### Economic Snapshot

**GSDP of Maharashtra at Current Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>US$ billion</th>
<th>Rs. trillion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>330.37</td>
<td>39.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>322.98</td>
<td>39.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>316.24</td>
<td>38.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>308.75</td>
<td>38.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>301.12</td>
<td>37.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAGR** 12.05%

**GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2011-12</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>51.07%</td>
<td>60.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>30.88%</td>
<td>13.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>18.05%</td>
<td>6.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FDI inflow in Maharashtra April 2000 - March 2020 (US$ billion)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>FY20 11-12</th>
<th>FY12 12-13</th>
<th>FY13 13-14</th>
<th>FY14 14-15</th>
<th>FY15 15-16</th>
<th>FY16 16-17</th>
<th>FY17 17-18</th>
<th>FY18 18-19</th>
<th>FY19 19-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$ billion</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. trillion</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: - ^-CAGR in Rs, P- Provisional, E- Estimate, AE- Advance Estimate, GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, GSVA - Gross State Value Added,
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of State, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

### Advantages

- **Agricultural and Industrial Hub**
  - One of the largest producer of sugarcane and pomegranate in India.
  - Pioneer in small scale industries and boasts of the largest number of special export promotion zones.

- **Productive and Skilled Manpower**
  - Home to world class educational and IT institutions with a literacy rate of 82.91%.
  - Large base of skilled and industrial labour force.

- **Geographical advantages**
  - JNPT is the largest port in India in terms of container traffic. During FY20 (provisional), major ports collectively handled 129.14 million metric tonnes.
  - Well-connected to its six neighbouring states and other parts of India through 18 national highways.

- **Developed Services and Infrastructure system**
  - Mumbai is the commercial capital of India and has evolved into a global financial hub.
  - Well developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. Has 16 airports and two major and 48 minor ports.

### Key Government Policies and Objectives

- **Agro-tourism policy**
  - Rural growth through tourism, accessibility of agricultural production markets, promotion of agricultural partnerships, provision of job opportunities for women and young people in rural areas.

- **Textile Policy of Maharashtra, 2018-23**
  - Encourage setting up of Fiber to Fashion value chain
  - Generate 10 lakh new employments in the textile sector.

- **Magnetic Maharashtra Initiative**
  - The government signed a memorandum of understanding (MoUs) worth Rs. 61,000 crore (US$ 8.33 billion) with 25 Indian companies in more than 15 sectors. It is estimated that the MoU is likely to create 2.53 lakh jobs across the state.

- **Stamp duty to boost real estate sector**
  - The government has agreed to cut stamp duty to boost the real estate market.

### Government Vision-2030 for the State

- **Infrastructure**
  - Invest US$ 2.4 billion in developing port infrastructure and 6,026 km of national highway projects.

- **Agriculture**
  - Promotion of agri-business through PPP for Integrated Agricultural Development and develop market linkages of horticulture.

- **Industrial**
  - Focus on growth of the manufacturing sector and create conducive growth environment.

- **Tourism**
  - Promote religious, adventure and heritage tourism and train workers in the organised and unorganised sectors related to tourism.