Macro and Fiscal Landscape
of the State of Maharashtra

NCAER

NITI Aayog

State Reports

Macro and Fiscal Brief: Maharashtra
March 2025

Contents:

1. Summary and Overview of the State of Maharashtra

Demography and Employment

➢ Maharashtra has a population of 126.4 million and represents 9.1 percent of India's total population. The State's projected population growth rate at 0.8 percent is close to the national average as of 2022-23.

➢ The State's population density (404 persons per sq. km) and dependency ratio (50 percent) are both lower than their respective national averages, as of 2021. Roughly half of the State's population (48.5 percent) resides in urban areas, which is significantly higher compared to the national of 35.1 percent, as of 2023.

➢ The sex ratio at birth (female births per 1,000 male births) in the State at 913 is lower than the national average as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V, 2019-21).

➢ As of 2022-23, Maharashtra's annual unemployment rate at 3.1 percent is marginally lower than the national average of 3.2 percent and Female Labour Force Participation rate at 40.7 percent is higher than the national average of 37 percent.

➢ The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (45.8 percent); Services (34.2 percent); Manufacturing (12.4 percent); and Construction (6.4 percent) sectors, as of 2022-23 .

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

➢ Maharashtra's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 4.8 percent during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, which is lower than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.

➢ The State's share in the country's GDP has decreased from a high of 15.7 percent in 1995-96 to 13.2 percent by 2021-22. Its nominal per capita income is around 40 percent higher than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.

➢ Among the major sector, services sector is the largest contributor to the State's GSVA and has as share of 59.0 percent followed by Industry (27.4 percent), and agriculture (13.6 percent), respectively in that order (2021-22).

➢ During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23 these three sectors have grown by 6.7 percent, 3.6 percent, and 4.5 percent per annum, respectively*.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

➢ Maharashtra's literacy rate at 82.3 percent is higher than the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.

➢ As of 2016-17, the State had a lower school dropout rate (11.3 percent for Classes VIII to X) and a higher pass percentage (93 percent for Classes X) and (92.5 percent for Class XII) compared to their respective national benchmarks.

➢ The Gross Enrolment Ratios in the State at the Higher Secondary level (67.8 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (34.9 percent in 2021) are both above their respective national averages.

➢ For people aged between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) is below the national average, as of 2021.

➢ As of 2020, life expectancy in the State at 72.9 years is above the national average of 70 years.

➢ The infant mortality rate at 16 deaths per 1000 live births (in 2020) and total fertility rate at 1.7 children per woman (in 2019-21) are both lower than their respective national averages. The percentage of fully immunized children at 73.5 percent is also below the national average, as of 2019-21.

➢ The State has improved on 'quality of life' indicators over the decades. As of 2021, the household access to electricity and sanitation facilities is slightly above the respective national benchmarks, while the access to drinking water is marginally below the national benchmark.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

➢ Maharashtra's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 18.6 percent in 2022-23 is lower than that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities at 1.6 percent of GSDP are comparable to those of a median State as of 2021-22. The fiscal and primary deficit levels at 2.7 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, are lower than their comparable levels of a median State as of 2022-23. However, the has a revenue deficit of 0.6 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 while a median State ran a deficit of 0.4 percent.

➢ In 2022-23, State's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) at 12.2 percent of its GSDP, were about 7.7 percentage points lower than what a median State collected. The State's Expenditure at 15 percent of GSDP was 9 percent lower than that of a median State.

➢ Debt Sustainability Analysis projections show that the baseline scenario (where debt level, primary deficit, real GDP growth, real effective interest rate remain at their respective average levels from 2012-13 to 2021-22), predicts nearly neutral changes in the debt to GSDP ratio. Higher growth, lower primary deficit, or a combination of the two can predictably lower the debt to GSDP ratio in the next five years.

➢ The State's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations has increased from 5.5 percent under the 14th FC to 6.3 percent by the 15th FC. The State's share in the total grants-in-aid has also increased by 0.4 percentage points to 6.9 percent under the 15th FC, compared to 6.5 percent under the 14th FC.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, State Finances Report 2022-23.
Note: For calculation of median State, variable as a percentage of GSDP was computed for each State, with the median across 22 major States shown (excluding all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam).

Fiscal Rules

➢ As per recommendations of the 12th FC, Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (MFRBM) Act 2005 was enacted. Since then, the act has been amended in 2006, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2018, 2020 and 2021.

- **Revenue Deficit:** The original Act in 2005 mandated the State to eliminate entire revenue deficit by 2008-09, maintaining a revenue surplus thereafter. The 2011 amendment mandated the State to maintain a revenue surplus from 2011-12 onwards. Further amendments relaxed the revenue surplus clause from 2013-14 to 2020-21.

- **Fiscal Deficit:** The 2005 Act required the State to reduce the fiscal deficit by 0.3 percent of its GSDP annually starting from 2005-06 onwards and capped it at 3 percent by 2008-09. The 2011 amendment reiterated the fiscal deficit limit of not exceeding 3 percent of GSDP from 2010-11 onwards. Under the 2020 amendment, the fiscal deficit target for 2020-21 was revised to 4 percent of GSDP.

- **Debt**: The initial 2005 Act was amended in 2011, requiring the State Government to maintain its outstanding debt to GSDP ratio at 26.3 percent in 2010-11 and gradually decreasing it to 16.7 percent by 2019-20. According to the Medium-Term Fiscal Policy 2018-19, the State Government aimed to limit cumulative State borrowings to remain within 25 percent of GSDP.

- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21, the State failed to achieve the revenue targets in 3 years (2016-17, 2019-20, and 2020-21). The State was able to meet fiscal deficit target in all five years. But, failed to meet the targeted achievements for the outstanding liabilities.

Source: State Finance Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

2. Demography and Employment

- **Population data covers the Census period 1951 – 2011;**

- **Population Projections cover the period 2012 – 2023;**

- **Employment data covers the period 2017-18 to 2022-23.**

Table 2: Area and Demography of Maharashtra

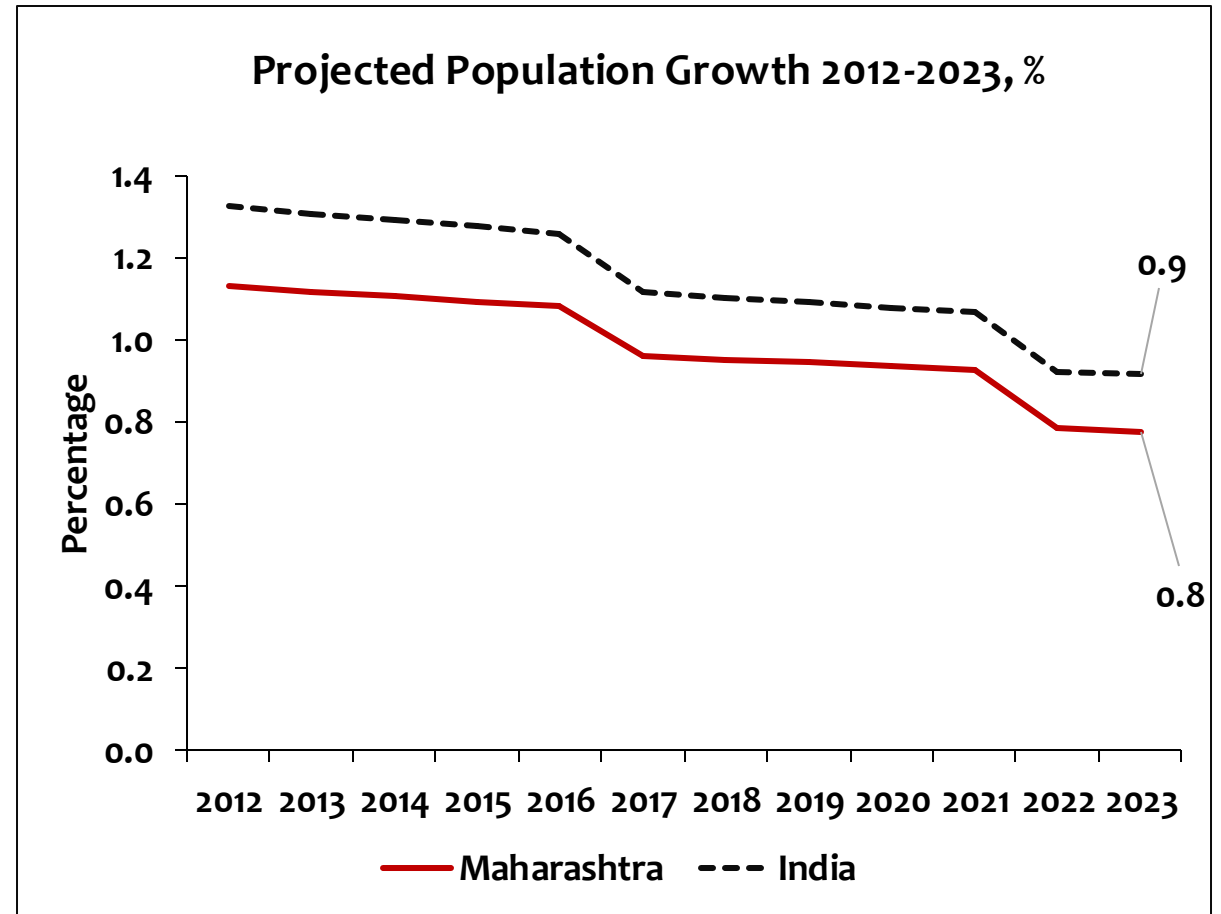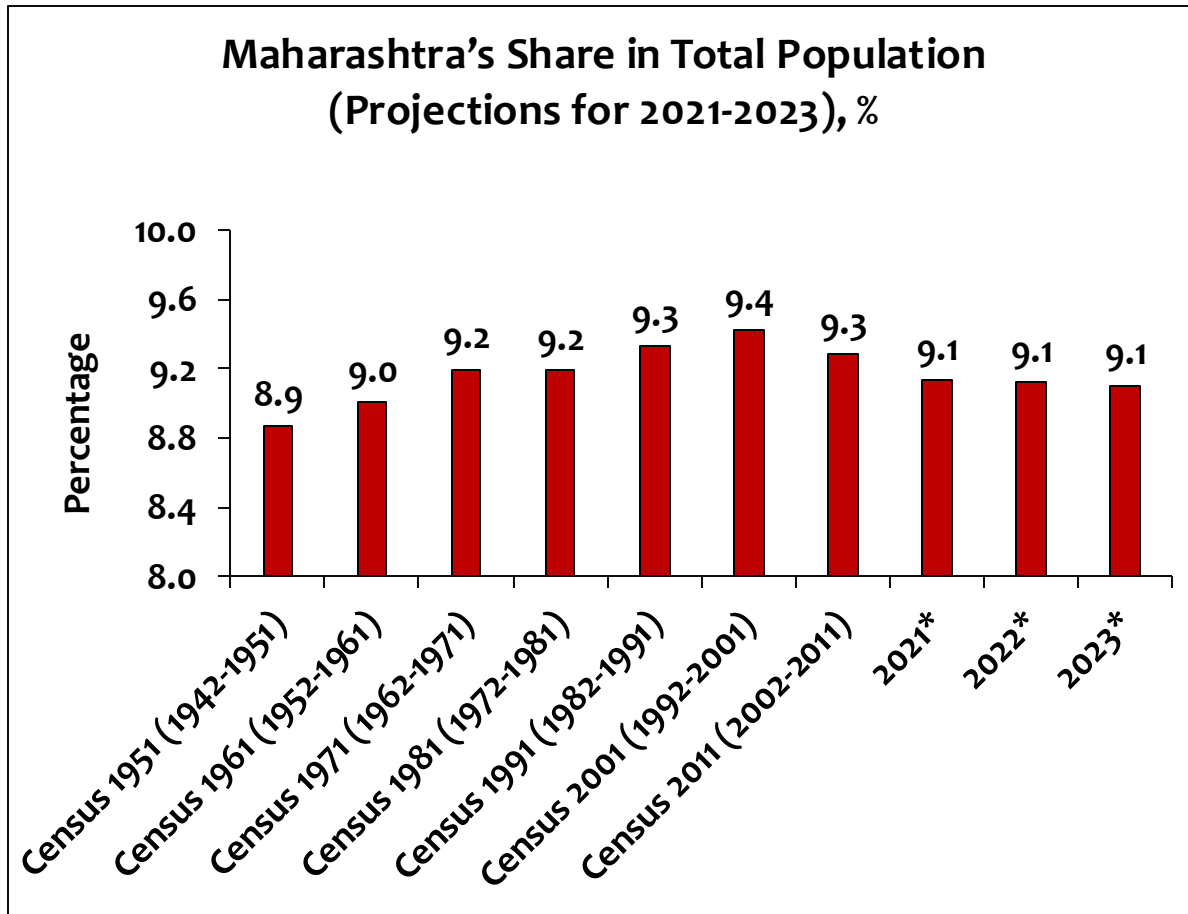| Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	307,713 sq. km.	2011	-	9.4 % of national total
Forest Cover	50,798 sq. km.	2021	-2.5% points	7.1 % of national total
Total Population	126.4 million persons	2023*	-	9.1 % of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.8%	2023*	-0.2% points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9 % (India)
Population Density (ii)	404 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	415 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	50.0 %	2021*	-7.8% points	55.7 % (India)
Sex Ratio	883 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	48.5 % of State population	2023*	+2.8% points	35.1% of total population (India)
Rural Population	51.5 % of State population	2023*	-2.8% points	64.9% of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	2.7%	2023*	-6.1% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

Projected numbers are starred
Source: Census, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and "Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036" by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
Note:
i.   Area figure for India (national total) includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq.km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq.km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq.km under illegal occupation of China.
ii.   For working out the density of India, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account, except for 2011 census.
iii. India's estimates for benchmark pertain to the actual data for India (except for Area, Forest Cover, and Total Population where the State's share in India's estimates have been shown).
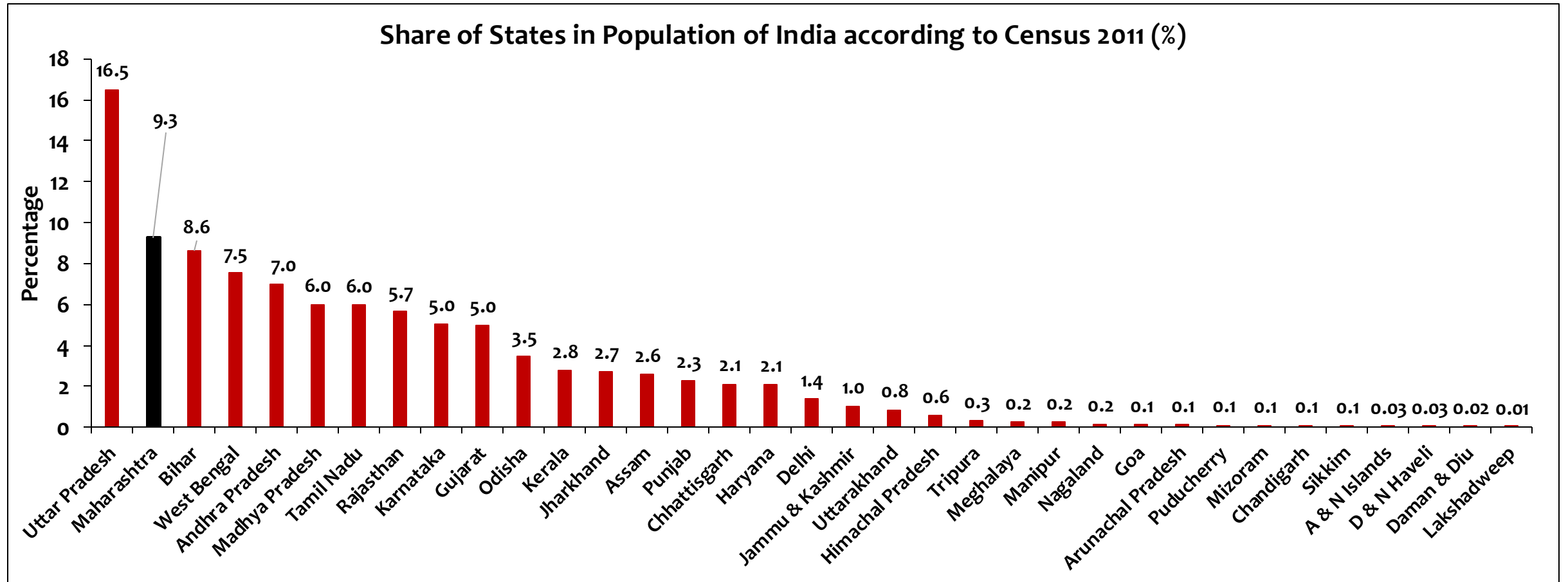
Maharashtra has a share of 9.3 percent of National Population and its Population Growth Rate is lower than the national average

Maharashtra's Share in Total Population (Projections for 2021-2023), %

Percentage

Census 1951 (1942-1951)	8.9
Census 1961 (1952-1961)	9.0
Census 1971 (1962-1971)	9.2
Census 1981 (1972-1981)	9.2
Census 1991 (1982-1991)	9.3
Census 2001 (1992-2001)	9.4
Census 2011 (2002-2011)	9.3
2021*	9.1
2022*	9.1
2023*	9.1

Projected Population Growth 2012-2023, %

Percentage

0.9
0.8

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

—— Maharashtra   - - - India

Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Projections are sourced from the "Report of the Technical group on Population Projections", (July 2020) by National Commission on Population and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
Note: i. Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology can be found in Chapter 2, Population Projection Report 2011-2036.

# As per Census of 2011, Maharashtra is the second-largest State in terms of its share in the total population

Share of States in Population of India according to Census 2011 (%)

Bar chart values (Percentage):
- Uttar Pradesh: 16.5
- Maharashtra: 9.3
- Bihar: 8.6
- West Bengal: 7.5
- Andhra Pradesh: 7.0
- Madhya Pradesh: 6.0
- Tamil Nadu: 6.0
- Rajasthan: 5.7
- Karnataka: 5.0
- Gujarat: 5.0
- Odisha: 3.5
- Kerala: 2.8
- Jharkhand: 2.7
- Assam: 2.6
- Punjab: 2.3
- Chhattisgarh: 2.1
- Haryana: 2.1
- Delhi: 1.4
- Jammu & Kashmir: 1.0
- Uttarakhand: 0.8
- Himachal Pradesh: 0.6
- Tripura: 0.3
- Meghalaya: 0.2
- Manipur: 0.2
- Nagaland: 0.2
- Goa: 0.1
- Arunachal Pradesh: 0.1
- Puducherry: 0.1
- Mizoram: 0.1
- Chandigarh: 0.1
- Sikkim: 0.1
- A & N Islands: 0.03
- D & N Haveli: 0.03
- Daman & Diu: 0.02
- Lakshadweep: 0.01

Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Maharashtra has consistently remained below the national estimates until 2011 and it is expected to remain below the projected national estimate in 2021. Population Density has increased over the decades but has consistently remained below the all-India figure
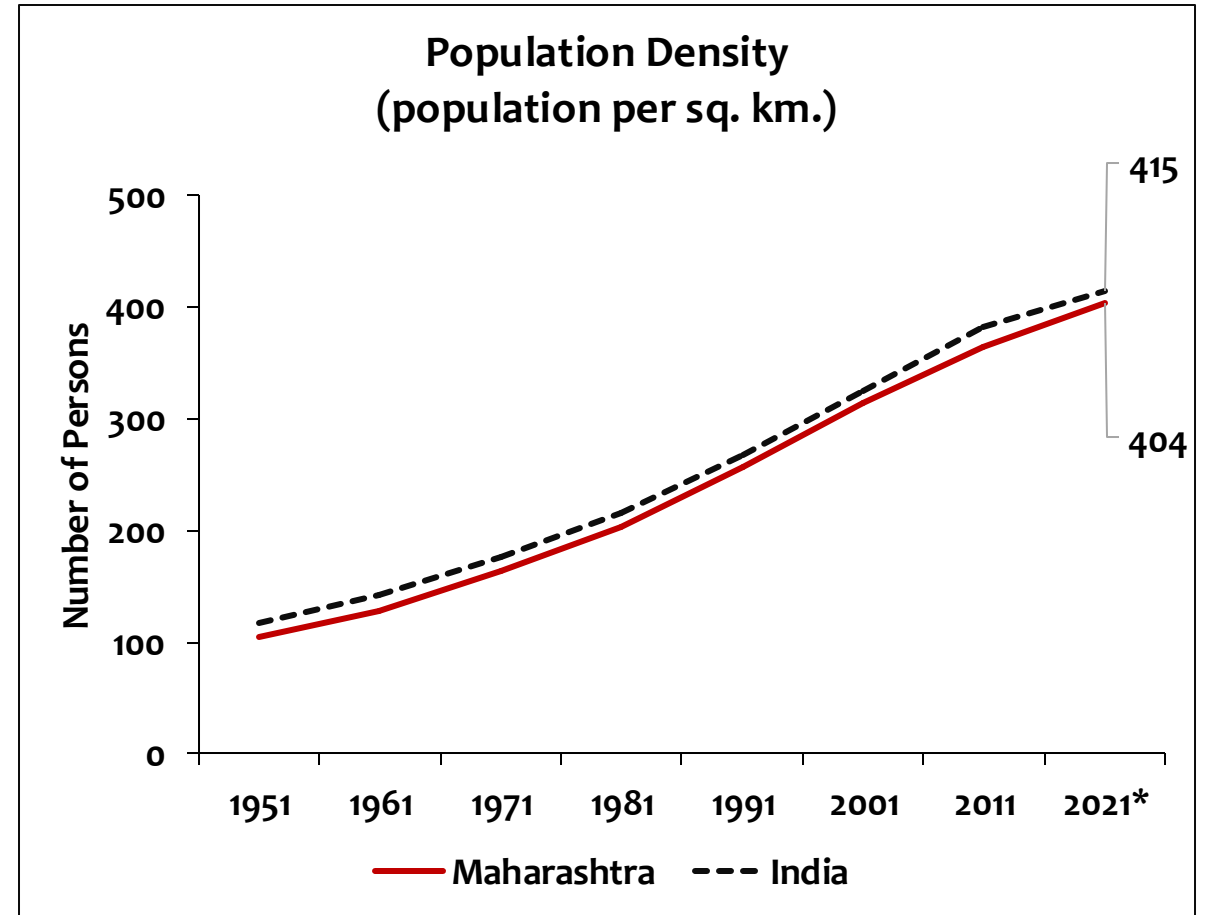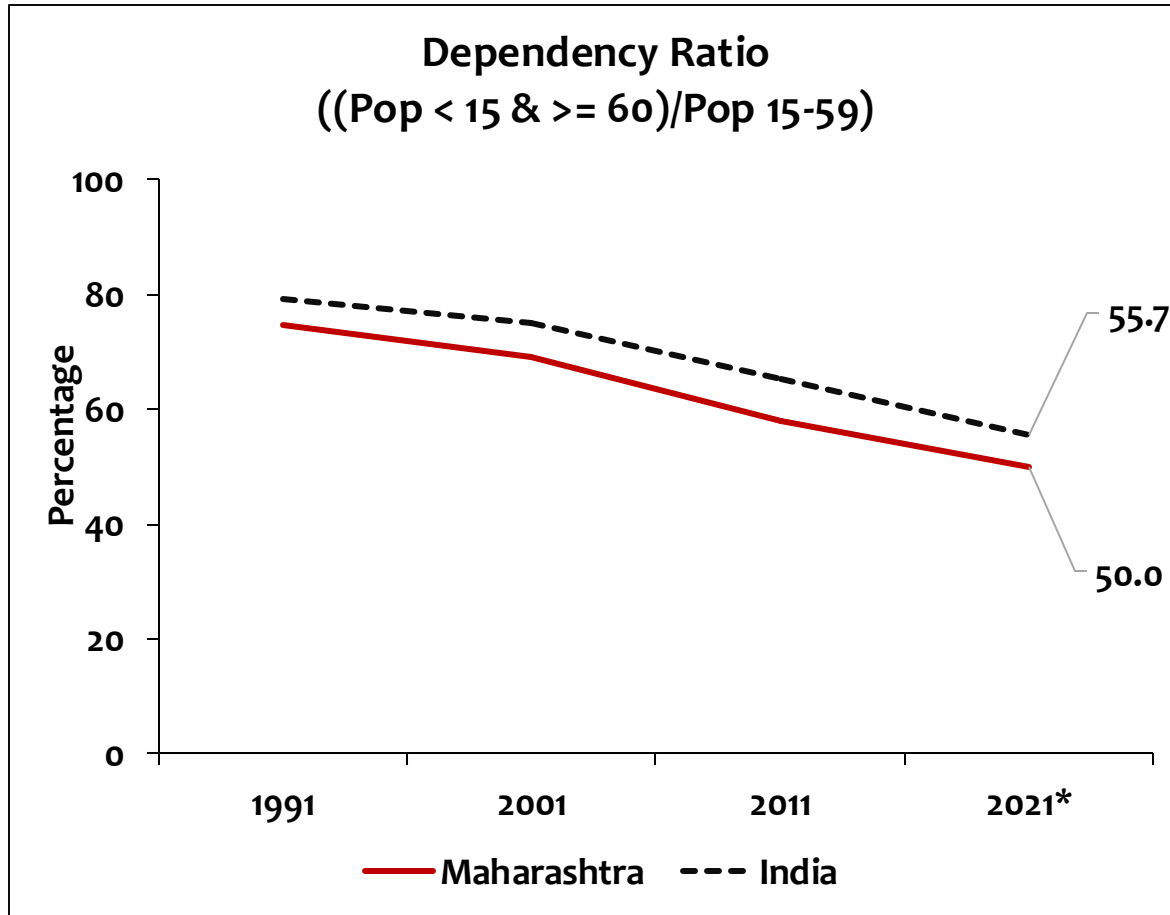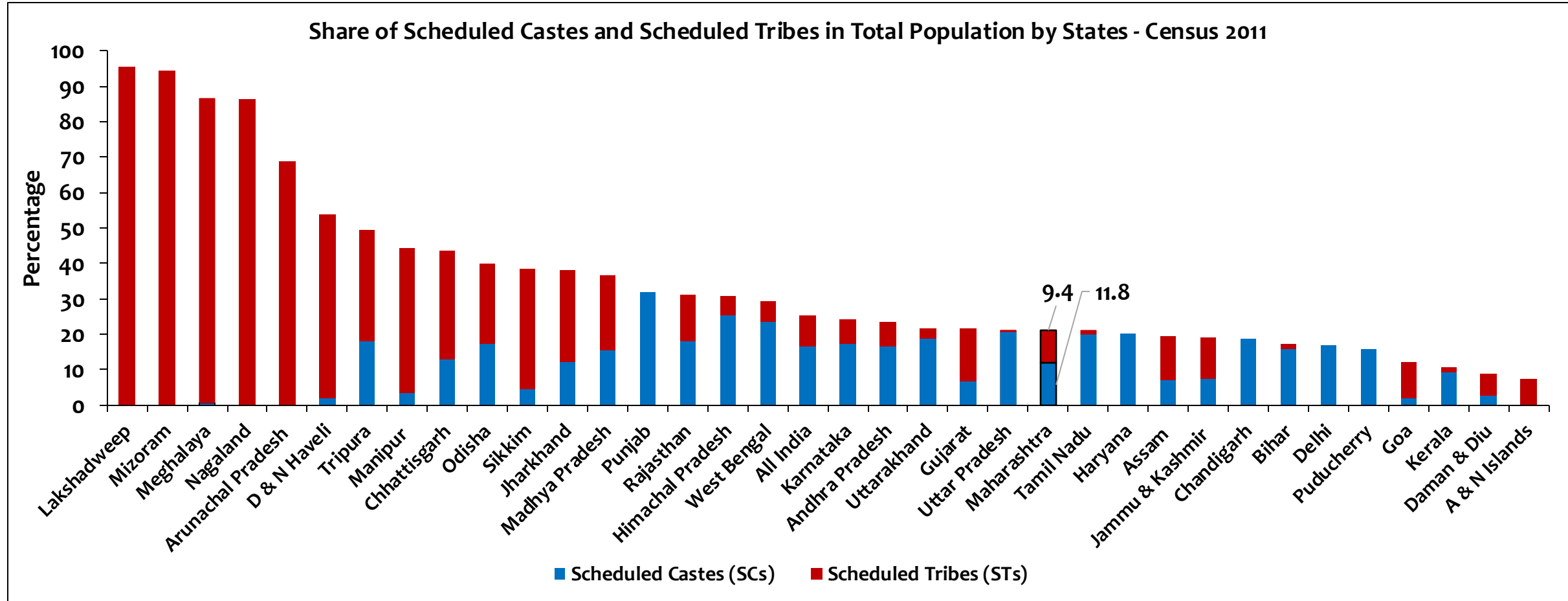
Dependency Ratio
((Pop < 15 & >= 60)/Pop 15-59)

Population Density
(population per sq. km.)

Source: Census data and "Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036" by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Urban Population in Maharashtra has remained above the national estimates since 1951
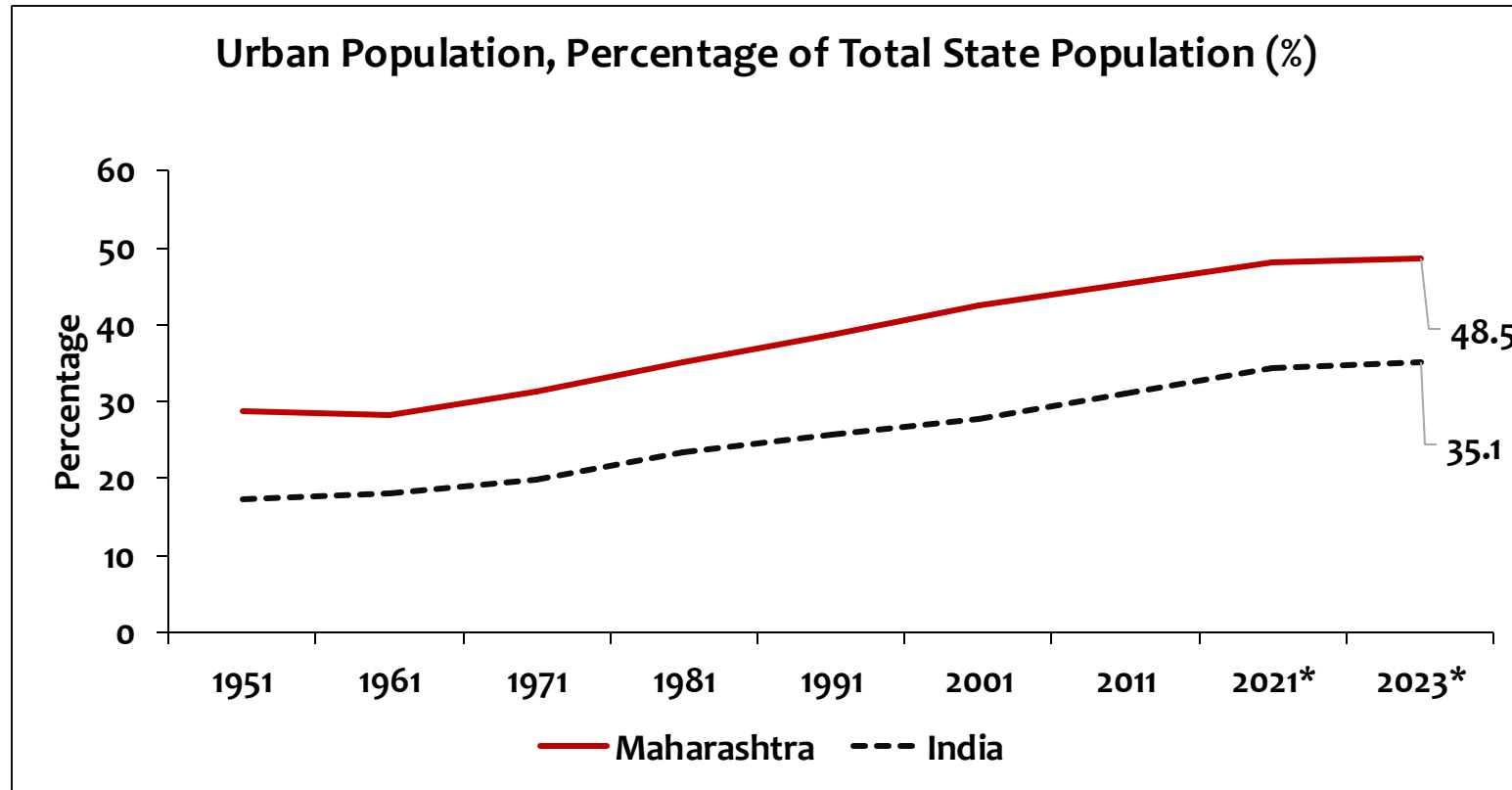
Urban Population, Percentage of Total State Population (%)

Source: Census data and "Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036" by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Maharashtra, Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 11.8 percent of its total population while Schedule Tribes constituted 9.4 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census

Share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Total Population by States - Census 2011
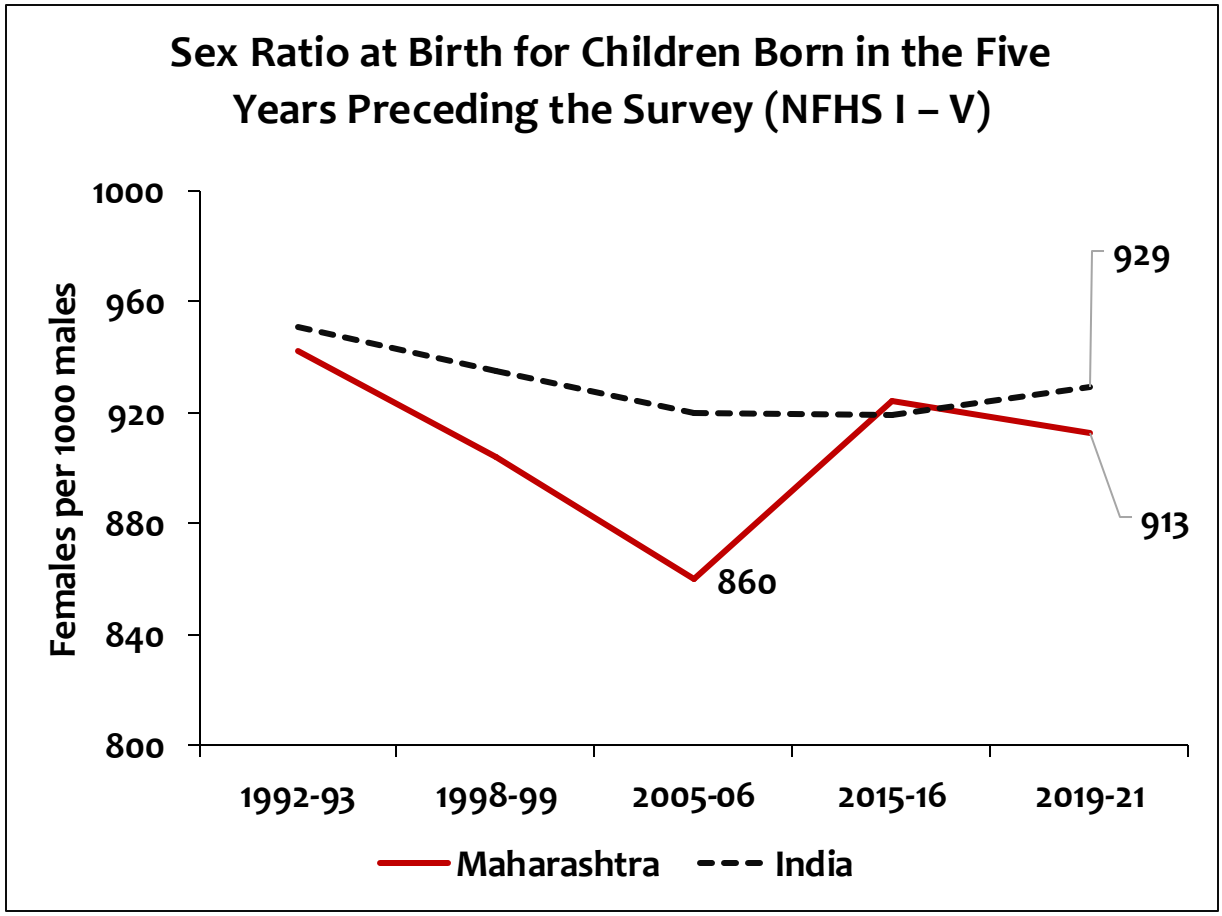
■ Scheduled Castes (SCs)   ■ Scheduled Tribes (STs)

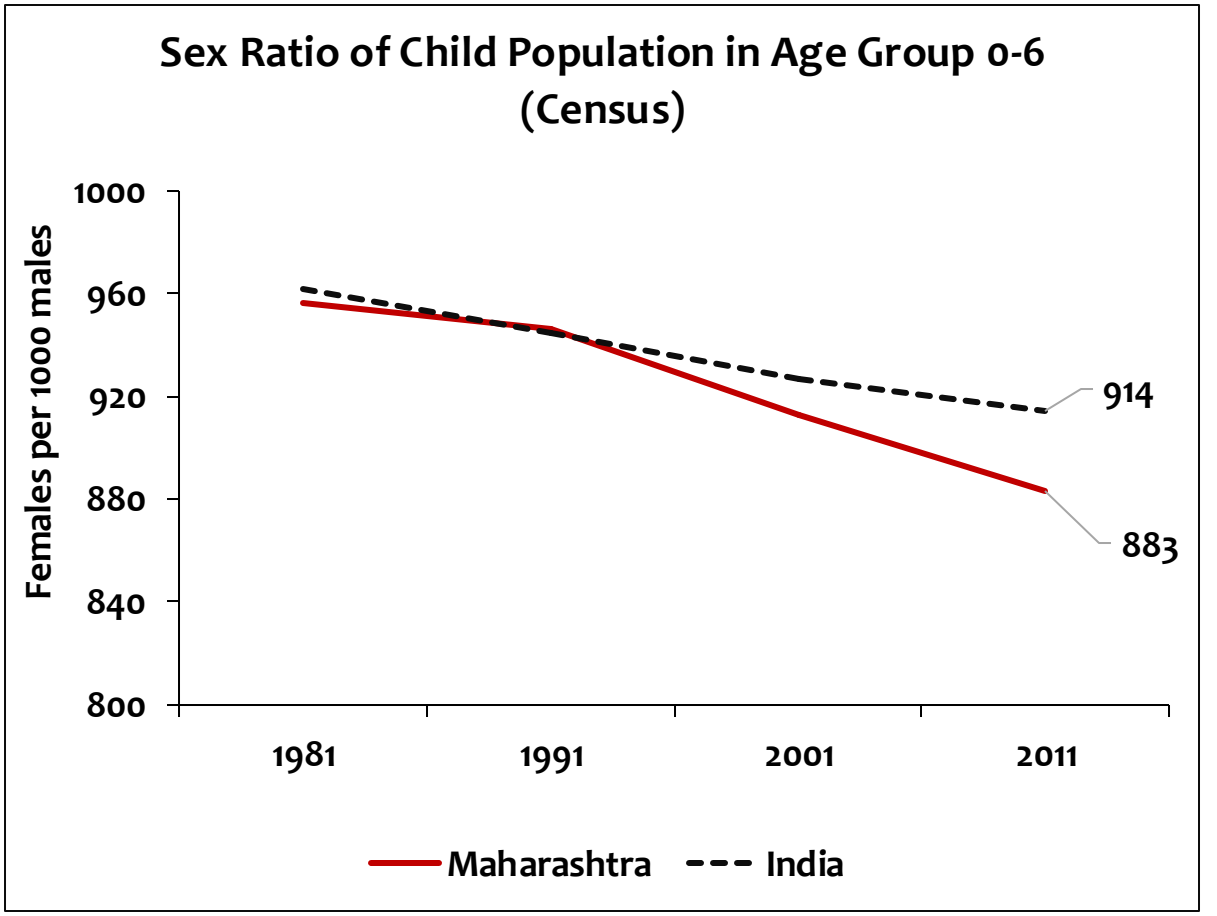Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Maharashtra is ranked among the bottom twelve States with regard to the percentage of SC population. It is ranked among bottom thirteen States with regard to ST population
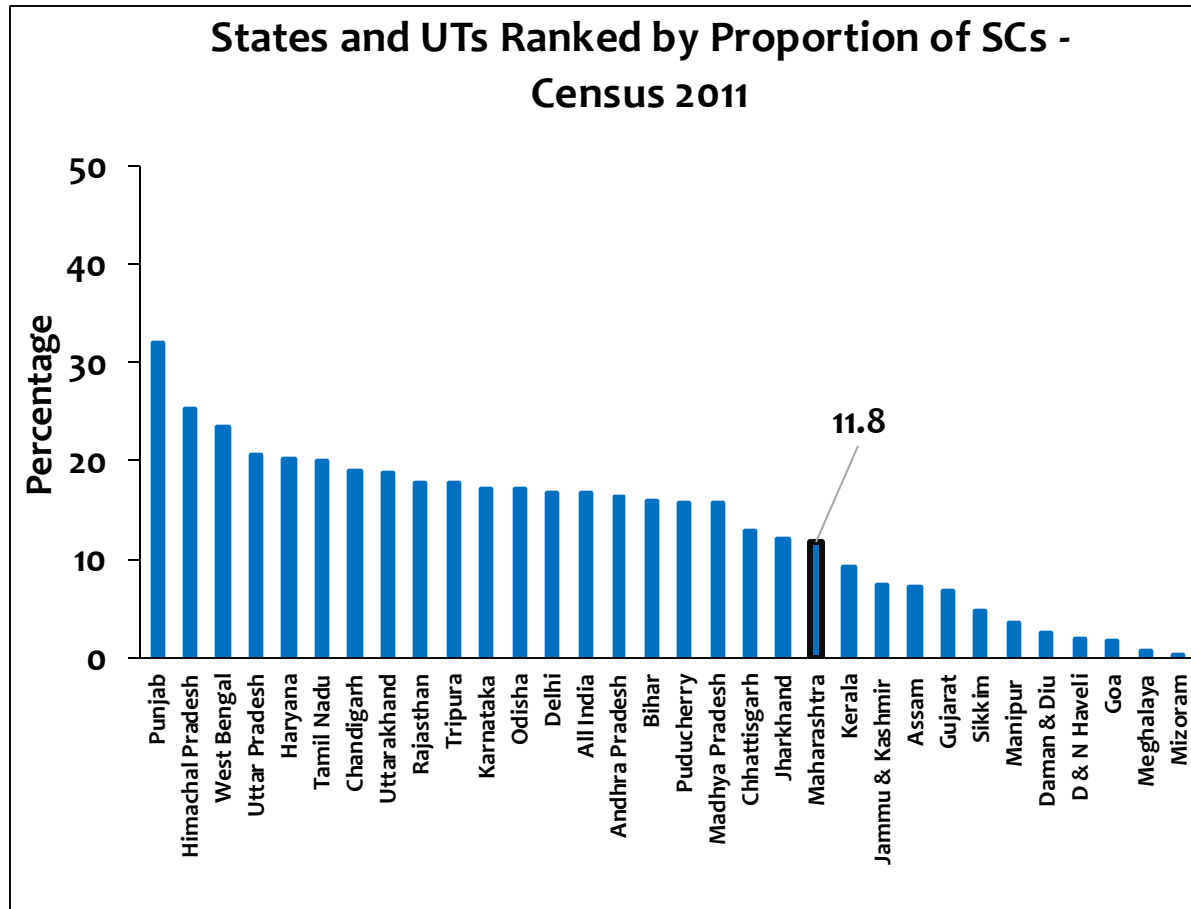
States and UTs Ranked by Proportion of SCs - Census 2011

11.8

(States in order: Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Uttrakhand, Rajasthan, Tripura, Karnataka, Odisha, Delhi, All India, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Gujarat, Sikkim, Manipur, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram)

Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: As per the Census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.
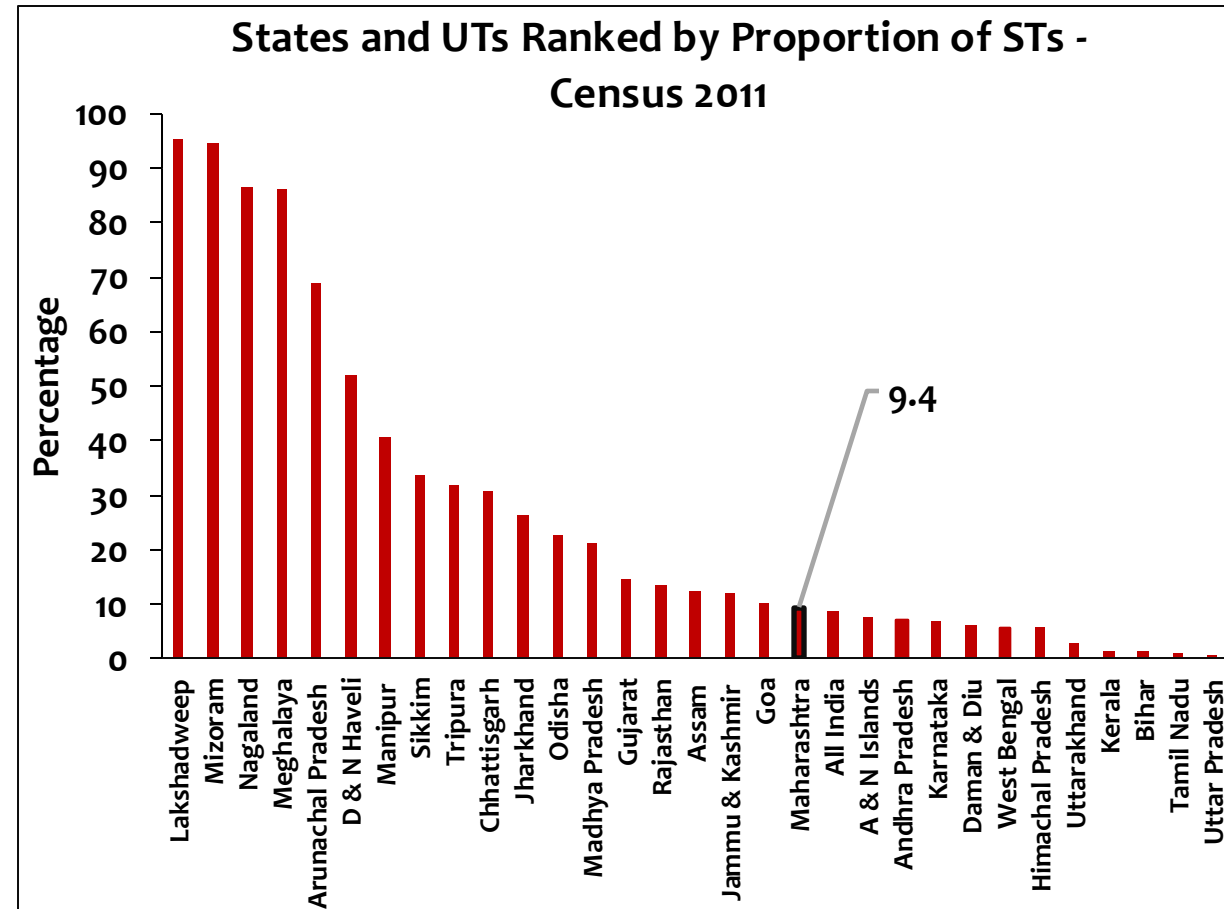
States and UTs Ranked by Proportion of STs - Census 2011

9.4

(States in order: Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, D & N Haveli, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Maharashtra, All India, A & N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Daman & Diu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh)

Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: As per the Census data, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Puducherry do not report any ST population.

Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1,000 male births in a given population) as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), has mostly remained lower than the national estimates for Maharashtra, except in 2015-16. Census Sex Ratio for the child population (age 0-6 years) has also remained below the national estimates after 2001
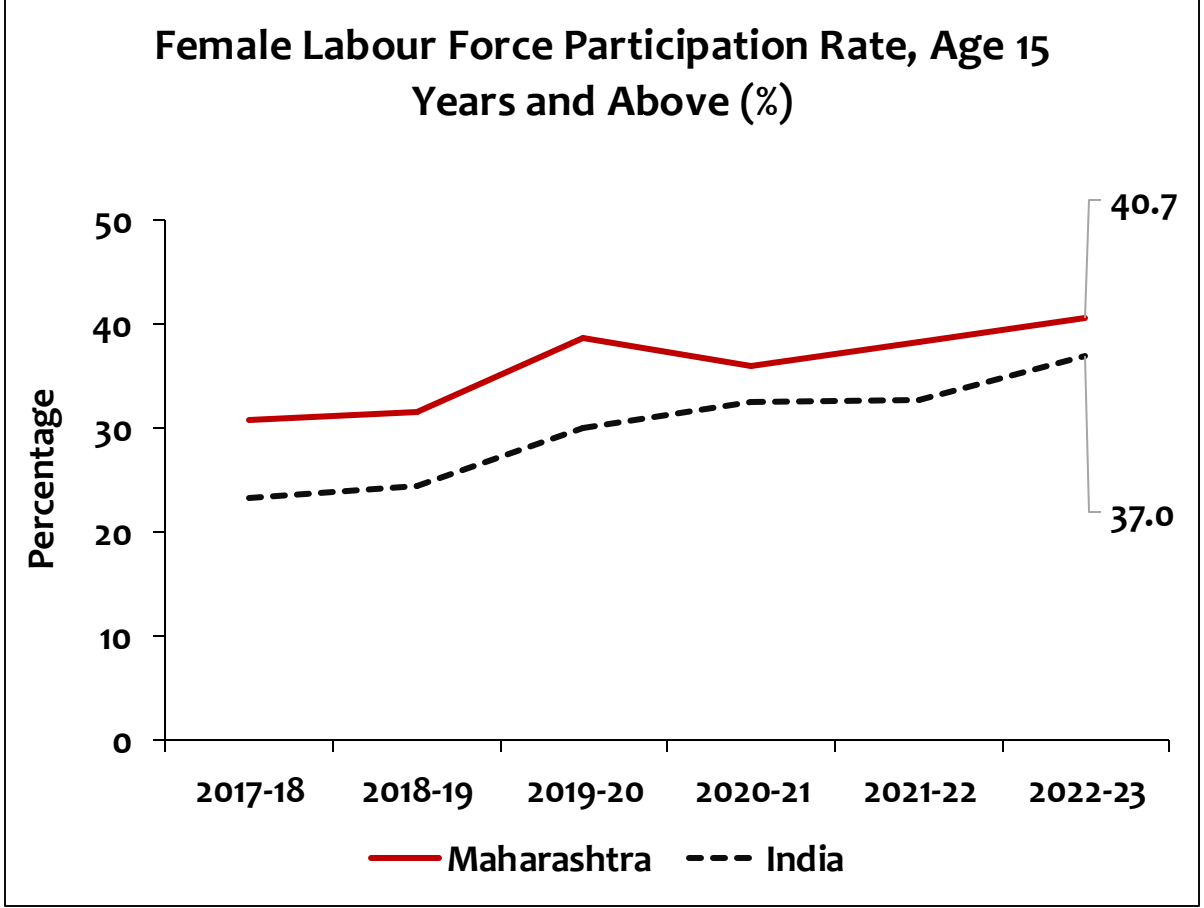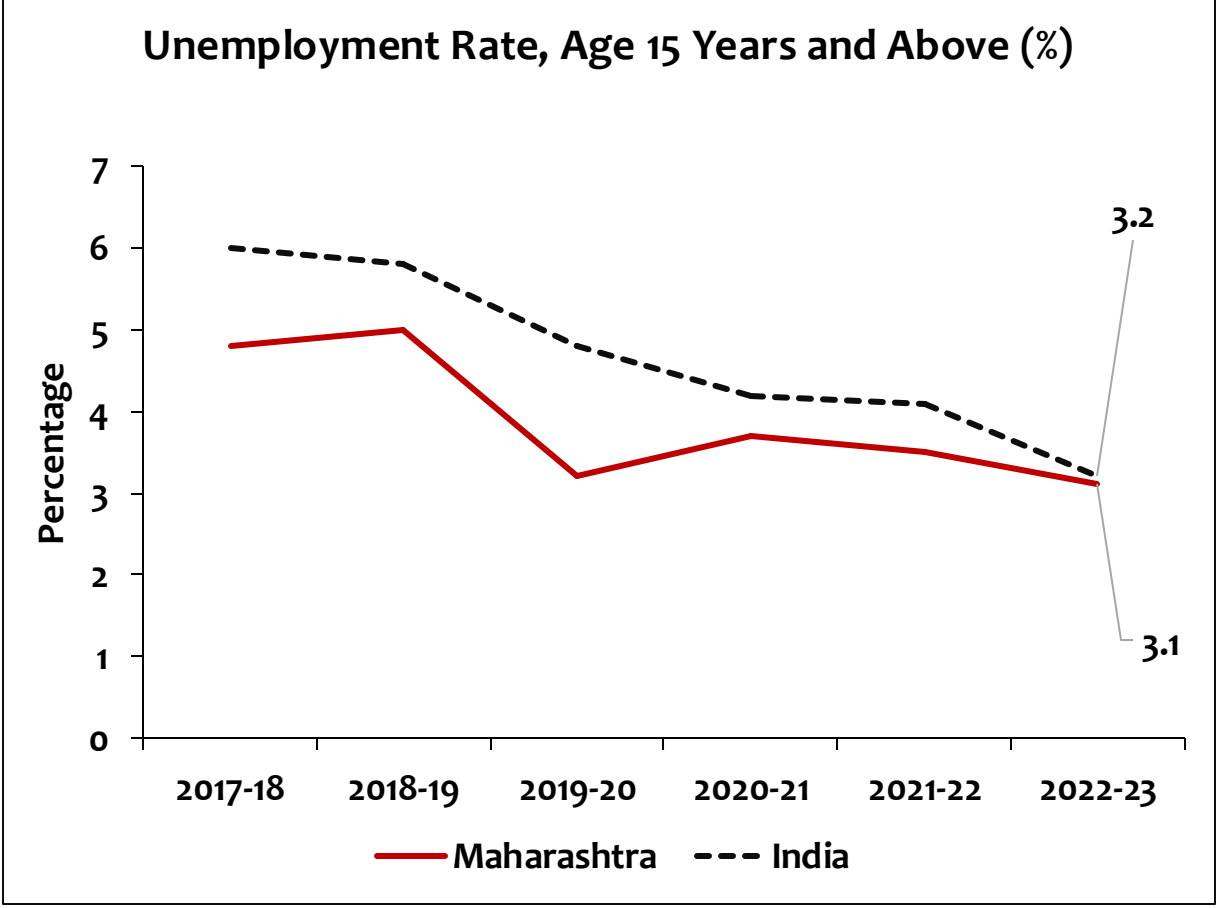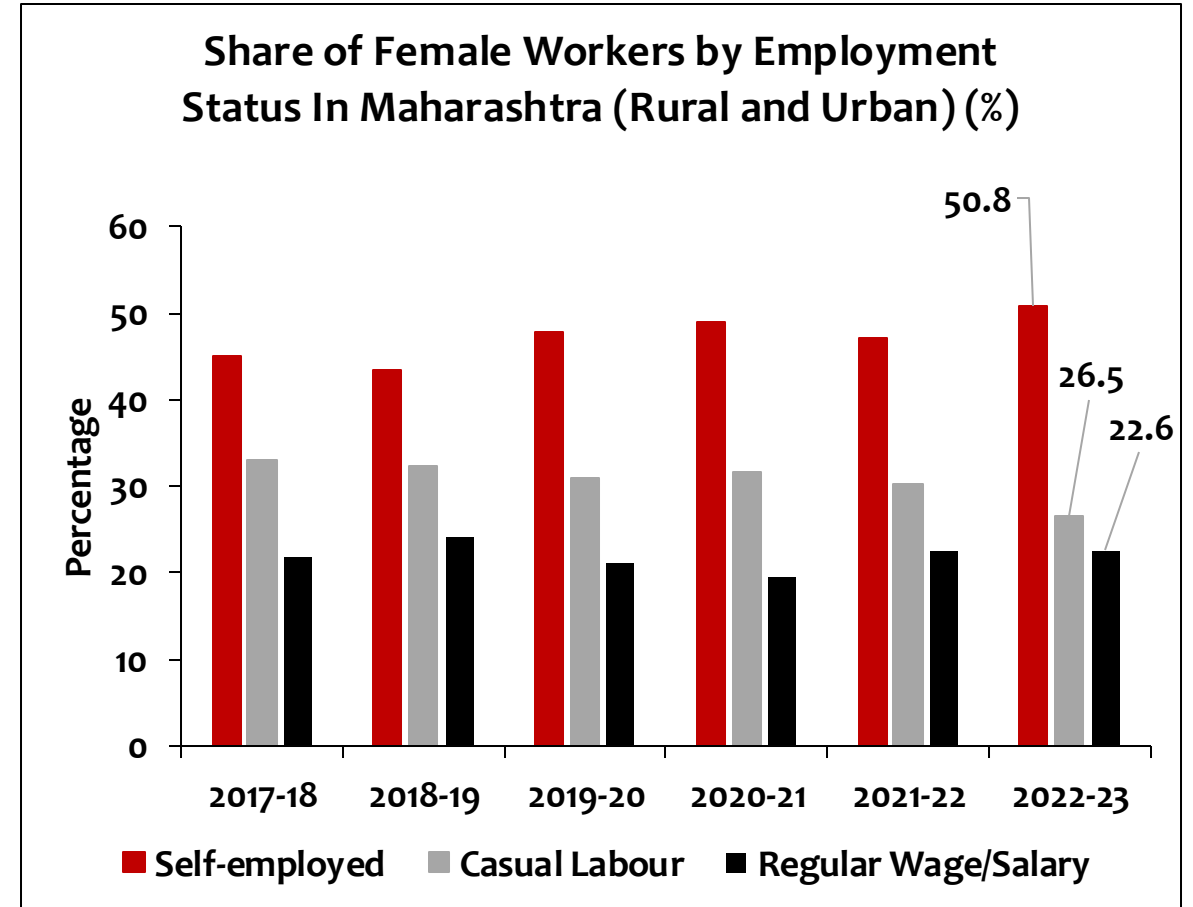
Sex Ratio at Birth for Children Born in the Five Years Preceding the Survey (NFHS I – V)

Females per 1000 males

- 929
- 913
- 860

1992-93   1998-99   2005-06   2015-16   2019-21

—— Maharashtra   - - - India

Source: NFHS I – V

Sex Ratio of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 (Census)

Females per 1000 males

- 914
- 883

1981   1991   2001   2011

—— Maharashtra   - - - India

Source: Census of India

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Annual unemployment rate for Maharashtra has consistently remained below the national average, though in 2022-23 it stood at 3.1 percent, which was close to the national estimate for that year. Female Labour Force Participation has improved and has remained above the national estimates since 2017-18

Unemployment Rate, Age 15 Years and Above (%)

3.2

3.1

Maharashtra --- India

Female Labour Force Participation Rate, Age 15 Years and Above (%)
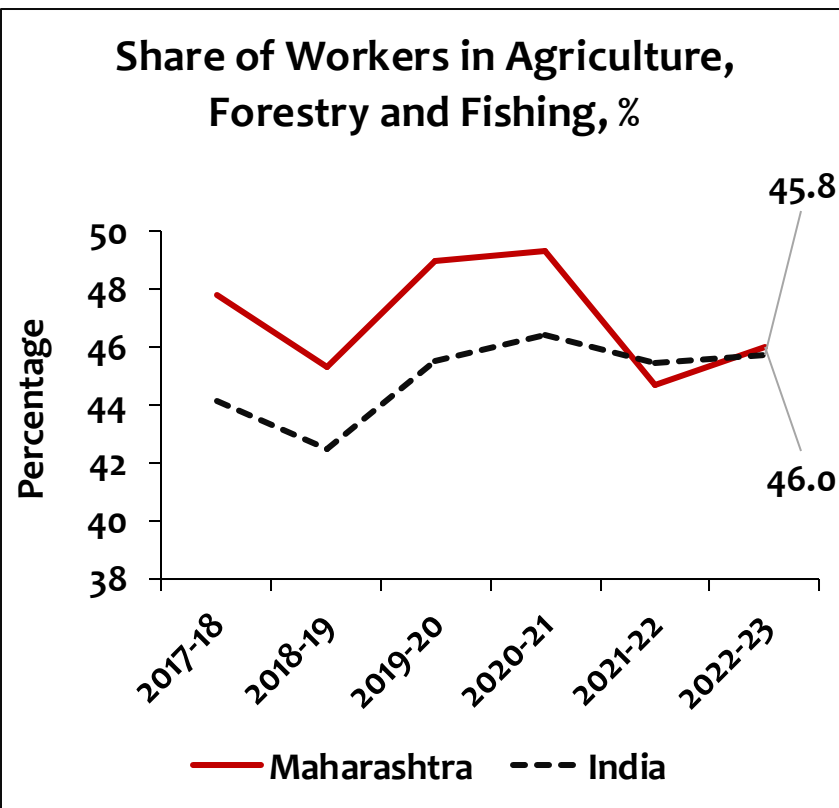

40.7

37.0

Maharashtra --- India

In Maharashtra, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in rural areas. Additionally, majority of the female workforce comprises of Self-Employed workers

Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate In Maharashtra, Age 15 Years and Above (%)

Rural (Maharashtra) 50.2
Urban (Maharashtra) 27.6

Share of Female Workers by Employment Status In Maharashtra (Rural and Urban) (%)

50.8
26.5
22.6

Self-employed   Casual Labour   Regular Wage/Salary
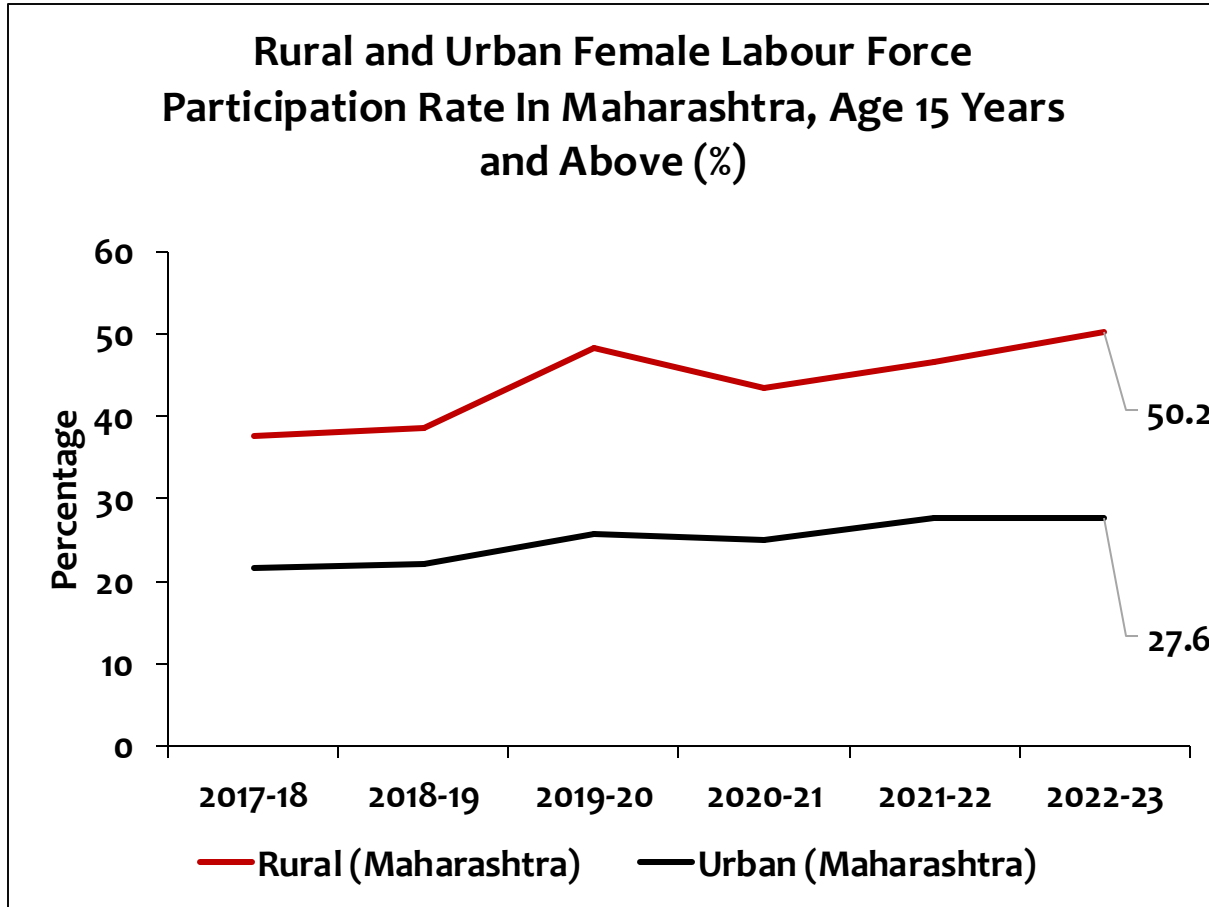
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.
Note: The Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring employment status, the last 7 days (Periodic Status or PS) and the last 365 days (Usual Status or SS). The PS+SS category combines information from both reference periods to determine the usual status of employment.
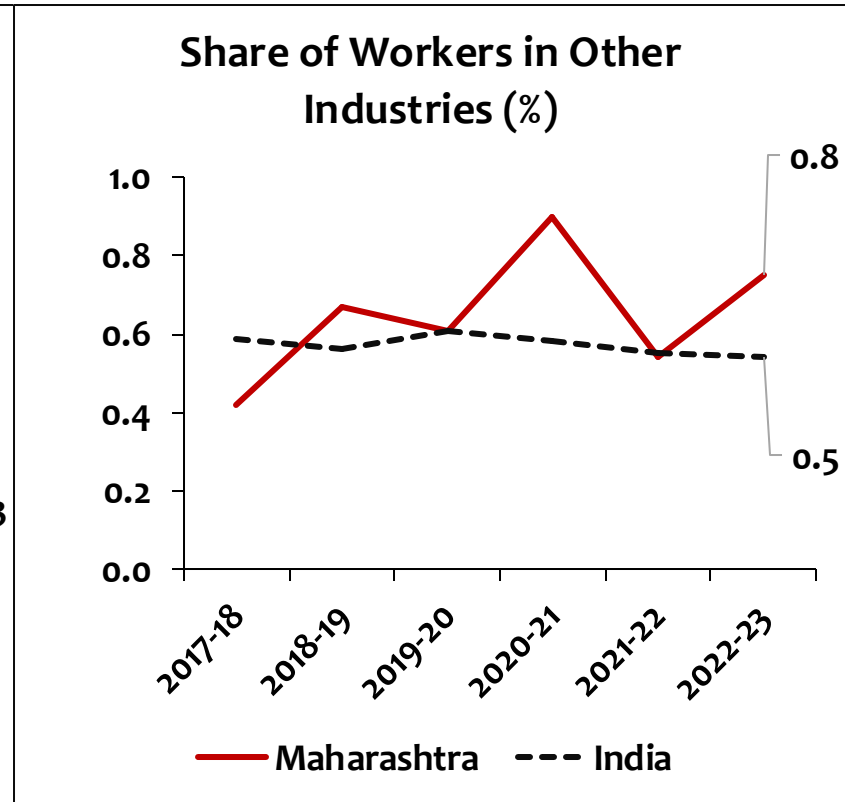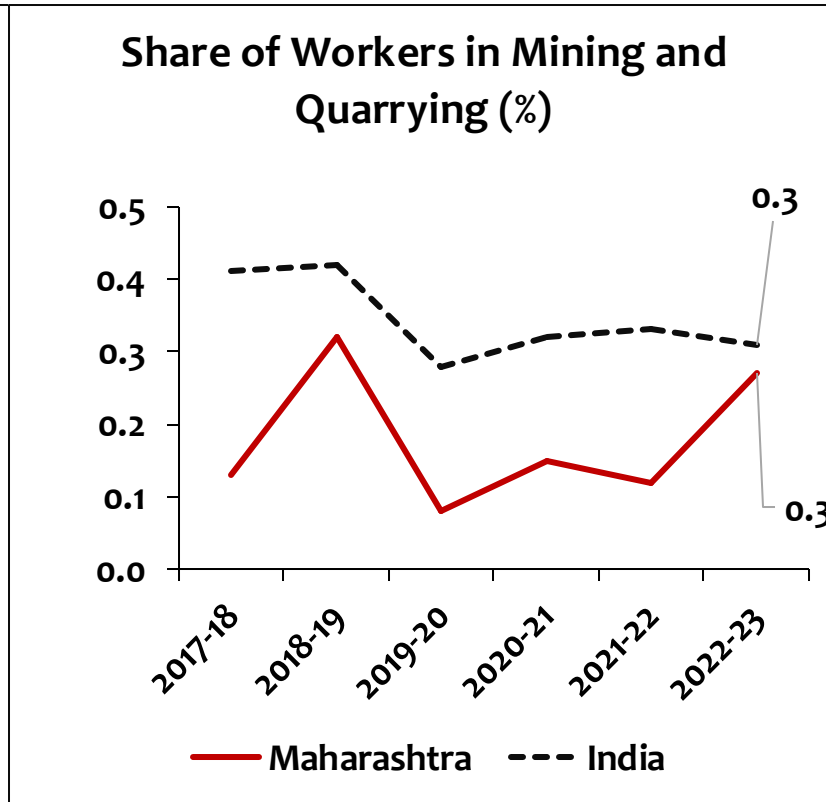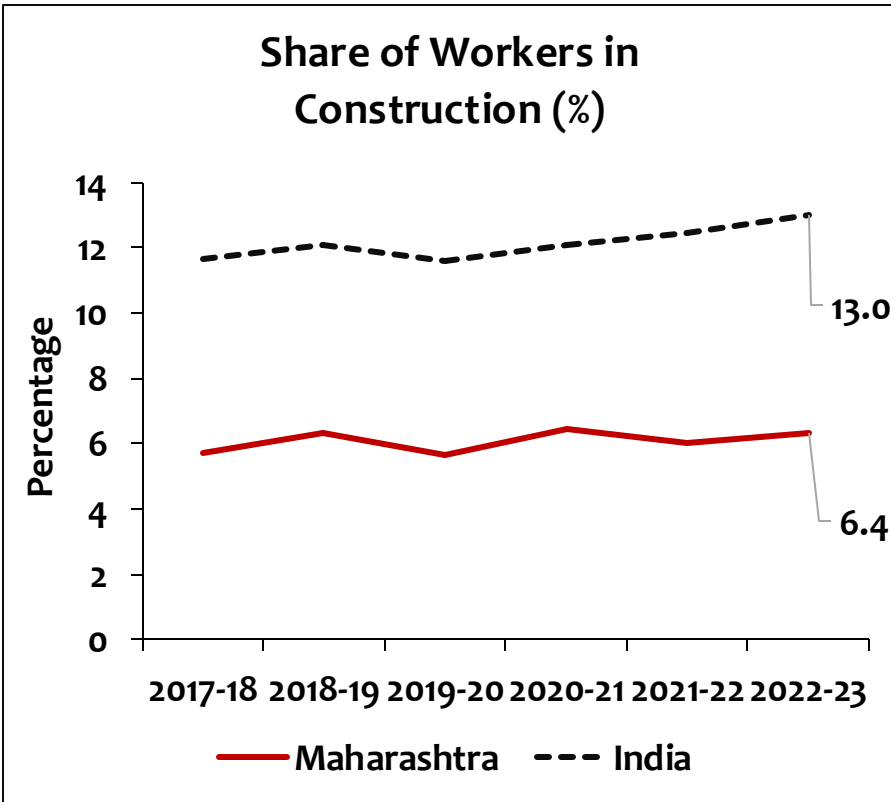
Working population in Maharashtra is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Services; Manufacturing; and Construction sectors. Manufacturing constituted 12.4 percent of the total share of workers in 2022-23. The proportion of workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying are small and at par with the national estimates, and for Other Industries they are above the national estimates

Share of Workers in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, %

45.8

46.0

Maharashtra --- India

Share of Workers in Manufacturing, %

12.4

11.4

Maharashtra --- India

Share of Workers in Services, %

34.2

28.9

Maharashtra --- India

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.
Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Services includes Transportation and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate Activities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security; Education; Human Health and Social Work Activities; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use; Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; and other Services.

Working population in Maharashtra is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; Services; Manufacturing; and Construction sectors. Manufacturing constituted 12.4 percent of the total share of workers in 2022-23. The proportion of workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying are small and at par with the national estimates, and for Other Industries they are above the national estimates.

Share of Workers in Construction (%)

Share of Workers in Mining and Quarrying (%)

Share of Workers in Other Industries (%)

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Other industries include, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Income data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 – 2021-22

Table 2A: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, and Sectoral Shares, , Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Maharashtra

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 310,802,187 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+112.9% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	13.2% (FY 2021-22)	-	-1.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate,%	4.8% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22 for India)	+3.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 248,632 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+94.8% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	1.4 (FY 2021-22)	-	-0.1 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	13.6% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	+1.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	27.4% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	-7.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	16.2% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	-5.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	6.4% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	-0.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	59.0% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	+6.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Real Estate and Business Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	23.1% (FY 2021-2022)	11.4% (FY 2021-22)	+5.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Banking and Insurance Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	10.1% (FY 2021-2022)	11.3% (FY 2021-22)	+0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF

Source: Data is taken from MOSPI, as of August 2023.
Note: i. States' Average for shares are simple averages of each State's/UT's share for that year; ii. States' average growth rates are calculated as the simple average of each State/UT's growth rate for that year.

Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Maharashtra
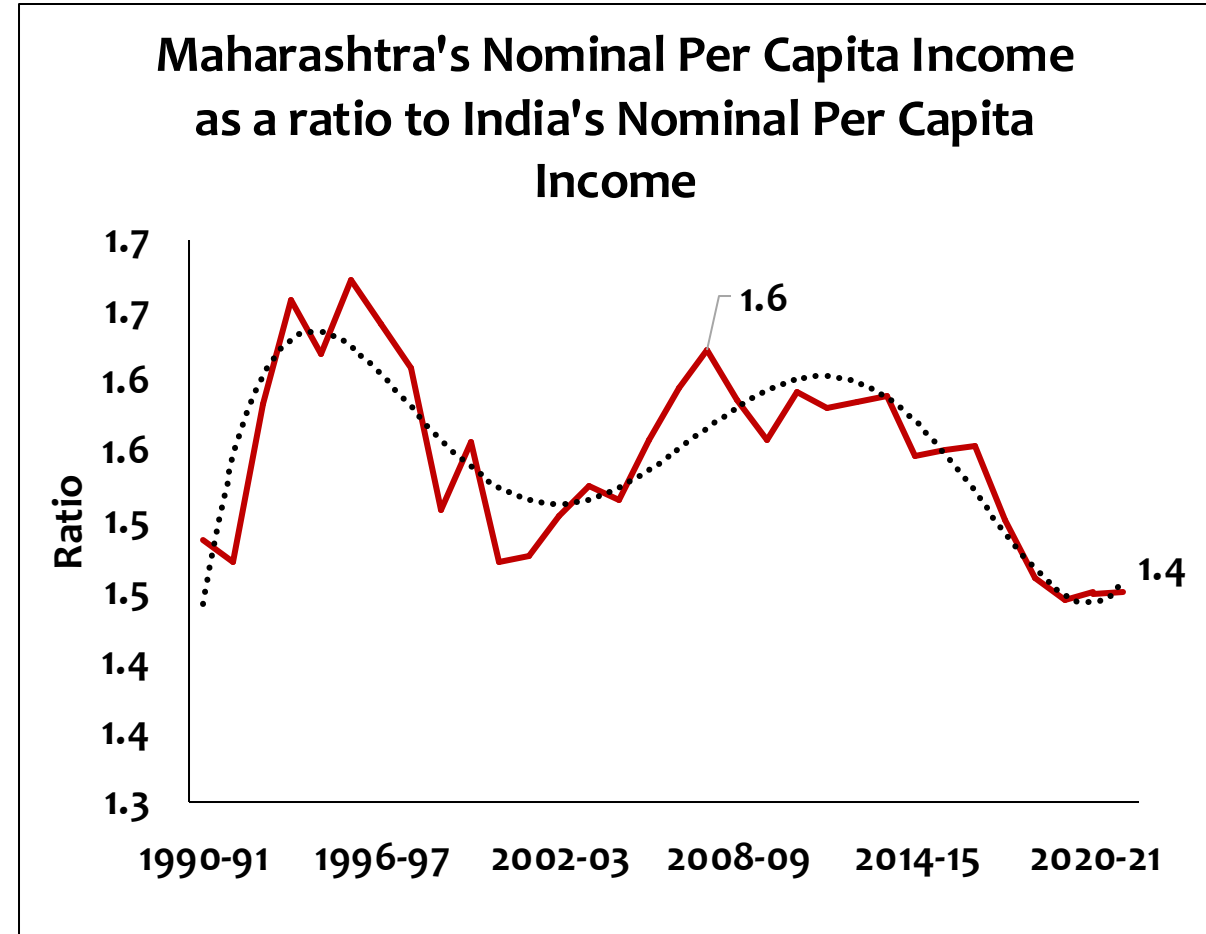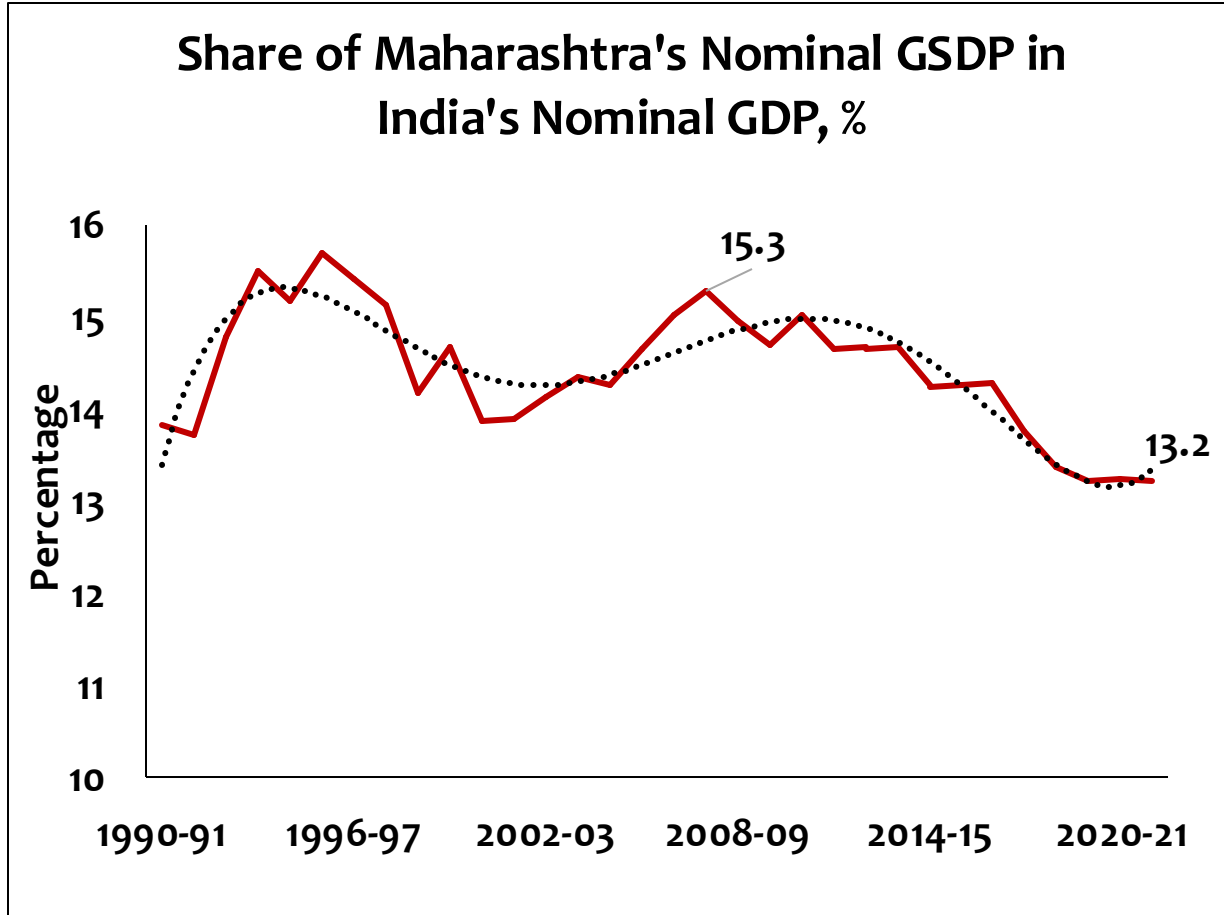
Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	10.4% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-1.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	22.7% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	-7.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	13.5% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	-6.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	54.8% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	+8.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	+5.6% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-0.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	34.0 % of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	6.9 % of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	72,438 Million $ (2022-23)	15,346 Million $	777 Million $ (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Multiple Sources*

Source: i. Data on sectoral shares to GSDP is taken from MOSPI, as of March 2024; ii. (*)Multiple sources for exports are various Issues of Economic Survey, Department of Economic Affairs, (data.gov.in); Various Issues of Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT); iii. FDI data is available State-wise in a cumulative format with the starting date as December 2019 till the month and year of the DPIIT publication.

Note: i. The State average for FDI has been calculated as the sum of all States/region divided by the number of States/regions, and this is divided by India's FDI inflow multiplied by 100; ii. Benchmark number for exports is an average of all States/UT number.

Maharashtra's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income have both declined since 2007-08

Share of Maharashtra's Nominal GSDP in India's Nominal GDP, %

15.3

13.2

Percentage

16
15
14
13
12
11
10

1990-91   1996-97   2002-03   2008-09   2014-15   2020-21

Maharashtra's Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income

1.6

1.4

Ratio

1.7
1.7
1.7
1.6
1.6
1.6
1.5
1.5
1.5
1.4
1.4
1.4
1.3

1990-91   1996-97   2002-03   2008-09   2014-15   2020-21

Source: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation (EPWRF).
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced with earlier GDP series to generate the long time series.

Sectoral Gross State Value Added (GSVA): Maharashtra vis-à-vis rest of India (FY2021-22)

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 59.0 percent share to the GSVA in Maharashtra, while the States' average stands at 51.0 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services (23.1 percent); Banking and Insurance (10.1 percent); and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (9.5 percent).

- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has a 27.4 percent share of Maharashtra's GSVA, whereas the States' average stands higher at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Manufacturing (16.2 percent) with minor contribution from Construction (6.4 percent), Electricity (2.6 percent), and Mining and Quarrying (2.2 percent).

- For FY 2021-22, Maharashtra's Agriculture sector is 13.6 percent of its GSVA, lower than the States' average of 19.7 percent.

- For FY 2021-22, Maharashtra ranks 11th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Services sector (59.0 percent) and ranks 16th in its share of GSVA in the Industry Sector (27.4 percent).

Note: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is defined as the sum of the value added by each of the sectors under agriculture, industry, and services. This series currently is available at basic prices with 2011-12 base and it can be spliced with the earlier GSVA series to obtain the long-time series for this variable.

Agriculture sector's share of GSVA has remained significantly below the average share of States. Industry sector's share in GSVA was above the average share of States until 2017-18 and subsequently, it has declined and fallen below the average of all States
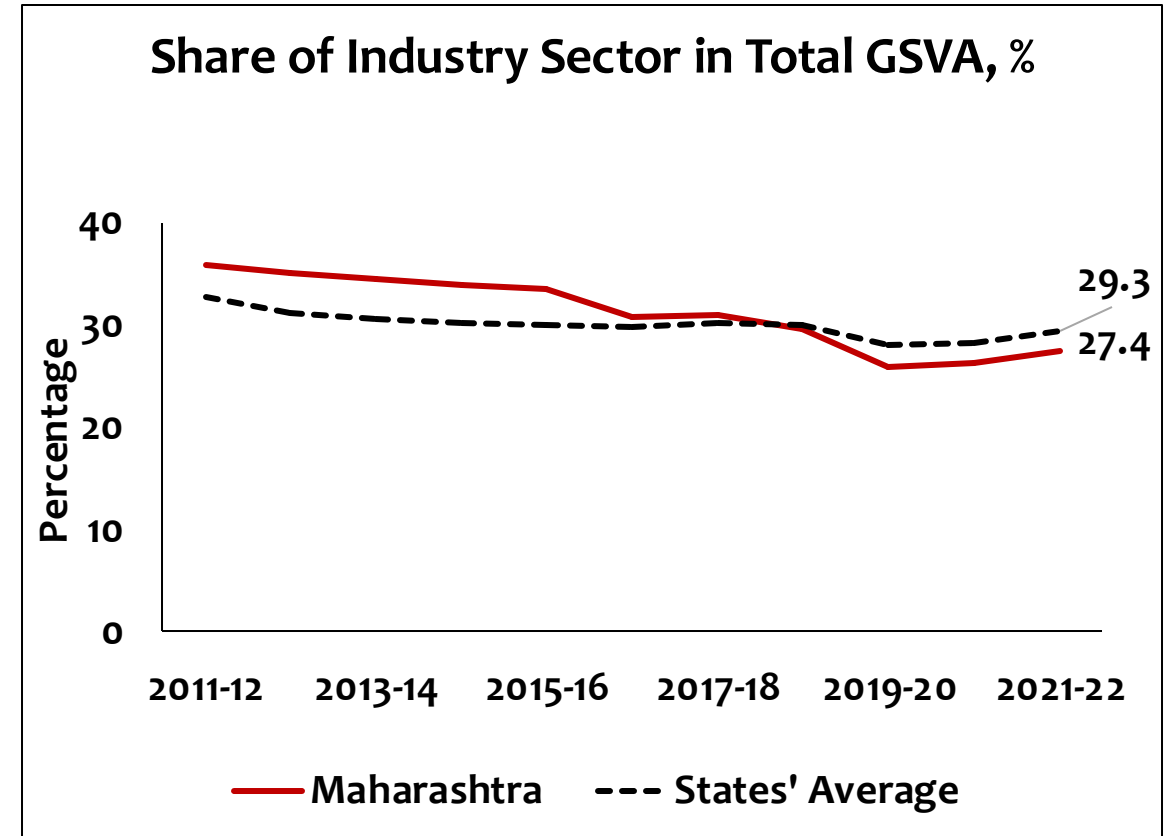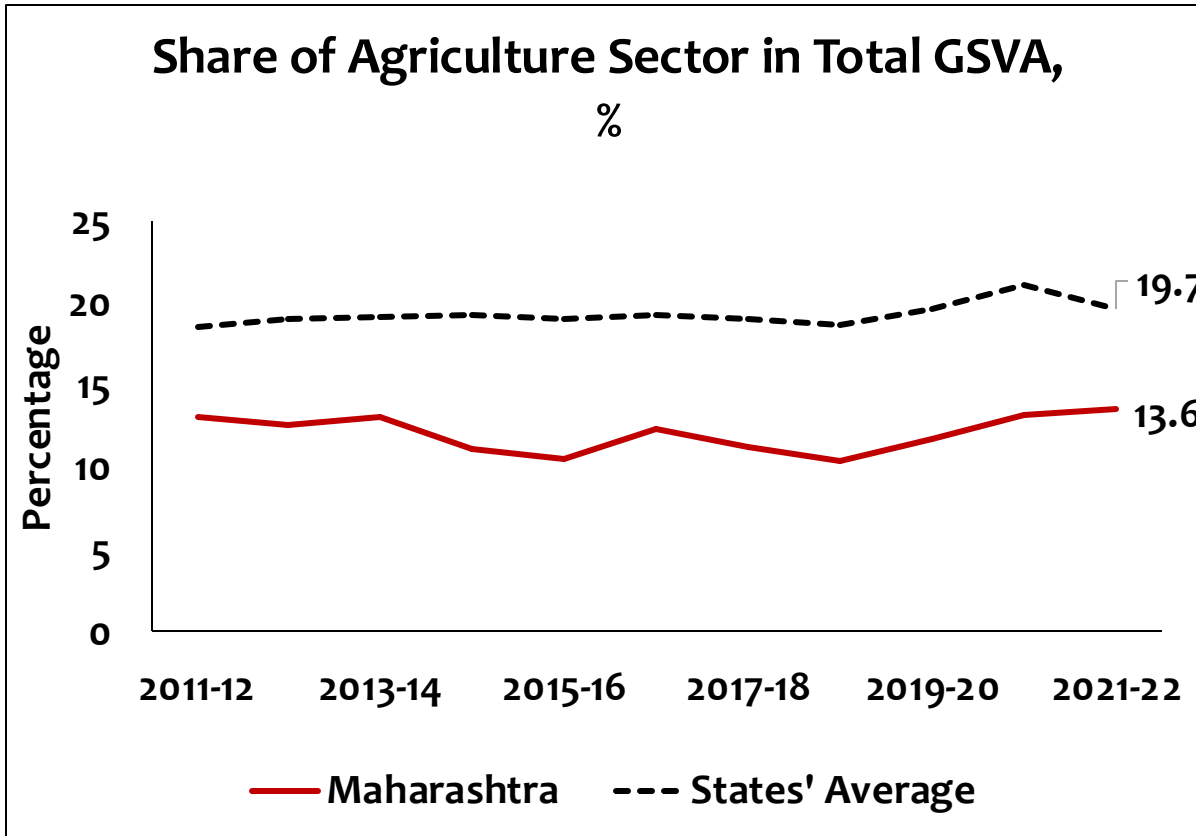
Share of Agriculture Sector in Total GSVA, %

Share of Industry Sector in Total GSVA, %

Source: MoSPI, August 2023.

Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water.

Share of Services sector in Maharashtra's GSVA has increased since 2011-12 and despite the decline in its share since 2019-20, it has remained above the average share of all States
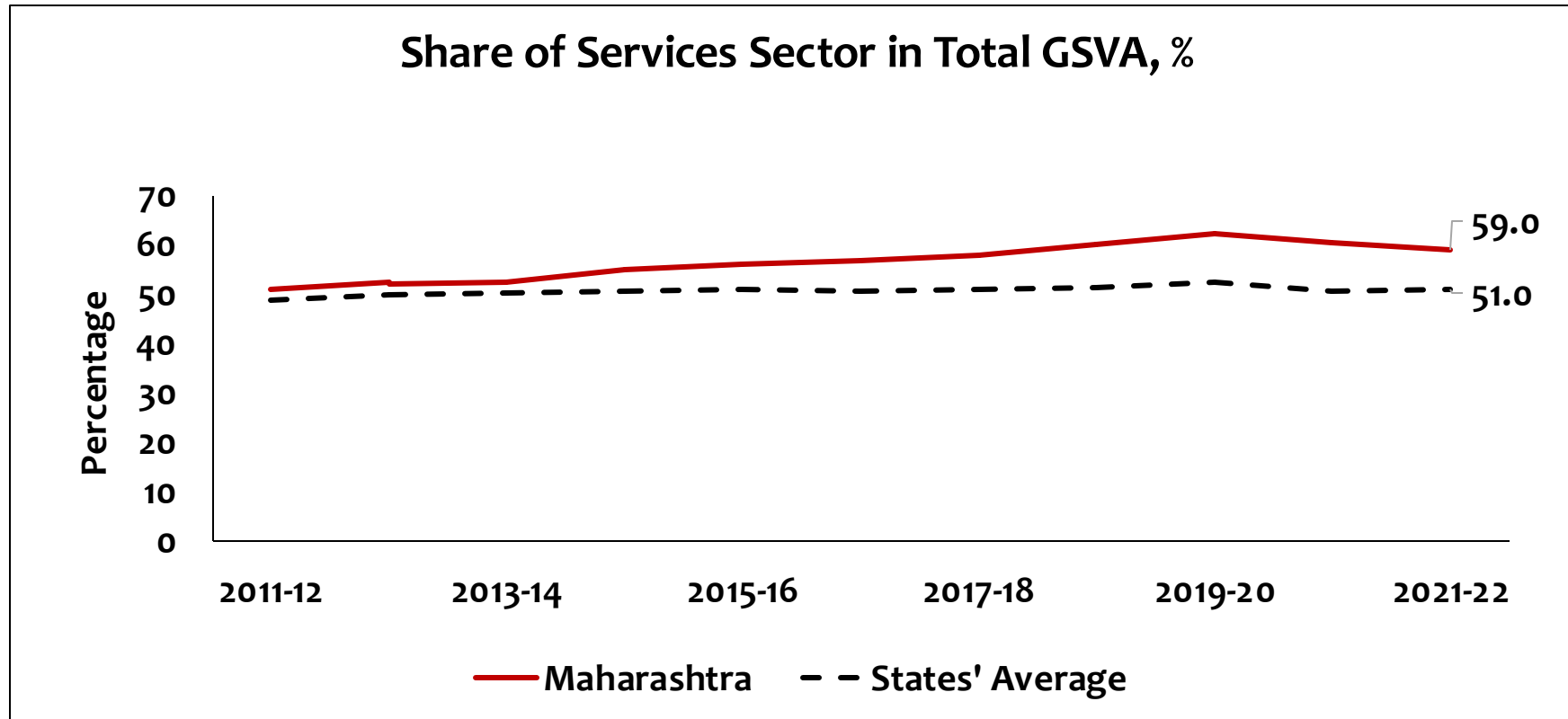
Share of Services Sector in Total GSVA, %

Maharashtra — States' Average

Source: MoSPI, August 2023.
Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Among all major sectors, the Real Estate and Business Services sector has had the largest share in GSVA in the past 10 years

Shares of all the sectors in GSVA (decadal average of shares b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22), %

Percentage (y-axis, 0 to 25)

Sector	Value
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	21.1
Manufacturing	19.1
Agriculture and Allied Activities	12.0
Banking and Insurance	10.2
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	9.7
Other Services	7.3
Construction	6.1
Transport Storage and Communication	5.4
Public Administration	3.6
Mining & Quarrying	3.1
Electricity, Gas and Water supply	2.4

Source: MoSPI, August 2023.
Note: i. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Out of all major sectors, the Real Estate and Business Services sector has shown the highest growth in GSVA during the last decade

Growth rate of all the sectors (decadal average of growth rates b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22), %
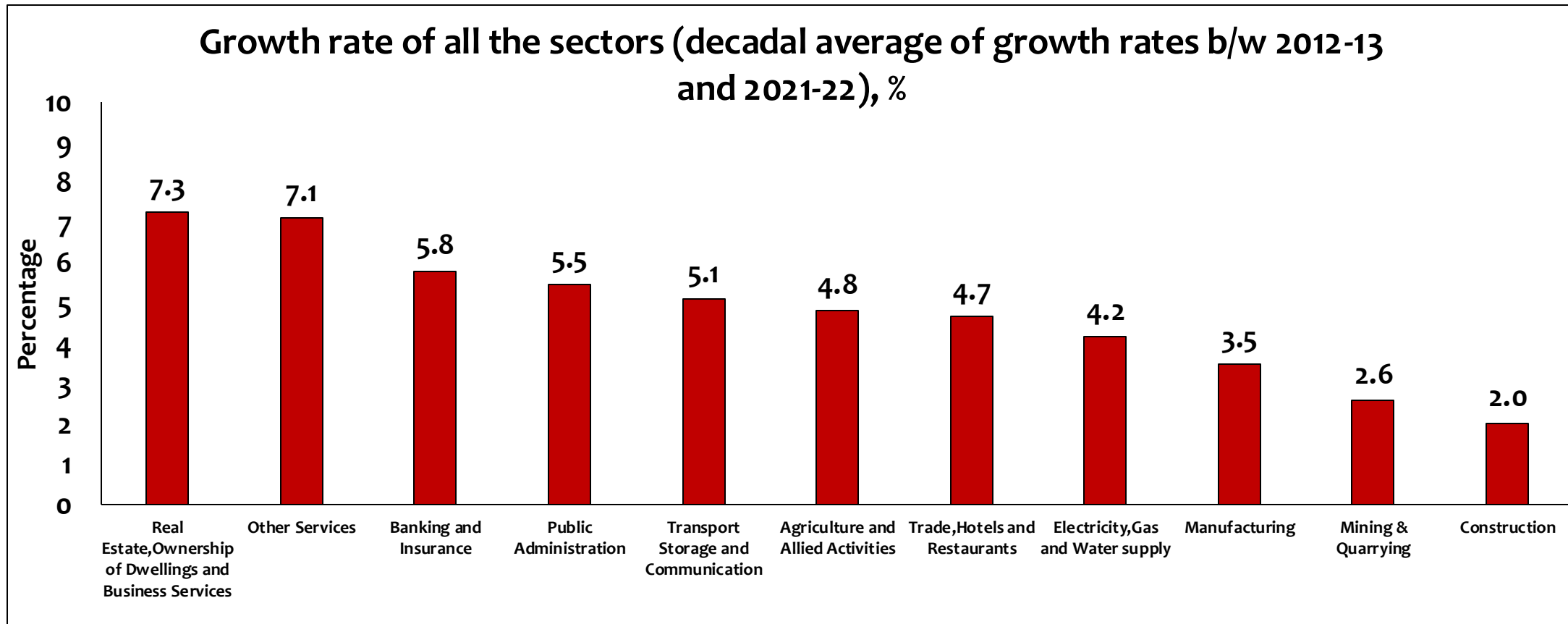
Source: MoSPI, August 2023.

Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc. iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Table 2C: Maharashtra's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates for India (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)
Agriculture	8.0%	4.2%	4%
Industry	-5.3%	4.4%	5%
Manufacturing	-7.5%	4.6%	6%
Services	6.8%	7.6%	8%
GSVA	2.9%	6.0%	6.4%
GSDP	2.4%	6.2%	6.6%

Source: MoSPI as of August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.
Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Table 2D: Maharashtra's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	-3.6%	5.3%	4.5%	4.1%
Industry	11.1%	1.4%	3.6%	5.2%
Manufacturing	4.5%	-0.8%	3.1%	5.5%
Services	14.8%	5.6%	6.7%	6.6%
GSVA	11.3%	4.1%	5.3%	5.7%
GSDP	9.4%	3.7%	5.3%	5.8%

Source: MoSPI as of March 2024. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors; ii. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; v. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Maharashtra's Credit-Deposit Ratio has remained higher than the all-India estimate with an over 20 percent point difference with it as of 2021. The Credit to GSDP Ratio has also remained higher with a nearly 40 percent point difference with the all-India figure as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	92.5%	2020-21	+0.7% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	95.3%	2020-21	-14.4% points	55.9%

Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)

Bank-Credit to GSDP Ratio (%)
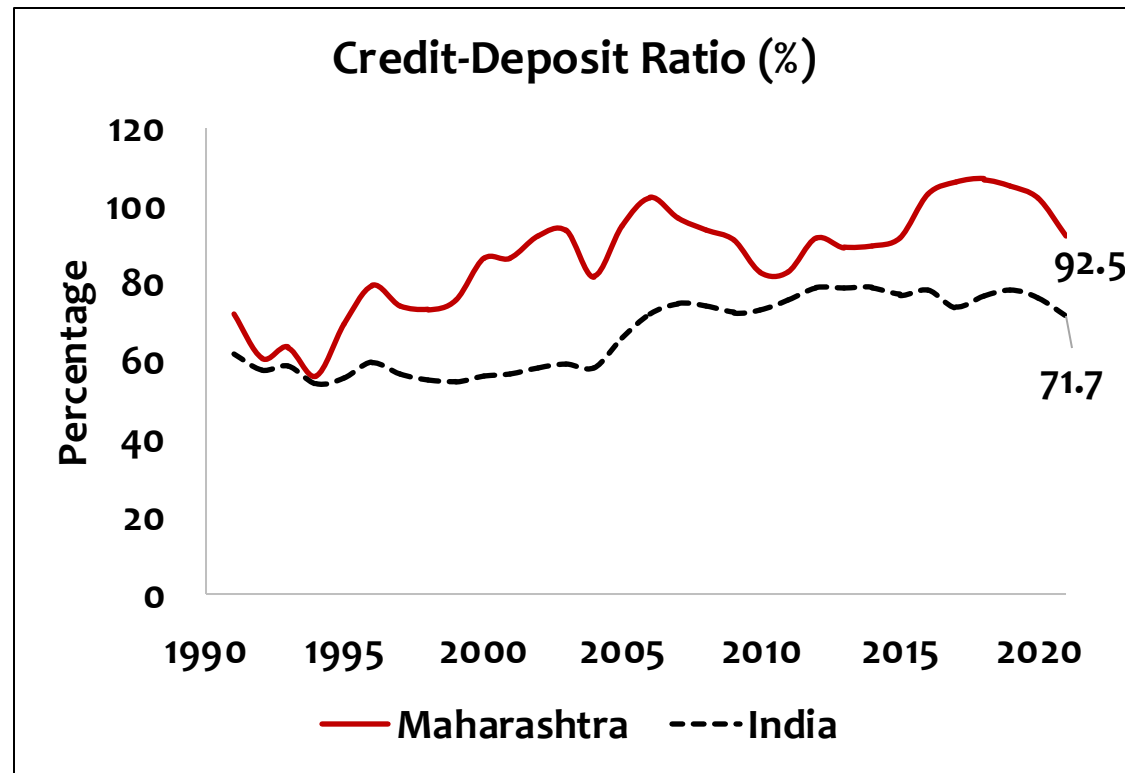
Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.
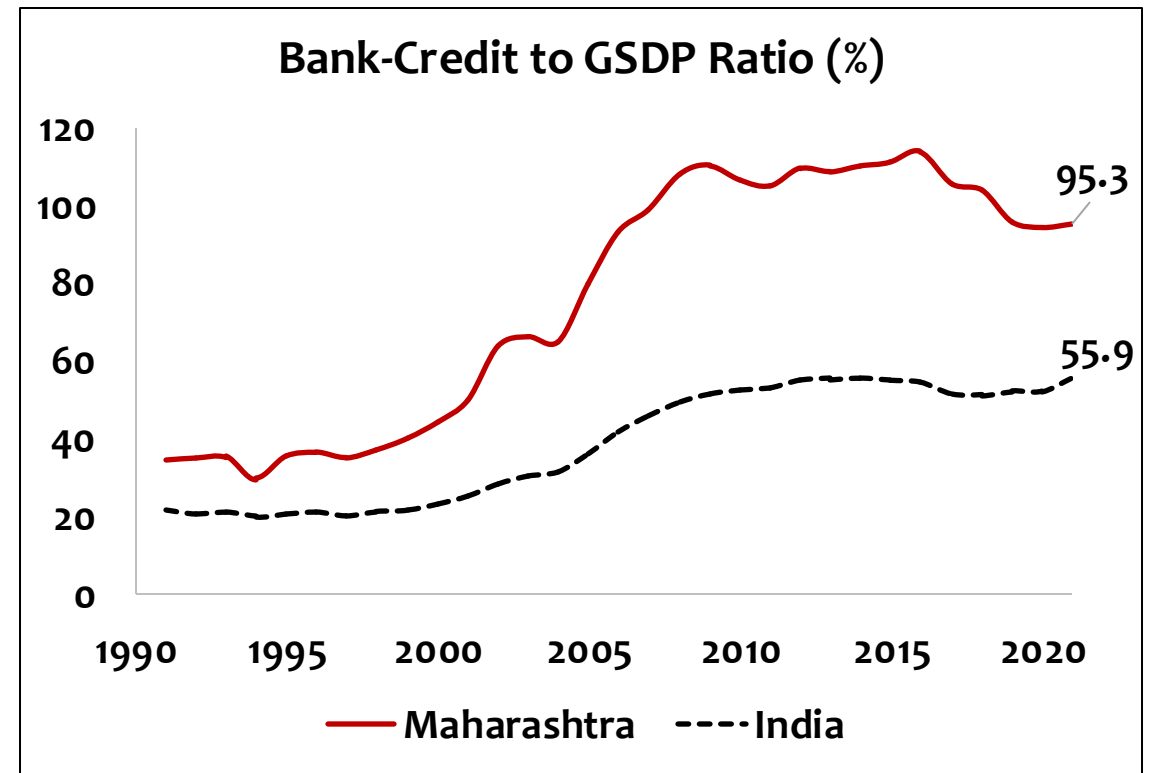
Source: i. Bank-Credit: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21); ii. GSDP: MoSPI (2020-21). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.
Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Maharastra holds an average 9.2 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019
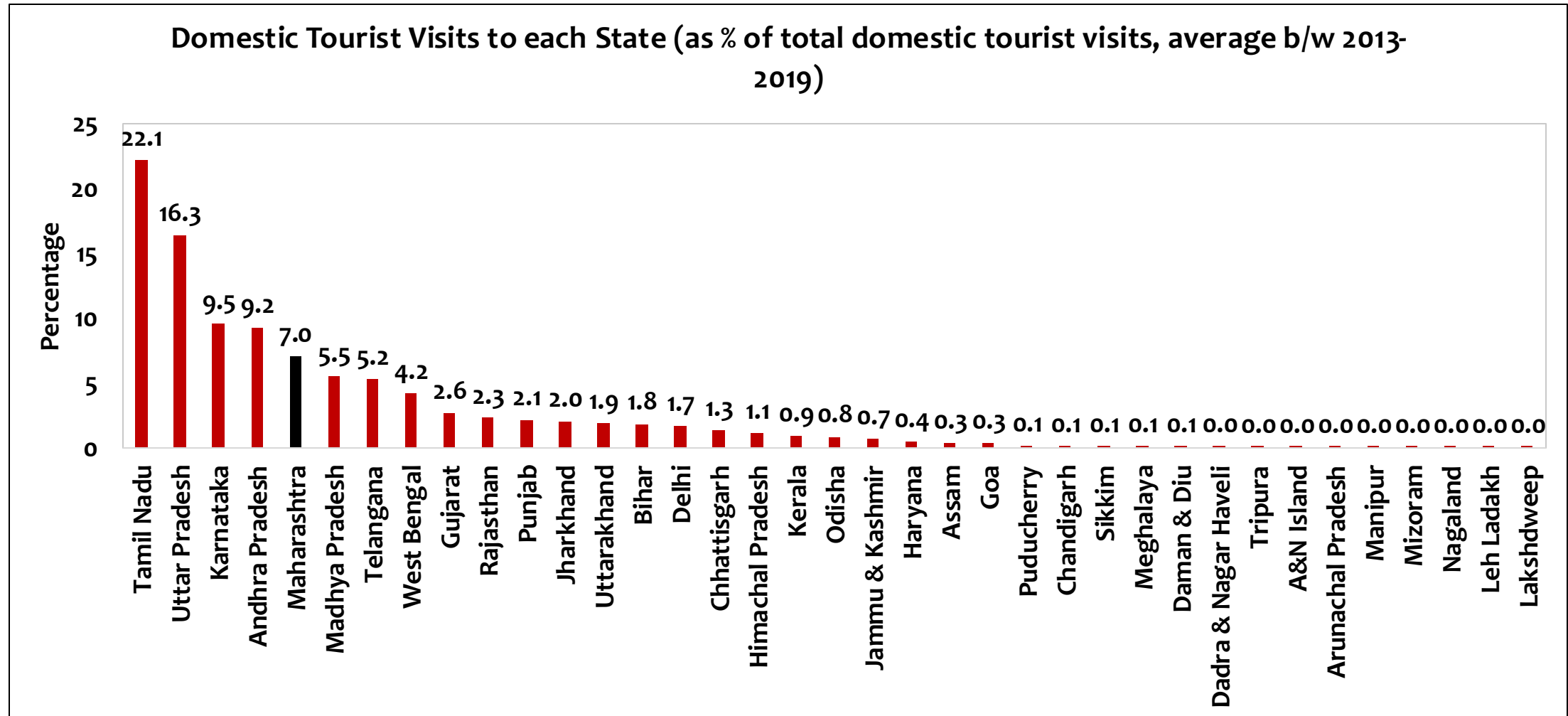
Domestic Tourist Visits to each State (as % of total domestic tourist visits, average b/w 2013-2019)
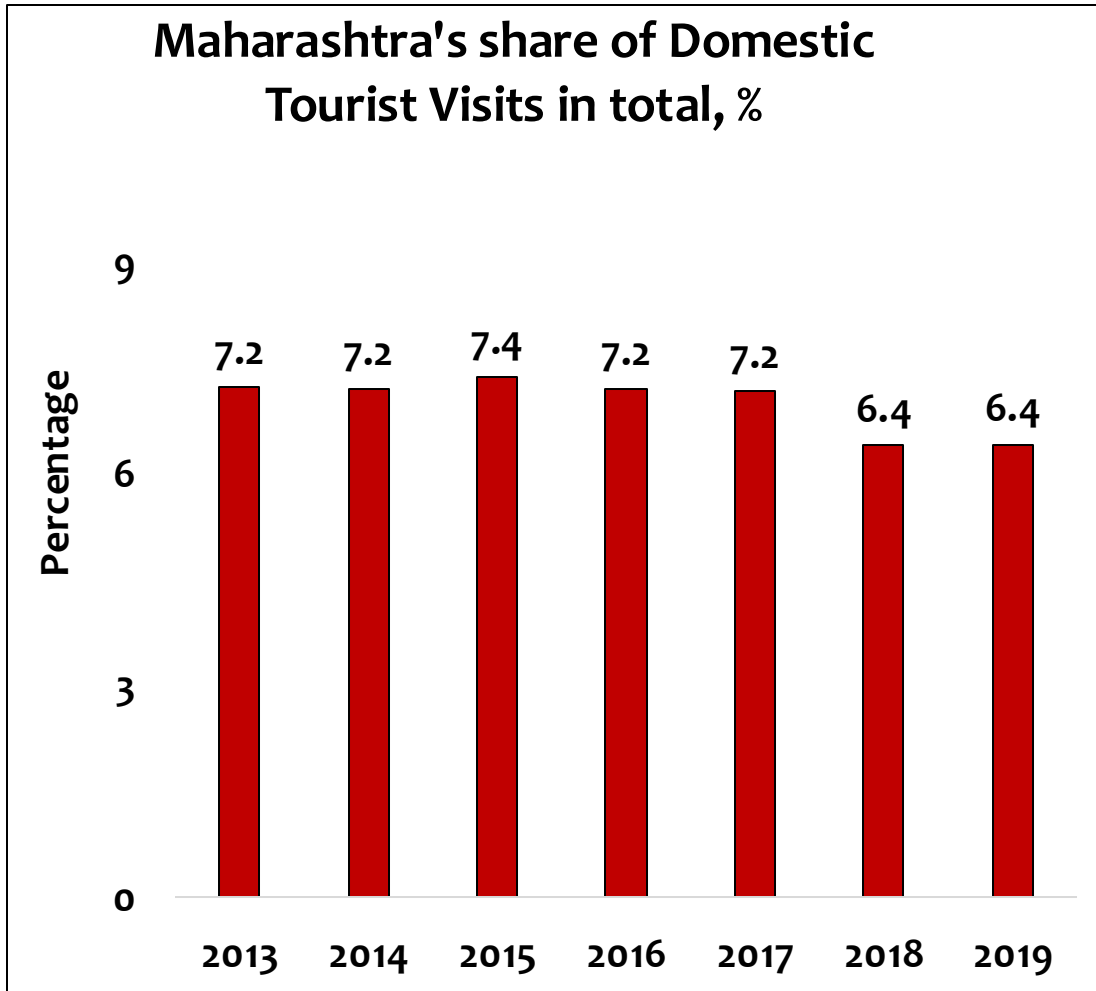

Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Maharastra holds an average 0.8 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019

Foreign Tourist Visits to each State (as % of total Foreign Tourist Visits, average b/w 2013-2019)

State	Percentage
Tamil Nadu	20.1
Maharashtra	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	13.0
Delhi	10.2
Rajasthan	6.2
West Bengal	6.0
Kerala	4.1
Bihar	3.8
Goa	2.7
Punjab	2.5
Karnataka	2.3
Himachal Pradesh	1.7
Gujarat	1.4
Madhya Pradesh	1.4
Haryana	0.9
Andhra Pradesh	0.8
Telangana	0.8
Jharkhand	0.5
Uttarakhand	0.5
Puducherry	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.4
Odisha	0.3
Sikkim	0.2
Tripura	0.2
Chandigarh	0.1
Assam	0.1
A&N Island	0.1
Meghalaya	0.0
Chhattisgarh	0.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0
Manipur	0.0
Leh Ladakh	0.0
Nagaland	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0
Mizoram	0.0
Lakshdweep	0.0

Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Maharashtra
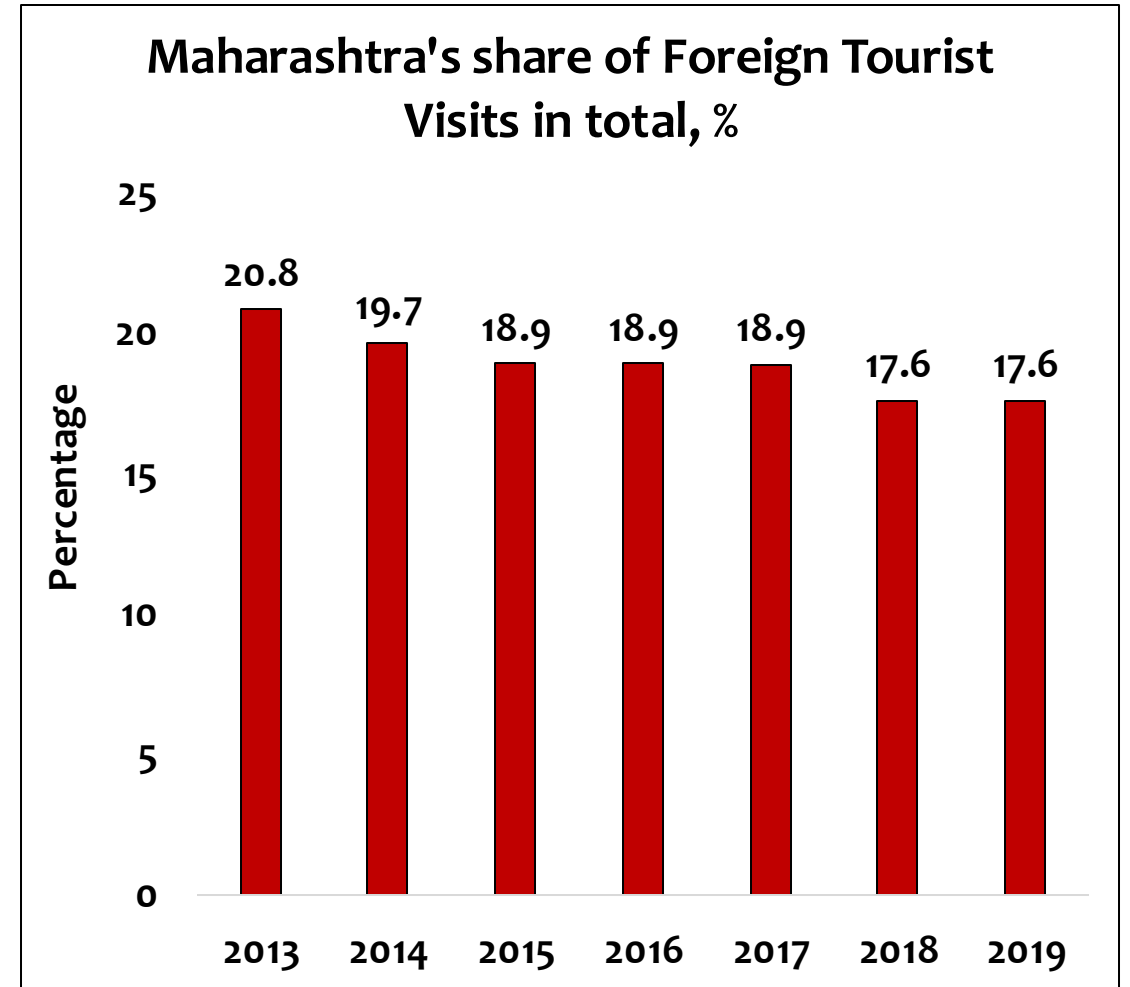
Maharashtra's share of Domestic Tourist Visits in total, %

Percentage

Year	%
2013	7.2
2014	7.2
2015	7.4
2016	7.2
2017	7.2
2018	6.4
2019	6.4

Maharashtra's share of Foreign Tourist Visits in total, %

Percentage

Year	%
2013	20.8
2014	19.7
2015	18.9
2016	18.9
2017	18.9
2018	17.6
2019	17.6

Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Maharashtra's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain) score ranks among the top four States
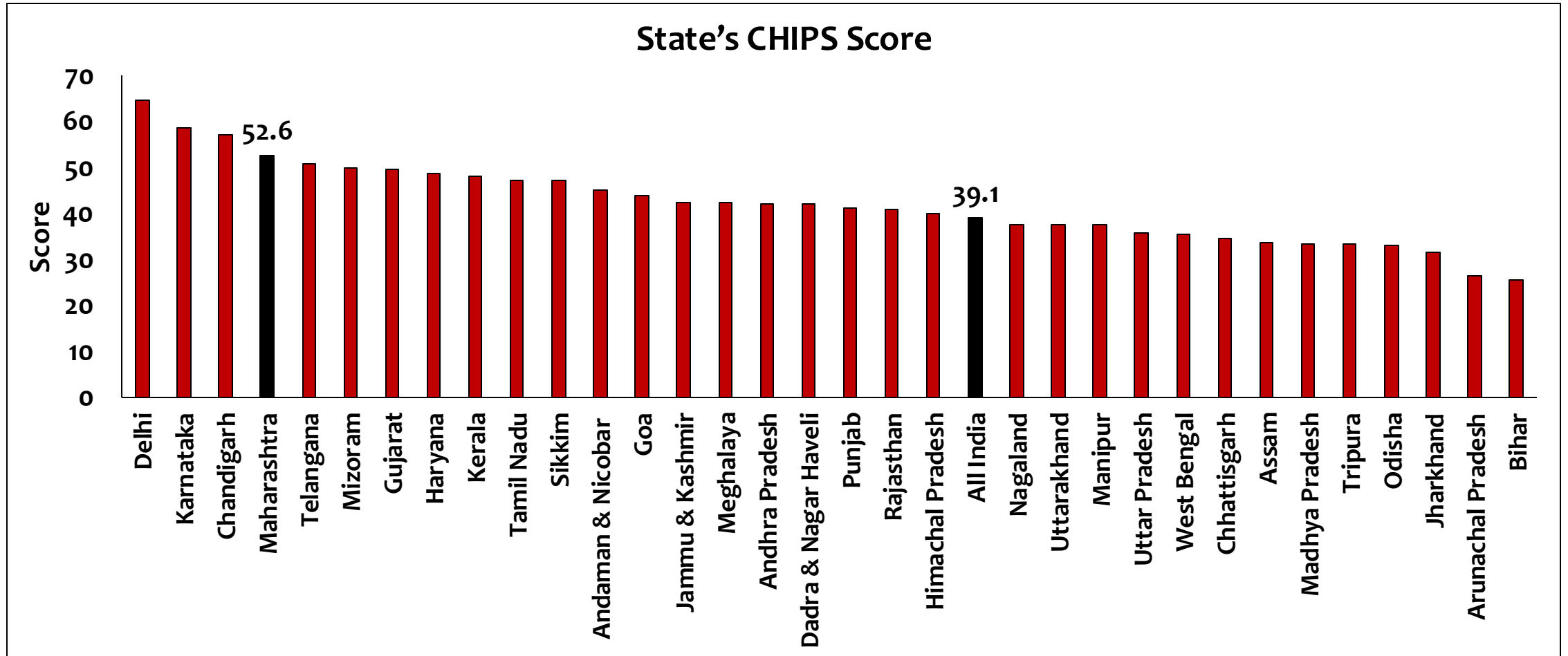
State's CHIPS Score

Source: The State of India's Digital Economy Report 2024 by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).
Note: 50 indicators have been used to measure the CHIPS score.

4. Socio-Economic Indicators (Education and Health)

- School Education data covers the period 2012-13 to 2016-17;

- Higher Education data covers the period 2012 to 2021;

- Health data covers the period 2011 – 2020 (SRS) and 1992-93 to 2019-21 (NFHS)

Table 3A: Education Indicators for Maharashtra

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	82.3% (2011)	73.0%	+5.5% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	15.9% (2016-17)	35.2%	-6.1% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	11.3% (2016-17)	21.1%	-4.9% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	93% (2016-17)	86.1%	+5.8% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	92.5% (2016-17)	87.3%	+25.4% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	67.8% (2015-16)	56.2%	+15.2 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	34.9% (2021)	27.3%	+8.6% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	0.92 (2021)	1.05	+0.06 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	34 (2021)	31	+0.1 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal changes are across a period of 10 years unless data is available for a lesser period; iv. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3B: Health Indicators for Maharashtra

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	16 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	25 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	1.7 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	2.1 children per woman (2005-06)	NFHS
Life Expectancy	72.9 years (2020)	70.0 years	+2.6 years	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	73.5% (2019-21)	76.4%	+14.7% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	93.8% (2019-21)	95.9%	+1.1% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	97.4% (2019-21)	96.5%	+13.9% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	71.1% (2019-21)	69.3%	+39.5% points	NFHS

Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Maharashtra

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	24 (2016-17)	25	-7 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	45 (2016-17)	31	-1 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	23 (2018-19)	24	-1 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	36.1 % (2019-21)	32.10%	-0.9 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	35.2 % (2019-21)	35.50%	-11.1 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anemia Among Children	68.9 % (2019-21)	67.10%	5.5 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anemia Among Women	54.2 % (2019-21)	57.00%	5.8 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	28.0 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-18.7 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	23.2 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2deaths per 1000 live births	-14.3 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.03 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.03 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	73 (2023-24)	71	+9 points (b/w 2018-19 & 2023-24)	NITI Aayog

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-III (2005-06) to NFHS-V (2019-21); iv. Infant Mortality Rate in Table 3B was defined using the SRS data and the Infant Mortality Rate defined here is based on the NFHS data; v. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Maharashtra's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly over the decades and is above the national estimate

Literacy Rate (%)

82.3

73.0

Maharashtra   ---- India
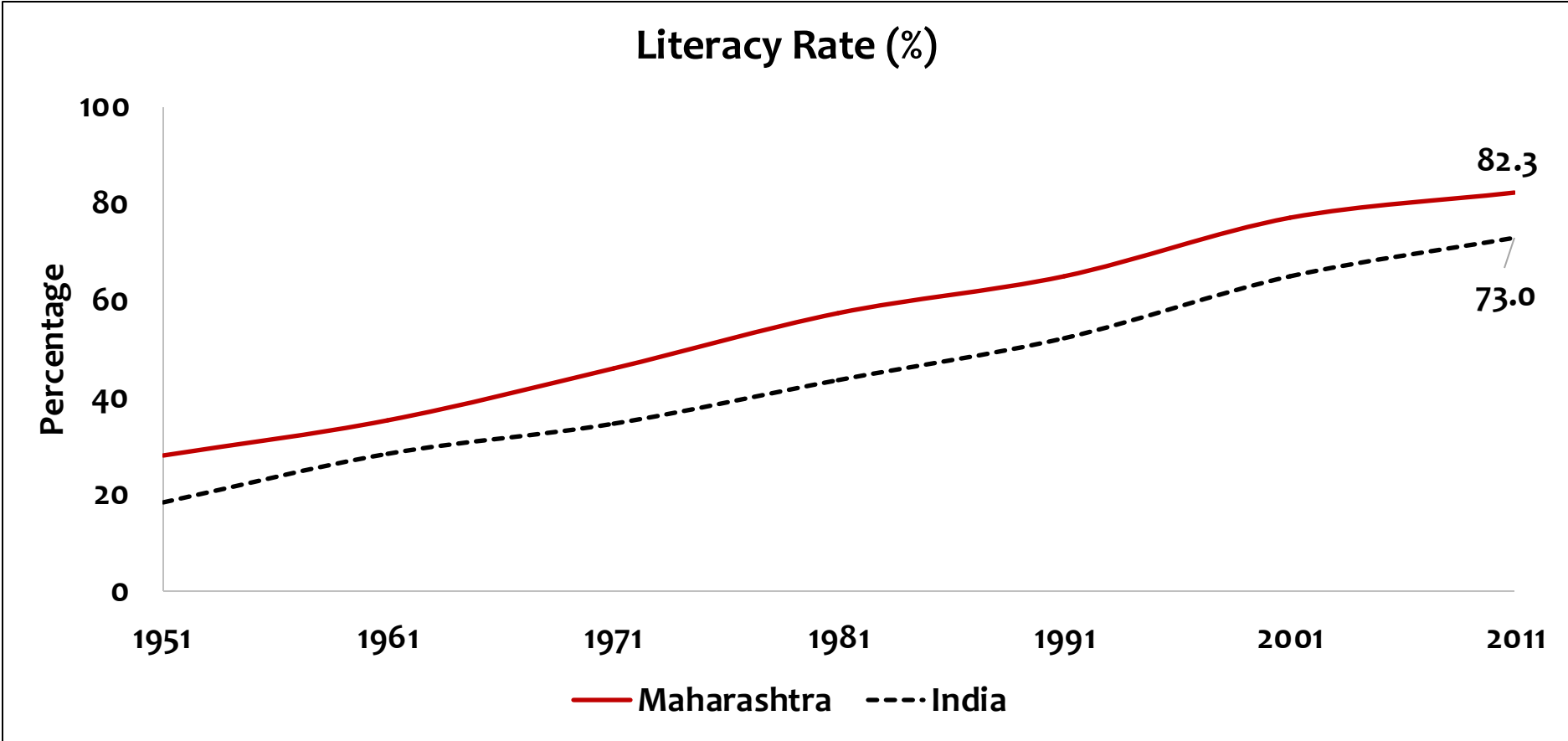
Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs (1951 – 2011).
Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source; ii. Census Literacy Rate relates to population aged seven years and above from 1981.
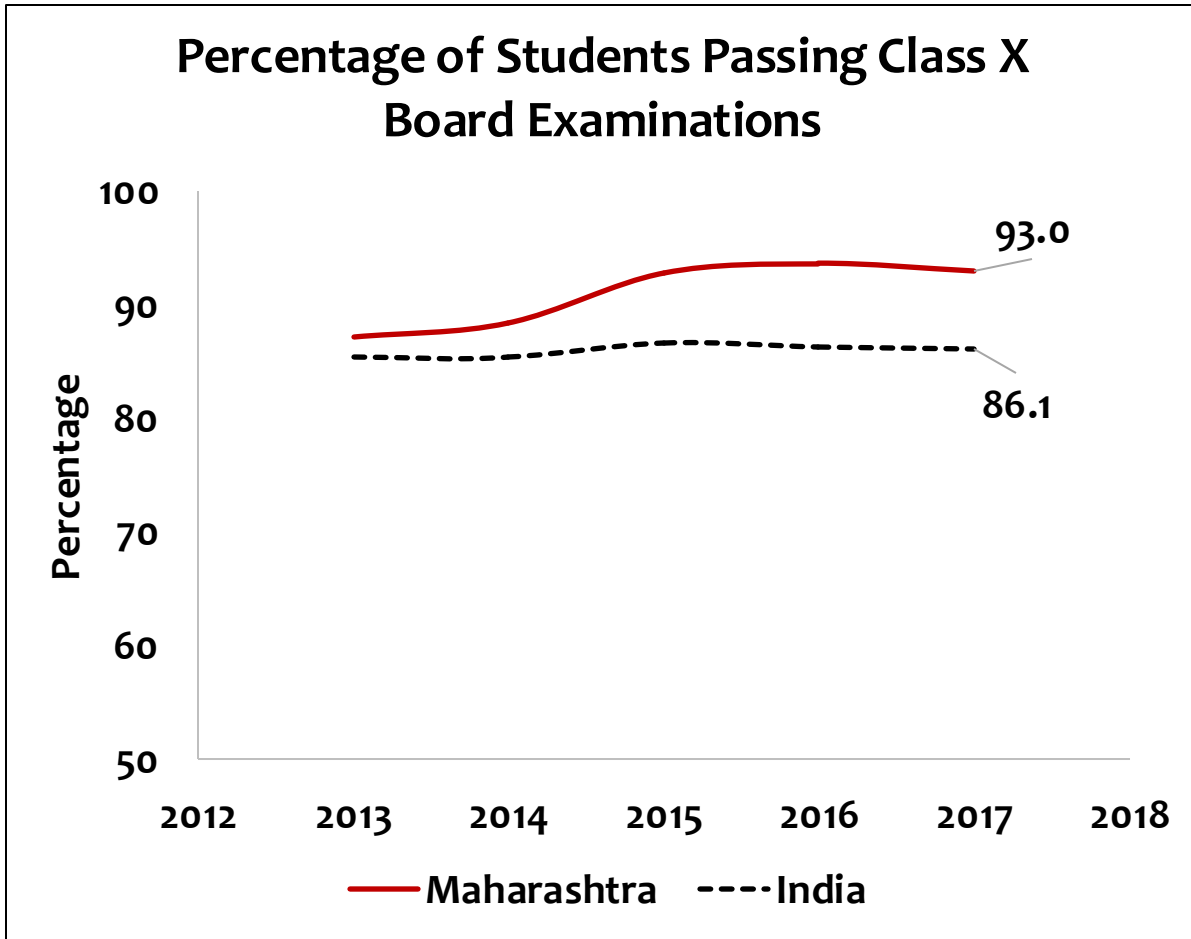
Maharashtra's School Dropout Rates for Class X and Class VIII-X have stayed below the national figures since 2015

School Drop-Out Rates (Class X)

School Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)
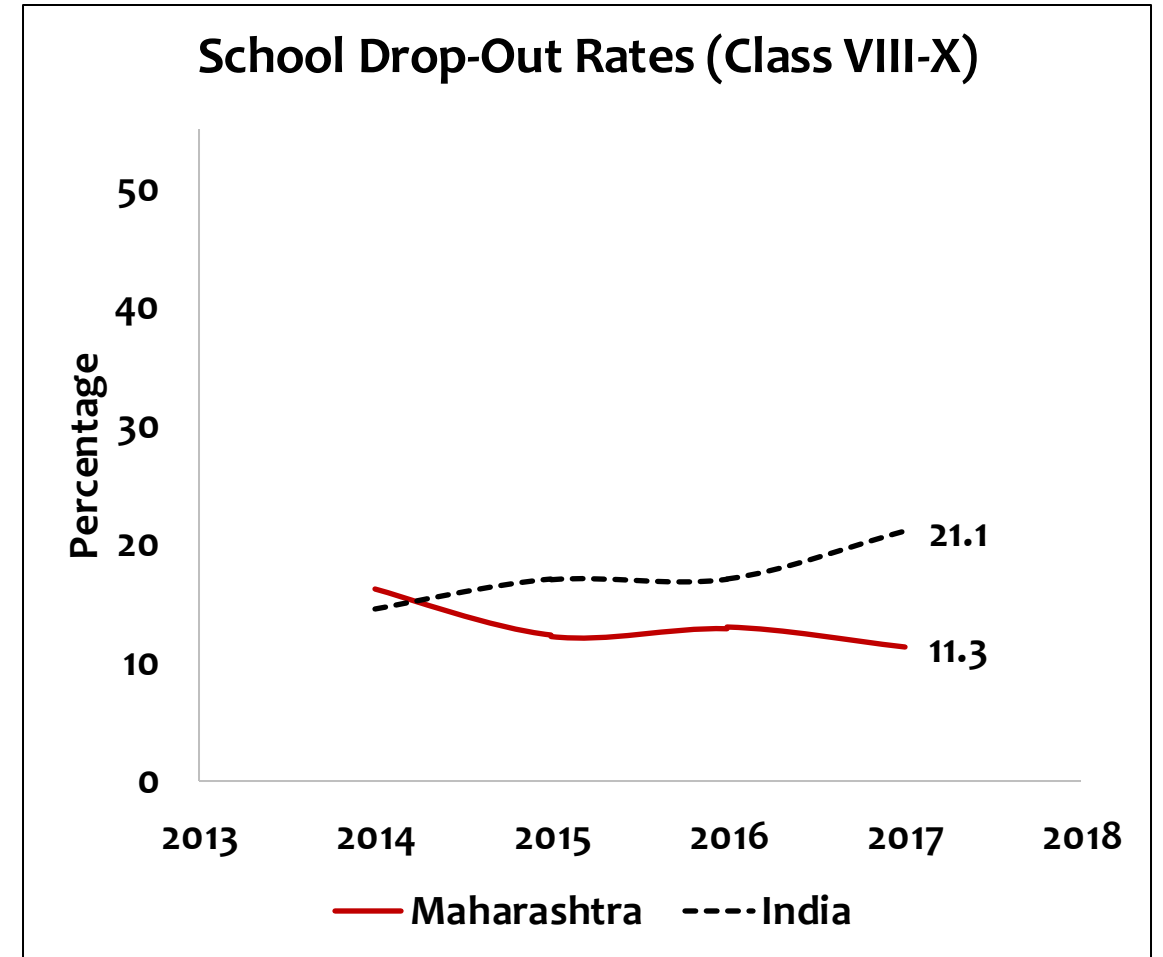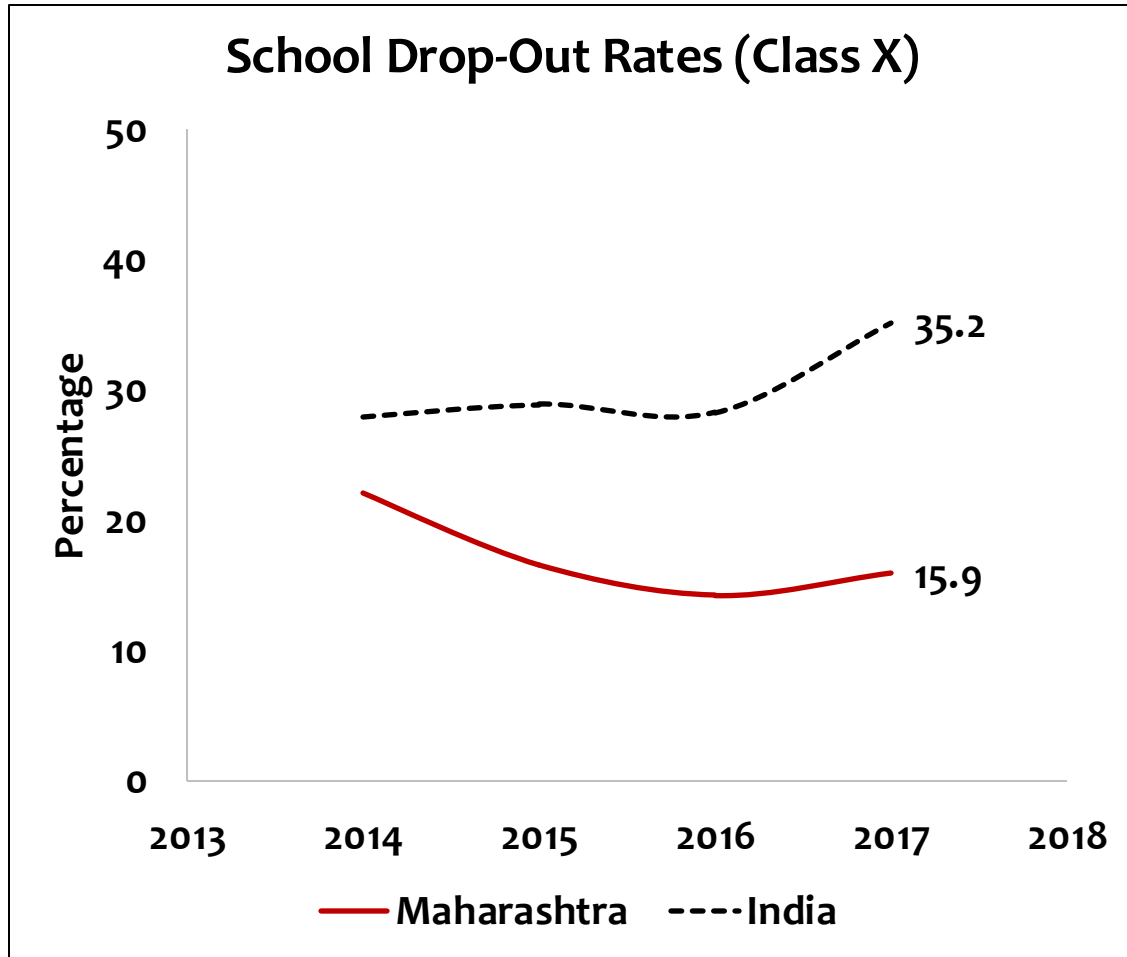
Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.
Note: i. Drop-Out Rate is defined as the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage in a school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source.

Share of students passing the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations in Maharashtra has consistently been higher than the national average, stood at 93 percent in 2016-17. Share of students passing the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations has also been higher than the national average since 2015, stood at 92.5 percent in 2017

Percentage of Students Passing Class X Board Examinations

93.0

86.1

Maharashtra ---- India

Percentage of Students Passing Class XII Board Examinations (Science Stream)

92.5

87.3

67.1

Maharashtra ---- India
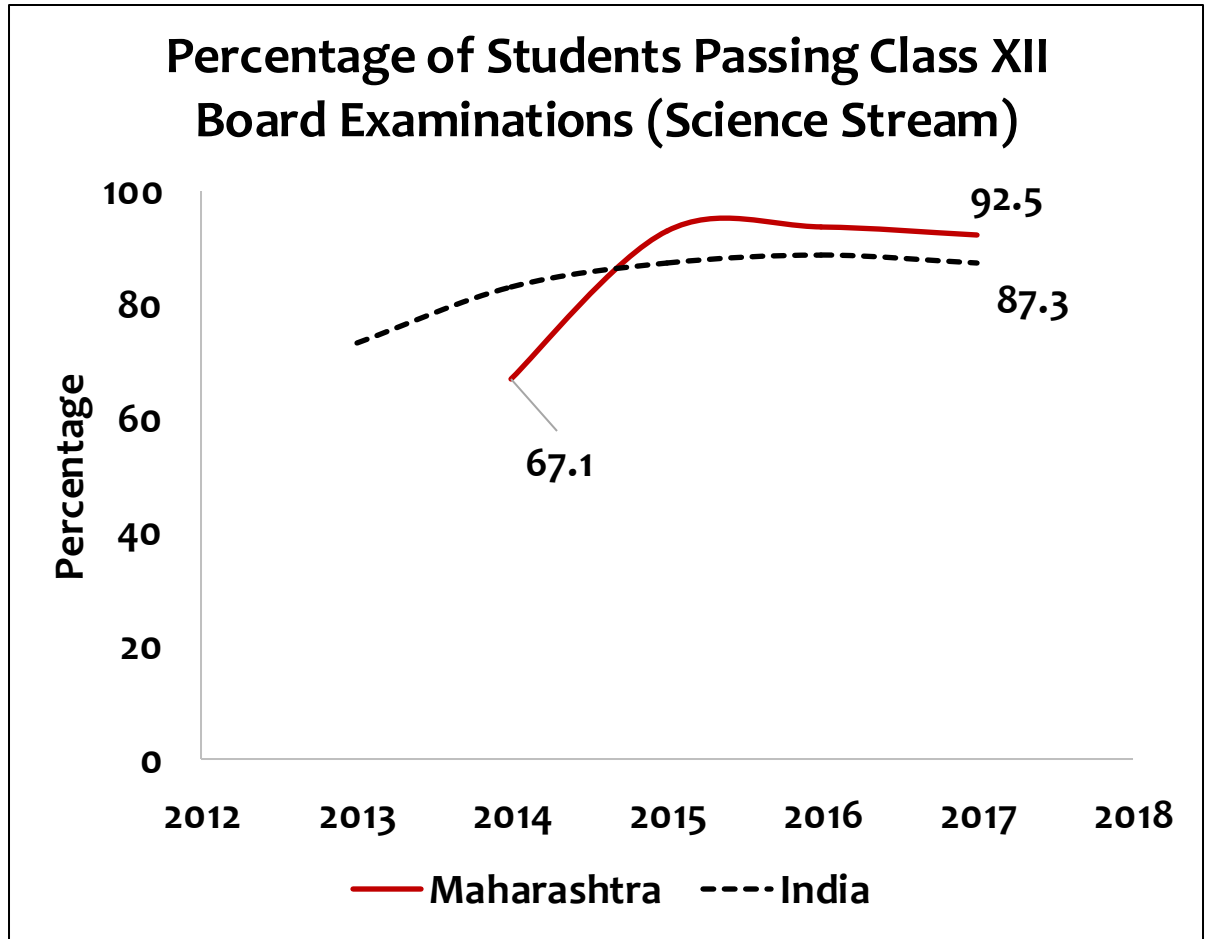
Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.
Note: i. Percentages are a simple average of the pass percentages for boys and girls as reported separately; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Pass percentages for Higher Secondary Level are reported separately by Stream (Science, Arts, Humanities, Vocational, Others).

Maharashtra's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary Level and the Higher Education level (age group 18-23) have both been above the all-India figure over the last decade

GER at the Higher Secondary Level

Ratio (y-axis): 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100
Years (x-axis): 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

- Maharashtra: 67.8
- India: 56.2

— Maharashtra   ---- India

GER in Higher Education (age group 18-23 years)

Ratio (y-axis): 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50
Years (x-axis): 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020

- Maharashtra: 34.9
- India: 27.3

— Maharashtra   ---- India
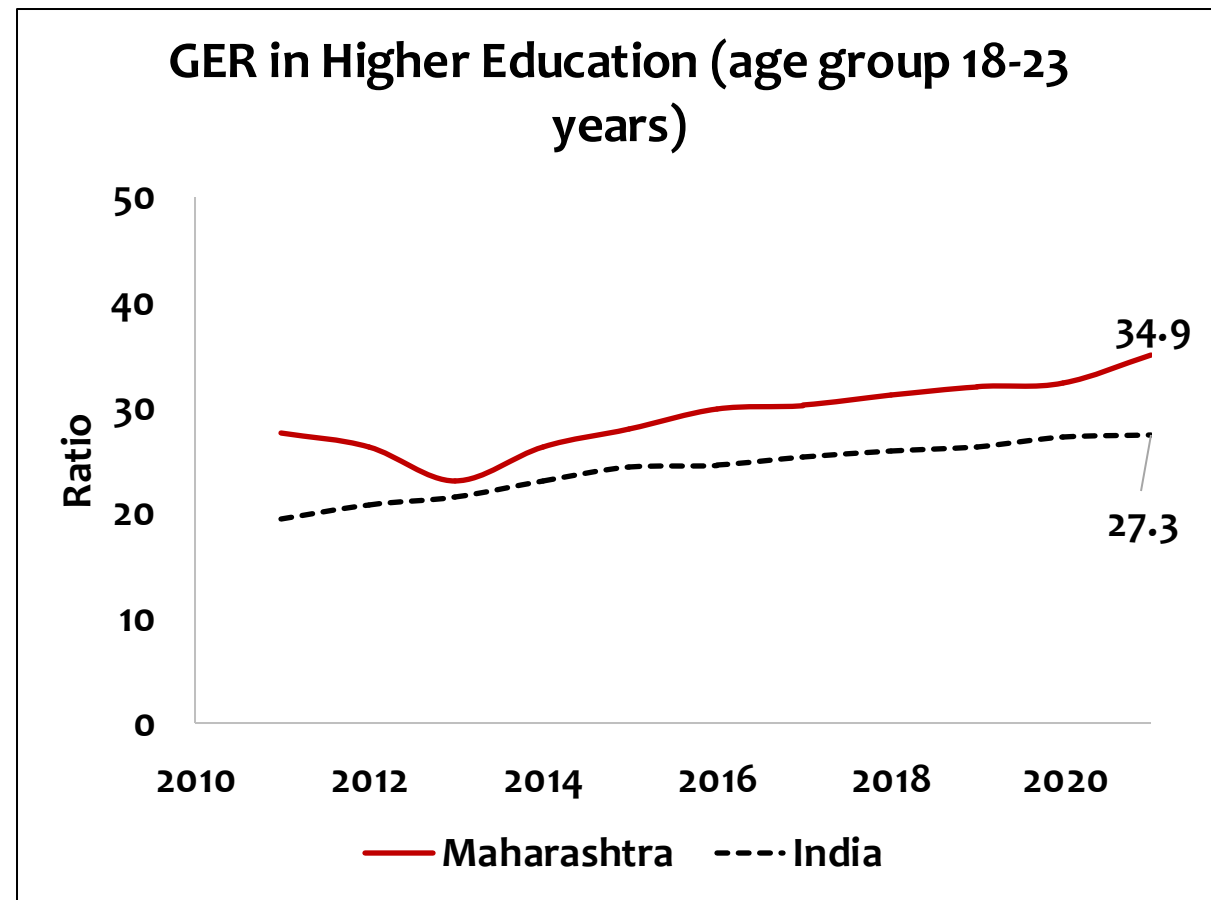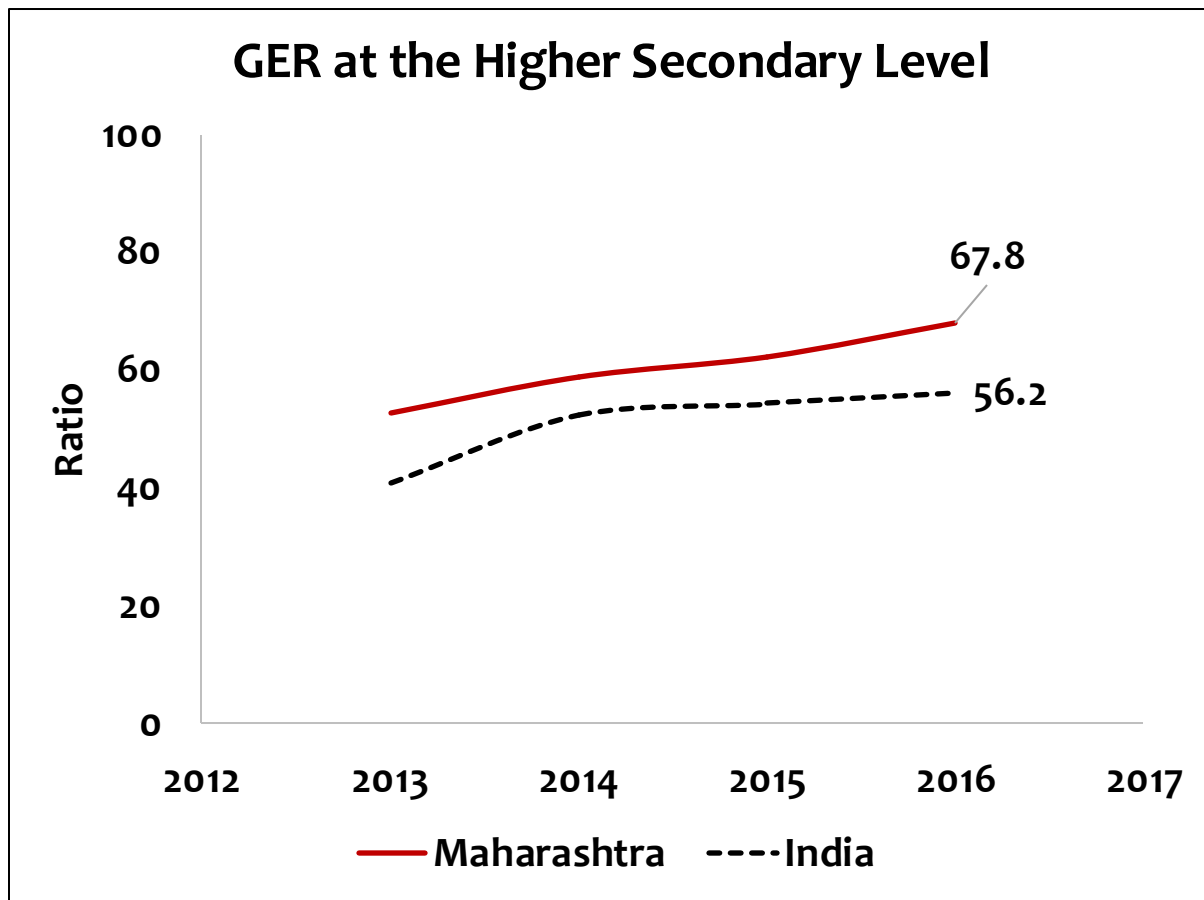
Source: i. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.; ii. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21.
Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The Higher Education GER represents share of enrollees to the total population in the age group 18-23 years; iii. India number has been taken directly from the source.

In terms of Gender Parity Index (the share of girls to boys enrolled at Higher Education institutions in the age group 18-23 years), Maharashtra is below the national benchmark over the last decade. The State has higher college density per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average

Gender Parity Index in the age group 18-23 years

1.05

0.92

Maharashtra ----India

Number of Colleges per 100,000 in the population age group 18-23 years

34.0

31.0
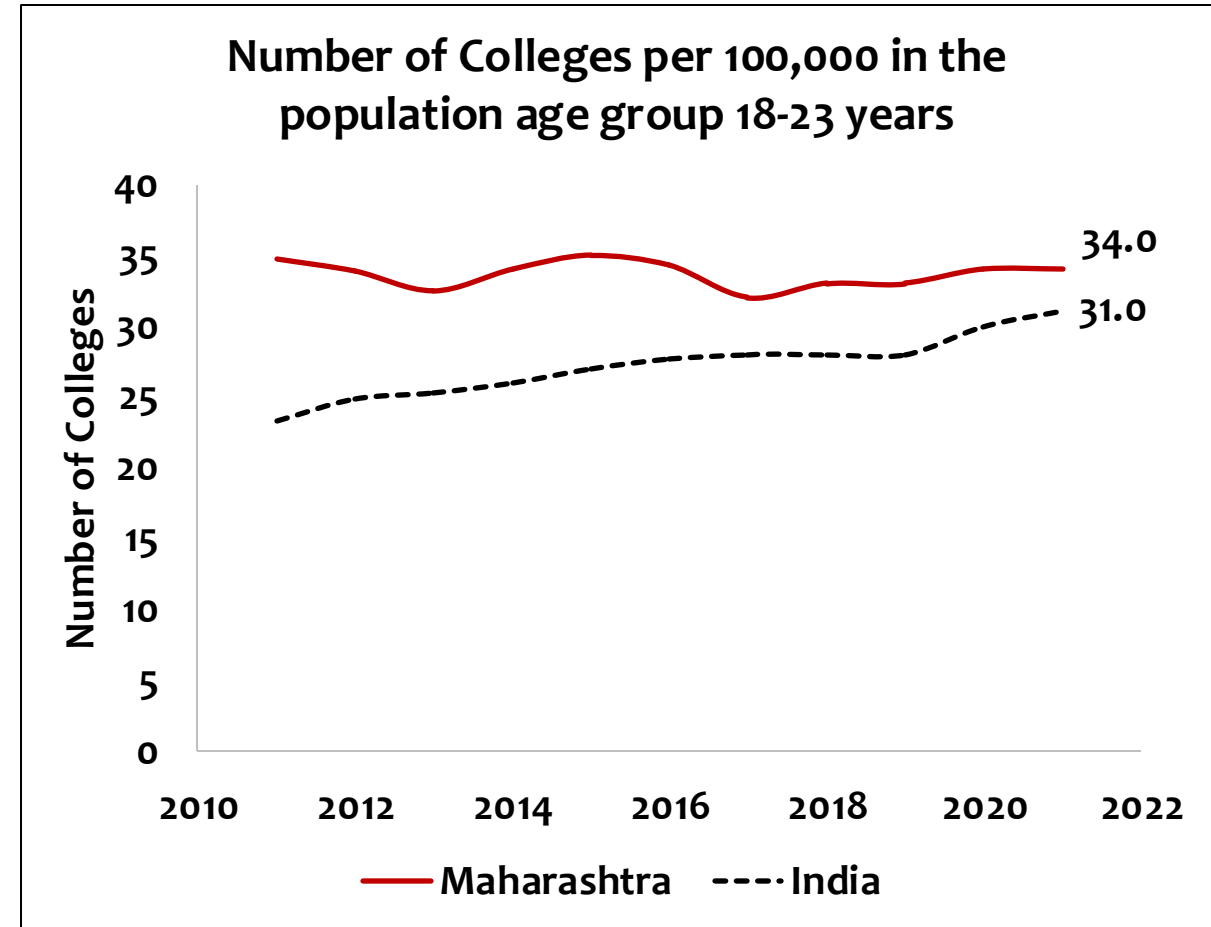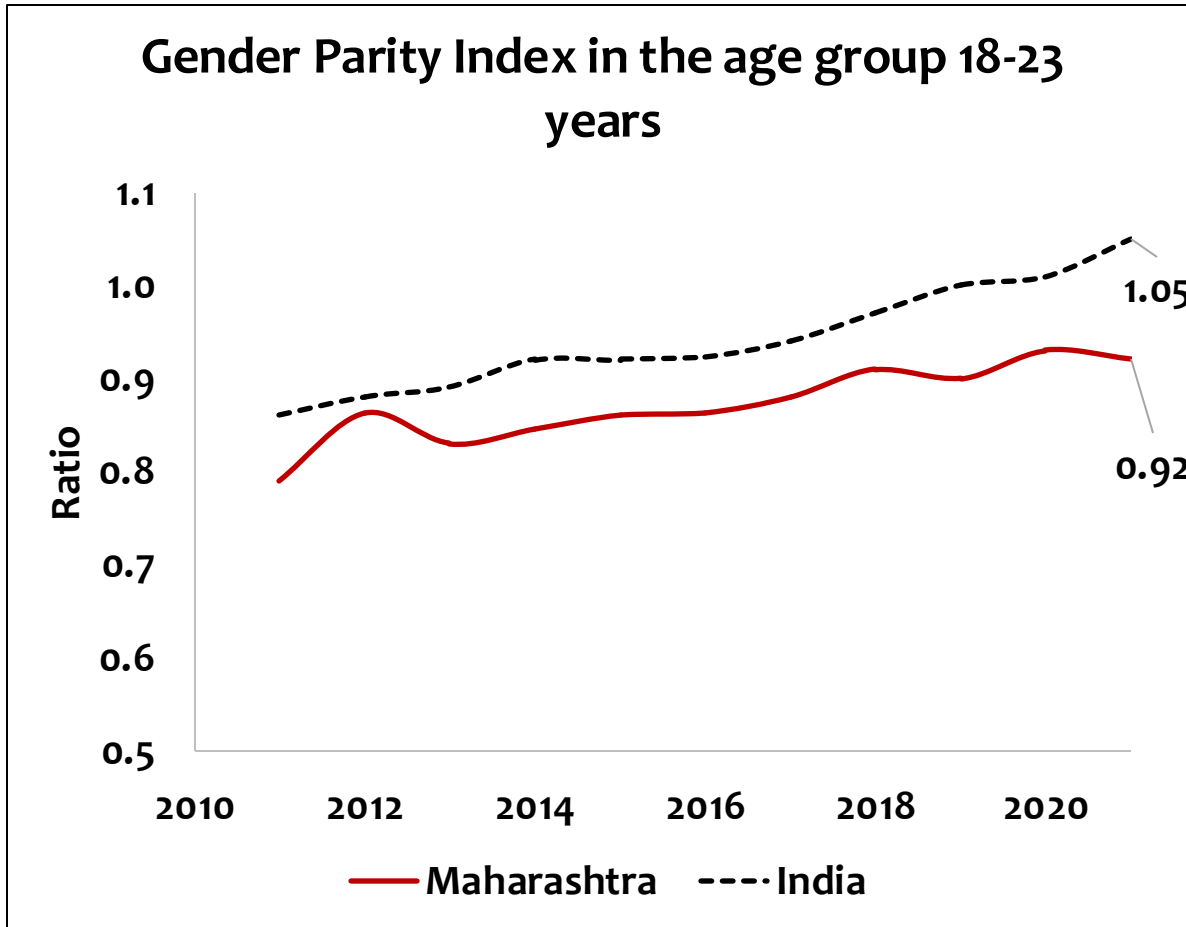
Maharashtra ----India

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

Maharashtra has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rates over their respective decades and is in a better position than the national benchmarks, as of 2021

Infant Mortality Rate

(Y-axis: Per 1000 Live Births, values 0 to 70; X-axis: 2001 to 2021)

India: 28.0
Maharashtra: 16.0

Legend: ——— Maharashtra - - - India

Total Fertility Rate

(Y-axis: Children per Woman, values 0.0 to 4.0; X-axis: 1991 to 2021)

India: 2.0
Maharashtra: 1.7

Legend: ——— Maharashtra - - - India
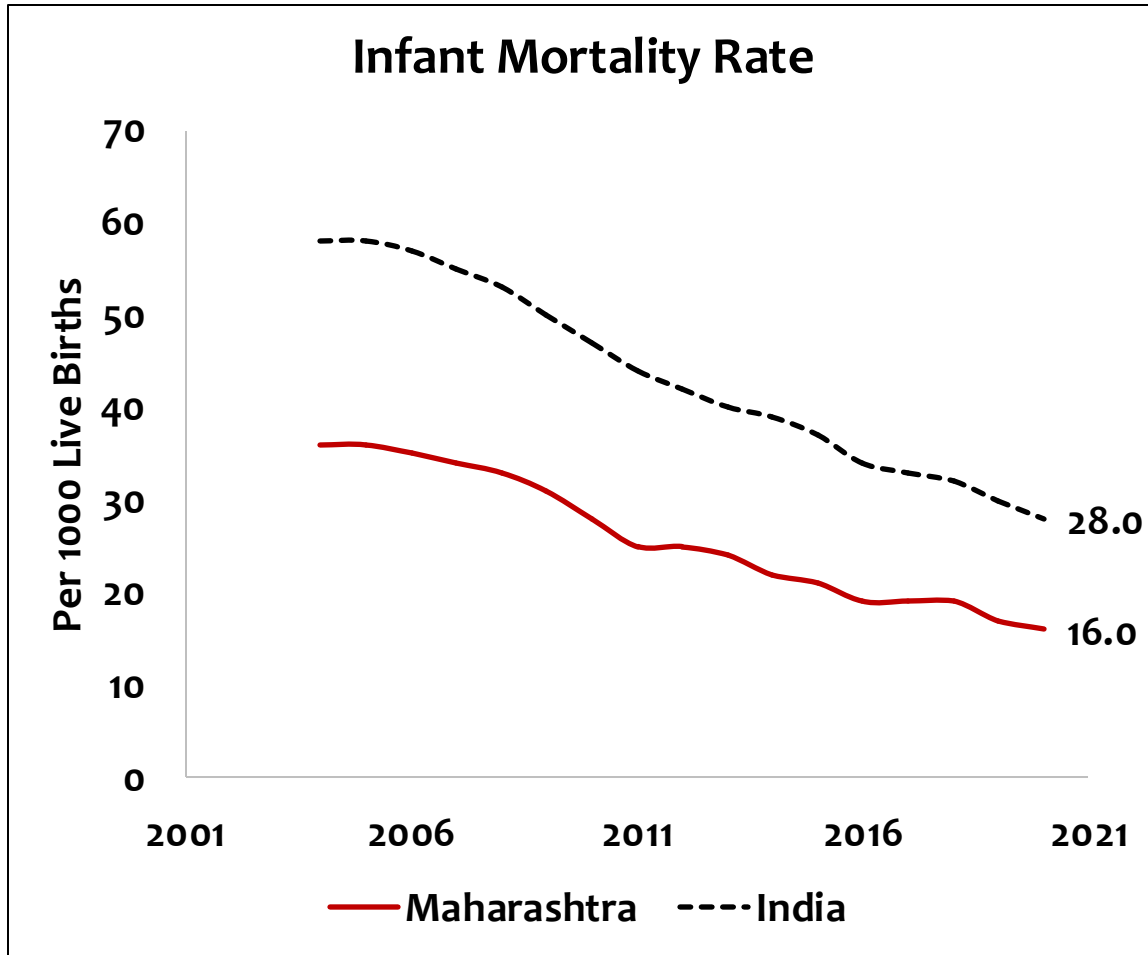
Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source
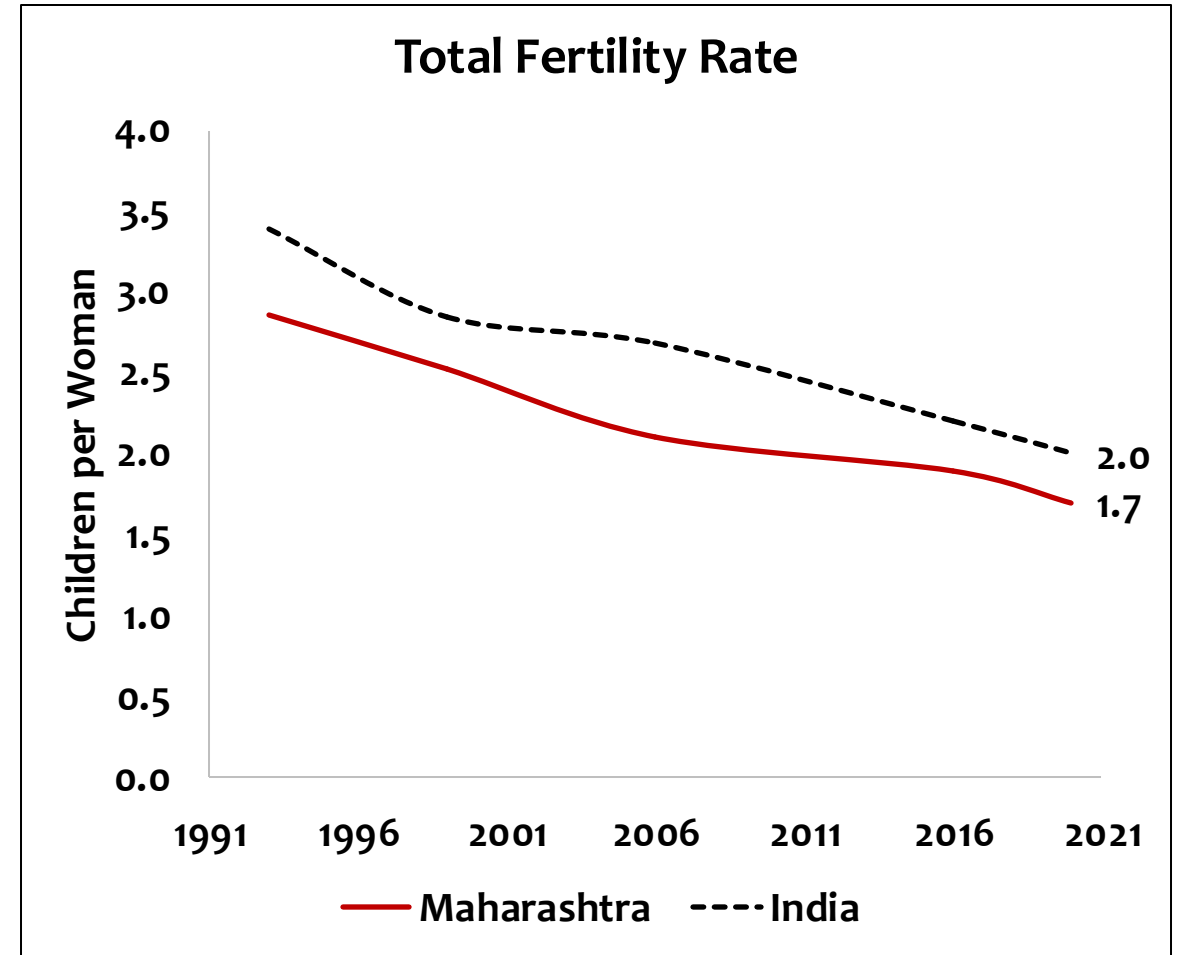
Source: National Family Health Survey (I - V).
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source

Life expectancy in Maharashtra is higher than that of an average person in India. Maharashtra is placed lower than the national average in terms of full immunization of children (12-23 months), as of 2019-21

Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)

72.9

70.0

Person Years

1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

—— Maharashtra ----·India
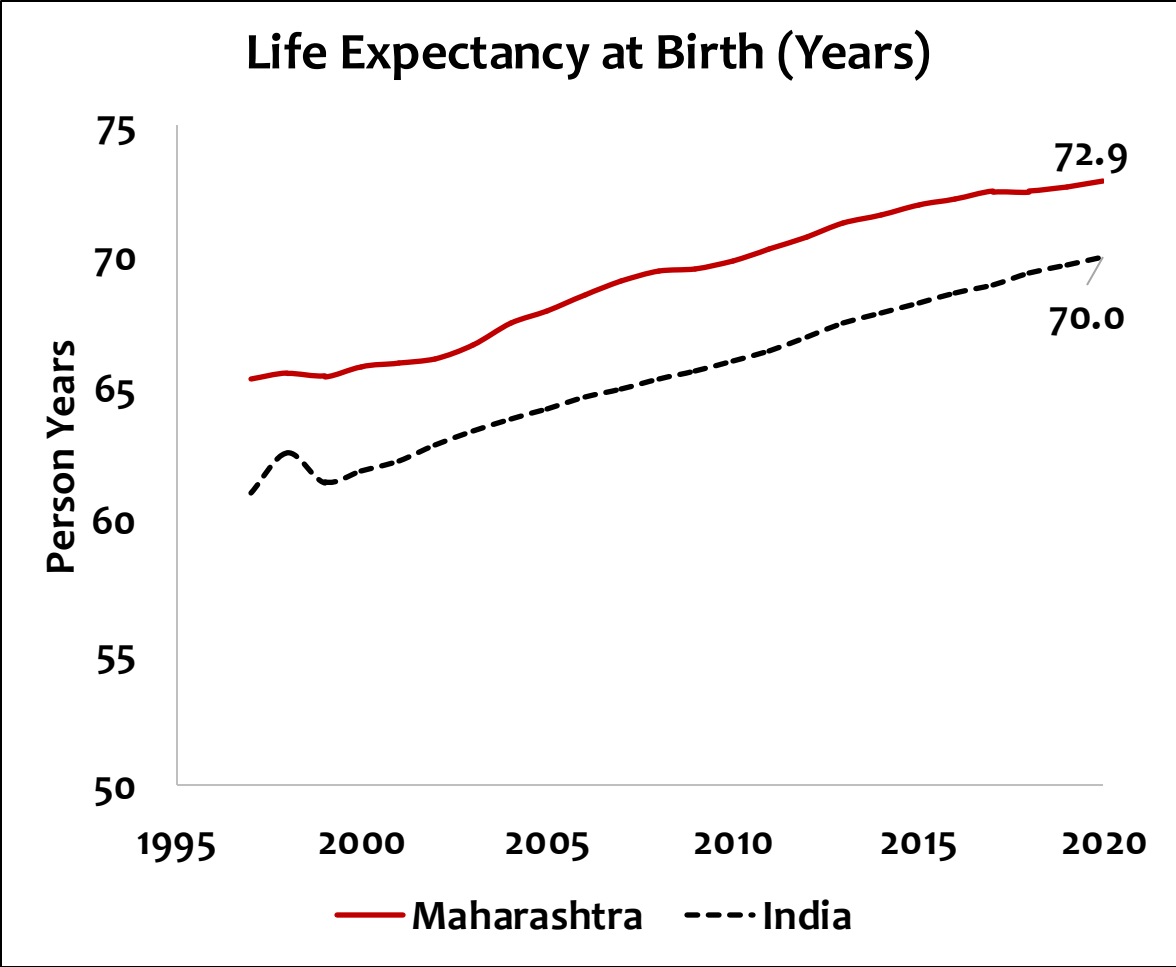
Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.
Note: India number has been taken directly from the source.

Children Fully Immunized (%)

100

80

78.4

76.4

73.5

60

56.2

Percentage

40

20

0

1991 1996 2001 2006 2011 2016 2021
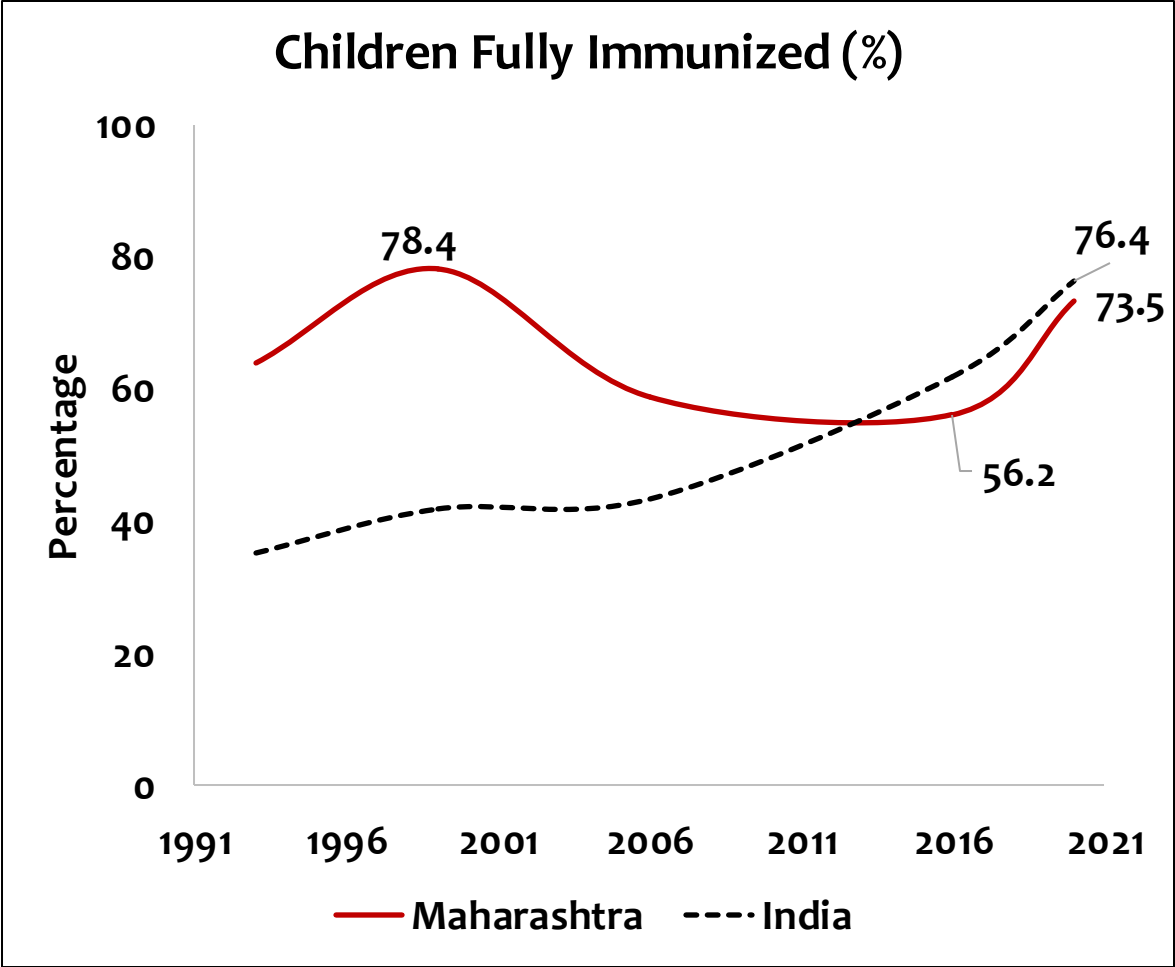
—— Maharashtra ----·India

Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V).
Note: India number has been taken directly from the source.

Maharashtra has improved on 'quality of life' indicators over the decades, but at a slower pace than the national estimates. As of 2021, household access to electricity and sanitation facilities is slightly above the national benchmarks, while access to drinking water is slightly below the national benchmark

Household Access to Drinking Water (%)

Household Access to electricity (%)

Household Access to Sanitation Facilities (%)
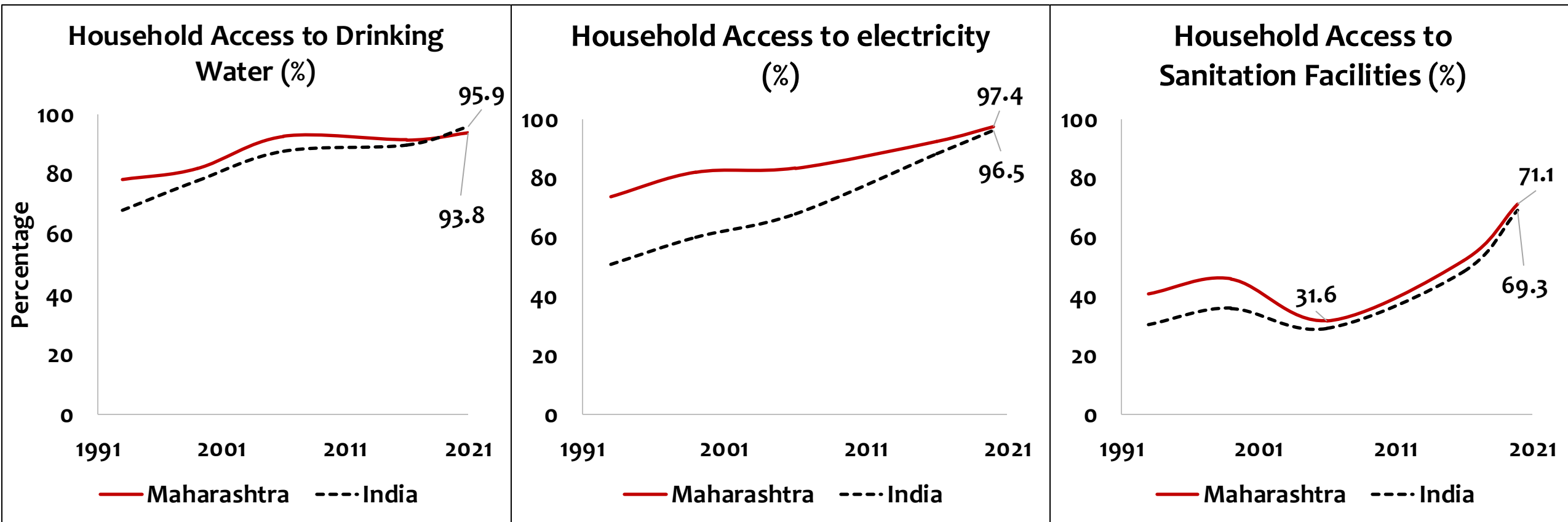
Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V).
Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source.; ii. Drinking water and sanitation refers to improved sources and facilities respectively as defined in NFHS.

5. Fiscal Indicators

- **Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2022-23**

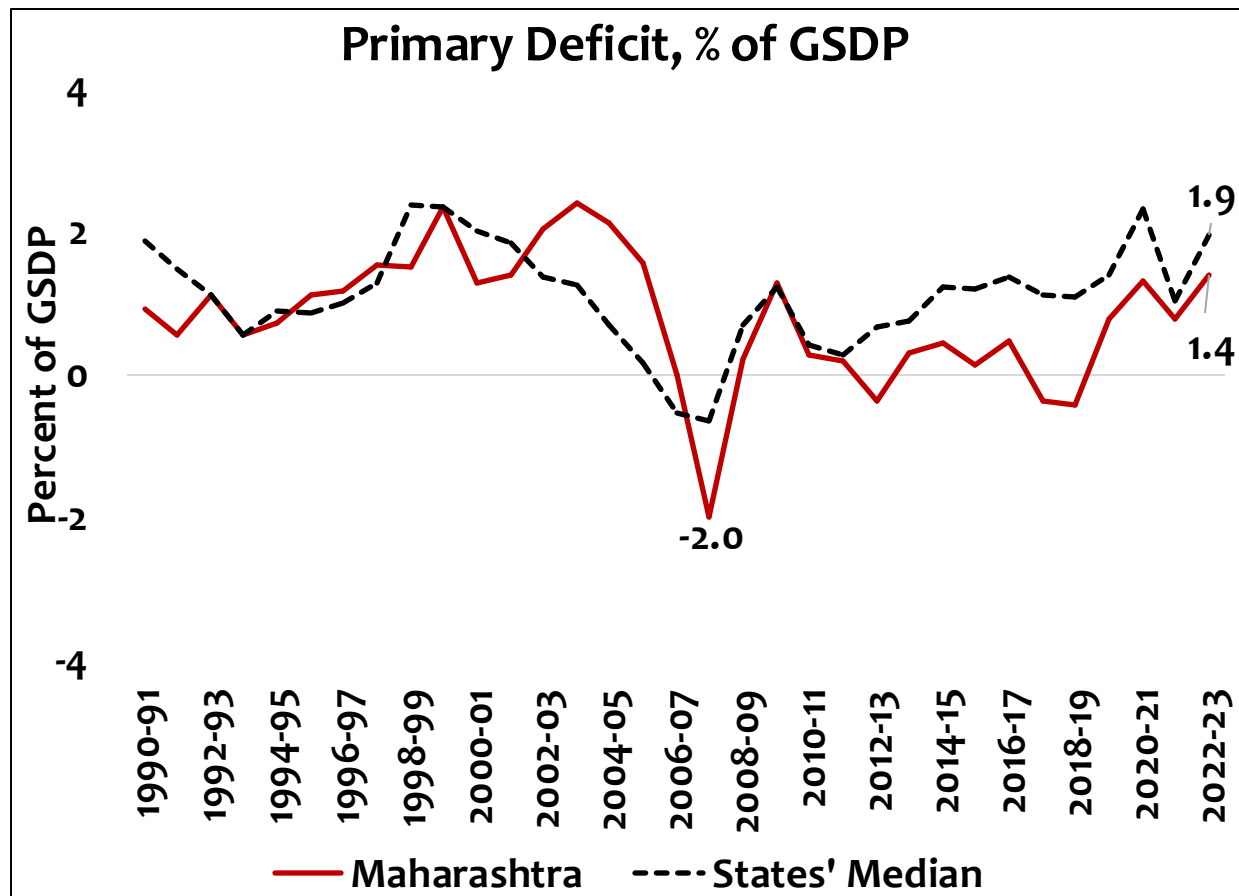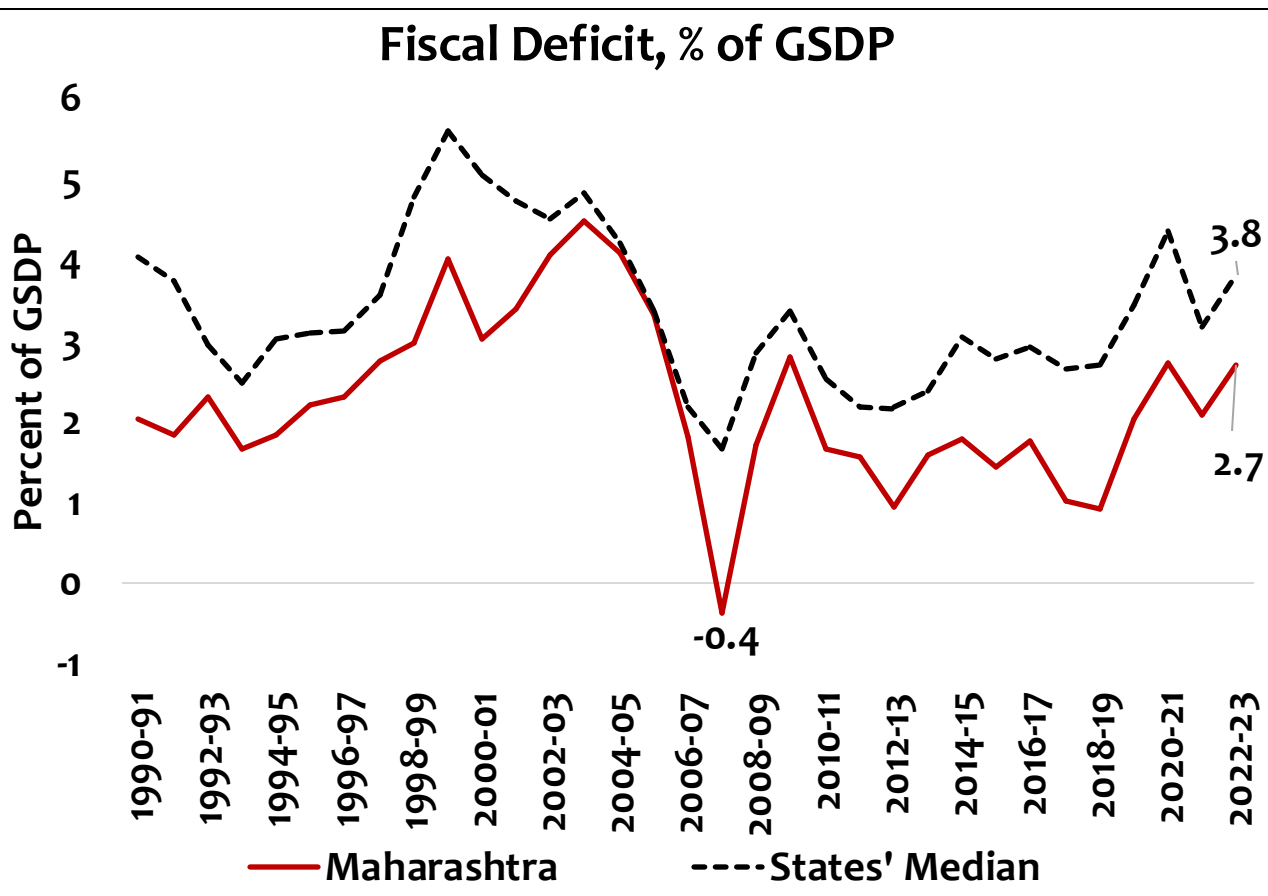- **Benchmark includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded)**

Table 4A : Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Maharashtra

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Large States)	All States/UTs (% of National GDP)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	2.7 %	2022-23	+ 1.1 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	1.4 %	2022-23	+ 1.1 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	- 0.6 %	2022-23	- 0.3 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	12.2 %	2022-23	+ 3.2 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	7.8 %	2022-23	+ 1.3 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	0.6 %	2022-23	- 0.1 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	15.0 %	2022-23	+ 4.3 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	12.8 %	2022-23	+ 3.4 % points	18.8 %	16.9 %	14.8 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	2.2 %	2022-23	+ 0.9 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	14.7 %	2022-23	+ 2.4 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	18.6 %	2022-23	- 0.2 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	1.6 %	2021-22	+ 1.0 % points	1.6 %	1.7%	3.8 %

Source: Data is taken from State Finances Report (SFR), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as of December 2023.
Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 States, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Most Recent Values are the Revised Estimates for 2022-23 (except for Contingent Liabilities, for which the most recent value is for 2021-22).

Table 4B : Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Maharashtra

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UT's (% of National GDP)
Committed Expenditure, % of GSDP	2.5%	2022-23	-3.2% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	17.5%	2022-23	-35.9% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	1.1%	2019-20	-0.01% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2019-20)	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	8.4%	2019-20	-0.6% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2019-20)	2.9%	5.2%	6.4%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	0.1%	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 18,167	2022-23	+Rs. 11,406	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 1,984	2022-23	+Rs. 1,346	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 6,613	2022-23	+Rs. 3,298	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	43.3%	2022-23	-1.0% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	4.7%	2022-23	+0.6% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	15.8%	2022-23	-5.9% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	1.8%	2022-23	+0.8% points	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: i. Subsidies, Wage and Salaries, Pension, Social sector expenditure, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Education expenditure, Total Expenditure data are from the RBI's SFR, as of December 2023; ii. Off-Budget Borrowing data is from Ministry of Expenditure (2021-22); iii. Data for Population and GSDP are taken from MoSPI.

Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 States, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wage, Salaries, and Pension; v. Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare; vi. Social, Health, and Education Expenditures are calculated as per capita values by dividing the respective expenditure by the population; vii. Total Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx), Capital Outlay, and Loans and Advances; viii. The Buoyancy of RevEx is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.
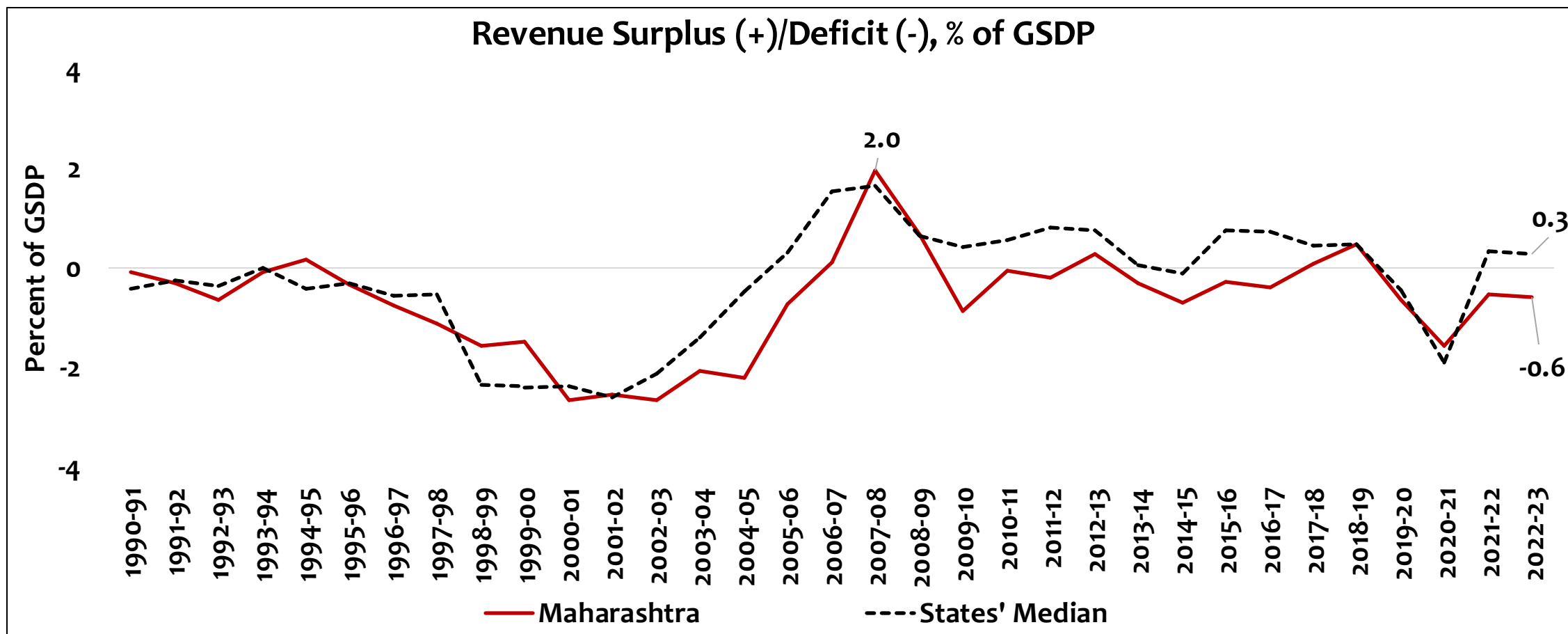
In 2022-23, Maharashtra ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.7 percent of its GSDP, 1 percentage point lower than that of a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 1.4 percent of its GSDP was 0.5 percentage points lower than that of a median State

Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP

3.8

2.7

-0.4

— Maharashtra   ---- States' Median

Primary Deficit, % of GSDP

1.9

1.4

-2.0

— Maharashtra   ---- States' Median

Source: i. Fiscal Deficit (FD) is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Primary Deficit (PD) is calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); iii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] and that explains a dip in fiscal and primary deficit in 2007-08.

Maharashtra ran a Revenue Deficit of 0.6 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while a median State ran a Revenue Surplus of 0.3 percent of its GSDP
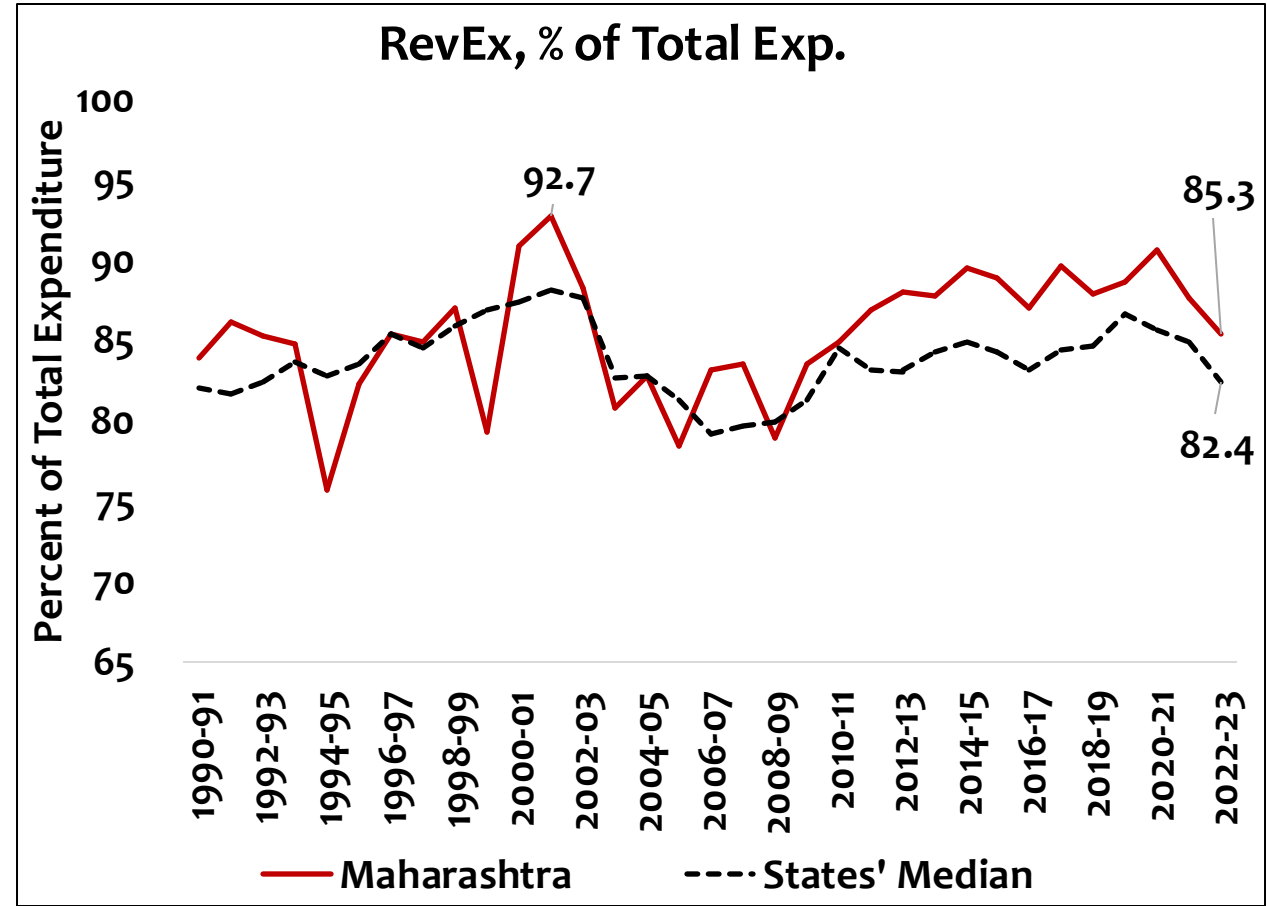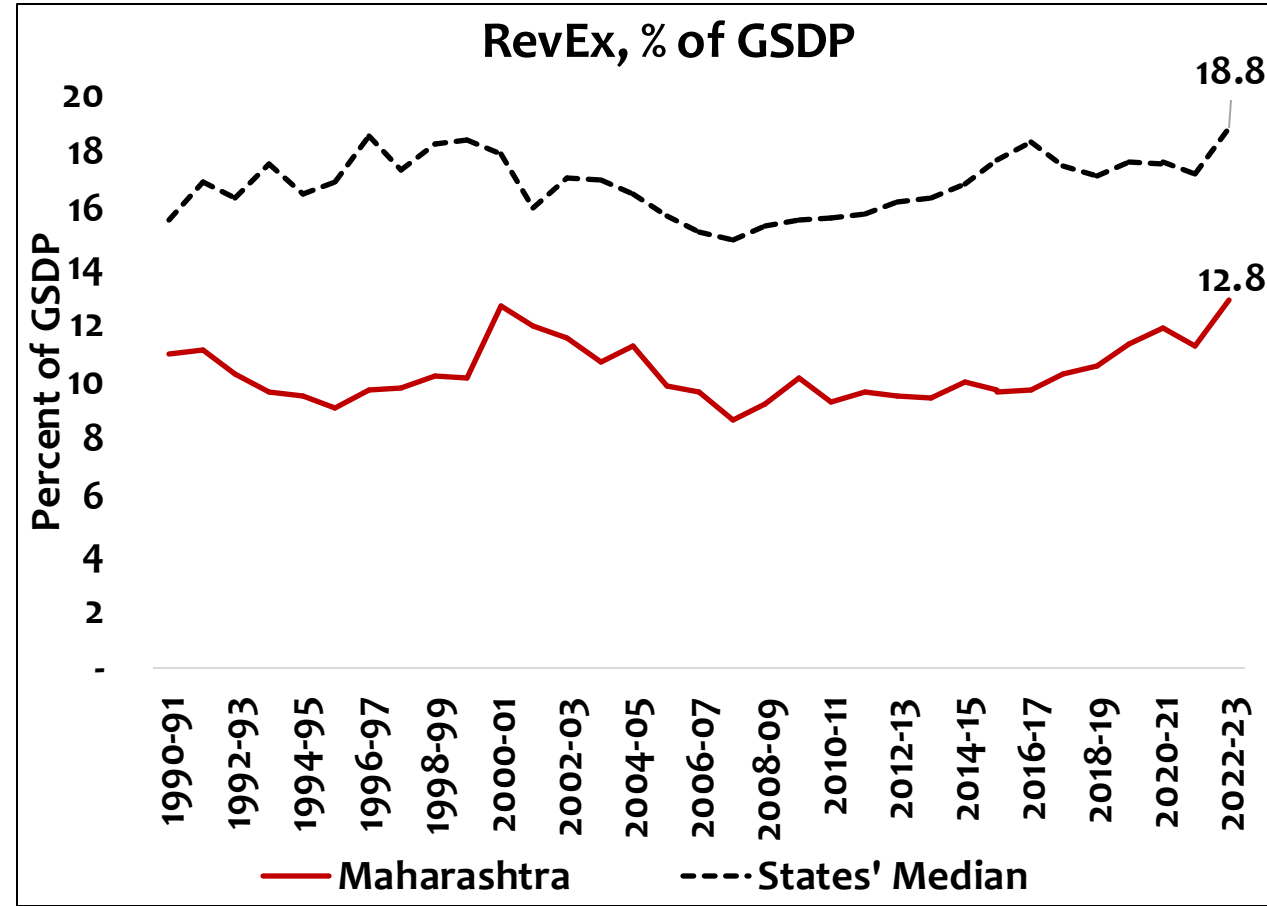
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP

Source: i. Revenue Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded);
ii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] and that explains an increase in revenue surplus in 2007-08.

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 7.7 percentage points lower than what a median State collected, at 12.2 percent of its GSDP

Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP
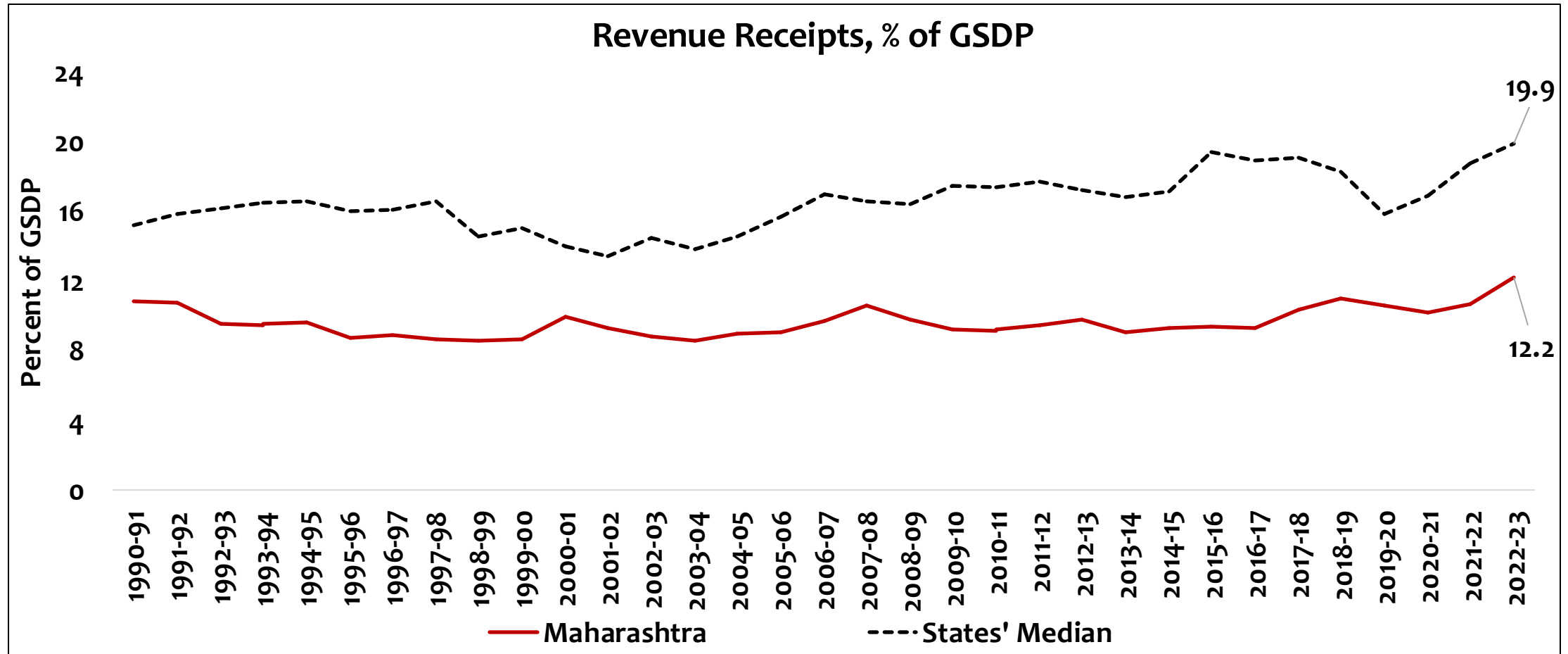
Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

As of 2022-23, Maharashtra's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre were 7.8 percent, 0.6 percent, and 3.8 percent of its GSDP, respectively. Transfers from Centre were 6 percentage points lower than that of a median State and 69 percent of the Total Revenue Receipts were raised by the State through its Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenues.
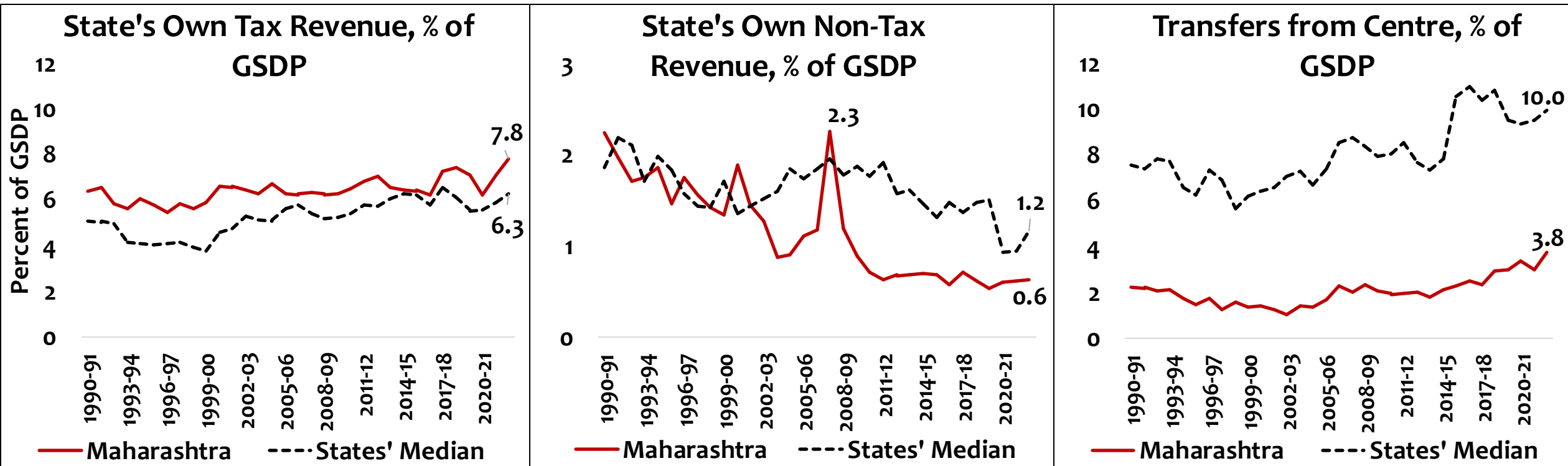
Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

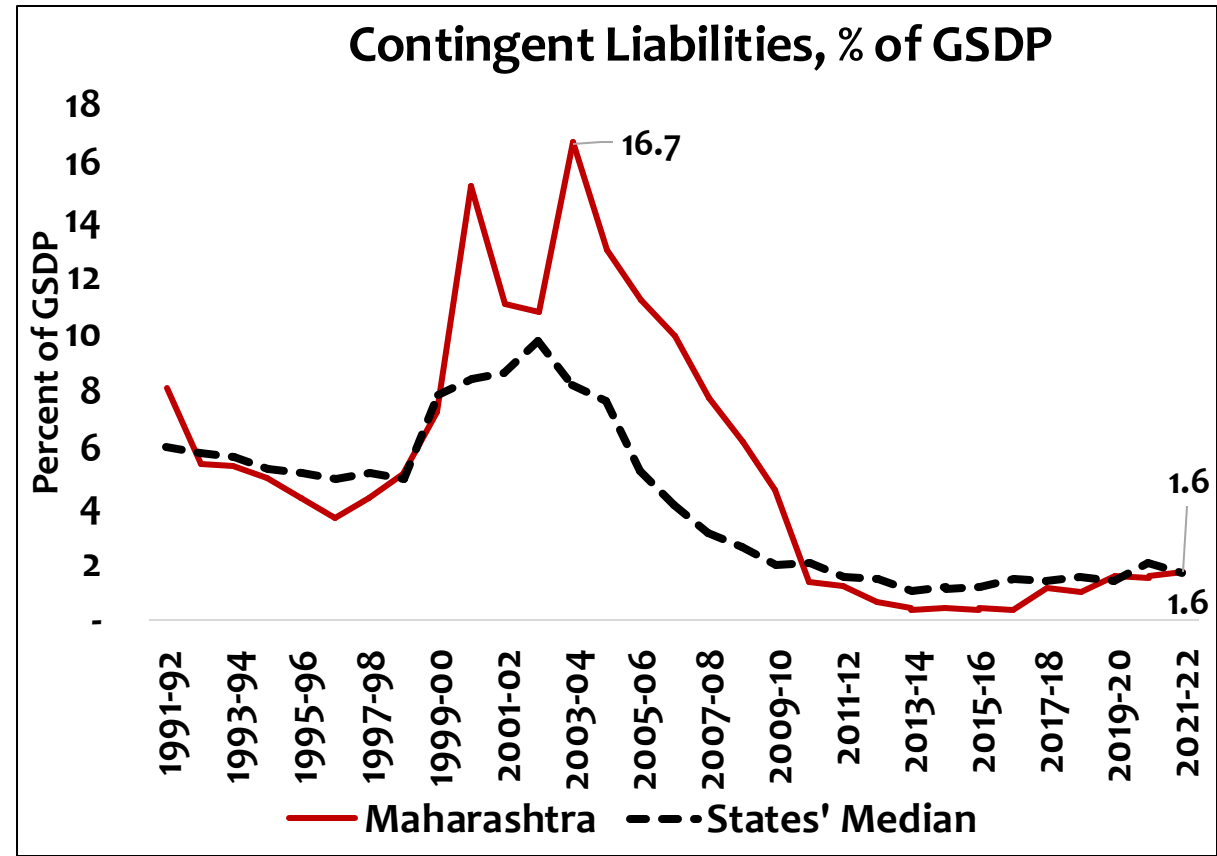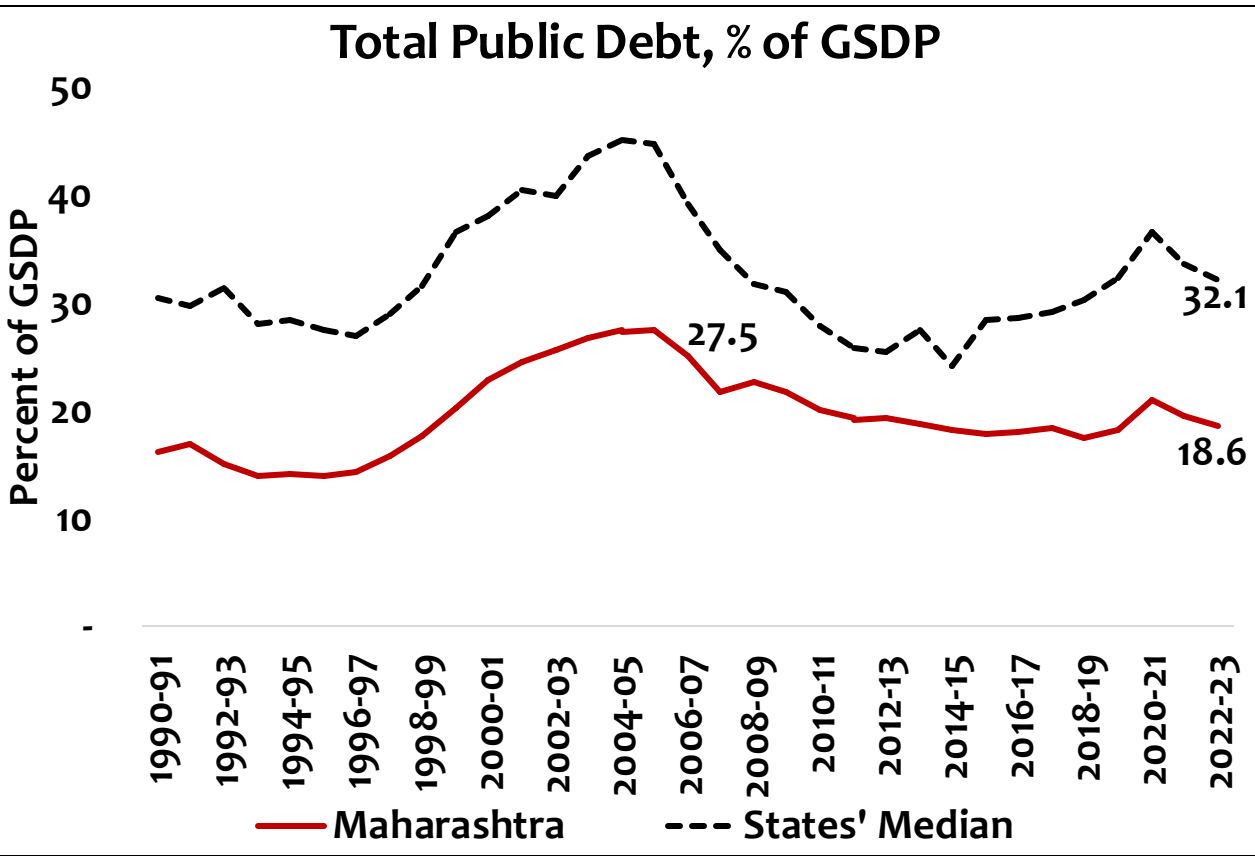Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 is due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG].

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's Expenditure was lower than that of a median State, at 15 percent of its GSDP
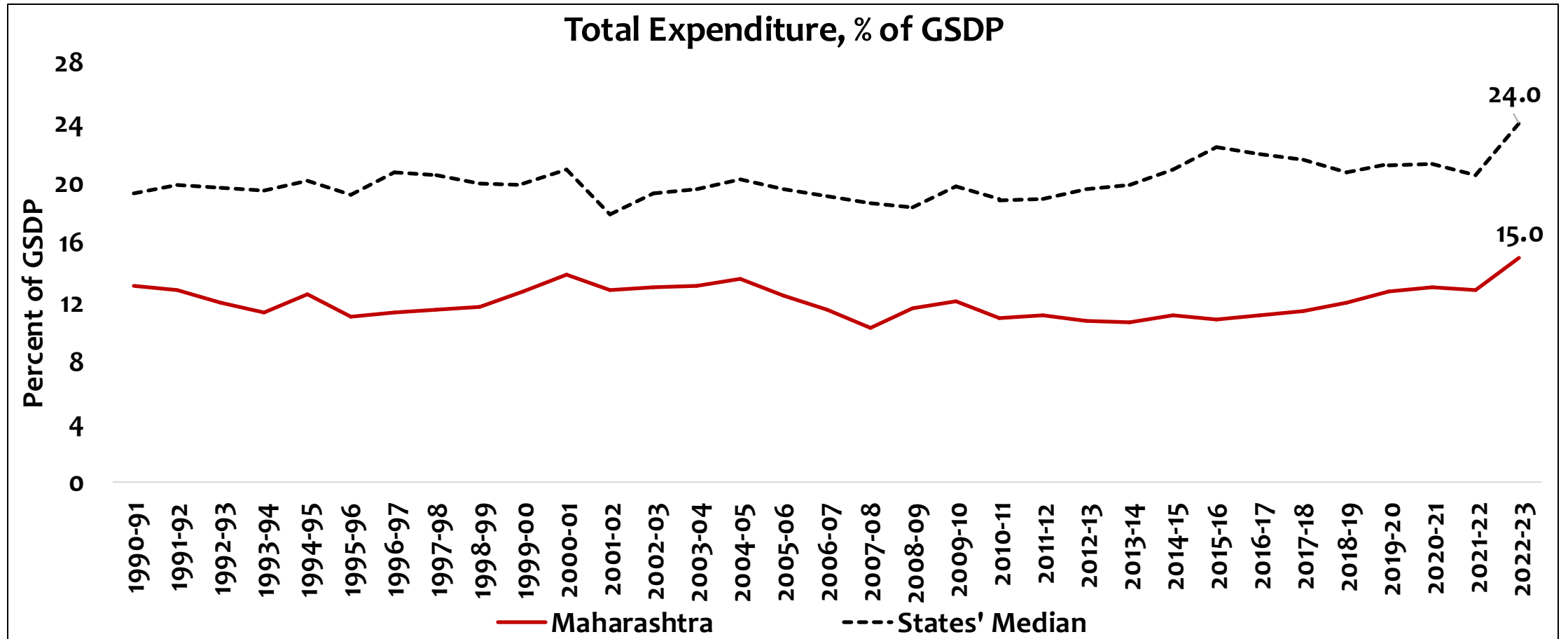
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP

Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i . Total Expenditure is calculated as sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) plus Capital Expenditure (CapEx); ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's RevEx at 12.8 percent of its GSDP, was 6 percentage points lower than that of a median State. However, as a share of its Total Expenditure, at 85.3 percent, it was 3 percentage points higher than that of a median State.

RevEx, % of GSDP

RevEx, % of Total Exp.

Source: i. RevEx is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's CapEx at 2.2 percent of its GSDP, was about 2 percentage points lower than the CapEx of a median State. As a share of Total Expenditure, it was 3 percentage points lower than that of a median State
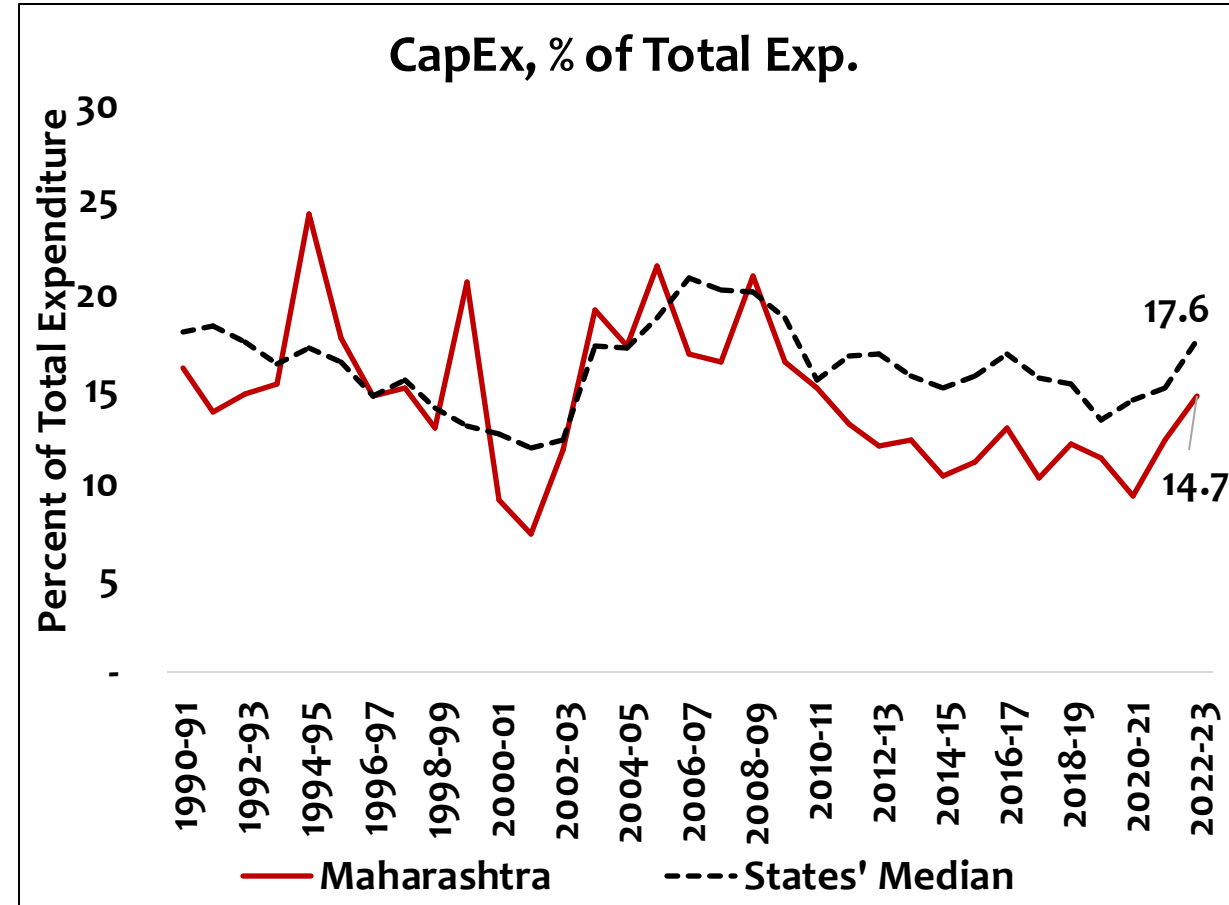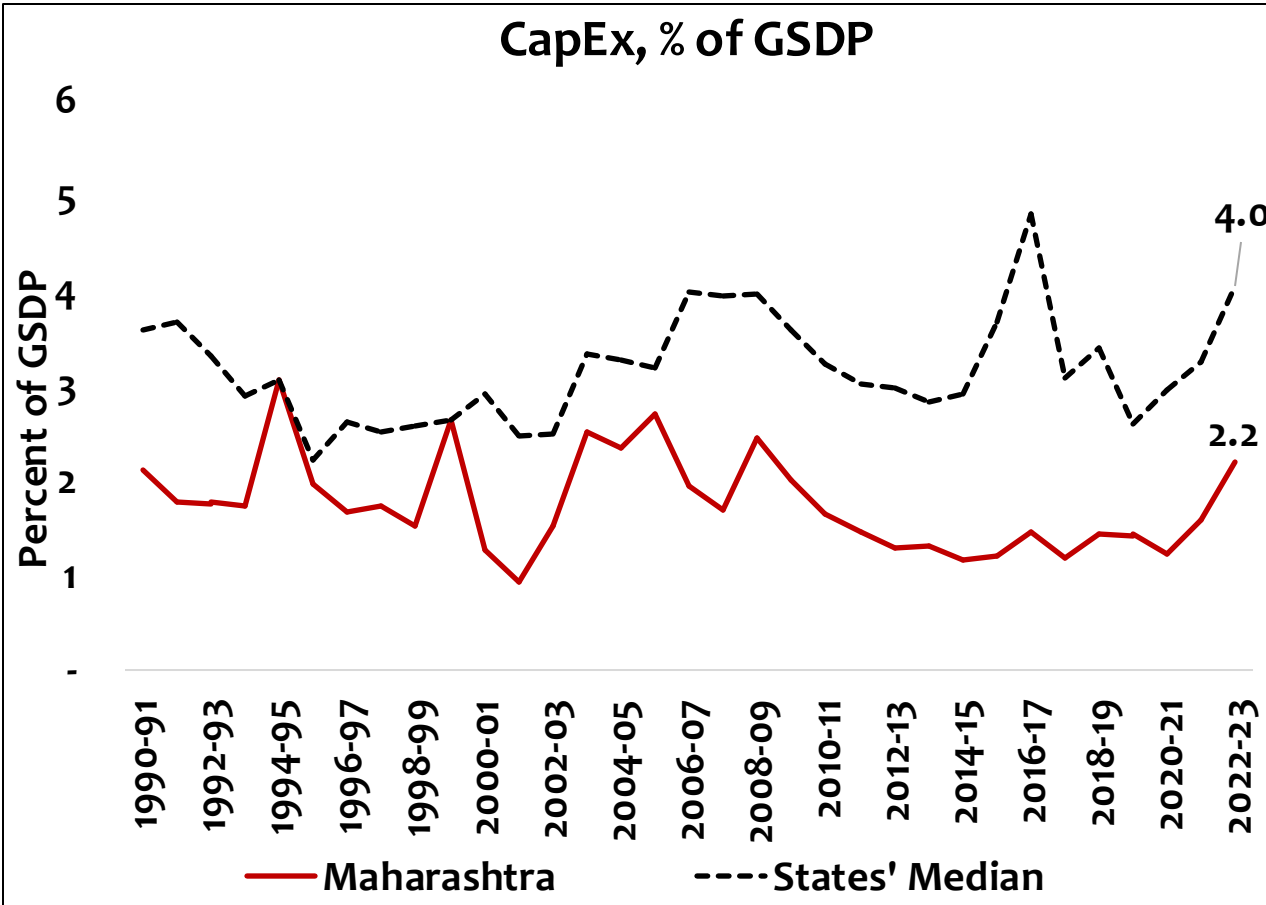
Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Maharashtra's Public Debt has declined since 2005-06 and, as of 2022-23, at 18.6 percent of its GSDP, it was 14 percentage points lower than that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities also noted a sharp decline since 2003-04, and in 2021-22 at 1.6 percent of its GSDP, it was at par with that of a median State

Total Public Debt, % of GSDP

Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP

Maharashtra — — States' Median

Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Debt Sustainability Assessment

- Extrapolations of the debt-to-GSDP ratio are used as a way of thinking about debt sustainability, using the equation: $\Delta b_t = \frac{b_{t-1}(r_t - g_t)}{1 + g_t} + pd_t *$

- A baseline scenario assumes real GDP growth, the real effective interest rate and primary deficit will be at the same levels for the next five years as their respective averages from 2012-13 to 2021-22.

- Second scenario assumes faster GDP growth to the tune of half a standard deviation over the average growth between 2012-13 to 2021-22.

- Third scenario assumes a favorable change of half a standard deviation to the primary deficit over the average deficit between 2012-13 to 2021-22.

- Fourth scenario assumes baseline plus outstanding contingent liabilities in 2021-22 will be absorbed (by 20 percent) each year in the next five years.

- A fifth scenario, by combining scenarios two and three.

Note: i. b_t is the debt-to-GSDP ratio, pd_t is the primary-deficit-to-GSDP ratio (deficit net of interest payment), g_t is growth of real GSDP, and r_t is the real effective interest rate on public debt; all in year t; ii. Δb_t is the change in debt-to-GSDP ratio between t and t-1; iii. The exercise is based on the assumption that g, r, and pd are exogenous, that is, they are not impacted by the level of debt.

Maharashtra's Debt Evolution (2012-13 to 2021-22)

Averages and standard deviations of key parameters

	Ten-year average and std. deviations (2012-13 to 2021-22)		Five-year average and std. deviations (2017-18 to 2021-22)	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
Nominal GDP growth (γ)	9.4	5.4	7.4	7.0
Deflator growth (π)	4.4	2.5	4.8	2.7
Real GDP growth (g)	4.8	4.8	2.5	6.0
Effective interest rate (e)	7.8	0.3	7.8	0.4
Real effective interest rate (r)	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.9
Primary deficit (pd)	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8
Growth-effective interest differential (g-ê)	1.4	5.2	-0.5	6.7
Contingent Liabilities (CL) as of 2021-22	1.6	-	-	-
Percentage points of CL absorbed each year for 5 years	0.33	-	-	-

Different scenarios for conducting debt sustainability assessments

Scenarios	Debt level in 2021-22 (bt-1)	Primary Deficit (pd)	Real GDP growth (g)	Real Effective Interest Rate (r)	Change in Debt in first year (2022-23)	Cumulative change in Debt in next five years
Baseline (Scenario 1): 10-year averages (2012-13 to 2021-22)	19.5	0.3	4.8	3.4	0.04	0.19
Scenario 2: Higher growth (increasing growth by half a standard deviation over baseline)	19.5	0.3	7.2	3.4	-0.39	-1.82
Scenario 3: Lower Primary Deficit (reducing primary deficit by half a standard deviation over baseline)	19.5	0.0	4.8	3.4	-0.25	-1.21
Scenario 4: Contingent Liabilities in 2021-22 are absorbed 20% in each year	19.5	0.3	4.8	3.4	0.37	1.80
Scenario 5: Lower Primary Deficit and Higher Growth	19.5	0.0	7.2	3.4	-0.68	-3.16

Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.33 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year.

For Maharashtra, the baseline scenario predicts nearly neutral changes in the debt to GSDP ratio. Higher growth, lower primary deficit, or a combination of the two can predictably lower the debt to GSDP ratio in the next five years. It's outstanding contingent liabilities are not too large either
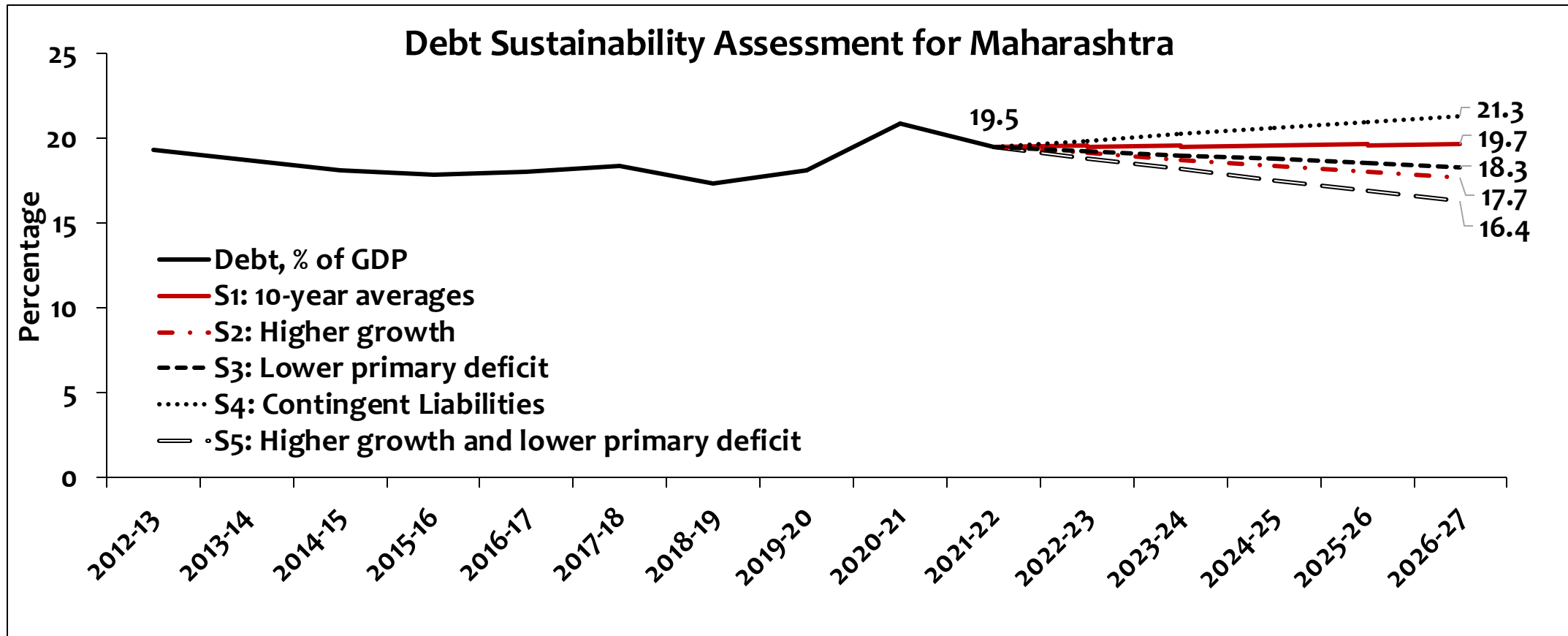
Debt Sustainability Assessment for Maharashtra

- Debt, % of GDP
- S1: 10-year averages
- S2: Higher growth
- S3: Lower primary deficit
- S4: Contingent Liabilities
- S5: Higher growth and lower primary deficit

19.5
21.3
19.7
18.3
17.7
16.4

Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.33 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year

Maharashtra: Power Sector

➤ The State has one distribution utility/company (DISCOM) – Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd. (MSEDCL), which is a State-operated DISCOM.

➤ Their average Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses have declined substantially from 25 percent in 2009-10 to 8.2 percent in 2021-22 (less than half the National average AT&C losses), owing to improved billing and collection efficiency.

➤ Per the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme's portal, the State signed up for the operational and financial turnaround objectives of the scheme.

• Maharashtra has achieved some of the operational targets set under UDAY, like feeder metering and segregation, rural feeder audit, electricity access to unconnected households, but others like Distribution Transformers (DT) Metering (rural and urban) and smart metering have seen little progress.

Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22), UDAY Portal.

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C) of the State DISCOM in Maharashtra is lower than the national average, standing at 8.2 percent in 2021-22
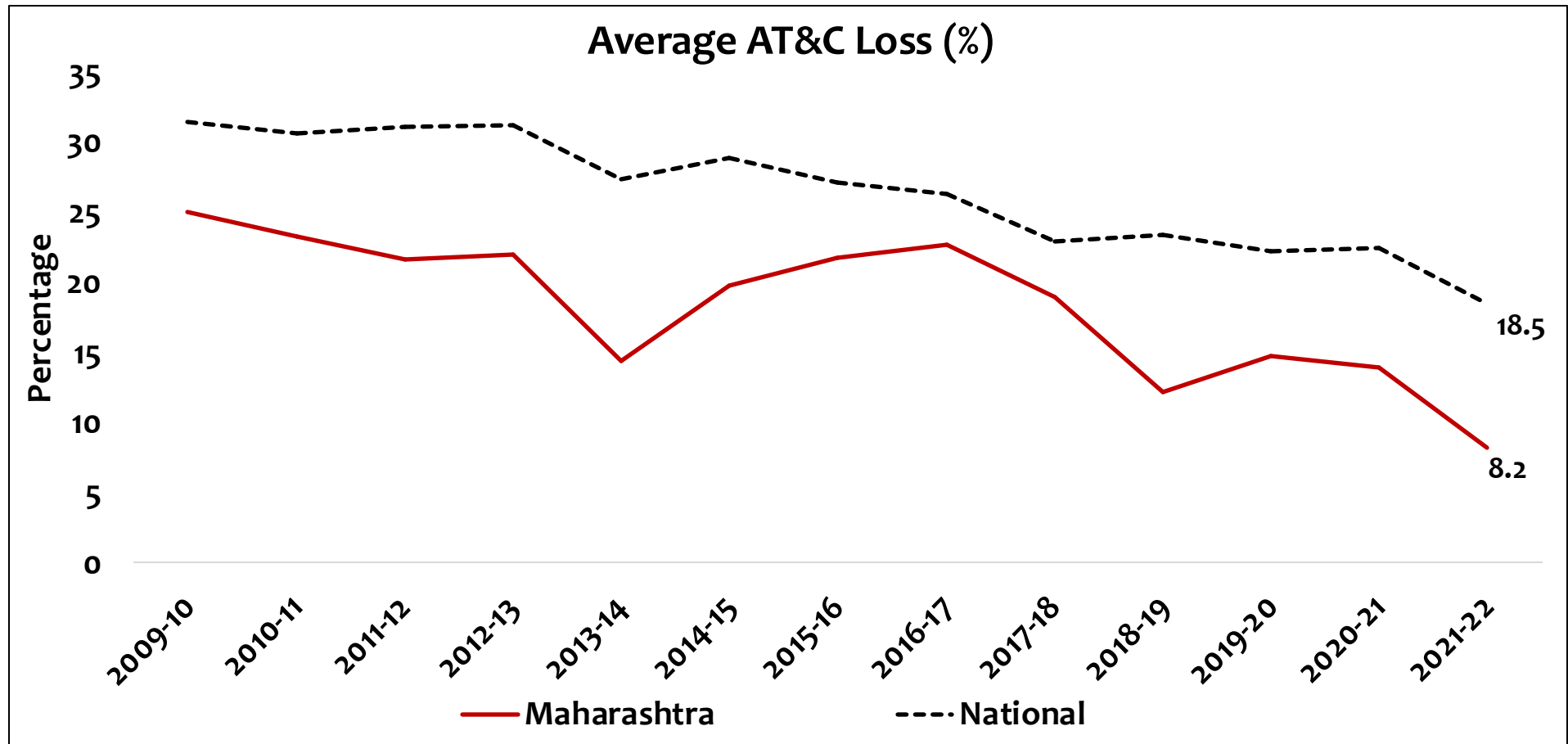
Average AT&C Loss (%)

Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22).
Note: i. The figure shows the average AT&C Loss of MSEDCL; ii. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry)

6. Devolution to Maharashtra from Centre in 14th and 15th Finance Commission (FC)

Tax Devolution Criteria of 14th and 15th FCs to all States

- The Net Proceeds of all taxes[1] collected by the Union are shareable with the States, and constitute the divisible pool of taxes.

- The 14th FC placed the States' share of tax devolution to 42 percent of the divisible pool, and the 15th FC adjusted it to 41 percent of the divisible pool due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir.

- Below table highlights the tax devolution matrix used by the two FCs, and the corresponding weights for each criteria.

Criteria	14th FC (2015-20)	15th FC (2021-26)
Income Distance	50	45
Area	15	15
Population (1971)	17.5	0
Population (2011)[2]	10	15
Demographic Performance	0	12.5
Forest Cover	7.5	0
Forest and Ecology	0	10
Tax and fiscal efforts[3]	0	2.5
Total	100	100

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term "demographic change" which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the "tax and fiscal efforts" criteria. The definitions of all criteria can be referred to from the 15th FC Report.

Grants-in-Aid

➢ There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.

1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Post tax devolution, those States which remain in a State of revenue deficit, are allocated this grant in the magnitude of their deficit (estimated for the award period based on the projected revenues and tax devolution).

2. **Grants for Local Governments:** These are distributed between the rural and urban local bodies (65:35 ratio per the 15th FC). The States' shares are calculated with 90 percent weightage given to population and 10 percent to area.

3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** The corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (envisaged under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which covers both natural and man-made disasters) is recommended by the FC per Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Under the 14th FC, it was recommended that Centre contribute 90 percent of the SDRF and States provide the remaining 10 percent. The 15th FC reinstated the previous sharing arrangement, wherein Centre's contribution to SDRF for General Category States is 75 percent contribution and it remains 90 percent for the North-Eastern and Himalayan States.

4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** The 15th FC reinstated recommendations for social sectors like health and education, rural economy (encouraging agricultural reforms and grants for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), administrative and governance reforms (for judiciary, improved statistics, and incentivizing aspirational districts and blocks).

5. **State-specific Grants:** To help States address special needs and overcome cost disabilities, State-specific grants were recommended by the 15th Finance Commission. These span six broad areas: a) social needs, b) administrative governance and related infrastructure, c) conservation and sustainable use of water, drainage and sanitation, d) preserving culture and historical monuments, e) high-cost physical infrastructure, and f) tourism.
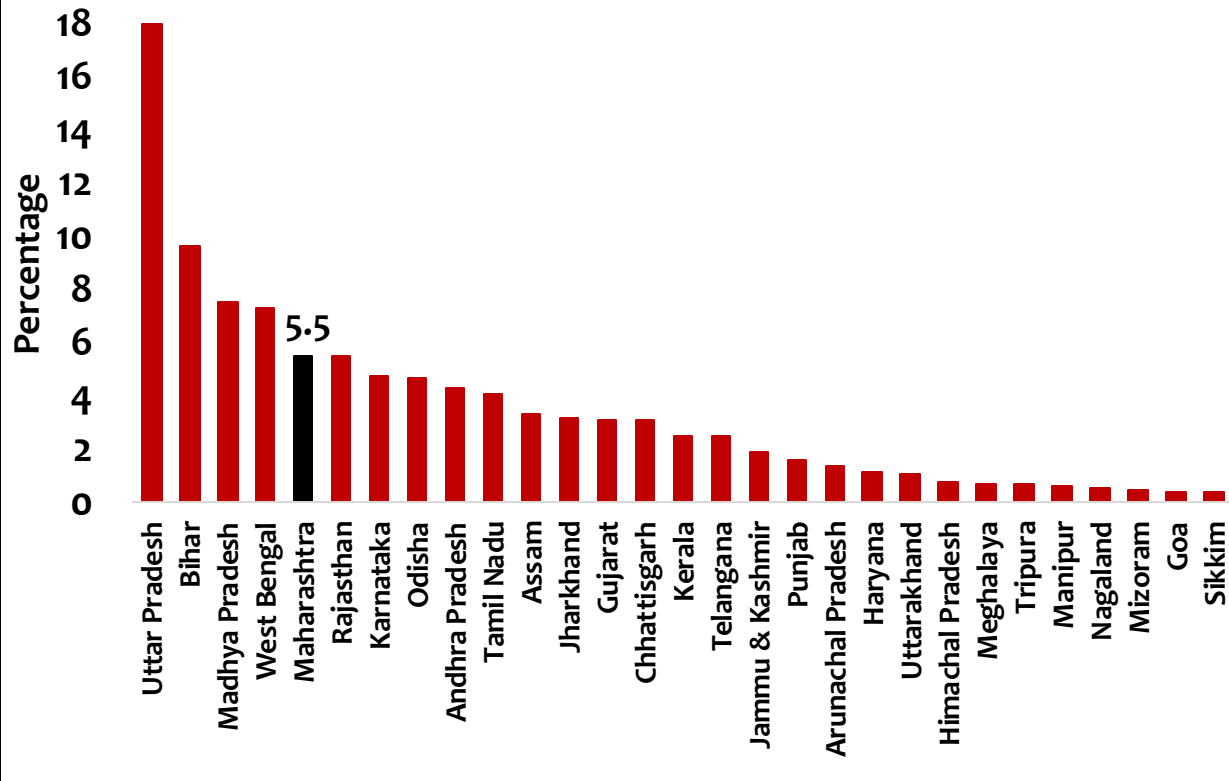
Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th FC reinstated recommendations on sector-specific and State-specific grants, which 14th FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to States to 20 percent
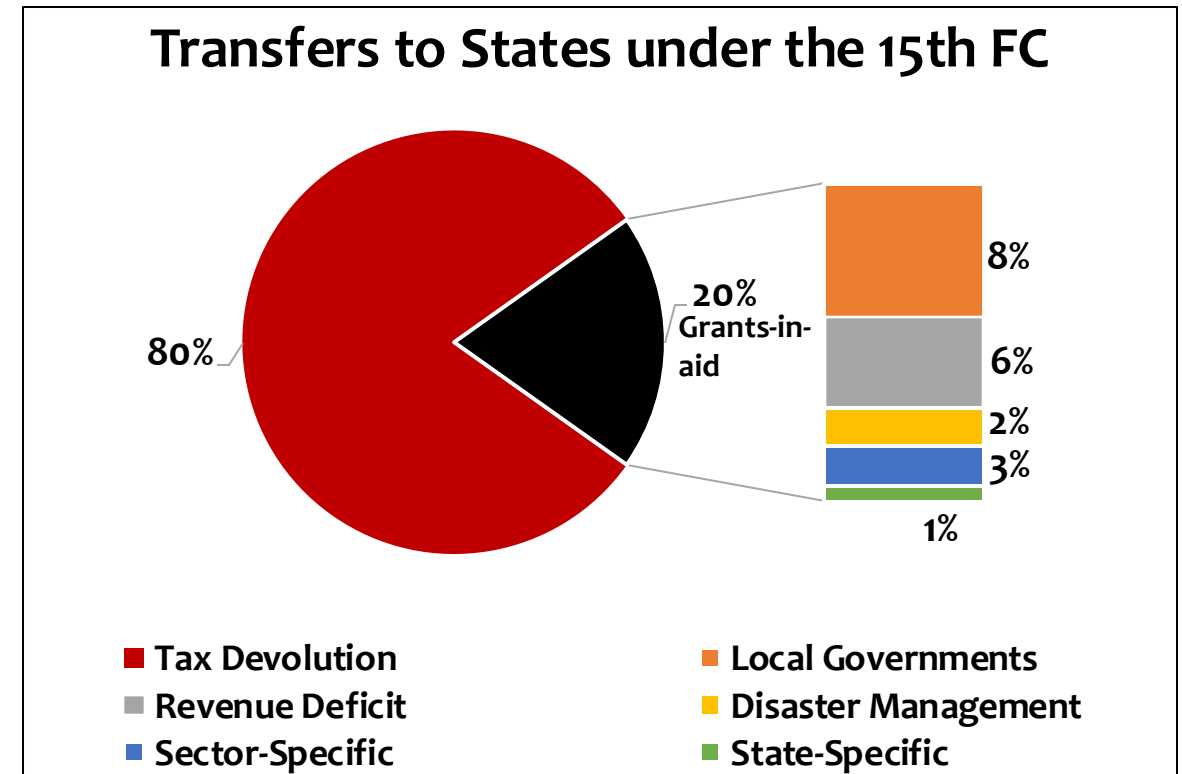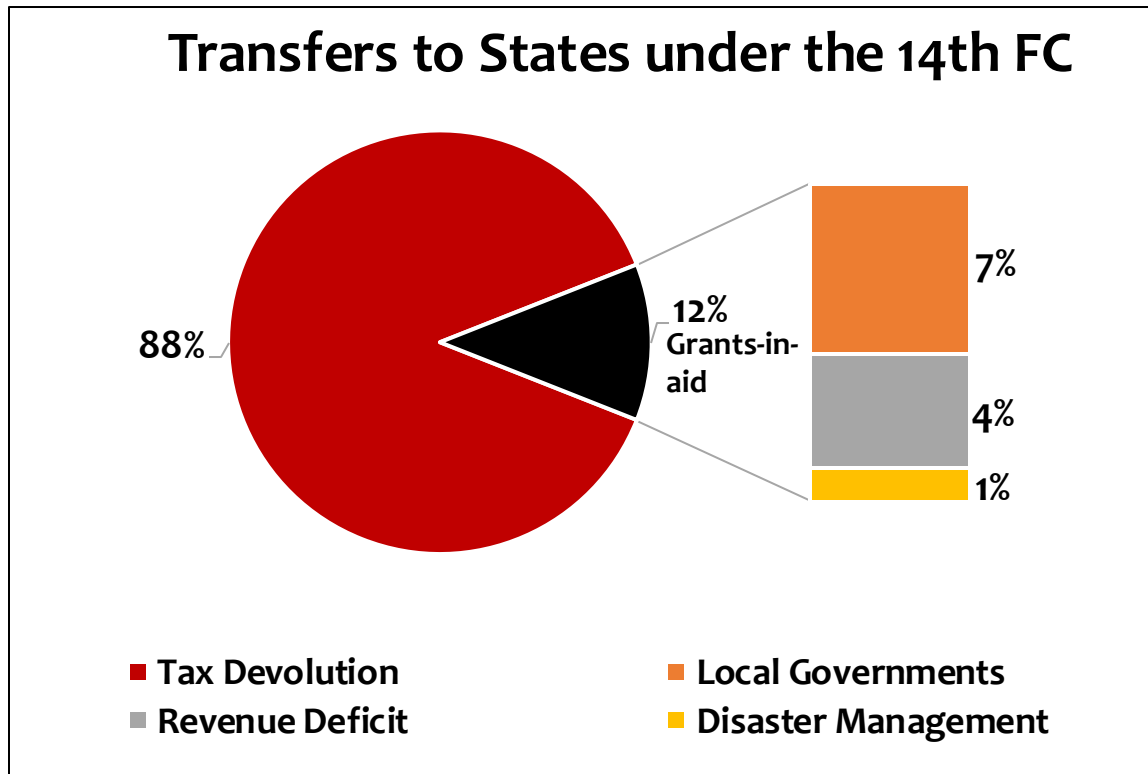

- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
  - Social Sector - health and education
  - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
  - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Maharashtra's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 5.5 percent under the 14th FC to 6.3 percent by the 15th FC

States' Shares under the 14th FC

States' Shares under the 15th FC
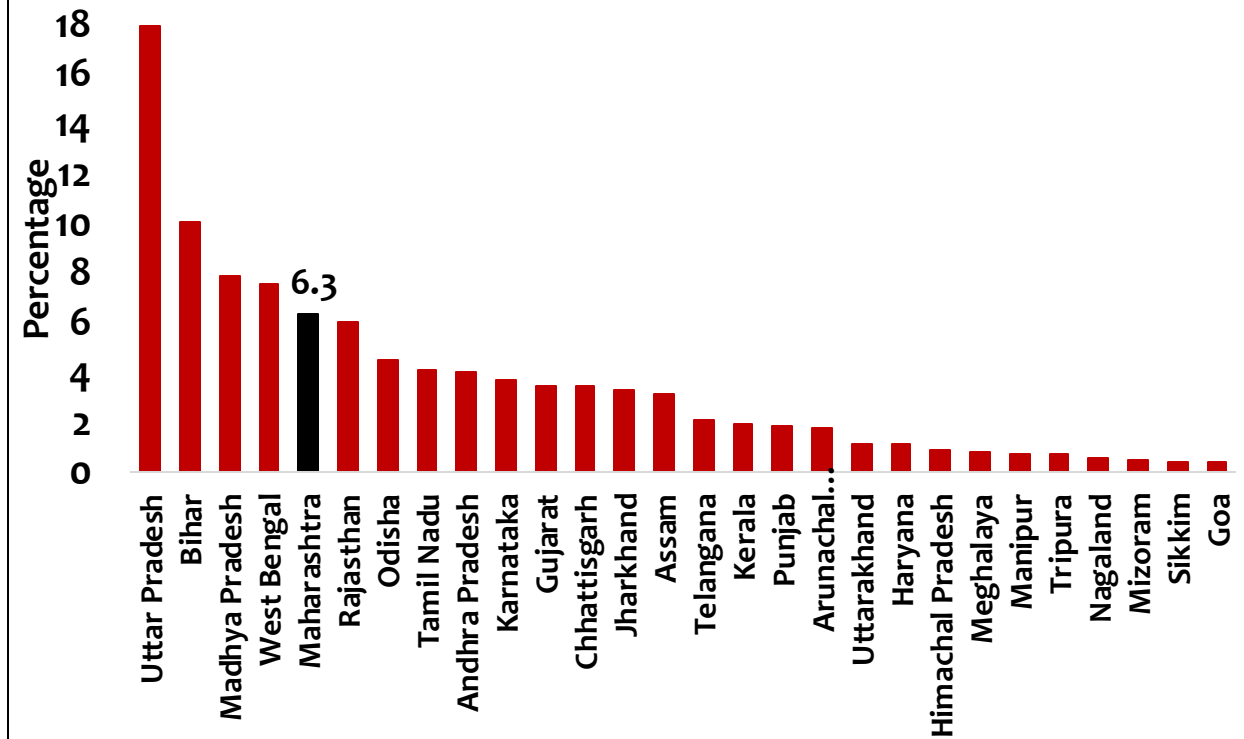
Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre.

Maharashtra had a 0.8 percentage point increase in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations
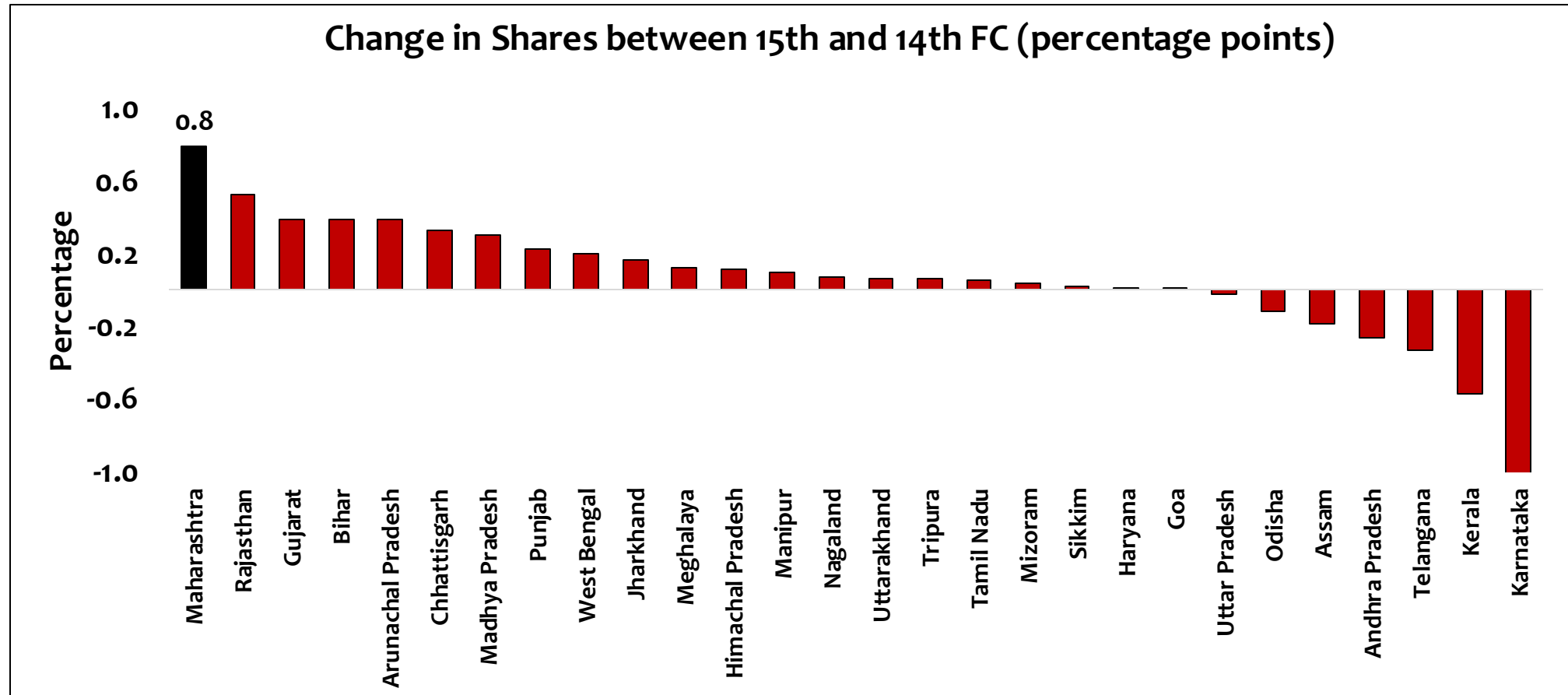
Change in Shares between 15th and 14th FC (percentage points)

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Maharashtra

➢ There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.

➢ **Total:** The State's share in the total grants-in-aid **increased by 0.4 percentage points** under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC, at **6.9 percent**.

   1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Maharashtra did not receive any revenue-deficit grants under both the 14th and 15th FC recommendations.

   2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Its shares in the grants for local governments has remained consistent between the 14th and 15th FC, standing at **9.7 percent under the 15th FC recommendations**.

   3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Maharashtra **received 14.5 percent of the total grants for disaster management under the 15th FC recommendations**, up from the 14th FC recommendation of 13.4 percent, making it the State with the highest share in these grants.

   4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **6.9 percent of the total sectoral grants, ranking third among all States.** It received 11.9 percent of the total grants for judiciary, followed by 8.5 percent of the grants for health and education. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include agricultural performance incentive grants (7.3 percent), grants for improving statistical data collection and dissemination (5.4 percent) and grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads (2.2 percent).

   5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of **Rs. 2,750 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants**, Rs. 1,250 crore of which was directed towards development of the Revas Reddy coastal highway. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed equally among preservation of cultural heritage (500 crore), conservation of forest and wildlife management (500 crore) and construction of new housing for police (500 crore).

   Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

Maharashtra noted an increase of 0.4 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-aid recommended between 14th and 15th FCs
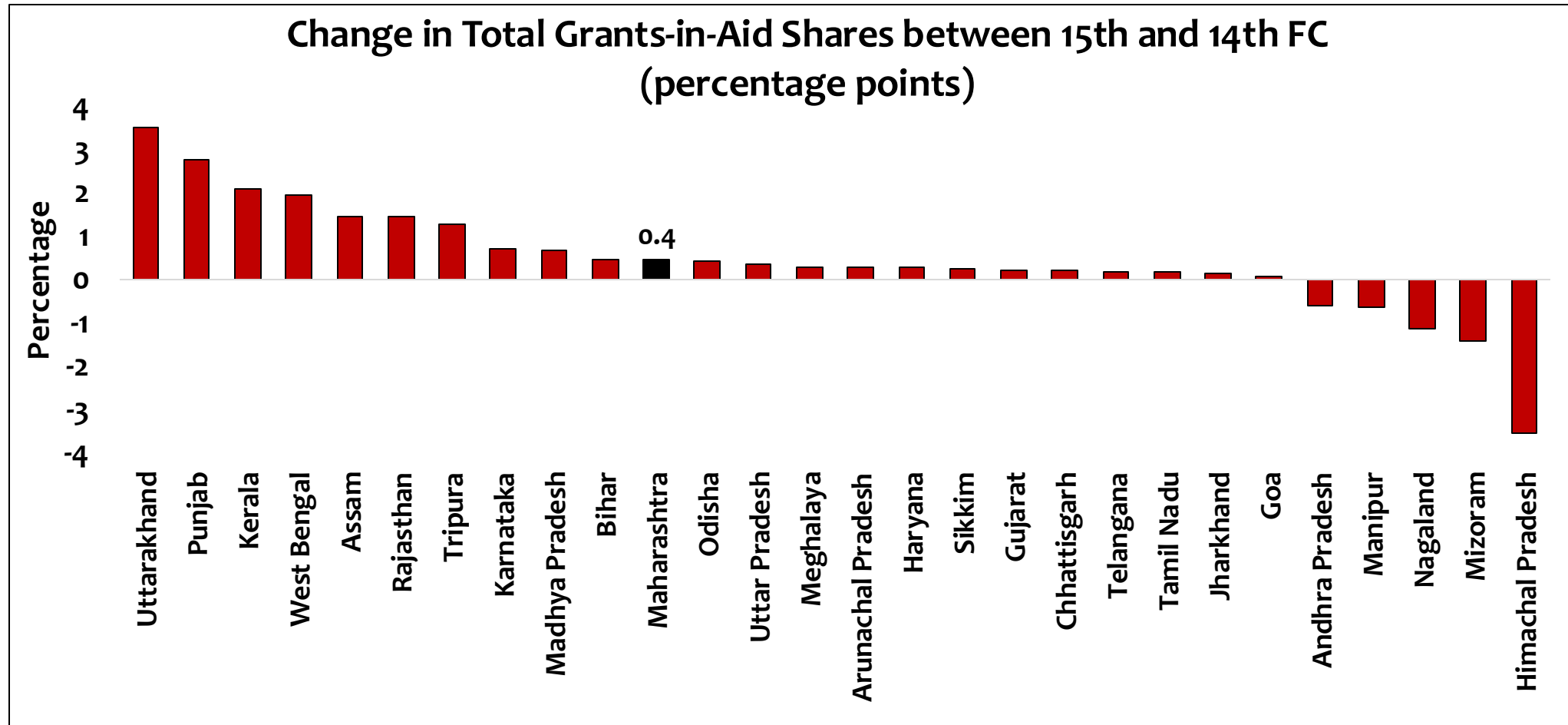

States' Share in Total Grants (%) under 14th FC
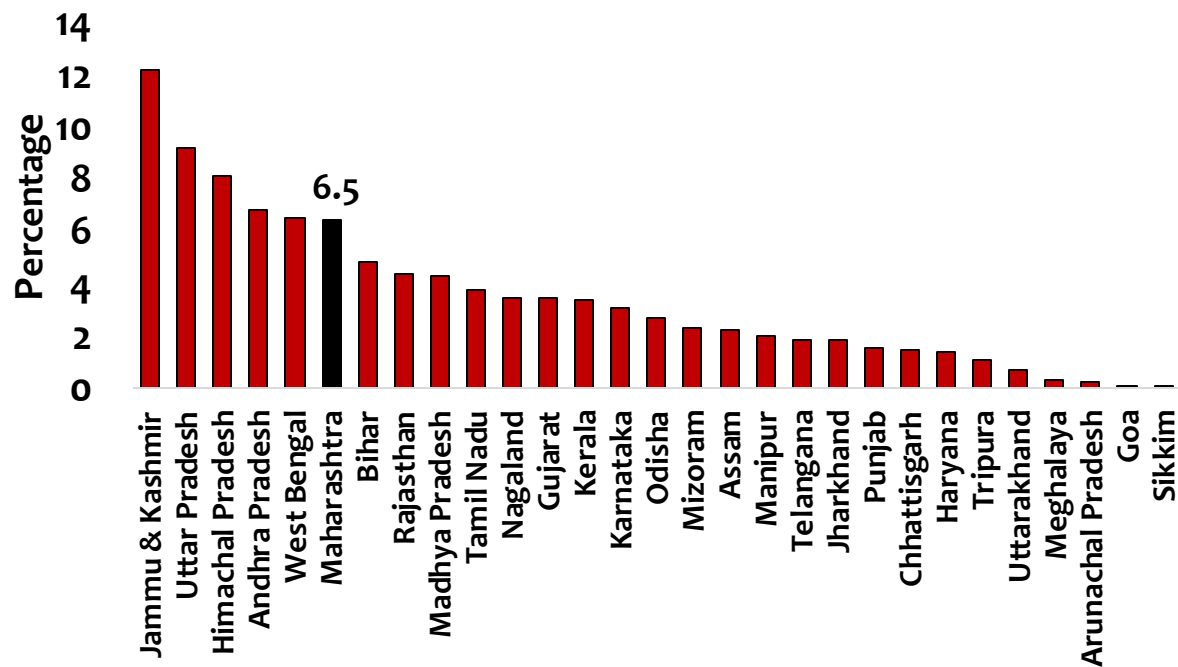
States' Share in Total Grants (%) under 15th FC
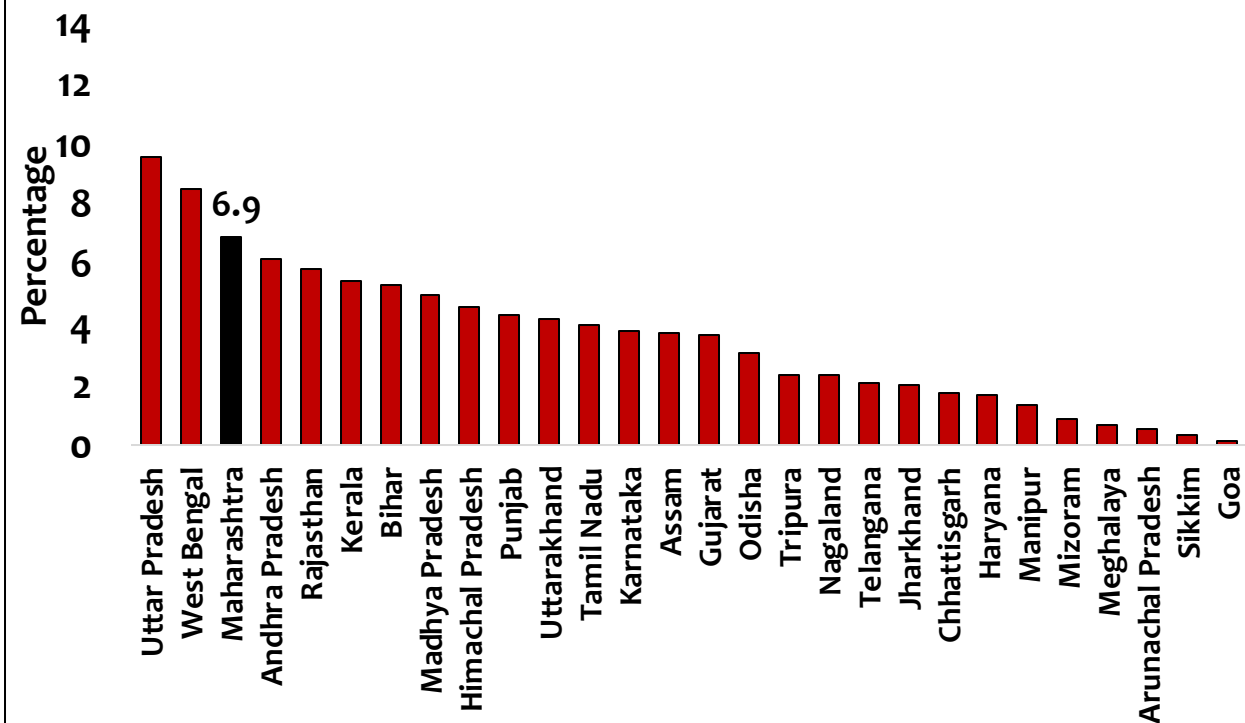
Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre; ii. An amount of Rs.16,400 crore is not included in the total Grants-in-aids figure for the 15th FC. This comprises of three grants (a) School Education (Rs. 4,800 crore), (b) Grants for aspirational districts and blocks (Rs. 3,150 crore) and (c) Local Bodies grants for (i) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (ii) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

Maharashtra had a 0.4 percentage point rise in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

Change in Total Grants-in-Aid Shares between 15th and 14th FC (percentage points)

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

# Maharashtra's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre remained relatively consistent at 9 percent between 14th and 15th FCs

States' Share in Grants to Local Govt. Bodies (%) under 14th FC

States' Share in Grants to Local Govt. Bodies (%) under 15th FC
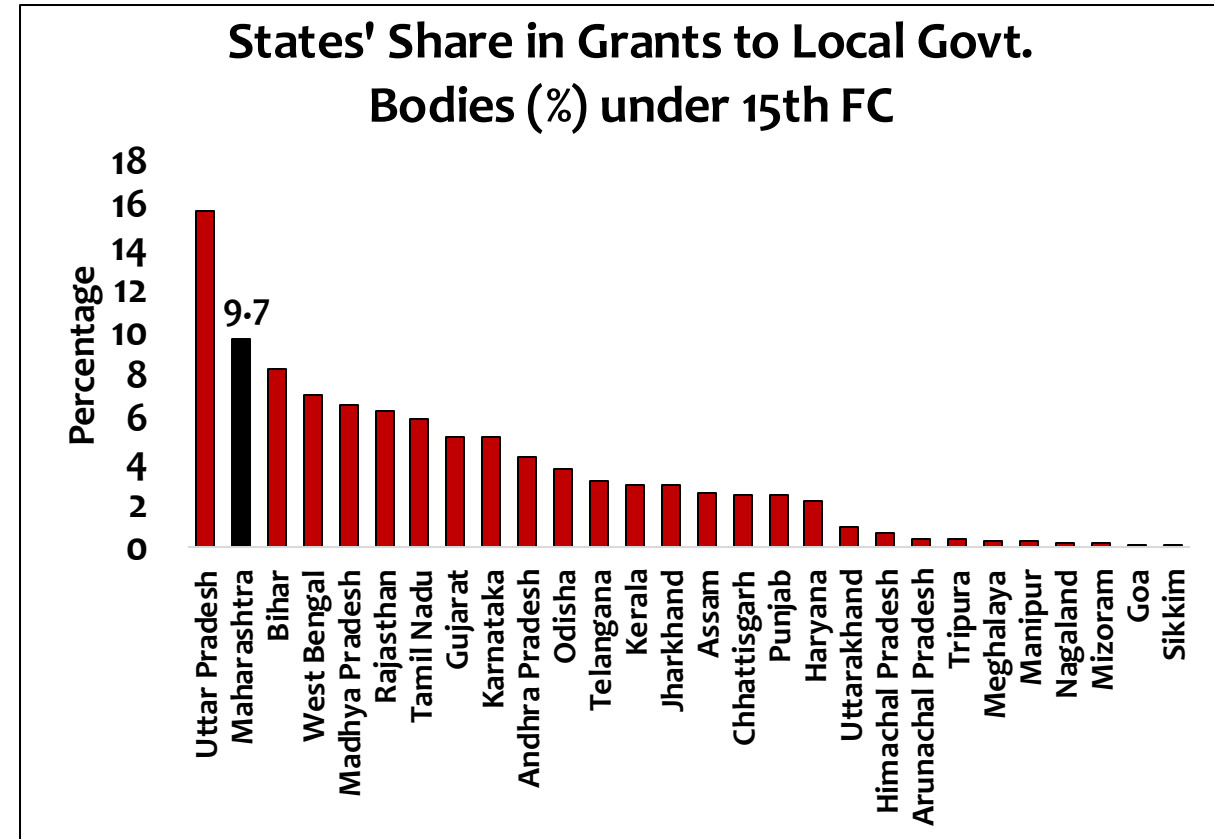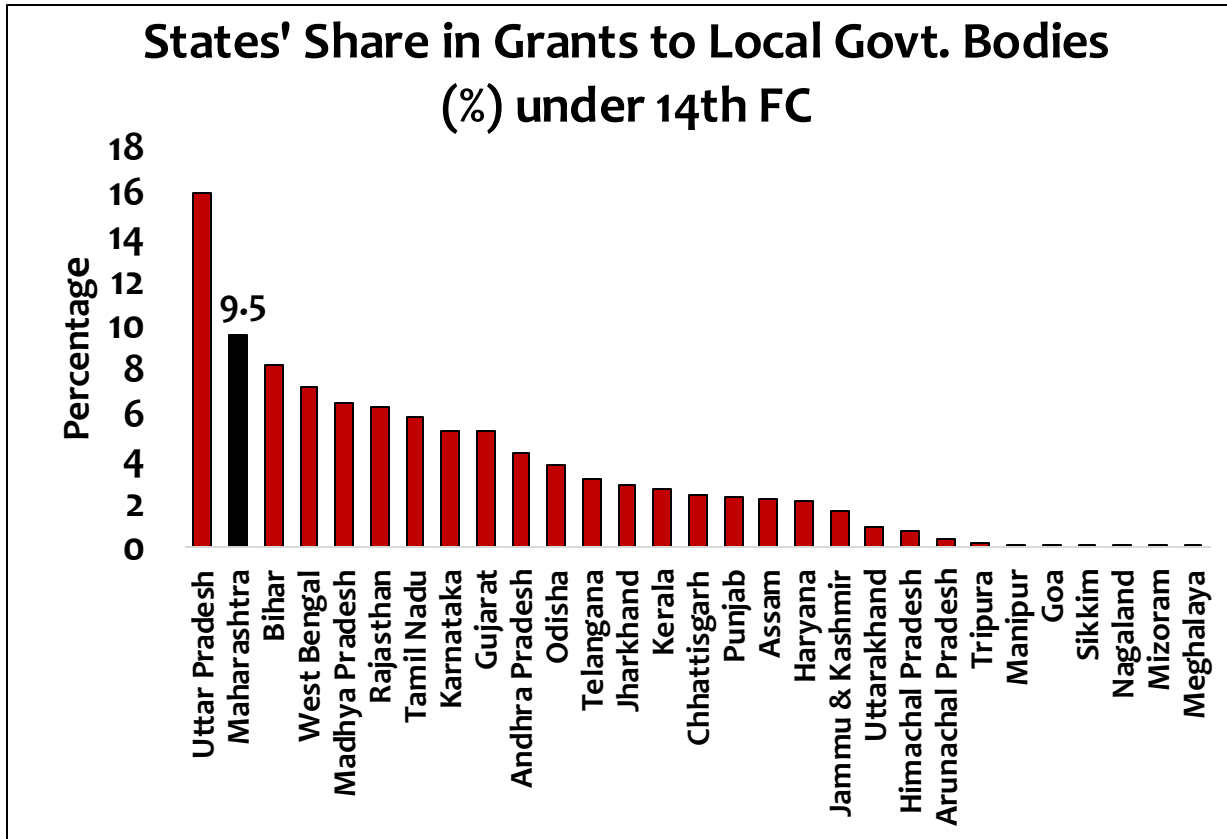
Source: 14th and 15th FC reports

Note: i. An amount of Rs.8,450 crore is not included in the grants for Local Bodies, these include (a) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (b) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

Maharashtra had 0.1 percentage point increase in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations
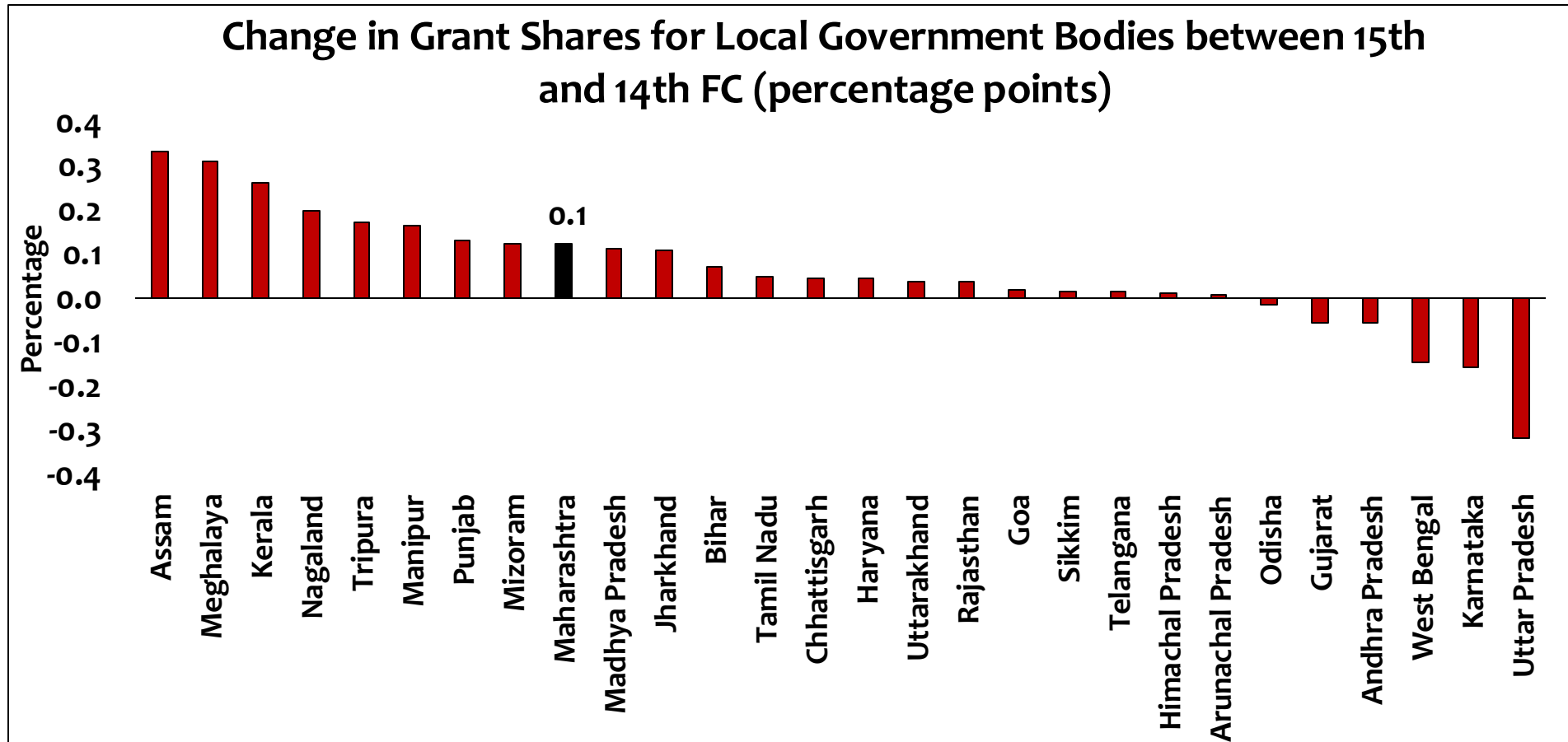
Change in Grant Shares for Local Government Bodies between 15th and 14th FC (percentage points)

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Local Government Bodies' Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Maharashtra's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 13.4 percent by 14th FC to 14.5 percent by the 15th FC

States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 14th FC

States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC
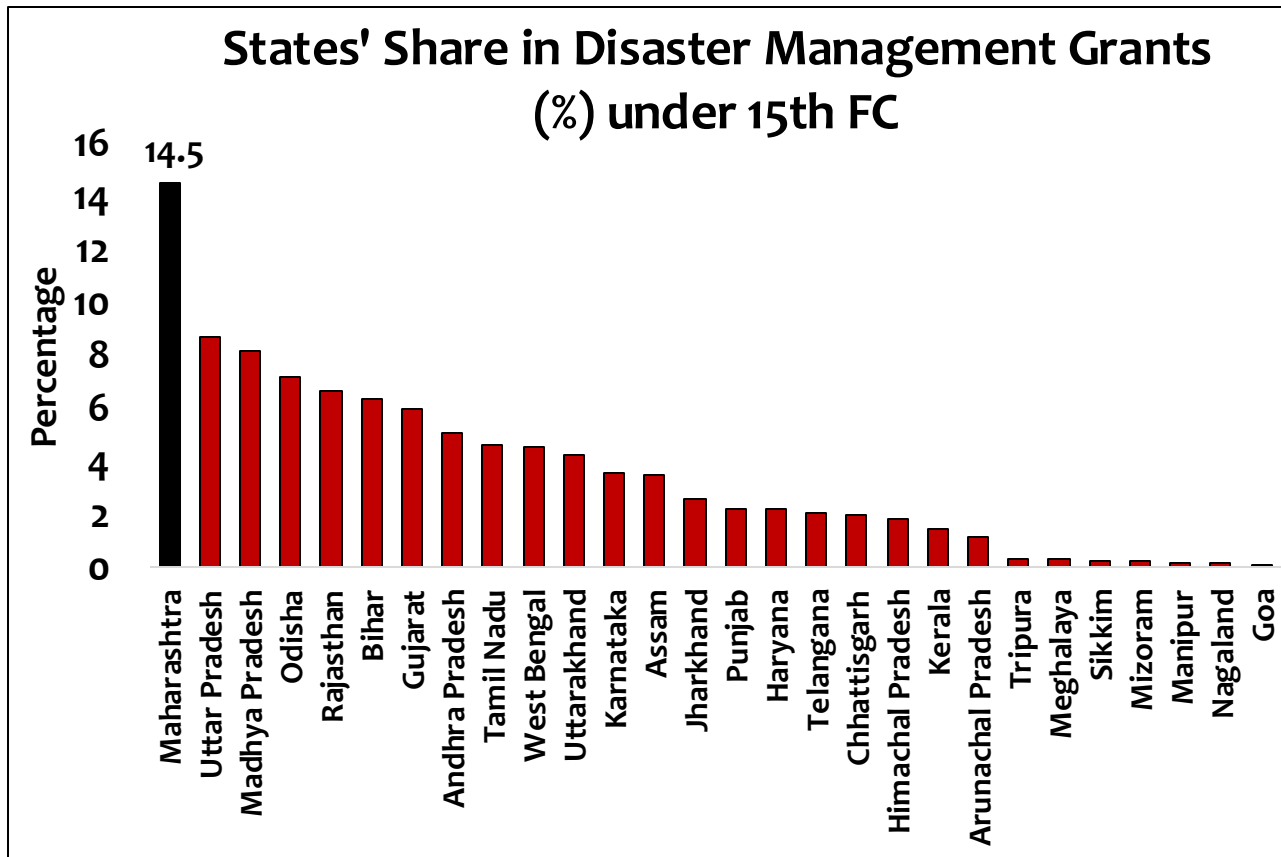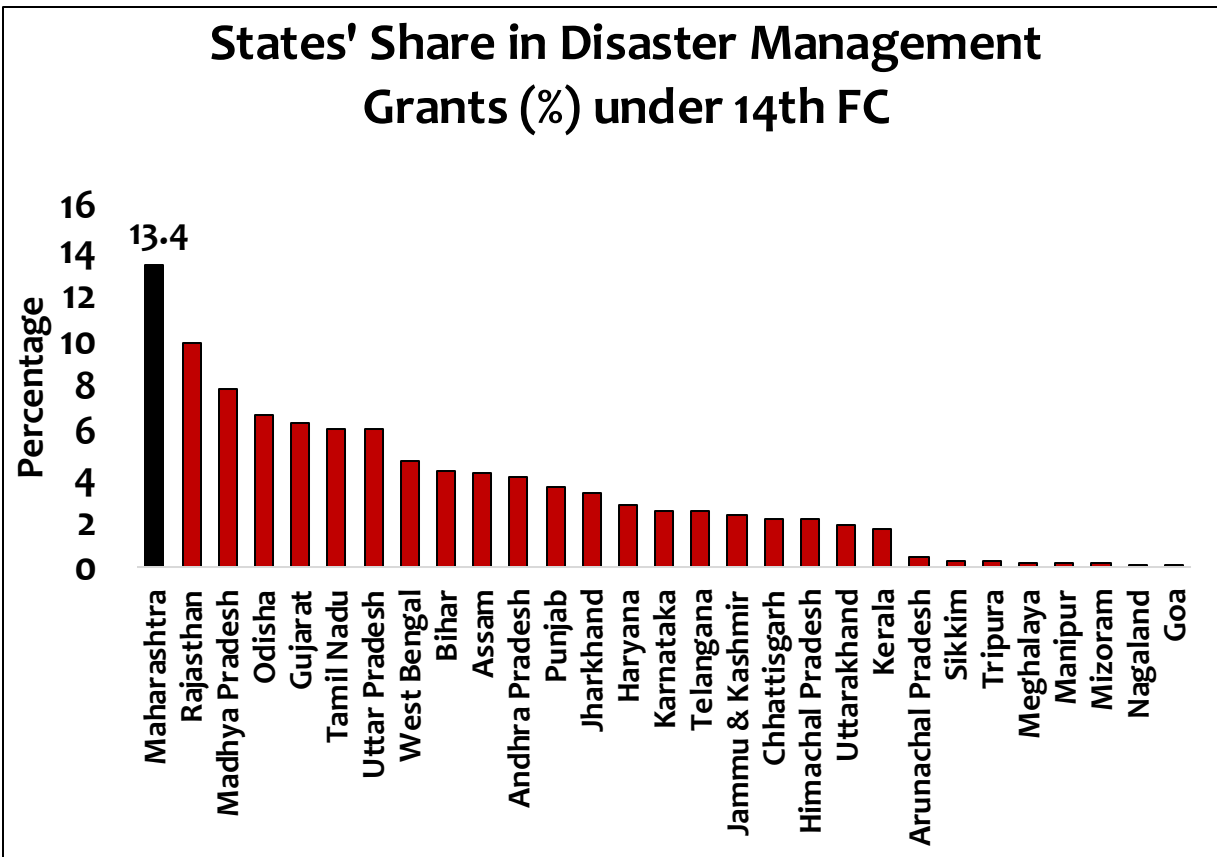
Source: 14th and 15th Fc Reports.
Note: A Disaster Risk Index is calculated for all States, taking into consideration the natural calamities different States are prone to, poverty, and other factors. This index is then weighed by a factor accounting for the aggregate expenditure of States on disaster management, area and population, to calculate the States' shares in disaster management grants.

Maharashtra had a 1.1 percentage point* increase in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations
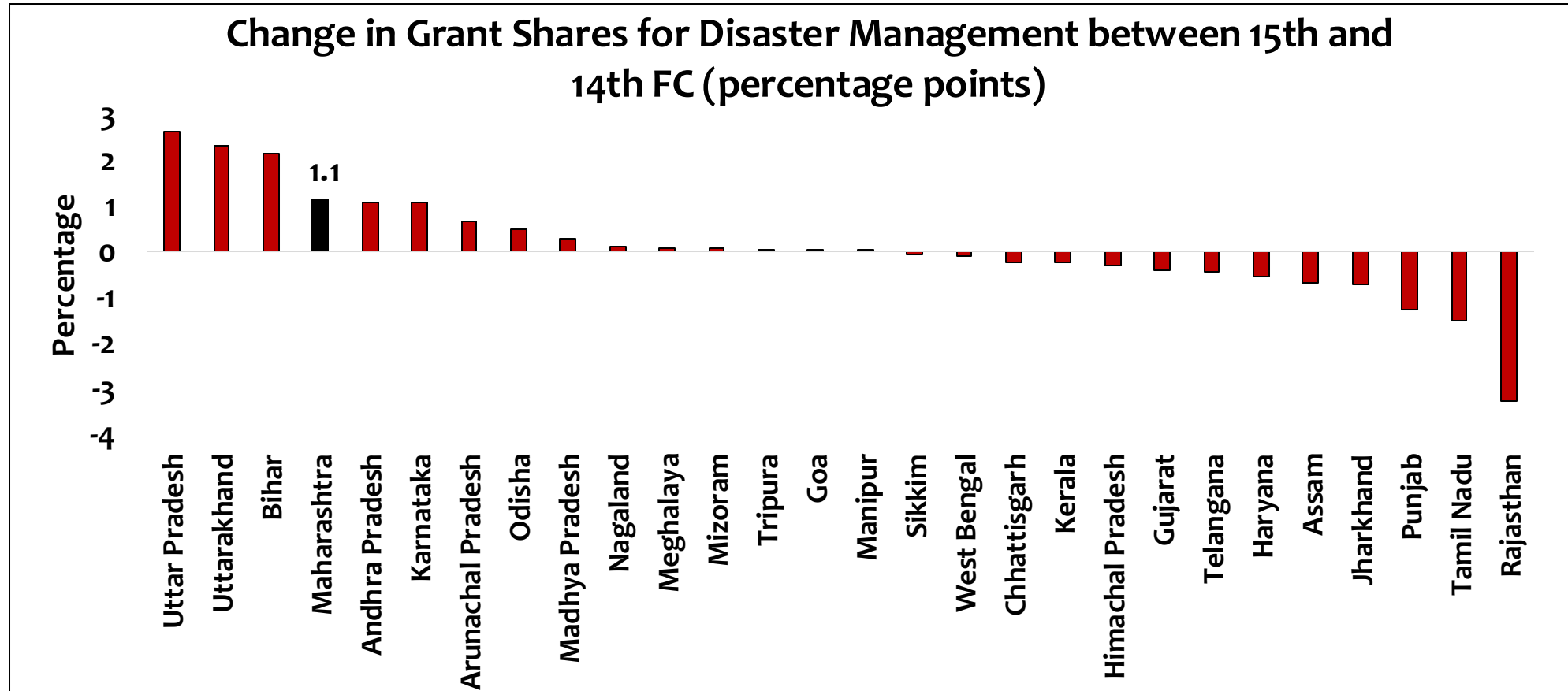
Change in Grant Shares for Disaster Management between 15th and 14th FC (percentage points)

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Disaster Management Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart; ii. (*) Figures are rounded off to nearest one decimal point.

Maharashtra's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 6.9 percent of the total. It received 11.9 percent of the total grants for judiciary, followed by 8.5 percent of the grants for health and education. A total of Rs. 2,750 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, Rs. 1,250 crore of which was directed towards development of the Revas Reddy coastal highway

States' Share in Sector-Specific Grants (%) under 15th FC

States' Share in State-Specific Grants (%) under 15th FC
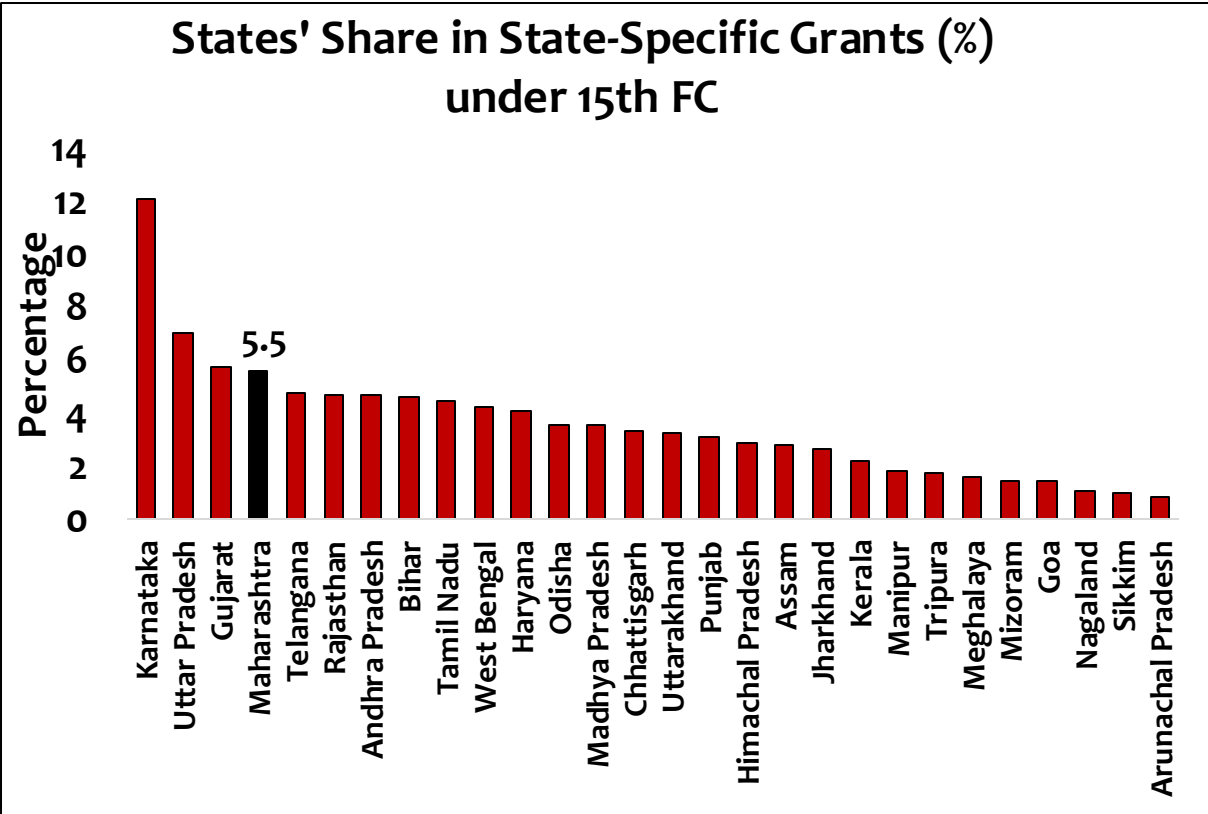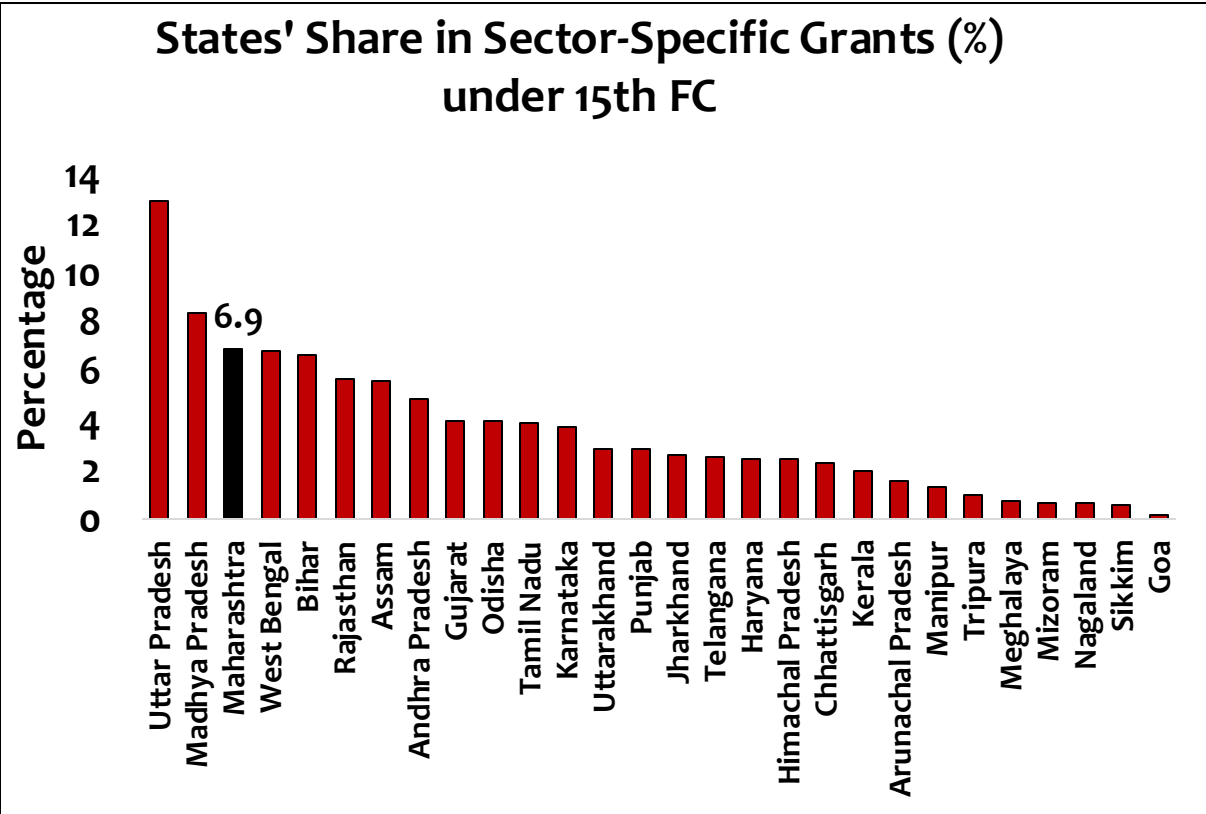
Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include agricultural performance incentive grants (7.3 percent), grants for statistics (5.4 percent) and grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads (2.2 percent); ii. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed equally among preservation of cultural heritage (Rs. 500 crore), conservation of forest and wildlife management (Rs. 500 crore) and construction of new housing for police (Rs. 500 crore).

Climate Change under the FC

➢ Looking at the last two decades, there has been a shift in how the issue of climate change has been addressed by different Finance Commissions.

➢ **12ᵗʰ and 13ᵗʰ Finance Commissions**

- The **12ᵗʰ FC** recommended grants worth Rs 1,000 crore to be shared by States for the Maintenance of Forests, in addition to what the States were spending through their respective forest departments. The amount was distributed among the States based on their forest area, and it was to be spent for preservation of forest wealth *[refer to Chapter 10, pg. 175, 184-185].*

- Expanding on the same, the **13ᵗʰ FC** recommended Environment Grants worth Rs. 15,000 crore to States, which covered three areas: protection of forests, renewable energy, and water sector management (Rs. 5,000 crore each) *[refer pg. 205 (table 12.1), pg. 210-217].*

➢ **14ᵗʰ and 15ᵗʰ Finance Commissions**

- The **14ᵗʰ FC** approached climate change and sustainable economic development from a fiscal perspective, and with the view that tax devolution should be the primary route of transfer of resources to States, increased the States' share in the divisible pool to 42 percent (from 32 percent under the 13ᵗʰ FC) *[refer pg. 31 (point 2.33), pg. 103, 107 (point 8.27), pg. 180 (point 12.34-12.35].*

- Forest cover was introduced as a criteria for tax devolution by the 14ᵗʰ FC, to continue accounting for concerns related to climate change and to encourage States to maintain higher forest covers. They assigned 7.5 percent weight to forest cover in the tax devolution matrix.

- The **15ᵗʰ FC** maintained this recommendation, and assigned a higher weight of 10 percent to forest and ecology in the tax devolution matrix.

- The 15ᵗʰ FC also made State-specific grant recommendations (based on specific requests from States). Very few of them are categorized under climate-change, and some others align with one or more of the three environment goals specified by the 13ᵗʰ FC: Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 355 crore, renewable energy), Goa (Rs 500 crore, alternative power sources, waste management), Jharkhand (Rs. 700 crore, renewable energy), Kerala (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), **Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation),** Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Rajasthan (Rs 400 crore, integrated water management), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200 crore, revamping water bodies to adapt to climate change) *[refer Annex 10.9, pg. 803-810 (summary), Annex 10.10, pg. 811-837].*

Source: Reports from the 12ᵗʰ to 14ᵗʰ FCs.

7. Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005

Status of Fiscal Rule in Maharashtra

➢ Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Maharashtra State Government enacted the **Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management Act** (**MFRBM**) in 2005, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. Subsequently, the State Government framed the relevant rules in February, 2006.

➢ The MFRBM Rules, 2006 prescribed the following fiscal targets for the State Government:

1. **Revenue Deficit:** Reduce revenue deficit by 1 percent or more of GSDP in the first year, 1.5 percent or more in the first two years, 2 percent or more in the first three years, beginning from the financial year 2005-2006, and the entire deficit by 2008-09, and maintain a revenue surplus thereafter

2. **Fiscal Deficit:** Reduce fiscal deficit by an amount equivalent to 0.3 percent of GSDP at the end of each financial year beginning from the year 2005-06 until the fiscal deficit is brought down to not more than 3 percent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit in 2008-09 and thereafter shall not exceed 3 percent of GSDP (Considering the overall slowdown in the economy, the Government of India had allowed the States to increase their fiscal deficit to as much as to 3.5 percent of their GSDP).

➢ The Act was amended in 2006 and renamed as Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (Amendment) Act, 2006, however no changes were made to the fiscal parameters or the escape clause.

➢ The Act was again amended in 2008 wherein the details of the Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement (MTFP), along with other required forms were specified. However, no changes were made to the fiscal parameters.

Source: The Maharashtra Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Maharashtra

➢ The MFRBM Rules were amended in July, 2011. The major fiscal targets for the State are as under:

1. The State Government shall maintain a revenue surplus in 2011-12 and thereafter

2. The fiscal deficit of the State shall not exceed 3 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 and thereafter

3. The State Government shall maintain the outstanding debt to GSDP ratio up to 26.3 percent in 2010-11, 26.1 percent in 2011-12, 25.8 percent in 2012-13, 25.5 percent in 2013-14, 25.3 percent in 2014-15, 17.6 percent in 2015-16 , 16.2 percent in 2016-17, 16.3 percent in 2017-18 , 16.5 percent (as per the MTFPS) in 2018-19, and 16.67 percent in 2019-20.

➢ The Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Rules were further amended in March, 2012 and was renamed as Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

As per the MTFPS 2018-19, the State Government aims to:

i. Maintain the percentage of interest on Government borrowings within 20 percent of the revenue receipts

ii. Cumulative State Borrowings should be within 25 percent of the State GSDP

Source: The Maharashtra Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Maharashtra

➢ The major fiscal targets for the State were to contain the fiscal deficit as a ratio of GSDP below three per cent and maintaining revenue surplus after 2011-12 onwards. However, vide further amendments in subsequent years, the clause regarding 'revenue surplus after 2011-12' was relaxed during 2013-14 to 2020-21.

➢ The State Government, as directed by Government of India decided to avail the additional borrowing of two per cent of GSDP in 2020-21 due to the adverse impact of COVID on the State finances, Accordingly, as per the MFRBM (Second Amendment) Act 2020, the fiscal deficit target for 2020-21 was revised to 4 percent of GSDP.

State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) for Maharashtra

➢ Between 2016-17 and 2020-21, the State achieved a revenue surplus in 2017-18 and 2018-19. It consistently kept its fiscal deficit within FRBM Act limits throughout this period. However, the State fell short of meeting its total outstanding debt target in all years during this period.

Table 1.8: Compliance with provisions of State FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus	(-)8535.59	2082.49	11974.60	(-)17115.63	(-)41141.85
		✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Fiscal Deficit (-) (as *percentage of GSDP*)	Four *per cent*	(-)33657 (-1.53)	(-)23960.97 (-1.02)	(-)23015.33 (-0.89)	(-)53886.19 (-1.91)	(-)71558.05 (-2.69)
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in *per cent*)	Target	16.15	16.26	16.52	15.83	16.15
	Achievement	18.01	18.38	16.93	17.03	20.15*
		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
*Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹11,977 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipt from the total outstanding liabilities						

Source: State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG for 2020-21.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Maharashtra

➢ **Revenue deficit** in 2023-24 is estimated to be 0.4 percent of GSDP (Rs 16,122 crore), lower than the revised estimates for 2022-23 (0.6 percent of GSDP). In 2022-23, the revenue deficit is expected to be lower than the budget estimate (0.7 percent of GSDP).

➢ **Fiscal deficit** for 2023-24 is targeted at 2.5 percent of GSDP (Rs 95,501 crore). In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 2.7 percent of GSDP, higher than the budget estimates (2.5 percent) for the year.

➢ At the end of 2023-24, the **outstanding liabilities** are estimated to be 18.2 percent of GSDP, marginally higher than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (18.1 percent of GSDP). The outstanding liabilities have risen as compared to 2019-20 level (16.5 percent of GSDP).

➢ As of March 31, 2022, the State's **outstanding guarantee** is estimated to be Rs 51,263 crore, which is 1.3 percent of Maharashtra's GSDP in 2021-22.

Source: https://prsindia.org/budgets/States/maharashtra-budget-analysis-2023-24

Table 5A: Fiscal Parameters set in the FRBM Act in various years

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act		
	2006	2011	2020
Revenue Deficit **(Rs crore)**	Reduce revenue deficit by 1 percent or more of GSDP in the first year, 1.5 percent or more in the first two years, 2 percent or more in the first three years, beginning from the financial year 2005-2006, and the entire deficit by 2008-09, and maintain a revenue surplus thereafter	The State Government shall maintain a revenue surplus in 2011-12 and thereafter	Vide further amendments in subsequent years, the clause regarding 'revenue surplus after 2011-12' was relaxed during 2013-14 to 2020-21.
Fiscal Deficit **(as percentage of GSDP)**	Reduce fiscal deficit by an amount equivalent to 0.3 percent GSDP at the end of each financial year beginning from the year 2005-06 until the fiscal deficit is brought down to not more than 3 percent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit in 2008-09 and thereafter shall not exceed 3 percent of GSDP (Considering the overall slowdown in the economy, the Government of India had allowed the States to increase their fiscal deficit to as much as to 3.5 per cent of their GSDP)	The fiscal deficit of the State shall not exceed 3 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 and thereafter	fiscal deficit target for 2020-21 was revised to 4 percent of GSDP
Total Outstanding Debt **(as percentage of GSDP)**		The State Government shall maintain the outstanding debt to GSDP ratio up to 26.3 percent in 2010-11, 26.1 percent in 2011-12, 25.8 percent in 2012-13, 25.5 percent in 2013-14, 25.3 percent in 2014-15, 17.6 percent in 2015-16 , 16.2 percent in 2016-17, 16.3 percent in 2017-18 , 16.5 percent (as per the MTFPS) in 2018-19, and 16.67 percent in 2019-20	No change

Source: The Maharashtra Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

8. Extra Slides on Fiscal Indicators

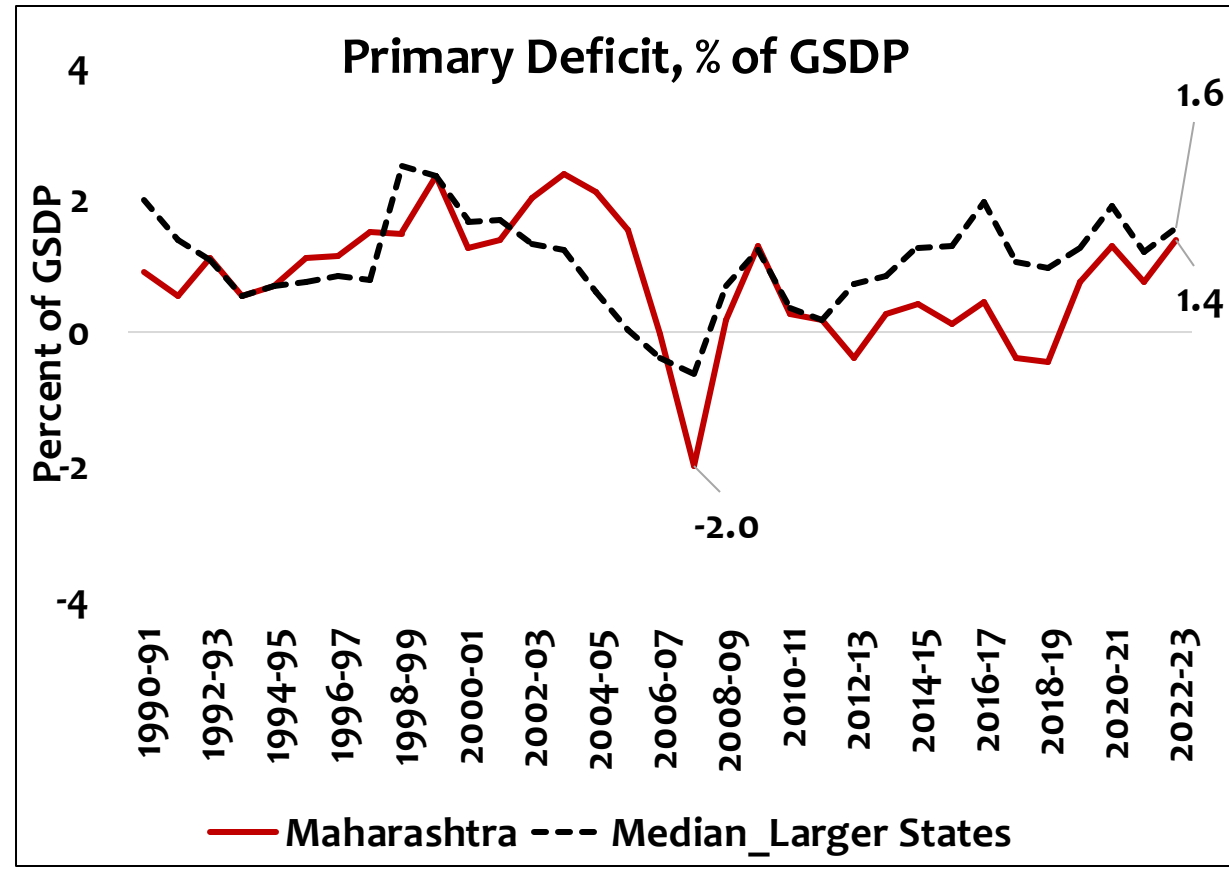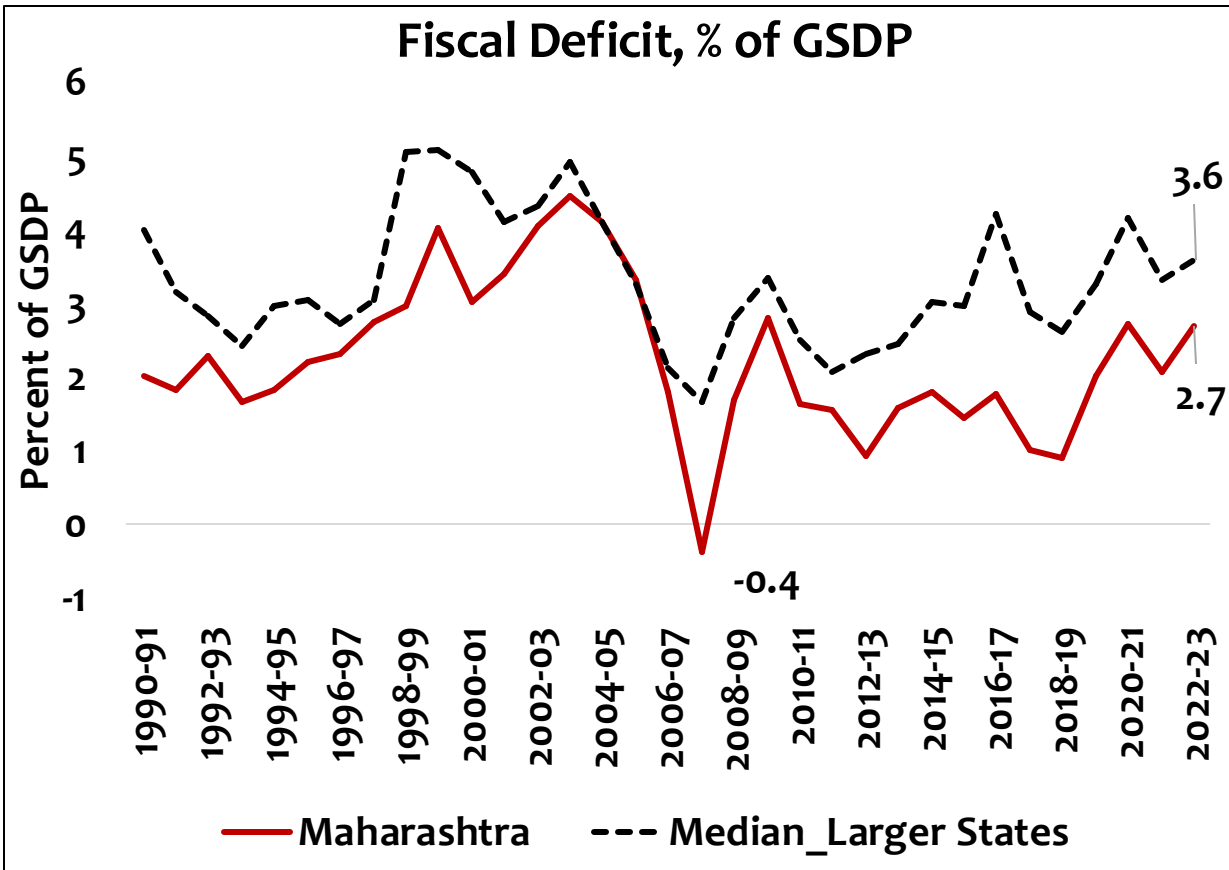- **Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 - 2022-23**

Fiscal Indicators

(I) Benchmarked with respect to *Median of Larger States*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the median of larger States only. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 22 major States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

In 2022-23, Maharashtra ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.7 percent of its GSDP, 0.9 percentage point lower than that of a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 1.4 percent of its GSDP was 0.2 percentage points lower than a median State

Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP

Primary Deficit, % of GSDP

Source: i. Fiscal Deficit (FD) is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Primary Deficit (PD) is calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] and that explains a dip in fiscal and primary deficit in 2007-08.

Maharashtra ran a Revenue Deficit of 0.6 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while a median State had a lower Revenue Deficit of 0.4 percent of its GSDP

Source: i. Revenue Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] and that explains an increase in revenue surplus in 2007-08.

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 3.1 percentage points lower than what a median State collected, at 12.2 percent of its GSDP
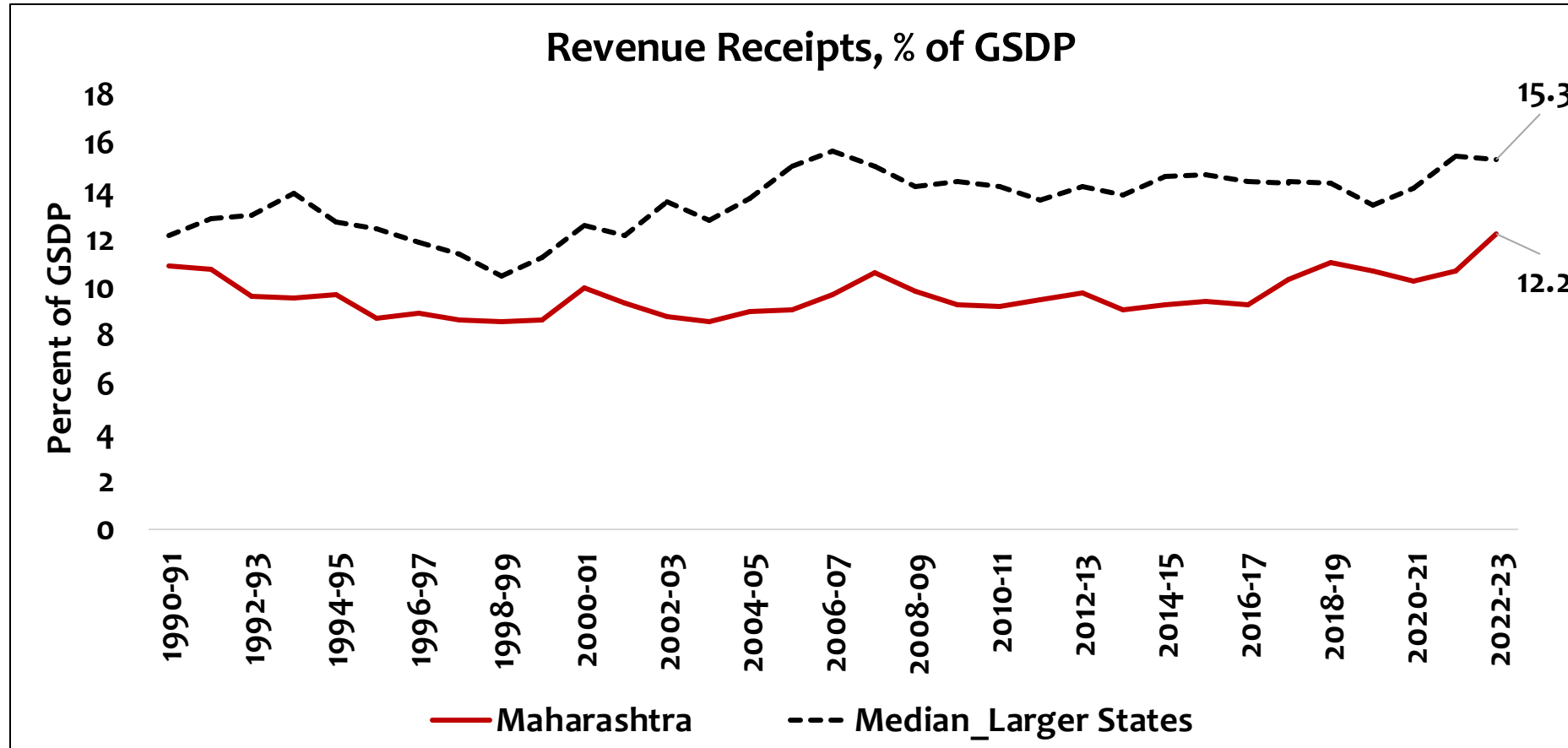
Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP

Maharashtra ——— Median_Larger States - - -

15.3
12.2

Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

As of 2022-23, Maharashtra's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre were 7.8 percent, 0.6 percent, and 3.8 percent of its GSDP, respectively. Transfers from Centre were 3.6 percentage points lower than that of a median State and 69 percent of the Total Revenue Receipts were raised by the State through its Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenues.
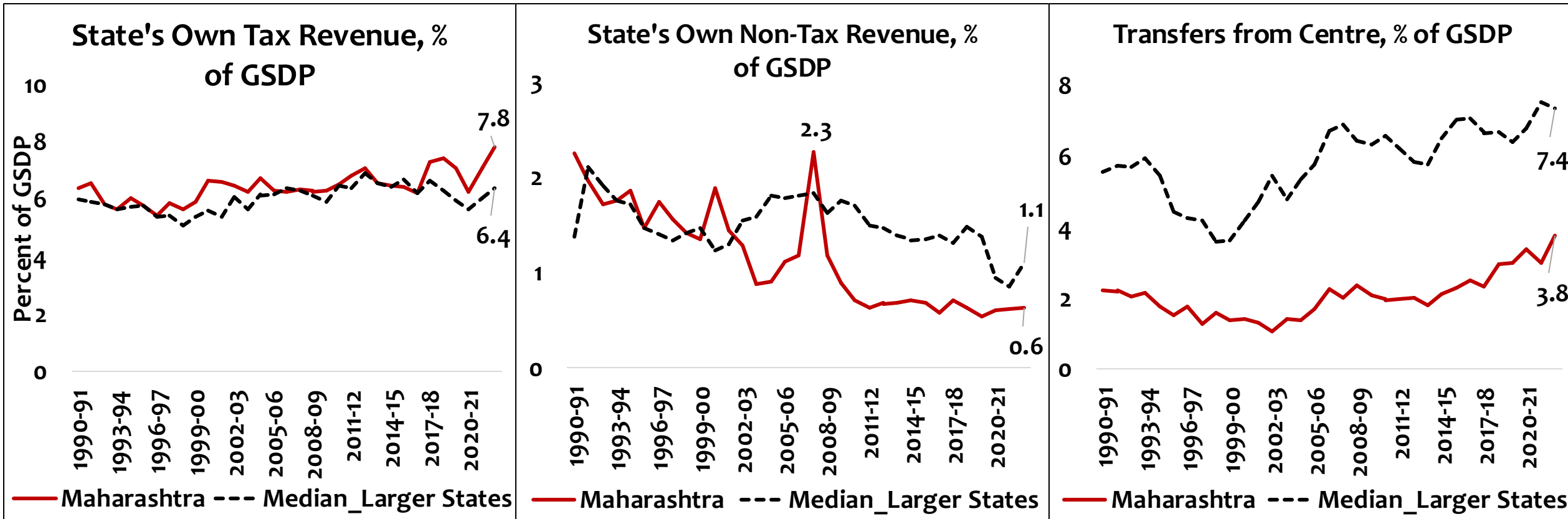
Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 is due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-
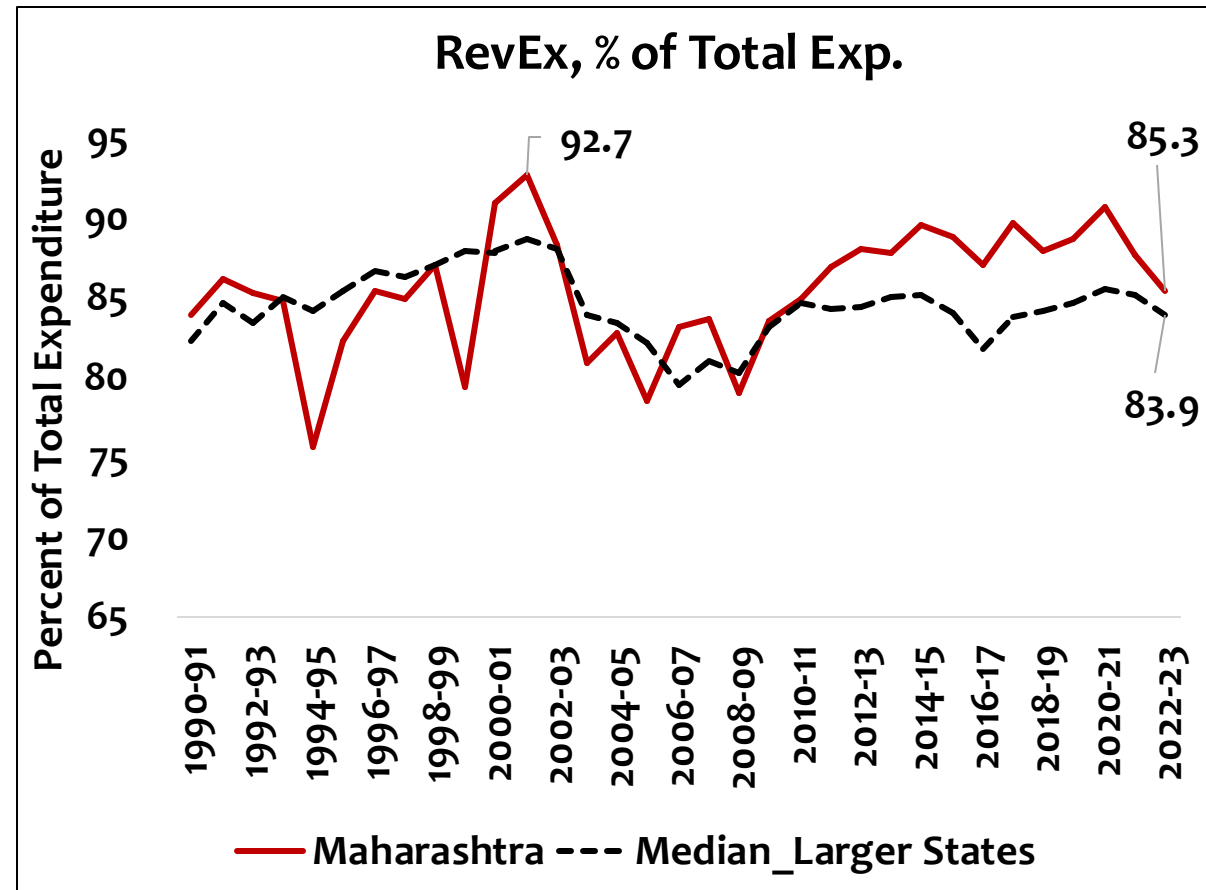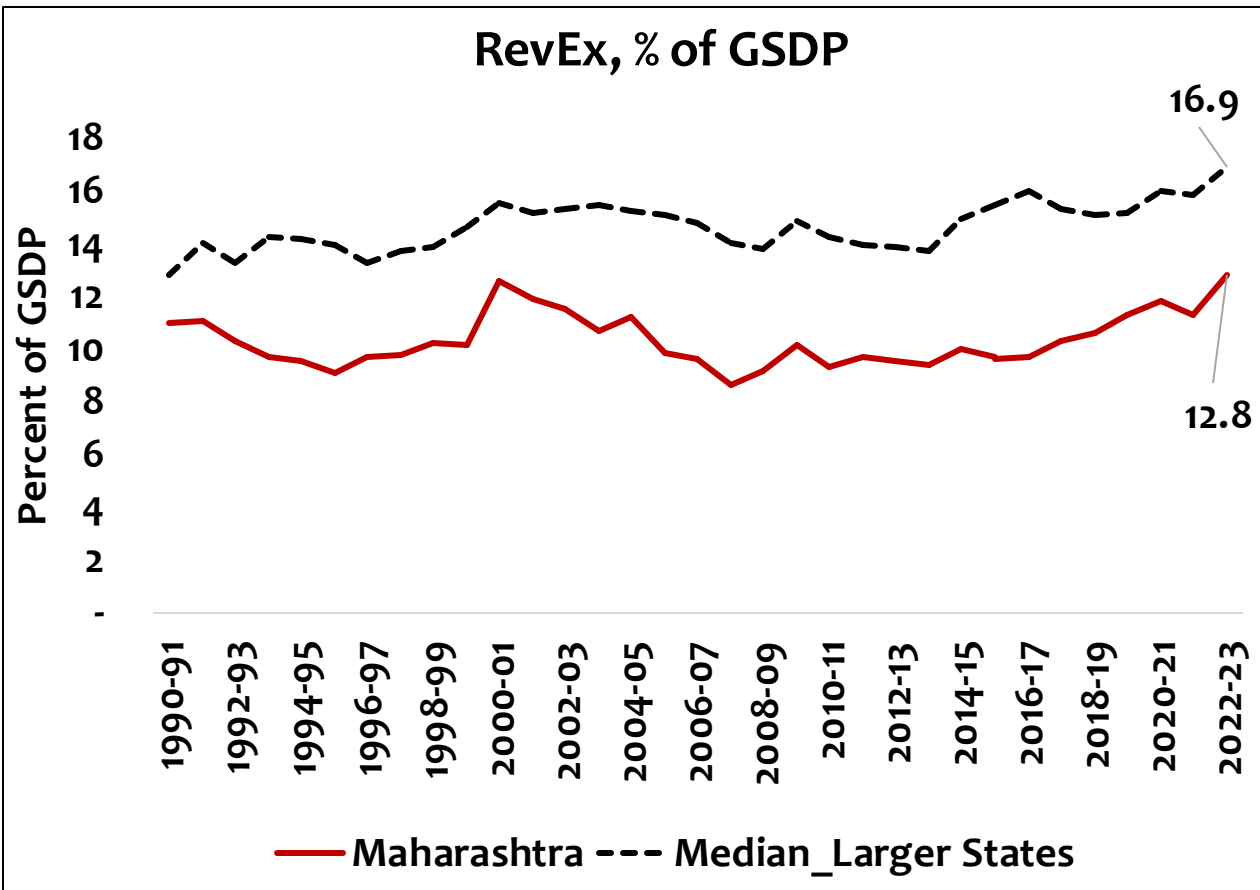
Maharashtra's Expenditure was 4.3 percentage points lower than that of a median State, at 15 percent of its GSDP as of 2022-23
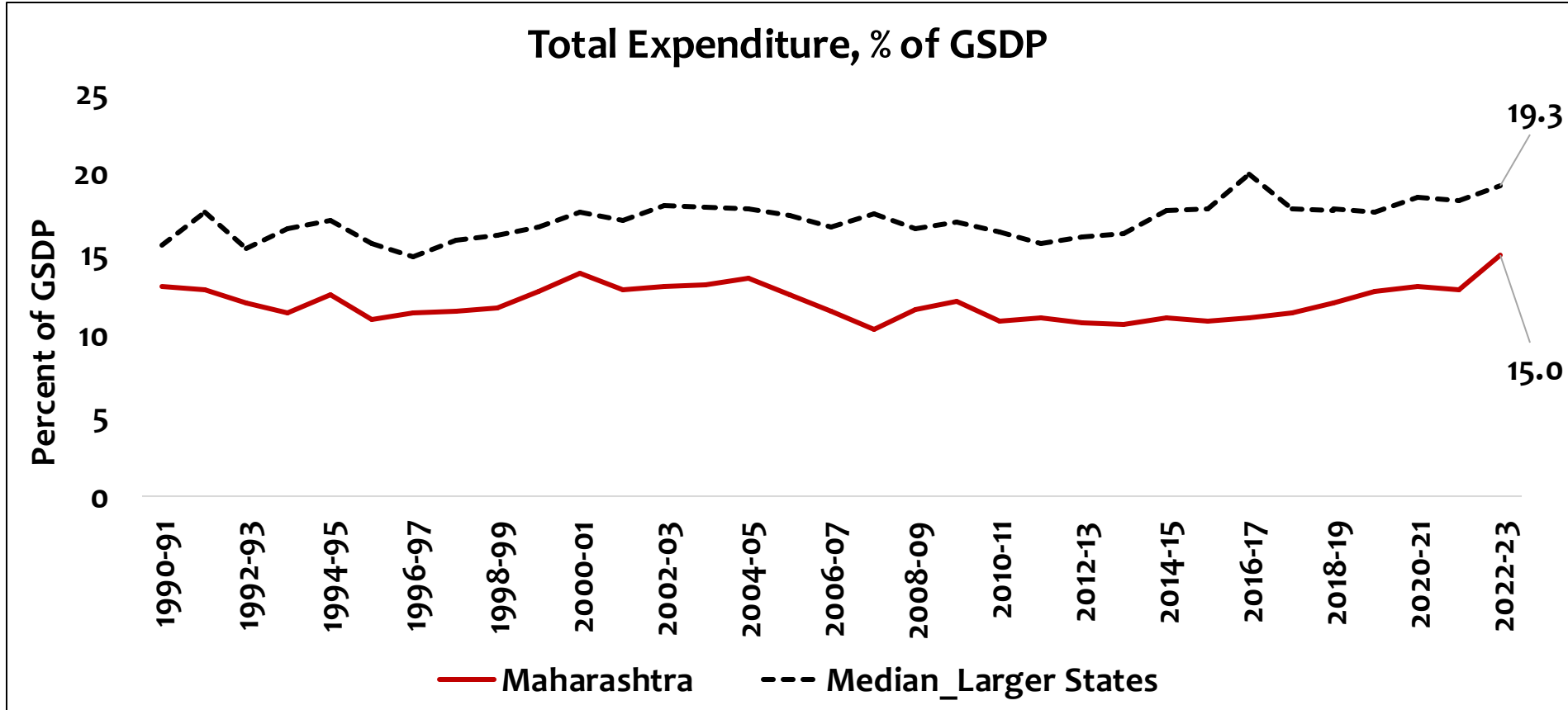
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

Maharashtra's RevEx at 12.8 percent of its GSDP, was 4.1 percentage points lower than a median State. However, as a share of its Total Expenditure, at 85.3 percent, it was 1.4 percentage points higher than that of a median State.
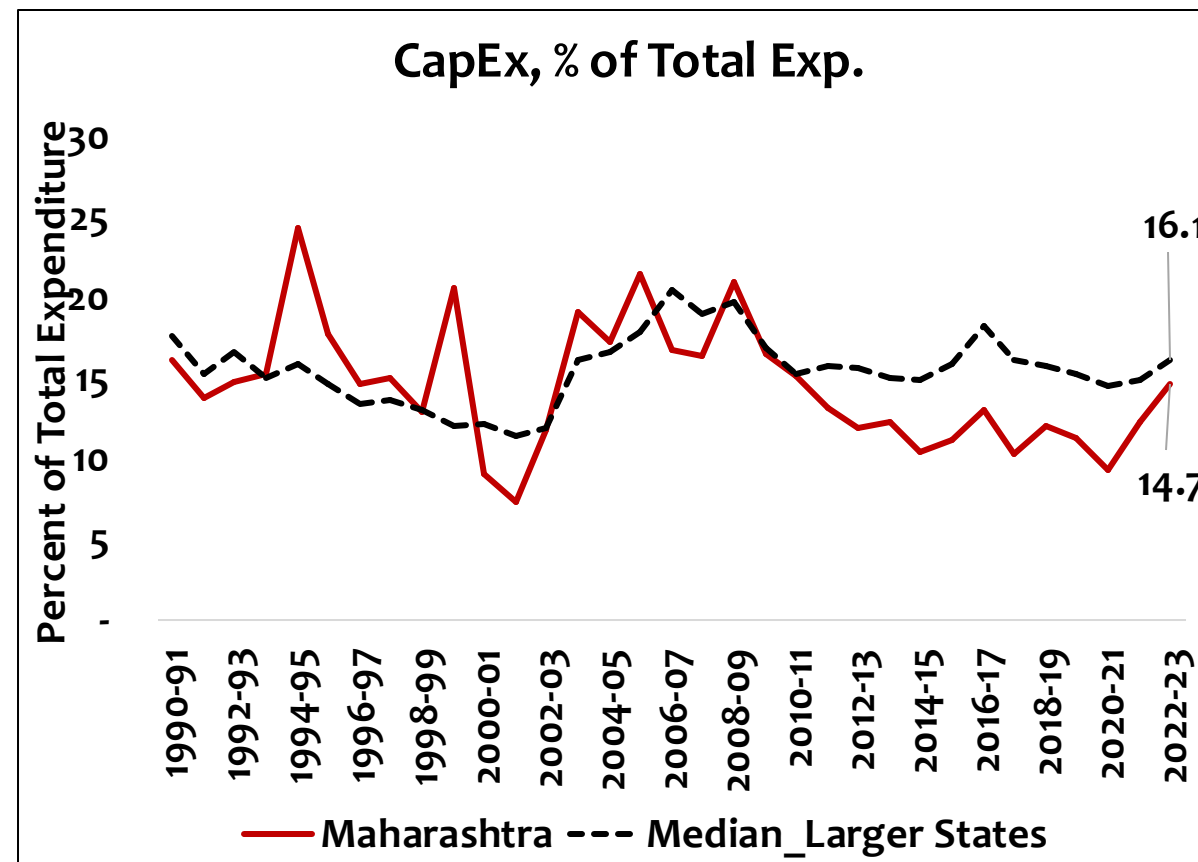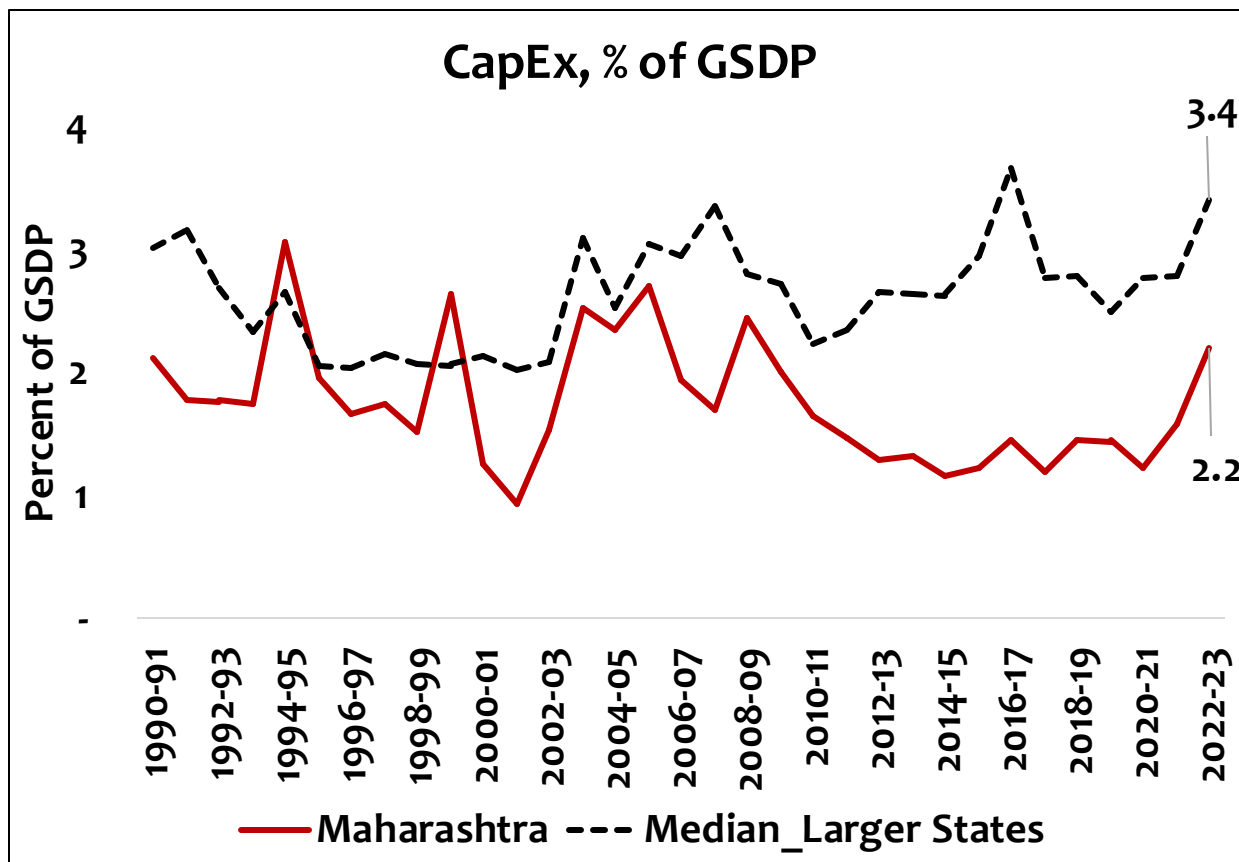

RevEx, % of GSDP

RevEx, % of Total Exp.

Source: i. RevEx is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).
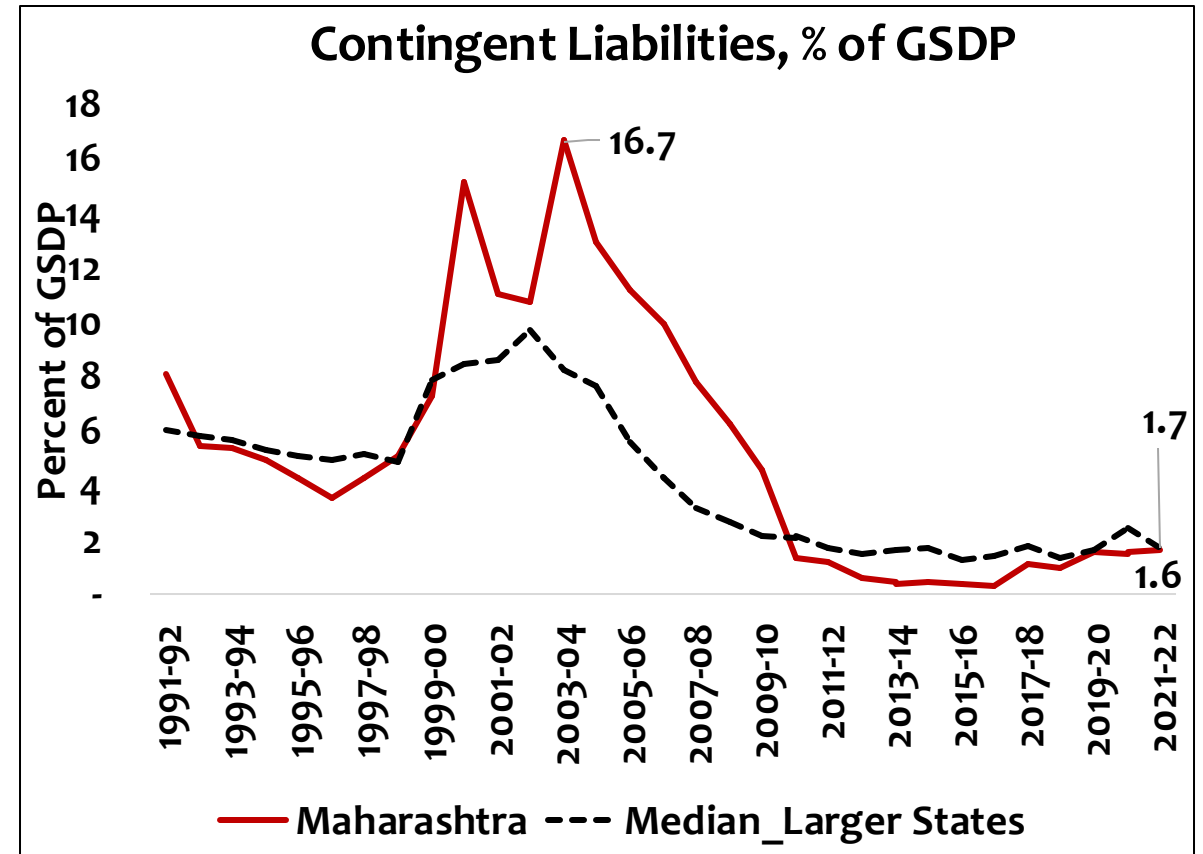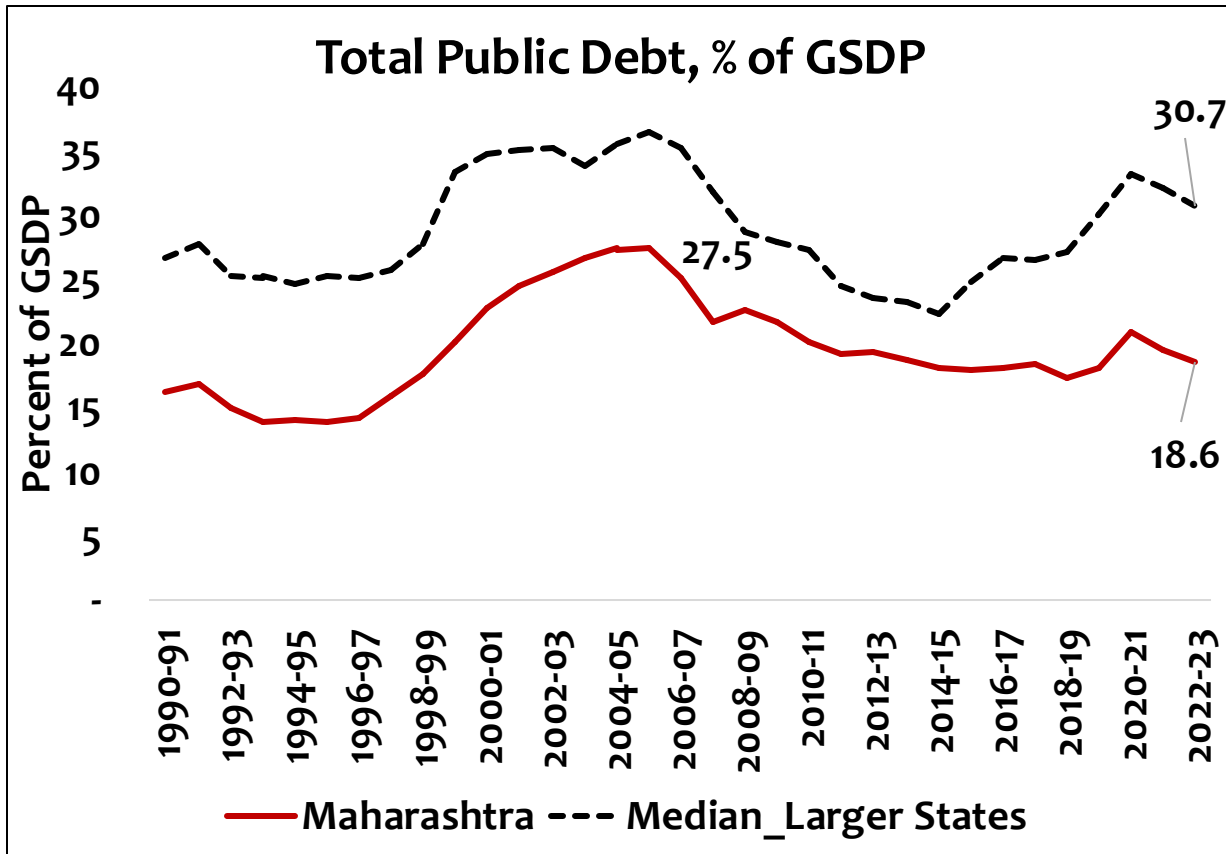
In 2022-23, Maharashtra's CapEx at 2.2 percent of its GSDP, was about 1.2 percentage points lower than what a median State spent on CapEx. As a share of the Total Expenditure, CapEx was 1.4 percentage points lower than that of a median State

Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

Maharashtra's Public Debt has declined since 2005-06 and, as of 2022-23, at 18.6 percent of its GSDP, it was 12.1 percentage points lower than that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities also noted a sharp decline since 2003-04, and in 2021-22 at 1.6 percent of its GSDP, it was 0.1 percentage points lower than that of a median State

Total Public Debt, % of GSDP

30.7

27.5

18.6

Maharashtra --- Median_Larger States

Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP

16.7

1.7

1.6

Maharashtra --- Median_Larger States

Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

Fiscal Indicators

(II) Benchmarked with respect to *All States/UTs*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the All States/UTs number, taken as available from the source and expressed as a percentage of national Gross Domestic Product.

In 2022-23, Maharashtra ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.7 percent of its GSDP, which was 0.7 percentage points lower than that of an average State. It also had a Primary Deficit of 1.4 percent of its GSDP, which was marginally lower than that of an average State.

Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP

Primary Deficit, % of GSDP
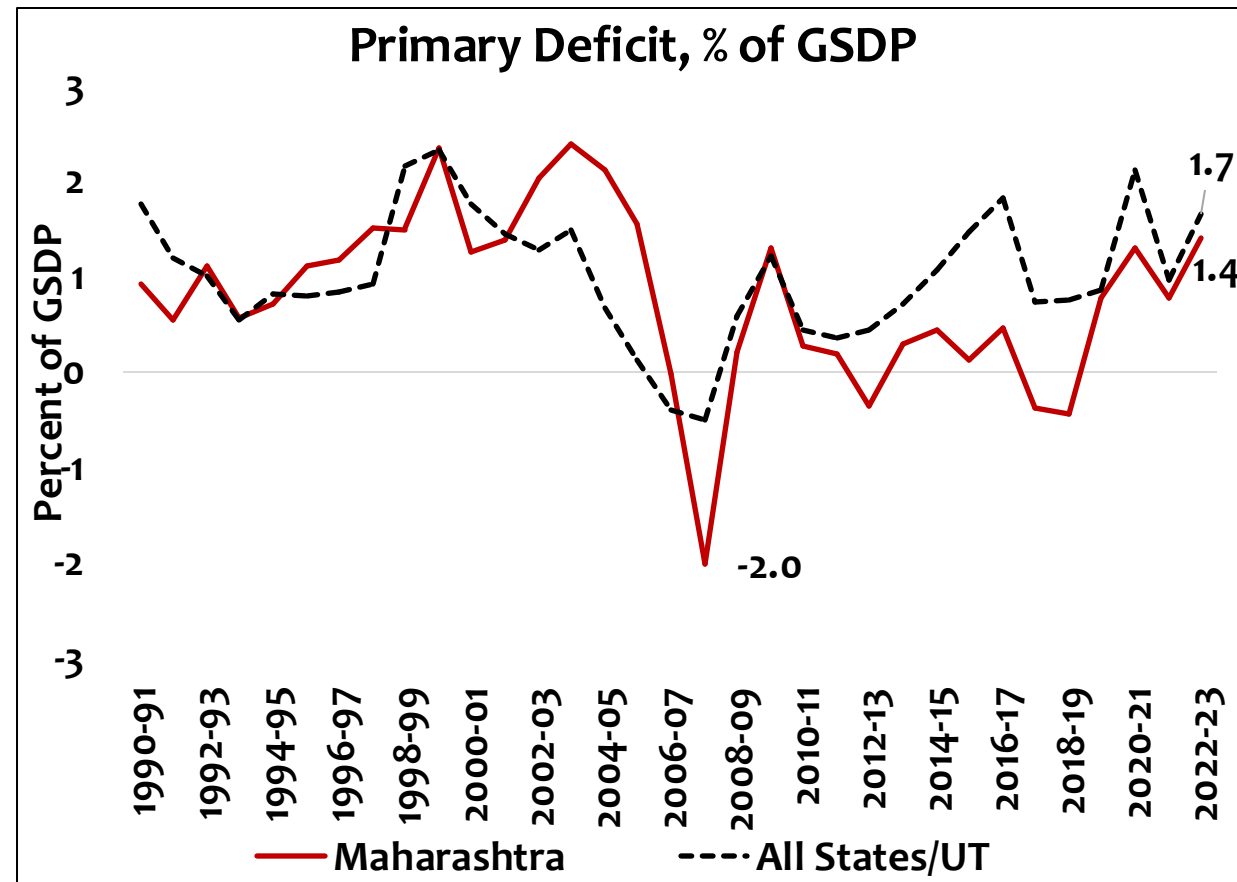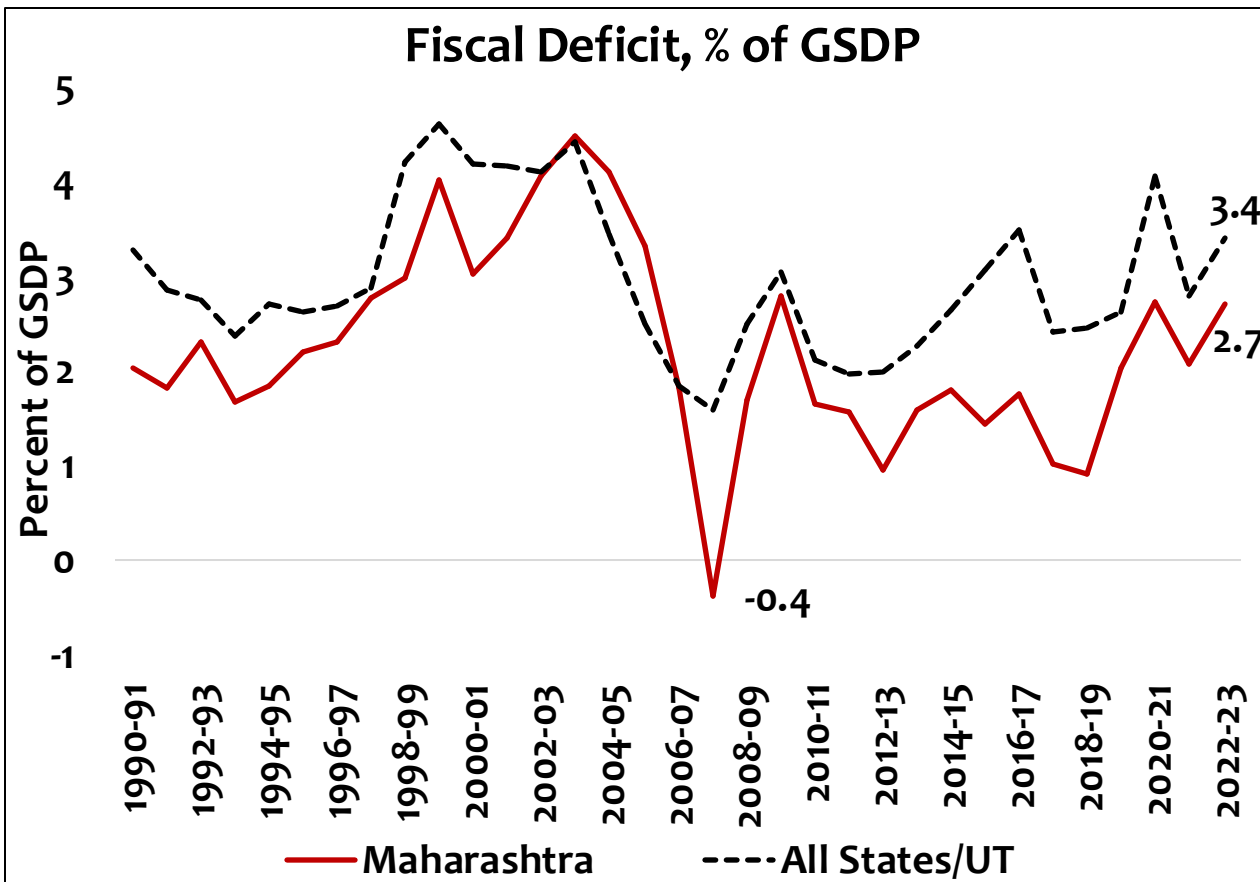
Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. Primary Deficit calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments was sourced from RBI SFR.

Note: i. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] that explains a dip in fiscal and primary deficit in 2007-08.

Maharashtra ran a Revenue Deficit of 0.6 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, which was close to that of an average State

Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP
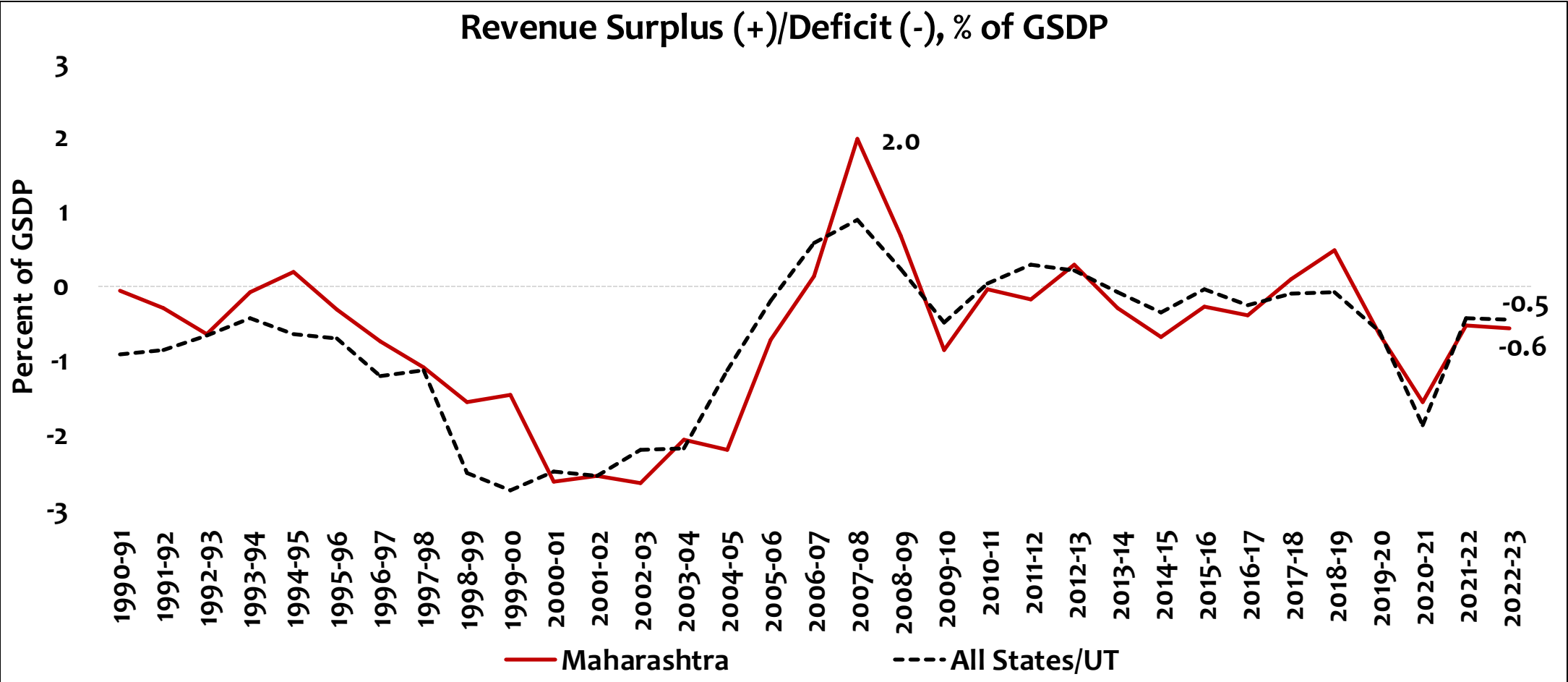
Source: i. Revenue Deficit from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; ii. There was a spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG] that explains increase in revenue surplus in 2007-08.
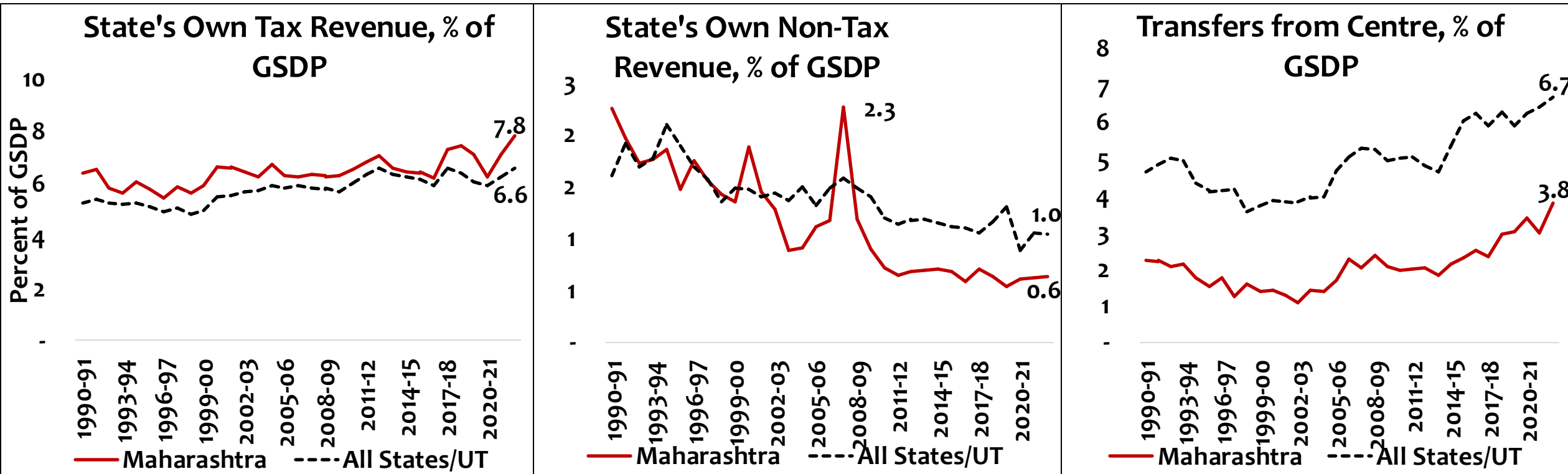
Maharashtra's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 2.2 percentage points lower than what an average State collected, at 12.2 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23
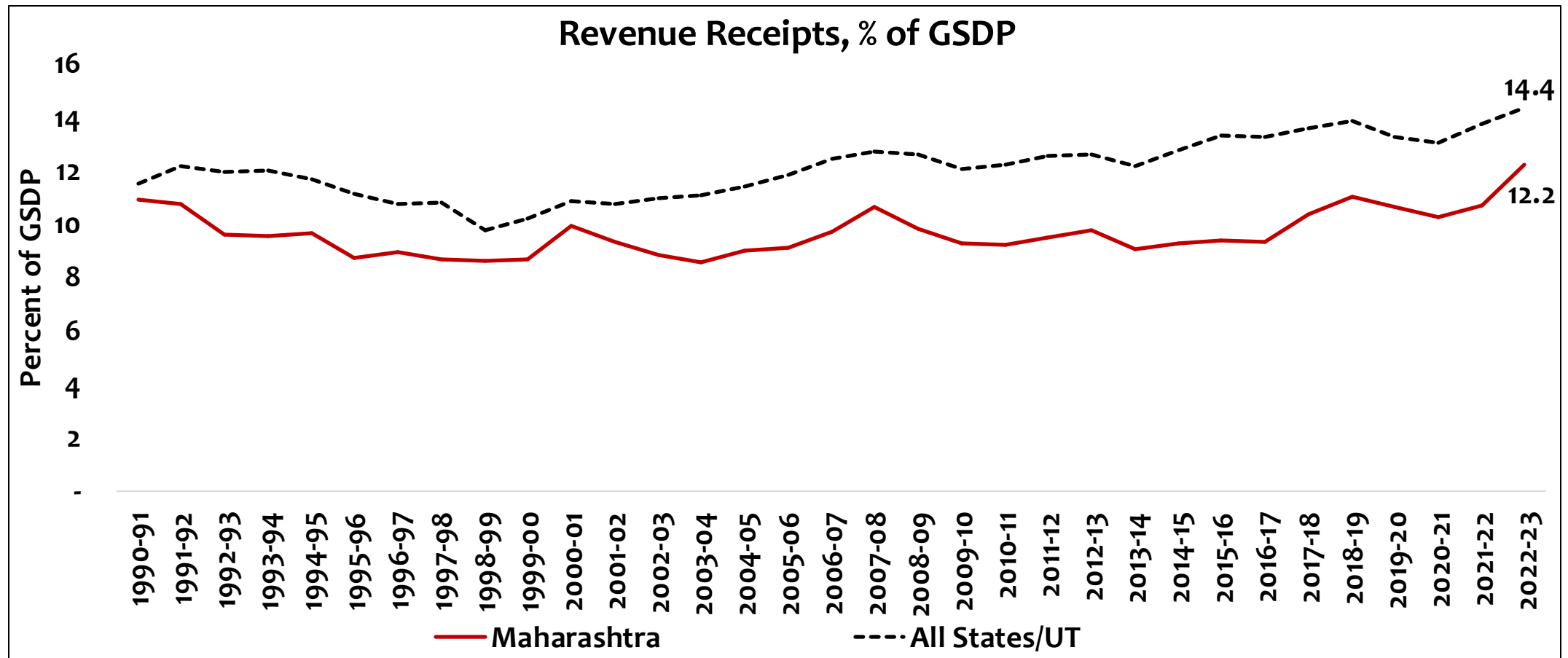
Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP

Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

Maharashtra's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre were 7.8, 0.6, and 3.8 percent of its GSDP respectively, as of 2022-23. Transfers from the Centre were 2.9 percentage points lower than that of an average State and about 69 percent of the Total Revenue Receipts are raised by the State through its Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenues

State's Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP — Maharashtra: 7.8; All States/UT: 6.6

State's Own Non-Tax Revenue, % of GSDP — Maharashtra: 0.6 (spike 2.3); All States/UT: 1.0

Transfers from Centre, % of GSDP — Maharashtra: 3.8; All States/UT: 6.7

Source: i. Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Transfers from the Centre include both tax- and non-tax revenue transfers; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. The spike in the non-tax revenue in 2007-08 is due to the closure of inoperative reserve funds and transfer by the State Government to the Consolidated Fund of the State as non-tax receipts [Finances of the State Government 2009, CAG].

In 2022-23, Maharashtra's Expenditure at 15 percent of its GSDP, was about 2.8 percentage points lower than that of an average State
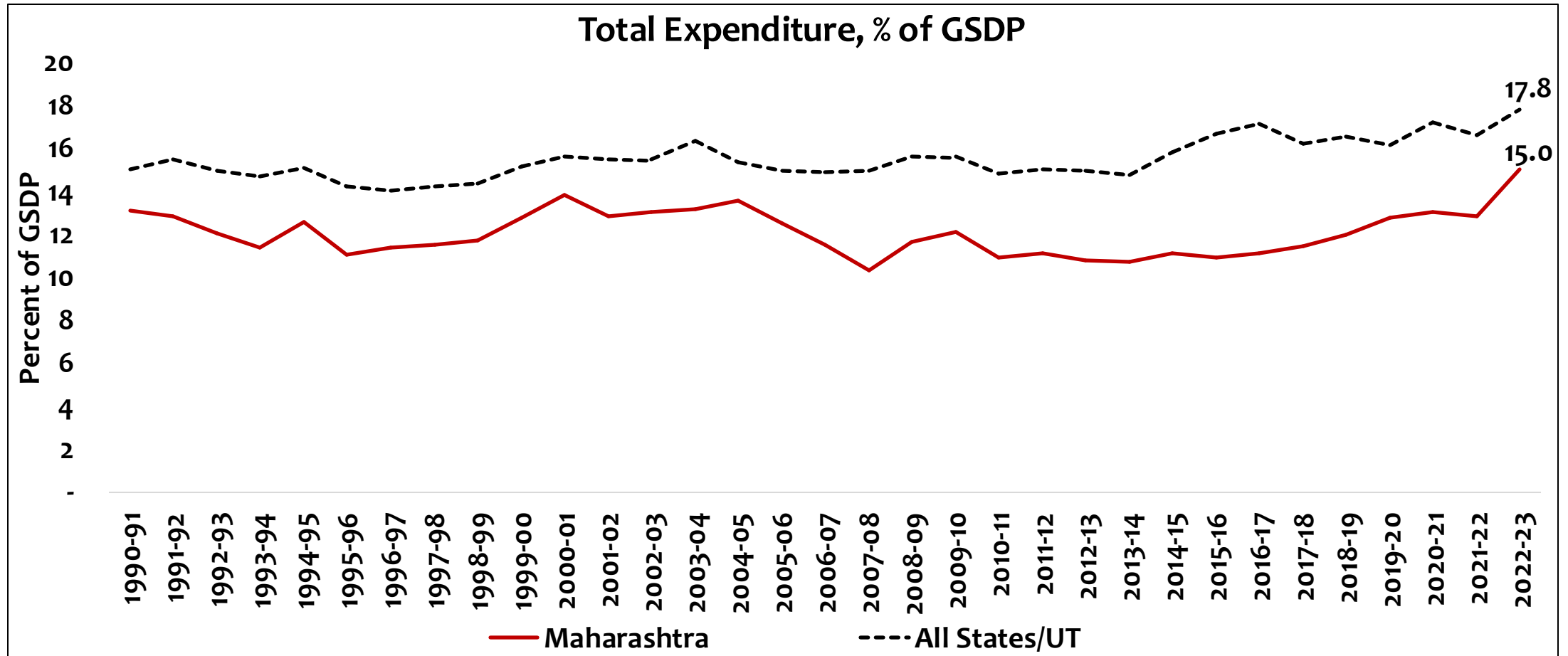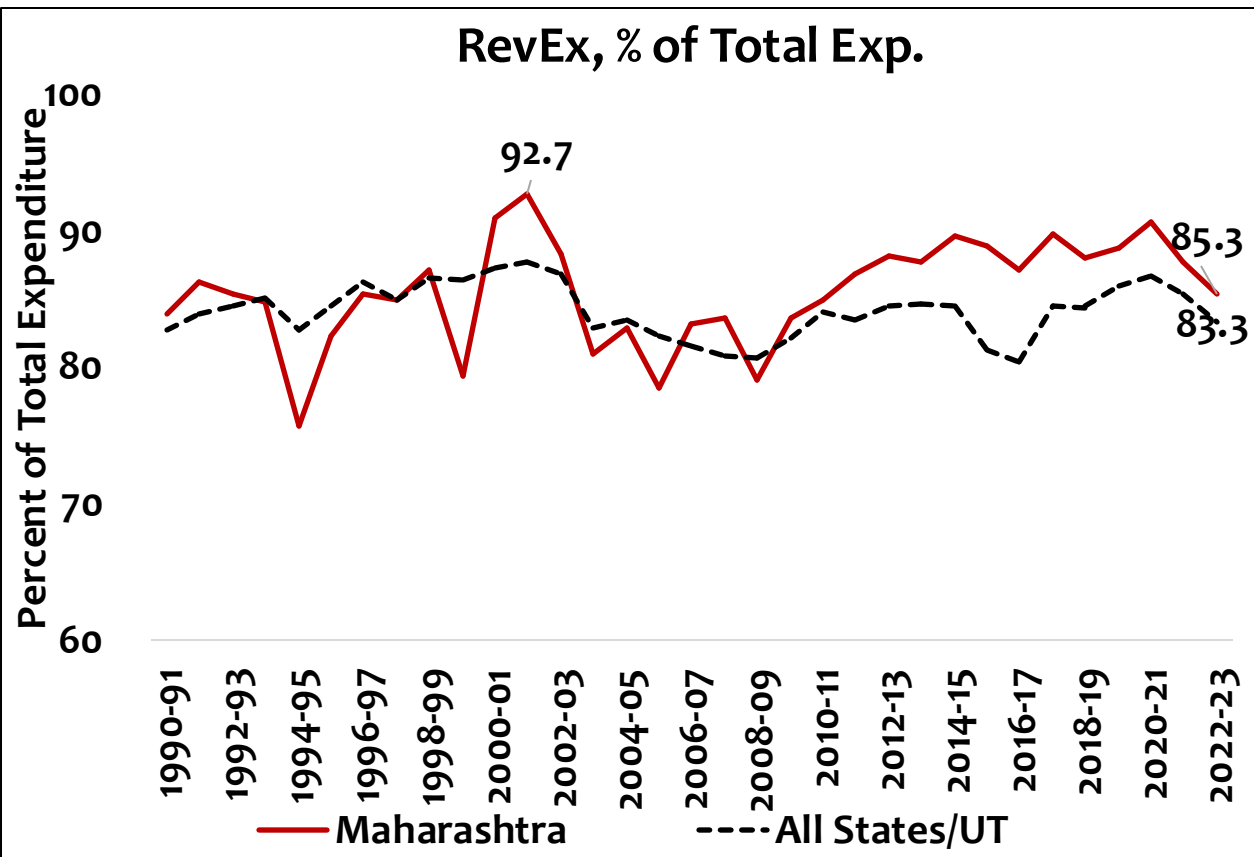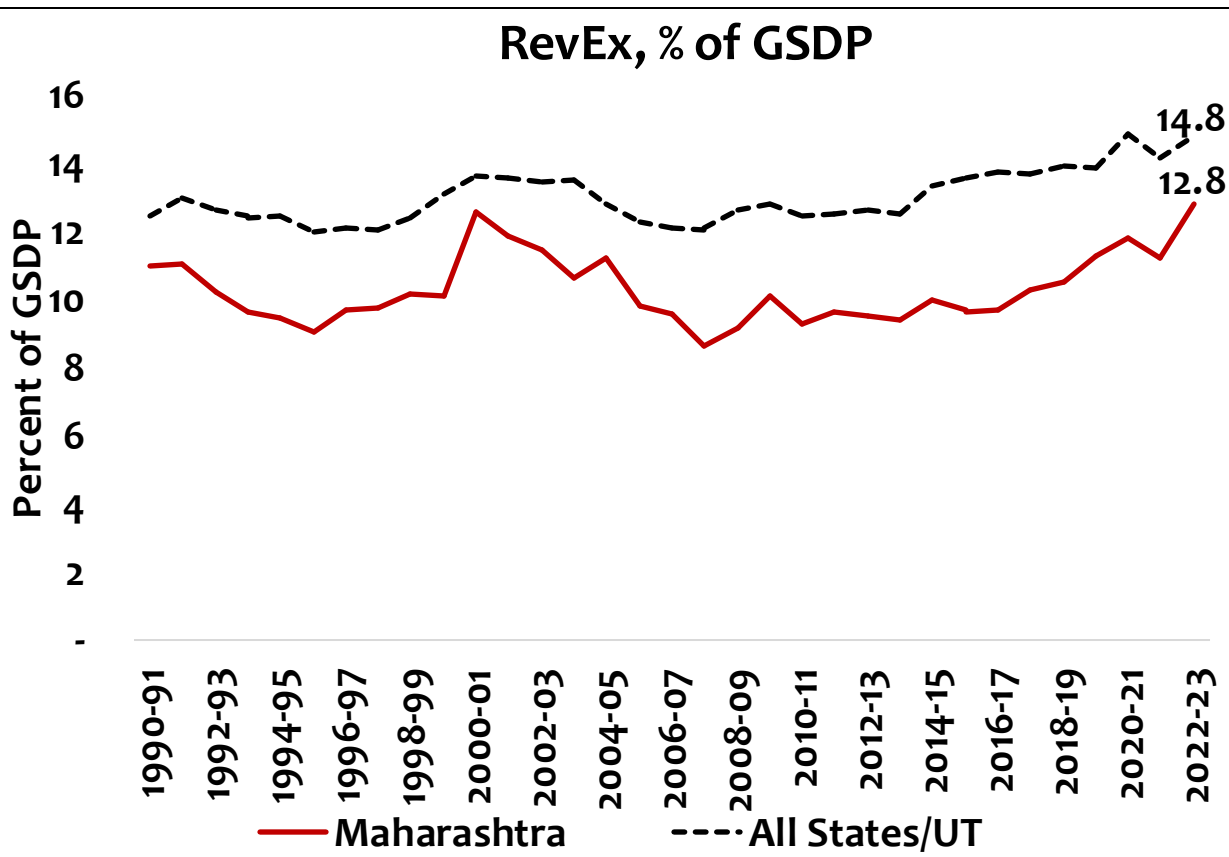

Total Expenditure, % of GSDP

Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. The Total Expenditure is calculated as sum of RevEx +CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

Maharashtra's RevEx at 12.8 percent of its GSDP, was 2 percentage points lower than that of an average State. However, RevEx as a share of the Total Expenditure was about 2 percentage points higher than that of an average State

RevEx, % of GSDP

RevEx, % of Total Exp.

Source: i. RevEx is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.
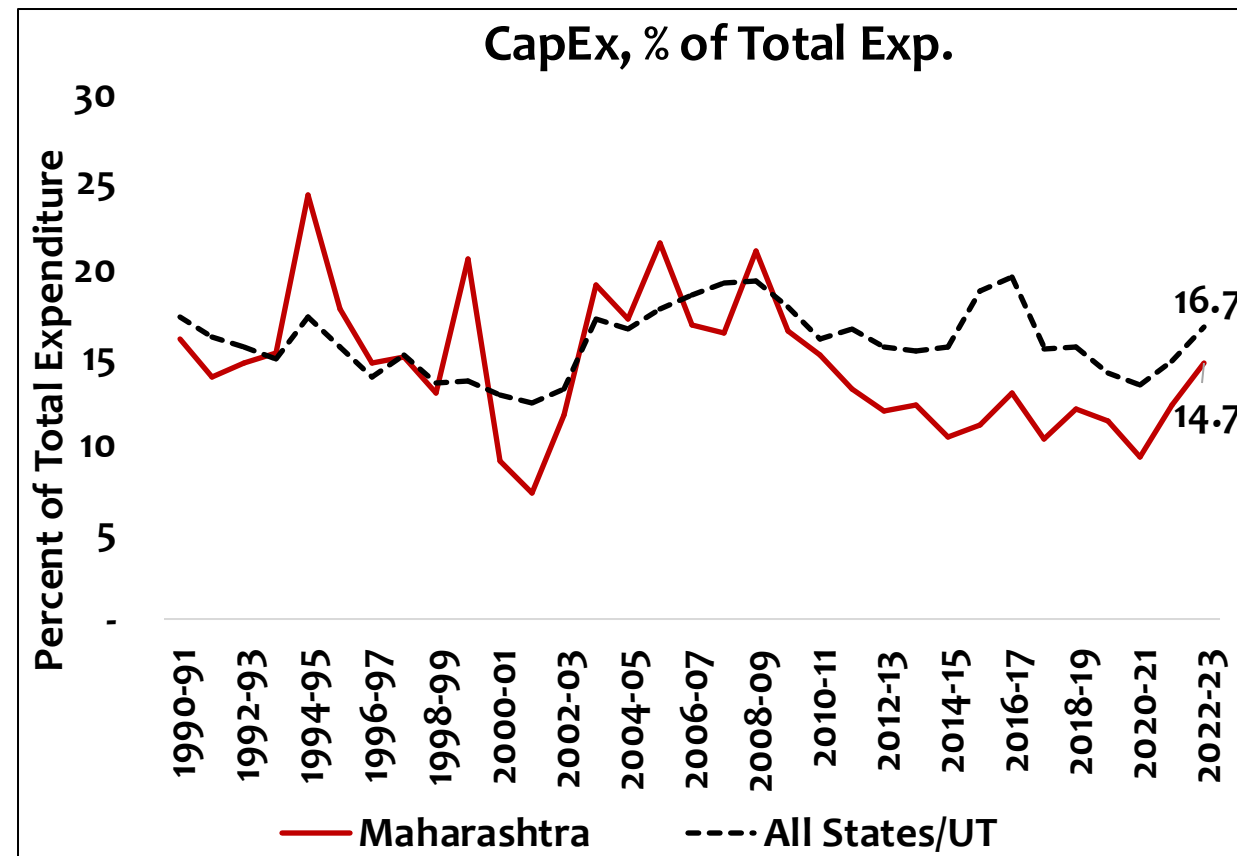
Maharashtra's CapEx at 2.2 percent of its GSDP, was about 0.8 percentage points lower than what an average State spends on CapEx (as percent of the GSDP). As a share of total expenditure, its CapEx was 2 percentage points lower than what an average State spends on CapEx

Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.
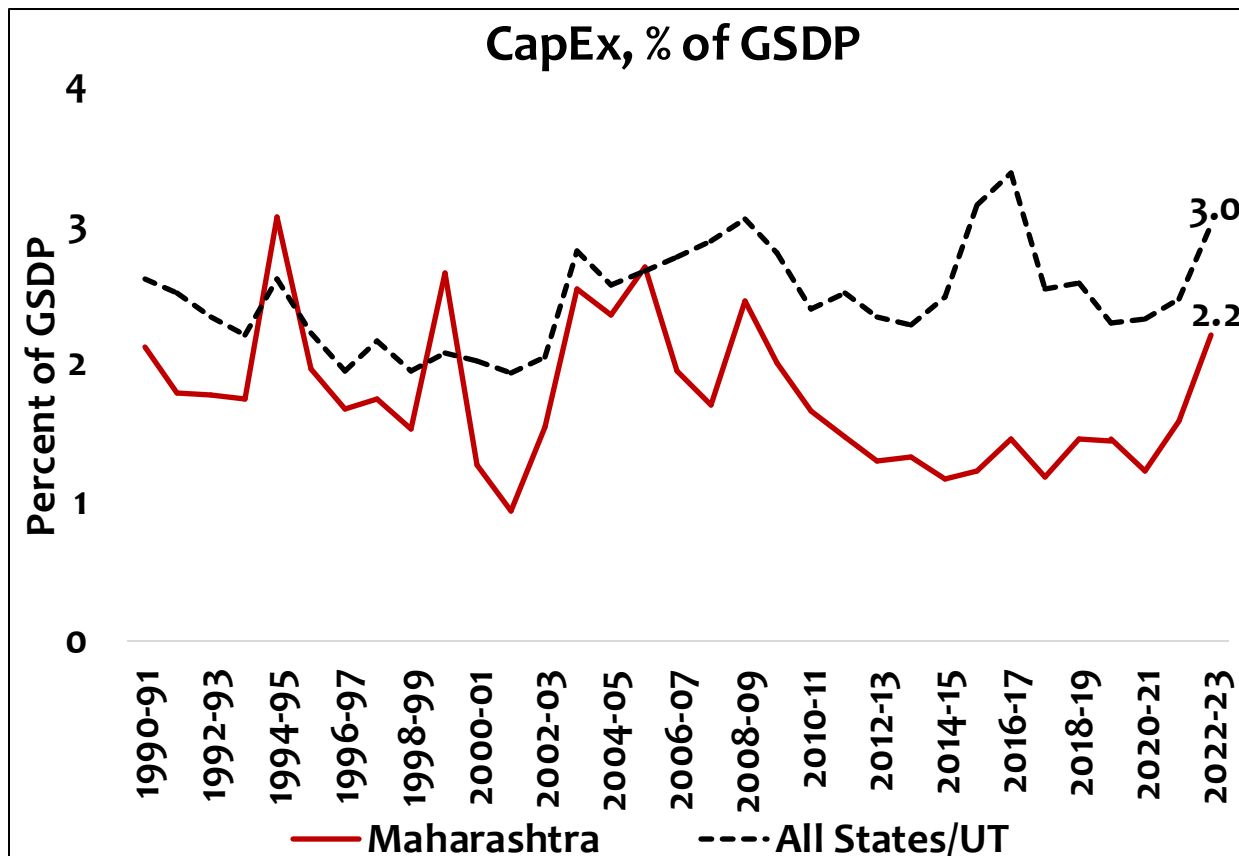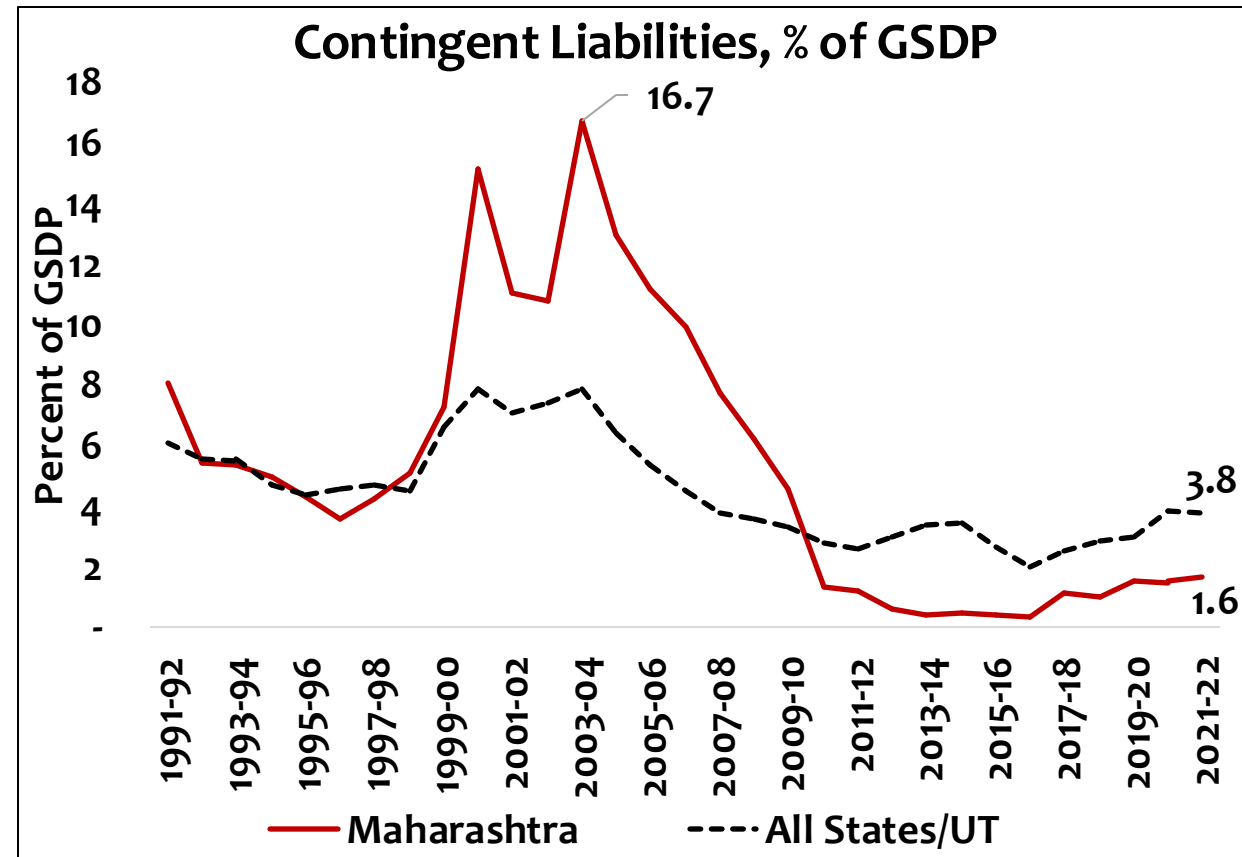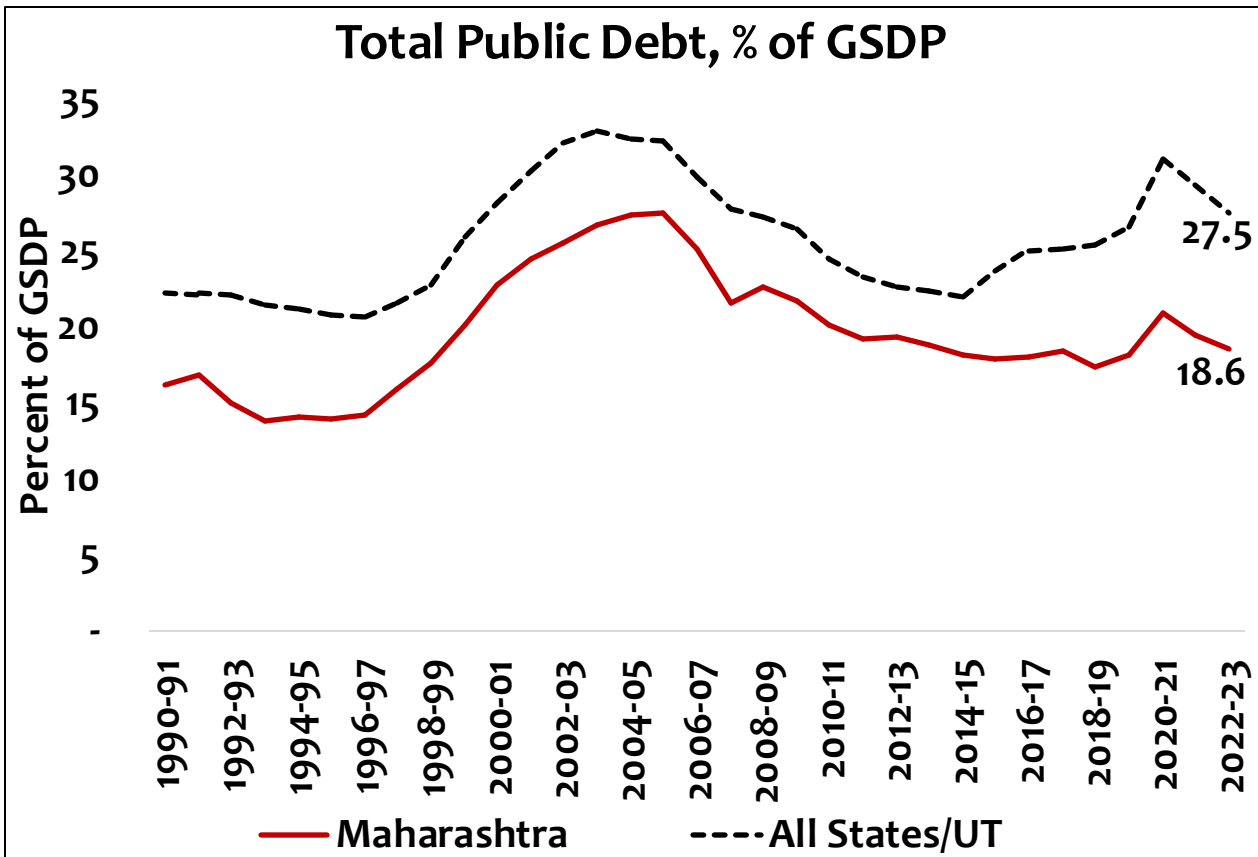
Maharashtra's Public Debt has declined since 2005-06 and, as of 2022-23, at 18.6 percent of its GSDP, it was 8.9 percentage points lower than that of an average State. Its contingent liabilities at 1.6 percent of its GSDP, were lower than half of an average State's contingent liabilities

Total Public Debt, % of GSDP

Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP

Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

9. Annexure

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Dependency Ratio	Demography and Employment	The dependency ratio is the number of dependents—comprising children aged 0-14 years and older adults aged 60 years and above—per 100 individuals in the working-age population (15-59 years).
Sex Ratio	Demography and Employment	The Child Sex Ratio from Census is the number of females per 1,000 males in the age group of 0-6 years. The NFHS Sex Ratio at Birth is the number of female births per 1,000 male births for children born in the last five years preceding the survey.
Unemployment Rate	Demography and Employment	The unemployment rate measures the proportion of unemployed individuals within the labour force, aged 15 years and above, based on the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach. This method integrates data from both the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) across rural and urban areas.
Female Labour Force Participation Rate	Demography and Employment	The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) refers to the percentage of females aged 15 years and above who are part of the labour force, either working or actively seeking/available for work, relative to the total female population in the same age group. It is measured using the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, which combines data from the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) to account for both rural and urban areas.
Urbanization Rate	Demography and Employment	The urbanization rate is the annual percentage change in the proportion of the population that lives in urban areas.
SDG Index	Demography and Employment	The SDG Index calculates goal-specific scores for the 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across 113 indicators set by MoSPI to combine into composite scores, ranging from 0 to 100 representing the overall performance of a State. The higher the score, the closer the State is to meeting the SDG targets.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
MPI	Demography and Employment	The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is calculated by multiplying the Headcount Ratio (proportion of multidimensionally poor people) and the Intensity of Poverty (the average percentage of deprivations experienced by poor individuals) across 12 indicators of health, education and living standards.
Inflation Rate	Economic Structure	The Inflation Rate is calculated as the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which has been calculated by averaging the monthly CPI values for each financial year
GSDP	Economic Structure	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year, represents the total value of goods and services produced within a State. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
GSVA	Economic Structure	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the sum of the value added by all sectors—agriculture, industry, and services—at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
Decadal Average of Growth Rates	Economic Structure	The decadal average of growth rates is calculated using real variables to determine the shares of sectors. It represents the simple average of the annual growth rates over a ten-year period, from 2013-14 to 2022-23.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Trade	Investment through capital instruments by a resident outside India in an unlisted Indian company; or in 10 percent or more of the post-issue paid-up equity capital of a listed Indian company. Additionally, in case an existing investment by a resident outside India in capital instruments of a listed Indian company falls to a level below 10 percent, the investment shall continue to be treated as FDI.
Exports	Trade	Exports refer to transactions where goods are supplied with/without leaving the country, and payment for these supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in freely convertible foreign exchange.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Socio-Economic Indicators (Education)	The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of students (pupils) per teacher in a school or educational institution.
Infant Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Under-Five Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Total Fertility Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The average number of children a woman is expected to have by the end of her childbearing years, assuming she experiences the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive life. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated based on the three years preceding the survey, using detailed birth histories provided by women.
Children Fully Immunized	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Includes children aged 12-23 months who have received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccine for tuberculosis, three doses of DPT vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, three doses for polio vaccine and one dose of measles vaccine at any time before the survey.
Underweight Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years whose weight-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.
Stunting among Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under age five years whose height-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted).

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Anaemia among Children, Anaemia among Women	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years and Women aged 15-49 years with haemoglobin levels below 11 grams/decilitre are considered anaemic.
Fiscal Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Fiscal Deficit is calculated as the difference between the total expenditure and the total revenue (excluding borrowings).
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Primary Deficit is calculated as the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments.
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Surplus/Deficit is a measure of the difference between the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.
Total Revenue Receipts	Fiscal Indicators	Total Revenue Receipts is calculated as the sum of own tax revenue, own non-tax revenue and transfers from the centre.
Own Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government through taxes.
Own Non Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Non-Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government from non-tax sources like various services, fees, and penalties.
Revenue Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Expenditure refers to government spending that is incurred for the regular functioning of its departments and services, meeting its operational needs, and fulfilling its recurring liabilities.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Transfers from the Centre	Fiscal Indicators	Transfers from the Centre refer to central taxes and grants devolved to States as untied funds for States to spend according to their discretion, under the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
Capital Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Capital Expenditure refers to government spending on creating physical and financial assets or reducing its liabilities.
Total Public Debt	Fiscal Indicators	Public debt include borrowings and other financial commitments arising from past fiscal operations that are yet to be repaid at a given point in time.
Contingent Liabilities	Fiscal Indicators	Contingent Liabilities are the commitments made by State governments to repay loans or other liabilities incurred by entities such as public sector undertakings (PSUs), corporations, local bodies, or other organizations if they fail to meet their debt obligations.
Off-Budget Borrowings	Fiscal Indicators	Off-Budget Borrowings involve the government taking on debt through entities, public sector undertakings (PSUs), or other off-budget mechanisms, rather than directly from the government's own borrowing channels that are not included in the official government budget.
Health Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical, Public Health, and Family Welfare expenditure.
Subsidies	Fiscal Indicators	Subsidies are financial assistance provided by the government to individuals, businesses, or sectors to support the production, consumption, or pricing of specific goods and services.
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with GSDP	Fiscal Indicators	The Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.
Committed Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wages, Salaries, and Pensions.

List of Acronyms

- **AISHE**   All India Survey on Higher Education
- **AT&C**   Aggregate Technical & Commercial
- **BSR**   Basic Statistical Returns
- **CAG**   Comptroller and Auditor General
- **CapEx**   Capital Expenditure
- **CHIPS**   Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain
- **DGFT**   Directorate General of Foreign Trade
- **DISCOMS**   Distribution Utilities/Companies
- **EPWRF**   Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation
- **FC**   Finance Commission
- **FLPR**   Female Labour Participation Rate
- **FRA**   Fiscal Responsibility Act
- **FRBM**   Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
- **GPI**   Gender Parity Index
- **GSDP**   Gross State Domestic Product
- **GDP**   Gross Domestic Product
- **GSVA**   Gross State Value Added
- **GVA**   Gross Value Added

List of Acronyms

- **MoSPI**   Ministry of Statistical Programme and Implementation
- **MPI**   Multidimensional Poverty Index
- **MTFP**   Medium Term Fiscal Policy
- **NFHS**   National Family Health Survey
- **PFC**   Power Finance Corporation
- **PLFS**   Periodic Labour Force Survey
- **RBI**   Reserve Bank of India
- **RevEx**   Revenue Expenditure
- **SDG**   Sustainable Development Goal
- **SFR**   State Finances Report
- **SPSE**   State Public Sector Enterprises
- **SRS**   Sample Registration System
- **SC**   Scheduled Caste
- **ST**   Scheduled Tribe
- **UDAY**   Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
- **U-DISE**   Unified District Information System for Education

Selected Research Topics

STATE REPORT

DATA REPOSITORY

NCAER-NITI AAYOG STATE FISCAL AND ECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Research & Commentary

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State Reports