratic rains, high input costs, market uncertainties, changing weather conditions, etc. are the main concerns of the agriculture sector in the State. Various schemes and programmes are being implemented by the Government to enhance agricultural production, to promote export and to encourage agro-processing. Agricultural credit, agricultural marketing and enhancement of agro-processing capabilities have facilitated farmers to enhance their income. Various crop insurance schemes are implemented as a part of risk management and risk mitigation in agriculture. Various strategic initiatives and steps have been taken up by the Government for doubling farmers' income. During the decade average share of Agriculture & allied activities sector in Gross State Value Added was 11.7 per cent and that of crops sector was 7.6 per cent.

7.3 Government has developed a comprehensive Information & Communication Technology strategy to improve awareness, knowledge and efficiency of farmers under National e-Governance Plan – agriculture. Transfer of benefits and subsidies under 13 schemes of agriculture sector directly into the bank account of beneficiary has been initiated through MahaDBT portal from 2020-21. 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.

7.4 Anticipating the effective measures needed, so that the agriculture sector will have bare minimum impact of Covid-19 pandemic lockdown and the sector should boost the State economy by retaining its share in GSVA in the difficult phase of lockdown, the State Government exempted agriculture sector from Covid-19 lockdown. Various measures regarding transport & distribution of agricultural inputs, transport & sale of agricultural produce, online renewal of licenses, co-ordination amongst the state departmenets, use of modern technology, etc. by the State Government benefitted in giving support to agriculture and allied activities sector during the lockdown period.





Monsoon 2020

7.5 Monsoon rains arrived on 11th June, 2020 in the State. As against the normal rainfall the State received 113.2 per cent in June, 86.9 per cent in July, 123.6 per cent in August, 121.8 per cent in September and 175.4 per cent in October. The total rainfall received in the State upto October, 2020 was 113.4 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts in the State, 139 talukas received excess rainfall, 173 talukas received normal rainfall and 43 talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Regionwise actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
120 & above	33	177	108	113	132	144	232	180	256	220
100 – 120	33	64	74	51	51	58	54	46	20	24
80 – 100	63	50	97	69	65	60	42	58	36	41
60 – 80	98	34	52	58	60	51	21	42	21	35
40 – 60	95	26	20	42	36	39	6	25	17	26
20 – 40	31	4	4	21	10	3	0	4	4	7
0 – 20	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

Table 7.2 Regionwise actual rainfall received

Rainfall during		Region							Maharashtra	
		Konkan [#]	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur			
June	2019	Normal	660.2	127.7	166.0	145.8	154.1	187.5	223.3	
		Actual	593.9	82.8	148.0	94.0	108.4	93.6	160.1	(71.7)
	2020	Normal	662.5	139.7	198.6	134.0	147.6	187.1	207.6	
		Actual	541.2	210.0	200.9	203.2	183.1	193.3	235.1	(113.2)
July	2019	Normal	1,164.7	235.5	330.6	201.2	261.0	412.3	402.6	
		Actual	1,480.5	245.7	372.2	151.8	250.2	392.1	406.9	(101.1)
	2020	Normal	1,063.8	218.5	327.2	186.2	239.6	362.3	330.9	
		Actual	886.1	204.7	165.4	209.0	247.6	347.8	287.5	(86.9)
August	2019	Normal	757.1	189.0	216.7	197.3	210.0	352.4	303.3	
		Actual	925.5	260.5	360.2	141.1	168.7	385.1	328.6	(108.3)
	2020	Normal	766.3	197.4	247.5	193.3	231.7	347.8	286.0	
		Actual	1,222.0	192.4	310.4	151.1	199.5	444.4	353.5	(123.6)
September	2019	Normal	379.0	158.6	158.1	176.9	166.7	209.5	202.1	
		Actual	897.1	207.1	221.9	220.3	200.3	339.9	304.3	(150.6)
	2020	Normal	375.5	151.5	171.7	166.0	130.9	175.3	179.7	
		Actual	429.9	193.7	189.3	270.3	151.0	139.1	218.8	(121.8)
October	2019	Normal	115.4	50.8	91.6	58.6	46.1	53.5	67.4	
		Actual	183.6	131.6	217.5	209.8	80.9	48.2	150.3	(222.8)
	2020	Normal	108.6	53.1	96.5	71.3	57.5	53.4	71.1	
		Actual	242.5	71.0	232.7	110.7	59.2	51.5	124.7	(175.4)
June to October	2019	Normal	3,076.4	761.6	963.0	779.8	837.9	1,215.2	1,198.7	
		Actual	4,080.6	927.7	1,319.7	816.9	808.5	1,258.9	1,349.7	(112.6)
	2020	Normal	2,976.7	760.2	1,041.5	750.8	807.3	1,125.9	1,075.3	
		Actual	3,321.7	871.8	1,098.7	944.3	840.4	1,097.1	1,219.6	(113.4)

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

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

GoM has revised districtwise, talukwise and monthwise average rainfall in the State from monsoon 2020 on 12th May, 2020

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Operational holdings

7.6 As per the first Agriculture Census (1970-71) number of operational holdings & area of operational holdings in the State was 0.50 crore & 2.12 crore ha respectively and average size of operational holding was 4.28 ha.

7.6.1 As per the tenth Agriculture Census (2015-16) number of operational holdings increased from 1.37 crore (Census 2010-11) to 1.53 crore showing an increase of 11.6 per cent and area of operational holdings also increased from 1.98 crore ha (Census 2010-11) to 2.05 crore ha showing an increase of 3.7 per cent. The average size of holding decreased from 1.44 ha (Census 2010-11) to 1.34 ha as per tenth census 2015-16.

7.6.2 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. Details of operational holdings and area of operational holdings in the State are given in Table 7.3 and for 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 and area of operational holdings in selected states

State	No. of operational holdings ('000)		Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)		Average size of operational holdings (ha)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	7,621	8,524	8,096	8,004	1.06	0.94
Gujarat	4,886	5,320	9,898	9,978	2.03	1.88
Karnataka	7,832	8,677	12,161	11,724	1.55	1.35
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

7.7 Drought and natural calamity: Moderate drought was declared in Korchi taluka in Gadchiroli district due to drought situation during *kharif* season of 2020. Heavy rainfall and flood during June to October, 2020 had affected agriculture and horticulture crops in the State. Compensation for maximum two ha plantation, ₹ 10,000 per hectare for agriculture crops and ₹ 25,000 per hectare for horticulture crops, has been sanctioned in two installments to distressed farmers. Total amount of compensation sanctioned was ₹ 4,374.43 crore.

Land utilisation

7.8 The land utilisation statistics for 2018-19 depicts that of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 232.12 lakh ha while the net area sown was 168.15 lakh ha (about 55 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.2.

Agricultural Production prospects 2020-21

7.9.1 **Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2020-21, sowing was completed on 156.89 lakh ha, as against 152.88 lakh ha during previous year. Area under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane is expected to increase while area of cotton is expected to decrease as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane & cotton is expected to increase as compared to the previous year. The area and production of principal *kharif* crops is given in Table 7.5.

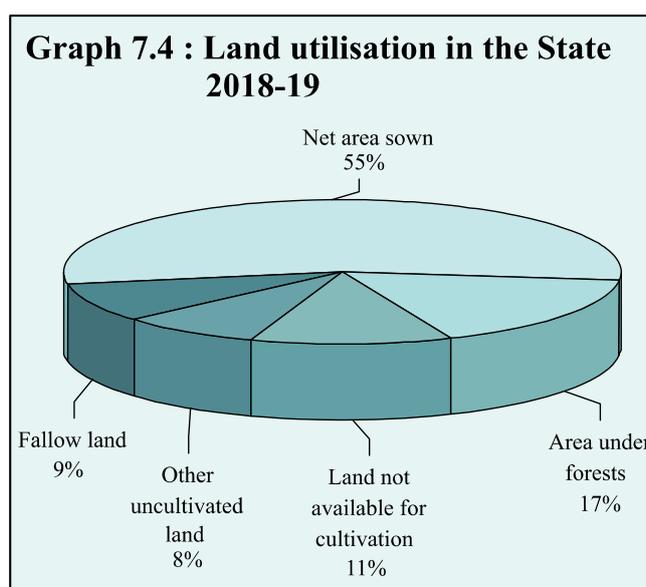


Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2019-20 (tentative)	2020-21 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2019-20 (tentative)	2020-21 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,478	1,547	5	2,702	3,137	16
Jowar	390	275	(-)29	273	296	8
Bajra	673	637	(-)5	512	829	62
Ragi	82	74	(-)10	87	107	23
Maize	772	908	18	1,052	3,062	191
Other Cereals	41	37	(-)10	22	16	(-)25
Total Cereals	3,436	3,478	1	4,648	7,448	60
Tur	1,319	1,236	(-)6	1,197	1,178	(-)2
Moong	387	430	11	151	227	51
Udid	341	390	14	151	258	71
Other Pulses	89	123	39	39	90	133
Total Pulses	2,135	2,179	2	1,537	1,754	14
Total Foodgrains	5,571	5,657	2	6,185	9,202	49
Soyabean	4,124	4,357	6	4,826	6,203	29
Groundnut	221	205	(-)7	191	243	27
Sesamum	20	10	(-)53	4	2	(-)45
Nigerseed	8	8	(-)6	2	1	(-)8
Sunflower	19	15	(-)21	7	9	36
Other Oilseeds	11	10	(-)3	3	4	34
Total Oilseeds	4,403	4,604	5	5,032	6,463	28
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,491	4,286	(-)5	6,639	8,822	33
Sugarcane ^{**}	822	1,142	39	69,313	97,268	40
Total	15,288	15,689	2.63	-	-	-

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

** Harvested area

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note : Figures for 2019-20 are based on final estimates & for 2020-21 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 2020-21, by the end of December sowing was completed on 53.64 lakh ha which is three per cent less than the corresponding period of previous year. The area of pulses is expected to increase whereas area of cereals and oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to previous year. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to increase whereas the production of oilseeds 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)		
	2019-20 (tentative)	2020-21 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2019-20 (tentative)	2020-21 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	1,982	1,584	(-20)	1,592	1,611	1
Wheat	1,057	1,003	(-5)	1,793	1,783	(-1)
Maize	298	286	(-4)	795	845	6
Other cereals	11	10	(-8)	4	4	(-4)
Total cereals	3,347	2,883	(-14)	4,184	4,243	1
Gram	2,043	2,294	12	2,240	2,467	10
Other pulses	125	147	18	66	108	64
Total pulses	2,168	2,442	13	2,306	2,576	12
Total foodgrains	5,515	5,325	(-3)	6,490	6,819	5
Sesamum	2	1	(-30)	0.6	0.4	(-29)
Safflower	22	19	(-12)	15	12	(-22)
Sunflower	3	3	(-21)	2	1	(-37)
Linseed	5	6	14	2	2	9
Rapeseed & mustard	11	10	(-3)	3	3	(-7)
Total oilseeds	43	39	(-8)	22	18	(-18)
Total	5,558	5,364	(-3)	-	-	-

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note : Figures for 2019-20 are based on Final estimates and for 2020-21 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 2019-20 the sown area of summer crops was 3.35 lakh ha. Sowing target of 2.20 lakh ha has been set for 2020-21.

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

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

State	Triennial average yield (2016-17 to 2018-19)				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,811	694	833	507	78
Gujarat	2,372	971	1,769	558	61
Karnataka	2,029	587	777	414	81
Haryana	3,831	1,000	1,961	503	81
Madhya Pradesh	2,641	981	1,157	561	52
Maharashtra	1,424	777	1,091	326	84
Punjab	4,591	900	1,456	713	82
Rajasthan	1,877	626	1,470	535	75
Tamil Nadu	3,060	622	2,337	396	97
Telangana	3,288	844	1,670	412	75
Uttar Pradesh	2,848	965	1,003	NA	75
All India	2,645	798	1,250	444	76

NA Not available

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

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

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

Table 7.8 Estimated area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change	2018-19	2019-20 (tentative)	Per cent change
Fruits	755.58	785.13	3.9	10,778	11,544	7.1
Vegetables	649.28	845.00	30.1	11,472	14,394	25.5
Condiments & Spices	46.24	84.13	81.9	391	1,304	233.6
Plantation crops	188.72	194.42	3.0	348	590	69.5
Flowers [@]	11.45	11.32	(-)1.1	47	43	(-)8.2

[@] includes cut and loose flowers

Note : Figures for 2018-19 are based on final estimates and for 2019-20 are based on 3rd advance estimates

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

Improved seeds

7.11 Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation and National Seeds Corporation are major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Private seed producers are also involved in supply of seeds of various crops. GoI has fixed the seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self-pollinated crops (paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. The quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* and *rabi* seasons is given in Table 7.9.

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

Distribution Agency	Season	2018	2019	2020	Per cent change
					in 2020 over 2019
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	531	615	307	(-)50.1
	<i>Rabi</i>	382	317	342 [#]	7.9
	Total	913	932	649	(-)30.4
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,077	1,002	1,379	37.6
	<i>Rabi</i>	178	790	758 [#]	(-)4.1
	Total	1,255	1,792	2,137	19.3
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,608	1,617	1,686	4.3
	<i>Rabi</i>	560	1,107	1,100 [#]	(-)0.6
	Total	2,168	2,724	2,786	2.3

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[#] Expected availability of seeds

Fertilisers and pesticides

7.12 Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State for 2020-21 is anticipated to be 78.10 lakh MT with per hectare consumption of 144.9 kg. The fertiliser consumption for the year 2019-20 was 61.33 lakh MT which was 113 kg per hectare. Use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.10 and use of pesticides is given in Table 7.11. Regionwise use of nitrogenous (N), phosphatic (P) and potassic (K) chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.10 Use of chemical fertilisers

Year	Total consumption (Lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2018-19	60.08	126.0
2019-20	61.33	113.0
2020-21 [#]	78.10	144.9

anticipated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.11 Use of Pesticides

(MT)

Year	Pesticides	
	Chemical	Bio
2018-19	11,746	1,164
2019-20	12,794	1,082
2020-21 [#]	13,680	2,545

anticipated

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.12 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilisers

('00 MT)

Region	Chemical fertilisers							
	2019-20				2020-21 [#]			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total
Konkan	353	77	65	495	386	91	79	556
Nashik	3,873	1,998	1,554	7,425	4,428	2,416	1,948	8,791
Pune	3,447	1,690	1,151	6,288	4,039	2,218	1,834	8,092
Aurangabad	3,631	2,396	1,051	7,077	4,769	3,467	1,843	10,079
Amravati	1,895	1,274	554	3,723	2,117	1,703	766	4,587
Nagpur	1,928	980	305	3,213	2,174	1,172	525	3,870
Maharashtra	15,127	8,415	4,680	28,222	17,913	11,067	6,995	35,975

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Irrigation

7.13.1 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 40.52 lakh ha in 2019-20. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.13. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector), irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.14.

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

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2020	405	3,472 ^S	3,877
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto June, 2019	39.18	13.86	53.04
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2019-20*	19.57	7.03	26.60
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2019-20*	11.79	2.13	13.92
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised during 2019-20 (ii+iii)*	31.36	9.16	40.52

^S Includes lift irrigation schemes implemented through Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra (IDCOM) * Tentative

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

Table 7.14 Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector), irrigation potential created and utilised

Particulars	K.T. Weirs	Lift Irrigation schemes	Other important types			Total
			M.I. Tanks	Percolation tanks	Others ^{\$}	
Number of projects as on 30 th June, 2020						
Completed	13,095	2,899	2,970	24,222	63,083	1,06,269
Ongoing	1,732	86	547	975	4,009	7,349
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2019	3.55	0.42	2.64	6.88	5.47	18.96
(ii) Created upto June, 2020	3.62	0.42	2.67	6.89	5.66	19.26
(iii) Utilised in 2019-20	1.27	0.15	0.93	3.45	2.83	8.63

^{\$} Includes diversion weir, storage *bandhara*, *majmalgajari* tank, village tank, cement nalla bunds, etc.

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

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

7.13.2 Reservoir storage: The total live storage as on 15th October, 2019 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 30,579 million cubic meters, which was about 69.2 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 7.15.

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

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 th October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 st July to 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2015-16	42,960	17,712	41.2	49.10	24.07	49.0
2016-17	43,241	29,971	69.3	49.65	40.58	81.7
2017-18	43,752	27,607	63.1	50.37	39.42	78.3
2018-19	43,572	23,004	52.8	51.23	35.97	70.2
2019-20	44,183	30,579	69.2	53.04	40.52*	76.4

MCM : Million Cubic Meters

*Tentative

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

7.13.3 Reforms in irrigation sector: By the end of November, 2020 in all 10,974 Water Users Associations (WUA) with an area of 49.79 lakh ha have been formed in the State under Water Resource department for management of irrigation system by farmers. Out of these WUA, 1,689 WUA covering 6.76 lakh ha area are registered under Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005 and 454 WUA covering 1.73 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

7.14.1 Number of agricultural pumps in the State are about 43.22 lakh. MAHAVITARAN has energised 96,327 pumps during 2019-20 and 52,870 pumps during 2020-21, upto October.

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

7.14.3 **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 from area which is not electrified by MSEDCL. 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 contribution. Since inception of the scheme in all 64,598 solar pumps have been commissioned by MAHAVITARAN upto December, 2020.

Agricultural finance

7.15.1 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by the government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), 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 2020-21 is of ₹ 4.75 lakh crore. Share of Agricultural and Allied activities sector in Annual Credit Plan is ₹ 0.94 lakh crore (19.7 per cent). Loans disbursed by Commercial banks, RRB and MSCB/DCCB are given in Table 7.16.

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

(₹ Crore)

Type of loan	Commercial Banks ^s		RRB		MSCB/DCCB		Total	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Crop loan	16,296	22,282	1,409	3,197	10,899	15,036	28,604	40,515
Agriculture term loan	34,248	29,805	169	172	10	37	34,427	30,014
Total	50,544	52,087	1,578	3,369	10,909	15,073	63,031	70,529

^s including nationalised banks

+ upto December

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.15.2 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 2018-19 loans of ₹ 12,010 crore were advanced to farmers through PACS. During 2019-20 loans of ₹ 10,898 crore and during 2020-21 upto January, loans of ₹ 15,496 crore were advanced to farmers through PACS.

7.15.3 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank issued 22.59 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2019-20. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2019-20 was ₹ 10,542 crore. KCC linked agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by MSCB are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2018-19	2,683	13,138	7.6	35.46
2019-20	2,259	10,538	0.2	3.38
2020-21 ⁺	2,880	15,648	10.01	169.54

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto November

Agricultural marketing

7.16 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 subyards have been established in the State. Number of direct marketing licenses issued upto 25th November, 2020 was 1,230. Apart from these, 61 private market licenses have been issued. The quantity and value of arrivals in all APMCs are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Quantity & value of arrivals in all APMC

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2017-18	211.50	56,995
2018-19	213.70	45,886
2019-20	203.90	54,463

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.17 Minimum Support Price Scheme:

Based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before their sowing seasons 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 and APMCs. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 MSP for selected crops

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Paddy (FAQ)	1,750	1,815	1,868
Paddy (Grade A)	1,770	1,835	1,888
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,430	2,550	2,620
Jowar (Maldandi)	2,450	2,570	2,640
Wheat	1,840	1,925	1,975
Maize	1,700	1,760	1,850
Bajra	1,950	2,000	2,150
Gram	4,620	4,875	5,100
Tur	5,675	5,800	6,000
Moong	6,975	7,050	7,196
Udid	5,600	5,700	6,000
Sunflower	5,388	5,650	5,885
Soyabean	3,399	3,710	3,880
Groundnut-in-shell	4,890	5,090	5,275
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5,150	5,255	5,515
Cotton (Long Staple)	5,450	5,550	5,825
Safflower	4,945	5,215	5,327
Ragi	2,897	3,150	3,295

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.18 **Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM):** e-NAM, a pan-India electronic trading portal which is a device to connect existing physical APMC *mandis* which can be accessed online. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information & services and includes

information on commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers. While material flow of agriculture produce continues through *mandis*, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. In all 118 APMCs in the State have been included under e-NAM. Of these 118 APMCs, online gate entry, e-auction have been started in all the APMCs and e-payment has been started in 67 APMCs. Upto November, 2020 in all 13 lakh MT of grains amounting to ₹ 3,850 crore have been e-auctioned and e-payment of ₹ 98.56 crore has been done. Assaying labs have been established in 60 APMCs to monitor quality of agriculture produce.

Selected agricultural development schemes

7.19 Various centrally sponsored schemes and state schemes for agricultural development are implemented in the State.

7.20 **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:** GoI had approved *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) to be continued as *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* – Remunerative approaches for agriculture & allied sector rejuvenation (RKVY-Raftaar) upto 2020-21 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 under RKVY-Raftaar and 10 per cent for innovation and agri-entrepreneurship development projects. During 2019-20, total grants received was ₹ 409.32 crore, of which ₹ 345.90 crore was utilised upto December, 2020. For 2020-21 out of ₹ 140.80 crore received grants ₹ 56.59 crore grants are spent upto January, 2021.

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

7.21.1 **Agriculture extension:** The major scheme covered under agriculture extension is support to Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) whose components are farmers' 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 during 2020-21 upto December total expenditure of ₹ 26.96 crore was incurred.

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

A. Seed Village Programme: The scheme is being implemented in the State from 2014-15 through Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation, with an objective to supply quality/certified seeds to farmers at affordable prices, which helps in increasing agricultural production. Under the scheme, assistance is provided for distribution of certified seeds for one acre area per farmer, 50 per cent for cereal crops and 60 per cent for pulses & oilseed crops. During 2019-20 expenditure of ₹ 24.23 crore was incurred and during 2020-21 funds of ₹ 28.76 crore are sanctioned.

B. Seed Processing Plant and Storage Godown: Implementation of this 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme has started from 2019-20 in the State. Under the scheme target of 50 seed processing plants & storage godowns was set for the State by GoI. During 2019-20 in all 12 projects were completed and five projects are in progress and funds of ₹ 7.66 crore were utilised. During 2020-21, funds of ₹ 16.94 crore are sanctioned.

7.22 **Orchard Plantation Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** This 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in 34 districts of the State from 2011-12. Objectives of the scheme are enhancing income of MGNREGA job card holder farmers and employment generation by plantation of horticulture crops in their own productive or fallow land upto two ha. 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. Necessary training for orchard cultivation is imparted under the scheme. During 2019-20, orchard plantation was done on 17,351 ha area and an expenditure of ₹ 83 crore was incurred. During 2020-21, upto December orchard plantation was done on 32,622 ha area and an expenditure of ₹ 104.80 crore was incurred.

7.23 **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** The mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility & productivity, creating employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy. From 2014-15, coarse cereals and commercial crops viz. cotton, jute and sugarcane have been included under NFSM. During 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 6.88 crore for rice, ₹ 3.62 crore for wheat, ₹ 164.25 crore for pulses, ₹ 5.90 crore for additional

pulses, ₹ 2.54 crore for coarse cereals and ₹ 11.80 crore for nutri-cereals was incurred. During 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 1.20 crore for rice, ₹ 0.57 crore for wheat, ₹ 22.79 crore for pulses, ₹ 5.41 crore for additional pulses, ₹ 1.14 crore for coarse cereals and ₹ 7.21 crore for nutri-cereals is incurred.

7.23.1 National Mission on Oilseed and Oil palm, launched in 2014-15 has been merged with NFSM in 2018-19. NFSM (oilseed crops) and NFSM (Tree Borne Oilseed crops) are the two sub-missions being implemented under the mission in the State. During 2019-20, expenditure of ₹ 29.12 crore was incurred under the scheme and during 2020-21 upto December, out of ₹ 46.91 crore sanctioned grants, ₹ 15.66 crore are released and expenditure of ₹ 13.78 crore is incurred.

7.23.2 National Food Security Mission Cash Crop (Cotton & Sugarcane) is being implemented in the State from 2014-15. During 2019-20 the expenditure of ₹ 5.80 crore was incurred under the scheme and during 2020-21, upto December, expenditure of ₹ 1.68 crore is incurred.

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

7.24.1 Maharashtra State Horticulture and Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) was established in 2005 to implement schemes of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). From 2015-16 the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is implemented in the State.

7.24.2 Since inception upto October, 2020 MSHMPB has received total grants of ₹ 2,072.18 crore under MIDH and total expenditure incurred is ₹ 2,068.73 crore. Expenditure incurred on major components of MIDH is given in Table 7.20.

7.24.3 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and bananas are the major fruits exported from the State. Area under various fruit crops during 2019-20 was 7.85 lakh ha, of which area under pomegranate was highest (1.64 lakh ha) followed by mango (1.58 lakh ha), mandarin orange (1.14 lakh ha), grapes (1.09 lakh ha), banana (0.77 lakh ha), sweet orange (0.59 lakh ha) and sapota (0.16 lakh ha). The quantity & value of export of various fruits, vegetables & flowers are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.20 Expenditure on major components of MIDH

(₹ Crore)	
Component	Expenditure incurred ⁺
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges, etc. and plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops, etc.	477.31
Construction of 22,077 community tanks	462.14
Establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation	350.40
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management	283.94
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	77.17
Rejuvenation of old orchards	49.00
Establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material & Seed Production	37.47
Farmers' training/study tours under human resource development	35.35
Promotion of organic farming	21.20
Promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management	20.73
Establishment of 20 mushroom projects	2.52
Promotion of beekeeping	1.39
Mission Management	77.72
Indo Israel/Indo Dutch projects-6	40.27
Innovative components	18.71
Others	113.41

+ since inception upto October, 2020

Source : Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plants Board

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

Fruits/ flowers	State/ Country	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	35,343	309	29,346	314	29,884	307
	India	49,180	382	46,510	406	49,657	400
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,75,370	1,871	1,93,709	2,118	1,53,693	2,019
	India	1,88,221	1,900	2,46,134	2,335	1,93,690	2,177
Banana	Maharashtra	44,559.3	149.4	61,830.56	207.58	1,08,961	429
	India	1,01,312	348.8	1,34,502.33	412.07	1,95,746	659
Orange	Maharashtra	25.24	0.16	37.43	0.28	25.88	0.1
	India	25.29	0.17	407.88	1.18	130.16	0.48
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	32,653	412	40,721	491	32,137	408.41
	India	47,336	538	67,892	689	80,548	688
Raisins (<i>manuka</i>)	Maharashtra	24,425	231	18,183	248	23,721	257
	India	25,259	239	18,926	259	24,688	270
Rose flowers	Maharashtra	877.01	28.84	863.36	29.81	549.52	22.65
	India	2,517.47	57.98	2,134.34	57.47	1,613.62	47.95
Rose saplings	Maharashtra	37.78	1.81	38.65	3.17	43.43	3.47
	India	45.43	2.19	40.88	3.30	45.76	3.65
Mango pulp	Maharashtra	20,659	156	21,068	168	15,195	115
	India	1,10,924	674	1,05,872	658	85,726	584
Onion	Maharashtra	10,54,618	1,972	13,23,482	1,941	7,29,563	1,350
	India	15,88,984	3,089	21,82,826	3,467	11,48,924	2,319
Other vegetables (excluding onion)	Maharashtra	1,71,053	708	1,54,548	694	1,31,023	669
	India	7,39,056	1,882	7,35,742	2,070	7,54,007	2,065
Other processed fruits & vegetables (excl. mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,84,342	1,645	1,71,810	1,755	1,72,780	1,759
	India	5,43,837	4,859	5,87,726	5,279	6,13,736	5,847

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.25 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 2019-20 grants of ₹ 14.40 lakh were received and expenditure incurred was ₹ 14.18 lakh. During 2020-21 grants of ₹ 7.26 lakh are sanctioned.

7.26.1 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under the scheme financial assistance is provided in the form of 100 per cent subsidy to SC & Neo-Buddhist farmers holding land upto six ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well, old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boaring, pumpset, electric connection charges, etc. During 2019-20 expenditure of ₹ 268.60 crore was incurred. During 2020-21 budget provision of ₹ 276.06 crore is made.

7.26.2 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 upto six ha and having annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh, with an objective to provide sustainable irrigation facility such as new well, old well repairing, plastification of farm pond, inwell boaring, pumpset, electric connection charges, HDPE/PVC pipe, Micro irrigation set, kitchen garden, etc. During 2019-20 expenditure of ₹ 103.12 crore was incurred. Under the scheme grants of ₹ 38.31 crore are sanctioned for 2020-21.

7.27 Crop pest surveillance and advisory project: This is online, realtime Crop Pest Management Advisory Project in the state which is being implemented in collaboration with various national agriculture research institutes and state agriculture universities. The objectives of the project are (i) to create awareness among 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 rice, soyabean, cotton, red gram, maize, sorghum, sugarcane and gram crops. During 2019-20, grants of ₹ 17.69 crore were utilised for this project. During 2020-21 special emphasis is given on the management of the outbreak of Fall Army Worm on maize, sorghum, sugarcane crops and White Grub on sugarcane crop. During 2020-21 upto December, 248.90 lakh plant protection advisory SMS were sent to farmers for management of pest & diseases. Grants of ₹ 16.50 crore are sanctioned for the project during 2020-21.

7.28 Watershed development programme: Watershed Development aims to create conditions which help in increasing agricultural productivity while conserving natural resources. Since majority of the area in the State is rainfed, various schemes are being implemented in the State with main objectives (i) increasing productivity of dry agriculture land, (ii) prevention of deterioration of soil & conservation of moisture in soil and (iii) water conservation. Completed and ongoing micro watersheds under various schemes are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Completed and ongoing micro watersheds

Scheme	Number of watersheds			Expenditure incurred on selected watersheds upto June, 2020 (₹ 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	10,614	5,747	4,867	3,012.18
7. Rural Infrastructure Development Programmed- NABARD assistance	364	364	0	86.87
8. Integrated watershed management programme	14,935	10,273	4,662	3,039.69
9. Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan	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

7.29 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 (INM) & organic farming, Rainfed Area Development (RAD), e-Governance and On Farm Water Management.

7.29.1 Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards: The sub-mission Soil Health Management (SHM) and Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHC) is introduced to promote the use of integrated nutrient management for maintaining soil health and improving soil fertility. There are 31 soil testing laboratories established in the State for examining soil and water samples along with five fertiliser sample testing laboratories at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune and Kolhapur. To create awareness about soil health status and suggesting measures for improvement of soil health, SHC are distributed to farmers in phased manner. During 2019-20 two lakh SHCs were distributed to farmers and expenditure of ₹ 10.68 crore was incurred under the scheme. During 2020-21 under SHM programme, training and demonstrations are conducted in 3,510 villages (10 villages from each taluka) and an amount of ₹ 9.49 crore has been sanctioned by GoI.

7.29.2 Rainfed Area Development Programme: Rainfed agriculture is risk prone activity, mainly due to its dependence on climate. A centrally sponsored Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme has special objective to minimise risk by providing agriculture based income generating opportunities and sustaining the rainfed agriculture through optimum utilisation of potential of natural resources and resources created through various interventions. During 2019-20 funds of ₹ 33.01 crore were received from GoI, of which ₹ 15.75 crore were utilised for 10,394 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 upto December, funds of ₹ 19.95 crore are received from GoI, of which ₹ 10.09 crore are utilised.

7.29.3 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana: *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana* (PKVY), a sub-component of Soil Health Management scheme under NMSA is a centrally sponsored scheme. Objectives of PKVY are (i) increasing 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 ₹ 92.60 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 ₹ 29.95 crore was incurred.

7.30 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana: The major objective of *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai 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 and 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 for both. During 2019-20 in all 1,23,300 ha area is newly brought under micro irrigation and subsidy of ₹ 402.14 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 1,64,692 eligible farmers upto 28th December, 2020. Sprinkler and 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

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2017-18	1,10,610	72,814	1,53,589	1,36,180	687.84
2018-19	71,161	44,812	1,03,921	85,731	415.95
2019-20	67,531	40,794	97,161	82,505	402.14
2020-21 (Target)	69,979	63,617	1,21,685	1,10,623	667.66 [#]

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Anticipated

7.31 **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:** The scheme is being implemented with an objective to stabilise farmers' income to ensure their continuous contribution in farming, by providing 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. The scheme is being implemented from *kharif* season 2016 in the State. Food crops, oilseeds, horticultural and cash crops are covered under the scheme. The erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has been integrated with this scheme. Farmers have to pay insurance premium maximum up to five per cent of amount assured, depending on the type of crop. During 2019-20, in all 140.89 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 75.15 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 25,229.13 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 4,925.57 crore. Compensation claims of ₹ 5,511.68 crore are proposed for 84.36 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2020-21, in all 119.41 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured is 64.48 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 24,407.92 crore and gross premium paid is ₹ 5,774.81 crore. Interim compensation claims of ₹ 346.07 crore are proposed for 4.66 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.32 **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 and cashew nut in the State. During 2019-20, in all 4.91 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured was 4.21 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 4,995.38 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 1,415.42 crore. During 2019-20 compensation claims of ₹ 1,125.68 crore (progressive) were settled for 3.22 lakh beneficiary farmers. During 2020-21, in all 3.93 lakh farmers participated in the scheme, wherein area insured is 2.86 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 3,440.28 crore and gross premium paid is ₹ 643.73 crore.

7.33 **Unnat Sheti-Samruddha Shetkari Campaign:** GoM has initiated this campaign from *kharif* 2017-18 with the objective of Doubling Farmers' Income by the year 2022. For NFSM rice, wheat, pulses, coarse grains and nutria-cereals during 2020-21 upto December, in all 54,589 ha block demonstrations are organised and expenditure of ₹ 23.42 crore is incurred and training of 1,218 farmers is organised and expenditure of ₹ 0.77 crore is incurred. For NFSM Oilseed & Oilpalm, during 2020-21 upto December, in all 4,687 ha block demonstrations are organised and expenditure of ₹ 0.58 crore is incurred. During 2020-21 upto December total expenditure of ₹ 14.25 crore is incurred on various components.

7.33.1 **Agricultural Mechanisation:** Agricultural Mechanisation Campaign is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 under *Unnat Sheti Samruddha Shetkari* Campaign 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. Components of this campaign are subsidy to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural implements and establishment of agricultural implements banks. Details of beneficiaries and subsidy given under the scheme are given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation Campaign

Year	Agricultural Implements		Agricultural Implements Banks		Total subsidy (₹ Crore)
	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	
2017-18	62,254	372.63	50	2.31	374.94
2018-19	60,041	340.39	29	1.33	341.72
2019-20	45,238	249.43	47	2.50	251.93

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.34 **Bhausahab Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana:** GoM has launched this 100 per cent subsidy scheme from *kharif* season of 2018-19 in the State for farmers who cannot avail benefits of

horticulture plantation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of GoI, for not being registered under MGNREGA. The main objectives of the scheme are enhancing farmers' income, employment generation for young farmers, changing cropping pattern, creating sustainable source of income, increasing raw material availability for agro-processing industry, conservation of natural resources and minimising effects of climatic changes. The scheme includes plantation of 16 perennial horticulture grafts and seedlings. During 2019-20, grants of ₹ 46.94 crore were received, of which ₹ 36.61 crore have been spent on plantation programme. In all 19,700 beneficiaries have undertaken fruit plantations on 17,757 ha area. During 2020-21 upto December, ₹ 20.02 crore grants have been utilised.

7.35 Chief Minister Agriculture and Food processing scheme: Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for consecutive five 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 and medium agro & food processing units in rural areas. In all 158 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme. During 2019-20, out of ₹ 24 crore grants received ₹ 15.60 crore has been utilised. During 2020-21, upto December out of ₹ 12 crore grants received ₹ 3.35 crore were utilised.

7.36 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): With a view to augment income of small and marginal farmers, GoI has launched PM-KISAN scheme from 2018-19. Under the Scheme, a direct payment of ₹ 6,000 per year is transferred in three equal installments of ₹ 2,000 each, into the *Aadhaar* linked bank account of eligible farmer family, comprising of husband, wife and minor children. Under the scheme, as on 4th January, 2021 in all 102.54 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State have been benefited and total amount of ₹ 9,496.38 crore has been credited to beneficiary farmers' bank accounts.

7.37 Scheme for promotion and strengthening of Group Farming: GoM has launched a scheme for group farming on pilot basis to achieve the target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. A group of 20 farmers having minimum 50 acre land in Konkan revenue division or 100 acre land in rest of the revenue divisions is eligible under this programme. Financial assistance for Konkan is ₹ one lakh per acre and upto ₹ one crore per group for rest of the regions. Government has sanctioned amount for spill over to complete remaining work of farmers' groups selected for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19. Budget provision of ₹ 110 crore is made available for 2020-21 and ₹ 33 crore grant is released. Progress under the scheme is given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Scheme for promotion and strengthening of Group Farming

Year	Target		Grants Released (₹ Crore)	Achievement	
	Physical (No. of groups)	Financial Assistance (₹ Crore)		Physical (No. of groups)	Financial Assistance (₹ Crore)
2017-18	200	200.00	31.50	196	3.43
2018-19	200	200.00	80.00	232	73.53
2019-20 ^{\$}	--	--	70.00	--	44.11
2020-21 ^{\$}	--	--	33.00	--	15.18

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ spill over amount

7.38 Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019: The State has experienced drought like situation continuously during 2015-16 to 2018-19. At the same time farming was affected due to unseasonal rains. Due to these natural calamities, farmers' short term & medium term crop loans 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 principle & interest are waived off without any limit of size of land holding. The scheme is applicable only to individual farmer borrowers of Nationalised banks, Commercial banks, RRBs, DCCBs and PACS. Since inception of the scheme upto January, 2021 benefit of ₹ 19,847 crore has been given to 31.04 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.39 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana: *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana* (PM-KMY), a voluntary and contribution based pension scheme has been initiated in the State to provide old age protection and social security to all small and marginal farmers. Under the scheme, a fixed pension of ₹ 3,000 per month is to be given to all eligible small and marginal farmers. Farmers in the age group 18 to 40 years, as on 1st August, 2019 are eligible to enroll into the scheme. Farmers have to contribute an amount between ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they reach 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 19th January, 2021 in all 77,807 beneficiary farmers in the State have been enrolled under PM-KMY.

7.40 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission: This mission is being implemented for promotion of organic farming in the State through cluster approach (20 to 30 farmers in a cluster of 50 acre land) from 2019-20. Benefits of the scheme are given to each cluster for three consecutive years. In the first phase distressed districts in the Vidarbha region, viz. Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha are included in the programme. Details of physical and financial achievements under the mission are given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Physical and Financial Achievement

Financial Year	Target (No. of groups)	Achivement (No. of groups)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Area (ha)	Funds distributed (₹ Crore)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2019-20	350	314	7,457	6,800	6.00	0.64
2020-21					2.16 ⁺	1.24 ⁺

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto January

New Initiatives for agriculture sector

7.41 'Vikel te Pikel' Abhiyaan: Considering the fact that 81 per cent of the farmers in the State fall in the category of small & marginal farmers and about 83 per cent of the agricultural land is rainfed, GoM has initiated 'Vikel te Pikel' Abhiyaan in October, 2020 to assess demands of farmers and consumers, protect farmers from market uncertainties leading to non-profitability and in turn making agriculture activity economically viable. Objectives of the *abhiyaan* are (i) changing cropping pattern according to demand, (ii) enhancing quality of agricultural production, (iii) making agriculture activity economically viable, (iv) creating brand for sale and marketing of agricultural produce, (v) creating more opportunities of marketing through better value chain markets, (vi) formulate new policies to simplify agriculture activity, (vii) increasing investment in agriculture sector, (viii) sustained agricultural income and increase in productivity and (ix) analyzing market related information, trends & supplying it to producers. Under the *abhiyaan* agricultural produce will be sold to consumers & traders and infrastructure will be developed for sale of processed agricultural produce. This *abhiyaan* is going to be implemented by concerned state departments and NABARD. Ongoing *Sant Shiromani Shri Savata Mali Shetkari Athavade Baajar Abhiyaan*, under which 76 weekly markets are functioning upto September 2020, will be implemented under this *abhiyaan*.

7.42 Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme: Under *Aatmanirbhar Bharat abhiyaan*, GoI has launched all India centrally sponsored PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME) in partnership with the state governments, for providing financial, technical and business support for upgradation of existing micro food processing enterprises in the unorganized sector. PMFME is going to be implemented on ‘One District One Product’ basis for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Objectives of the scheme are (i) support for capital investment for upgradation, (ii) Capacity building through skill training, imparting technical knowledge on food safety standards & hygiene and quality improvement, (iii) hand holding support for preparation of DPR, availing bank loan and upgradation and (iv) support to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), producers’ co-operatives for capital investment, common infrastructure and support branding & marketing.

7.42.1 Under the scheme the State has set a target of empowering 20,119 micro food processing industries in five years. Individual micro food processing units for perishable agricultural commodities, food grains, pulses, oilseeds, spice crops, fisheries, poultry, dairy, forest products, etc. are going to be covered under the scheme and 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.

7.43 *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Nursery Scheme:* Maharashtra is leading State in production of fruits and vegetables and their export. Farmers in the State are inclined towards production of chemical free export quality vegetables and their export. GoM has launched *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Nursery Scheme* under RKVY from 2020-21 for two years. Objectives of the scheme are (i) provide pest free and chemical free healthy saplings grown in controlled climatic conditions, (ii) availability of agro-based activity to local farmers for income generation, (iii) change in cropping pattern and adoption of new technology and (iv) increasing high quality vegetable production, export and enhancing farmers’s income. Farmers having minimum 0.40 ha land and having permanent source of water for establishment of nursery are eligible under the scheme. Female agriculture graduates & their groups and vegetable producing small & marginal farmers and their groups are given priority of selection under the scheme. Basic infrastructure viz. poly-tunnel, shednet, plastic crates, knapsack sprayers, etc. is provided and technical training of three to five days is imparted under the scheme. The scheme is going to be implemented as per the norms of NHM and financial assistance is given in two installments of 60 per cent and 40 per cent of the project cost. Target of 500 beneficiaries covering an area of 200 ha has been set and financial assistance of ₹ 11.62 crore is proposed for the State.

7.44 Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations: Agricultural land holding is dominated by small & marginal farmers with average size of land holding less than one ha. These farmers face challenges in production and post production agricultural activities. Collective efforts of such farmers in the form of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) can reduce cost of production, increase productivity, increase better market linkages and in turn enhance their income. GoI has initiated a central sector scheme ‘Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs’ with

the objectives (i) to promote holistic system to facilitate development of sustainable income oriented farming, (ii) to enhance productivity through efficient, cost effective & sustainable resource use, (iii) to provide support to new FPOs for five years in all aspects of management of agricultural activity and (iv) capacity building to develop agriculture entrepreneurship skills to become economically viable & self-sustaining. Duration of the scheme is from 2020-21 to 2023-24. Formation of FPO is based on produce cluster area. FPO with a minimum farmer members size of 300 are eligible under the scheme. Farmer members cohesively located with almost same interest are to be mobilised to form a group of 15-20 members, calling the group as Farmer Interest Group (FIG) or Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers Club (FC), Joint Liability Group (JLG), Rythu Mitra Group. Such 20 or more groups from a produce cluster area or a village/ cluster of neighboring villages based on certain commonalities are to be put together to form FPO.

7.45 Establishment of Village Agricultural Development Committee: The State has made it mandatory to form Village Agricultural Development Committee in every village u/s 49(4), of Village Panchayat Act, 1959 with objectives of overall development of agriculture, maximum use of natural resources, setting priorities of works to be undertaken through various schemes & projects. The committee should have minimum 12 members (not less than 50 per cent should be female members) connected to agriculture & allied activities sector.

7.46 Measures taken during Covid-19 lockdown period:

- Establishment of control room to co-ordinate transport of agricultural inputs and agricultural produce
- Licenses were made available from concerned departments, to transport and sell agricultural inputs and agricultural produce
- Online renewal of licenses
- Distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers at their door steps
- Distribution of fertilisers and seeds to 9.42 lakh farmers
- Distribution of 19,700 MT seeds to farmers
- Distribution of 2.79 lakh MT chemical fertilisers to farmers
- Distribution of more than six lakh cotton seed packets to farmers
- Direct sell of about 1.37 lakh MT of fruits & vegetables to urban consumers through 3,790 groups of farmers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.47 Animal Husbandry, dairy and fisheries activity along with agriculture, continue to be an integral part of the rural economy. These activities have contributed to the food basket, draught animal power & employment generation and also helps in maintaining ecological balance. It also provides essential nutrients at low cost to the livestock rearing families. Livestock has become an important source of income for millions of rural families and plays an important role in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income. Government is implementing various policies for livestock healthcare, encouraging rural families to take up livestock rearing and for genetic upgradation of livestock for sustainable production. To overcome the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in the State, various initiatives were taken by the State Government for the sustainability of Animal Husbandry sector.

Measures taken during Covid-19 pandemic

7.48 During Covid-19 pandemic, poultry industry faced demand crisis from February, 2020 to April, 2020 due to widespread rumours and false information through social media. The State created mass awareness through radio, television and other extension media about safety of consumption of poultry products and nutritional benefits therein. As a result, the demand for poultry products was restored and poultry industry was sustained. During lockdown period, various measures such as providing uninterrupted vaccination, artificial insemination & other veterinary services, fodder availability, transport for maintaining health of livestock and consistent milk production including action against animal cruelty were taken by the State Government.

7.48.1 During Covid-19 lockdown, the inter state and intra state transportation was badly affected resulting in shortage of feed supply, ingredients for feed manufacturing and silage making bags. Collective efforts were taken across the state in order to ensure smooth supply of feed and fodder to animal owners and manufacturing units.

7.48.2 Horse feed was supplied to Raigad, Sindhudurg, Palghar and Ratnagiri districts. Also donkeys owned by labourers stranded in Raigad district were given 10 MT grass and 200 Kg rice bran for dietary needs. In Amravati, Palghar and Kolhapur districts 43 MT fodder was supplied to the cattle with the help of NGO's.

Livestock Census

7.49 As per Livestock Census 2019, the State ranks seventh at national level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore. The State ranks fifth at national level with poultry birds population of about 7.43 crore. Livestock as per Livestock Census 2019 in selected states is given in Table 7.27 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

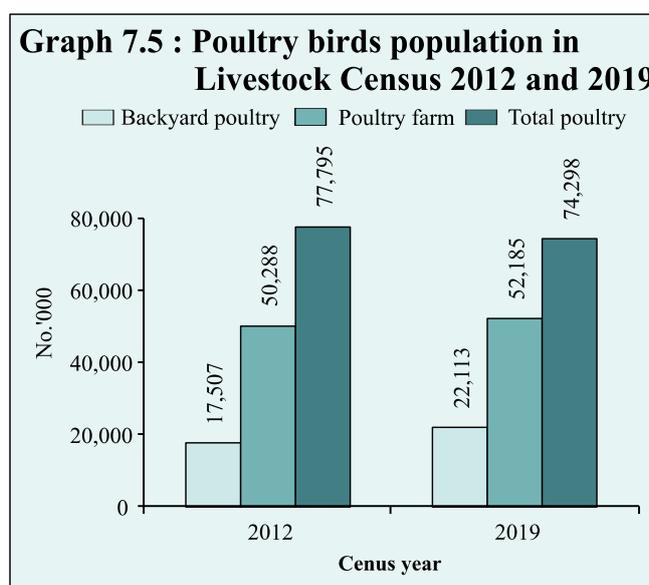


Table 7.27 Livestock in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019

State	Livestock					Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	34,068	1,07,863
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	26,893	21,773
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	29,013	59,494
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,389	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

includes birds in poultry farm

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI

Veterinary health care infrastructure

7.50 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 is given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State

(As on 31st March, 2020)

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

7.51 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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
General treatment	17,153	17,150	8,870
Castration	931	892	338
Major operation	53	60	19
Minor operation	565	521	200
Vaccination (including poultry)	53,543	62,417	39,205

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto November

Artificial Insemination

7.52 Three frozen semen laboratories are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and distributed through 34 district artificial insemination centres to 4,848 veterinary institutions. Information about Artificial Insemination (AI) is given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Information about Artificial Insemination

Particulars	('000)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
I) Cow (AI)	1,687	1,668	968
Exotic	280	210	105
Cross breed	1,052	1,034	576
Indigenous	355	424	287
No. of calves born (Cow)	579	576	342
Cross breed	465	450	265
Indigenous	114	126	87
II) Buffalo (AI)	719	713	339
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	243	247	134

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto November

Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme

7.53 Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) -I was implemented in 33 districts of the State from September, 2019 to March, 2020 using high genetic merit bull semen with an objective to increase AI coverage to more than 50 per cent. Under NAIP-I, GoI released funds of ₹ 14.80 crore, of which ₹ 2.82 crore were utilised for performing 5.85 lakh AI. NAIP-II is being implemented in the State from August, 2020 to May, 2021.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

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

- Development and conservation of indigenous breeds
- Enhancing milk production and productivity of bovine population by increasing disease free high genetic merit female population and check on spread of diseases
- Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service
- To bring all breedable females under organised breeding policy through AI or natural service using germ plasm of high genetic merits
- To arrange quality AI services at farmers' doorstep
- To create e-market portal for bovine germ plasm for connecting breeders and farmers

Expenditure incurred under *Rashtriya Gokul* mission is given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Expenditure incurred under Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Activities undertaken	Commencement year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Strengthening of two bull mother farms and procurement of 600 high genetic <i>gaolao</i> cows and <i>pandharpuri</i> buffaloes on each mother farm	2016-17	8.30
Up-gradation of three frozen semen laboratories and existing artificial insemination centres	2016-17	1.49
Establishment of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratory at BAIF Research and Development Centre, Pune	2017-18	5.07
Strengthening of ET/IVF laboratory in the Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University, Nagpur	2018-19	1.19
Embryo transfer laboratory at Wadgaon Rasai, Tahsil Shirur, Dist. Pune	2018-19	4.83
Establishment of sex sorted semen laboratory at Frozen semen laboratory, Aurangabad	2018-19	24.84

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

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

National Animal Disease Control Programme

7.55 GoI started 100 per cent centrally sponsored National Animal Disease Control Programme on mission basis from 2019-20 to achieve effective control on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucella by 2024-25 and complete eradication by 2029-30.

7.55.1 Out of the proposed 1.76 crore animals, 1.47 crore animals were vaccinated against FMD from 1st September, 2020 to 30th November, 2020. Tagging of all vaccinated animals is done and information is being entered in Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH) software for which funds of ₹ 41.19 crore are proposed.

7.55.2 For Brucella disease control, GoI is going to supply vaccine for 29.07 lakh female cattle & buffalo of four to eight months of age. The vaccination programme will be implemented from December, 2020. Tagging of all vaccinated animals will be carried out and information will be entered in INAPH software.

Special project to increase milk production in Vidarbha & Marathwada region

7.56 GoM in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board and Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt Ltd. has started a special project to increase milk production in 11 districts of Vidarbha and Marathawada. 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 involves in providing AI service at doorstep, fodder development programme, supply of quality cattle feed, cattle feed supplements (mineral mixture), veterinary services like vaccination, eradication of ticks & flies, infertility and treatment camps, etc. During 2020-21 upto October, 7.22 lakh AI were performed, 4.35 lakh infertility cases were treated, 37.62 lakh animals were treated against various diseases and 129.65 lakh vaccinations were carried out. Expenditure incurred upto October, 2020 was ₹ 45.72 crore. NDDDB collected 253.61 lakh litre of milk from villagers and 210.80 lakh litre from milk collection centres.

Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme

7.57 Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme aims in establishing mobile veterinary clinics in 349 rural tehsils to provide veterinary services to remote inaccessible, hilly and tribal villages. The Government has approved to establish 81 veterinary squads in 81 tehsils in first stage. Funds of ₹ 14.77 crore have been released in 2019-20. Establishment of call centre to facilitate the mobile clinics is under development.

National Livestock Mission

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

Livestock insurance scheme

7.59 This scheme is being implemented in the State by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to provide protection to the cattle holders against any eventual losses due to death of animal because of natural calamity, accident or disease. Maharashtra Livestock Development Board executed tri-partite agreement with New India Assurance Company Ltd. and Prudent Insurance Broker Pvt Ltd. for the period 9th October, 2018 to 31st January, 2020. Under the scheme total 40,334 animals of 11,969 beneficiaries were insured and expenditure incurred was ₹ 303.55 lakh as premium subsidy and ₹ 25.79 lakh as honorarium to veterinarians. In all 3,854 claims were made of which 3,300 claims amounting to ₹ 9.58 crore were settled.

Fodder Development

7.60 During 2019-20, area brought under cultivation and fodder production is given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Area under cultivation and fodder production

Scheme	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Seed Distribution (MT)	Sapling distribution (Lakh no.)	Area ('000 ha)	Expected Production (Lakh MT)
District Plan	8.37	1,268.40	253.60	27.48	16.90
RKVY and NLM	13.58	975.00	409.00	26.20	18.22
Total	21.95	2,243.40	662.60	53.68	35.12

RKVY Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana NLM National Livestock Mission

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh yojana

7.61 This 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+1), 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, GoM released ₹ 39 crore to distribute 1,520 sheep units, infrastructure for sheep rearing to 593 beneficiaries, balanced feed for 458 sheep units, distribution of 25 mini silage baler-cum-wrapper machines and installation of 10 animal feed units.

7.62 Various schemes are implemented in the State to uplift the rural poor through livestock rearing, create entrepreneurship and generate employment in rural areas. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Progress of selected state level schemes

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
6/4/2 Milch animal group distribution scheme	2,339	1,695	2,736	1,590	2,124	960
Stall-fed supply of 10 goats & 1 male goat group distribution	2,547	1,233	2,533	1,112	1,848	829
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	947	1,279	890	1,186	674	879

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Poultry development

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

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

The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2019-20 were 8.44 lakh as against 9.60 lakh in 2018-19.

Swayam Prakalp

7.64 The project was implemented from 2017-18 to 2019-20 in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts to supply eggs in children's diet in *Anganwadi* and creation of self-employment. The project aims in creating 104 mother units of poultry to supply 45 chicks of four weeks old to beneficiaries for rearing. The 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 was carried under Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission. During 2019-20, 101 mother units have been established and 8.76 lakh four week old birds have been distributed to 40,142 beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

Major livestock products

7.65 The provisional data of major livestock products during the year 2019-20 in the state are milk production 120.24 lakh MT, meat production 11.40 lakh MT, egg production 637 crore and wool production 14.12 MT.

7.65.1 During the year 2018-19 Maharashtra was the second largest meat producer state in the country with share of 12.6 per cent. The State ranks seventh in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 266 gram per day as against 394 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks seventh in eggs production and per capita availability of eggs in the State is 50 eggs per annum as against 79 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.34 and in selected states during 2018-19 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)
2016-17	845 (11.4)	10,402 (6.4)	548 (6.2)	1,407 (3.2)
2017-18	924 (12.1)	11,102 (6.3)	570 (6.0)	1,436 (3.5)
2018-19	1,021 (12.6)	11,655 (6.2)	596 (5.8)	1,457 (3.6)

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

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Table 7.35 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2018-19

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

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

Dairy Development

7.66 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 are given in Table 7.36 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.37.

Table 7.36 Milk production and per capita availability of Milk

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

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.67 During 2019-20, there were 107 milk processing plants, 142 chilling centres and 903 bulk milk coolers with capacity of 94.03 lakh litre and chilling capacity of 44.30 lakh litre per day under government & co-operative sector together. The average daily collection of milk by the government & co-operative dairies was 0.96 lakh litre & 39.76 lakh litre respectively during 2019-20 and 0.53 lakh litre & 40.09 lakh litre respectively during 2020-21 upto October. There were 263 cold storages with capacity of 17,494.40 MT of which, 247 cold storages with capacity of 17,175.65 MT were with private sector in 2019-20.

Graph 7.6 : Average collection of milk by co-operative and government dairies

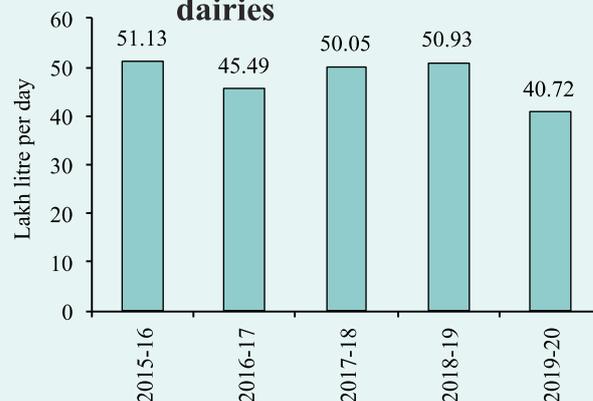
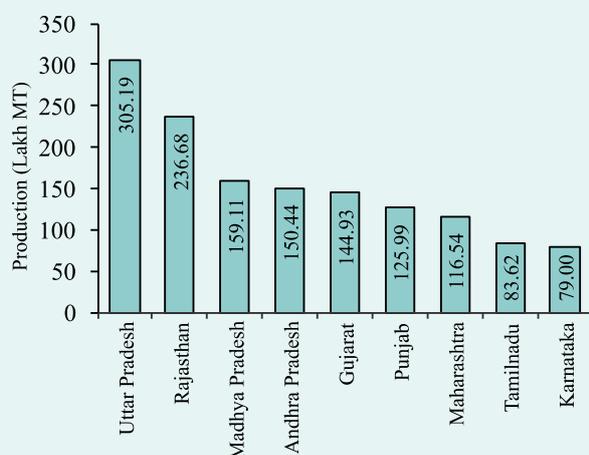


Table 7.37 Regionwise Milk production

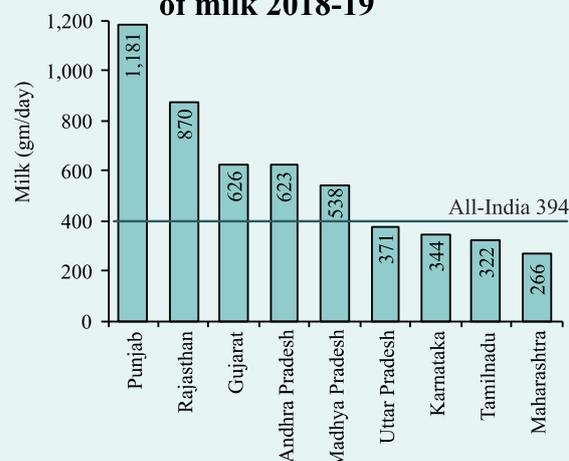
Region	(Lakh MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Konkan	4.98	5.33	5.52
Nashik	28.07	29.85	33.34
Pune	42.99	46.41	49.57
Aurangabad	16.48	17.70	17.04
Amravati	6.77	6.62	6.10
Nagpur	4.73	5.11	4.97
State	104.02	111.02	116.54

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Graph 7.7: Production of milk during 2018-19



Graph 7.8 : Per capita per day availability of milk 2018-19



Fisheries

7.68 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 173 fish landing centers and the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq km. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 4.18 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. During 2019-20, there were 16,089 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,948 were mechanised. There were 34 fish seed production centers in the State with 2,414 lakh spawn production capacity per year for catering to inland fishing. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.38.

Table 7.38 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Fish production	Lakh MT			
Marine		4.67	4.44	1.25
Inland		1.00	1.18	0.44
Total		5.67	5.62	1.69
Gross value	₹ Crore			
Marine		6,298	6,751	2,000
Inland		1,178	1,474	572
Total		7,476	8,225	2572
Export of fish				
Quantity	Lakh MT	1.61	1.36	NA
Value	₹ Crore	5,121	4,536	NA

NA Not available

+ upto September

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

7.69 Under the National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, development of 25 jetties worth ₹ 177 crore have been undertaken. Of which work of 15 jetties has been completed, work of five jetties is in progress, approval of Coastal Regulation Zone is pending for the work of two jetties.

7.70 GoI launched *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) on 3rd December, 2020 for a period of five years. The PMMSY is designed to address critical gaps in fish production & productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure & management, modernisation & strengthening of value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management and fishers' welfare. Under PMMSY ₹ 153 crore have been sanctioned to the State for 46 beneficiary oriented schemes.

Sericulture

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

Table 7.39 Mulberry plantation and silk production

Item	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Area under plantation (Old)	ha	10,377	12,984	11,279
Area under plantation (New)	ha	9,406	4,901	4,426
Total area under plantation	ha	19,783	17,885	15,705
Beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	18,160	16,744	14,851
Supply of disease free layings	Lakh	54.67	42.22	24.71
Cocoon production	MT	3,230.27	2,655.76	1,340.61
Production of raw silk	MT	496.37	408.50	206.07
Procurement of cocoon	MT	0.477	0.093	0.00
Employment generated (mandays)	Lakh	54.60	44.93	22.66

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

+ upto October

7.71.1 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 2019-20 production of raw Tasar silk was 19.06 MT, while during 2020-21 upto October, it was 1.42 MT.

Forest

7.72 The forest area of the State at the end of the year 2019-20 was 61,951.76 sq km constituting about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State, as against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy, 1988. The jurisdiction of the total forest area in the State is divided amongst Forest department (55,858.64 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,462.26 sq km), private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,190.54 sq km) and Revenue department (1,440.32 sq km). As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2019, the total forest cover in the State is 50,778 sq km showing an increase of 96 sq km over that reported in ISFR 2017, of which the very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest 40.5 per cent and open forest 42.3 per cent of the total forest cover in the State. As per ISFR 2019, the total mangroves cover of the State is 320 sq km showing an increase of 16 sq km over that reported in ISFR 2017. Forest circlewise distribution of forest area is given in Table 7.40 and forest cover of selected states is given in Table 7.41.

Table 7.40 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area (as on 31st March, 2020)

Forest circle	Forest area				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,227.19	1,403.05	267.59	12,897.84	20.8
Nagpur	4,414.17	2,157.10	1,184.63	7,755.90	12.5
Dhule	6,148.12	57.06	222.77	6,427.95	10.4
Thane	4,344.27	1,156.15	333.32	5,835.74	9.4
Nashik	5,065.92	241.02	32.96	5,339.90	8.6
Amravati	5,055.54	15.81	14.06	5,085.41	8.2
Chandrapur	3,835.80	877.71	125.84	4,839.35	7.8
Kolhapur	3,361.79	412.78	754.61	4,529.18	7.3
Yavatmal	3,352.86	6.31	122.35	3,481.53	5.6
Aurangabad	2,818.94	105.86	229.57	3,154.37	5.1
Pune	2,430.53	0.03	174.04	2,604.60	4.2
State	52,055.13	6,432.88	3,563.75	61,951.76	100.0

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

Table 7.41 Forest cover of selected states

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

Source : India State of Forest Report, 2019

Wild Life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.73 There are six national parks, 49 sanctuaries and seven 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 7.42.

Table 7.42 Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred

Project	Area (sq km)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	Core	Buffer	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Tiger Project					
<i>Melghat</i>	1,500.49	1,268.03	119.77	23.67	12.85
<i>Tadoba-Andhari</i>	625.82	1,101.77	11.87	15.40	1.94
<i>Pench</i>	257.26	483.96	12.46	14.80	4.66
<i>Sahyadri</i>	600.12	565.45	5.24	8.17	0.23
<i>Navegaon-Nagzira</i>	653.67	1,241.27	12.54	12.94	1.14
<i>Bor</i>	138.12	678.14	7.17	5.70	0.48
Integrated Development of wildlife habitat	-	-	15.83	8.56	0.21
Elephant Project, <i>Kolhapur</i>	Area not specified		0.72	0.43	NA

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

+ upto November

Forest Produce

7.74 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 7.43.

Table 7.43 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ Crore)

Forest produce	Unit of production	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM	1.3	356.67	1.11	338.69	1.13	354.81
Firewood	LCM	2.32	50.11	1.79	45.2	2.25	62.27
Total (A)	LCM		406.78				417.08
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT	0.22	14.75	0.1	10.5	0.27	22.07
Tendu leaves	LSB	2.12	50.69	2.24*	38.48*	1.29	26.76
Grass	MT	1,440	0.17	495*	0.11*	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	225	0.15	2,675*	0.16*	NA	NA
Lac	Quintal	25	0.06	0	0	NA	NA
Others (<i>Hirida, Shikekai, etc.</i>)	-	NA	0.9		0.51*	NA	NA
Total (B)			66.72		49.76		48.83
Total (A + B)			473.50		433.65		465.91

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonne

*Provisional

@ expected

NA Not available

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

7.75 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. An amount of ₹ 1,000 crore was spent on plantation activity during 2019-20. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred is given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred

(₹ Crore)

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred	Plants supplied (Crore)
2016-17	36,457	142.95	2,906	9.08	2,787	45.10	1.19
2017-18	26,405	99.46	3,577	13.80	3,985	60.46	0.50
2018-19	51,724	200.88	4,633	22.79	12,620	210.56	15.89
2019-20	1,02,987	388.35	8,987	89.72	21,032	521.94 [@]	35.14 [@]

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

[@] includes plantation of 17,858 km along road side

Social Forestry

7.76 During 2019-20, in all 539.12 lakh seedlings were planted on 17,178 ha of community land and 16,267 km along roads/railways/canal side plantation and 17.12 lakh seedlings were supplied to institutions, *grampanchayats* and individuals for undertaking plantations. During 2020-21 upto November, 18.49 lakh seedlings were planted on 951 ha of community land and 1,385 km along roads/railways/canal side plantation, 754 unit of farm bunds plantation under MGNREGA, 11.49 lakh seedlings were planted under Agro forestry scheme under MGNREGA and 5.74 lakh seedlings were supplied to institutions, *grampanchayats* and individuals for undertaking plantations. Area of plantations under major schemes is given in Table 7.45.

Table 7.45 Area of plantations under major schemes

Particulars	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Seedlings planted on community land	Lakh seedling	126.00	539.12	18.49
a) Block Plantation	ha	7,069.00	18178.00	951.00
b) Road / railway/ canal side Plantation	km	16,385.00	17,725.20	1,385.00
Seedlings supplied to institutions/ individuals and <i>Grampanchyat</i>	Lakh seedling	8.89	17.12	5.74
MGNREGA Scheme				
a) Farm bund plantation unit	Unit	190.00	102.00	754.00
b) Agroforestry Plantation	Lakh seedling	-	15.05	11.49
<i>Kanya Vansamruddhi</i> Scheme	Lakh seedling	-	5.49	0.20

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

⁺ upto November

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.77 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* is launched with a view to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under the scheme 12,084 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were constituted in 15,500 villages. The best performing three committees at district & state level and one committee for Aurangabad region were awarded JFMC award. The JFMC manages 27.04 lakh ha of forest area. The expenditure incurred during 2017-18 was ₹ 75 lakh.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

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

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Number of operational holdings ('00)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457	43,722
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,633	34,436
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523	43,392
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)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
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)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
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

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2018-19 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	2017-18	1,451	2,731	1,882	1,138	1,885	1,657	3,464	2,390	690
8	2018-19	1,465	3,276	2,236	834	1,249	1,497	2,440	1,197	491
9	2019-20	1,553	2,897	1,866	1,057	1,793	1,687	2,371	1,865	786

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	2017-18	788	669	849	1,222	3,269	2,675	8,063	10,944	1,357
8	2018-19	610	332	545	1,079	1,892	1,754	6,427	7,947	1,236
9	2019-20	673	512	761	1,322	2,150	1,626	6,976	9,218	1,321

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	2017-18	1,375	1,250	909	2,234	2,049	917	432	159	367
8	2018-19	1,261	835	662	1,694	1,397	825	481	204	424
9	2019-20	1,319	1,197	907	2,043	2,240	1,096	387	151	390

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	2017-18	351	121	346	185	105	568	4,577	3,684	805
8	2018-19	367	155	421	199	93	467	4,002	2,683	670
9	2019-20	341	151	444	226	110	487	4,316	3,849	892

(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	2017-18	12,640	14,628	1,157	291	345	1,184	3,694	3,805	1,030	
8	2018-19	10,430	10,630	1,019	244	239	977	4,075	4,611	1,132	
9	2019-20	11,292	13,067	1,157	291	309	1,063	4,124	4,826	1,170	

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	2017-18	39	21	548	115	39	339	4,133	4,208	1,018
8	2018-19	25	12	475	113	23	312	4,458	4,885	1,096
9	2019-20	22	15	691	90	28	312	4,526	5,178	1,144

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	2017-18	902	83,138	92.00	4,351	6,094	238	0.5	0.7	1,245	
8	2018-19	1,163	89,771	77.00	4,219	6,593	266	0.5	0.8	1,745	
9	2019-20	822	69,313	84.00	4,491	6,639	251	0.5	0.8	1,815	

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note – (1) Information for year 2019-20 is based on Final Advance Estimates.

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

(3) Sugarcane Productivity in MT/ha

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)	2016-17 (7)	2017-18 (8)	2018-19 (9)	2019-20 (10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	162.2	123.6	148.3	131.2
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	228.7	194.7	129.0	185.3
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	51.8	48.8	24.4	38.1
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	110.7	92.6	46.0	70.9
(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	2,789.4	2,618.9	1,479.5	1,642.5
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	52.5	50.2	44.2	41.3
(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	112.5	59.0	51.9	160.2
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	135.8	117.3	84.9	100.1
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	1,180.5	1,246.0	849.6	1,362.3
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	525.1	314.3	209.7	300.8
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	132.6	92.3	108.1	98.8
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	485.1	370.6	265.6	382.2
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	205.0	167.4	120.7	156.0
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	46.6	55.9	38.7	50.2
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	414.4	19.7	19.3	15.3
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	11.3	9.0	8.0	8.7
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	455.7	316.7	303.9	270.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	70.5	41.6	14.5	24.4
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	68.4	49.0	33.7	43.1
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	737.3	417.8	452.0	455.2
(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	734.4	416.1	450.2	453.3
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	204.5	313.4	338.4	261.3
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	0.2	10.2	11.9	12.3
(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	188.0	288.2	311.2	240.3
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	279.5	268.8	286.7	246.8
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	240.2	215.4	199.3	199.0

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2016-17 to 2019-20 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

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

(4) Vide Water Resources Department, GoM, GR dated 26th August 2016, 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*

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 7.7
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE STATE

Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock ⁺	Total live stock	Sheep and goats per hundred hectares of grazing and pasture land (no.)	Livestock per hundred hectares of net area cropped (no.)	Livestock per lakh of population	(000)
									Total poultry ^{\$}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
1978	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
1982	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
1987	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
1992	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
1997	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
2003	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
2007	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,756 [@]
2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]
2019	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	NA	NA	NA	74,298

Source - Livestock Census

NA Not Available

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

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

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

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

8

Industry and Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

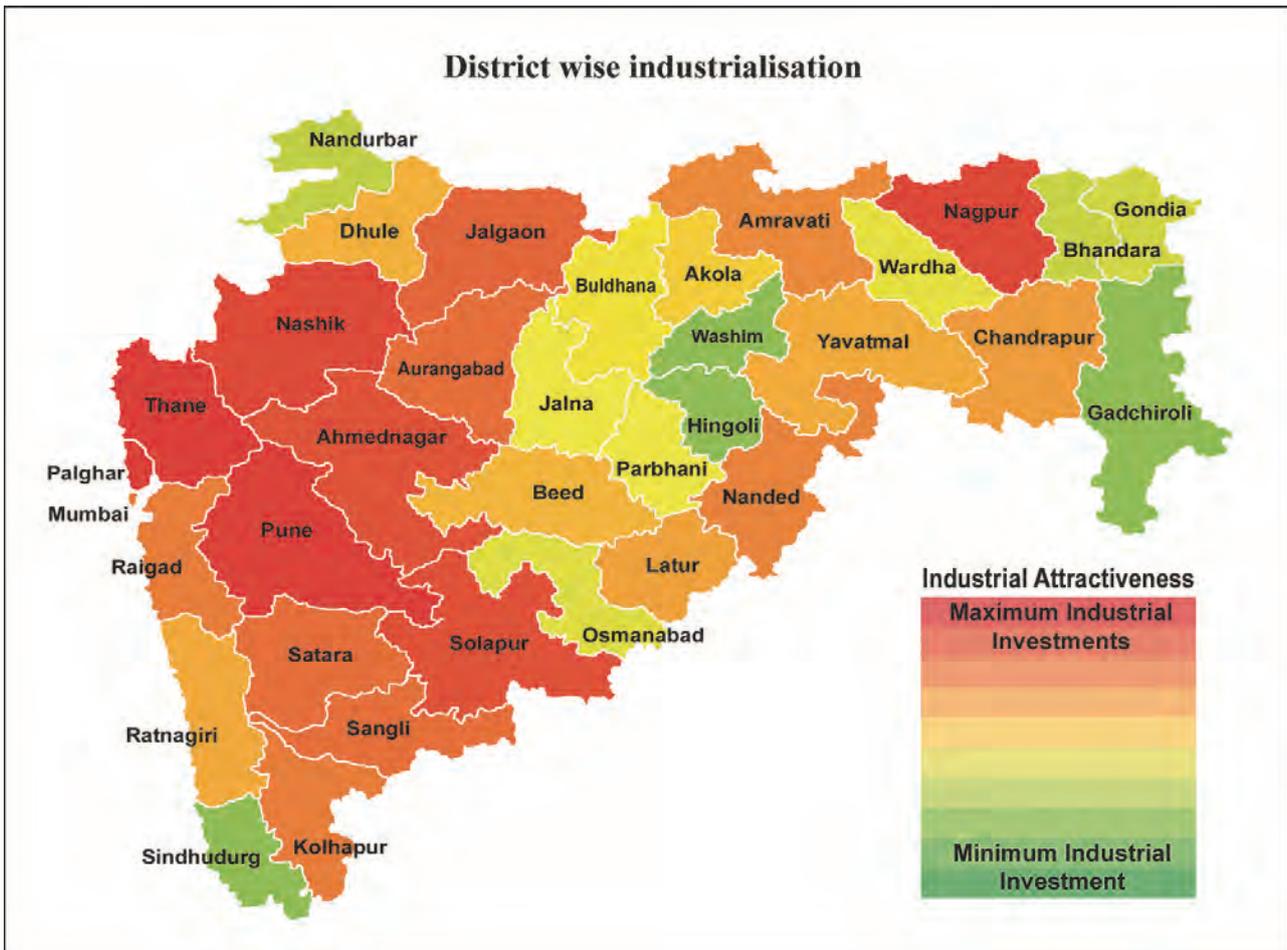
8.1 Maharashtra, one of the most industrialised state in India, has established strengths across all sectors of industry. The State has always remained at forefront and formulated various sector specific policies, introduced regulatory initiatives, organised various events, drafted incentives, etc time and again in a bid to boost economic activities. The State is offering a ready-to-move-in factory environment complete with advanced utilities and affordable price. The State is also set to roll out a single permission system for new industrial units. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused severe impact on the State economy. The State has focused to bring on track the sectors which have been adversely affected by the pandemic.

Industrial scenario in the State

8.2 The State is an industrial hub and has been contributing majorly to the growth of the national economy. The economy of Maharashtra is mainly driven by manufacturing, finance, international trade, mass media, technology, petroleum, fashion, apparel, gems & jewellery, IT & ITES and tourism. The State has well developed industrial ecosystem for industries viz. automobile (Pune and Aurangabad region), Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing (Pune region), Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals (Mumbai-Thane, Aurangabad & Pune region), Engineering (Ahmednagar-Nashik, Pune & Aurangabad region), Textile (Solapur-Pune, Nagpur & Amravati region), Food Processing (Solapur-Pune, Ahmednagar-Nashik, Nagpur & Amravati region), Logistics (Mumbai-Thane and Nagpur & Amravati region), Cement & Steel industry (Vidarbha-Marathwada region) and IT & ITES (Mumbai-Thane, Pune, Nagpur & Amravati region). The State has the largest number of large and mega projects in the country.

8.3 The State has already established single window investor facilitation cell - MAITRI to facilitate clearances through single window to industrial entrepreneurs. The State has one of the best industrial infrastructure in place. MIDC has been the responsible agency for developing and strengthening the industrial infrastructure in various industrial estates spread across the State. Mega events such as 'Magnetic Maharashtra' and 'Make in India' are organised to attract industrial investment in the State. The State also participates in various national and international road shows.

8.4 In order to have development in the emerging sectors, 14 thrust sectors have been identified in the State Industrial Policy 2019 and priority is being given in land allotment and incentives. The State has planned to augment the infrastructure considering the futuristic Industry 4.0. The State intends to promote setting up of industrial clusters along the special projects such as *Hindu Hridayasamrat Balasaheb Thackeray Samruddhi Mahamarg*, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), *Sagarmala*, *Bharatmala*, etc. It also promotes innovative startups by providing necessary infrastructure and creating facilitating environment involving young entrepreneurs to enable sharing of their ideas and help them by handholding, mentoring and providing them financial assistance. It intends to strengthen and promote the MSME sector which is instrumental in creating local entrepreneurship and employment. To minimise the adverse environmental impact, eligible units would be provided a Green Industrialisation Assistance for undertaking measures to conserve water, energy and environment. The policy continues to give incentives in the form of subsidies on power, interest & State GST paid and exemptions on stamp duty & electricity duty.



Industrial Investment in the State

8.5 Since liberalisation (August, 1991) upto October, 2020 in all 20,909 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 14,29,142 crore were approved. During 2020 upto October, 247 projects with proposed investment of ₹ 37,887 crore were registered.

8.5.1 The State's share in the total approved industrial projects and total investment therein is 18.0 per cent and 10.7 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial projects in selected states is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Approved industrial projects[@] in selected States

(August, 1991 to October, 2020)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh [§]	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All-India
Projects (no.)	20,909 (18.0)	14,879 (12.8)	9,898 (8.5)	9,336 (8.0)	8,711 (7.5)	6,028 (5.2)	1,16,257 (100.0)
Investment (₹ Crore)	14,29,142 (10.7)	19,88,292 (14.9)	5,69,391 (4.3)	10,78,533 (8.1)	4,06,269 (3.0)	14,99,789 (11.2)	1,33,43,438 (100.0)

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

[§] includes Telangana

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to All-India

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.5.2 Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 was launched in June, 2020 in the State with an aim to attract investments and generate employment. Both the domestic and global investors have shown fabulous interest for investment in the State. The State has attracted investment proposals of ₹ 1.13 lakh crore with expected employment over 2.50 lakh. Steel manufacturing (24 per cent), Data Centres (23 per cent), Logistics (20 per cent), IT (9 per cent), Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (5 per cent) and Automobiles (4 per cent) were the key sectors that attracted investments.

Investment in Mega Projects

8.6 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. Upto December, 2019 approval has been given to 643 mega projects in the State with an investment of ₹ 4,79,950 crore and proposed employment of 5.23 lakh. Of these upto November, 2020 eligibility certificates have been issued to 220 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 1,13,132 crore with proposed employment of about 1.46 lakh.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.7 Since October, 2015, the Micro, Small & Medium enterprises (MSMEs) are being issued online a twelve digit Unique Identification Number as *Udyog Aadhaar* Number which is provided by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GoI. This hassle free registration makes the enterprise eligible for all government benefits and schemes like low rate interest, easy loan, loan without guarantee, subsidies, etc. 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. Details regarding typewise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs is given in Table 8.2 and regionwise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.2 Typewise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs

(October, 2015 to March, 2020)

Type	<i>Udyog Aadhaar</i> MSMEs (Number)	Employment (Lakh)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Micro	15,60,481	57.04	65,441
Small	1,98,683	28.17	1,23,113
Medium	8,195	5.80	49,989

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Table 8.3 Regionwise *Udyog Aadhaar* MSMEs

(October, 2015 to March, 2020)

Region	<i>Udyog Aadhaar</i> MSMEs (Number)	Employment (Lakh)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Mumbai [#]	3,66,449	21.55	42,674
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	3,86,209	20.24	48,317
Nashik	1,57,515	7.53	25,845
Pune	4,04,078	23.59	69,856
Aurangabad	1,81,355	8.79	25,501
Amravati	67,206	2.54	7,613
Nagpur	2,04,547	6.78	18,737
Total	17,67,359	91.01	2,38,543

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM # including City and Suburb

Foreign Direct Investment

8.8 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has brought innovative technologies in the industrial units, raised competitiveness amongst the units and also increased domestic investment in the State. The share of the State is about 28 per cent of total FDI inflow at All-India. FDI inflows in selected states are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 FDI inflows in some selected states

(₹ Crore)

State	2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	Cummulative Inflows (April, 2000 - September, 2020)
	April - September	October - March		
Telangana	3,582 ^{\$}	4,865	5,045	1,19,734 (4.0)
Gujarat	24,012	18,964	1,19,566	2,79,691 (9.5)
Karnataka	32,431	30,746	27,458	3,16,145 (10.7)
Maharashtra	25,316[#]	52,073	27,143	8,18,522 (27.7)
Tamil Nadu	9,394	7,230	7,062	1,97,582 (6.7)
All India	3,53,558		2,24,613	29,57,058

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

Source : DPIIT, GoI

\$ Including Andhra Pradesh

Including Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

+ upto September

Exports from Maharashtra

8.9 The State is well connected through road, rail, air and port. Exports from the State cover a wide range of products such as gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. As per the Industrial Policy, 2019, GoM has set up Maharashtra Export Promotion Council for promotion of export in the State. Exports from Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Exports from Maharashtra and All-India

(₹ Crore)

Year	Maharashtra	All-India
2018-19	5,08,975	23,07,726
2019-20	4,59,637	22,19,845
2020-21 ⁺	1,72,262	9,39,924

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+upto September

Special Economic Zones

8.10 To attract foreign direct investment, promote export and generate employment, GoM has announced its Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy in 2001. In all 253 SEZ proposals have been received upto October, 2020. Of which 37 SEZs were set up on an area of 4,553 ha with total investment of ₹ 58,531 crore and employment of about 7.80 lakh. Details regarding area, employment and investment of executed SEZs is given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Details regarding area, employment and investment of executed SEZs

(Upto October, 2020)

Division	Number	Area (ha)	Employment (Lakh)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Konkan	11	700	3.14	12,549
Pune	20	772	3.25	32,415
Nashik	1	1,007	1.25	1,380
Aurangabad	3	375	0.16	4,487
Amravati	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	2	1,699	0.01	7,700
Maharashtra	37	4,553	7.80	58,531

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.11 In order to promote balanced growth of Information Technology (IT) industry in the State, GoM came up with its IT & ITES Policy. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) and

Software Technology Parks of India have developed 37 public IT parks which are functioning in the State with an investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore and about 2.68 lakh employment.

8.11.1 Participation of private sector has been invited for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. Under this, 546 private IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 92,484 crore have been approved. Of which, 199 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 29,729 crore and about 7.75 lakh employment upto November, 2020. Private IT parks are located in Pune (193), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (175), Thane (164), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

Bio-technology Parks

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

8.12.1 Upto March, 2020 there were 67 units registered under MSMEs having investment of ₹ 264 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.87 lakh. There were 16 units registered under large units having investment of ₹ 1,120 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.71 lakh.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

8.13 Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), a planned industrial development project between Delhi and Mumbai, aims to develop new industrial cities as ‘Smart Cities’ by converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. This corridor covers two industrial areas viz. Shendra-Bidkin and Dighi port in the State. The Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area is envisioned as a very large-scale industrial cluster and the Dighi Port Industrial Area is intended to be a port as well as trade and industrial hub that will augment the port of Mumbai. Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and Greenfield smart industrial city based on the concept of Walk to Work, is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as part of DMIC. State-of-the-art smart technology along with infrastructure with focus on clean, reusable and recycling methodologies are being adopted. In all 62 plots of total area of about 212 acres have been allotted in AURIC to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is more than ₹ 5,000 crore and employment generated is about 2,811.

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.14 Government has announced the Industrial Cluster Development Programme for the holistic development of the micro and small enterprises. The cluster strategy offers advantages for this sector in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. 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.

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

8.14.2 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** Under the programme, 174 cluster projects have been primarily approved by GoM. Of these, 73 cluster projects have been granted approval for establishment of CFCs for which total grants of ₹ 127.03 crore have been released.

Business Reforms Action Plan

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

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell

8.16 To attract investment and employment in the State, GoM has launched online one stop shop Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI). It provides services for existing and prospective investors to get comprehensive information about the investment process. MAITRI has integrated 53 services rendered through 12 departments. Upto December, 2020 MAITRI has catered to 1,935 grievances of which 1,870 grievances have been resolved. The State has initiated *Maha Parwana*, a mega single permission system, for new industrial units having investment of 50 crore or more.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.17 With an objective of decentralisation of industries concentrated in urban areas to rural areas, the State initiated promotion of industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis. As on 30th October, 2020 in all 142 co-operative industrial estates were registered, of which 107 co-operative industrial estates were functioning with 8,037 units and 1.79 lakh employment.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.18 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 8.7.

Table 8.7 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

Particulars	Disbursement (₹ Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,304	2,770	203
Large Scale Industries	76	141	14
MSMEs	346	258	473
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	100	60	6
MSMEs	209	161	54
Total	3,035	3,390	750

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto November

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.19 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is the premier industrial infrastructure development agency of GoM. The main objective of MIDC is to set up industrial areas for planned and systematic industrial development and to function as a special planning authority in development of industrial areas. MIDC has one of the largest industrial land banks amongst all the Industrial development corporations in India. MIDC has built industrial areas, SEZs, Silver Zone and specialized parks for IT, BT, Wine (Grape Processing) & Gems. As on 31st December, 2020 it has built 289 Industrial areas of which 253 are major industrial areas, 25 are minor industrial areas and 11 are growth centres.

8.19.1 MIDC will be offering 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 acres), Pune-Chakan-Talegaon-Satara (8,000 acres), Nashik-Malegaon-Ahmednagar (5,000 acres), Aurangabad (AURIC, DMIC)-Jalna (8,000 acres) and Nagpur-Amravati (4,000 acres). Additionally, MIDC will also provide Industrial Shed Spaces on rental basis to enable quick setting up of industries.

8.19.2 As on 31st December, 2020 there were 51,613 units having investment of ₹ 2,05,697 crore with potential employment of 15.43 lakh. Out of 97,462 developed plots 70,586 plots were allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Industrial units in MIDC

(As on 31st December, 2020)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed Plots (no.)
Mumbai	1,012	20,685	1.39	9,131
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	14,010	59,248	4.53	13,449
Nashik	8,647	9,515	1.10	9,210
Pune	13,582	78,167	5.99	27,151
Aurangabad	7,917	12,354	0.87	19,955
Amravati	2,599	7,784	0.42	8,968
Nagpur	3,846	17,944	1.13	9,598
Total	51,613	2,05,697	15.43	97,462

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.20 Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs and provide support services like consultancy, counseling, marketing, training, import-exports, entrepreneurship development programmes for the development of small scale industries. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Marketing assistance	17.12	14.29	6.00
Others	3.05	2.18	0.40
Total	20.17	16.47	6.40

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

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

8.21.1 Financial assistance of ₹ 20.02 crore have been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2019-20 and ₹ 12.53 crore have been disbursed in 2020-21 upto January. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2018-19	1.67	3,660	2.5
2019-20	1.95	1,890	2.8
2020-21 ⁺	0.72	1,569	1.2

Source : MSKVIB

+ upto November

Maharashtra State Innovation Society

8.22 The State has formulated 'Maharashtra State Start Up Policy, 2018' which 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 investments is the holistic approach adopted. Maharashtra State Innovation Society is the nodal agency appointed by GoM to implement the 'Maharashtra State Start Up Policy, 2018'. The number of startups in the State has increased from 4,323 in September, 2019 to 7,603 in December, 2020. Some of the initiatives of Maharashtra State Innovation Society are as follows:

- Maharashtra Startup Week, which helps in bringing innovation in various government department, is the State's flagship competition for startups. It was organised during June, 2018, January, 2019 and virtually in August, 2020 wherein more than 4,100 startups participated and of these 72 startups were awarded work orders. Beneficiary departments have been identified for 58 startups and 21 startups have completed their project.
- 16 business incubators have been sanctioned across the State of which 14 incubators have started incubating startups.
- With an intention of encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation amongst women in the State, a program called *Hirkani Maharashtrachi* was launched and in 20 districts more than 5,000 SHGs/entrepreneurs have been benefitted during 2019-20.
- Maharashtra Virtual Incubator Centre, a virtual incubator, which would provide startups several common incubation services such as access to labs, software, marketing solutions, etc. at discounted price is being developed.
- To combat Covid-19 pandemic, Maharashtra State Innovation Society helped facilitate Corporate Social Responsibility funds and donations for procurement and distribution of essential equipments & food items viz. surgical masks, ventilators, PPE kits, N95 masks, sanitisers, hot meals, biscuit packets, sanitary pads, grocery kits, etc.
- *Mahakavach*, a digital platform for contact tracing and quarantine tracking, was developed.
- *Covid-Madat*, a telemedicine helpline, was deployed which helped citizens screen themselves over the phone for Covid-19 related symptoms.

Mining

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

31st March, 2020 in all 189 major mineral mines, with employment of 41,142 were working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2019-20 was ₹ 14,905 crore. The total value of minerals extracted during 2020-21 upto September was ₹ 2,984 crore. The production of coal was highest among all the minerals. During 2019-20, about 768.68 lakh MT coal was extracted worth ₹ 13,401 crore (89.9 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted). The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.1.

Textile

8.24 **Policy :** The State produces ample quantity of cotton & silk and fairly good quantity of wool. In addition to that, it also produces large quantity of non-conventional yarn from bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* and coir. The State has set an objective of achieving 100 percent processing of all the cotton grown. The Textile Policy 2011-17 declared in January, 2012 led to investments of ₹ 20,000 crore in the sector with employment generation of about three lakh. Textile policy 2018-23 focuses on further revival of the textile industry and aims at reducing the gap in the production and processing.

8.24.1 **Textile mills :** There are 188 spinning & 36 composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.39 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors. During 2019-20 estimated production of cotton yarn is 28.80 crore kg and that during 2020-21 upto October, is 14.20 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 and productivity of the fabric being produced and financial assistance of ₹ 30.71 crore has been provided by GoI from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

8.24.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme :** The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced by the GoI in 1999 to facilitate new and appropriate technology for making the textile industry globally competitive and to reduce the capital cost for the textile industry. This scheme has been amended to facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports and import in textile industry and also to indirectly promote investment in textile machinery manufacturing. Under the Textile Policy 2011-17 of the State, 3,026 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these, 1,342 projects have been given interest & capital subsidy of ₹ 237.81 crore during 2018-19 and 1,881 projects have been given ₹ 61.24 crore during 2019-20.

8.24.3 **Textile Parks :** Textile parks provides a platform to many small and medium industries to flourish their businesses. There are 13 Textile Parks in the State at 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 13 textile parks with total employment of 25,576.

Tourism

8.25 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 - 2020' report, the State had 14.93 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.55 crore foreign tourists visits during 2019 as against 11.92 crore domestic tourist visits and 0.51 crore foreign tourists visits during 2018.

8.25.1 Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2016 aspires to make the State a leading tourist destination by the year 2025 and attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore along with creation of one million additional jobs in this industry. As of December, 2020 there were 1,416 Bed & Breakfast entrepreneurs and 124 *Mahabhraman* entrepreneurs in the State. During 2019-20, in all 21 proposals with expected investments of ₹ 1,970.27 crore have been received of which 10 proposals with expected investment of ₹ 1,638.03 crore have been sanctioned.

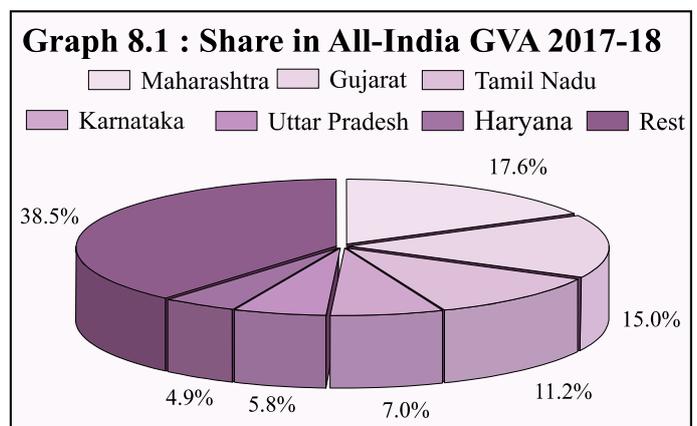
8.25.2 The State has announced its Agro Tourism (earlier conceptualised in the Tourism Policy 2016) Policy in September 2020. Rural development through agro-tourism, ensuring market to agricultural produce, encouraging agriculture-related businesses, exhibiting folk art & traditions, providing employment 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 centres, agriculture colleges & universities and companies/partnership firms set up by farmers are eligible for setting up agro-tourism centres. These enterprises are eligible for loans and other tax benefits.

8.25.3 The State has announced the Beach Shack Policy during August, 2020, which will allow setting up of temporary eco-friendly and CRZ compliant beach shacks, deck beds, umbrellas and common beach facility centres along the Konkan coast. During the first year two popular beaches from all the four districts viz. Kelwe & Bordi in Palghar, Diveagar & Varsoli in Raigad, Aare Ware & Guhagar in Ratnagiri and Kundkeshwar & Tarkarli in Sindhudurg have been selected for this project.

8.25.4 Hospitality sector was the worst hit sector during Covid-19 pandemic. In an effort to revive this sector, the State has decided to classify the sector as an industry. To start a new business in the hospitality sector about 70 permissions/ approvals/ licenses were required from 12 departments earlier. However after the impact of Covid-19 on this sector and considering tremendous employment potential in this sector, GoM has decided to reduce the number of permissions/ approvals/ licenses to 15 which can be obtained from seven departments.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.26 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the major source of industrial statistics. It provides estimates of various aggregates like input, fixed & working capital, employment, output, value added, etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector. ASI covers all factories registered under the sections 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.



8.26.1 The State retained its top position in terms of Gross Value Added with share of 17.6 per cent at All-India level as revealed in ASI 2017-18 results. It is at the second position in number of workers and wages to workers with share of 11.6 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively.

8.26.2 The contribution of the State in the total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added in India was 14.9 per cent, 18.2 per cent & 18.2 per cent respectively. Selected characteristics of industries based on ASI are given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Selected characteristics of industries based on ASI

Characteristics	₹ Crore					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Industries (no.)	28,210 (12.1)	2,33,116	27,010 (11.5)	2,34,865	26,393 (11.1)	2,37,684
Employment (lakh)	19.70 (13.9)	142.10	19.26 (12.9)	149.10	20.08 (12.9)	156.15
Fixed capital	3,46,175 (12.3)	28,09,647	3,37,982 (10.6)	31,90,386	3,58,441 (10.9)	32,85,889
Working capital	2,32,334 (31.4)	7,40,529	2,02,557 (30.5)	6,63,083	1,17,152 (18.2)	6,44,119
Total output	11,68,017 (17.0)	68,62,354	10,74,970 (14.8)	72,65,514	11,99,718 (14.9)	80,72,173
Total input	9,19,540 (16.5)	55,89,074	8,32,819 (14.1)	58,97,464	9,41,087 (14.2)	66,05,202
Gross value added	2,48,476 (19.5)	12,73,280	2,42,152 (17.7)	13,68,050	2,58,631 (17.6)	14,66,970
Net value added	2,17,259 (20.3)	10,72,485	2,08,800 (18.2)	11,45,919	2,23,724 (18.2)	12,29,674
Profit	1,18,212 (23.0)	5,13,193	1,12,576 (20.9)	5,39,353	1,17,380 (20.4)	5,76,242

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

8.26.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2017-18 were food products & beverages (13.5 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (13.0 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (11.1 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers (10.2 per cent), basic metals (9.7 per cent) and machinery & equipments, repair & installation of machinery & equipments (8.5 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 66.1 per cent value of output of all industries and 65.9 per cent of fixed capital during 2017-18. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.2. Important indicators based on ASI are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Important indicators based on ASI

Indicator	₹ lakh					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory						
Investment in fixed capital	1,227	1,205	1,251	1,358	1,358	1,382
Value of goods & services produced	4,140	2,944	3,980	3,093	4,546	3,396
Net value added	770	460	773	488	848	517
Employment (no.)	49	48	51	50	54	51
b) Per worker						
Net value added	15.8	9.6	15.3	9.8	15.8	10.1
Annual wages	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Index of Industrial Production

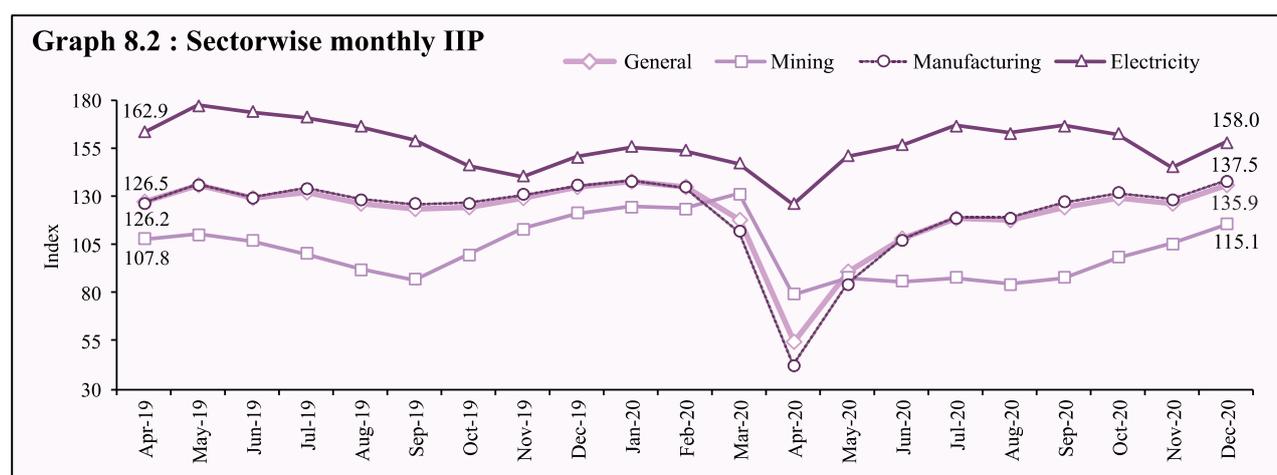
8.27 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the short-term changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to that in a chosen base period. It tracks manufacturing activity in various sectors of the economy and hence it is of paramount importance to the Government for framing policies and to various organizations as well. All-India IIP is compiled and published monthly by National Statistics Office, GoI. The average general All-India IIP (Base year 2011-12) during April to December, 2019 has decreased from 128.8 to 111.4 during April to December, 2020. Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.13. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

Table 8.13 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

Item	Weight	Average IIP (April to December)		
		2019-20	2020-21	Per cent change
Groupwise				
General Index	100.00	128.8	111.4	(-)13.5
Mining	14.37	104.0	92.2	(-)11.4
Manufacturing	77.63	130.2	110.5	(-)15.1
Electricity	7.99	160.5	154.8	(-)3.6
Use-based Category				
Primary goods	34.05	125.0	112.4	(-)10.1
Capital goods	8.22	94.1	68.2	(-)27.6
Intermediate goods	17.22	137.1	116.5	(-)15.0
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	136.6	115.9	(-)15.2
Consumer durables	12.84	122.6	92.3	(-)24.7
Consumer non-durables	15.33	145.5	138.9	(-)4.6

Source : Mospi, GoI



CO-OPERATION

8.28 Co-operation has made significant contribution in socio-economic development and in social integration. The co-operative movement was mainly initially confined to agricultural credit, subsequently it extended to finance, agro processing, marketing, housing, dairy, storage, textile, fisheries and various other industries.

8.29 As on 31st March, 2020 there were about 2.13 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Of which, about 52 per cent were co-operative housing societies. Information about co-operative societies is given in Table 8.14 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

Table 8.14 Information about co-operative societies

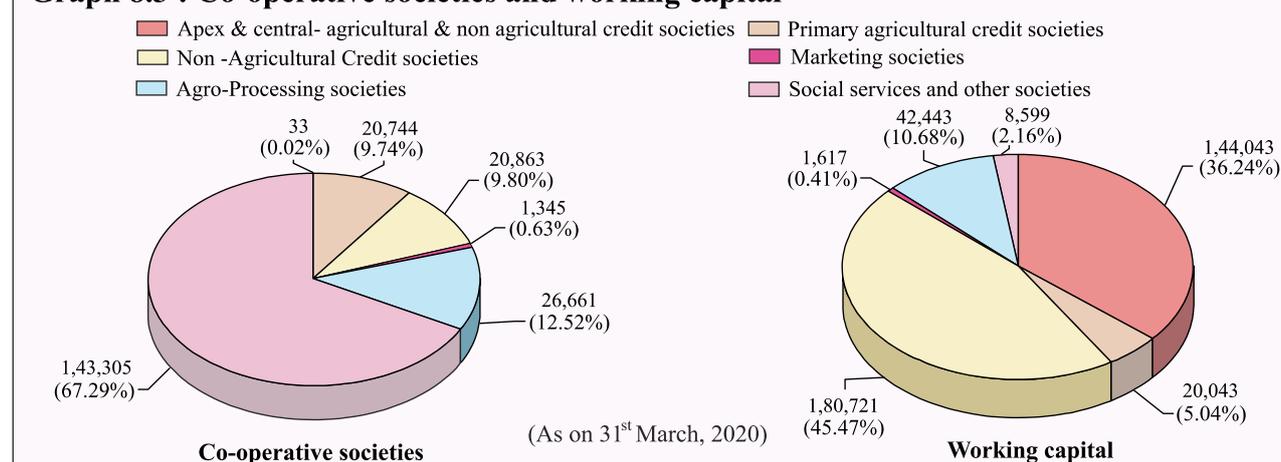
(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2020 over 2019
	2018	2019	2020*	
Societies (no.)	1,98,252	2,06,414	2,12,951	3.2
Members (lakh)	550	566	556	(-)1.8
Paid-up share capital	21,811	23,583	22,354	(-)5.2
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	3,887	3,954	3,931	(-)0.6
Working capital	3,84,506	4,07,481	3,97,466	(-)2.5
Deposits	1,94,667	2,10,923	2,10,404	(-)0.2
Loans advanced	1,44,268	1,57,385	1,58,717	0.8
Societies in profit (no.)	54,210	55,951	57,624	3.0
Amount of profit	4,326	5,569	4,606	(-)17.3
Societies in loss (no.)	34,777	38,961	37,952	(-)2.6
Amount of loss	9,028	10,469	6,621	(-)36.8
Loans outstanding	1,50,869	1,58,316	1,62,900	2.9

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.3 : Co-operative societies and working capital



Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.30 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 are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹ Crore)
	2018	2019	2020	Per cent change in 2020 over 2019
	The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	25,021	27,949	33,454	19.7
Deposits	14,106	15,840	20,849	31.6
Loans advanced	14,094	21,677	25,485	17.6
Loans outstanding	15,992	19,600	20,817	6.2
Loans overdue	1,650	1,416	1,569	10.8
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	2.00	2.01	2.01	0.0
Working capital	1,04,006	1,13,306	1,10,501	(-)2.5
Deposits	75,091	83,458	87,998	5.4
Loans advanced	36,325	37,176	39,863	7.2
Loans outstanding	50,978	50,442	58,266	15.5
Loans overdue	14,432	13,574	14,567	7.3

Source : Maharashtra state Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai.

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

8.31 Short term agricultural credit mainly for seasonal agricultural operations is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2020 there were 20,744 PACS in the State which include 20 Farmer service societies and 893 *Adivasi* Co-operative societies having about 0.54 lakh and 6.79 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.16

Table 8.16 Information of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹ Crore)
	2018	2019	2020*	Per cent change in 2020 over 2019
	Societies (no.)	21,102	20,747	
Members (lakh)	150	151	147	(-)2.6
Working capital	20,766	20,836	20,043	(-)3.8
Own funds	3,823	4,451	3,936	(-)11.6
Share capital	2,462	2,977	2,575	(-)13.5
Of which, State Govt.	6.60	7.90	6.90	(-)12.7
Loanee members (lakh)	31.26	29.89	29.87	(-)0.1
Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)	9.85	10.52	9.96	(-)5.3
2) Small farmers (one to two ha)	8.35	8.97	8.47	(-)5.6
Loans disbursed	15,662	13,093	14,495	10.7
Of which, given to Small & Marginal farmers	6,435	6,006	6,302	4.9
Loans outstanding	13,406	13,823	13,376	(-)3.2
Loans recovered	11,061	10,670	10,748	0.7
Loans overdue	6,214	6,143	6,074	(-)1.1
Societies in profit (no.)	8,939	8,760	8,737	(-)0.3
Societies in loss (no.)	11,870	11,685	11,753	0.6

Neg Negligible

* Provisional

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

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme

8.32 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. Interest subsidy of three per cent is given for the loan up to ₹ one lakh and one per cent is given for loan exceeding ₹ one lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. During 2018-19 under the scheme interest subsidy of ₹ 120.64 crore was given to 9.73 lakh beneficiaries whereas during 2019-20 scheme interest subsidy of ₹ 52.89 crore was given to 4.26 lakh beneficiaries.

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.33 The State Government provides financial assistance to co-operative societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing units are constituents of agro-processing co-operative societies. As on 31st March, 2020 there were 26,661 agro-processing co-operatives having about 62 lakh members.

8.33.1 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 175 registered co-operative sugar factories in the State. Of the total sugar factories in India, maximum 33 per cent are located in the State, followed by 21 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In the total sugar production in India, State share is 29 per cent and that of Uttar Pradesh share is 46 per cent. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Information of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2020 over 2019
	2018	2019	2020	
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	178	175	175	0.0
Factories in production (no.)	101	102	79	(-)22.5
Members ('00)	27,633	25,470	22,000	(-)13.6
Share capital of State Govt.	1,299	1,305	1,305	0.0
Average TCD [#] (lakh MT) capacity	3.85	4.02	3.21	(-)20.1
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	573.35	557.55	336.47	(-)39.7
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	65.69	64.06	39.05	(-)39.0
Average extraction (per cent)	11.46	11.49	11.61	1.0
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
1) Purchased (FRP)	2,550	2,477	2,566	3.6
2) Actual paid by factories	2,869	1,976	2,160	9.3
Molasses (lakh MT)	22.91	22.30	13.47	(-)39.6
No. of factories having				
1) Distillery plants	69	68	68	0.0
2) Co-generation plants	59	60	60	0.0
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	1,211.90	1,237.90	1,237.90	0.0
Factories in profit (no.)	29	30	2*	(-)93.3
Amount of profit	188.51	399.65	60.87*	(-)84.8
Factories in loss (no.)	80	59	5*	(-)91.5
Amount of loss	4,175.51	2,474.72	211.78*	(-)91.4

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

FRP Fair & Remunative Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

Co-operative Dairy Societies

8.33.2 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 12,781 co-operative dairy societies and 78 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2019	2020*	Per cent change	2019	2020*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	12,932	12,781	(-1.2)	75	78	4.0
Members (lakh)	11.68	11.92	2.1	1.07	1.32	23.4
Share capital	12.45	12.64	1.5	81.90	82.03	0.2
Working capital	27.51	27.82	1.1	89.64	89.75	0.1
Milk procured (value)	301.25	307.47	2.1	982.30	983.15	0.1
Milk & milk products sold (value)	442.59	453.78	2.5	1,235.63	1,241.01	0.4
Societies in profit (no.)	7,611	7,724	1.5	58	60	3.4
Amount of profit	159.46	163.98	2.8	101.92	110.53	8.4
Societies in loss (no.)	5,319	5,056	(-4.9)	17	18	5.9
Amount of loss	69.83	68.72	(-1.6)	49.37	48.85	(-1.1)

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

* Provisional

8.33.3 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 78 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.19.

8.33.4 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 291 co-operative spinning mills in the State, of which 69 were working. About 20 per cent working spinning mills were in loss. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.19 Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020*	
Societies (no.)	80	78	(-2.5)
Of which, in production	73	71	(-2.7)
Members ('00)	993	870	(-12.3)
Share capital	7.50	7.32	(-2.4)
Of which, State Govt.	1.89	1.78	(-5.8)
Working capital	66.20	51.79	(-21.8)
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	28.36	32.90	16.0
Societies in loss (no.)	41	38	(-7.3)
Amount of loss	1.78	1.60	(-10.1)

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

Table 8.20 Information of co-operative spinning mills

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020*	
Number of mills	287	291	1.4
Of which, in production	69	69	0.0
Members ('00)	4,996	5,008	0.2
Share capital	2,190.83	2,194.58	0.2
Of which, State Govt.	1,915.45	1,953.15	2.0
Working capital	9,137.66	9,140.04	Neg.
No. of spindles (lakh)	15.40	15.60	1.3
Value of Yarn produced	2,875.08	2,441.40	(-15.1)
Mills in profit (no.)s	4	0	(-100.0)
Amount of profit	8.36	0	(-100.0)
Mills in loss (no.)	65	14	(-78.5)
Amount of loss	2,101.14	312.74	(-85.1)

*Provisional

Neg. Negligible

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

8.33.5 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 644 co-operative handloom and 1,606 powerloom co-operative societies in the State. About 66 per cent co-operative handloom societies and 91 per cent co-operative powerloom co-operative societies were in loss. Information of handloom & powerloom co-operative societies is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2019	2020*	Per cent change	2019	2020*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	644	644	0.0	1,604	1606	0.1
Members ('00)	599.78	596.66	(-)0.5	807.41	799.52	(-)1.0
Share capital	8.13	8.13	0.0	199.11	168.79	(-)15.2
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.72	1.72	0.0	140.59	147.87	5.2
Working capital	8.67	9.07	4.6	1,283.86	1,279.98	(-)0.3
No. of looms ('000)	3.81	3.81	0.0	14.37	14.40	0.2
Production value	36.71	38.26	4.2	87.09	86.99	(-)0.1
Societies in profit (no.)	238	239	0.4	154	150	(-)2.6
Amount of profit	2.19	2.08	(-)5.0	2.69	3.31	23.1
Societies in loss (no.)	406	427	5.2	1,450	1,456	0.4
Amount of loss	6.57	6.95	5.8	17.48	19.11	9.3

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.34 As on 31st March, 2020, there were 3,255 primary fisheries co-operative societies, working in the State. In addition, there were 40 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Information of fisheries co-operative societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020	
Societies (no.)	3,133	3,255	3.9
Members (lakh)	3.23	3.28	1.6
Share capital	69.90	70.13	0.3
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	55.67	55.67	0.0
Working capital	251.40	252.32	0.4
Fish & fish products sold	711.39	735.22	3.4
Societies in profit (no.)	2,019	2,052	1.6
Amount of profit	14.89	15.62	4.9
Societies in loss (no.)	992	1,203	21.3
Amount of loss	47.90	58.13	21.4

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Fisheries, GoM

Co-operative marketing societies

8.35 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 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of co-operative marketing societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020*	
Societies (no.)	1,264	1,345	6.4
Members (lakh)	10.18	10.25	0.7
Share capital	90.00	93.00	3.3
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	22.73	24.88	9.5
Working capital	1,590	1,617	1.7
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	4,556	3,259	(-)28.5
(b) Fertilisers	752	667	(-)11.3
(c) Seeds	81	76	(-)6.2
(d) Consumer goods	372	344	(-)7.5
Societies in profit (no.)	624	709	13.6
Amount of profit	24.44	32.09	31.3
Societies in loss (no.)	563	494	(-)12.3
Amount of loss	99.00	87.00	(-)12.1

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.36 As on 31st March, 2020 there were 20,863 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, of which 13,779 were urban co-operative credit societies, 6,613 were salary earners co-operative credit societies and 471 urban co-operative banks in the State. About 23.5 per cent of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in loss. There were 15.7 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State which were under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020*	
Societies (no.)	20,663	20,863	1.0
Members (lakh)	276.32	266.00	(-)3.7
Deposits	1,09,703	99,473	(-)9.3
Own funds	25,317	23,713	(-)6.3
Share capital	10,567	9,441	(-)10.7
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.12	1.12	0.0
Working capital	1,93,491	1,80,721	(-)6.6
Loans advanced	81,669	75,715	(-)7.3
Loans outstanding	69,855	66,820	(-)4.3
Loans recovered	60,961	59,051	(-)3.1
Loans overdue	9,635	9,022	(-)6.4
Societies in profit (no.)	15,209	15,304	0.6
Amount of profit	3,212	2,649	(-)17.5
Societies in loss (no.)	4,910	4,910	0.0
Amount of loss	2,391	1,977	(-)17.3

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

*Provisional

Other co-operative societies

8.37 As on 31st March, 2020 there were 1,11,555 co-operative housing societies in the State with about 32 lakh members. There were 10,845 labour contract co-operative societies having about 5.4 lakh members and 270 forest labour co-operative societies with about 71,000 members.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.38 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 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020	
Members (no.)	10,287	10,251	(-)0.3
Working capital	83.55	87.91	5.2
Gross loans	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	47.85	46.48	(-)2.9
Loans recovered	5.07	3.90	(-)23.1
Loans overdue	18.62	18.50	(-)0.6

(₹ Crore)

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

Co-operative Consumer Societies

8.39 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores working at village level. As on 31st March, 2020, there were 127 wholesale consumer stores and 1,601 primary consumer stores working in the State, besides the apex consumer federation. Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative Consumer federation		Co-operative Wholesale consumer store		Co-operative Primary consumer store	
	2019	2020*	2019	2020*	2019	2020*
Number	1	1	125	127	1,603	1,601
Members ('00)	6.73	6.85	3,170	3,236	12,119	11,611
Share capital	0.51	0.51	20.31	19.03	76.72	70.72
Of which, State Govt.	-	-	3.32	3.15	3.85	3.06
Consumer stores in ptofit (no.)	1	1	81	73	953	949
Amount of profit	1.45	6.10	13.88	13.08	40.88	38.96
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	0	0	44	54	641	649
Amount of loss	0	0	2.72	2.79	14.62	12.56

(₹ Crore)

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

* Provisional

Licensed money lenders

8.40 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 8.27.

Table 8.27 Information of licensed money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2019	2020*	
Money lenders	12,754	12,963	1.6
Number of loanee	6,49,537	6,23,418	(-)4.0
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,237.40	1,235.38	(-)0.2

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

* Provisional

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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	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	124
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	76,868
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	13,40,068
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	1,079
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	16,426
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	14,548
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	41,495
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	717
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	84,873
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	690
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	6,306
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	88
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	3
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	119
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	594
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,150

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

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

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

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

ANNEXURE 8.2

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

(₹ Crore)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2016-17	705	1,406	3,010	109	19,219	13,982	17,564	1,511
	2017-18	568	1,153	3,261	82	18,070	13,683	17,198	771
(2) Salt production (08)	2016-17	37	1	2	1	3	Neg.	1	2
	2017-18	30	1	1	2	5	Neg.	3	2
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2016-17	2,808	40,801	10,104	2,408	1,26,925	83,826	1,05,980	17,836
	2017-18	2,762	49,360	(-)245	2,883	1,61,807	1,10,529	1,37,806	20,607
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2016-17	92	2,244	862	179	4,300	1,387	1,591	2,575
	2017-18	81	1,237	665	189	3,350	1,239	1,432	1,793
(5) Textiles (13)	2016-17	1,821	15,398	2,207	1,876	41,043	22,445	32,827	6,684
	2017-18	1,792	15,019	1,535	2,007	38,315	20,648	31,065	5,718
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2016-17	1,038	1,956	1,330	421	7,275	2,563	5,634	1,468
	2017-18	1,017	2,129	2,186	657	10,642	5,058	8,135	2,282
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2016-17	123	192	254	66	1,036	560	792	222
	2017-18	118	162	218	52	890	469	655	218
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2016-17	228	399	131	37	1,099	709	894	173
	2017-18	222	388	301	55	1,683	1,172	1,396	258
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2016-17	851	8,600	1,405	404	14,934	8,392	12,381	1,983
	2017-18	883	8,179	1,162	421	17,593	10,348	13,044	3,928
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2016-17	864	4,398	(-)385	390	8,863	3,902	6,231	2,213
	2017-18	839	3,511	357	410	9,634	4,180	6,793	2,366
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2016-17	186	17,908	(-)12,634	665	1,24,616	72,763	77,459	45,727
	2017-18	162	16,304	3,583	610	1,33,715	78,681	85,061	47,411
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2016-17	2,622	47,527	23,269	3,215	1,41,204	71,605	1,02,270	34,599
	2017-18	2,534	54,626	29,183	3,536	1,56,217	82,818	1,15,804	35,568
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2016-17	1,745	17,746	19,829	1,747	50,651	30,173	39,118	9,942
	2017-18	1,762	17,619	15,015	1,472	46,335	27,441	36,011	8,365
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2016-17	915	10,433	1,00,379	685	21,162	7,500	14,628	5,486
	2017-18	891	9,347	1,974	513	17,428	7,471	12,921	3,774
(15) Basic metals (24)	2016-17	1,285	47,396	(-)173	1,825	1,08,653	70,267	95,896	9,467
	2017-18	1,345	49,577	964	1,936	1,16,191	78,925	1,00,399	12,383
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2016-17	3,450	13,961	4,969	1,822	43,071	24,738	33,112	8,563
	2017-18	3,234	15,420	5,728	1,887	53,587	32,398	42,349	9,544

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Concl.)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008) (1)	Year (2)	No. of Ind. (3)	Fixed capital (4)	Working capital (5)	Wages to workers (6)	Total output (7)	Material consumed (8)	Total input (9)	Net value added (10)
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2016-17	431	3,209	5,639	488	19,975	11,623	15,428	4,143
	2017-18	434	4,475	4,336	530	20,321	12,575	16,247	3,546
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2016-17	1,432	11,095	8,428	1,294	55,807	32,998	42,756	11,661
	2017-18	1,253	10,358	7,598	1,325	48,369	30,686	38,192	9,025
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c, Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2016-17	2,150	25,708	13,147	2,660	73,316	39,385	54,578	15,886
	2017-18	2,260	26,210	16,684	3,147	1,02,194	54,731	74,930	24,248
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2016-17	1,404	38,371	3,541	3,188	1,17,103	71,229	96,651	15,976
	2017-18	1,396	40,290	5,145	3,904	1,22,863	84,893	1,02,462	14,501
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2016-17	351	8,030	729	860	32,861	20,856	24,371	7,592
	2017-18	338	7,965	1,276	968	41,032	27,827	32,464	7,522
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2016-17	1,251	4,561	15,089	954	37,169	26,234	31,516	5,136
	2017-18	1,200	4,511	16,770	1,032	49,151	31,499	43,003	5,657
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2016-17	1,221	16,642	1,425	540	24,686	4,343	21,140	(-46)
	2017-18	1,271	20,602	(-544)	746	30,326	7,428	23,718	4,235
Total	2016-17	27,010	3,37,982	2,02,557	25,835	10,74,970	6,21,480	8,32,819	2,08,800
	2017-18	26,393	3,58,441	1,17,152	28,365	11,99,718	7,24,699	9,41,087	2,23,724

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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
I	General Index	100.00	114.7	120.0	125.3	130.1	129.0	111.4
II	Mining	14.37	97.3	102.5	104.9	107.9	109.6	92.2
III	Manufacturing	77.63	115.9	121.0	126.6	131.5	129.6	110.5
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	104.7	98.9	108.1	121.3	123.7	113.5
2	Beverages	1.04	109.7	106.3	105.4	109.2	106.4	71.4
3	Tobacco products	0.80	136.3	115.9	95.1	94.2	95.4	76.2
4	Textiles	3.29	119.4	117.4	117.1	118.7	115.7	82.5
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	131.0	151.7	137.5	154.2	154.6	98.3
6	Leather and related products	0.50	123.6	122.3	123.9	125.0	122.7	92.9
7	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of article of straw & plating material	0.19	97.5	93.1	92.4	105.1	113.8	82.7
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	116.5	114.0	108.9	104.1	90.8	65.2
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	103.8	106.0	99.7	97.6	90.7	62.5
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	113.7	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7	106.7
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	113.7	116.5	116.1	119.0	118.5	112.6
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	132.1	172.3	212.1	215.5	215.2	218.7
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	118.3	120.5	110.6	108.0	100.0	91.6
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	110.4	109.9	113.9	123.6	121.3	97.1
15	Basic metals	12.80	124.3	130.6	138.0	143.3	159.1	140.3
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	103.4	105.5	107.9	106.2	90.6	72.2
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	123.6	126.7	148.5	168.7	151.0	116.9
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	128.4	122.6	107.4	110.1	105.2	86.6
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	105.9	114.1	120.5	123.4	107.7	82.8
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	101.1	101.7	114.5	122.7	100.2	71.4
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	112.5	117.5	133.9	145.7	136.6	103.1
22	Furniture	0.13	163.9	176.2	196.6	212.6	197.3	134.3
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	119.9	125.6	106.2	92.8	81.2	54.3
IV	Electricity	7.99	133.8	141.6	149.2	156.9	158.4	154.8

Source – National Statistical Office, GoI

++ Average of April 2020 to December 2020

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)	2017-18 (7)	2018-19 (8)	2019-20* (9)
I. Number of co-operative societies								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	34	33	33
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ⁵	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,102	20,747	20,744
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,668	20,663	20,863
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,221	1,264	1,345
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	25,634	25,805	26,661
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,29,593	1,37,902	1,43,305
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,98,252	2,06,414	2,12,951
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{SS}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	213	213	213
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,010	15,077	14,683
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	26,097	27,632	26,600
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	962	1,018	1,025
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,244	6,270	6,215
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,492	6,412	6,828
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	55,018	56,624	55,564
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,31,200	1,41,338	1,44,043
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	20,766	20,836	20,043
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,77,533	1,93,491	1,80,721
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	2,543	1,590	1,617
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	44,632	42,456	42,443
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	7,831	7,771	8,599
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,84,506	4,07,481	3,97,466
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	51,063	59,497	65,992
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	15,662	13,093	14,495
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	75,331	81,669	75,715
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	3	3	2
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,016	2,920	2,315
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	194	203	198
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,44,268	1,57,385	1,58,717

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(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	67,020	70,089	79,130
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	13,406	13,823	13,376
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	66,890	69,855	66,820
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	16	24	19
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	3,072	4,061	3,073
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	466	464	482
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,50,869	1,58,316	1,62,900
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	808	804	829
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	--	--
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	6,087	5,762	4,346
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	23,496	23,896	22,726
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	5,562	5,619	6,247
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	35,953	36,081	34,148

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. Availability of better infrastructure helps in economic growth across the sectors. The infrastructure comprises of energy, road & railway transport system, ports, airports and modes of communication viz. posts, telephones, mobile, etc.

ENERGY

9.2 Energy is essential input for economic development as well improving the quality of life. Electricity, Natural Gas, Petroleum are various forms of energy.

Electricity

9.3 Electricity is generated through non-renewable and renewable sources.

Installed capacity

9.3.1 The total installed capacity of generating electricity as on 31st March, 2020 in the State was 36,644 MW of which share of private sector was 58.6 per cent, public sector was 36.0 per cent and public-private partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.4 per cent. The share of renewable energy in the installed capacity of private sector was 44.6 per cent. The installed capacity in the State as on 31st March, 2020 was highest (11.7 per cent) in the country. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

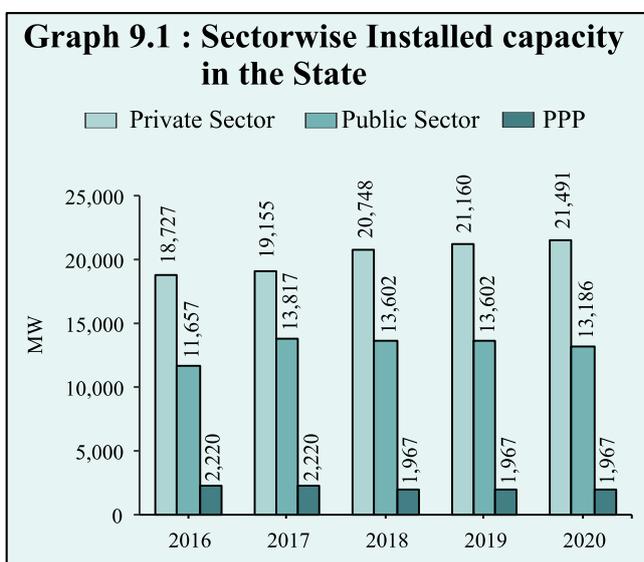


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

Source	As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December 2020	Per cent change in 2020 over 2019
	2018	2019	2020		
In the State	36,317	36,729	36,644	36,874	(-0.2)
Thermal	22,096	22,096	21,176	21,176	(-4.2)
Renewable	8,341	8,753	9,588	9,818	9.5
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	7,420	7,754	7,831	7,919	1.0

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Electricity generated

9.3.2 The total electricity generated in the State was 1,23,314 Million Units (MU) during 2019-20 and electricity received from central sector was 34,988 MU. During 2020-21 upto November, total electricity generated in the State was 69,606 MU, 13.9 per cent less than electricity generated in the previous year for the same period (80,813 MU) due to Covid-19 pandemic impact. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2019-20 was 53.5 per cent, 43.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

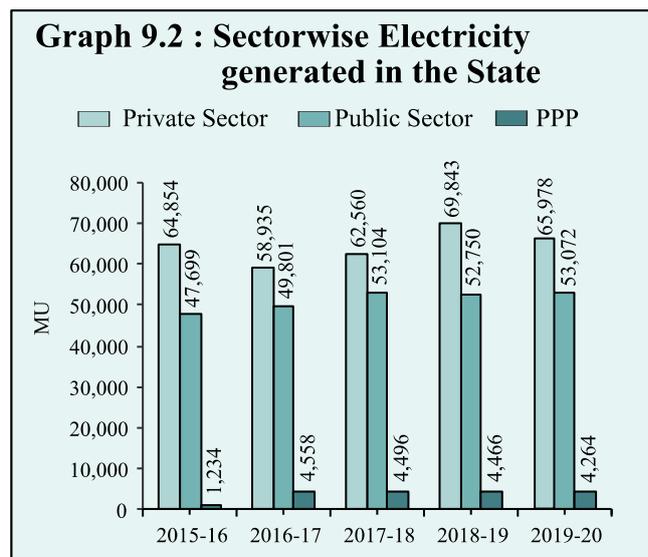


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

(MU)

Source	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺	Per cent change in 2019-20 over 2018-19
In the State	1,20,160	1,27,059	1,23,314	69,606	(-2.9)
Thermal	93,950	98,720	95,460	52,628	(-3.3)
Natural gas	9,062	8,452	7,999	3,801	(-5.4)
Hydro	5,114	5,387	6,104	3,528	13.3
Renewable [§]	12,034	14,500	13,751	9,649	(-5.2)
Received from central sector	33,003	34,238	34,988	23,093	2.2

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

§ including captive

+ upto November

Source: MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Electricity purchased

9.3.3 During 2019-20 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 5.06 and that of BEST was ₹ 5.10. The electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST

Year	MAHADISCOM		BEST	
	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)
2018-19	1,36,253	62,754	4,771	2,315
2019-20	1,32,020	66,775	4,791	2,445
2020-21 ⁺	93,800	45,512	2,950	1,754

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto December

Electricity consumed

9.3.4 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2019-20 was 1,25,464 MU. The consumption of electricity by industrial sector was highest (37.1 per cent) followed by domestic (23.4 per cent) and agriculture sector (23.2 per cent) in the State. Restrictions imposed by government during Covid-19 pandemic period had an impact on consumption, resulting in reduction of demand in industrial and commercial sector. During 2020-21 upto November, aggregate consumption of electricity in the State was 75,772 MU, which was 9.6 per cent less than electricity consumption in previous year for the same period (83,840 MU). Consumption of electricity in commercial and industrial sector was reduced by 37.6 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively, whereas consumption in agriculture sector increased by 7.4 per cent during 2020-21 upto November. Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

(MU)

Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺	Per cent change in 2019-20 over 2018-19
Industrial	40,793	48,245	46,507	26,079	(-)3.6
Agriculture	30,307	33,722	29,118	18,252	(-)13.7
Domestic	28,282	29,175	29,301	21,231	0.4
Commercial	13,787	13,010	13,123	5,764	0.9
Public Services [@]	6,223	6,695	6,579	4,016	(-)1.7
Railways	163	181	184	84	1.7
Other	4,351	823	652	346	(-)20.8
All	1,23,906	1,31,851	1,25,464	75,772	(-)4.8

@ including public lighting & water supply works

+ upto November

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

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

Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

(Units)

Sector	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 [*]	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
All	1,028.0	753.1	1,083.6	784.2	1,021.5	783.7
Commercial	114.4	72.6	106.9	74.6	106.8	77.6
Industrial	338.4	246.3	396.5	261.1	378.7	255.5
Agriculture	251.4	154.2	277.1	160.9	237.1	156.9
Domestic	234.6	211.7	239.8	219.0	238.6	226.7

* Provisional

Source: Central Electricity Authority, MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

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

Demand and supply of electricity

9.3.7 The State has taken various measures for capacity addition, improving Transmission & Distribution (T & D) network and energy conservation, which has resulted in improved supply position. Against average peak demand of electricity surplus is observed for last three years. The supply & surplus of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Supply & surplus of electricity at average peak demand

(MW)

Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Surplus
2017-18	17,412	17,606	194
2018-19	18,478	19,814	1,336
2019-20	19,103	21,771	2,668
2020-21 ⁺	17,345	21,841	4,496

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

Transmission and Distribution (T & D) network infrastructure

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

9.3.9 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,28,990 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 48,321 circuit km transmission lines and 681 sub-stations by the end of 2019-20. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,29,520 MVA with the network line length of 48,805 circuit km with 688 sub-stations during 2020-21 upto December. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2018-19 & 2019-20 were 3.11 per cent & 3.17 per cent respectively whereas in 2020-21 upto December it was 2.86 per cent.

9.3.10 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM had 3,865 sub-stations, 10,87,173 circuit km line length with 6,87,916 distribution transformers by the end of 2019-20. During 2020-21 upto November, there were 3,899 sub-stations, 10,98,005 circuit km line length and 7,18,868 distribution transformers.

9.3.11 Distribution network of MAHADISCOM is in all over Maharashtra except Mumbai city. BEST have distribution network in Mumbai city whereas Tata Power and Adani Electricity have distribution network in Mumbai suburban. The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in

the State was 86.0 per cent followed by Adani Electricity 6.7 per cent, Tata Power 3.7 per cent and BEST 3.6 per cent during 2019-20. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.7.

Graph 9.3: Aggregate technical & commercial (AT & C) losses and Distribution losses of MAHADISCOM

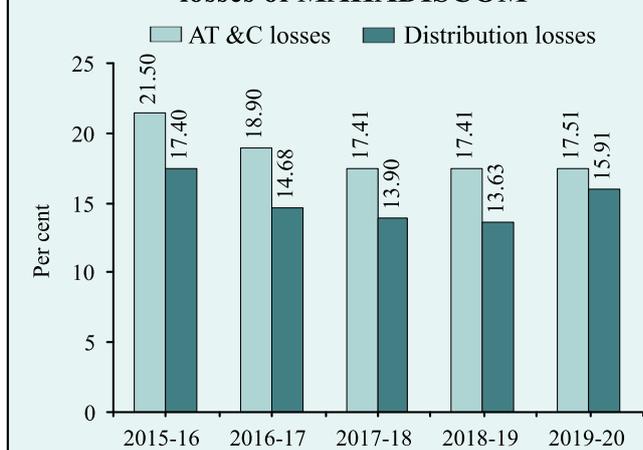


Table 9.7 Distribution losses

(per cent)

Licensee	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	13.90	13.63	15.91	12.72
BEST	5.82	4.18	4.62	3.71
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	8.16	7.84	7.37	7.55
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	0.90	0.63	1.02	2.05

Source : MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

+ upto September

9.3.12 **Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana(UDAY):** The GoI has approved the scheme in 2015 for improving the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOM. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 4,959.75 crore has been transferred by GoM to MAHADISCOM during 2016-17. Upto March, 2020, feeder metering, electricity access to unconnected households, feeder segregation, rural feeder audit and distribution of LED bulbs has been completed, whereas distribution transformer metering is in progress.

9.3.13 Capacity addition of thermal power: MAHAGENCO has accorded approval for installation and commissioning of projects at various thermal power stations. Capacity addition in project at Bhusawal 660 MW is in progress, which is expected to be completed by May, 2022. State government and Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission has given in-principal 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 and procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities and promotion of competition and 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 licensee for each year of control period. Average tariffs of electricity in 2020-21 are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Average Tariffs of electricity during 2020-21

(₹ per unit)

Category of user	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	3.69	@	@	@
0-100 Units	6.03	3.54	4.87	2.16
101-300 Units	9.94	6.49	7.29	5.24
301-500 Units	12.84	8.98	8.87	8.78
Above 500 Units	13.54	10.39	10.01	9.81
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 KW load	10.61	7.89	8.31	6.49
> 20 KW & ≤ 50 KW load	14.01	8.67	9.30	8.23
Above 50 KW load	16.11	8.73	9.60	8.23
LT - Industry				
below 20 KW load	7.24	7.09	7.48	6.17
above 20 KW load	8.90	8.10	8.66	7.61
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	4.48	NA	NA	NA
Metered – Pumpsets	3.71	@	@	@
Metered – Others	7.95	@	@	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	6.51	NA	NA	NA
Municipal Corporation areas	7.96	#	#	#
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	8.09	6.82	7.27	6.77
Others	8.77	6.95	7.65	8.25
HT - Industry				
	8.50	7.09	7.89	7.15
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail				
	8.24	7.25	7.71	7.39
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.28	7.14	8.00	8.18
Others	11.12	7.68	8.28	7.92
HT- Agriculture pumps				
	4.22	NA	NA	NA

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

NA Not Applicable

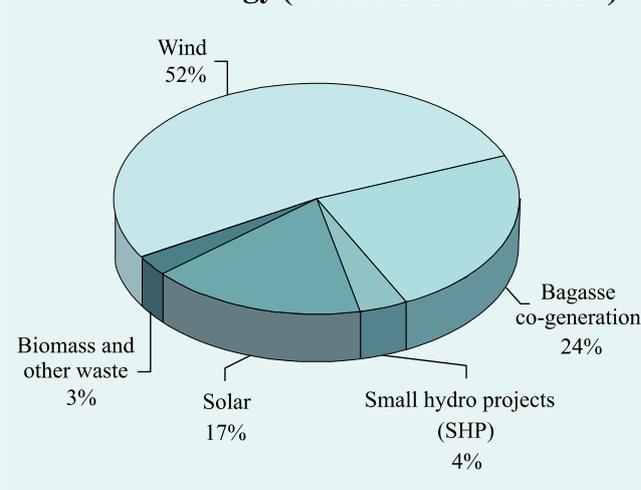
LT Street lights is included in LT Public services others

Source: MERC

Renewable energy

9.5 Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable and clean energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (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.

Graph 9.4 : Installed capacity of renewable energy (as on 31st March 2020)



9.5.1 GoM has adopted the policy of achieving the target of renewable purchase obligation upto 15 per cent in line with GoI. Accordingly, policies have been announced for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State ranks fourth in India after Karnataka (15,315 MW), Tamil Nadu (14,827 MW) & Gujarat (11,826 MW) in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy in India. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

(MW)

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			As on 30 th November, 2020
		2018	2019	2020	
Wind	9,400	4,782	4,792	4,998	4,998
Bagasse co-generation	2,200	1,954	2,284	2,301	2,301
Solar	7,500	1,017	1,058	1,662	1,888
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	336	366	370	370
Biomass	781	215	215	215	215
Industrial waste	350	35	35	38	42
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Total	21,250	8,342	8,753	9,587	9,817

Source : MEDA

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

9.5.2 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 programme and other measures

(no.)

Particulars	As on 31 st March	
	2019	2020
Energy conservation programme		
a) Energy audit	1,314	1,620
b) Walk through energy audit	2,872	3,609
c) Waste heat recovery ^{\$}	11	11
d) Replacement of compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) at grampanchayat [#]	1,53,066	1,53,066
e) Demo project of energy conservation in govt./semi govt. office buildings	106	113
f) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal councils	38	39
Wind monitoring stations	409	409
Solar power plants in govt. buildings	113	347
Briquetting projects	189	191
Exhibitions	305	321
<i>Atal Saur Krishi Pump</i>	79	7,000
Solar powered small & tap drinking water supply scheme	1,198	--

Source: MEDA

\$ At present scheme is closed

No proposal received for 2019-20

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

Mechanism: Renewable Purchase Obligation is the obligation mandated by MERC under the regulations to purchase 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).

9.5.4 REC is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available renewable energy (RE) sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. MEDA is the state agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per 'RPO-REC Regulation-2016 of MERC', obligated entity has to purchase minimum level of renewable energy (3.5 per cent for solar and 11.5 per cent for other renewable energy upto 2019-20) out of the total conventional consumption by them. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.11

Table 9.11 RPO achievements

(per cent)

Distribution Licensee	Solar		Other RE	
	2018-19	2019-20 [*]	2018-19	2019-20 [*]
MAHADISCOM	1.74	2.01	9.52	8.30
BEST	4.14	2.33	11.14	13.04
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	0.79	0.68	2.29	2.63
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	3.23	0.97	11.01	12.51

Source: MEDA

* Provisional

Village electrification, transmission and distribution network improvement and energy conservation schemes

9.6.1 **Village electrification :** There are 41,928 villages, of which 41,618 villages are electrified through conventional energy and 305 villages are electrified non-conventionally through renewable energy upto March, 2020. Five villages from Amravati district are rehabilitated.

9.6.2 **Energisation of agricultural pumps :** About 43.22 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31st March, 2020. During 2019-20 about 96,327 and during 2020-21 upto October, 52,870 agriculture pumps were energised.

9.6.3 **Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana** : This scheme aims to provide electricity to farmers during the day for irrigation. In first phase of the scheme (2015 to 2018) total 5,662 solar agriculture pumps were commissioned as against the target of 10,000 pumps in the State. In the second phase (from 2018-19) target of total 7,000 agriculture pumps is achieved upto March, 2020. After implementation of this scheme, total 30.60 MW of energy and 73.41 MU electricity has been saved.

9.6.4 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana** : This scheme aims to provide electricity to farmers during day time by installing solar projects on decentralised manner at or nearby to MAHADISCOM's substation. Under this scheme, agriculture feeders in the Agriculture dominant areas of the State will be electrified through solar energy so that day time power can be supplied to farmers. During 2019-20 capacity commissioned is 169 MW and upto December, 2020 total 292 MW capacity is commissioned.

9.6.5 **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 with the share of GoI 30 per cent, GoM 60 per cent and beneficiary 10 per cent. The scheme is implemented in the State from 2019-20 for the period of three years. GoI has given sanction to commission 30,000 and 70,000 solar agriculture pumps during year 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.

9.6.6 **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)**: GoI has launched this scheme in 2015, to provide electricity connection to rural household and sanctioned ₹ 2,164.15 crore for the State. Under the scheme it is targeted to provide electricity connection to 12.48 lakh rural households (including 3.86 lakh BPL households). The progress under DDUGJY in the State upto December, 2020 is given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Progress under DDUGJY

(since inception upto December, 2020)

Particulars	Unit	Target	Achievement	In Progress
New stations	no.	210	201	9
Augmentation/upgradation of existing transformers	no.	149	148	1
New transformers	no.	9,266	7,426	287
Feeder separation	no.	709	629	32
Feeder separation	km	9,755	8,245	292
HT line	km	6,467	5,426	190
LT line	km	5,539	4,066	137
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Villages	no.	79	79	0
Connection to BPL Households	no.	3,86,439	3,86,439	0

Source : MAHADISCOM

9.6.7 **Domestic Efficiency Lighting Programme** : 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 15th December, 2020.

9.6.8 **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 is completed.

9.6.9 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, 1,620 such energy audits have been conducted upto March, 2020.

9.6.9.1 Scheme for walk-through energy audit for SMEs : The main objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to eligible organizations for carrying out walk-through energy audit through empaneled consultant of MEDA. MEDA remits ₹ 3,000 per walk-through energy audit to auditing firm after submission of walk-through energy audit report. About 3,609 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participated in the scheme upto March, 2020.

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and natural gas

9.7 Consumption of major petroleum products in comparison with previous year indicates rise of 0.14 per cent for India and fall of 1.05 per cent for Maharashtra during 2019-20. Consumption of major petroleum products in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.13.

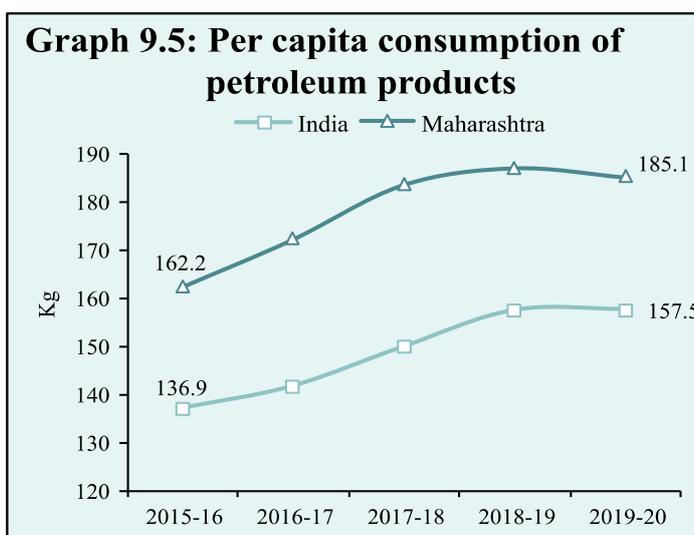


Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products

('000 MT)

Petroleum products	2018-19		2019-20*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naphtha	11,420	363	11,904	345
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	24,591	2,990	26,126	3,124
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	28,284	3,358	29,975	3,462
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	3,459	200	2,397	54
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	8,041	1,639	7,999	1,399
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	83,435	9,292	82,485	9,529
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	598	78	628	81
Furnace Oil (FO)	5,583	815	5,137	766
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	369	4	390	6
Lubricants/Grease	1,313	285	1,317	303
Bitumen	5,830	712	5,098	653
Others	17,428	1,281	17,172	1,074
Total	1,90,352	21,017	1,90,627	20,797

Source : Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

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

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

Particulars	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	2,243	241	2,654	269	2,787	276
LPG Distributors (no.)	20,146	1,827	23,737	2,134	24,670	2,184
SKO/LDO Dealers (no.)	6,536	767	6,528	767	6,521	766
SKO/ LDO Retail Outlets (no.)	62,585	5,970	64,627	6,159	69,093	6,458
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	5,022	385	4,433	287	3,121	107
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	4,669	378	4,152	242	2,793	53

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.7.2 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. Upto March, 2020 there were 2,208 CNG stations in India of which 370 CNG stations were in the State. There were 61.01 lakh PNG connections in India, of which 17.61 lakh connections were in the State.

9.7.3 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)**: Under the scheme, the target of eight crore LPG connections to BPL families was achieved upto September 2019, of which total 44.38 lakh LPG connections were released in the State. During Covid-19 pandemic, GoI has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package' (PMGKP) scheme. Under this scheme, three refills of LPG cylinders were provided free of cost. Upto August 2020, in all 13.06 crore refills have been delivered to PMUY beneficiaries, of which total 73.24 lakh have been delivered in the State.

Energy Efficiency

9.8 The 'State Energy Efficiency Index 2019', which tracks the progress of energy efficiency initiatives in all States and UTs has been developed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, GoI and Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy based on 97 significant indicators. This Index categorises states as 'Front Runner', 'Achiever', 'Contender' and 'Aspirant' based on their efforts and achievements towards energy efficiency implementation. As per State Energy Efficiency Index 2019, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka were in the 'Achiever' category. No state falls in the category of 'Front Runner'. Manipur, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir are least performers and fall in 'Aspirant' category. Maharashtra fall in the category of 'Contender'.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.9 A good transport & communication system helps in growth of the economy. The various modes of transport and communication in the State are road, rail, air, water, postal services, telephones, cell phones and internet services. The robust infrastructure leads to better service delivery and wider market accessibility for primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

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, 2019 was 3.09 lakh km. During 2020-21, funds of ₹ 14,085 crore are approved and an expenditure of ₹ 5,401.86 crore is incurred upto December. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.15. Road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and district wise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

Graph 9.6 : Achievement of road development plan (2001-2021)

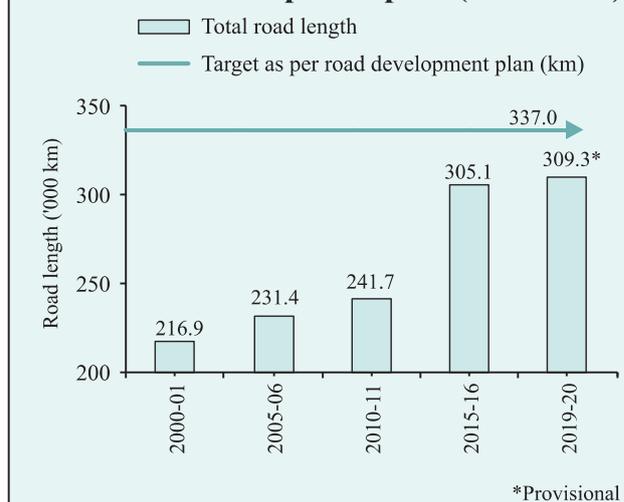


Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(As on 31st March)

Year	Roads (km)						
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Total
2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
2018-19	10,300	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

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 and maintenance of national highways, rural roads, state roads (roads of interstate

Table 9.16 Progress of works under CRF scheme in the State

Year	Works sanctioned (no.)	Sanctioned length (km)	Amount sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Works (no.)		Physical length completed (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
				In progress	Completed		
2001-02 to 2015-16	832	8,298.04	4,806.30	15	812	8,336.54	3,072.14
2016-17	170	1,102.00	3,030.36	59	93	1,095.61	1,516.02
2017-18	1	3.90	11.41	1	0	3.90	928.00
2018-19	52	575.55	2,638.56	51	0	191.80	1,109.12
TOTAL	1,055	9,979.49	10,486.63	126	905	9,627.85	6,625.28

Note : Total 24 works have been deleted

Source : Public Works Department, GoM

connectivity and economic importance) and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge and erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. Progress of works under CRF scheme in the State is given in Table 9.16.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.12 *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) is being implemented since 2000. The objective of PMGSY is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). The GoI has sanctioned PMGSY – II in 2013 for the states which have achieved 100 per cent target of connectivity to the unconnected habitations and 75 per cent target of upgradation. Under the scheme, only upgradation of roads can be undertaken. Cumulative physical target for road length constructed and / or upgraded and habitations to be connected at the end of December, 2020 was 27,402 km and 10,808 respectively. Upto December 2020, cumulative road length constructed and / or upgraded was 26,441 km and habitations connected since inception were 10,674.

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*. Upto December, 2020 the road length sanctioned for up-gradation since inception was 30,367 km. Cumulative road length upgraded and cumulative expenditure incurred at the end of December, 2020 was 15,011 km and ₹ 9,467.96 crore respectively.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.14 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), established in July 1996 for development of roads & allied infrastructure mainly through private participation, has completed 34 projects with an expenditure of ₹ 10,983 crore upto November, 2020. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto November, 2020 was ₹ 10,080 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 44,428 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Status of ongoing projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
<i>Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	2016-17	55,335.32	25,165.34	2021-22
Pune ring road	2016-17	4,200.00	11.37	2024-25
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	2016-17	3,000.00	1.80	N.A.
Bhivandi- Kalyan -Shilphata elevated road (Phase I & II)	2016-17	2,600.00	4.97	2021-22
Rail over bridges (ROB) in Vidharbha	2016-17	870.00	4.30	N.A.
Thane creek bridge – Phase III	2016-17	775.58	19.85	2023-24
Mumbai - Pune widening Old NH4 6 lane	2016-17	314.00	329.69	2020-21
Mumbai - Pune Expressway – Augmentation	2009-10	6,695.37	1,026.81	2022-23
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,500.00	52.66	N.A.
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	11,332.82	402.33	2023-24
Sales Tax Building (Deposit Work)	2012-13	47.30	54.60	N.A.
Ministry of Road & Transport (Deposit Work)	2016-17	9,630.00	6,367.19	N.A.

Source : MSRDC

N.A. Not available

+ upto November, 2020

Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.15 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* is 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 tehsils and 392 villages and thereby it will connect 24 districts. At the crossing points of state and national highways an innovative idea of development of 24 *Krusha Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed. This corridor is proposed to connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Walunj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). The total land required is 9,599.99 ha, of which 8,861.02 ha land was acquired. The compensation amount paid upto December, 2020 was ₹ 7,424.37 crore.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.16 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of whole of the area of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban and parts of the Thane, Raigad and Palghar districts. It has total 6,500 sq.km area under nine municipal corporations, nine municipal councils, one nagar panchayat and about 14,769 villages. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Status of on-going transport projects in MMR is given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Status of on-going transport projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP:					
Phase - I, II & III : Roads, Flyovers	2007	6,235.12	4,361.12	2022	Work in progress
Mithi river works Phase II deepening, widening, beautification, service roads etc.	2007	570.76	492.58	2017	Almost completed
Multi-modal corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of freeway with eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (126 km)	2010	39,841.93	44.81	-	Handed over to MSRDC
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	956.66	417.47	2022	Work in progress
Santacruz – Chembur Link Road (SCLR) Kurla to Wakola Phase I	2016	449.00	294.12	2022	Work in progress
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Wakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	149.00	43.03	2021	Work in progress
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843.00	5,899.00	2022	Work in progress
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (E) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	74.38	2021	Work in progress
Construction of 6 Lane Tunnel from Tikujiniwadi in Thane City to Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali	2020	11,270.88	-	2026	Work in progress
Other project					
Grand Memorial of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar at Indu Mill	2018	1,083.95	154.33	2023	Work in progress

Source: MMRDA

+ upto November, 2020

Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South)

9.17 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 will be 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 cumulative capacity of about 1,800 cars. The work is commenced from October, 2018 and planned to be completed by July, 2023. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 12,721 crore. The expenditure incurred upto November, 2020 was ₹ 1,439.70 crore. About 20 percent work is completed at the end of November, 2020.

Motor vehicles

9.18 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2021 is 3.86 crore showing an increase of about 2.3 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 125. Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road is given in Table 9.19 and it's series is given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.19 Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road

(‘000)

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2020	2021*	Per cent change	2020	2021*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	27,711.43	28,340.41	2.3	2,290.22	2,361.75	3.1
Auto rickshaws	1,052.23	1,060.62	0.8	221.16	222.36	0.5
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	5,607.81	5,761.71	2.7	1,239.07	1,265.98	2.2
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	157.42	158.42	0.6	19.12	19.40	1.5
Goods vehicles [articulated/multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers) etc.]	1,877.31	1,907.41	1.6	88.10	91.10	3.4
Tractors	827.58	868.75	5.0	0.20	0.20	0.0
Trailers	425.26	432.41	1.7	0.14	0.15	7.1
Ambulances	16.77	17.36	3.5	1.57	1.76	12.1
Others	85.79	89.16	3.9	2.71	2.92	7.7
Total	37,761.59	38,636.25	2.3	3,862.29	3,965.62	2.7

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

9.18.1 The driving licenses are being issued online in the form of smart cards through ‘SARATHI’ software and registration certificate is issued in the form of a smart card through ‘VAHAN’ software. The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of December, 2020 was 364.32 lakh, showing an increase of two per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2019-20 was 28.65 lakh.

9.18.2 Every year plays and lectures based on theme of road safety are organised in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in the State during 2020 was five. Road accident statistics is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Road accident statistics

(no.)

Year	Accidents		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai
2018	35,717	3,162	13,261	475	31,365	3,292
2019	32,925	2,872	12,788	447	28,628	2,925
2020 ⁺	19,552	1,369	8,747	223	15,529	1,393

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

+ upto October

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.19 During 2019-20 on an average 60.07 lakh passengers per day availed bus service of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC). Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service is given in Table 9.21. The transport statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.22.

Table 9.21 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service

Bus Service	Percentage of Villages Covered		Percentage of Population Served	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
Direct	76.42	77.30	91.95	92.08
Up to 3 km	14.67	14.09	5.45	5.30
Between 3 to 5 km	5.57	5.11	1.56	1.56
Beyond 5 km	3.63	3.51	1.04	1.06

Source : MSRTC

Table 9.22 Transport statistics of MSRTC

Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ^{##}
Total vehicles in possession	18,796	18,272	17,773
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,414	15,505	1,891
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	1,01,879	1,00,171	96,441
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	55.83	53.29	4.43
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	65.97	60.07	1.54
Vehicle productivity (km)	297.03	291.64	24.94
Crew productivity (km)	218.08	217.15	185.10
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	6.21	6.54	50.99
Average seating capacity	43.33	43.06	42.92
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concessions)	54.04	51.28	33.61
Percentage load factor (including value of concessions)	69.14	68.38	34.58

Source : MSRTC # During Covid-19 lockdown period, operations of MSRTC restricted

+ upto August

9.19.1 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. The transport statistics of fairs and casual contracts is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.23 Transport statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19			2019-20		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	162.54	169.45	56.44	40.46	96.90	119.46	101.18	220.64
Income earned (₹ crore)	65.75	68.56	16.77	22.26	39.03	35.29	79.77	115.06
Earnings per km (₹)	40.45	40.46	29.71	55.02	40.28	29.54	78.84	52.15

Source : MSRTC

9.19.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, senior citizens (above 65 years age), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by GoM. During 2019-20, amount of concession given was ₹ 1,706.60 crore.

9.19.3 The toll charges paid by MSRTC during 2018-19 and 2019-20 were ₹ 136.97 crore and ₹ 128.29 crore respectively.

9.19.4 The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.24

Table 9.24 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20
Accidents (no.)	3,310	3,337
Persons killed (no.)	441	474
Persons injured (no.)	4,814	4,703
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.16	0.17
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.33	0.29
Final compensation (₹ crore)	79.31	50.52

Source: MSRTC

Measures taken by MSRTC during Covid-19 pandemic period

9.20 During Covid-19 lockdown period as per GoM directives, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) started transportation for employees of essential services. For this purpose, the MSRTC operated one lakh effective kilometre urban transportation through 425 schedules and 2,004 trips per day. To control adverse effect on freight transportation, State government permitted to carry essential and other articles by passenger vehicles. MSRTC made available 1,106 passenger vehicles for freight purpose by changing internal structure of vehicles. During year 2020-21, upto December, MSRTC operated 82.62 lakh km freight transportation carrying 3.96 lakh MT freight through 56,595 trips. MSRTC also carried 4.92 lakh stranded individuals through 22,749 passenger vehicles and covered 1.71 crore km.

City public passenger road transport

9.21 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/ Council provide such facilities. City public passenger road transport statistics is given in Table 9.25.

Table 9.25 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)		Net profit (₹ Lakh)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
MSRTC (City operations)	331	283	1.47	1.18	0.59	0.44	(-)2,421	(-)2,679
BEST	2,865	2,839	22.10	25.08	4.63	4.41	(-)1,01,285	(-)1,42,481
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited	1,972	1,383	10.35	10.47	2.84	2.89	(-)24,705	(-)31,510
Navi Mumbai municipal transport	391	326	3.00	1.92	0.88	0.80	(-)8,695	(-)8,232
Nagpur municipal transport	301	321	1.56	1.45	0.63	0.66	(-)9,400	(-)9,604
Thane municipal transport	281	274	2.08	2.05	0.56	0.55	(-)7,025	(-)12,537
Vasai-Virar municipal transport	135	130	0.86	1.00	0.28	0.25	-	-
Kolhapur municipal transport	96	94	0.71	0.71	0.21	0.21	(-)251	(-)387
Solapur municipal transport	31	28	0.12	0.14	0.08	0.05	(-)1,074	(-)1,067
Kalyan-Dombivli municipal transport	62	65	0.35	0.34	0.11	0.10	(-)2,520	(-)1,810
Mira-Bhayander municipal transport	31	44	0.26	0.35	0.08	0.11	(-)876	(-)1,253
Amravati municipal transport	25	25	0.26	0.27	0.03	0.03	(-)122	(-)127
Akola municipal transport	16	8	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	-	(-)24
Khopoli municipal transport	10	16	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	7	13
Latur municipal transport	9	14	0.24	0.04	Neg.	0.02	44	16
Ahmednagar municipal transport	-	12	-	0.05	-	0.02	-	(-)3.83

Note : Ahmednagar Municipal Transport Bus service is started from July 2019.

Neg. Negligible

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

Railway

9.22 Railway is the major public transport system. Passenger 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, 2020 was 6,209.98 km, which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length (67,955.64 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 Status of on-going railway works(As on 31st December, 2020)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pune Miraj londa (doubling)	466	4,670.00	25
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (new line)	284	3,168.29	27
Itarsi - Nagpur 3 rd line	280	2,449.91	10
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vajinath (new line)	261	4,794.60	62
Daund-Manmad	248	2,081.27	31
Manmad - Jalgaon 3 rd line	160	1,035.16	20
Wardha - Ballarshah 3 rd line	132	1,283.49	22
Wardha - Nagpur 4 th line	76	637.95	36
Wardha - Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line	76	540.02	36
Kalyan - Kasara 3 rd line	68	1,387.52	25
Baramati - Lonand (new line)	64	736.44	40 ^S
Belapur - Seawood-Uran (new line)	54	1,781.98	68 ^{SS}
Bhusawal - Jalgaon 3 rd line	24	325.00	94
Jalgaon - Bhusawal 4 th line	24	261.37	40
Teegaon - Chichonda 3 rd line	17	175.66	100

Source: Central Railway \$ Phaltan to Lonand route commissioned \$\$ Belapur to Kharkopar route commissioned

Mumbai suburban railway

9.23 Suburban rail network is the major mode of public transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western railway and Central railway operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line and Trans Harbour line are parts of the Central railway. During year 2019-20, fleet of 225 local trains was utilised to run 3,031 train services, daily carrying on an average 85.3 lakh passengers.

9.24 *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 9.27.

Table 9.27 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & 3A(As on 31st October, 2020)

Name of project	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
MUTP II				
Thane-Diva (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	9	502.36	551.05	June, 2021
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	30	918.53	398.56	March, 2023
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	15	1,367.00	196.57	March, 2024
MUTP III				
New suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat on CR	28	2,782.00	291.47	March, 2024
New suburban corridor link between Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) on CR	4	476.00	83.35	March, 2023
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road on WR	63	3,578.00	127.36	March, 2024
Trespass Control on Mid-section on CR & WR	-	551.00	130.99	March, 2024
MUTP 3 A				
Kalyan-Badlapur (3 rd & 4 th line)	14	1,510.00	0.40	March, 2025
Station Improvement	-	947.00	1.05	March, 2025
5 th & 6 th line between Borivali-Virar	26	2,184.00	0.20	March, 2025

CR - Central Railway WR - Western Railway CSMT Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

9.25 Apart from announcements about arrivals of local trains and sensitising about safety, various measures have been taken to prevent accidents viz. construction of foot overbridges, subways, walls to control trespassing on suburban railway tracks, sealing off the trespassing points, shifting of railway poles, etc. Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2018		2019		2020	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,619	323	1,455	276	730	129
Fall in gap	6	8	4	7	1	1
Fall down from train	711	1,585	611	1,406	177	361
Hitting railway poles	19	90	9	55	2	12
Other ^s	626	1,343	612	1,450	206	375
All	2,981	3,349	2,691	3,194	1,116	878

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

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Projects

9.26 Metro rail projects are undertaken in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system.

Mumbai metro rail project

9.26.1 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 upto October, 2020 is given in Table 9.29

Table 9.29 Status of on-going metro rail projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

Metro Line /Name of project	Commence-ment year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Status ⁺
2A - Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410	2,470.96	2020-21	88 per cent civil work completed
2B- D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 km)	2018	10,986	834.09	2022-23	In progress
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2016	23,136	15,910.00	2022-23	In progress
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2017	14,549	578.62	2021-22	Civil works in progress
4A Kasarwadavli – Gaimukh (2.7 km)	2019	949	44.50	2022-23	Civil works in progress
5 Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (23.5 km)	2019	8,417	164.95	2023-24	In progress
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,672	475.00	2021-22	23 per cent civil work completed
7 Andheri (E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208	1,996.17	2020-21	83 per cent civil work completed
9 Dahisar (E) – Mira Bhayandar and Andheri – CSMIA (13.5 km)	2019	6,607	150.00	2023-24	Civil works in progress

Source : MMRDA, MMRCCL CSMIA Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport

+ upto October, 2020

Navi Mumbai metro rail project

9.26.2 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 elevated metro stations in first phase with estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2020 is ₹ 2,040 crore.

Nagpur metro rail project

9.26.3 Nagpur Metro rail project consists 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). The estimated cost of project is ₹ 8,680 crore. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2020 was ₹ 7,488.19 crore. Khapri to Sitabuldi of North-South corridor (13.5 km) and Lokmanya nagar to Sitabuldi of East-West corridor (10.82 km) were opened to public.

Pune metro rail project

9.26.4 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 elevated stations. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 11,420 crore. The total land required for the project is 45.86 ha, of which 40.15 ha land has been acquired. At the end of January, 2021 about 50 per cent work was completed and expenditure incurred therein was ₹ 5,385.93 crore. The project is expected to be completed by December, 2022.

Water transport

9.27 Water transport is cheaper and environment friendly as compared to other transport facilities. The State is implementing 'Maharashtra Maritime Port Development Policy-2016' to boost the maritime by developing infrastructural facilities and thereby achieving industrial development. The policy covers areas viz. 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.

Major ports

9.27.1 The State has two major ports viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port. During 2019-20, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 606.95 lakh MT and 684.49 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Transport statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Transport statistics of major ports

Item	Mumbai Port			Jawaharlal Nehru Port		
	2018-19	2019-20	Per cent change	2018-19	2019-20	Per cent Change
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	784.00	778.50	(-)0.70	1,188.30	1,188.30	0.00
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	605.88	606.95	0.18	707.06	684.49	(-)3.19
<i>Of which</i>						
a) Import	422.73	418.63	(-)0.97	393.61	408.51	3.79
b) Export	183.15	188.32	2.82	313.45	275.98	(-)11.95
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	48.90	175.10	258.08	Nil	Nil	-
Vessels handled (no.)	5,849	6,162	5.35	2,582	2,498	(-)3.25

Source : MbPT & JNPT

Non-major ports

9.27.2 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 9.31.

Table 9.31 Transport statistics of non-major ports

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	457.86	436.61	225.26
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	362.44	369.04	191.79
b) Export	95.42	67.57	33.47
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	192.91	159.07	32.58
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vehicles	190.03	157.30	32.26
b) By non-mechanised vehicles	2.88	1.77	0.32

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+upto November

Sagarmala programme

9.27.3 This programme aims to promote port-led development. Under this programme, GoI has sanctioned 22 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 336.26 crore to develop infrastructure facilities at ports.

Marina

9.27.4 Marina would help decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorized/ un-organised 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.

Roll on- Roll off services

9.27.5 Roll on – Roll off (ro-ro) services have been started at New Bhaucha Dhakka (Mumbai) - Mandwa (Raigad) and Agardanda - Dighi in Raigad district. The construction work of jetty and passenger terminal is completed at Karanja and is underway at Revas in Raigad district. The works of ro-ro jetties are in progress to start ro-ro services on Gorai-Borivali, Marve-Manori, Bhayander-Vasai and Naringi (Virar) - Kharvadeshri waterways.

Air transport

9.28 There are 13 airports functioning in the State. Transport statistics for selected airports is given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Transport statistics for Selected airports(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passenger traffic (Lakh)		Cargo traffic (MT)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
A) Domestic	468.14	458.49	3,44,788	3,30,170
Mumbai	343.93	335.18	2,86,488	2,82,506
Pune	88.19	79.27	47,278	37,645
Nagpur	26.96	29.46	8,450	8,669
Aurangabad	3.47	3.46	2,007	981
Juhu (Mumbai)	1.48	1.58	340	362
Jalgaon	0.02	0.15	0	0
Kolhapur	0.18	1.31	0	0
Nanded	1.18	1.37	0	0
Shirdi	2.29	5.69	0	0
Ojhar Nashik (HAL)	0.44	1.02	225	7
B) International	146.33	125.21	6,78,064	5,82,534
Mumbai	142.76	122.49	6,76,972	5,81,276
Pune	2.50	1.55	114	341
Nagpur	1.06	1.15	966	917
Aurangabad	0.01	0.02	-	0
Ojhar Nashik (HAL)	-	-	12	0
Total (A + B)	614.47	583.70	10,22,852	9,12,704

Source : Airports Authority of India

HAL Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

9.28.1 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

9.29 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 9.33.

9.30 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of September, 2020 was 9.7 crore which is highest among all the states.

9.31 The total number of landline connections at the end of November, 2020 in the State was 43.61 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,518 and 1,03,700 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.33 Operational statistics of postal services in the State

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2018-19	2019-20
Post offices	Rural	11,507	11,499
	Urban	1,237	1,246
	Total	12,744	12,745
Letter boxes	Rural	35,842	31,656
	Urban	7,934	6,449
	Total	43,776	38,105
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i>)	Rural	4,500	7,095
	Urban	4,950	4,062
	Total	9,450	11,157

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.34 Landline and cell phone connections

(Lakh)

Operator	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	17.62	12.40	16.98	11.78	16.38	11.53
BSNL	10.84	72.04	8.78	70.51	8.49	69.00
Bharati	4.65	241.84	5.12	260.21 ^{\$}	5.16	270.60 ^{\$}
Tata	8.38	19.70	7.97	-	7.33	-
Vodafone Idea	0.76	610.97	1.16	508.39	1.23	437.39
Reliance/Jio	-	353.37	2.51	455.33	4.05	496.95
Reliance com.	2.20	0.06	1.74	0.03	0.97	0.02
Total	44.45	1,310.38	44.26	1,306.27	43.61	1,285.49
India total	216.96	11,618.12	202.18	11,577.48	200.69	11,551.95

\$ Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

+ upto November

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2019-20 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ⁵	1,065 ⁵	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	21,176
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	9,588
(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	36,644
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	7,141
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	7,831
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	44,475
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ⁵	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	95,460
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	7,999
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	6,104
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	13,751
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,23,314
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	46,507
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	29,301
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	29,118
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	13,123
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	184
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	} 6,579
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	652
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,25,464
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	378.7
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	106.8

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

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)**

Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2018-19					Achievement in Length 2019-20*				
		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	195	243	872	2,038	3,347	398	253	1,221	2,466	4,338
3	Palghar	3,605	439	1,917	937	6,898	550	492	1,655	4,350	7,046
4	Raigad	1,087	795	1,060	2,312	5,253	862	1,592	905	2,470	5,829
5	Ratnagiri	465	859	8,345	227	9,896	533	859	8,360	227	9,979
6	Sindhudurg	117	946	6,919	0	7,982	197	961	3,475	3,433	8,066
	Konkan Division	5,518	3,282	19,113	5,513	33,426	2,588	4,157	15,615	12,947	35,307
7	Ahmednagar	531	1,470	11,149	6,914	20,064	1,600	1,392	9,279	3,379	15,650
8	Nashik	331	1,825	10,404	5,896	18,456	1,525	1,748	9,728	6,682	19,683
9	Dhule	277	538	4,138	1,198	6,151	947	519	4,221	77	5,765
10	Nandurbar	180	505	3,945	1,971	6,601	366	514	4,497	78	5,455
11	Jalgaon	330	1,072	5,230	5,683	12,316	941	1,283	4,968	2,760	9,953
	Nashik Division	1,649	5,409	34,866	21,663	63,588	5,379	5,457	32,694	12,976	56,506
12	Pune	801	1,264	16,379	201	18,646	1,929	1,245	16,367	130	19,670
13	Satara	383	943	7,953	3,161	12,439	990	1,096	8,668	3,314	14,069
14	Sangli	685	1,065	4,411	6,188	12,349	865	1,070	4,253	6,138	12,326
15	Kolhapur	571	1,017	3,869	3,154	8,611	864	1,044	3,853	3,146	8,907
16	Solapur	928	888	4,862	10,079	16,757	1,613	989	10,225	4,964	17,790
	Pune Division	3,368	5,177	37,475	22,782	68,802	6,262	5,443	43,366	17,691	72,762
17	Aurangabad	671	695	6,789	1,971	10,126	858	833	6,721	1,888	10,300
18	Jalna	393	452	4,819	1,732	7,396	702	394	4,824	1,579	7,499
19	Parbhani	193	317	3,981	935	5,426	438	184	3,898	898	5,418
20	Hingoli	134	286	3,424	17	3,861	172	220	3,398	69	3,859
21	Nanded	321	1,297	8,261	1,531	11,410	1,088	667	7,805	2,137	11,697
22	Beed	660	629	8,395	2,643	12,327	1,089	435	8,252	2,589	12,365
23	Osmanabad	379	1,033	4,868	1,211	7,491	515	908	4,584	1,447	7,454
24	Latur	285	1,002	5,403	982	7,672	694	767	5,358	997	7,816
	Aurangabad Division	3,036	5,711	45,940	11,022	65,709	5,555	4,408	44,840	11,604	66,407
25	Buldhana	302	813	2,859	1,470	5,443	430	713	2,851	1,470	5,465
26	Akola	191	547	1,429	1,079	3,246	626	510	1,378	1,101	3,615
27	Washim	225	441	1,138	1,165	2,970	354	403	1,141	1,162	3,060
28	Amravati	491	920	1,864	4,684	7,959	649	927	1,856	4,682	8,114
29	Yavatmal	388	926	3,539	3,494	8,347	727	928	3,539	3,494	8,688
	Amravati Division	1,597	3,647	10,829	11,892	27,964	2,786	3,481	10,765	11,909	28,942
30	Wardha	323	657	1,803	2,534	5,316	444	518	1,803	2,534	5,299
31	Nagpur	635	1,043	6,002	6,693	14,372	1,082	645	6,354	6,584	14,666
32	Bhandara	134	414	2,829	2,798	6,175	348	246	2,859	2,769	6,221
33	Gondia	168	439	3,562	3,234	7,403	218	317	3,675	3,227	7,438
34	Chandrapur	397	602	5,948	2,618	9,565	312	612	5,942	2,618	9,484
35	Gadchiroli	296	723	4,677	582	6,278	422	746	4,622	520	6,310
	Nagpur Division	1,953	3,875	24,821	18,459	49,109	2,826	3,084	25,255	18,253	49,418
	Maharashtra State	17,120	27,102	1,73,044	91,332	3,08,597	25,396	26,030	1,72,536	85,379	3,09,342

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)	2019 (8)	2020 (9)	2021* (10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	2,55,66,134	2,77,11,430	2,83,40,408
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	48,57,203	52,36,377	53,88,475
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,43,402	3,71,429	3,73,237
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	9,51,222	10,52,228	10,60,616
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	37,533	40,335	40,482
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	64,102	71,656	72,273
7	Lorries—							18,77,313	19,07,408
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	16,30,295	--	--
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	11,570	--	--
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	75,301	--	--
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	299	--	--
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	15,848	16,773	17,362
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	29,264	32,530	32,628
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	12,546	12,897	13,037
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	4,10,610	4,25,259	4,32,412
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	7,54,598	8,27,581	8,68,750
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	67,585	85,785	89,159
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	3,48,27,512	3,77,61,593	3,86,36,247
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	28,788	30,746	31,168
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	115	122	125
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	13	14	14

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

* Provisional

10 Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 A healthy, educated and skilled work force can contribute to economic development more effectively and hence planned development emphasizes social sector development. The main objective of planned development is to ensure the improvement in the quality of life of the people, particularly poor and vulnerable sections of the civil society. Government provides services to social sectors such as education, public health, women & child development, employment, housing, water supply & sanitation, social justice, etc. with special focus on the disadvantaged groups of the society.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of national and individual development. Sustainable development can be achieved by providing universal access to quality education. Government has taken various measures to improve quality of education and its accessibility with the help of modern technologies.

National Education Policy 2020

10.3 The GoI approved the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) on 29th July, 2020. The policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country to achieve the targets stated in Sustainable Development Goal 4.

The salient features of the NEP 2020

I. School education

- Universalisation of education from preschool to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030
- To bring out of school children into the mainstream through an open schooling system
- The current 10+2 system to be replaced by new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age 3 to 8 years (foundational), 8 to 11 years (preparatory), 11 to 14 years (middle) and 14 to 18 years (secondary) respectively. The new system brings the uncovered age of 3-6 years under school curriculum with 12 years of schooling
- Class X and XII examinations to be made easier
- Introduction of accreditation frame work and an independent authority to regulate public as well as private schools
- Emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy
- Impart vocational education from class VI onwards with internship
- A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2021 to be formulated

II. Higher education

- GER in higher education to be raised to 50 per cent by 2035 (current All India GER is 26.3 per cent)
- Holistic undergraduate education with flexible curriculum can be of three or four years having multiple entry and exit options
- Academic bank of credits to be established to facilitate transfer of credits
- Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities of global standards to be set up in the country
- The National Research Foundation to be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture
- Higher Education Commission of India to be set up as a single umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education

III. Other changes

- An autonomous body named National Educational Technology Forum to be created to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning and administration
- National Assessment Centre '*PARAKH*' has been created to assess the students
- Encourage foreign universities to set up campuses in India
- The new policy emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups

Primary education

Measures taken during Covid-19 pandemic

10.4 Due to Covid-19 pandemic all the schools were closed due to the lockdown imposed in the State from March 2020. The government effectively used information and communication technology to maintain the continuity in education of students during the lockdown period. The concept of 'learning at home' was adopted and education was given through various websites, portals, platforms and educational applications. In this process parents were involved. The following activities were carried out.

- *Abhyasmala* (Education through '*DIKSHA*' App): The National Council for Educational Research and Training developed a portal based on information technology viz. '*DIKSHA* Digital Infrastructure for School Education'. Daily more than two lakh students, teachers and parents used '*DIKSHA* App'. Of the total average use of '*DIKSHA* App' in the country, the average in Maharashtra is 46 per cent
- *Shaikshanik dindarshika*: Maharashtra State Council for Educational Research and Training (MSCERT) prepared an educational calendar for students and teachers in the areas where internet facilities are not available. The educational calendar from June, 2020 to November, 2020 was distributed to the students, teachers and parents through smart PDFs as well as various WhatsApp groups
- Distribution of textbooks: The government distributed Textbooks to all students so that they could learn at home
- Education through Geo TV and Geo Sawan: Education was imparted to the students of class III to XII through 12 educational channels of Geo TV. Telecast of the lectures of expert teachers in the subject was carried out through these channels
- Programmes on *Doordarshan*: Education through educational programmes on *Doordarshan* such as *Gali Gali Sim Sim*, *Tilly Milli*, *Vividh Gyanganga*, etc. is implemented
- Google Classroom Online Training: In order to keep interaction between students and teachers, MSCERT arranged online training programmes of Google Classroom for the teachers in the State
- Saturday Stories: In order to develop reading skills in the students, an online programme 'Saturday Stories' was launched to read ethical and cognitive stories with the help of UNICEF and *Pratham* foundation
- *Maitri karuya Vidnyan va Ganitashi*: Experiments and activity based innovative online workshops on science and mathematics were conducted under the joint venture of MSCERT and Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune
- Mid day Meal Scheme : During lockdown, instead of cooked food government distributed food grains viz. rice, gram, *moongdal*, etc. to the eligible students either in schools or at door step. Special instructions were issued to deliver food grains at door step of all *divyang* students

10.5 Educational programmes, especially for primary education, are executed through the State Government and local bodies. During 2019-20, expenditure incurred on primary education by the State Government was ₹ 28,100 crore. 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	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
No. of schools imparting primary education reported under U-DISE	1,06,546	1,06,237	1,06,491
Percentage of schools in rural areas	77.6	77.2	77.2
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq km			
(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.8	1.7
Primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (6 to 11 years age)	9.9	10.0	10.1
Upper primary schools/ divisions per thousand children population (11 to 14 years age)	9.0	9.4	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools	21.1	21.5	21.6
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	159.1	157.4	156.9
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.8	46.9	47.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio			
(a) Primary	100.1	99.2	98.5
(b) Upper primary	59.0	58.3	58.7
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	31	30	29
No. of teachers (lakh)	5.4	5.2	5.3
Pupil-teacher ratio	29:1	30:1	29:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	98.8	98.8	99.3
Functional girls toilet	98.8	95.9	92.9
Boundary wall	83.4	82.6	83.7
Computers	68.2	58.9	63.3
Ramp	87.1	89.5	90.0
Playground	87.6	85.1	85.1
Library	95.0	81.2	83.9
Electricity connection	94.7	94.3	93.5
Dropout rate			
(a) Primary	0.21	1.09	0.04
(b) Upper primary	1.56	2.15	1.17
Gender Parity Index			
(a) Primary	0.87	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

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

10.6 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 of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. The act ensures that no child is liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. Under this act 25 per cent of intake capacity is reserved in self-financed private schools (excluding minority schools) and admission as well as free education is provided to children of economically backward and deprived class from preprimary to VIII standard. During 2020-21, total 86,962 students received admission under RTE. In all 4,78,334 students received admission upto 2020-21 under RTE since inception of the Act.

10.6.1 Under RTE, efforts are being made to bring every out of school child between age group 6 to 14 years in educational stream. During 2019-20, efforts were made to bring 33,888 out of school children in the mainstream. Of this, special training was imparted to 20,921 students. During 2020-21, efforts were made to bring 26,453 out of school children in the mainstream. Of this, special training was imparted to 13,784 students.

Secondary and higher secondary education

10.7 During 2019-20, expenditure incurred on secondary & higher secondary education by the State Government was ₹ 22,089 crore. 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

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education reported under U-DISE	26,857	27,446	28,093
Percentage of schools in rural areas	62.5	62.4	61.9
Density of schools/ divisions per 10 sq. km	(a) Secondary (b) Higher secondary	0.8 0.3	0.8 0.3
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	32.6	33.3	34.7
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	66.5	66.1	64.8
Percentage of girls enrolment	45.8	46.0	46.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio	(a) Secondary (b) Higher secondary	92.7 71.2	91.5 68.7
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	55	47	44
Number of teachers (lakh)	2.10	2.43	2.51
Pupil Teacher Ratio	31:1	27:1	26:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	97.4	99.7	99.8
Functional girls toilet	98.2	97.7	98.6
Boundary wall	91.4	93.1	93.7
Ramp	76.9	82.5	86.8
Playground	95.5	94.7	95.1
Library	96.8	90.2	93.0
Electricity connection	97.3	98.4	98.8
Computers	95.1	80.0	86.2
Computer & internet	66.3	70.8	70.4
Dropout rate	(a) Secondary (b) Higher secondary	6.6 2.9	8.8 4.4
Gender Parity Index	(a) Secondary (b) Higher secondary	0.98 0.96	1.00 0.87

Source : 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM 2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Self financed Schools

10.8 Act for establishment of self financed schools and upgradation of existing schools came into existence in January, 2013. Boardwise and medium of instructionwise information of self-financed recognised schools is given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Boardwise and medium of instruction wise number of self financed schools

Year	Board				Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	ICSE/IGCSE/IB	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi
2018	912	173	22	1,107	138	942	27
2019	1,048	203	26	1,277	200	1,056	21
2020	1,050	203	27	1,280	200	1,059	21

CBSE Central Board of Secondary Education

IGCSE International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Source : School Education and Sport Department, GoM

ICSE Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IB International Baccalaureate

Samagra Shiksha

10.9 *Samagra Shiksha* 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 resulting in enhancement of learning outcomes of students. Details of grants sanctioned and expenditure incurred under *Samagra Shiksha* is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Grants sanctioned and expenditure incurred under *Samagra Shiksha*

(₹ Crore)		
Year	Amount sanctioned	Expenditure incurred
2018-19	1,854.54	1,354.06
2019-20	2,825.47	1,404.53
2020-21 ⁺	1,807.49	322.96

+ upto December

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Inclusive Education for *Divyang*

10.10 'Inclusive Education for *Divyang*' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and their social integration. The programme includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services such as Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. The progress of Inclusive Education of *Divyang* Programme is given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

Level of education	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.52	87.32	2.52	31.65	2.51	22.96
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.55	4.49	0.55	1.97	0.56	0.00

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto November

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.11 With a view to enhance enrolment & attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, GoI launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', under which cooked meal is provided to the children. Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress of Mid Day Meal Scheme

Class	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	56.99	938	51.47	808	60.70	151
VI to VIII	36.34	628	32.56	661	39.24	124

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto November

Schemes to encourage education

10.12 To encourage children for education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the GoM is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. Progress of selected schemes to encourage education is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	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	1.10	0.88	2.57	2.12	3.35	2.30
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	26.34	3.72	15.71	2.38	15.71	4.00
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	1.36	1.28	0.11	0.54	0.62	1.50
Stipend to tribal students	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto November

Schemes to encourage Girls education

10.13 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, Thirty per cent reservation and free education for girls in D.Ed and B.Ed colleges, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, etc. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes to encourage girls education

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Target Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Anticipated Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	1.47	3.24	1.47	1.78	-	-
<i>Ahilyabai Holkar</i> scheme	19.61	96.81	24.76	141.59	9.28	44.07
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.44	1.83	2.98	1.24	0.51	2.00
<i>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya</i>	0.04	18.70	0.04	20.07	0.04	5.28

Source :1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

+ upto November

Sainiki schools

10.14 To encourage the youths to join armed forces, Government has established *Sainiki* schools in the State. The main objective is to culture qualities such as discipline, self-confidence, bravery, leadership, patriotism, etc. among the students. There are 42 *Sainiki* schools in the State, of which four schools are exclusively for girls, four are for co-education and 34 schools are exclusively for boys. Out of these, 38 *Sainiki* schools are aided, in which 18,685 students are enrolled during 2020-21.

Sports education

10.15 The State Government has established 'Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth' in Pune with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. The State level accredited players or players participating in authorised national sports 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. On an average ₹ 9,000 per trainee per month is spent by the government. Due to Covid-19 pandemic the selection procedure was not carried out in the year 2020-21. Medals received by students of sports academies are given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Medals received by students of sports academies

Year	No. of trainees	International level medals				National level medals				State level medals			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : Due to covid-19 pandemic State and National level competitions were not organised

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Higher & Technical education

10.16 Due to Covid-19 pandemic all the universities, colleges, technical institutes and ITIs in the State were closed from March, 2020. The following measures were carried out to maintain the continuity in education of students during the lockdown.

- During academic year 2019-20, the final examinations were conducted online. All universities and colleges worked online during academic year 2020-21. Only Ph.D. and research students were allowed to attend the college for practical work
- Online training classes were conducted by all the ITIs using various modes viz. VCs, Microsoft team VC, Whats app, YouTube, zoom VC, etc. Online training programmes on various topics were conducted for the instructors in ITIs
- Diploma in engineering, Hotel management and surface coating technology (after X): The timetable of admission process for the academic year 2020-21 was informed through SMS to the aspiring students. The concept of e-scrutiny of the documents was introduced along with regular scrutiny method. The Government imparted training to the scrutiny officers in facility centres through VC. Special training programmes were arranged about e-scrutiny for the nodal officers and the students through Google meet. Out of total 2,35,309 candidates, the number of candidates' availed e-scrutiny facility was 1,24,646
- The entrance examinations viz. MHT_CET-2020, BHMCT-2020, MHHCT-2020, M.Arch-2020 and MCA-2020 were postponed and were conducted in October, 2020. Upto January, 2021 the admission procedure is completed

10.17 As per the report of All-India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19, there were 62 universities in the State, of which 34 were State universities (22 public, 11 private and one open), 21 were deemed universities (12 private, seven government and two government aided), six were institute of national importance and one central university. Higher education statistics based on All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) in the State is given in Table 10.10. Details of

streamwise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2018-19 are given in Annexure 10.2 to Annexure 10.5.

Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE

		(As on 30 th September)		
Indicator		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of Universities		49	54	62
Number of Colleges		4,286	4,314	4,340
Number of Standalone Institutions		1,959	1,950	2,260
Enrolment in Higher education (lakh)	All	40.16	41.31	42.30
	Percentage of females	44.2	45.0	45.1
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	9.40	9.43	9.43
	Percentage of females	40.2	39.6	39.4
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years of age)	All categories	30.2	31.1	32.0
	SC	30.1	30.6	31.2
	ST	14.8	15.1	15.2
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)	All categories	0.88	0.91	0.90
	SC	0.88	0.91	0.95
	ST	0.65	0.70	0.75
Number of teachers (lakh)	All	1.51	1.52	1.58
Pupil teacher ratio	All Institutions	27	27	27

Source : All-India Survey of Higher Education 2018-19, GoI

Self financed Universities

10.18 The economic reforms being undertaken by the GoI have prompted the change in the policy making and involving the private sector in the infrastructure development related to the higher education. Accordingly, the GoM has encouraged private participation to enhance access, excellence, inclusion and research in the field of higher education by creating best in class infrastructure facilities in the State. There are 20 self financed approved universities 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

10.19 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented since 2013 which aims to provide access, equity and excellence in the higher education. Upto 2020-21, total grants of ₹ 375.95 crore were released to Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions and an expenditure of ₹ 261.54 crore was incurred. Some of the achievements of RUSA are as follows

- 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 ₹ 5 crore each
- Under research and innovation, Maharashtra is the first State to receive grant of ₹ 20 crore for setting up new research and technology transfer centres
- Two cluster universities namely Dr. Homi Bhabha State University, Mumbai and Hyderabad (Sindh) National Collegiate University, Mumbai have been set up in the State
- Model degree colleges are being set up in Washim and Nandurbar districts of the State

Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme

10.20 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 10.11.

Table 10.11 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	101.80

Source : Directorate of Technical Education, GoM

includes five centres of excellence

Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.21 *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State to provide scholarship to students (having annual family income upto ₹ 8 lakh) belonging to economically backward class category. The scheme includes 605 professional & non-professional courses being offered by various universities and colleges in the State. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fees scholarship scheme

Stream	Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher Education	2018-19	1,63,406	80.08
	2019-20	1,74,496	69.28
	2020-21	97,481	28.06
Technical Education	2018-19	1,78,440	579.39
	2019-20	1,81,327	620.22
	2020-21	1,99,509 [@]	600.00 [#]
Medical Education & Research	2018-19	8,455	49.07
	2019-20	6,356	50.65
	2020-21 ^{\$}	-	-
Agriculture	2018-19	10,112	24.86
	2019-20	11,303	14.97
	2020-21 ^{\$}	-	-
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries	2018-19	305	0.39
	2019-20	454	0.79
	2020-21	528	1.26

[@] targeted

[#] grant sanctioned

^{\$} due to Covid-19 pandemic procedure is not completed

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

10.22 Government has been implementing various healthcare schemes and programmes to prevent diseases, promote healthy and prolonged life of people. Preventive healthcare, affordable healthcare, medical infrastructure and mission mode healthcare interventions are the main pillars of healthcare in the country. The State has been at the forefront of healthcare development and basic to tertiary health care services are being provided by public & private sectors and voluntary organisations in the State. The integrated management of healthcare services has helped in handling the critical phase of Covid -19 pandemic.

Covid -19 pandemic

10.23 The first patient of Covid-19 disease in the world was found in the city of Wuhan in China in December, 2019. In India, the first patient was found in Kerala on 30th January, 2020. By the end of February, 2020, the infection of this disease spread to over 54 countries, infected more than 85,403 persons and resulted around 3,000 deaths across the world. In the State, the passengers coming from high-risk countries were screened at the airport. The first patient was found on 9th March, 2020 in Pune. On 13th March, 2020 GoM declared the outbreak as an epidemic in four cities viz. Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur and invoked provisions of Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 which enabled to forcibly hospitalise anyone with suspected symptoms. To control the spread of disease as a precaution commercial establishments such as cinema halls/theatres, malls, swimming pools, gyms and hotels & restaurants were shut. All public gatherings and functions were also banned to control the spread of the virus. In order to implement physical distancing & crowd management, all shops and commercial establishments except grocery stores and pharmacies were closed. Public transport and all workplaces excluding essential services were closed. People were urged not to step out of the house without the necessity of doing so. Lockdown was announced from 23rd March, 2020 midnight all over India. The borders of all the districts in the state were sealed, section 144 was imposed and a strict curfew was implemented state wide.

10.24 Information of Covid-19 cases as on 15th January, 2021 is given in Table 10.13 and information of Covid- 19 cases in some of the most affected countries is given in Table 10.14. USA is the most affected country followed by India and Brazil.

Table 10.13 Information of Covid-19 cases

Particulars	(no.) (As on 15 th January, 2021)		
	Maharashtra	All-India	World
Total cases	19,84,768	1,05,28,062	9,35,33,917
Cases recovered	18,81,088	1,01,62,738	6,68,35,146
Recovery rate (per cent)	94.8	96.5	71.5
Total deaths	50,336	1,51,918	20,02,411
Case fatality rate (CFR) (per cent)	2.5	1.4	2.1
Number of cases per million population	15,649	8,712	12,000
Doubling time (days)	420.1	427.1	NA

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

NA Not available

Table 10.14 Information of Covid-19 cases in some of the most affected countries

Country	(no.) (As on 15 th January, 2021)					
	Total population (in lakh)	Total cases (in lakh)	Number of cases per million population	Total deaths (in lakh)	CFR (per cent)	Percentage of active cases out of total cases
USA	3,320.5	238.5	71,821	3.98	1.7	39.2
India	13,873.1	105.3	7,590	1.52	1.4	2.0
Brazil	2,133.7	83.3	39,021	2.07	2.5	9.4
Russia	1,459.7	34.9	23,951	0.64	1.8	15.7
UK	680.8	32.6	47,886	0.86	2.6	54.2
Italy	604.1	23.4	38,667	0.81	3.5	24.0

Source: www.worldometer.info/coronavirus

10.25 In India, Covid-19 cases per million population as on 15th January, 2021 was highest in Delhi (37,639) followed by Goa (35,832). Maharashtra stands sixth with 15,649 cases per million population. Deaths per million population was also highest in Delhi (639) followed by Goa (516). In the State deaths per million population was 397. As per the guidelines of WHO and ICMR the deaths of Covid -19 infected patients having any other ailments are also included in the deaths due to Covid-19 in the State. Information of Covid-19 cases in selected states is given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Information of Covid-19 cases in selected states

(no.) (As on 15th January, 2021)

State	Cases per million population	Tests per million population	Deaths per million population	CFR (per cent)	Active cases
Andhra Pradesh	10,472	2,40,136	84	0.8	2,199
Delhi	37,639	4,94,882	639	1.7	2,795
Goa	35,832	2,77,079	516	1.4	866
Gujarat	4,217	1,52,265	72	1.7	6,850
Karnataka	15,233	2,41,420	199	1.3	8,809
Kerala	25,052	2,51,001	102	0.4	67,711
Maharashtra	15,649	1,03,715	397	2.5	52,558
Tamilnadu	11,498	2,00,503	170	1.5	6,299
Telangana	8,324	1,99,580	45	0.5	4,273
All-India	8,712	1,39,954	126	1.4	2,11,033

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

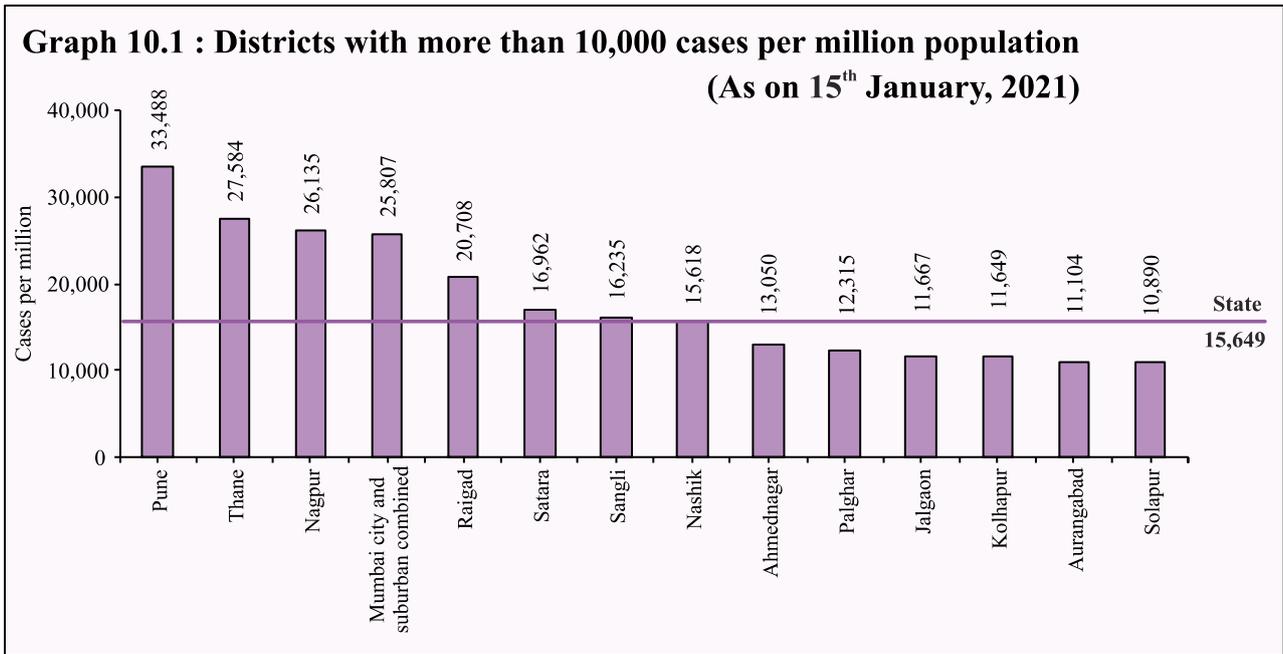
10.26 Monthwise comparison of active cases of Covid-19 in the State shows that the weekly average growth rate was maximum (27.2 per cent) in March, 2020 and decreased to 0.16 per cent in January, 2021. The doubling time of positive cases increased from 5.4 days in March, 2020 to 420.1 days in January, 2021. The recovery rate in January, 2021 has increased to 94.8 per cent as compared to 12.9 per cent in March, 2020. During the same period the number of tests performed per million population has increased from 600 to 1,03,715 tests. Monthwise information of some key indicators related to Covid-19 in the State is given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Monthwise information of some key indicators

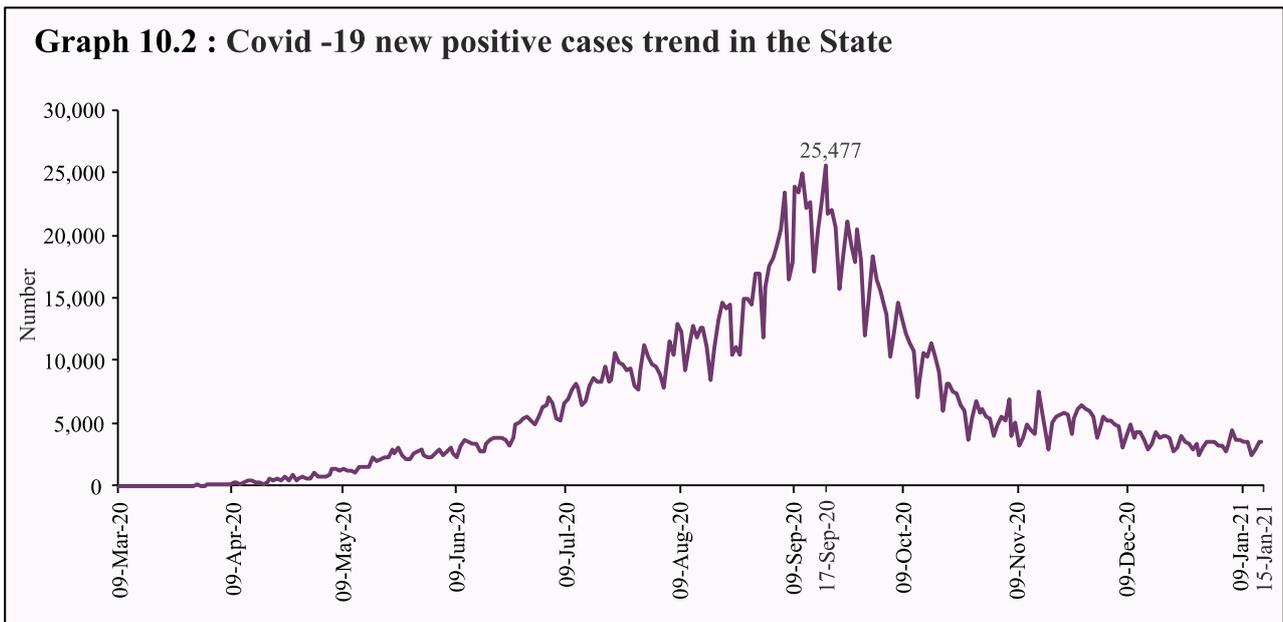
Indicator	As on last day of										As on 15 th Jan, 2021
	March, 2020	April, 2020	May, 2020	June, 2020	July, 2020	Aug, 2020	Sept, 2020	Oct, 2020	Nov, 2020	Dec, 2020	
Weekly average growth rate (per cent)	27.2	7.3	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.16
Doubling time (days)	5.4	9.9	16.3	21.2	29.0	36.3	53.2	204.0	221.4	293.0	420.1
Recovery rate (per cent)	12.9	14.9	36.2	52.3	58.8	72.4	78.6	90.0	92.4	93.4	94.8
CFR (per cent)	3.3	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Per million tests (no.)	600	917	3,418	6,897	16,002	31,258	53,498	66,979	81,661	85,720	1,03,715

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

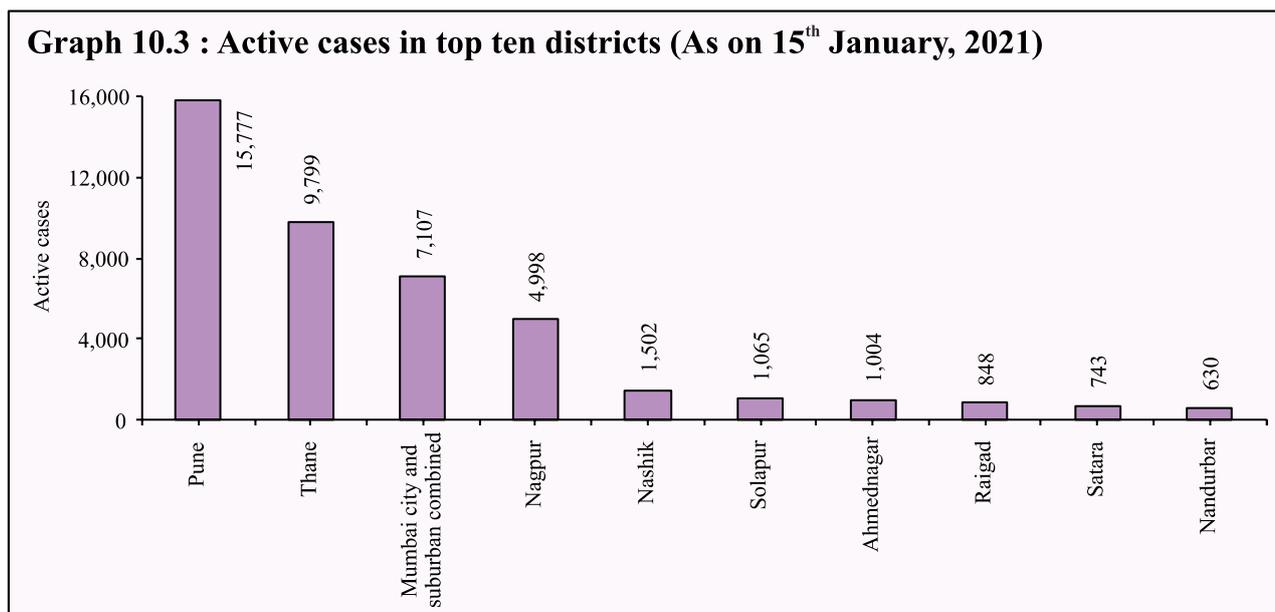
10.27 As on 15th January, 2021 the most affected districts in the State considering number of Covid-19 cases per million population are Pune (33,488), Thane (27,584), Nagpur (26,135) and Mumbai city and suburban taken together (25,807).



10.28 The day wise analysis of new cases in the State shows that on 17th September, 2020 there were maximum (25,477) Covid-19 positive cases reported which decreased to 3,405 newly reported cases on 15th January, 2021.



10.29 As on 15th January, 2021 more than 70 per cent of the active cases in the State are found in Pune (15,777), Thane (9,799), Mumbai city and suburban taken together (7,107), Nagpur (4,998) and Nashik (1,502) districts.



10.30 As on 15th January, 2021 out of 52,558 active cases, 35,984 patients were hospitalised. There were 5,637 patients on oxygen support beds. Total 2,984 patients were in ICU of which 694 patients were on ventilator. Details of Covid-19 positive patients admitted in different hospitals as on 15th January, 2021 are given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Details of Covid-19 positive patients admitted in different hospitals

(no.)

Type of hospital	Cumulative positive admitted patients	As on 15 th January, 2021			
		Positive admitted patients	In ICU		Outside ICU on oxygen support
			On ventilator	On oxygen support	
GoI	3,961	47	0	0	14
PHD	6,13,972	10,665	99	303	406
Medical colleges	47,779	891	80	212	177
Corporation	7,98,916	11,849	86	357	839
Railway	2,765	36	3	0	6
Defence	11,059	144	1	17	19
Port Trust Hospital	1,486	27	0	1	3
Private MJPJAY	44,011	983	63	239	169
Private	4,40,229	11,342	362	1,161	1,714
Total	19,64,178	35,984	694	2,290	3,347

PHD Public health department

MJPJAY Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Measures taken for Covid-19 prevention and control in the State

10.31 GoM has taken following measures to control the spread of Covid-19.

- Initially, passengers coming from high-risk countries were screened at the airport and passenger ports and measures were taken accordingly.
- Laboratory diagnosis**
 - In the beginning, only one diagnostic laboratory was available. As on 15th January, 2021 there are 487 labs (of which 363 are government and 124 are private labs) functioning for Covid-19 diagnosis. Medical colleges and district hospitals have been provided with RT-PCR testing capacity.

- As per the rates decided by the central government, private labs charged over ₹ 4,000 for a test. GoM has reduced RT-PCR rates in the range ₹ 980 to ₹ 1,800.
- Due to increase in number of diagnostic labs, the turnaround time of tests results has been reduced to less than 48 hours.
- Upto 15th January, 2021 total 1.37 crore tests have been conducted in the State. Tests per million population in the State is 1,03,715 as against the national average of 1,39,954 tests.
- From June, 2020 Rapid Antigen Testing facility (kits) were made available by the State government. The funds were made available to the districts for purchasing the testing kits at the district level.

3. Surveillance

- To trace all contacts of a confirmed positive patient, contract tracing teams were established on the field.
- Contact tracing of 95.2 per cent patients have been done. On an average 15.7 manual and 17.6 portal contacts per confirmed cases have been traced.
- Containment zones were demarcated and as on 15th January, 2021 there were 7,600 active containment zones in the State.
- Regular surveillance of patients with Influenza Like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARI) is being done. In all 94,942 teams surveyed population of 34.95 lakh upto 15th January, 2021.

4. Three-tier treatment system

As per the guidelines of the central government, a three-tier treatment and care system was established. This augmented the number of beds and ventilators available. In March, 2020 in all 7,722 beds, 3,091 ICU beds and 1,143 ventilators were available in 211 facilities. The health facilities available for Covid-19 treatment in the State as on 15th January, 2021 are given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Health facilities available for Covid-19 patients

(no.) (As on 15th January, 2021)

Category	Number of facilities	Total isolation beds (excl. ICU beds)	Isolation beds for Covid confirmed cases	Isolation beds for suspected cases	Oxygen supported beds	Total ICU beds	Number of ventilators
Dedicated Covid hospitals (DCH)	601	46,672	34,959	11,712	29,945	11,710	6,034
Dedicated Covid health centre (DCHC)	1,053	50,923	38,511	12,421	29,323	6,096	1,965
Dedicated Covid centre	1,898	2,46,371	1,28,592	1,17,612	0	0	0
Total	3,552	3,43,966	2,02,062	1,41,745	59,268	17,806	7,999

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

5. Oxygen management system

- Oxygen management system is a key requirement for Covid-19 treatment. For this, 14,884 jumbo cylinders, 13,749 B-type cylinders and 424 Dura cylinders have been made available. Oxygen pipelines have been fitted at DCHs and DCHCs. Oxygen tanks have been operationalised in 20 districts in the State.
- Protocols and guidelines have been disseminated. Webinars and training sessions have been organised for oxygen treatment.
- As on 15th January 2021, oxygen storage capacity in the State is 921 MT and it is being augmented by 358 MT in the near future.

6. Various protocols

Protocols in the context of Covid-19 for various measures such as surveillance, lab testing, treatment, care of pregnant women & children, measures in the neonatal care units for neonatal care etc. have been formed and disseminated to the concerned. The State had prepared treatment protocols with the help of experts even before the protocol was sent by the GoI.

7. Quarantine facilities

In the beginning of the pandemic, 16,192 beds were available in 353 quarantine facilities across the State. As on 15th January 2021, there are 1,13,799 beds available in 816 quarantine facilities.

8. Experimental therapy usage for Covid-19 treatment

As per the guidelines by ICMR, treatments such as plasma therapy, Remdesivir, Tocilizumab, Itolizumab have been tried under expert guidance.

9. Establishment of the State task force

A task force of the various experts in different fields at the State and the district levels was created. The experts in the task force have been guiding the doctors at the district level. Large-scale webinars were organised for technical guidance on Covid-19.

10. Establishment of death audit committees

Death audit committees have been established at the district, municipal corporation and State level to analyse every death due to Covid-19 and identify causes of each death. Instructions have been given to form similar committees at the level of each Covid hospital. The avoidable reasons of deaths are identified on priority and the specific recommendations of the experts in these committees are provided to the concerned.

11. Adequate storage of essential equipment

- Essential equipments & personal protective equipment (PPE) kits, medicines, Covid testing kits, oxygen cylinders and other necessary equipments were received from central government and also purchased from state disaster response fund, district annual plan fund and MLALAD fund. Upto December, 2020 total 4,384 ventilators were received from central government. From district annual plan fund and MLALAD fund total 533 ventilators, 84,866 infra-red thermometer/ oxymeter, 16.60 lakh PPE kits, 137.25 lakh N95/ triple layer masks, 20.53 lakh covid testing kits, 23,149 oxygen cylinder kits and other necessary equipments and medicines have been purchased upto December, 2020.
- All the essential equipment to be made available, the procurement process was decentralised and made transparent.
- Daily stock of the essential PPE kits is taken and is being updated on the national Covid-19 portal every day.

12. Other important decisions

- *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* was made available to non-beneficiaries also.
- In private hospitals, 80 per cent beds were taken under State government's control.
- In private hospitals registered under Charitable Commissioner, 10 per cent beds were made completely free for BPL and additional 10 per cent beds were made available at concessional rates for economically poor sections of the society.
- Audit of private hospital bills was done by government auditors.

- Grievance redressal mechanism was set up for complaints against private hospital bills.
- RT-PCR test rates were reviewed periodically and the rates have been reduced.
- Price control over multiple requirements for Covid-19 diagnosis and treatment to avoid additional financial burden on people.

13. Training and capacity building of State and district level functionaries

On 6th March, 2020, training of trainers regarding Covid-19 was conducted at the national level and the same at State level on 12th and 13th March, 2020. In the State, total 205 functionaries were trained in these sessions. At municipal corporation and district level total 2,462 functionaries were trained in 81 training sessions. In all 89,887 health personnel were trained. Apart from this, at the regional level ventilator management training for specialists was conducted and with the help of the Critical Care Medicine Department of *Bharati Vidyapeeth*, all the district-level doctors in the State were trained on respiratory management for Covid -19.

14. Health education

Health education material was prepared by the Public Health Department for general public, medical professionals and for travellers coming from affected areas and was disseminated.

- Large awareness drive through multiple media channels was started from 12th March, 2020.
- 'A' grade newspapers, broadcast of 30-second TV spots on 11 private news channels and DD, airing of 60-second-long audio jingle through 55 private FM channels and All India Radio, hoardings, banners and social media were the key mediums used to create awareness.
- For general public, a handbook was prepared and disseminated containing overall information about the disease, symptoms, preventive measures, Do's and Don'ts etc.
- Social media platforms viz. Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram were used effectively.
- District mental health programme teams across the State carried out psychiatric counselling, diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric illness among migrant labourers, Covid positive patients admitted in Covid Care Centres, DCH, DCHC and other Covid units. Training of trainers and webinars were conducted using online platform by eminent psychiatrists. Upto January, 2021 total 69,948 counselling sessions were conducted in which 5.23 lakh patients were benefited.

15. Usage of ICT

Multiple preventive and control measures were deployed by using the latest technology and mobile applications.

- RT-PCR App and Covid-19 portal was used for real-time collection of Covid-19 data with the help of the central government.
- Covid *Yoddha* App was used for involving volunteers at the district level for Covid-19 control interventions.
- *Mahakavach* App was used for contact tracing and monitoring patients in quarantine.
- e-*Sanjivani* platform has been used for providing online medical consultations to the people.

16. Additional human resource

- Additional human resources were hired for Covid hospitals and centres on contractual basis. The recruitment rights are given to circle and district administrations. Approval has been given to hire specialists with an honorarium upto ₹ two lakh.
- Government asked private doctors to report to hospitals for treating Covid-19 patients at least for 15 days.

17. State helpline

A toll-free number 104 is made available for any guidance on Covid-19. All key guidelines on Covid are made available on the department website and are disseminated to all the concerned.

18. Corona War Room

A Corona war room was established from 19th March, 2020 at the State level for coordination with all the municipal and district administrations to collate different types of information and daily reports. District and municipal corporation wise information on Covid-19 cases and deaths is being disseminated daily.

19. Community-based sero-survey

A community-based sero-survey was conducted in six districts of the State. The details of the sero-survey are given in Table 10.19. A similar survey has been conducted in municipal corporation areas of Mumbai, Pune and Aurangabad.

Table 10.19 Details of the sero-survey

District	First Round (May-June, 2020)			Second round (Aug-Sept, 2020)		
	Total samples collected	Samples tested positive	Positivity (per cent)	Total samples collected	Samples tested positive	Positivity (per cent)
Beed	396	4	1.0	443	33	7.4
Parbhani	396	6	1.5	480	73	15.2
Nanded	393	5	1.3	439	43	9.8
Sangli	400	5	1.3	467	55	11.7
Ahmednagar	404	5	1.2	447	39	8.7
Jalgaon	396	2	0.5	405	105	25.9
Total	2,385	27	1.1	2,681	348	13.0

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

20. Preparedness according to projection of cases (Predictive model)

Mathematical models are used to predict the possible number of cases that might be diagnosed at the district level 15 days ahead. This helped in predicting the possibility of infrastructure deficit so that the districts can work on augmenting capacities ahead of time.

21. My family, My responsibility campaign

This campaign was conducted during 15th September to 25th October, 2020, in which each household was visited twice.

Objectives of the campaign

- Surveillance and treatment of suspected patients of Covid-19 in the State through home visits.
- Surveillance, treatment, counselling and prevention guidance to high-risk people.
- Surveillance, Covid-19 testing and treatment of all those with ILI and SARI.
- Health education on Covid-19.

Coverage of the campaign

- In the first phase, out of 2.76 crore families, 2.74 crore families were surveyed. Total 11.92 crore people out of 12.43 crore population were directly contacted.
- In the second phase, 2.70 crore families were covered under the survey and 10.01 crore people were visited.
- Trained teams screened every visited person for fever, oxygen saturation and were provided with health education guidance.
- Total 59,679 teams screened the population. Each team included an ASHA worker, health worker and a local volunteer.

Outcome of the campaign

- Out of the 3.57 lakh ILI/SARI patients identified, 3.22 lakh were tested for Covid-19. Of which 51,064 were Covid -19 positive and were subsequently treated.
- In all 8.69 lakh patients were diabetic, about 1.31 crore were having hypertensive, 73,055 were having heart diseases, 17,843 were having cancer and 1.07 lakh were having other illnesses. A total of 23.75 lakh co-morbid patients were identified during the survey and further treatment was arranged for them.
- Total 2.40 lakh patients who had Covid-19 were screened for post Covid symptoms and were given further advice.

‘No mask No entry’ campaign

This campaign has been implemented across the State. Wearing mask made compulsory in public places as well as in public and private transport. Effective public awareness campaigns have been made to tell people that wearing masks, practising social distance and washing hands is necessary for prevention and control of Covid-19.

22. Covid-19 Vaccine

The world’s largest Covid-19 immunisation programme in India was commenced on 16th January, 2021 through two vaccines viz. COVISHIELD and COVAXIN. In the State, about eight lakh corona warriors including doctors, police, nurses, ward boys, ASHA workers etc. and other frontline workers have been offered the vaccine in the first round. As on 8th February, 2021 total 5,09,746 corona warriors were vaccinated.

Funds available from various sources

10.32 All districts have been provided with adequate funds from the National Health Mission for Covid-19 prevention and control. The central government has provided funds of ₹ 716.50 crore under Covid -19 emergency preparedness plan. Apart from this, the State has approved ₹ 634 crore of supplementary demand. Procurement rights from state disaster response funds, district annual plan funds as well as the MLALAD funds have been given by the State government. Expenditure incurred from National Health Mission was ₹ 361.79 crore, from state disaster response funds was ₹ 860.92 crore and from district annual plan & MLALAD funds was ₹ 690.82 crore upto December, 2020.

Health infrastructure

10.33 The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals are at tertiary level. The health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.20 and its series is given in Annexure 10.6.

10.34 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea and communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Treatment to patients referred by sub-centres and family planning services are also provided. Community health centres, sub-district hospitals and district hospitals provide round the clock emergency health services.

10.35 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 PHC covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. There are 2,162 Sub-centres, 341 PHCs and 67 CHCs operating in tribal areas of the State.

10.36 GoI had launched a flagship scheme *Ayushman Bharat* on 23rd September, 2018 to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage as envisaged in Sustainable Development Goals. *Ayushman Bharat* is an attempt to move from sectoral and segmented approach of health service delivery to a comprehensive need based health care service. This scheme aims to move towards a provision of universal healthcare system covering prevention, promotion and ambulatory care at the primary, secondary and tertiary level. It has two components viz. Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) and *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (PMJAY).

10.36.1 HWCs are being created by transforming the existing sub-centres and PHCs. These centres are to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care bringing healthcare closer to the homes of people. The following health care services are provided by HWC through outreach services, Mobile Medical Units, health camps, home visits and community-based interaction.

- Care in pregnancy and child-birth
- Neo-natal and infant health care services
- Childhood and adolescent health care services
- Family planning, contraceptive services and other reproductive health care services
- Management of communicable diseases
- General out-patient care for simple illnesses and minor ailments
- Screening, prevention, control and management of chronic, non-communicable and communicable diseases including tuberculosis (TB) & leprosy
- Care for common ophthalmic and ear, nose, throat problems
- Basic oral health care
- Elderly and palliative health care services
- Emergency medical services including burns and trauma
- Screening and basic management of mental health ailments

10.36.2 Ayurveda / Unani / BSC Nursing graduates are being appointed as Community Health Officers in HWCs. The HWCs are headed by a Community Health Officer with a primary health care team including Health Workers (ANMs), Multipurpose Health Workers (MPWs) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers.

Table 10.20 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st December, 2020)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre (incl. HWC)	10,668
Primary Health Centre (incl. HWC)	1,830
Community Health Centre	364
Primary Health Unit	108
Mobile Medical Unit	58
Sub-district Hospital	91
District Hospital	23
Hospitals attached to Medical College	19
General Hospital	8
Women Hospital	13
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

10.36.3 In the State 4,234 sub-centres (SCs), 1,813 PHCs and 442 urban PHCs (UPHCs) are operationalised as HWCs upto December, 2020. Of these, 420 SC-HWC and 126 PHC-HWC are in tribal areas. The State is committed to transform all SCs, PHCs & UPHCs in to HWCs in phased manner by 2022.

10.36.4 Under this programme all the population above the age of 30 years, is being screened & free of cost treatment is provided for hypertension, diabetes and common cancers.

Doctor-population ratio

10.37 After getting the degree, the allopathy medical practitioners in the State have to register to Maharashtra Medical Council, Mumbai and renew their licence every five years. Upto December, 2020 in all 1,61,379 (of which 72,539 are post graduate) allopathy doctors were registered. In last five years 31,991 allopathy doctors have newly registered and 72,358 doctors have renewed their licences. Based on the data of last five years, estimated doctor-population ratio in the State is 1:1188.

National Health Mission

10.38 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

10.38.1 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially poor and vulnerable sections. NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of health and family welfare including reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme, malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and integrated disease surveillance.

10.38.1.1 Under NRHM, 40 Mobile Medical Units are operating to provide health care services for population living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State. These Mobile Medical Units are being run by NGO/ *Rugna Kalyan Samiti* to provide medical services on day to day basis. Every Mobile Medical Unit consists of 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. Under NRHM, total 13,660 (6,956 regular cadre and 6,704 contractual) medical officers including specialists are providing health services to 43,943 villages covering 1.45 crore population. Under the scheme, 60,887 ASHA workers are appointed upto December, 2020. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is more prevalent.

10.38.1.2 Under NRHM during 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 2,148.78 crore was incurred and during 2020-21 upto December, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,362.46 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Physical achievements under NRHM

Component	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
AYUSH	Patients treated			(no.)
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	42,51,428	51,12,102	15,14,442
	In Patient Department	89,298	1,09,262	72,937
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	Patients treated	16,01,984	16,93,019	10,46,452
	RCH (ANC & PNC)	2,21,016	2,23,020	1,52,925
	Lab test	7,92,643	9,03,780	5,71,223
	Villages visited	22,501	20,578	16,402
Telemedicine	Patient referred and opinion received	28,211	31,286	8,353
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	7,48,097	10,50,225	2,54,110
	Sufferers	744	1,517	377
	Carriers	7,741	10,413	3,956
Palliative Care	Patients treated	7,096	9,776	3,966
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,58,633	5,19,562	5,67,364
	Home to institute	4,38,522	4,63,112	3,74,468
	Institute to institute	1,75,278	1,86,244	1,43,521
	Institute to home	4,93,283	5,03,520	3,83,238
	Sick Neonates			
	Sick Neonates	86,089	88,839	52,999
	Home to institute	40,118	55,061	52,748
	Institute to institute	20,165	25,883	22,995
	Institute to home	51,479	70,633	59,519
Public - Private Partnership (PPP)				
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls	4,20,666	3,47,418	3,64,434
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organized	11	9	0
	Patients treated	3,055	2,108	0
	EEG in camps	379	318	0
	OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	783	574	0
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	48	48	0
	Patients treated	62,961	59,277	0
	Surgeries performed	4,223	2,589	0
d) <i>Maher Ghar</i>	Mother beneficiary	2,649	2,525	2,209

RCH Reproductive and Child Health

ANC Antenatal Care

PNC Post Natal Care

PT Physiotherapy

OT Occupational Therapy

EEG Electro Encephalo Gram

+ upto December

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme

10.38.2 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 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 345.01 crore and during 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 184.03 crore was incurred. Selected health indicators are given in Table 10.22 and its series is given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.22 Selected health indicators

Indicator	2016	2017	2018
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	15.9	15.7	15.6
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.9	5.7	5.5
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	19	19	19
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

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.38.3 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries in rural and urban areas to reduce infant and maternal mortality in BPL, SC and ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries 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 10.23.

Table 10.23 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2018-19	45.35	2.36
2019-20	47.55	2.71
2020-21 ⁺	30.46	1.44

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

10.38.4 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 10.24.

Table 10.24 Performance of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Number of pregnant women received ANC (lakh)	Number of pregnant women received ANC in 2 nd and 3 rd trimester for 1 st time (lakh)	Number of high risk pregnancies identified (lakh)
2018-19	50.02	7.03	3.48	0.24
2019-20	22.74	3.01	1.47	0.32
2020-21 ⁺	6.32	0.49	0.21	0.07

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

10.38.5 In India, majority of pregnant women continue to work right up to last days of their pregnancy due to poor economic condition. Furthermore, they resume to their work soon after child birth even though they are physically incapable for working. As a result, health of children born to such undernourished pregnant women & lactating mothers is severely affected. To improve maternal & child health by promoting importance of nutritional diet '*Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*' is being implemented in the State from 1st January, 2017. Under the scheme, 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 10.25.

Table 10.25 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)
2018-19	219.98	5.98
2019-20	381.88	7.19
2020-21 ⁺	176.25	3.32

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.38.6 *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages. Under NSY, 281 Mobile Medical Squads are formed each having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle. These squads visit every village and hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. As and when required children are shifted to the nearest health centres. Various schemes viz. *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*, *Dai* meetings, pre monsoon 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.

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.38.6.1 *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 10.26.

Table 10.26 Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries
2018-19	4.92	66,851
2019-20	2.48	46,393
2020-21 ⁺	0.60	14,883

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.38.7 Universal Immunisation Programme of GoI is being implemented in the State with the 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 10.27.

Table 10.27 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme

(in lakh)

Vaccine	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.46	19.42	19.32	20.08	19.32	14.89
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – III	19.46	18.92	19.32	19.19	19.32	13.55
Hepatitis B-0	9.67	10.77	19.32	10.33	19.32	8.57
Measles and rubella	19.46	18.44	19.32	19.33	19.32	13.86
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	19.08	17.19	19.32	18.34	19.32	12.67
OPV (booster)	19.08	17.30	19.32	18.44	19.32	12.65
DPT (5 years)	19.08	13.78	18.96	14.90	18.96	9.40
Tetanus (Td-10 years)	25.98	16.44	26.08	17.20	26.08	7.60
Tetanus (Td-16 years)	23.50	16.59	23.59	16.59	23.59	7.20
Tetanus (Td-Pregnant women)	21.40	19.38	21.36	19.37	21.26	14.09
Pentavalent 3	19.46	18.95	19.32	19.23	19.32	13.59
Rota virus 3	NA	NA	19.32	8.62	19.32	13.11
Japanese Encephalitis	3.40	2.35	2.99	2.77	2.99	1.96
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	55.77		57.50		31.83	

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.38.8 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, as no polio case was reported. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2018-19	170.94	13.93
2019-20	169.28	17.41
2020-21 ⁺	43.32	2.24

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.38.9 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* aims for 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 up to six years of age using *anganwadi* as a platform is an essential component. Moreover, children in the age group six to 18 years studying in government and government aided schools also receive regular health check ups. Children diagnosed for illness receive follow up referral support and treatment including surgical interventions free of cost. Progress of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Progress of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

(no.)

Year	Schools / <i>anganwadis</i>	Students (lakh)			Operations performed	
		Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other
2018-19	84,437	121.24	10.47	1.76	2,614	17,638
	1,01,647 [#]	63.55	5.07	0.45		
	1,03,777 ^{##}	64.71	5.05	0.73		
2019-20	85,386	113.96	10.32	3.60	2,340	23,832
	1,03,216 [#]	69.88	4.99	1.01		
	1,03,303 ^{##}	71.08	6.41	1.82		
2020-21 ⁺		@			98	264

anganwadi phase 1 ## *anganwadi* phase 2 @ Since April, 2020, due to Covid-19 pandemic school and *anganwadi* were closed
Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.38.10 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 10.30.

Table 10.30 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	10,231	14	9,491	6	11,163	11
Swine flu	2,594	462	2,287	246	121	3
Lymphatic Filariasis	1,474	0	1,187	0	394	0
Dengue	11,249	70	15,363	49	2,429	4
Japanese Encephalitis	6	1	35	10	2	1
Chikungunya	1,061	0	1,780	0	532	0
AES/Chandipura	54	1	114	11	12	0
Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	7.51		15.18		2.71	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

+ upto December

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.38.11 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. As on 31st December, 2020 there were 76 ayurvedic hospitals, 469 ayurvedic dispensaries, seven unani hospitals, 25 unani dispensaries and 55 homeopathic hospitals in the State. There were 88,166 ayurveda doctors (of which 4,061 were post graduate) and 7,833 unani doctors (of which 110 were post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 74,000 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,517 were post graduate) were registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto December, 2020.

National Urban Health Mission

10.38.12 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is being implemented in the State since 2013 to meet health care needs of the urban population. The mission primarily focuses on slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with a population above 50,000. 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. Under NUHM, 95 cities from the State are covered. About 2.01 crore slum population is covered under NUHM in the State.

10.38.13 Under NUHM, upto December, 2020 total 651 UPHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 7,137 ASHA workers are appointed. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having UPHC, 100 'Aapala davakhana' clinics have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. These clinics will function as a sub-centre of UPHC. For 2019-20, project implementation plan of ₹ 220.23 crore was approved by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 135.22 crore was incurred. For 2020-21, project implementation plan of ₹ 272.79 crore is approved and an expenditure incurred upto December was ₹ 123.42 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.38.14 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 10.31.

Table 10.31 Number of patients served in emergency

(no.)

Emergency situation	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Child birth	6,501	3,847	1,246
Pregnancy	2,31,374	1,75,124	77,887
Medical	8,86,674	5,95,856	3,55,923
Accident (vehicle)	73,431	51,983	24,711
Assault	11,911	8,804	4,171
Burns	3,606	2,068	762
Cardiac	1,777	1,095	324
Fall	27,314	21,994	6,440
Intoxication / poisoning	32,331	25,899	11,165
Mass casualty	4,586	2,107	918
Poly trauma	1,233	469	98
Others	64,923	52,053	2,39,441 [@]
Total	13,45,661	9,41,299	7,23,086

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

@ includes Covid-19 patients

+ upto December

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.38.15 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 2019, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 893 and cure rate was 88 per cent and during 2020, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 803 and cure rate was 83 per cent. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 135.07 crore was incurred and during 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 61.80 crore was incurred.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.38.16 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 2019-20, as against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 7.04 lakh surgeries were performed and an expenditure of ₹ 7.22 crore was incurred, while during 2020-21 upto December, against the same target 1.01 lakh surgeries were performed and an expenditure of ₹ 0.95 crore was incurred.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.38.17 The objective of National Leprosy Eradication Programme is 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 2019-20, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 16,531 & 10,203 respectively and the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 0.81. During 2020-21 upto December, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 9,793 and 9,849 respectively.

Family Welfare Programme

10.38.18 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, Copper-T (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable MPA, Weekly Centchroman Pills etc. The progress of Family welfare sterilisation programme is given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Progress of Family welfare sterilisation programme

('000)

Year	Sterilisation				Intra-uterine device		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2018-19	565	8.9	390.9	399.6 (70.7)	490	418.4 (85.4)	23.45
2019-20	565	8.9	362.7	371.7 (65.8)	490	396.6 (81.0)	29.18
2020-21 ⁺	565	2.4	102.2	104.6 (18.5)	490	260.9 (53.3)	10.20

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

10.39 *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* (MJPJAY), erstwhile *Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodayee Arogya Yojana* is being implemented in the State in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities. GoI had launched *Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (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, PMJAY is integrated with *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana*.

10.39.1 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 *antyodaya & 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 construction workers' board. Beneficiary families of MJPJAY get insurance coverage for hospitalisation expenses of beneficiary up to ₹ 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery ₹ 2.5 lakh per family per year.

10.39.2 Under PMJAY members from 83.63 lakh families registered under SECC - 2011 will be eligible for getting benefits in all empaneled hospitals by showing computerised e-cards. Upto December, 2020 total 69.83 lakh e-cards were distributed. The scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries of any state having above mentioned valid identity proof and photo identity proof can avail treatment at any of the empaneled hospitals of any state. Under integrated scheme, insurance coverage up to ₹ 1.5 lakh is provided through insurance company and insurance coverage from ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ five lakh is provided on assurance mode by State Health Assurance Society.

10.39.3 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 PMJAY are eligible for receiving treatment of 1,209 medical and surgical procedures with 183 follow up procedures. During 2019-20, under the integrated scheme total 6.03 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 1,284.81 crore was incurred. During 2020-21 upto December, total 4.54 lakh surgeries and therapies were conducted and expenditure of ₹ 744.65 crore was incurred. During Covid-19 pandemic, scope of MJPJAY is extended for all citizens of the State (scheme beneficiary as well as non-beneficiary families) to provide Covid-19 treatment and other procedures in the private

network hospitals. Cashless treatment has been provided to 93,884 beneficiaries in all network hospitals and expenditure of ₹ 41.92 crore was incurred upto December, 2020. 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 10.33.

Table 10.33 Number of major surgeries and therapies under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*

Speciality	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,44,232	72.03	1,59,769	84.75	1,13,865	59.22
Nephrology	84,808	71.62	93,588	86.74	61,732	65.64
Cardiology	66,104	244.95	79,368	315.87	44,964	164.09
Pulmonology	5,090	10.36	5,306	11.95	44,662	32.67
Gynecology and obstetrics	4,710	7.62	4,339	8.40	28,296	10.47
Poly trauma	35,007	47.01	40,164	61.24	24,456	44.90
Genitourinary system	45,581	83.13	46,198	92.68	23,535	43.20
Radiation oncology	22,890	106.89	23,997	119.34	16,340	78.34
Pediatrics medical management	20,013	40.12	23,488	47.90	15,896	35.48
Surgical oncology	16,706	43.93	17,640	52.46	11,723	14.51
Total	4,45,141	727.66	4,93,857	881.33	3,85,469	548.52

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

National AIDS Control Programme

10.40 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) effectively in the State. The focus of NACP is on creating awareness and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics of sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 109.28 crore was incurred and during 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 75.61 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 HIV/AIDS cases

Particulars	('000)		
	2018	2019	2020
Persons screened from risk groups	5,806	7,004	5,166
HIV positive by three tests methods	26	23	13
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.5	0.3	0.3
AIDS cases	16.13	11.50	8.20
Deaths due to AIDS	3.72	3.52	2.20

[@] with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.41 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 Sick Cell children as well as Thalassaemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 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
2018	334	16.56	16.37	611	631	111
2019	341	17.23	17.07	1,169	682	321
2020	345	15.28	15.13	597	465	99

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.42 Epidemic control programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, acute diarrhoea/dysentery, infective hepatitis, typhoid, etc. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. The number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases are given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases

Disease	(no.)					
	2018		2019		2020	
	Affected	Deaths	Affected	Deaths	Affected	Deaths
Cholera	356	2	245	3	7	0
Gastro	61,003	5	55,097	0	23,236	0
Diarrhoea	6,55,347	3	7,38,480	0	4,42,295	0
Infective hepatitis	4,463	1	4,280	0	1,309	0
Typhoid	72,453	0	72,876	0	25,548	0
Leptospirosis	309	13	684	15	502	16
Total	7,93,931	24	8,71,662	18	4,92,961	16

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.43 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. As on 31st December, 2020 there are 211 centres registered in the State, of which 111 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 100 centres for multiple organ transplantation. In addition to this there are 263 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Also 67 hospitals are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. Number of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Number of transplantations performed

Transplantation	(no.)		
	2018	2019	2020
Live			
a) Kidney	646	593	79
b) Liver	119	123	74
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	206	242	19
b) Liver	138	142	24
c) Heart	37	39	4
d) Lungs	6	8	0
e) Cornea	3,813	2,295	242

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Swargiya Balasaheb Thackeray Road Accident Insurance Scheme

10.44 *Swargiya Balasaheb Thackeray Road Accident Insurance Scheme* is being implemented in the State from 14th October, 2020 to provide prompt medical services (in golden hour) to road accident victims. Under the scheme, the medical services required to stabilise the condition of a patient in a road accident will be provided for the first 72 hours through 74 treatment packages in the nearest empaneled hospital. Treatment cost up to ₹ 30,000 per patient per accident will be paid by insurance company to empaneled hospital as per the approved package rates. The scheme will be implemented in insurance mode by State Health Assurance Society.

National Family Health Survey

10.45 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) was conducted during 2019-20. Selected indicators for the State as per NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 is given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Selected indicators as per NFHS-4 and NFHS-5

Indicator	(per cent)	
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-20)
Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection card	90.9	95.5
Institutional delivery	90.3	94.7
Birth attained by skilled health personnel	91.1	93.8
Mothers who received postnatal care within 2 days of delivery from a doctor/nurse/other health personnel	78.5	85.4
Registered births of children (< 5 years)	95.1	96.3
Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (₹)	3,578	2,966
All women of age 15-49 years who are anemic	48.0	54.2
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) [§]	34.4	35.2
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) [§]	25.6	25.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) [§]	36.0	36.1
Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level [#]		
Women	NA	12.4
Men	NA	13.6
Elevated blood pressure (Systolic \geq 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure		
Women	NA	23.1
Men	NA	24.4

§ Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard
Source: International Institute of Population Science

Random blood sugar level measurement

NA Not available

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.46 Women empowerment and child development are integral parts of the economic and social development of the State. Women's empowerment can be achieved by way of improving women's education, health, social status and economic status. Maharashtra is the first state in India to formulate women policy in 1994 for empowerment of women, which was revised in 2001 and subsequently third policy was declared in 2014.

10.47 Various women development schemes are implemented in the State. Performance of selected women development schemes is given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Performance of selected women development schemes

(₹Crore)

Scheme	2019-20			2020-21 ⁺		
	Proposed fund	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Proposed fund	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	15.78	13.11	7,188	17.07	14.47	4,242
Women counseling centres	10.00	2.24	22,398	8.00	1.08	14,412
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	0.58	0.39	324	0.01	0.00	7
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	30.00	3.44	462	2.00	0.00	650
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	27.43	25.39	12,770	32.64	5.02	2,181

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto November

10.48 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State.

10.48.1 **Hostels for working women** : The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Rent is charged to hostel inmates for their stay. There are 81 such hostels functioning in the State. Under the scheme 5,160 women availed the facilities during 2019-20 and 1,380 women availed the facilities during 2020-21 upto October.

10.48.2 **Swadhar** : Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, women prisoner released from jails without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education and vocational training. There are Nine *Swadhar* homes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2020. Under the scheme there were 999 women beneficiaries during 2019-20 and 165 women beneficiaries during 2020-21 upto November.

10.48.3 **Ujjawala** : The objectives of the scheme are to combat the 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 were five institutes functioning in the State at the end of December, 2020. Under the scheme there were 433 women beneficiaries during 2019-20 and 82 women beneficiaries during 2020-21 upto November.

10.48.4 **Sakhi-One Stop Center** : The objectives of the scheme are to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, both in private and public spaces under one roof and

to facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counselling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. There are 37 centres in the State. Under the scheme ₹ 11.43 crore grant was received from GoI for construction of *Sakhi*.

10.48.5 Activity during Covid-19 pandemic : During Covid-19 pandemic financial assistance of ₹ 5,000 per month for those women who are rescued under the provision of immoral traffic (prevention) act, 1956 and those women who support their families through prostitution and additional assistance of ₹ 2,500 per month to the women whose children are going to school was provided. Expenditure of ₹ 54.48 crore has been incurred.

Participation of women in decision making

10.49 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 up to 50 per cent. Information about seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State

Local body (no.)	Total seats (no.)	Seats reserved for women ⁺ (no.)
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,736	1,374
Municipal Council (241)	5,442	2,798
Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Panchayat (128)	2,176	1,152
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,009
Panchayat Samiti (351)	4,000	2,000
Grampanchayat (27,832)	2,57,140	1,28,570
Total	2,73,494	1,36,903

Source : 1) State Election Commission, GoM, 2) Rural Development Department, GoM + upto December, 2019

10.49.1 In the 17th Lok Sabha out of total 542 MPs 78 MPs are women, Out of 48 MPs from Maharashtra eight MPs are women. There are 27 women MPs out of 240 MPs in Rajyasabha as on 2nd February, 2021. In 14th Maharashtra Legislature Assembly out of total 288 MLAs 24 MLAs are women and out of total 66 MLCs two MLCs are women at the end of December, 2020.

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.50 The State Government has declared *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) as an apex body for implementation of various development schemes promoted by the GoI and GoM. It acts as a liaising agency between Self Help Groups (SHG's), financial institutions, voluntary organisations and the concerned government departments. During 2020-21, upto September, MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 4.98 crore under various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 4.98 crore has been incurred.

10.50.1 SHG is novel and innovative organisational set-up for the women upliftment and welfare. All women are given chance to join any one of SHG 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 which is suitable for them. Banks provide financial assistance to carry out manufacturing, trading and marketing. The Government procures the product of SHGs, arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality and administrative capacity. During 2020-21, upto September, total cumulative savings of SHGs was ₹ 810.80 crore, SHGs received loans of ₹ 3,445.28 crore from various financial institutions and the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 4,450.77 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Information of women SHGs

(no.)

Division	Sector	Villages/ Cities	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Konkan	Rural	968	10,751	1,31,392	10,755	1,31,547	10,848	1,32,529
	Urban	36	5,151	56,468	5,822	63,398	6,900	64,360
	Total	1,004	15,902	1,87,860	16,577	1,94,945	17,748	1,96,889
Nashik	Rural	1,600	9,241	1,09,465	9,346	1,09,730	9,530	1,11,618
	Urban	43	5,570	57,404	6,539	67,303	7,919	75,098
	Total	1,643	14,811	1,66,869	15,885	1,77,033	17,449	1,86,716
Pune	Rural	1,039	14,325	1,85,823	14,929	1,92,729	15,667	2,01,415
	Urban	48	5,454	66,051	6,290	76,796	7,666	91,244
	Total	1,087	19,779	2,51,874	21,219	2,69,525	23,333	2,92,659
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	14,626	1,75,926	14,794	1,77,834	15,086	1,81,240
	Urban	57	6,841	76,142	8,041	88,537	9,477	96,964
	Total	2,567	21,467	2,52,068	22,835	2,66,371	24,563	2,78,204
Amravati	Rural	1,942	16,915	1,87,020	16,996	1,87,862	17,083	1,88,892
	Urban	42	4,202	41,971	4,744	47,371	5,944	61,585
	Total	1,984	21,117	2,28,991	21,740	2,35,233	23,027	2,50,477
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	15,889	1,99,751	16,004	2,00,786	16,239	2,03,135
	Urban	33	3,822	40,284	4,243	44,694	5,038	46,220
	Total	2,469	19,711	2,40,035	20,247	2,45,480	21,277	2,49,355
Regional NGOs	Rural	-	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781	13,621	1,69,781
	Rural	10,495	95,368	11,59,158	96,445	11,70,269	98,074	11,88,610
	Urban	259	31,040	3,38,320	35,679	3,88,099	42,944	4,35,471
	Total	10,754	1,26,408	14,97,478	1,32,124	15,58,368	1,41,018	16,24,081

Source : MAVIM, GoM

+ upto September

10.50.2 Community Managed Resource Centre : The Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Society Act, 1860 is a group of 150 to 200 SHGs formed in a cluster of around 20 villages within the radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide 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 November, 2020.

10.50.3 Tejashree Financial Service Scheme : *Tejashree* financial service scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs since 2018-19 for ultra-poor debt ridden women. Under this scheme one lakh women will get individual loan upto ₹ 10,000, ten thousand debt ridden women will get financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 for repayment of loan and working capital upto ₹ two lakh will be made available to 300 women social enterprises. This scheme has timeline of five years. Total loan of ₹ 13.19 crore is distributed under the scheme. About 3,000 women started new enterprises or expanded their enterprises.

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.51 The Maharashtra State Commission for women is a statutory body which regularly holds hearings / public hearings on complaints filed by women victims, provides free legal services and counselling. An innovative initiative called 'Women Commission at your doorstep' was implemented extensively by organising divisionwise and districtwise public hearing, with primary objective to give victim women a platform to resolve their issues and interact unhesitatingly. It also organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crime, implementation of Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2013, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, preparation of guidelines for crèche, etc. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 5.94 crore was incurred and during 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 2.59 crore is incurred on these activities.

Crimes against women

10.52 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Crimes reported in which women are victims

Type of offence	(no.)		
	2018	2019	2020 ⁺
Rape	4,974	5,416	3,970
Kidnapping & abduction	6,825	6,906	5,327
Dowry deaths	200	196	192
Cruelty by husband & relatives	6,862	8,430	4,886
Molestation	14,070	13,632	10,561
Sexual harassment	1,127	1,074	829
Immoral Trafficking	200	152	108
Other	1,243	1,306	713
Total	35,501	37,112	26,586

Source : Crime Investigation Department, GoM + upto October

Child Development

10.53 The State Child Policy for the children's rights, children care & protection and development was announced in 2014. The main objectives of the child policy are to take appropriate, constructive and reformative measures to remove inequality, discrimination, injustice occurring on children due to social status, to give rights to every child for love & care, protection, co-operation and child rearing in a family or family like environment. Various children development schemes are implemented in the State.

10.53.1 **Integrated Child Protection Scheme:** Programmes such as shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, juvenile justice boards, district child protection society, State child protection society, Government / NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, etc. are included under an umbrella scheme Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Component wise expenditure incurred and beneficiaries under ICPS are given in the Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Component	No. of Units	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)			
		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
		Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries
Shelter homes	3	18.94	121	0.00	107
Adoption agencies	17	82.26	190	13.21	149
Government children homes	19	1,316.04	873	763.64	322
Government observation homes	15	566.70	198	328.84	78
Government after care homes	6	789.87	183	150.78	120
NGO observation homes	40	722.76	1,398	866.35	786
NGO Children homes	411	3,476.12	17,440	2,474.13	10,428
Total	511	6,972.69	20,403	4,596.95	11,990

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto November

10.53.2 Observation homes: Children in conflict with law and detained by police for judicial inquiry are admitted in these homes as per orders of Juvenile Justice Boards. Residential, medical, educational, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. facilities are provided to the inmates. There are 15 Government observation homes in 12 districts with intake capacity of 550 children upto December, 2020. In addition, there are 40 NGO observation homes (16 for girls and 24 for boys) with intake capacity of 2,049 children. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate.

10.53.3 Children homes: Children upto 18 years of age who need care & protection such as orphan, abandoned, missing, HIV / AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered & oppressed are admitted in these homes. They are rehabilitated by providing facilities like food, clothes, shelter, medical help, counselling, education, training and recreation. There are 19 Government children homes with intake capacity of 975 children. In addition, there are 411 NGO aided children homes with total intake capacity of 21,525 and 63 NGO un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840 children. The Government provides ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes as grant-in-aid. Under the scheme, during 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 34.76 crore was incurred on 17,440 inmates and during 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 24.74 crore is incurred on 10,428 inmates.

10.53.4 After care homes: Children have to leave children homes after completing 18 years of age. However, some of them are not fully rehabilitated due to incomplete training or education and are in need of food, clothes and shelter. Such children are rehabilitated in after care homes. 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. There are six Government and three NGO after care homes in the State with total intake capacity of 600 and 110 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to these homes.

10.53.5 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. There are 111 NGOs in the State upto November, 2020. Under the scheme, foster care was given to 12,961 children during 2019-20 and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 2.88 crore. During 2020-21, foster care is given to 12,961 children and expenditure incurred is ₹ 5.76 crore upto November.

10.53.6 Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav: *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children admitted in Government / NGO care homes and develop feeling of brotherhood and team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised and winners are awarded. Every year the grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. Under the scheme, during 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 1.27 crore was incurred.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.54 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

10.54.1 The 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age

and improve the health of pregnant women & lactating mothers belonging to the deprived sections of the society. It aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive area. During 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 1,511.11 crore was incurred on 66.93 lakh beneficiaries and during 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 947.46 crore is incurred on 72.86 lakh beneficiaries. During Covid-19 lockdown instead of cooked food, foodgrains and grocery were provided to all the beneficiaries in the age group of 3-6 years. Apart from these, migrant children of age 3-6 years were also benefited under the scheme. As per the World Health Organisation standards, percentage of children of age 0-5 years in the state according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Percentage of children of age 0-5 years in the State according to nutrition grades

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderately Under weight	Severely Under weight
2018-19	Rural	38,64,180	92.8	6.2	1.0
	Tribal	8,47,962	81.5	15.3	3.2
	Urban	10,60,815	85.5	13.7	0.8
	Total	57,72,957	89.8	8.9	1.3
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	37,92,195	91.6	7.1	1.3
	Tribal	8,81,367	77.5	17.6	4.9
	Urban	6,51,314	84.7	13.0	2.3
	Total	53,24,876	88.4	9.6	2.0

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto July

10.54.2 Poshan Abhiyan - The National Nutrition Mission is being implemented in all the districts under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. This *Abhiyan* includes reducing malnutrition by six per cent (about two per cent per year), reducing anaemia by nine per cent (about three per cent per year) in infants, adolescent girls & women and by reducing the proportion of low birth weight babies by six per cent (about two per cent per year). During 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 256 crore was incurred, in 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 20.40 crore is incurred.

10.54.3 Baby Care Kit – Baby care Kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns are provided to mother who have registered and delivered at PHC/Government hospital at first delivery. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 44.75 crore was incurred on 2.64 lakh baby care kits and during 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 35.25 crore was incurred on 1.36 lakh baby care kits.

10.55 Various State and Central level schemes for child development are being implemented in the State.

10.55.1 Scheme for adolescent girls : The scheme for adolescent girls is being implemented across 553 ICDS projects in the state from February, 2019 with an aim to encourage to rejoin for school drop out girls aged 11 to 14 years. The main objective of the scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent girls to become self-reliant and aware citizens. All adolescent girls are also given micronutrient food, take home ration, Iron & Folic Acid supplementation, de-worming tablets, regular health check-ups and referral services in *anganwadis*. Under the Scheme, during 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 10.84 crore was incurred on 55,125 beneficiaries. During 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 0.15 crore is incurred on 50,000 beneficiaries.

10.55.2 **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** : The scheme aims to ensure or guarantee the survival, safety and education of the girl child and eradicate gender identity based on gender discrimination. 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.

10.55.3 **Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana**: The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for girls education, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children from all sections of society with annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If mother / father in a family undergoes family planning operation after the birth of one girl child, 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 (principle & interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child. Under the scheme, during 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 8.43 crore was incurred on 4,100 beneficiaries and during 2020-21 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 2.28 crore was incurred on 3,538 beneficiaries.

10.55.4 **Village Child Development Centre** : Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) have been started 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 the 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 given. Under the scheme, during 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 8.64 crore was incurred on 8,201 SAM children. During Covid-19 lockdown period VCDC were converted into home based VCDC and 8,037 children were benefited with energy dense nutritious food.

10.55.5 **Parenting & Education in Early Childhood** : Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Balshikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of three to five years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. This curriculum is termed as '*Aakar*'. During Covid-19 lockdown period pre school activities were carried out online via 2,40,750 whatsapp groups having 9,09,432 parents. Education is imparted to 28 lakh children enrolled in all *anganwadis* through '*Aakar*' child education programme.

Crimes against children

10.56 The offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children are the victims are termed as crimes against children. Crimes reported in which children are victims are given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Crimes reported in which children are victims

Type of crime	2018	2019	2020 ⁺
Murder	169	141	107
<i>Of which,</i>			
Infanticide	22	9	3
Other	11	11	9
Child rape	2,688	3,254	2,334
Kidnapping & abduction	9,174	10,903	6,125
Abandonment	110	111	81
Other	3,370	3,088	2,495
Total	15,544	17,517	11,154

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

+ upto October

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.57 Eradicating poverty is one of the greatest challenge and unemployment is one of the main reason for poverty. 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals.

EMPLOYMENT

10.58 The main sources for data on employment status are Population Census, Economic Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and National Sample Survey. The data on employment in the factories (registered under Factory Act, 1948) is available through statutory returns. Besides this, data on employment from public and private sector establishments is collected under Employment Market Information Programme.

Employment as per Population Census

10.59 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 34 per cent were females. As per Census 2011, the percentage of main workers working in agriculture and allied activities sector was 52.1 per cent. As per Census 2011, the percentage of female main workers was 31.5 per cent and that of female marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers by industrial category is given in Table 10.46 and the percentage distribution of workers by occupation is given in Table 10.47. Economic classification of workers as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.8.

Table 10.46 Percentage distribution of workers in the State by industrial category

Industrial category	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 and Real Estate Services	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 (in crore)	4.38	0.57	3.46	0.64

Source : ORGI

* bifurcated data not available

Table 10.47 Percentage distribution of workers in the State by type of occupation

Type of Occupation	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 : ORGI

Employment as per Economic Census

10.60 The Sixth Economic Census (2013) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment by type of establishments in the State as per fifth and sixth economic census is given in Table 10.48 The field work for seventh economic census is in progress.

Table 10.48 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth Economic Census in the State

(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 : DES, GoM

Employment as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

10.61 The labour force data always remains crucial for planning and policy formulation. National Statistical Office of GoI launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April, 2017. The PLFS is designed with two major objectives for measurement of employment and unemployment. The first is to measure the dynamics in labour force participation and employment status in a short time interval of three months for urban areas only in the Current Weekly Status (CWS). Second one is to measure the labour force estimates for both rural and urban areas. Thus, in every quarter, PLFS brings out the key labour force indicators viz., Worker Population Ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR).

10.61.1 The age-group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for 2019-20 according to current weekly status for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Worker population ratio (WPR) for 2019-20 according to CWS for urban areas

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Total	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2019	49.7	68.2	15.0	19.0	32.9	44.1
July-September, 2019	50.6	69.3	18.0	21.8	34.9	45.9
October-December, 2019	50.3	69.9	17.7	22.1	34.7	46.4
January-March, 2020	47.5	68.7	17.2	22.7	33.7	46.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.61.2 The sectorwise percentage distribution of persons working according to current weekly status for age-group 15 yrs & above, for urban areas is given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Percentage distribution of working persons according to CWS for age group 15 yrs & above for urban areas

(per cent)

Sector	2018-19		2019-20							
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra				India			
			Apr-Jun 2019	Jul-Sep 2019	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2020	Apr-Jun 2019	Jul-Sep 2019	Oct-Dec 2019	Jan-Mar 2020
Agriculture & allied activity	3.4	5.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1
Industry	30.2	33.5	30.1	30.1	30.9	29.8	33.2	32.8	33.2	32.5
Services	66.4	61.4	66.7	67.1	66.4	67.2	62.0	62.0	61.7	62.4

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.61.3 The age group wise quarterly unemployment rate during 2019-20 according to current weekly status for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Quarterly unemployment rate for 2019-20 according to CWS for urban areas

(per cent)

Period	Male		Female		Total	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2019	15.1	6.5	23.3	11.4	17.1	7.6
July-September, 2019	13.5	5.7	15.3	6.4	13.9	5.8
October-December, 2019	12.4	5.2	14.5	6.6	12.9	5.5
January-March, 2020	12.5	5.6	17.7	8.0	13.8	6.2

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.61.4 The unemployment rates for 2017-18 and 2018-19 according to current weekly status of the selected states is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 The unemployment rates according to CWS in selected states

(per cent)

State	2017-18		2018-19	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	8.3	8.7	9.4	9.4
Gujarat	5.6	4.6	3.6	3.6
Karnataka	5.5	7.3	5.2	6.0
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	10.6	8.2	10.5
Maharashtra	6.8	9.1	9.2	9.2
Rajasthan	9.4	9.3	8.3	11.6
Tamil Nadu	12.6	9.4	10.5	9.2
Telangana	7.2	10.9	9.3	12.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.4	12.1	7.9	12.7
All-India	8.5	9.6	8.4	9.5

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Factory employment

10.62 During 2020, the average daily employment in 30,928 working factories registered under Factory Act, 1948 was about 28.07 lakh. Of the total working factories, 33 per cent had 50 or more workers. Industry wise percentage distribution of average daily employment in the State is given in Table 10.53. 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 10.53 Percentage distribution of average daily employment

Type of Industry	Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Consumer goods	25.0	24.5	24.2
Reconstruction goods	20.3	18.8	18.9
Capital goods	11.2	11.2	10.7
Others	43.4	45.5	46.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.63 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public and private sectors for monitoring the changes in the level of employment. The number of establishments in public and private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai area and 10 or more employees in other areas of the State. The total employment in the State for the year 2020 upto September, was 73.87 lakh, of which 27.6 per cent were females. Of the total employment 31 per cent were in public sector. The employment in public and private sector under EMI Programme is given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

(‘000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2018	1,667	616	2,283	3,644	1,423	5,067	5,311	2,039	7,350
2019	1,647	591	2,238	3,635	1,423	5,058	5,283	2,014	7,296
2020 ⁺	1,660	623	2,283	3,688	1,415	5,103	5,349	2,038	7,387

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+upto September

Employment as per ‘Employees Provident Fund Organization’

10.64 Since April, 2018 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), GoI has been bringing out the employment related statistics using information on the number of subscriber under Employees’ Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme. EPF is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. The total employees registered newly for EPF in the State for 2018-19 and 2019-20 were 15.76 lakh and 17.44 lakh respectively, whereas in 2020-21 upto September new employees registered were 2.5 lakh.

Table 10.55 Groupwise employees in the State Government services

(As on 1st July, 2020) (Lakh)

Group	Posts*		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.41	0.26	0.15
B	0.73	0.44	0.29
C	4.77	3.51	1.26
D	1.28	0.74	0.54
A to D	7.19	4.95	2.24
E [#]	2.33	2.33	--
Total	9.95	7.27	2.68

Employees on daily wages, honorarium, *aunshkalin* and pay scale not applicable

* Provisional

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

Source : DES, GoM

Employment in the State Government services

10.65 As on 1st July, 2020 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services was 7.19 lakh, of which 31.2 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State Government Services is given in Table 10.55.

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.66 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in the State to counsel, guide & help the jobseekers regarding employment & self-employment. In all, 50 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level, six in universities, eight for tribal candidates. This includes one special centre for differently abled persons.

10.66.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto December, 2020 was 53.66 lakh. During 2020 upto December, number of persons registered with these centres was 5.75 lakh and about 1.99 lakh persons were placed against 8.01 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 generation and Skill development programmes

10.67 Various employment generation and skill development programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM.

Promotion of employment programmes

10.67.1 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment in the State.

- **Employment promotion programme:** On-the-Job training or other practical training to educated unemployed persons.
- **Apprenticeship training programme:** Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training.
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme:** Motivate and train the educated unemployed youths for self-employment.

Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Beneficiaries and expenditure under employment promotion programmes

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Employment promotion	27,049	27,860	13,683	258.75	195.13	0
Apprenticeship training	27,466	36,660	34,103	1,321.93	1,625.77	1,623.25
Entrepreneurial development training	34,963	34,562	\$	1,262.18	1,288.58	\$

\$ Stay given due to Covid-19 pandemic

⁺ upto December

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM
Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM
Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.67.2 The State is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also making available skilled manpower to industries. Job fairs organised and employment provided is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Job fairs organised and employment provided

(no.)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Job fairs	171	148	160
Entrepreneurs participated	2,190	1,647	1,647
Youths attended job fairs	1,67,641	84,635	94,112
Employment provided	47,421	22,877	1,807

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

⁺ upto December

10.67.3 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for skill development programs in the State. *Pradhan Mantri Kaushalya Vikas Yojana* centrally sponsored programme implemented through MSSDS to enable the youths to take up industry relevant skill training for helping them in securing a better livelihood and *Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojkta Vikas Abhiyan* was 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 through MSSDS during 2020-21 is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Skill development training schemes implemented through MSSDS during 2020-21

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	61,408	18,150	4,709	25.9
ii) Agri.Project – Mass Skilling	3,34,039	2,60,045	NA	NA
iii) Agri. Project – Individual Skilling	3,720	783	0	0
<i>Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihood Campaign</i>	2,52,741	1,85,921	1,12,801	60.7
State Sponsored Scheme				
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojkta Vikas Abhiyan</i>				
	1,74,704	1,33,210	85,460	64.2
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karykram</i>	44,199	22,099	11,502	52.1
<i>Source</i> : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM		NA Not Applicable		upto November

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.68 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in all the districts. Under this act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and State Funded Scheme are being implemented.

10.68.1 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-Maharashtra:** Under this scheme, employment of 100 days per household in a year to families whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work is guaranteed by GoI. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. The performance of MGNREGA in the State is given in Table 10.59. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.59 Performance of MGNREGA in the State

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	17.93	15.37	13.91
Person days generated (Crore)	8.46	6.30	5.03
Average employment per household (days)	47	41	36
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	10.5	10.9	8.8
Scheduled Tribes	20.0	20.9	27.3
Women	44.9	43.4	42.2
Number of works completed	3,22,504	3,31,744	2,16,758
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2,381.56	1,821.20	1,427.54
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	282	289	284

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

+ upto January

10.68.2 **State Funded Scheme** – Farm pond on demand and 11,000 *Sinchan Vihir yojana* for Nagpur region are being implemented with State Fund. The performance of State Funded Schemes is given in Table 10.60.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.69 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood

Mission (NRLM). Building strong institutions for the underlying poor, earning employment opportunities for the self-employed and skilled wages to the poor families and thereby reducing poverty, resulting in significant improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis is the objective of this mission. During 2020-21 upto June, total credit linkage of ₹ 871.52 crore was disbursed to 63,063 Self Help Groups. The performance of this mission is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
SHGs formed (no.)	1,15,395	1,43,715	43,563
Members of SHGs	12,69,345	15,80,865	4,79,193
Grants received (₹ Crore)	403.43	551.15	256.87
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	489.97	469.55	196.25
SHGs given loans (no.)	1,01,232	1,14,083	63,063
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	1,527.41	1,800.96	871.52

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto January

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.70 *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM) : The aim of mission is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. From May, 2017 the mission is being implemented in 259 urban local bodies. Under the mission 'Employment through Skill Training and Placement' is implemented through MSSDS. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	0.00	0.00	50.96
State (₹ Crore)	0.23	0.35	32.30
Number of SHGs Formed	17,956	14,636	7,282
Revolving Fund for SHG			
Number of SHG	15,498	15,513	1,588
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	15.50	15.51	1.58
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training Beneficiaries	95,991	63,039	1,180
Placement Beneficiaries	27,189	34,224	1,315
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	143.41	88.91	11.00
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual enterprises			
Beneficiaries	6,667	4,442	1,382
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.89	2.31	1.00
Group enterprises			
Beneficiaries	485	315	160
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.12	0.30	0.11
Bank linkage programme			
Beneficiaries	8,220	11,216	5,693
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	0.44	6.57	3.15

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM

+ upto January

Prime Minister employment generation programme

10.71 The Prime Minister employment generation programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans or unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas and increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans. The scheme is being implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centre. During 2019-20 total margin money of ₹ 108.64 crore was disbursed to 4,303 projects, thereby generating employment of 34,424. During 2020-21 upto November, total margin money of ₹ 32.75 crore was disbursed to 1,227 projects, thereby generating employment of 16,976.

Seed money scheme

10.72 The scheme is being implemented by GoM to encourage unemployed youth to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans from institutional finance to meet part of the margin money. Local unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 45 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2019-20 seed money of ₹ 11.89 crore was disbursed to 1,084 projects, whereas during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemics the stay has given to this scheme.

Industrial Relations

10.73 During 2020, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were 23, which affected 6,434 employees against 31 work stoppages affecting 9,572 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2020 was 16.21 lakh as against 21.84 lakh during 2019. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

10.74 The GoI enacted 'The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & condition of service) Act, 1996' with the objective to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety, health & welfare measures for the building & other construction workers. 'Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers welfare Board' is established to implement this act.

10.74.1 During 2019-20 the number of registered and working construction workers were 7,55,972 whereas in 2020-21 upto February 99,978 construction workers were registered. The number of beneficiaries under various schemes during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21 upto January, 2021 were 48,94,361 and an amount disbursed to these beneficiaries for the same period was ₹ 2,224.67 crore. In Covid-19 pandemic lockdown, the Board has given financial assistance of ₹ 5,000 in two installments through DBT to 9,72,234 registered construction workers for their livelihood.

Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal

10.75 '*Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal*' is implementing welfare schemes for workers and their families outside the work place. The number of establishments and workers registered and number of beneficiaries of welfare schemes by *Mandal* are given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Establishments and workers registered and beneficiaries of welfare schemes

(in lakh)

Year	Registered on <i>Mandal</i>		Beneficiaries of Welfare Schemes implemented by <i>Mandal</i>		
	Establishments	Workers	Workers	Family Member	Others
2017-18	1.26	44.56	1.86	1.55	0.50
2018-19	1.31	48.56	2.45	1.62	0.51
2019-20	1.36	49.71	2.61	1.60	0.47

POVERTY

10.76 The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. Based on NSS 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.

10.76.1 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 of selected states for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 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	All
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	11.0	5.8	9.2
Bihar	778	923	34.1	31.2	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	21.5	10.1	16.7
Karnataka	902	1,089	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	967	1,126	24.2	9.1	17.4
Punjab	1,054	1,155	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	30.4	26.1	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	22.5	14.7	20.0
All- India	816	1,000	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source : Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

HOUSING

10.77 Population growth leads to growing demand of houses. Affordable housing to all is one of the target under Sustainable Development Goals. Government is implementing various schemes to cater the housing needs of different sections of the society.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, GoM has taken initiative to support housing sector by reducing stamp duty by three per cent in Mumbai & Mumbai suburban district and by two per cent in the rest of the State for the period September, 2020 to December, 2020. For the period January, 2021 to March, 2021 it is reduced by two per cent in Mumbai & Mumbai suburban district and by 1.5 per cent in the rest of the State.

Urban Housing

10.78.1 For effective implementation of housing schemes in the urban areas, the State has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO), Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA), Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) and other authorities.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.78.2 ‘Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Housing For All (PMAY- HFA)’, is a flagship scheme of GoI under which the houses are to be made available to all by the year 2022. The scheme includes Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) in urban areas. Under the scheme, the State has set a target of building 19.40 lakh houses in 391 cities. The State government has established Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing) to speed up housing projects under PMAY. Under PMAY, housing projects are being given 2.5 carpet area for residential zone and one carpet area for green or no development zone. Under the scheme, upto December, 2020 total 1,008 projects consisting of 14.43 lakh dwelling units have been approved of which construction of 6.68 lakh dwelling units is in progress.

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

10.78.3 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable price in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception upto November, 2020 MHADA has constructed (including redevelopment) 4,80,880 dwelling units. Dwelling units constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Dwelling units constructed by MHADA

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2018-19	1,931	2,402	553	212	18	5,116	3,295	1,250.57
2019-20	742	813	0	0	519	2,074	284	651.43
2020-21 ⁺	1,110	0	0	0	53	1,163	278	389.32

EWS Monthly Income < ₹ 25,000

LIG Monthly Income ₹ 25,001 to ₹ 50,000

+ upto November

MIG Monthly Income ₹ 50,001 to ₹ 75,000

HIG Monthly Income > ₹ 75,001

Source : MHADA

10.78.4 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2020-21 upto November are given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2020-21

MHADA Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	(upto November) (no.)	
							Transit camps	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	59.18
Konkan	1,014	0	0	0	0	1,014	0	160.77
Nashik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.68
Pune	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	48.94
Aurangabad	96	0	0	0	0	96	0	31.47
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.54
Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.74
Total	1,110	0	0	0	53	1,163	278	389.32

Source : MHADA

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO)

10.78.5 CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner. Since inception (1970) upto March, 2019 CIDCO has constructed 1,83,110 tenements. Number of tenements constructed by CIDCO is given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception)

City	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total	(upto March, 2019) (no.)
					Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Navi Mumbai	64,641	35,245	28,736	1,28,622	2,476
Aurangabad	19,501	2,127	432	22,060	56
Nashik	21,343	2,619	582	24,544	42
Nanded	7,758	126	0	7,884	9
Total	1,13,243	40,117	29,750	1,83,110	2,583

Source : CIDCO

10.78.6 Under PMAY- HFA (Urban), CIDCO has taken up construction work of 15,432 tenements mainly for EWS and LIG from March, 2017. Under the scheme, construction work has been taken up at different locations such as Taloja, Kharghar, Kalamboli, Ghansoli and Dronagiri in Navi Mumbai. Under the extended phase of PMAY scheme, construction work of 7,905 tenements has been taken up at Taloja, Navi Mumbai.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.78.7 Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme, tenements are being provided to families residing in slums. Since inception (1995) upto November, 2020 total 1,993 projects are completed and 2,16,016 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 10.68.

Table 10.68 Progress of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

(no.)

Year	Projects		Tenements	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Target	Completed
2019-20	29	59	3,827	8,155
2020-21 ⁺	17	56	1,687	6,201

Source: Slum Rehabilitation Authority

+ upto November

MahaRERA

10.79 The State Government has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation and promotion of real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline in the State. Upto December, 2020 total 27,873 projects are registered with MahaRERA. MahaRERA received 12,388 complaints of which 8,464 complaints were resolved.

Rural Housing

10.80.1 Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana*, Revised *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Niwara Yojana-II*, *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, *Ramai Awaas Yojana*, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.80.2 Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh is being provided to homeless and landless beneficiaries in rural areas and ₹ 1.30 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries in naxalite & hilly areas for construction of houses. The progress of PMAY is given in Table 10.69.

Table 10.69 Progress of PMAY

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed	
2018-19	68,464	55,513	706.08
2019-20	3,54,501	1,65,172	2,501.45
2020-21 ⁺	3,91,069	790	331.14

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM + upto January

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Niwara Yojana-II

10.80.3 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 the GoM as a subsidy. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 77.93 crore has been disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA upto November, 2020.

Assistance for purchase of land under Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Yojana

10.80.4 'Assistance for purchase of land under *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Yojana*' has been initiated for those beneficiaries who are eligible under *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana* and other rural housing schemes, but are unable to get the benefit due to unavailability of 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 October, 2020 financial assistance was provided to 9,187 beneficiaries.

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.81 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, a State scheme is being implemented for the people belonging to ST community 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 areas is being provided to beneficiary who is not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh for construction of dwelling units of area 269 sq ft in rural areas. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary who is not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ three lakh for construction of dwelling units of area 269 sq ft in urban areas. For 2019-20, total 33,538 dwelling units were sanctioned of which 9,732 dwelling units were constructed upto January, 2021.

Ramai Awaas Yojana

10.82 *Ramai Awaas Yojana*, a State scheme, is being implemented for the people belonging to SC and Neo-Buddhist community in order to build the houses either on their own vacant land or on the land of *kutchha* house. The families those are not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh in rural area & less than ₹ three lakh in urban area are covered under the scheme. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.32 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.42 lakh in naxalite & hilly areas is being provided for construction of dwelling units of area 269 sq ft in rural area. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling units of area 323 sq ft in urban area. The share of beneficiaries is 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent in the Municipal Council & Municipal Corporation areas respectively. The progress of the scheme is given in the Table 10.70.

Table 10.70 Progress of *Ramai Awaas Yojana*

(no.)

Dwelling units	Rural			Urban		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Target	98,336	91,517	0	10,838	18,185	0
Sanctioned	92,881	53,755	0	4,028	1,423	0
Completed	52,186	0	0	1,039	0	0
Under construction	40,695	53,755	0	2,989	1,423	0
Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	400.00	300.00	400.00	160.00	60.00	20.00

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water Supply

10.83 Clean, affordable & adequate drinking water and provision of basic sanitation facilities are essential for a healthy human life. The government is implementing various schemes to provide such facilities with the help of local bodies.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.84 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a flagship programme of GoI, is being implemented in the State since 2009. This programme aims at providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. Since inception upto March, 2020, out of 99,606 target villages/ *wadis* 73,693 villages/ *wadis* were tackled under the programme. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.71.

Table 10.71 Progress of NRDWP

Year	No. of villages/ <i>wadis</i>		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2016-17	1,891	1,270	854.00
2017-18	978	638	474.47
2018-19	748	635	654.26
2019-20	1,206	432	736.18

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.84.1 NRDWP had set a strategic vision for the State to achieve at least 50 per cent of rural population have access to pipe water supply of 40 litre per capita per day and 35 per cent household to have tap connectivity by 2017. The State has achieved 90.2 per cent access of water supply to rural population and 38 per cent rural households were provided tap connectivity upto March, 2020.

Jal Jeevan Mission

10.85 GoI has converted centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme, into *Jal Jeevan Mission* from September, 2020 with aim '*Har Ghar Nal Se Jal*' (FHTC- Functional Household Tap Connection) by 2024. As per the mission, government is committed to provide clean, adequate, sustainable water supply to all households at all times and in all convenient places in rural areas. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan Mission* is to supply minimum 55 litres quality water per person per day in every household of rural areas of the State through individual household tap connection.

Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme

10.86 Solar energy based dual pump piped water supply scheme, a component of NRDWP, is being implemented in the State since 2009. The small villages/ habitations, which are either not electrified or where electrification is 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 (GSDA). Under the scheme, upto March, 2020 in all 5,110 solar energy based and 2,915 electrical energy based dual pump schemes were implemented with an expenditure of ₹ 253.78 crore. The scheme is being implemented under *Jal Jeevan Mission* since March, 2020. During 2020-21, upto October out of 202 solar energy based dual pump schemes, 104 schemes have been completed and an expenditure of ₹ 10.59 crore is incurred.

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.87 In order to improve water supply and to provide clean & sufficient drinking water in the rural areas Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme (MRDWP) was being implemented in the State since 2016-17 to 2019-20 which has been extended for two years (upto 2021-22) to complete ongoing water supply schemes. Upto October, 2020 in all 743 water supply schemes worth ₹ 602.06 crore have been approved of which 394 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. Details of disbursement of funds under MRDWP is given in Table 10.72.

Table 10.72 Details of disbursement of funds under MRDWP

(₹ Crore)

Year	New water supply scheme	Rejuvenation of non-functional regional water	Maintenance & repairs of regional rural water supply
2017-18	227.13	0.87	12.00
2018-19	123.89	11.31	8.00
2019-20	151.12	19.32	0.00
2020-21 ⁺	39.52	9.00	0.00

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto October

Drinking Water Sustainability Programme

10.88 Drinking water sustainability programme, a component of NRDWP, is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures. Under the programme, various measures for strengthening of drinking water sources such as rooftop rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater, recharge shaft and trench, cement *nala band*, well deepening etc. are undertaken. Information about works completed under drinking water sustainability programme are given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.73 Works completed under drinking water sustainability programme

Year	Villages/Habitation (no.)	Works completed (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2016-17	802	4,396	8.91
2017-18	448	1,480	6.65
2018-19	524	1,902	2.71
2019-20	125	514	1.36

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.89 Water scarcity mitigation programme is implemented every year from October - June in villages & *wadis* facing water scarcity. During 2019-20 under the programme, an amount of ₹ 742.61 crore was disbursed & ₹ 294.73 crore is disbursed during 2020-21, upto October. The region wise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.74 Region wise amount disbursed under water scarcity mitigation programme

(₹ Crore)

Region	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Konkan	16.05	9.80
Nashik	134.00	53.00
Pune	93.25	33.94
Aurangabad	315.47	196.07
Amravati	94.94	0.92
Nagpur	66.67	1.00
Total	742.61[@]	294.73[@]

[@] Including Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran + upto October

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.89.1 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. Number of villages and *wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.75.

Table 10.75 Villages and *wadis* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme

(no.)

Nature of Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2018-19 [@]	2019-20 [§]	2018-19 [@]	2019-20 [§]
New bore wells	3,629	1,960	1,377	642
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	2,173	1,531	379	246
Special repairs of bore wells	1,293	1,227	691	447
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	466	324	51	64
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	5,607	1,281	11,875	2,352
Requisition of private wells	6,831	2,616	1,412	268
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	833	250	116	120

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2018 to September, 2019 § October, 2019 to September, 2020

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.90 Maharashtra is the first State in India to implement the World Bank funded *Jalswarajya-II* programme and the programme was implemented during January, 2014 to September, 2020. The components of the schemes are: (i) aquifer mapping and community based groundwater management, (ii) mitigation to address water quality issues in water quality affected areas along with service improvements, (iii) water supply measures in water scarce habitations having population less than 500, (iv) establishing ground water level monitoring network in the villages, (v) strengthening of Hydro Meteorological Stations (HMS), (vi) strengthening of six regional ground water quality testing laboratories, and (vii) real time ground water level data monitoring. *Jalswarajya-II* programme was implemented in two districts of each region viz., Amravati, Buldhana, Nanded, Aurangabad, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara. Under *Jalswarajya-II* programme, 63 piped water supply schemes are being implemented in peri-urban areas, of which 44 schemes are commissioned and remaining schemes are in progress. In all 79 community storage tanks and 63 water purification units have been installed for ensuring safe and secured water supply to water stressed habitations & water quality affected areas. Total cost of the programme was ₹ 1,284 crore and the share of World Bank and the State was 70:30. The financial progress of *Jalswarajya-II* programme is given in Table 10.76.

Table 10.76 Financial Progress of *Jalswarajya -II*

(₹ Crore)

Year	Disbursed Loans from World Bank	Amount disbursed by GoM	Expenditure incurred
2014-15 to 2016-17	77.15	170.30	170.30
2017-18	127.43	160.00	160.00
2018-19	0	144.00	144.00
2019-20	208.90	108.00	108.00
2020-21 ⁺	82.00	54.00	38.70
Total	495.48	636.30	621.00

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM + upto September

Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)

10.91 *Atal Jal* is a World Bank aided central sector scheme to be 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 of 13 districts (Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Jalna, Latur, Osmanabad, Amravati, Buldhana and Nagpur) in the State have been selected under the scheme, on the basis of criterion of most exploited,

exploited and partially exploited watershed areas. The scheme emphasises on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going schemes of the Central and State government and consequent improvement in ground water level. The scheme has two components viz. i) institutional strengthening and capacity building, ii) incentive components for achievement of pre-defined results. During 2020-21, GoI has sanctioned grants of ₹ 188 crore and ₹ 737.51 crore under the two components respectively upto November.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

10.92 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) aims to provide financial support to selected cities for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage. Mission covers 44 cities in the State that covers 76 per cent of urban population.

10.92.1 In all 38 water supply projects in 34 cities, worth ₹ 4,313 crore are approved. Of which, seven projects from six cities worth ₹ 275 crore were completed and remaining projects are in progress.

10.92.2 An amount of ₹ 3,267 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects. Of which a project worth ₹ 29 crore for Nashik city was commissioned upto October, 2020.

10.92.3 The State has approved 128 'Green Spaces' (Amrutvan) projects worth ₹ 179 crore. Of which 96 projects are commissioned and remaining projects are in progress upto October, 2020.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

10.93 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, under the abhiyaan 194 projects worth ₹ 11,195 crore were approved of which 58 projects worth ₹ 3,648 crore are completed upto November, 2020. Progress of Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan is given in table 10.77.

Table 10.77 Progress of Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

Nature of work	Works approved ⁺ (no.)	Sanctioned amount ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Works completed ⁺ (no.)	Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)
Water Supply	100	4,906	20	1000
Sewerage	35	2,320	8	819
Other (Road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management etc.)	59	3,969	30	1,829

Source: Urban Development Department, GoM

+ upto November

Sanitation

10.94 Safe sanitation means promotion of safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilet and avoiding open defecation as well as management of solid and liquid waste. An improved sanitation facility helps the environment and contributes to protect human health towards socio-economic development of society. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to improve sanitation facilities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

10.95 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 was to make toilet facility available to every household and make India open defecation

free (ODF), garbage free and adopt efficient solid waste management practices. Under the mission, the grants were given to *grampanchayats* with regard to the criteria of population for mainly solid and liquid waste management.

10.95.1 Since inception of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* upto 11th November, 2019, in all 59.35 lakh families were provided with personal toilet facilities and 1.07 lakh families were provided with community/ public toilet facility. The State has achieved 100 per cent sanitation coverage in all 34 districts, 351 *panchayat samitis* and 27,668 *grampanchayats* and the State has been declared as open defecation free on 18th April, 2018. About 10.5 lakh eligible families were found not to be covered under baseline survey and covered in baseline survey but not having Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) facility, out of which construction of IHHL have been completed for 10.4 lakh families. During 2019-20, an expenditure incurred under scheme was ₹ 709.26 crore. In addition, the State government has received performance based incentive grants from Central government with the assistance of the World Bank since 2018-19 and has been used mainly to provide incentive funds to the beneficiaries of IHHL, under which ₹ 412.92 crore funds has been spent upto 15th January, 2021.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)-II

10.96 GoI has released guidelines regarding implementation of second phase of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)-II* to be implemented during 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under the mission during 2020-21 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 200.18 crore was incurred. Solid and liquid waste management in rural areas is being planned under the second phase of *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* to maintain overall rural sanitation and hygiene.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.97 As per Census 2011, in all 8,99,741 urban households were without toilet facility within their premises. Under the *Swachh Bharat Mission* in urban areas 7.10 lakh individual household toilets were constructed upto November, 2020 and an expenditure of ₹ 852 crore was incurred. The GoI declared 384 cities from the State as ODF on 1st October, 2017. Of which 226 cities are ODF+ and 117 cities are ODF++ upto December, 2020.

Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)

10.98 On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission*, GoM launched *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)* on 15th May, 2015. The objective of mission to make cities Open Defecation Free (ODF) and to ensure scientific management of solid waste and sewerage including ensured behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices by 2nd October, 2019. Under the mission about 7.09 lakh individual household latrines were constructed. In the State, 46 cities are ODF, 217 cities are ODF+ and 116 cities are ODF++ upto December, 2020. Maharashtra is one of the leading State in implementing state level policy for treatment of fecal sludge. The Government has sanctioned fecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which, 148 cities have initiated operations and remaining FSTPs are under construction.

Swachh Survekshan (Urban)-2020

10.99 In all 4,242 cities were participated in *Swachh Survekshan (Urban)-2020* conducted at national level and 384 participant cities were from the State. The State is declared as one of the best performing states for third consecutive year and 14 cities from the State have received national award. Out of top 100 *AMRUT* rank holder cities in India 31 cities were from the State. Out of top 100 non *AMRUT* rank holder cities, 60 cities were from the State.

Gandagi Mukh Bharat Campaign

10.100 GoI organised a week long behavior change campaign called *Gandagi Mukh Bharat campaign* from 08th August to 15th August, 2020. The State got third prize in the campaign.

Samudayik Shauchalaya Abhiyaan -2020

10.101 During Covid-19 pandemic due to large-scale migration of labourers back to their native places throughout the State, it was essential for the migrant population to have sanitation facilities. As construction of Community Managed Sanitary Complexes (CMSC) in villages is one of the key components of the *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)*, GoI launched three month campaign, viz. *Samudayik Shauchalaya Abhiyaan* from 15th June, to 15th September, 2020 to mobilise districts and villages to construct and maintain community toilets. Under the *abhiyaan*, grampanchayats from Bhandara and Yavatmal districts received second and third award respectively amongst all grampanchayats, Jalgaon district got third award amongst all districts & State received second award at national level.

Solid Waste Management (Urban)

10.102 The campaign of '*Kachra Lakh Molacha*' is being implemented in the State from 1st May, 2017 to segregate 100 per cent of the waste in the wet and dry form, at source of production in the cities. On an average every day 22,081 MT waste is generated in the State. Of which 96 per cent is collected from door to door. About 88 per cent of the waste collected is segregated in the wet and dry form and about 75 per cent of collected waste is processed. The process of segregation has been initiated in all 396 cities in the State.

10.102.1 Compost fertilisers are produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered '*Harit Mahacity compost*' brand for its sale and marketing. The permission has been given to 95 cities in the State to use the '*Harit Mahacity compost*' brand for sale. The GoM has sanctioned ₹ 3,138 crore for Solid Waste Management.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan

10.103 The objective of Maharashtra *Sujal* and *Nirmal abhiyaan* is to achieve adequate and qualitative services at affordable rates to implement technological, financial and managerial reforms in the sector of urban water supply, sewerage, toilet construction and solid waste management. Since inception (2008-09) upto October, 2020 administrative approvals have been given to 258 water supply and sanitation works worth ₹ 1,202.88 crore and an amount of ₹ 916.15 crore has been disbursed. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 27.89 crore was incurred and during 2020-21, upto November ₹ 5.53 crore is incurred.

National Sample Survey Results

10.104 Some important indicators for the State based on central sample data of National Sample Survey on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and housing condition in India during July-December, 2012 (69th round) & July-December, 2018 (76th round) are given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Important indicators of National Sample survey 69th round (July-December,2012) & 76th round (July-December, 2018) regarding drinking water and sanitation

Indicator	(per cent)					
	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
	2012	2018	2012	2018	2012	2018
Drinking Water						
Households having drinking water facilities within the household premises	46.8	67.1	87.4	93.6	64.4	79.0
Percentage of households with improved principal sources of drinking water	85.5	93.4	98.7	99.7	NA	96.2
Access to latrine						
Households having access to latrine	46.0	78.0	93.1	98.6	66.5	87.2
Households having exclusive access to latrine	32.2	72.7	58.0	75.0	43.4	73.7

Source: National Sample Survey Report, GoI

NA Not Available

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.105 Clean and healthy sustainable environment is recognised globally and nationally as a basic entitlement of the people. Increase in population leads to increase in construction, industrialisation, air & water pollution, increase in sewage, etc. This causes changes in the environment such as deforestation, climate change, degradation of air & water quality, etc. United Nations (UN) has considered environment as one of the important dimensions while formulating Sustainable Development Goals. The State has taken effective measures for environmental conservation and to tackle problems arising due to climate change. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is the regulatory body for effective implementation of environmental laws and conducting mitigating measures for controlling pollution levels in the State.

Air pollution

10.106 Air pollution is the biggest risk to human health and environment. As per Global Ambient Air Quality Database (2018) about 70 lakh individuals die every year in the world due to air pollution. Air pollution leads to health issues such as heart & lung diseases and pulmonary & respiratory infections. Air pollution has been a matter of serious concern in all urban cities. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted in the State for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. MPCB assesses the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality monitoring systems at 102 stations spread across 27 cities in the State under National Air quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2020 is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2020

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 60 µg/m ³	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Mumbai - Sion	4	33	19	158	75	349
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	4	105	9	290	10	289
Pune - Swargate	6	31	10	121	40	275
Pune - Bhosari	7	42	9	162	13	218
Nashik - NMC Building	4	14	9	44	16	92
Nashik - MIDC Satpur	4	12	8	37	16	64
Aurangabad - CADA Office	3	37	5	79	16	172
Aurangabad - MIDC Waluj	4	39	4	97	12	187
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	5	15	6	17	26	92
Amravati - MIDC Amravati	5	19	7	20	18	101
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4	22	6	53	14	145
Nagpur - Hingana Road	4	24	9	58	44	192

Source : MPCB

µg/m³ microgram per cubic meter

10.107 The majority of carbon dioxide emission 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, banning 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, 2019 of the total 371.22 lakh registered vehicles, 2.7 per cent were on LPG/ CNG & 0.07 per cent were on electricity. The number of registered vehicles on LPG/ CNG and Electricity in the State is given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 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	23,69,426	1,16,651	7,396
2020-21 ⁺	7,77,226	36,764	3,666

+ upto November

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Impact of Covid-19 lockdown on Air Quality

10.108 As a result of the strict restrictions on travelling & closure of non-essential activities including various industries during Covid-19 lockdown period (21st March, 2020 to 1st June, 2020) air quality improvement has been anticipated in most towns & cities across the State. Air Quality Index (AQI) is a tool to disseminate information on air quality in qualitative terms. Air Quality Index (AQI) is calculated on air quality data collected from air quality monitoring stations. Average Air Quality Index for pre lockdown and lockdown period is given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Average Air Quality Index for pre lockdown and lockdown period

Monitoring Station	Pre - lockdown	Lockdown
	01-03-2020	21-03-2020
	to 20-03-2020	to 01-06-2020
Khadakpada, Kalyan	174.76	81.07
Sion, Mumbai	164.25	70.16
Kurla, Mumbai	161.95	79.91
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport (T2), Mumbai	153.05	54.41
Mahape, Navi Mumbai	148.95	74.84
Nerul, Navi Mumbai	148.39	97.35
Vasai West, Mumbai	121.68	45.18
Solapur, Solapur	110.30	63.28
Worli, Mumbai	108.95	61.17
Vile Parle West, Mumbai	107.05	58.96
Colaba, Mumbai	104.24	56.00
Bandra, Mumbai	101.67	68.96
Karve Road, Pune	98.75	60.97
Powai, Mumbai	98.58	59.03
Gangapur Road, Nashik	96.80	57.88
Pimpleshwar Mandir, Thane	90.55	60.15
Airoli, Navi Mumbai	87.85	89.45
More Chowk, Waluj	85.29	52.01
MIDC Khutala, Chandrapur	81.82	77.36
Borivali East, Mumbai	79.56	62.88
Chandrapur, Chandrapur	78.06	71.81
Opp GPO, Civil Lines, Nagpur	77.73	59.98

Note: AQI category - Good (0-50), Satisfactory (51-100), Moderate (101-200), Poor (201-300), Very Poor (301-400), Severe (401-500)

Source: MPCB

Water pollution

10.109 Contamination of water bodies making it harmful for consumption or use is water pollution. It is mainly caused due to discharge of harmful chemical waste by industries directly into the water bodies. Improper sanitation, spraying insecticides and pesticides on crops, bathing and washing clothes near rivers or ponds also cause water pollution. This is harmful to environment and human health. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has been enacted in the State for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring the water quality. MPCB regularly monitors the water quality across 250 water quality monitoring stations for both surface (155 on rivers, 34 on sea/ creeks, 10 on drains, one on dam) and ground water (24 bore wells, 24 dug wells, one hand pump, one tube well) under National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP). Surface water samples are monitored every month for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to trace metals and pesticides. Water quality at 39 locations of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State during 2019-20 is given in Table 10.82. Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers for surface water in the State during January to September, 2020 is given in Table 10.83.

Table 10.82 Water quality at 39 locations of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State during 2019-20

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	30
6.5 - 7.4	2	2.5 - 5.4	22	3 - 4.9	2	100 - 200	6
7.5 - 8.4	37	5.5 - 8.4	7	5 - 6.9	34	200 - 300	0
8.5 - 9.5	0	8.5 - 11.4	0	7 - 8.9	3	300 & above	3
		11.5 & above	2	9 & above	0		

Source: MPCB mg/l milligram/litre # CPCB's Water quality criteria, Class C MPN Most Probable Number

Table 10.83 Water quality at monitoring stations on selected rivers during January to September, 2020

Station Name	pH	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Fecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	7.80	6.40	1.90	16.00	0.59	10.10
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	7.70	6.80	3.00	9.78	0.53	2.45
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.40	5.20	9.56	27.00	3.70	546.00
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.29	6.97	5.37	27.56	2.32	35.33
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.22	6.38	4.84	25.60	2.66	34.80
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.76	6.12	3.19	13.33	0.49	14.00
Savitri River at Muthavali village	7.60	6.70	2.10	50.00	0.78	11.00
Mithi River at near bridge	7.37	2.70	21.22	66.67	2.09	48,824.44

Source : MPCB B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Sewage Treatment

10.110 The estimated sewage generated in the area of 27 Municipal Corporations in the State during 2019-20 was 6,710 million litres per day (MLD) of which about 4,067 MLD (60.6 per cent) sewage was treated. The sewage generated & treated in the area of urban local bodies of the State during 2019-20 is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Sewage generated & treated in the area of urban local bodies of the State during 2019-20

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage		
		Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)	Percentage of treated to generated
Municipal Corporation	27	6,710	4,067	60.6
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	280	56	20.0
B Class	73	401	41	10.2
C Class	143	334	22	6.6
Nagar panchayat	126	154	3	2.0
Cantonment board	7	39	7	18.0
Total	393	7,918	4,196	52.9

Source : MPCB

Solid Waste Management

10.111 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 centers provided either by Municipal Corporation or Municipal Councils and 7 Cantonment Boards. Of the total solid waste generated, 69.9 per cent solid waste is treated per day. Solid waste generated and treated in the State during 2019 is given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Solid waste generated and treated in the State during 2019

MPCB Region	Solid Waste		
	Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)	Percentage of treated to generated
Mumbai	6,661.00	5,500.00	82.6
Navi Mumbai	761.00	626.50	82.3
Raigad	562.82	443.82	78.9
Thane	2,172.02	1,563.82	72.0
Kalyan	1,683.32	309.00	18.4
Pune	3,875.48	3,355.89	86.6
Nashik	1,946.89	1,420.89	73.0
Aurangabad	1,744.06	1,185.85	68.0
Nagpur	1,389.94	455.86	32.8
Amravati	910.07	319.60	35.1
Kolhapur	791.89	551.92	69.7
Chandrapur	446.76	304.11	68.1
Total	22,945.25	16,037.26	69.9

Source : MPCB

Noise pollution

10.112 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted for two days by MPCB in major cities. The noise levels are measured at the same locations on both the days at the same time. Day-night noise levels in residential area in selected cities during Diwali in 2019 and 2020 are given in Table 10.86. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules - 2000, the standards of noise level limits for Residential zone are 55 decibel during day time & 45 decibel during night time.

Table 10.86 Day-night noise levels in residential areas in selected cities during diwali in 2019 & 2020

Location	(decibel)							
	14 th Nov, 2020		27 th Oct, 2019		16 th Nov, 2020		29 th Oct, 2019	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	73.8	60.2	71.6	62.1	71.6	59.4	68.5	62.4
Mumbai (Chembur)	70.3	60.1	68.7	59.1	75.4	62.2	71.2	58.3
Thane (Gokhale Road)	72.6	67.2	62.3	59.0	77.7	67.6	66.0	57.9
Thane (Wagle Estate)	69.3	62.9	70.2	59.1	73.0	62.8	66.2	57.9
Pune (Swargate)	80.6	69.0	85.3	77.6	75.4	62.5	79.9	65.8
Pune (Laxmi Road)	79.7	73.0	82.8	74.6	73.8	60.4	78.8	63.8
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	70.0	72.4	70.6	71.5	65.6	60.8	70.6	65.7
Nashik (Bytco Point)	69.7	65.9	70.6	66.6	65.5	61.7	67.8	65.6
Aurangabad (City Chowk)	66.2	61.1	66.4	61.0	65.3	57.9	64.5	57.1
Nanded-Waghala (Ganesh Nagar)	61.5	54.6	62.2	51.5	63.2	50.4	61.4	48.6
Nagpur (Sadar)	72.4	66.2	74.2	68.6	69.1	51.7	69.5	57.6
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	72.9	60.6	76.2	66.5	76.1	63.3	73.1	65.2
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	78.7	69.8	77.7	70.2	75.4	55.4	76.2	66.6
Akola (District Collector Office)	75.0	64.5	73.4	56.8	72.7	59.7	72.1	57.7

Source : MPCB

Pollution due to industries

10.113 During 2020-21 industries under the purview of MPCB were 1,01,948 upto December. 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 2019-20 effluent quantity treated on an average was about 179.50 million litres/day. Classification of industries based on the pollution index during 2019-20 is given in Table 10.87.

Table 10.87 Classification of industries based on pollution index for 2019-20

(no.)

MPCB Region	Industries										
	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	231	21	677	593	235	1,056	24	35	2,435	45	5,352
Thane	210	42	979	247	37	930	32	25	1,899	113	4,514
Kalyan	127	66	2,038	97	59	1,259	35	37	1,941	455	6,114
Navi Mumbai	196	45	1,038	162	94	1,157	74	83	2,035	419	5,303
Raigad	212	37	427	102	35	608	31	33	641	60	2,186
Pune	1,007	142	2,498	1,422	351	4,746	413	315	8,126	1,523	20,543
Kolhapur	265	63	1,198	73	90	4,668	38	31	7,700	4,001	18,127
Nashik	354	77	1,674	146	101	2,944	80	56	6,001	2,551	13,984
Aurangabad	268	35	481	100	99	2,440	52	62	5,824	157	9,518
Amravati	41	8	157	17	16	2,016	1	11	4,775	460	7,502
Nagpur	233	25	1,065	123	74	2,835	20	23	2,676	173	7,247
Chandrapur	124	32	88	9	33	447	4	6	685	130	1,558
Total	3,268	593	12,320	3,091	1,224	25,106	804	717	44,738	10,087	1,01,948

Red Pollution index 60 or above

Orange Pollution index between 41 to 59

Green Pollution index between 21 to 40

White Pollution index 20 or less

L Large

M Medium

S Small

Source : MPCB

Hazardous waste

10.114 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 the State, 7,257 industries have obtained authorisation letters and 30.07 lakh MT of hazardous waste is expected to generate from such industries. During 2019-20, total 3.61 lakh MT of industrial waste has been sent to the common hazardous waste processing center and 6.29 lakh MT of hazardous waste has been recycled. MPCB has authorised 212 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 Taloja (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 centers is given in Table 10.88. Information about hazardous waste treated at common facility centers is given in Table 10.89.

Table 10.88 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centers

(MT)

Year	Mumbai Waste Management Ltd.	Trans Thane Waste Management Association	Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited	Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited	Total
2017-18	1,79,057	33,756	1,03,489	25,419	3,41,721
2018-19	2,05,430	1,37,089	1,10,288	28,072	4,80,879
2019-20	2,10,528	22,695	1,07,765	20,201	3,61,189

Source : MPCB

Table 10.89 Hazardous waste treated at common facility centers

(lakh MT)

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incineration	
2017-18	1.16	1.78	0.54	3.48
2018-19	2.19	2.03	0.59	4.81
2019-20	0.92	2.11	0.53	3.56

Source : MPCB

E-waste

10.115 E-waste is discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts. During 2019-20 MPCB authorised 99 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 85,800 MT per year for dismantling/ recycling of E-waste under E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

Bio-medical waste

10.116 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 63,642 HCEs under the purview of MPCB in the State upto December, 2019. There are 31 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility Centers, of which 29 are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2019-20 per day on an average 62.25 MT bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off.

10.116.1 During 2020-21 upto December 21,017 MT of bio-medical waste was collected and disposed off in the Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility Centers. Out of this 8,079 MT was Covid-19 related bio-medical waste and remaining 12,938 MT was non-Covid bio-medical waste. Of the Covid-19 related bio-medical waste 6,104 MT was incinerated.

Plastic waste

10.117 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 increase in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damage to the environment and health. From April, 2018 GoM banned manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products. During 2019-20, GoM collected ₹ 2.74 crore as a penalty for using banned plastic/ thermocol products and seized 145 MT of banned plastic and directed to ban 28 plastic manufacturing units. During 2020-21, upto November GoM collected ₹ 3.5 lakh as a penalty for using banned plastic/ thermocol products and seized 0.32 MT of banned plastic. During 2019-20 total plastic recycling industries in the State were 96 with a total capacity of 2.71 lakh MT per year.

Environmental clearance

10.118 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (1998), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the State for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) recommendations and environment clearances. From January, 2016 environment clearances are granted through online services. The State has granted environment clearances to 3,335 applications upto January, 2021 through online process. Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 81 projects from January to December, 2020.

State Lake conservation plan

10.119 To prevent degradation of lakes, the State has included 80 lakes under 'National lake conservation for degraded lakes' scheme since 2007. The GoM sanctioned ₹ 15 crore of funds for conservation of these lakes in 2019-20 & an expenditure of ₹ 8.58 crore was incurred.

Mangroves conservation

10.120 Maharashtra has a long coastline of about 720 km. As per India State of Forest Report - 2019, about 320 sq km area is under mangroves cover in the State. The State is implementing 'Mangroves conservation and livelihood generation' scheme with the participation of local communities for the entire coastal stretch of Maharashtra covering over 120 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.

10.120.1 During 2020-21, the State has allocated funds of ₹ 15.46 crore for upscaling the various livelihood activities such as Mud Crab Farming, Fish Cage Culture, Oyster & Mussel Farming, Ornamental Fish Culture, Eco-tourism and mangrove plantation under this scheme. 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 2019-20 profit of ₹ 20.55 lakh was earned by villagers/ beneficiaries under the scheme. Regarding the mangrove plantation activity, 655 hectares of mangrove plantation was undertaken in 2019-20 and about 120 hectares is planned for the year 2020-21.

10.120.2 A compensation scheme for the fishermen is being implemented by the Mangrove Cell along with the State Fisheries Department from 2018. In this scheme, the fishermen are encouraged to cut their fishing nets to release marine protected animals [under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972] such as Whale, Shark, Dolphin, Sea Turtle, etc. which get entangled in the fishing nets. Upon successful release of these animals back to the sea and submission of evidence, financial compensation (maximum up to ₹ 25,000 per case) is given to the fishermen. During 2019-20, total compensation of ₹ 8.27 lakh was given to 41 fishermen. During 2020-21, upto November total compensation of ₹ 10.98 lakh is given to 66 fishermen.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.121 Social Justice mainly focuses to bring all the weaker sections of the society at the same level and to provide them means of livelihood as well as to empower them socially and economically. The Government is implementing various schemes for socio-economic development of weaker sections of the society viz, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), *Vimukta Jati* Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Special Backward Classes (SBC), minorities, persons with disabilities and senior citizens etc.

Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS)

10.122 Every year the funds for Schedule Caste Component Scheme (SCCS) are made available from total funds for annual schemes in proportion to SC population (11.8 per cent). During 2020-21 under SCCS, about 355 schemes (193 State level, 80 district level & 82 Centrally sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.90.

Table 10.90 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	7,249.22	4,116.43	6,432.00	3,828.71	6,939.36	1,556.18
Agriculture & allied activities	1,313.82	138.65	222.16	91.97	158.58	11.01
Rural development	120.34	207.58	112.70	72.54	203.90	31.34
Energy	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00
Industry & minerals	60.00	50.53	60.00	18.79	45.00	0.00
Transport & communication	0.00	0.00	250.00	150.00	0.00	0.00
General economic services	4.20	1.57	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Social & community services	5,750.86	3,518.10	5,555.64	3,404.98	6,345.38	1,448.12
General services	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.00	11.50	0.04
Other programmes	0.00	0.00	220.00	90.43	100.00	65.67
B) District level schemes	2,700.00	2,352.32	2,776.00	2,560.81	2,728.64	289.30
Agriculture & allied activities	331.81	339.60	351.92	329.79	351.14	21.52
Rural development	242.94	47.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	135.93	114.48	134.47	146.12	152.81	44.53
Industry & minerals	11.14	9.54	10.90	8.49	8.59	0.00
Transport & communication	70.03	47.81	68.56	31.25	71.70	3.14
Social & community services	1,827.15	1,736.25	2,126.87	1,984.91	2,062.73	216.11
Innovative schemes	81.00	57.16	83.28	60.25	81.67	4.00
Total (A + B)	9,949.22	6,468.75	9,208.00	6,389.52	9,668.00	1,845.48

Note:- Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto January

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship for SC students for abroad studies

10.122.1 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for 75 SC students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2019-20 an amount of ₹ 34.98 crore was disbursed to 181 beneficiaries and during 2020-21 upto December, an amount of ₹ 24 crore is disbursed to 137 beneficiaries.

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.122.2 The scheme has been initiated for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist, who got admission in various courses from class 11th, but who did not get or have not taken admission in the government hostels. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to students for food, shelter, educational material, subsistence allowance and other necessary facilities depending on educational stream and place of residence through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.91.

Table 10.91 Performance of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana*

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	21,651	17,100	14,908*
Expenditure incurred	83.98	57.55	73.47

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, Pune

* provisional

+ upto December

Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist community in Central Government's Standup India Scheme

10.122.3 The Standup India scheme has been introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to the new entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Neo-Buddhist community and woman entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and remaining 75 per cent will be loan amount which will be guaranteed by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). GoM has introduced a scheme in 2019 to provide margin money to SC and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs. Out of the 25 per cent amount of project cost, 15 per cent margin money will be made available by GoM after 10 per cent self-share.

Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wastis* in rural area

10.122.4 The scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wastis* in rural area 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 listed *wastis* in the rural areas of the state. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 887.19 crore was incurred.

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.122.5 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, kindergarten, electric lights, etc. are undertaken in SC and Neo-Buddhist *wastis* of municipal corporation and municipal council. During 2019-20 an expenditure of ₹ 831.16 crore was incurred.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.123 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 main functions of the corporation are:

- To arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries and to make necessary arrangements for production of their product.

- To render necessary assistance and act as an agent for sale of finished product in domestic as well as international markets.
- To provide training facilities regarding production and marketing.

The performance of *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.92.

Table 10.92 Performance of *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.*

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	317	192	89
Amount disbursed	35.30	21.22	8.40

Source: *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto December

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.124 GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* (SLASDC) for economic, educational and social development of *Matang* community and 12 sub castes. The share capital of SLASDC is ₹ 300 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM & 49 per cent is of GoI. SLASDC works as channelising agency of NSFDC in the State. The performance of *Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in 10.93.

Table 10.93 Performance of *Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.*

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	2,066	1,232	387
Amount disbursed	460.46	280.01	133.45

Source : *Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto December

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.125 *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* (MPBCDC) is set up for economic development of SC and Neo-Buddhist communities. 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. The corporation works as channelising agency of NSFDC in the State and National *Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)*. The performance of *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.* is given in Table 10.94.

Table 10.94 Performance of *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.*

(₹ Lakh)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	5,185	11,607	792
Amount disbursed	2,086.08	3,612.05	896.19

Source: *Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.*

+ upto December

Tribal Component Scheme

10.126 The funds for Tribal Component Scheme (TCS) are made available from total funds for annual schemes in proportion to ST population (9.4 per cent). During 2020-21 under TCS, about

368 schemes (156 State level, 148 district level & 64 Centrally sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.95.

Table 10.95 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
A) State level schemes	5,074.06	4,135.09	6,329.89	4,716.93	7,559.03	2,293.52
Agriculture & allied activities	706.77	90.37	118.64	42.09	150.99	27.72
Rural development	239.30	230.55	324.89	199.99	782.41	226.28
Irrigation & flood control	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.85	25.00	0.00
Energy	433.17	259.79	310.00	132.00	237.80	50.00
Industry & minerals	8.00	7.00	10.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
Transport & communication	553.20	541.86	326.02	196.56	456.32	5.00
Social & community services	3,083.61	2,955.52	5,190.34	4,094.44	5,897.51	1,984.53
B) District level schemes	3,208.00	3,156.82	2,201.11	2,104.59	1,925.91	111.90
Agriculture & allied activities	271.84	271.00	284.32	251.47	231.50	3.48
Rural development	481.18	463.53	350.96	321.13	145.25	6.68
Irrigation & flood control	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	124.96	122.04	114.85	0.22
Industry & minerals	129.02	115.55	4.70	1.22	1.30	0.00
Transport & communication	203.35	199.10	254.39	252.93	240.36	2.32
Social & community services	2,122.56	2,107.64	1,181.79	1,155.79	1,192.65	99.21
Total (A + B)	8,282.10	7,291.90	8,531.00	6,821.52	9,484.94	2,405.42

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

+ upto December

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Government *Ashram* schools

10.126.1 There are 500 Government residential *ashram* schools for tribal students in hilly and remote areas of the State. Tribal students are provided meal, residence, educational material, and other facilities at free of cost. Since 2017-18, the cost of educational materials and equipments are being deposited directly in the bank accounts of students. The performance of Government *ashram* school is given in Table 10.96.

Table 10.96 Performance of Government *Ashram* School

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,06,163	1,83,546	1,91,713
Budget Provision	937.86	1,465.40	1,392.06
Expenditure incurred	1,035.00	1,199.35	527.01

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

Aided *Ashram* schools

10.126.2 In aided *ashram* schools, tribal students are provided accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other facilities at free of cost. There are 556 aided *ashram* schools in the State. The performance of aided *ashram* schools is given in Table 10.97.

Table 10.97 Performance of Aided *Ashram* Schools

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,42,546	2,33,485	2,41,468
Budget Provision	1,000.10	1,165.00	1,230.00
Expenditure incurred	967.10	1,088.98	751.30

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+upto December

Government hostels for tribal students

10.126.3 Government hostel facility is provided to tribal students at talukas, districts and division level for pursuing higher studies. In these hostels accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other facilities are provided at free of cost to the students. There are 495 government hostels in the State for tribal students. The cost of bedding material, books, educational material, etc. are being deposited directly into the student's bank accounts since 2017-18. The performance of Government hostels for tribal students is given in Table 10.98.

Table 10.98 Performance of Government hostels for tribal students

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	48,658	54,150	4,122
Budget Provision	408.40	500.30	521.61
Expenditure incurred	346.82	353.24	74.71

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+upto December

Education in English medium schools

10.126.4 A scheme has been started in order to encourage the tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools at free of cost. In these schools, education and residential facilities are provided to the students. The performance of English medium schools is given in Table 10.99.

Table 10.99 Performance of English medium schools

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	49,354	53,627	53,627
Budget Provision	378.00	345.00	360.00
Expenditure incurred	297.34	241.41	76.14

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

+upto December

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme

10.126.5 Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the students who have taken admission (for higher educational courses after XIIth standard) but who do not get admission in Government hostels. Financial assistance is provided for facilities such as meal, residence

educational material and subsistence allowance etc. The performance of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay swayam* scheme is given in Table 10.100.

Table 10.100 Performance of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* Scheme

(₹ Crore)			
Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary students (no.)	3,750	9,219	#
Budget Provision	45.00	60.00	60.00
Expenditure incurred	33.00	25.76	0.00

For the year 2020-21 the number of students is not given as the online portal has not been launched

+upto December

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

Direct funding to PESA Gram panchayats

10.126.6 Under the PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act five per cent of the total Tribal Component Scheme budget is allotted to the gram panchayats in the scheduled areas for developmental works. Gram sabha can undertake works related to basic infrastructure, forest and implementation of PESA Act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and forest produce through this fund. Under PESA Act, direct funding provided to 3,050 gram panchayats. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 160.73 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 267.89 crore is made during 2020-21 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 66.97 crore has been incurred.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.126.7 This scheme is implemented in 16 tribal districts of the scheduled areas. Under the scheme, 'one full meal' is provided to ST pregnant women & lactating mothers and children of age seven months to six years are given eggs or bananas four times per week. The performance of *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.101.

Table 10.101 Performance of *Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana*

(₹ Crore)			
Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiary (no.)	9,90,097	7,72,000	7,97,465
Budget Provision	128.93	144.65	204.27
Expenditure incurred	144.18	175.69	67.86

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

+upto December

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.126.8 Under the scheme, permanent community development facilities are created in tribal habitats. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 167.15 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 175.02 crore is made during 2020-21 and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 30.55 crore has been incurred.

Khawti Anudan Yojana

10.126.9 *Khawti Anudan Yojna* was introduced to provide assistance to the economically weaker ST families. Under the scheme assistance was provided in kind (50 per cent) and cash (50 per cent) (including 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant). *Khawti Anudan Yojna*, which was closed since 2013-14, was revived to tackle economic situation arised due to Covid-19 pandemic. The scheme is being implemented in form of 100 per cent grant.

Foreign scholarship for ST students for abroad studies

10.126.10 GoM has started this scholarship for ST students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 1.04 crore was disbursed to five beneficiaries and during 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 82.60 lakh has been distributed to five beneficiaries upto December. Two new beneficiaries have been selected for the year 2020-21 under this scheme.

Welfare of Other Backward Bahujan

10.127 GoM has established separate department for welfare of the people belonging to Other Backward Bahujan. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 2,974.03 crore was incurred. A budget provision of ₹ 3,533.01 crore is made during 2020-21 and upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 1,681.77 crore has been incurred.

Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.127.1 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 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 33.35 crore was incurred under the scheme.

Foreign scholarship for VJNT, OBC and SBC students for abroad studies

10.127.2 GoM has started this scholarship for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher studies in abroad. Under the scheme during 2019-20 an amount of ₹ 3.94 crore was disbursed to 10 beneficiaries.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.128 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 acquired share capital is ₹ 161.54 crore (100 percent share of GoM). This corporation also works as State's channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (NBCFDC). The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan scheme, individual interest reimbursement, group loan interest reimbursement etc. The performance of the Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.102.

Table 10.102 Performance of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	(₹ lakh)		
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Beneficiaries (no.)	159	78	130
Amount disbursed	56.09	28.76	123.50

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto December

Minority Development

10.129 Various schemes for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 160.05 crore was incurred. During 2020-21, the budgetary provision of ₹ 624.50 crore is made and upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 55.54 crore has been incurred.

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.130 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* has been set up for the welfare of minority community in the State. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid-up capital is ₹ 475.69 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This Corporation works as State channelising agency for National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation. During 2019-20 education loan worth ₹ 2,339.37 lakh was given to 3,009 students. During 2020-21, upto January, education loan worth ₹ 1,177.89 lakh was given to 1,416 students.

Wasti /Area development schemes for minorities

10.131 Schemes for *wasti/* area development for minorities are being implemented in the State. The proposed funds and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti/*area development for minorities are given in Table 10.103.

Table 10.103 Proposed funds and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti/*area development for minorities

Scheme	(₹ Crore)					
	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure incurred ⁺
Area development in minority concentrated urban areas	26.40	17.18	41.89	25.13	44.63	4.18
Area development in minority concentrated rural areas	38.00	22.49	51.00	22.16	57.33	6.97

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

+ upto January

Welfare of persons with disability

10.132 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. During 2019-20, an expenditure of ₹ 546.34 crore was incurred. During 2020-21 budget provision of ₹ 874.13 crore is made and upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 328.38 crore has been incurred.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.133 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is established for the welfare of disabled 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 capital is ₹ 47.52 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.104.

Table 10.104 Performance of Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Scheme	(₹ Lakh)					
	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed ⁺
Direct loan	--	--	83	16.60	--	--
Term loan	234	334.97	6	7.93	2	2.70

Source : MSHFDC

+ upto January

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.134 *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. The performance of the *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is given in Table 10.105.

Table 10.105 Performance of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

	(₹ Lakh)					
	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	Beneficiary count/Group count	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary count/Group count	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary count/Group count	Amount Disbursed
Individual Interest Reimbursement	1,325	260.82	7,584	3,246.83	5,041	2,972.02
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	-	-	4	3.33	8	9.06
Group Project Loan	5	50.00	14	140.00	6	60.00

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

+ upto December

Important Schemes for Social Security

10.135 The State implements various schemes for social security. During Covid-19 lockdown period financial assistance under various social security schemes has been provided to beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in advance for the period of April to June 2020 in the month of April 2020. No of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.106.

Table 10.106 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
	(lakh)	(₹ Crore)	(lakh)	(₹ Crore)	(lakh)	(₹ Crore)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	8.97	865.65	10.82	1,161.50	12.31	1,016.31
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	19.62	1,396.47	21.74	1,896.91	24.74	2,062.06
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	10.84	302.28	11.61	299.83	12.08	329.20
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.57	16.71	0.67	22.93	0.76	25.64
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.07	2.02	0.08	3.81	0.09	3.20
<i>National Family Benefit</i>	0.08	28.36	0.11	27.45	0.05	12.67

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+upto January

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.136 Human development is about creating an environment that enables people to develop their potential, lead productive & creative lives in accordance with their needs & interests. Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index for assessing long term progress measuring three basic dimensions of human development viz. a healthy long life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per Human Development Report, 2020 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Norway ranks first with HDI 0.957, whereas India with HDI 0.645 is at 131st rank as against 129th rank with HDI 0.647 as per HDI report 2019.

10.137 According to UNDP Subnational Human Development Index Report (4.0), HDI of India for 2018 was 0.647 and for 2017 was 0.643. Highest HDI is of Kerala 0.779 for 2018 and 0.774 for 2017. HDI of Maharashtra for 2018 was 0.696 and for 2017 was 0.692.

10.138 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

10.139 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. An amount of 20 per cent of the total funds allocated to the taluka is reserved for this purpose. During 2020-21 a budget provision of ₹ 359.20 crore has been made and an expenditure of ₹ 45.62 crore was incurred upto November, 2020. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.107.

Table 10.107 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	92,186	68,219	@
b) Free school bus service for girl students in rural areas (871 buses)	Girls	1,00,595	99,978	@
c) ' <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	2,35,796	1,84,933	@
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	2,029	1,900	1,525
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five km from school.	Girls	31,252	43,606	@
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i> [§]		630	667	668
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	9,74,899	9,48,666	1,69,142
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,25,885	1,19,836	28,693
c) Construction of Health sub centres [§]		27	37	37
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	49,500	36,922	4,919
b) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabhas</i> for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	<i>Gramsabha</i> proposals	3	0	0

[§] since inception of scheme

+ upto November

@ Due to Covid-19 lockdown the schemes could not be implemented

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Sustainable Development Goals

10.140 Participating countries of United Nations Organisation (UNO) have adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprising 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. SDGs are based on four interdependent pillar namely social, economic, environmental and peace. These SDGs are comprehensive, universal and integrated with each other. The main theme of SDGs is 'leave no one behind'.

10.140.1 All the state level and district level schemes & programmes are mapped to SDGs and targets therein. All the administrative departments have been instructed to enter schemewise SDGs and targets in the Maharashtra Plan Schemes Information Management System (MP-SIMS) portal which is used to prepare State Annual Plan and District Annual Plan. GoM has setup 'Sustainable Development Goals - Implementation & Co-Ordination Center (SDG-ICC)' under Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Planning Department. GoM has taken special initiative to provide financial support to the ultra poor women in rural areas under the 'Tejashree Financial Services' scheme for women empowerment. Village Social Transformation Foundation (VSTF) has been set up to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) between GoM and corporate sectors & philanthropic organisations to plug into development gaps in one thousand villages with focus on SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals Index

10.141 As per the SDG Index Report 2018, Maharashtra ranked 4th among 29 states of India, with a score of 64 as against 57 of India.

10.142 As per SDG India Index Report 2019, India's score was 60. Kerala ranked at the top with score 70 followed by Himachal Pradesh (69). Maharashtra ranked 6th with a score of 64, along with Gujarat and Uttarakhand. The performance of the State across SDGs is given in Table 10.108.

Table 10.108 Performance of the State across the SDGs

Achiever (100)	Performance		
	Front Runner (65-99)	Performer (50-64)	Aspirant (0-49)
	Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being (76)	Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (59)	Goal 1 No Poverty (47)
	Goal 4 Quality Education (65)	Goal 13 Climate Action (50)	Goal 2 Zero Hunger (34)
	Goal 6 Clean Water & Sanitation (93)		Goal 5 Gender Equality (41)
	Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy (82)		Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities (45)
--	Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth (70)		
	Goal 10 Reduced Inequality (70)		
	Goal 12 Sustainable Consumption & Production (71)		
	Goal 15 Life on Land (85)		
	Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (72)		

Source : SDG India Index, 2019 Report (2.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicates composite score

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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	2017-18	20,721	22,163	17,998	21,267	11,592	12,805	1,06,546
	2018-19	20,541	22,100	17,985	21,258	11,565	12,788	1,06,237
	2019-20	20,515	22,162	18,054	21,393	11,574	12,793	1,06,491
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2017-18	3,863.6	3,211.5	2,821.1	3,016.7	1,524.3	1,474.9	15,912.1
	2018-19	3,795.5	3,213.8	2,804.7	2,986.4	1,496.1	1,451.6	15,748.1
	2019-20	3,785.6	3,226.0	2,795.6	2,844.2	1,477.9	1,423.8	15,693.5
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2017-18	1,829.4	1,486.9	1,304.1	1,401.4	720.4	709.2	7,451.4
	2018-19	1,798.7	1,491.5	1,299.4	1,389.3	707.4	697.8	7,384.1
	2019-20	1,796.4	1,499.1	1,300.9	1,390.6	700.0	683.9	7,371.1
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2017-18	119.2	112.2	86.5	107.3	56.3	60.6	542.0
	2018-19	111.8	107.1	83.4	105.9	54.2	58.2	520.6
	2019-20	114.4	110.9	85.4	107.5	54.6	59.5	532.5
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2017-18	32.4	28.6	32.6	28.1	27.1	24.3	29.4
	2018-19	33.9	30.0	33.6	28.2	27.6	24.9	30.3
	2019-20	33.0	29.0	32.7	27.7	27.0	23.8	29.4
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2017-18	5,521	5,572	4,229	5,263	3,041	3,231	26,857
	2018-19	5,209	5,255	3,948	4,756	2,756	2,948	24,872
	2019-20	5,761	5,792	4,386	5,655	3,138	3,361	28,093
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total enrolment ('000)	2017-18	1,570.8	1,375.1	1,091.5	1,214.7	676.4	719.7	6,648.3
	2018-19	1,563.9	1,363.7	1,089.6	1,224.8	666.9	698.9	6,608.0
	2019-20	1,535.6	1,347.0	1,078.2	1,195.4	648.9	675.4	6,481.0
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Girls enrolment ('000)	2017-18	741.0	619.3	484.0	535.2	314.9	348.1	3,042.6
	2018-19	738.2	621.3	486.4	545.4	311.5	339.8	3,042.6
	2019-20	731.7	622.8	487.3	539.0	304.9	329.9	3,015.8
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of teachers ('000)	2017-18	48.7	47.6	34.0	38.7	20.8	26.2	215.8
	2018-19	58.1	52.7	40.0	41.8	22.3	28.3	243.7
	2019-20	61.1	54.4	41.4	42.7	22.9	28.5	251.2
	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2017-18	32.3	28.9	32.1	31.4	32.5	27.5	30.8
	2018-19	12.72	11.78	12.17	13.04	13.62	12.02	12.48
	2019-20	25.1	24.7	26.0	27.9	28.3	23.6	25.7
	2020-21	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 2020-21**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Allopathy												
Graduate	24	4,230	4,230	1	100	100	18	2,270	2,270	43	6,600	6,600
Post-Graduate	22	2,284	2,038	1	78	64	19	685	624	42	3,047	2,726
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	5	563	449	16	1,149	933	45	3,030	2,558	66	4,742	3,940
Post-Graduate	4	205	171	10	170	157	19	720	553	33	1,095	881
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	2,855	2,224	34	2,855	2,224
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	235	218	14	235	218
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	2	120	102	2	120	111	4	240	213
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	1	17	5	--	--	--	1	17	5
Dental												
Graduate	4	326	302	--	--	--	25	2,400	2,298	29	2,726	2,600
Post-Graduate	4	89	89	--	--	--	21	431	406	25	520	495
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	88	--	--	--	53	2,570	1,930	57	2,660	2,018
Post-Graduate	5	47	47	--	--	--	17	213	213	22	260	260
Occupational Therapy												
Graduate	4	90	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	88
Post-Graduate	5	31	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	31	31
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology												
Graduate	2	25	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	25	25
Post-Graduate	2	16	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	16	16
Prosthetics & Orthotics												
Graduate	1	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	15
Post-Graduate	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2
Nursing												
Graduate	4	200	197	--	--	--	117	5,260	5,420	121	5,460	5,617
Post-Graduate [@]	3	42	NA	--	--	--	22	352	NA	25	394	NA
B.P.M.T												
Graduate	12	979	696	--	--	--	4	255	179	16	1,234	875

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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2020-21

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2020-21**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Engineering												
Diploma	42	17,472	15,005	16	3,840	3,014	318	86,023	40,223	376	1,04,335	58,242
Graduate	9	3,762	3,345	12	3,912	3,302	310	1,32,458	69,805	331	1,40,132	76,452
Post-Graduate	6	1,082	735	12	1,448	768	178	10,992	4,292	196	13,522	5,795
Architecture												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	198	185	77	4,562	3,085	80	4,760	3,270
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	434	269	18	434	269
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	3	277	203	16	1,515	821	296	35,099	22,472	315	36,891	23,496
PGDM [@]	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	7,110	NA	39	7,110	NA
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	119	--	--	--	1	60	39	3	180	158
Graduate	--	--	--	1	42	10	9	810	389	10	735	399
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	26	8	1	26	8
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	330	329	19	1,220	1,210	403	24,240	24,099	426	25,790	25,638
Graduate	4	253	238	8	490	467	309	28,152	25,187	321	28,895	25,892
Post-Graduate	3	79	72	2	105	98	108	3,215	2,561	113	3,399	2,731
Pharma D	2	66	61	--	--	--	13	451	336	15	517	397
Master in Computer application												
	2	104	94	11	702	508	76	5,998	4,624	89	6,804	5,226
Planning												
Graduate	1	60	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	42
Post-Graduate	1	34	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	34	34
Surface Coating Technology												
Diploma	--	--	--	1	40	39	--	--	--	1	40	39
Industrial training institutes												
	417	92,850	76,690	--	--	--	541	54,956	26,990	958	1,47,806	1,03,680

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai.

3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

ANNEXURE 10.4

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 2020-21(Provisional upto dated 31/01/2021)

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- - tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Arts												
Graduate		--	--		2,17,894	1,36,373		75,699	31,831		2,93,593	1,68,204
Post-Graduate		180	143		59,538	17,847		4,119	1,342		63,837	19,332
Science												
Graduate		1,240	1,162		1,87,684	1,36,397		81,030	40,807		2,69,954	1,78,366
Post-Graduate		450	421		26,820	20,818		4,464	3,128		31,734	24,367
Commerce												
Graduate	15	--	--	1,088	2,47,095	1,82,279	1,369	1,35,113	76,403	2,472	3,82,208	2,58,682
Post-Graduate		--	--		26,869	18,262		4,403	2,242		31,272	20,504
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses												
Graduate		--	--		18,028	12,969		27,134	16,121		45,162	29,090
Post-Graduate		--	--		1,141	212		60	--		1,201	212
Law												
Graduate	1	--	--	41	10,366	6,386	98	4,388	2,319	140	14,754	8,705
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		1,214	854		410	264		1,624	1,118
Education												
D. Ed	16	849	476	97	4,545	2,686	538	30,520	11,252	651	35,914	14,414
B. Ed	12	835	489	38	1,800	964	471	18,712	12,376	521	21,347	13,829
M. Ed		120	26		365	98		1,890	562		2,375	686
Visual Art												
Diploma	3	145	104	31	1,930	1,697	178	11,600	1,919	212	13,675	3,720
Graduate	4	300	269	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	269
Post-Graduate	3	95	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	95	41

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM
2) Directorate of Art, GoM
3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, Pune

ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE
FOR THE YEAR 2020-21**

Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions (2)	Intake capacity (3)	Admitted students (4)	Institutions (5)	Intake capacity (6)	Admitted students (7)	Institutions (8)	Intake capacity (9)	Admitted students (10)	Institutions (11)	Intake capacity (12)	Admitted students (13)
Agriculture												
Graduate	18	1,828	950	2	244	116	74	7,890	2,095	94	9,962	3,161
Post-Graduate	11	882	769	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	882	769
Ph.D.	5	168	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	168	106
Horticulture												
Graduate	5	200	120	--	--	--	10	560	139	15	760	259
Post-Graduate	10	134	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	134	118
Forestry												
Graduate	2	64	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	26
Post-Graduate	2	21	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	20
Fishery Science												
Graduate	3	116	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	116	24
Post-Graduate	1	28	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	20
Ph.D.	1	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	2
Food Technology												
Graduate	2	104	35	--	--	--	25	1,520	217	27	1,624	252
Post-Graduate	1	15	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	13
Ph.D.	1	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	3
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	80	31	--	--	--	15	920	144	17	1,000	175
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	21	4	32	29
Ph.D.	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	247	71	--	--	--	15	880	154	19	1,127	225
Post-Graduate	4	86	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	74
Ph.D.	4	34	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	34	5
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	40	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	6
Post-Graduate	1	12	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	7
Ph.D.	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	1	40	6	--	--	--	12	600	108	13	640	114
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	2	60	60	3	95	95
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	13
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	405	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	--
Post-Graduate	6	260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	260	--
Ph.D.	6	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	101	--
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	--
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

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

@@ Includes beds in Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc.

ANNEXURE 10.7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
BASED ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME OF THE STATE**

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	29.0	32.2	13.5	9.7	12.3	111	88	105	4.9	3.9	4.6
	(38.9)	(30.1)	(36.9)	(16.4)	(9.7)	(14.9)	(138)	(82)	(129)	(5.4)	(4.1)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	24.5	28.5	10.6	7.4	9.6	90	49	79	4.0	3.0	3.7
	(35.6)	(27.0)	(33.9)	(13.7)	(7.8)	(12.5)	(119)	(62)	(110)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.5)
1991*	28.0	22.9	26.2	9.3	6.2	8.2	69	38	60	3.4	2.5	3.0
	(30.9)	(24.3)	(29.5)	(10.6)	(7.1)	(9.8)	(87)	(53)	(80)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.6)
2001	21.1	20.2	20.7	8.5	5.9	7.5	55	28	45	2.6	2.2	2.4
	(27.1)	(20.3)	(25.4)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(72)	(42)	(66)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)
2008	18.4	17.2	17.9	7.4	5.6	6.6	40	23	33	2.1	1.7	2.0
	(24.4)	(18.5)	(22.8)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(58)	(36)	(53)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2009	18.1	16.9	17.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	37	22	31	2.1	1.7	1.9
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	2.0	1.7	1.9
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(2.5)
2011	17.3	15.8	16.7	7.3	5.1	6.3	30	17	25	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)
2012	17.4	15.5	16.6	7.3	5.0	6.3	30	17	25	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.4)
2013	17.2	15.4	16.5	7.1	5.0	6.2	29	16	24	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.9)	(17.3)	(21.4)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(44)	(27)	(40)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2014	16.8	16.0	16.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	27	14	22	1.9	1.7	1.8
	(22.7)	(17.4)	(21.0)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(43)	(26)	(39)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2015	16.6	15.9	16.3	6.6	4.7	5.8	26	14	21	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(22.4)	(17.3)	(20.8)	(7.1)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(41)	(25)	(37)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2016	16.3	15.5	15.9	6.9	4.6	5.9	24	13	19	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.1)	(17.0)	(20.4)	(6.9)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(38)	(23)	(34)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2017	16.0	15.4	15.7	6.6	4.6	5.7	23	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.8)	(16.8)	(20.2)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.3)	(37)	(23)	(33)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
2018	15.9	15.2	15.6	6.3	4.5	5.5	24	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.6)	(16.7)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(5.1)	(6.2)	(36)	(23)	(32)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

- Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.
 (2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.
 (3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand 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 (1)	Main / Marginal / Total (2)	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. In Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
(B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
Total (A+B)		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	6,23,122	5,87,447	12,10,569

Source - Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state

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

ANNEXURE 10.9

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2017	2018	2019	2020
(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	6,314	6,707	7,065	6,790
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,804	3,064	3,442	3,255
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,554	2,662	2,705	2,649
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	284	308	301	286
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	588	583	526	504
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	86	91	90	95
(B)	Reconstruction goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	5,242	5,461	5,431	5,299
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	1,883	1,932	1,963	1,970
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,170	1,250	1,293	1,238
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	526	560	486	477
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,663	1,719	1,689	1,614
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	3,035	3,018	3,251	3,017
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,354	1,367	1,573	1,367
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	389	357	385	342
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,292	1,294	1,293	1,308
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	10,957	11,664	13,127	12,963
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	25,548	26,851	28,874	28,068

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	20,721	10,202	30,923	4,746	53	4,799	20,726	10,202	30,928
	Employment	489	2,263	2,752	50	5	55	539	2,268	2,807

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	5.0
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

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	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 ^S	
		Works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	8,208	40,141.55	6,805	25,233.53	4,948	11,195.54	6,466	3,121.90	2,983	3,144.36
2.	Flood Control and Protection	595	5,550.94	729	5,388.68	729	3,638.69	757	1,850.14	397	987.49
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	22,805	32,238.20	15,358	22,099.23	19,232	23,959.88	13,310	12,017.80	4,603	4,740.98
4.	Drought Proofing	28,084	20,031.99	19,385	27,834.62	16,143	23,057.66	21,846	11,321.95	16,674	982.63
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	394	920.85	277	1,034.78	279	860.17	398	601.29	90	146.45
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST and new Land Owners	51,360	61,402.11	1,36,445	80,149.58	2,17,577	82,561.89	2,47,297	56,069.44	1,76,295	20,340
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	3,411	6,409.46	2,101	6,179.36	2,558	6,606.12	1,661	3,620.05	820	1,451.26
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	8,156	7,296.57	3,926	4,958.99	3,821	4,783.26	3,411	2,401.36	2,507	1,148.74
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	188	469.52	77	94.19	73	62.26	60	22.06	20	3.91
10.	Other works	45,677	5,513.84	58,376	8,333.14	57,144	6,295.42	36,538	2,765.99	12,369	588.16
	Total	1,68,878	1,79,975.03	2,43,479	1,81,306.10	3,22,504	1,63,020.89	3,31,744	93,791.98	2,16,758	33,533.98

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

\$ upto February 2021

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE **

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^s
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	18	13	4	6	3
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	70	16	16	57	35
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	1.80	0.41	0.85	11.40	9.11
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	60	48	11	14	11
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	147	138	58	19	12
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.81	3.65	3.59	3.30	2.99
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	66	57	10	11	9
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	508	507	48	19	17
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	15.67	12.98	13.80	7.14	4.10
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	144	118	25	31	23
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	725	660	122	96	64
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	21.29	17.04	18.60	21.84	16.21

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

(4) \$ Upto October

ANNEXURE 10.15

DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Total Literacy Rate (2011)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2011-12)	Infant Mortality Rate (2007-08)	PCDDP constant (1999-2000) price (₹)	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nandurbar	63.0	67.7	75	19,156	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	70.6	80.7	63	14,913	0.608	
Washim	81.7	88.0	46	14,885	0.646	
Hingoli	76.0	78.7	50	18,286	0.648	
Osmanabad	76.3	81.9	50	17,847	0.649	
Nanded	76.9	80.3	30	18,155	0.657	
Jalna	73.6	83.7	48	20,565	0.663	
Latur	79.0	91.1	53	17,674	0.663	
Dhule	74.6	83.7	44	21,442	0.671	
Beed	73.5	90.4	33	21,013	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	75.2	86.3	51	23,146	0.683	
Buldhana	82.1	87.6	34	19,487	0.684	
Yavatmal	80.7	84.9	47	24,118	0.700	
Gondia	85.4	87.2	67	23,091	0.701	
Amravati	88.2	86.0	59	21,804	0.701	
Bhandara	85.1	89.3	60	25,735	0.718	
Chandrapur	81.4	88.9	74	28,730	0.718	
Ahmednagar	80.2	87.9	41	27,392	0.720	High
Akola	87.6	85.6	28	24,055	0.722	
Wardha	87.2	87.9	62	26,130	0.723	
Jalgaon	79.7	88.2	48	28,939	0.723	
Aurangabad	80.4	82.2	44	30,690	0.727	
Solapur	77.7	89.5	23	28,828	0.728	
Ratnagiri	82.4	89.0	25	27,685	0.732	
Satara	84.2	85.7	27	29,916	0.742	
Sangli	82.6	87.9	33	33,713	0.742	Very High
Nashik	81.0	82.2	46	35,545	0.746	
Sindhudurg	86.5	87.5	35	31,563	0.753	
Raigad	83.9	88.9	35	34,377	0.759	
Kolhapur	82.9	88.4	13	36,178	0.770	
Nagpur	89.5	92.6	40	37,995	0.786	
Thane ^s	86.2	78.5	34	50,408	0.800	
Pune	87.2	88.2	28	50,158	0.814	
Mumbai [@]	90.3	85.5	18	58,818	0.841	
Maharashtra State	82.9	85.4	44	35,033	0.752	

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product

Note - @ Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts together

\$ including Palghar

GLOSSARY

Demography

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 males in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

Institutional Households : A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, Messes, Hostels, Hotels, Rescue Homes, Observation Homes, Beggars' Homes, Jails, Ashrams, Old Age Homes, Children Homes, Orphanages, etc. all are covered in this type of household.

Head of the Household : The head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognized as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The 'Head of Household' need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex.

Main Workers : Workers who worked for more than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as main workers.

Marginal Workers : Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as marginal workers.

Seeking or available for work (unemployed) : Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

Labour Force : Persons 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.

Public Finance

Primary Deficit : It is fiscal deficit less interest payments

Per capita development expenditure and per capita revenue expenditure are obtained by dividing development expenditure and revenue expenditure by mid year population of respective year.

Vital Statistics

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) : It is the total number of live births during the year per 1000 persons.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) : It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) : It is the number of children dying under 29 days of age divided by the number of live births in that year.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of children of age less than five years per 1000 live births.

Maternal Death : A maternal death is a death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

Maternal Mortality Ratio =
$$\frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 1,00,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : TFR measures average number of children born to a women during her entire reproductive period

Education

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) =
$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

Gender Parity Index =
$$\frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

CWSN : Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

Drop-out Rate : It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Economic

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. It is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices : Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

GVA at basic prices (Income Approach) : Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

GVA at basic prices (Production Approach) : Gross value of output - Inputs

Gross National Income (GNI) : It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

Net National Income (NNI) : It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

Per Capita Income : **Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income** is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

Advance estimate : Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

Consumer goods : Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

Intermediate goods : Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

Capital goods : Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

Gross output : Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

Net value added (NVA) : This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

General

Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

Energy - Units

1 MW = 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kW = 10, 00,000 Watts

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10,00,000 Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

$$\text{Vehicle productivity} = \frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicle held}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total driver on line days}} \times 100000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012) :

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating two-third weight to literacy and one-third weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

Component	Maximum	Minimum
Infant Survival Rate (ISR)	1,000	0
Literacy rate	100	0
GER	100	0
Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)	1,50,000	10,000

Note : ISR is obtained as (1,000 – IMR), Log transformation is used for the estimates of DDP

Cropping Intensity : Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

Teledensity : Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

Mean age at effective marriage of female : It is the estimated mean age of the marriages happening to the females in a given year.

Water Supply and Sanitation

ODF village : A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

ODF city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

ODF+ city : A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

ODF++ city : A city / ward / work circle can be notified/ declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

* * * * *

Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India



C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Total Households (lakh)
Reference Year / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Telangana [^]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1,084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
India[§]	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	918	2,495.02

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of disabled population to total population	Percentage of slum population (All towns) to urban population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
31.27	64.92	90.5	23.41	2.68	36.10	39.06	59.51	36.16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.35	3.03	78.6	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
8.53	40.62	69.9	19.60	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	17.20	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
6.82	38.15	60.1	38.29	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
3.95	0.33	95.0	16.75	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.80	0.31	85.7	11.98	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	21.50	1.81	6.53	33.70	49.61	23.38
5.66	24.81	93.8	20.17	2.16	18.80	27.67	44.96	17.79
3.05	20.62	93.7	30.90	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
2.04	12.45	76.8	19.28	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
22.69	65.81	87.5	24.10	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	10.55	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	36.71	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
7.35	40.05	86.3	43.44	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
31.36	125.69	83.4	21.17	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.83	5.74	45.4	44.29	1.89	N. A.	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	86.73	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	94.54	1.38	13.74	37.83	55.76	36.16
0.53	5.38	53.8	86.48	1.50	14.42	37.46	61.66	44.74
12.02	41.04	75.3	39.98	2.96	22.28	25.51	61.82	27.16
7.96	19.35	97.6	31.94	2.36	14.04	30.46	35.59	13.91
11.77	136.19	78.1	31.31	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	38.43	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	21.11	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.21	2.96	67.5	49.59	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	21.27	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	21.66	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	29.32	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	25.27	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N. A. Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2014-18)	(2014-18)	(2018)	(2018)	(2018)	(2019-20)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.7	71.4	16.0	6.7	29	1,69,519	0.473
Telangana ^	-	-	-	68.6	70.8	16.9	6.3	27	2,28,126	-
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N A	N A	17.9	6.0	37	N A	N A
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	66.1	67.9	21.1	6.4	41	90,758	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.4	68.7	26.2	5.8	32	46,664	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	69.9	68.5	22.6	5.4	30	79,873	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.8	77.0	14.7	3.3	13	3,89,143	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N A	N A	12.4	5.9	7	5,20,031	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	67.8	72.3	19.7	5.9	28	N A	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	67.7	72.3	20.3	5.9	30	2,64,207	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	69.6	76.8	15.7	6.9	19	1,95,255	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	72.2	76.2	15.4	4.9	22	N A	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	67.9	70.9	17.2	6.3	23	2,31,246	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	72.5	77.9	13.9	6.9	7	22,904	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	64.8	68.5	24.6	6.7	48	99,763	0.375
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.7	66.6	22.5	8.0	41	98,281	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	71.3	73.8	15.6	5.5	19	2,02,130	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N A	N A	14.3	4.5	11	85,307	N A
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N A	N A	22.1	5.8	33	92,174	N A
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N A	N A	14.8	4.1	5	2,04,018	N A
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N A	N A	12.9	3.5	4	1,44,138	N A
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	68.0	70.8	18.2	7.3	40	1,04,566	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	71.0	74.8	14.8	6.6	20	1,66,830	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	66.5	71.6	24.0	5.9	37	1,18,159	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N A	N A	16.3	4.5	7	4,25,656	N A
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	70.2	74.2	14.7	6.5	15	2,18,599	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N A	N A	13.0	5.5	27	1,23,630	N A
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	64.8	65.8	25.6	6.6	43	68,333	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	67.9	74.3	16.7	6.2	31	2,02,895	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.7	72.6	15.0	5.6	22	1,15,748	0.492
India^S	80.88	64.63	72.98	68.2	70.7	20.0	6.2	32	1,34,186	0.467

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

* Provisional

N A Not Available

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above

@ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 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
(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(2019-20)	(31-3-2020)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
21,164	51.8	5,391	4,176	68.0	2.7	4.2	31.8
29,703	64.3	4,281	3,036	70.2	Neg.	2.3	22.6
1,09,637	7.6	59,481	36,154	68.8	-12.8	3.1	42.1
26,955	23.5	9,960	7,705	68.0	-0.2	6.1	21.5
12,553	22.5	5,259	4,066	71.9	3.0	9.5	31.5
19,318	28.7	6,578	4,075	71.0	-2.0	2.4	28.2
25,736	76.7	N. A.	5,596	71.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.3
87,482	39.0	19,796	12,529	68.0	-0.3	5.0	28.1
21,880	64.9	2,957	2,299	66.0	-0.1	1.6	19.6
26,837	61.7	2,460	4,321	63.2	1.8	2.8	25.2
44,124	24.8	6,384	23,578	60.2	2.4	6.4	36.0
49,521	19.7	9,017	27,456	60.7	-4.4	7.1	51.3
26,815	57.4	4,677	5,611	67.4	Neg.	2.3	19.2
28,112	56.3	5,365	3,158	41.7	2.0	3.0	30.5
17,921	36.8	5,973	4,079	68.8	0.3	3.6	25.3
26,149	33.3	6,980	7,306	76.5	2.9	6.4	26.3
25,231	64.4	2,949	4,663	63.7	1.1	2.7	16.6
44,557	9.0	12,970	27,069	60.2	-0.9	8.5	37.5
44,562	14.5	16,736	19,522	69.2	-2.0	3.6	32.8
81,892	5.8	25,190	48,079	66.4	2.8	10.4	39.5
55,722	7.8	15,118	34,540	55.7	1.9	8.0	38.7
24,729	30.0	6,737	7,362	71.0	-1.2	3.4	22.3
24,659	45.6	3,449	7,310	46.9	2.2	3.0	40.0
20,130	44.9	4,630	3,946	68.6	2.7	3.2	33.7
1,05,563	14.0	36,097	43,682	61.4	-0.2	3.7	23.7
25,277	63.0	3,477	4,014	55.1	1.4	3.0	24.5
34,213	16.2	10,419	17,557	60.4	3.8	6.5	31.3
16,332	37.0	5,830	3,067	55.5	-1.5	2.8	33.9
31,651	35.1	6,705	9,442	50.9	Neg.	2.5	24.7
16,785	40.3	6,093	3,514	61.7	0.5	2.7	35.7
21,896	45.6	N. A.	N. A.	63.3	0.7	3.2	26.3

N. A. Not Applicable

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana ^{SS}		Annual Credit Plan [#] (₹ Crore)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average size of operational Holdings (ha.)
	Number of banking offices per lakh population [@]	Per capita deposits [@] (₹)	Per capita credit [@] (₹)	Credit – Deposit Ratio (Per cent)	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Disbursed (₹ Crore)			
Reference Year / Date	As on 31 st March, 2020					(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2020-21)	(2019)	(2015-16)
(1)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
Andhra Pradesh	13.5	61,876	77,545	125.3	50.6	661	5,487	1,28,660	899.2	0.94
Telangana	14.1	1,32,945	1,37,734	103.6	26.2	351	3,173	75,142	1,031.7	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	1,13,041	28,157	24.9	24.4	4	104	467	2,433.3	3.35
Assam	8.3	47,392	20,372	43.0	49.8	767	4,112	14,589	2,084.7	1.09
Bihar	6.0	30,973	11,185	36.1	53.2	2,582	10,918	61,828	1,194.7	0.39
Jharkhand	8.1	61,709	17,583	28.5	52.3	988	4,493	11,083	1,137.8	1.10
Delhi	18.0	6,13,205	6,76,031	110.2	13.0	157	1,882	9,019	546.9	1.39
Goa	43.8	4,94,080	1,24,222	25.1	38.5	22	288	1,003	4,489.5	1.10
Gujarat	12.1	1,07,303	80,222	74.8	49.1	775	5,430	85,838	1,067.8	1.88
Haryana	17.3	1,63,480	89,631	54.8	44.0	565	3,822	84,877	351.8	2.22
Himachal Pradesh	22.0	1,40,935	42,611	30.2	54.9	97	1,144	11,311	1,217.7	0.95
Jammu & Kashmir	13.3	97,780	44,451	45.5	49.8	229 [†]	3,885 [†]	20,770	1,324.1	0.59
Karnataka	15.8	1,60,014	1,04,344	65.2	30.8	2,607	16,299	1,12,199	1,422.3	1.36
Kerala	18.7	1,54,367	1,00,372	65.0	48.2	886	5,957	74,599	3,119.2	0.18
Madhya Pradesh	8.5	47,590	32,913	69.2	56.6	1,752	9,107	1,34,236	1,446.7	1.57
Chhattisgarh	9.5	55,152	34,410	62.4	41.5	550	3,065	18,617	1,420.3	1.24
Maharashtra	10.6	2,27,726	2,32,270	102.0	35.4	2,099	12,337	93,626	1,555.8	1.34
Manipur	6.4	33,086	18,925	57.2	32.8	44	251	664	928.6	1.14
Meghalaya	10.9	72,961	25,719	35.3	23.1	19	198	833	3,844.4	1.29
Mizoram	16.7	94,120	33,945	36.1	26.0	8	131	549	2,178.5	1.25
Nagaland	8.0	56,389	21,170	37.5	25.5	11	141	436	1,593.0	4.87
Odisha	11.3	75,224	29,738	39.5	45.5	2,065	7,800	43,282	1,593.9	0.95
Punjab	21.6	1,36,545	77,989	57.1	55.9	611	3,813	95,906	653.2	3.62
Rajasthan	9.7	53,678	42,729	79.6	52.7	1,436	9,353	1,09,448	665.1	2.73
Sikkim	24.3	1,51,194	47,149	31.2	42.7	9	94	291	2,740.0	1.27
Tamil Nadu	15.2	1,18,218	1,27,090	107.5	42.9	2,474	12,435	1,51,589	910.1	0.75
Tripura	14.0	65,692	27,892	42.5	46.6	196	1,079	3,958	2,252.8	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	7.7	50,228	20,845	41.5	41.7	2,809	13,905	1,70,201	814.5	0.73
Uttarakhand	18.9	1,32,697	48,480	36.5	141.3	177	1,574	13,222	1,378.9	0.85
West Bengal	9.3	84,892	41,854	49.3	43.4	2,995	13,266	77,236	1,733.4	0.76
India^S	11.0	1,01,946	77,997	76.5	37.7	28,038	1,56,439	16,08,882	1,288.8	1.08

^S Includes Union Territories

[@] Projected Population as on 1st March, 2020

^{SS} upto 15 Jan, 2021

[#] Target for Agriculture and allied activities

[†] Ladakh not included

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 (2016-17 to 2018-19)						(2018-19)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)
(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
3,811	694	2,746	833	507	78	208.0	227.4	48.3	1.7	37.3
3,288	844	2,838	1,670	412	75	250.1	229.8	50.4	--	42.6
1,665	977	1,624	1,040	--	21	244.1	0.0	17.9	0.8	2.8
2,085	746	2,009	641	--	37	160.1	56.5	11.4	0.7	35.4
2,609	945	2,487	1,204	--	68	131.3	197.1	69.8	0.7	56.2
2,098	1,016	1,812	709	--	46	118.3	72.8	15.2	0.4	18.2
3,597	2,040	3,596	1,257	--	0	5.4	138.9	65.1	0.7	14.8
2,721	964	2,489	2,318	--	37	68.5	29.5	23.9	4.2	35.2
2,372	971	2,046	1,769	558	61	100.7	133.8	49.3	1.9	52.5
3,831	1,000	3,783	1,960	503	81	636.6	208.1	90.4	1.4	79.1
2,122	1,992	2,117	556	--	17	206.2	58.9	23.6	0.3	9.8
1,908	541	1,879	790	--	0	140.7	99.1	42.2	0.6	3.4
2,029	587	1,432	777	414	81	166.0	138.2	30.1	1.5	51.4
2,739	979	2,719	574	--	107	16.6	69.8	19.2	3.0	51.9
2,641	981	1,960	1,157	561	52	394.0	81.8	44.1	1.5	49.4
1,721	759	1,561	531	--	44	264.6	118.7	32.5	1.2	34.5
1,424	777	1,174	1,091	326	84	84.7	120.8	N A	1.3	55.0
2,044	963	1,931	861	--	58	160.3	26.8	16.0	0.8	21.0
2,125	1,427	2,082	1,056	--	3	81.3	0.0	46.2	0.5	11.3
1,665	1,490	1,651	1,149	--	30	64.8	15.7	16.1	0.6	6.9
1,706	1,180	1,645	1,050	--	44	260.9	5.1	23.1	0.7	23.2
1,949	559	1,718	656	483	63	185.4	101.2	26.8	1.0	26.3
4,591	900	4,573	1,456	713	82	1059.6	233.0	98.8	2.1	82.0
1,877	626	1,399	1,470	535	75	277.0	52.0	41.2	1.3	53.1
1,720	959	1,650	922	--	0	139.4	0.0	10.9	0.7	10.9
3,060	622	2,469	2,337	396	97	137.5	177.1	55.5	1.0	33.4
2,857	798	2,689	804	--	54	210.5	53.2	24.0	0.9	24.4
2,848	965	2,624	1,003	--	75	244.2	158.1	80.3	0.9	68.7
2,308	888	2,206	928	--	70	169.2	186.8	50.1	0.4	12.9
2,973	911	2,838	1,200	--	78	193.4	156.2	65.7	1.0	59.1
2,645	798	2,217	1,250	444	76	214.7	129.6	49.0	1.2	42.4

N A Not Available

Neg. Negligible

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	(2016-17)	(2019)	(2019)	(2017-18)				(2018-19)			
(1)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Andhra Pradesh	122.1	17.9	2.4	16,296	487	6,392	726	46.2	36.6	4.5	7.3
Telangana [^]	125.0	18.4	2.2	15,263	669	3,323	590	44.1	34.6	6.8	11.2
Arunachal Pradesh	135.0	79.6	1.0	117	3	3,744	457	32.3	28.1	7.3	11.1
Assam	147.4	36.1	1.8	4,538	180	3,730	756	32.6	31.0	6.3	10.7
Bihar	144.6	7.8	2.1	3,461	104	5,769	615	24.0	24.7	10.2	10.5
Jharkhand	140.9	29.6	3.3	2,866	153	9,249	1,530	31.4	28.0	4.5	8.7
Delhi	259.5	13.2	8.7	3,432	69	6,783	810	26.6	34.0	0.5	10.8
Goa	118.9	60.4	7.3	715	51	9,819	2,748	33.7	38.4	8.0	9.1
Gujarat	116.4	7.6	3.5	26,586	1403	9,692	1,304	39.2	37.1	3.3	3.2
Haryana	184.4	3.6	3.5	8,891	674	7,464	891	29.8	34.0	9.5	8.7
Himachal Pradesh	175.2	27.7	1.5	2,671	147	7,701	2,022	51.4	39.0	4.8	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	155.5	10.6	3.6	1,019	58	5,669	1,105	42.7	33.2	3.9	10.1
Karnataka	119.5	20.1	3.3	13,518	829	6,383	1,052	40.0	36.0	2.7	5.2
Kerala	128.2	54.4	7.6	7,649	242	6,765	781	36.4	35.4	8.4	9.7
Madhya Pradesh	159.0	25.1	2.7	4,533	281	9,152	1,420	40.3	32.9	2.4	7.4
Chhattisgarh	121.6	41.1	3.1	3,352	147	8,527	984	46.4	37.5	1.8	5.5
Maharashtra	137.3	16.5	3.5	26,393	1415	8,481	1,582	43.1	35.2	4.2	6.4
Manipur	100.0	75.5	0.8	191	7	574	114	32.9	32.7	9.8	9.2
Meghalaya	122.3	76.3	3.2	133	11	5,288	1,138	42.6	32.6	2.0	7.5
Mizoram	128.8	85.4	2.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.0	34.2	5.2	9.1
Nagaland	135.5	75.3	2.2	186	5	1,035	252	29.8	25.3	16.2	21.1
Odisha	119.2	33.2	3.0	3,066	229	10,041	1,178	36.2	32.5	6.1	12.7
Punjab	189.0	3.7	3.2	12,726	569	3,726	471	33.8	35.9	7.7	7.0
Rajasthan	143.3	4.9	2.4	9,212	432	6,879	982	37.3	31.2	4.6	9.5
Sikkim	189.2	47.1	0.5	82	15	12,184	7,062	50.7	45.9	2.5	4.9
Tamil Nadu	118.0	20.3	3.7	37,787	2095	4,123	654	44.1	37.9	6.4	6.7
Tripura	192.0	73.7	2.2	607	23	667	130	34.6	32.3	9.3	13.5
Uttar Pradesh	162.7	6.2	3.1	15,830	839	6,133	868	29.2	27.3	4.3	10.6
Uttarakhand	156.7	45.4	1.6	2,998	340	6,953	1,309	31.8	29.7	7.2	13.4
West Bengal	183.4	19.0	2.3	9,534	517	6,176	719	38.6	38.7	3.5	4.9
India^S	143.6	21.7	2.9	2,37,684	12,224	6,603	1,006	35.8	34.1	5.0	7.7

^S 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, 2018-June, 2019)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Labour force participation Rate [#]		Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)	Transmission and Distribution Losses (Per cent)*
		No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	CAGR (Per cent)				
Rural	Urban					Establishment	Employment	
(2018-19)		6 th Economic Census				(5 th Economic Census - 6 th Economic Census)		
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)
48.3	39.4	7,484	16,703	6.11	3.52	42.17	1,262.99	17.62
47.3	39.0	-	-	-	-	34.48	1,120.07	14.85
34.8	31.6	2,632	7,873	3.67	3.54	9.05	1.48	50.83
34.8	34.7	6,505	12,669	9.59	8.31	1.46	43.72	23.98
26.7	27.6	1,640	3,116	4.39	5.26	0.28	2.69	32.51
32.9	30.7	1,936	4,406	3.56	4.10	6.43	356.79	18.37
26.7	38.1	5,214	17,988	1.87	-1.47	12.84	469.22	12.56
36.7	42.3	6,622	19,792	3.63	3.96	3.44	0.76	16.23
40.6	38.3	6,573	15,897	6.57	6.53	45.98	1,481.18	20.30
32.9	37.2	4,595	12,767	4.44	5.52	19.20	742.50	22.78
54.0	42.7	6,005	14,235	6.05	6.98	46.82	1,708.59	14.29
44.4	37.0	4,002	8,735	5.90	6.71	11.84	456.16	42.19
41.1	38.0	4,715	11,696	1.76	2.29	39.22	888.22	16.01
39.7	39.2	10,043	20,711	2.37	2.98	7.29	176.57	16.39
41.3	35.5	2,964	6,262	3.04	2.73	21.95	831.09	27.65
47.2	39.7	3,029	7,286	2.74	3.51	58.45	2,470.47	25.14
45.0	37.6	5,462	12,914	5.00	4.09	29.84[@]	1,004.03^{\$}	19.46
36.5	36.1	8,942	15,936	10.42	8.61	1.49	1.35	35.61
43.5	35.3	3,558	9,755	3.32	4.71	11.37	333.65	43.12
41.2	37.6	5,239	11,140	2.68	4.88	3.17	41.74	25.21
35.6	32.1	3,080	8,179	7.52	3.91	1.47	35.11	20.67
38.6	37.3	4,977	10,287	1.84	2.79	17.95	565.06	34.94
36.6	38.6	5,454	13,145	4.53	4.67	32.05	1,266.71	14.73
39.1	34.4	4,223	9,136	5.25	5.74	26.51	843.00	24.80
52.0	48.2	6,096	14,950	9.06	7.14	121.62	5,522.10	32.72
47.1	40.6	6,971	16,210	1.83	2.57	32.68	802.45	19.12
38.1	37.4	6,445	10,997	3.10	2.48	4.73	176.95	26.70
30.5	30.5	3,345	7,066	6.65	7.62	7.37	307.63	21.21
34.2	34.3	3,908	10,416	2.68	5.73	28.46	1,107.89	22.23
40.0	40.7	6,470	13,041	4.42	2.73	9.20	379.58	18.33
37.7	36.9	4,832	10,846	4.46	4.12	27.55	1,028.69	20.66

Data based on Annual Report-Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July, 2018-June, 2019)

* 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)
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture			
Reference Year / Date	(2019-20)				(31-3-2019)	(31-3-2018)	(31-3-2020)
(1)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)
Andhra Pradesh	1,090.33	302.37	291.96	292.78	23,017	134	2.43
Telangana [^]	1,589.37	331.53	366.92	557.38	32,697	114	3.60
Arunachal Pradesh	239.21	95.63	69.75	0.02	15,385	60	0.01
Assam	203.00	101.31	47.83	1.36	11,532	438	3.21
Bihar	182.91	100.90	27.51	6.37	7,201	309	4.03
Jharkhand	583.00	158.02	351.75	5.14	9,105	99	3.26
Delhi	1,505.23	816.77	169.33	1.86	57,955	1,187	12.38
Goa	2,657.23	781.96	1,422.13	17.66	91,279	503	1.87
Gujarat	1,357.90	233.26	850.14	169.51	37,307	103	2.70
Haryana	1,444.00	338.02	498.87	341.22	30,171	113	3.85
Himachal Pradesh	1,328.18	305.64	783.71	9.25	22,456	111	0.56
Jammu & Kashmir	739.85	308.24	142.69	26.80	13,779	49	0.13
Karnataka	943.24	205.66	208.39	332.64	32,130	185	1.85
Kerala	657.01	339.66	121.91	10.23	38,047	662	2.69
Madhya Pradesh	704.42	180.52	138.56	277.71	18,710	118	1.67
Chhattisgarh	787.38	193.65	314.04	175.57	22,319	76	0.85
Maharashtra	1,021.50	238.60	378.70	237.10	29,087	204	1.89
Manipur	229.22	151.70	9.82	0.70	11,722	131	0.06
Meghalaya	359.88	144.17	141.12	0.04	11,403	195	0.04
Mizoram	327.75	189.85	12.13	0.00	19,694	63	0.01
Nagaland	280.25	179.14	19.81	0.00	22,893	221	0.07
Odisha	470.74	171.54	169.27	13.21	18,459	198	1.70
Punjab	1638.17	453.78	609.74	385.99	35,483	283	4.50
Rajasthan	785.52	162.62	183.80	329.66	23,047	92	1.75
Sikkim	616.72	161.83	342.56	0.00	8,198	190	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1263.64	383.92	472.94	182.19	39,942	208	1.41
Tripura	227.87	132.37	10.00	8.57	12,481	412	2.53
Uttar Pradesh	421.57	186.36	69.26	80.28	14,620	181	3.66
Uttarakhand	1044.45	255.48	574.07	40.73	24,826	99	0.65
West Bengal	511.24	165.64	202.65	16.05	7,703	371	4.75
India[§]	783.65	226.69	255.53	156.92	22,269	162	2.07

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

*provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production (per cent)	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population*	Gross Enrolment Ratio*			Gender Parity Index*		
				Elementary Level (Std.I –VIII)			Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)
Wireline	Wireless			Boys	Girls	Total			
(30-09-2020)		(2019-20)	(2018-19)	(2018-19)			(2018-19)		
(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)
2.57	86.17	1.44	135	94.80	90.91	92.91	0.96	0.99	1.07
1.65	110.53	0.70	157	102.55	102.29	102.40	1.00	1.03	1.15
1.37	87.98	0.00	204	99.87	102.66	101.64	1.03	1.04	1.03
0.34	67.76	0.07	191	101.86	107.17	104.46	1.05	1.17	1.00
0.08	50.88	0.04	193	85.34	89.96	87.58	1.05	1.11	1.00
0.25	57.61	3.47	188	96.06	96.64	96.36	1.01	1.06	1.02
15.82	190.83	0.00	186	118.43	122.18	120.15	1.03	1.06	1.10
5.26	169.02	0.00	159	96.63	99.35	97.92	1.03	1.01	1.15
1.38	95.16	0.88	155	93.93	95.03	94.43	1.01	0.85	0.96
1.06	113.02	0.00	174	101.97	101.21	101.65	0.99	0.96	1.00
1.25	147.93	0.37	161	102.76	104.44	103.55	1.02	1.01	1.06
0.58	84.18 [†]	0.04	150	76.33	79.72	77.91	1.04	1.00	0.99
3.28	100.65	11.34	158	105.46	103.50	104.51	0.98	0.98	1.21
3.97	124.17	0.04	142	97.99	97.74	97.84	1.00	0.99	1.12
0.62	65.78	3.40	175	92.93	91.11	92.06	0.98	0.93	0.95
0.46	69.9	14.58	179	96.43	96.08	96.26	1.00	1.12	1.15
3.48	101.1	1.50	160	102.83	102.22	102.54	0.99	0.97	0.95
0.46	72.47	0.00	186	111.11	113.70	112.11	1.02	1.04	0.94
0.58	69.79	0.42	269	131.19	138.88	134.98	1.06	1.2	1.22
0.93	112.25	0.00	206	120.16	119.36	120.48	0.99	1.02	1.13
0.33	73.74	0.00	161	80.05	83.41	82.13	1.04	1.12	1.09
0.46	75.77	43.63	157	94.80	92.95	93.90	0.98	0.99	1.12
1.72	122.95	0.00	154	104.39	104.81	104.58	1.00	1.00	1.02
0.6	82.63	17.09	191	99.20	96.79	98.07	0.98	0.89	0.83
0.75	97.62	0.00	168	97.11	92.58	93.82	0.95	1.11	1.25
2.52	102.85	0.89	139	98.48	98.03	98.25	1.00	1.01	1.23
0.51	76.76	0.00	165	103.93	106.50	105.39	1.02	1.08	1.03
0.27	67.31	0.10	177	89.71	93.67	91.59	1.04	0.94	0.96
0.76	113.86	0.01	183	105.56	107.17	106.38	1.02	1.02	1.09
0.89	81.71	0.00	153	97.81	100.82	99.28	1.03	1.26	1.20
1.48	84.74	100.00	168	95.52	96.72	96.10	1.01	1.00	1.03

* provisional

† Laddakh not included

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)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)
Andhra Pradesh	26	17	16	34	--	--	1.25	0.87	17.48	15.19
Telangana ^	25	15	11	48	1.79	2.07	3.01	2.70	15.26	11.61
Arunachal Pradesh	14	10	14	18	14.46	13.09	6.34	6.96	36.93	35.03
Assam	22	14	11	17	3.51	2.63	3.14	0.70	30.77	32.11
Bihar	64	20	58	62	8.66	6.82	12.74	12.14	27.44	29.46
Jharkhand	35	23	51	70	6.17	4.61	10.69	9.73	22.09	22.42
Delhi	33	30	29	18	--	--	1.27	0.83	16.06	13.69
Goa	28	19	11	18	1.63	1.42	0.73	1.18	12.26	6.19
Gujarat	30	26	33	27	2.57	1.90	5.90	9.14	25.79	21.15
Haryana	25	19	15	13	--	--	1.67	2.27	15.68	13.67
Himachal Pradesh	16	10	9	10	0.15	0.49	0.24	0.27	8.85	6.65
Jammu & Kashmir	17	8	12	24	6.54	6.92	5.69	6.99	17.90	17.70
Karnataka	33	21	15	25	--	--	0.00	0.45	26.36	20.24
Kerala	28	22	16	23	0.34	0.00	0.12	0.00	11.32	6.83
Madhya Pradesh	32	18	36	41	3.46	3.03	5.17	6.78	25.55	24.01
Chhattisgarh	20	18	18	14	3.28	3.50	7.75	6.28	22.71	14.05
Maharashtra	28	28	22	41	1.11	1.06	1.80	2.55	13.67	12.84
Manipur	14	11	10	16	7.04	5.11	3.97	2.76	12.90	13.17
Meghalaya	20	14	12	21	18.43	15.29	10.94	8.16	20.85	18.28
Mizoram	17	8	10	14	7.96	7.05	3.83	2.30	11.17	10.13
Nagaland	13	8	11	20	11.58	11.23	6.36	2.77	25.65	22.49
Odisha	17	17	22	96	2.87	3.89	4.91	5.02	11.75	7.23
Punjab	24	21	13	19	1.37	1.33	2.92	2.93	13.01	9.63
Rajasthan	27	13	12	15	5.50	4.84	3.28	4.43	12.63	12.76
Sikkim	7	10	13	13	6.12	4.59	1.67	0.56	26.30	21.29
Tamil Nadu	21	15	18	33	0.75	1.60	0.23	0.88	17.72	8.10
Tripura	15	18	18	10	3.58	2.52	5.00	3.62	29.40	29.69
Uttar Pradesh	33	27	34	48	9.51	9.92	3.18	8.39	15.47	15.57
Uttarakhand	19	19	15	20	3.81	3.51	4.02	3.37	12.30	9.46
West Bengal	23	26	36	49	4.06	2.89	3.60	0.00	19.36	19.61
India[§]	28	20	21	30	4.60	4.30	4.26	5.14	18.64	17.01

§ Includes Union Territories
* provisional

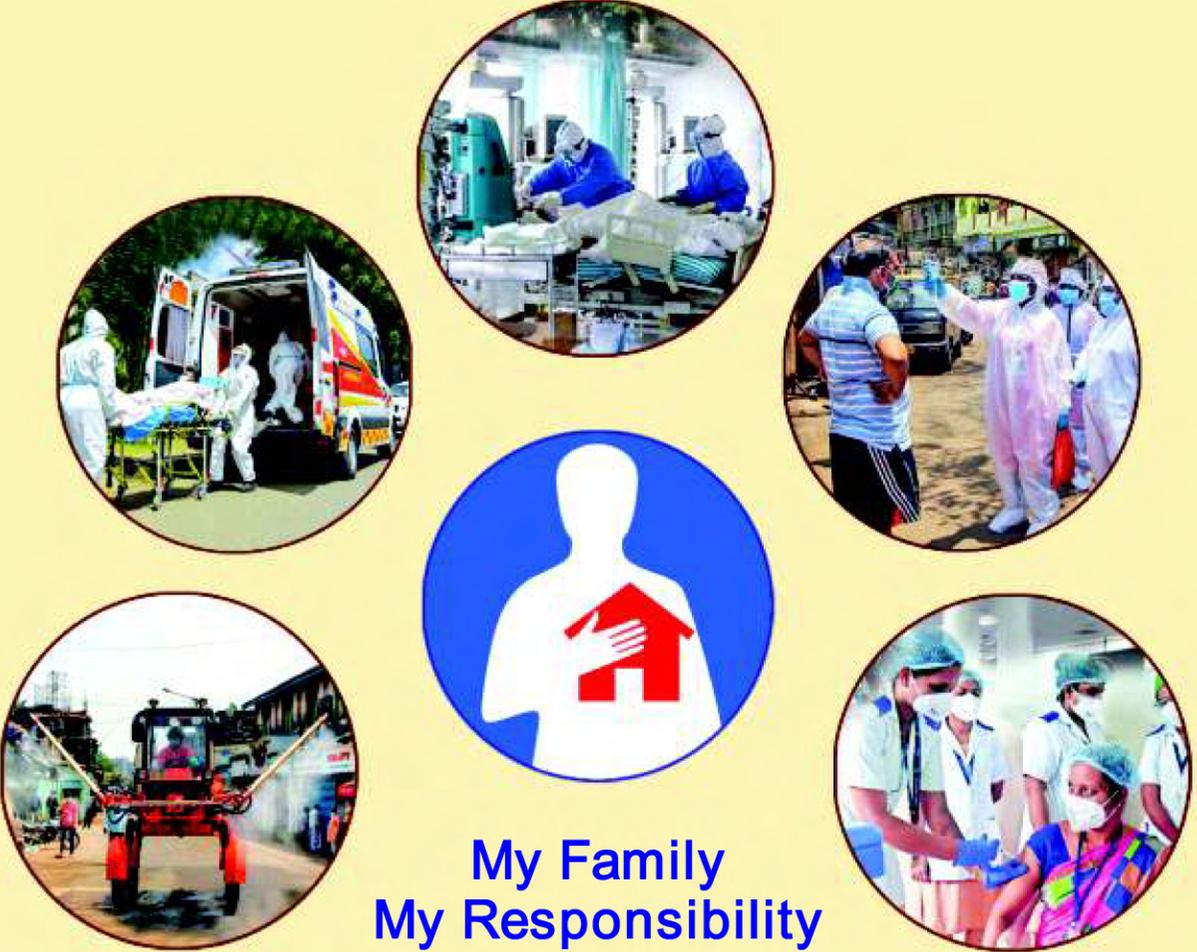
^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned
@@ Based on Educational stage
("--") Negative drop-out rates have not been reported

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Average number of Teachers per school*	Percentage of female Teachers*	Per cent of children fully immunised	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population Below Poverty Line
(2018-19)	(2018-19)	(2017-18)	(2018)	(2018)	(2016-18)	(2019)	(2019)	(31-01-2021)	(2011-12)
(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)
4.9	49.06	73.6	22.1	1.6	65	17,746	2,524	72	9.20
6.1	55.79	70.1	21.9	1.6	63	18,394	4,212	45	-
6.2	45.85	41.3	NA	NA	NA	317	153	129	34.67
5.7	38.92	46.1	22.1	2.2	215	30,025	6,608	107	31.98
6.5	39.52	48.1	21.7	3.2	149	18,587	9,320	38	33.74
4.7	38.73	58.4	23.4	2.5	71	8,760	1,674	64	36.96
27.3	74.25	47.8	23.7	1.5	NA	13,395	7,783	10	9.91
9.2	79.50	59.7	NA	NA	NA	329	167	31	5.09
7.4	53.41	59.6	22.6	2.1	75	8,799	4,685	22	16.63
10.3	61.03	72.1	22.4	2.2	91	14,683	5,119	35	11.16
5.6	50.75	72	23.6	1.6	NA	1,636	748	68	8.06
5.9	46.80	64.5	25.6	1.6	NA	3,069	470	51	10.35
6.0	54.79	61.7	22.6	1.7	92	13,828	6,305	30	20.91
15.4	77.87	72.8	23.2	1.7	43	11,462	4,754	40	7.05
3.8	44.12	62.8	21.4	2.7	173	27,560	19,028	29	31.65
4.8	47.46	65.2	22	2.4	159	7,689	5,665	43	39.93
7.0	46.51	58.6	22.6	1.7	46	37,144	19,592	43	17.35
9.4	53.71	75.1	NA	NA	NA	266	148	124	36.89
3.8	56.77	52	NA	NA	NA	558	379	145	11.87
6.0	44.43	73.4	NA	NA	NA	170	125	103	20.40
11.6	53.01	12.8	NA	NA	NA	43	59	75	18.88
5.0	45.43	66.8	21.9	1.9	150	23,183	7,012	27	32.59
9.5	75.42	61.8	23.8	1.6	129	5,886	2,625	57	8.26
7.1	39.47	57.3	21.7	2.5	164	41,550	7,385	34	14.71
11.1	58.14	65.1	NA	NA	NA	125	163	196	8.19
9.5	75.27	57.5	23.2	1.6	60	5,934	4,139	46	11.28
9.5	31.73	39.6	NA	NA	NA	1,070	311	45	14.05
4.8	44.26	54.6	22.3	2.9	197	59,853	18,943	35	29.43
5.1	53.88	70.5	22.3	1.8	99	2,541	1,214	81	11.26
6.3	43.55	66.2	20.9	1.5	98	30,394	6,286	21	19.98
6.1	49.99	59.2	22.3	2.2	113	4,05,861	1,48,185	40	21.92

NA Not Available

* provisional



**My Family
My Responsibility**



Use mask



Keep safe distance



Wash hands frequently