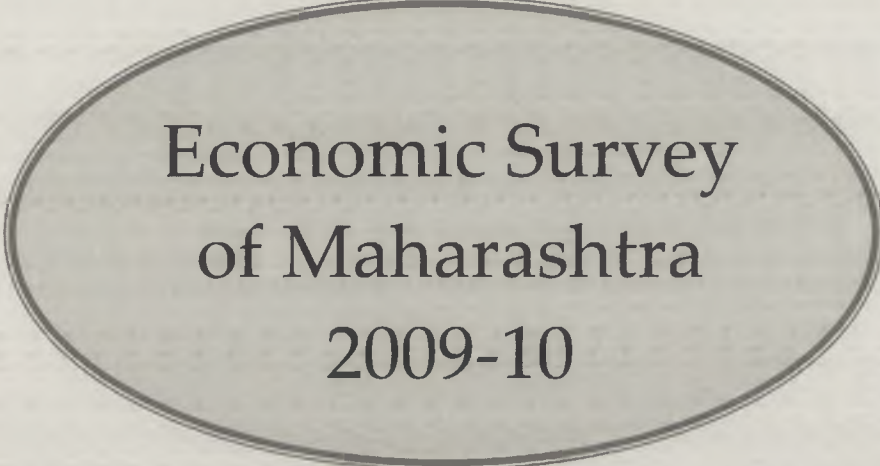




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Economic Survey
of Maharashtra
2009-10



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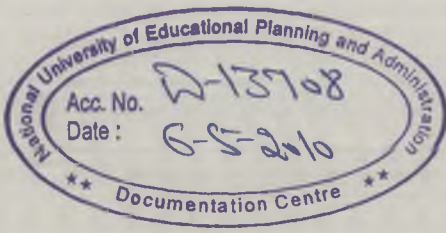
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Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai

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PREFACE

'Economic Survey of Maharashtra' is prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department every year for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Assembly. The present publication for the year 2009-10 is the 49th issue in the series. The information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy and wherever possible indicators and trends are also provided for ready reference.

2. In an attempt to use latest available data for this publication, some of the data/ estimates used are provisional.
3. This Directorate is thankful to the concerned Departments of Central, State Government and undertakings for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

S. M. Aparajit,
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Government of Maharashtra

Mumbai

Dated : 23rd March, 2010

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2009-10

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 kilometers along the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri mountain range provides a physical backbone to the State on the west, while the Satpuda hills along the north and Bhamragad-Chiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the east serve as its natural borders.

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India both in terms of population and geographical area spread over 3.08 lakh sq. km. The State has a population of around 10 crore (2001 Census) which is 9.4 per cent of the total population of India. The State is highly urbanized with 42 per cent people residing in urban areas whereas at national level it was around 28 per cent. The sex ratio of the State is 922 as against 933 for India.

The State has 35 districts which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative purposes. The State has a long tradition of having very powerful bodies for planning at the district / local level. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Zilla Parishads, 351 panchayat samitis and 27,935 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 22 Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils, 3 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of almost all major financial institutions, insurance companies and mutual funds. India's main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai.

The gross state domestic product (GSDP) at current prices for 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 6,92,479 crore and contributes about 13 per cent of the GDP. The GSDP has been growing at a rapid pace over the last few years. The State boasts of a very vibrant industrial sector and a rapidly growing services sector. Both these sectors presently contribute about 89 per cent of the State's domestic product. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes just 11 per cent to the State's income though about 55 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture & allied activities sector.

The State has 226.6 lakh hectares of land under cultivation where cereals, pulses and other major foodgrains are grown. Forests cover another 52.1 lakh hectares. The extreme weather conditions, coupled with low quality soils and rainfed cropping result in lower agriculture productivity. Number of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed mission has been launched to ensure that soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area.

The State has made rapid strides in the production of cash crops like sugarcane, soyabean, cotton, oilseeds and onions. The last few years have seen a healthy shift towards horticulture crops. The State is well known for its Alphonso mangoes, grapes, bananas, pomegranates and oranges.

Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity and has 24 per cent share in agriculture & allied activities sector. The State's share of livestock and poultry population in India is 7.6 and 7.0 per cent respectively

The State has been recognised as the country's industrial powerhouse and maintains the position of being the most industrialized state. The State is pioneer in SSI. The State continues to attract industrial investments from both, domestic as well as foreign institutions. It has become a

leading automobile production hub and a major IT growth centre. It boasts of the largest number of special export promotion zones being set up in the country.

The State is becoming one of the leading wine producing areas in the country. At present, out of 62 wineries in the country, 58 wineries are functioning in the State with an investment of Rs. 329 crore. The wine production in India is 2.25 crore litre of which 2.11 crore litre (97 per cent) is produced in Maharashtra.

The State has given importance to primary education, which has resulted in consistent improvement in literacy rate. The literacy rate of the State is 76.9 per cent as against 65 per cent at national level as per Census 2001. The State has excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management.

The State has well spread road network of 2,37,668 km. road length. All weather roads connect about 97 per cent villages. It has best surface transport facilities and connectivity with sea ports and airports has resulted into good transport system. It has highest installed capacity and generation of electricity in the country. All this has made this state a favoured destination for investment.

The State is well known for its administrative acumen and innovative ideas. The State is first to implement woman's policy and engendering the budget by establishing separate Woman & Child Development Department. It is pioneer in implementing its 'Employment Guarantee Scheme' which is replicated by the Government of India.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Natural as well as cultural diversities have helped in the development of a unique Marathi culture. It has its own spiritual dimensions and known as Land of Saints. Saints of that time helped the cultural awakening of the region along with their spiritual contribution. Monuments such as Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas have attracted people from all over the world. Besides the wonderful monuments, segment mix of population and its cultural aspects makes it intra-national. It has produced many important personalities covering almost every aspect of human development. The State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The world famous film industry, popularly called "Bollywood" is located in the State.

All the above make Maharashtra a great place to live in.

* * * * *

A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2008-09* (7)
1. Geographical Area- (Thousand Sq. Km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308
2. Administrative Setup -						
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35
Tahsils	229	235	301	303	353	353
Inhabited villages@@	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	43,722	41,095
Un-Inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	N.A.	2,616
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	378
3. Population as per Census- (In thousand)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2001)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	96,879
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	50,401
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	46,478
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	55,778
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	41,101
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	9,882
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	8,577
Density of population (per Sq. Km.)	129	164	204	257	315	315
Literacy rate (Percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	76.9
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	922
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	42.43
4. State Income - (At current prices) (As per 1999-2000 series)						
State Income (Rs. Crore)	2,074	5,149	17,500	62,190	2,19,038	5,97,542+
Agriculture & allied activities(Rs. Crore)	646	1,125	4,028	12,751	36,487	70,033+
Industry Sector (Rs. Crore)	480	1,498	5,405	20,063	55,445	1,74,481+
Service Sector (Rs. Crore)	948	2,526	8,067	29,376	1,27,106	3,53,028+
Per capita State income (Rs.)	531	1,041	2,811	7,958	22,777	54,867+
5. Agriculture - (Area in '000 ha.)						(2007-08)
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,636	17,473
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	22,256	22,655
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,647	4,037
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	16.4	17.8
6. Area under principal crops- (In thousand hectares)						(2008-09)
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,522
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,022
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,071
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	865
All cereals	10,606	10,320	19,976	11,136	9,824	8,364
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	3,092
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	11,456

* Provisional

+ Preliminary estimates

N.A.- Not Available

Including census towns.

@@ Including Un-Inhabited villages

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2008-09* (7)
Sugarcane Area	155	204	319	536	687	N.A.
Sugarcane Harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	768
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,146
Groundnut	1,083	904	665	864	490	318
7. Production of principal crops- (In thousand tonnes)						
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,284
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	1,516
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,352
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	662
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	9,536
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	1,661
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	11,197
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	60,648
Cotton (lint)	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	3,064	4,752
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	355
8. Index number of agricultural production @	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	161.9
9. Agricultural Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2000-01)
Number of operational holdings (In thousand)		4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	12,138
Area of operational holdings (In thousand hectares)		21,179	21,362	20,925	20,062	20,062
Average size of operational holdings (Hectare)		4.28	3.11	2.21	1.65	1.65
10. Livestock Census -	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)
Total livestock (In thousand)	26,048	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	37,211*
Total poultry (In thousand)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	23,080* (2003)
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611
11. Forest Area (Sq.Km.)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939
12. Industrial Investment -						(2009-10)\$
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	N.A.	15,408
Investment (Rs. crore)	-	-	-	-	N.A.	5,58,336
Employment (In thousand)	-	-	-	-	N.A.	2,817
13. Electricity - (Million KWH)						
Total generation	3,268	9,134	18,751	37,311	62,457	83,008
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	72,994
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	28,850
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	12,733
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	16,878

* Provisional

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August, 1991 to August, 2009

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2008-09* (7)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial) ††		(June 1971)	(June 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June 2001)	
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	7,394
Villages having banking offices	N.A.	450	1,355	(Mar.1991) 2,749	(March,1993) 2,414	2,118
15. Education - @@						
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	72,053
Enrolment (In thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,473
Secondary schools (Incl. Higher Secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	20,339
Enrolment (In thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,572
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2008)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1,181
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	2,072
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	91
						(2008)
Birth rate @ (**)	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	17.9
Death rate @ (**)	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.6
Infant mortality rate @ (+)	86	105	79	60	45	33
17. Transport -						
Railway route length (Kilometer) #	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,983
Total road length (Kilometer) †	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,37,668
Of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,15,090
Motor vehicles (In thousand)	100	312	805	2,641	6,759	14,171
18. Co-operation -						
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,285
Membership (In thousand)	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,072
Total No. of Co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,12,344
Total membership (In thousand)	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	42,672	52,316
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (Rs. crore)	291	1,490	5,210	24,283	97,932	2,05,122
19. Local bodies -						
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,935
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	22
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7

†† Source - Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

@@ Estimated

N.A.- Not available

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

(**) Per thousand population

(+) Per thousand live births

Includes Kokan Railway length

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P.

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2001) #				
1.1 Total population	In Thousand	96,879	10,28,610	9.4
(a) Males	--	50,401	5,32,157	9.5
(b) Females	--	46,478	4,96,453	9.4
1.2 (a) Rural population	In Thousand	55,778	7,42,491	7.5
(b) Percentage of rural population to total population	Per cent	57.57	72.18	...
1.3 (a) Urban population	In Thousand	41,101	2,86,120	14.4
(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	Per cent	42.43	27.82	...
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	922	933	...
1.5 Percentage growth of population during 1991-2001	Per cent	22.73	21.54	...
1.6 Literacy rate	Per cent	76.88	64.84	...
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (2001)	In Thousand	18,459	2,50,962	7.4
1.8 Total workers (2001)	In Thousand	41,173	4,02,235	10.2
1.9 Geographical area (2001)	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.08	32.87	9.4
2. Agriculture (2006-07)*				
2.1 Net area sown	In Thousand hectares	17,478	1,40,298	12.5
2.2 Gross cropped area	--	22,557	1,93,723	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	--	3,958	85,783	4.6
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	17.5	44.3	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2003-04 to 2005-06)				
(i) Rice	In Thousand hectares	1,519	42,720	3.6
(ii) Wheat	--	785	26,487	3.0
(iii) Jowar	--	4,645	9,030	15.4
(iv) Bajra	--	1,429	9,809	14.6
(v) All cereals	--	9,027	98,837	9.1
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	--	12,345	1,21,698	10.1
(vii) Sugarcane Area	--	423	3,934	10.7
Harvested Area		327	N.A.	N.A.
(viii) Cotton	--	2,826	8,354	33.8
(ix) Groundnut	--	416	6,454	6.5

* Provisional # Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
N.A. Not available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item	Unit	Maharashtra	India	Comparison with India (Percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Livestock census (2003)				
3.1 Total livestock	In Thousand	37,058	4,85,002	7.6
3.2 Wheeld Tractors	In Thousand	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation	In Thousand	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2005) *	Sq.km.	61,939	7,74,740	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment \$				
(a) Projects approved	Number	15,408	87,366	17.6
(b) Proposed investment	Rs. crore	5,58,336	56,51,028	9.9
(c) Employment	In Thousand	2,817	17,972	15.7
5.2 Foreign direct Investment				
(a) Projects approved	Number	4,133	20,273	20.4
(b) Proposed investment	Rs. crore	81,763	3,54,306	23.1
6. Electricity (2007-08)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	79,721	7,22,626	11.0
6.2 Total consumption	Million kwh.	69,838	5,02,525	14.0
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	Million kwh.	30,323	1,89,636	16.0
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	43.4	37.7	...
7. Banking				
7.1 Banking offices (Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2009)	Number	7,639	81,090	9.4
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2009)	Number	2,468	34,709	7.1
8. State / National Income (2008-09)				
8.1 Income at current prices	Rs. crore	5,97,542 †	43,26,384 **	13.8
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	Rs.	54,867 †	37,490 **	...
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	Rs. crore	6,92,749 †	49,33,183 **	14.4
8.4 Gross per capita income	Rs.	63,609 †	42,514 **	...

Source - @ Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

\$ From August, 1991 upto August, 2009

† Preliminary estimates

** Quick estimates

1. STATE ECONOMY

1.1 The Indian as well as the State economy is showing recovery from the impact of global recession during the current fiscal year. The advance estimates (base year 2004-05) released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) indicate that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to grow at 7.2 per cent during 2009-10 as against 6.7 per cent during 2008-09.

1.2 As per the advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to grow at 8.6 per cent during the year 2009-10 as against 3.4 per cent during the previous year. Agriculture & allied activities is expected to grow by 1.8 per cent during 2009-10 as against negative growth of 19.3 per cent in the earlier year. Industry sector, still facing impact of recession is expected to grow moderately by 7.0 per cent. However, the service sector is expected to maintain the growth momentum and is likely to grow by 10.4 per cent during the year.

1.3 GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices was Rs. 4,42,321 crore during 2008-09, as against Rs. 4,27,817 crore in 2007-08, showing an increase of 3.4 per cent as per the preliminary estimates. GSDP during 2008-09 at current prices was Rs. 6,92,749 crore, showing an increase of 13.5 per cent over the previous year.

1.4 As per the preliminary estimates, the State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 5,97,542 crore in 2008-09, higher by 13.5 per cent over the previous year. The *per capita* State Income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 54,867 in the year 2008-09, as against Rs. 49,058 during 2007-08.

1.5 The *per capita* National Income at current prices (base year 1999-2000) is estimated at Rs. 37,490 in 2008-09, as against Rs. 33,283 during the previous year. The *per capita* State Income is higher than the per capita National Income and the State maintained second rank after Haryana.

1.6 During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), the average Wholesale Price Index (WPI) increased by 1.7 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, however, food inflation was 13.3 per cent.

1.7 During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), Consumer Price Index for rural and urban areas of the State increased by 11.4 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively.

1.8 The revenue receipts of the State Government are expected to be Rs. 89,061 crore during 2009-10, as against Rs. 82,870 crore during the previous year. The tax and non-tax revenue are expected to be Rs. 59,554 crore and Rs. 29,507 crore respectively. The actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2009 were Rs. 56,810 crore (63.8 per cent of the budget estimates).

1.9 The 13th Finance Commission has recommended 32.0 per cent share in central taxes as against 30.5 per cent recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. In the devolvable amount of central taxes, the State's share is fixed at 5.119 per cent, which is a little more than that of 4.997 per cent recommended by the earlier Finance Commission. The 13th Finance Commission has also recommended 2 to 2.5 per cent share for local self-Governments.

1.10 The revenue expenditure of the State Government is expected to be Rs. 96,184 crore during 2009-10 more by 22.4 per cent over that of Rs. 78,607 crore during 2008-09.

1.11 After enjoying a revenue surplus for the three consecutive years, revenue deficit of Rs. 7,123 crore (0.9 per cent of GSDP) is expected during 2009-10. The fiscal deficit which was 2.3 per cent of GSDP during 2008-09, is expected to increase to 3.2 per cent during 2009-10.

1.12 To cope up with the deficit, the Government will be required to borrow more and therefore, the debt stock during 2009-10 is expected to increase to Rs. 1,85,801 crore (22.3 per cent of GSDP).

1.13 The State ranks first in India in respect of both the aggregate bank deposits (Rs. 10,36,974 crore) and gross credits (Rs. 8,84,714 crore) as on the last Friday of September, 2009.

1.14 Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme was initiated to improve credit delivery mechanism. The amount deposited by 6.85 lakh SHGs was Rs. 593 crore as on 31st March, 2009 whereas during 2008-09, the credit disbursed to 1.09 lakh SHGs was Rs.524 crore. The outstanding credit with 3.54 lakh SHGs was Rs. 1,423 crore as on 31st March, 2009.

1.15 The goal of 'financial inclusion' is that every citizen of the country has a bank account. From 33 districts (except Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts) 4,348 villages with population over 2,000 are identified for financial inclusion by March, 2011.

1.16 The State received 82 per cent of the normal rainfall during 2009. Dry spell from last week of July to 3rd week of August and 2nd to 4th week of September observed in the most parts of the State has hampered the growth of Kharif crops. During October, 2009, the State received unseasonal rain by cyclone viz. Phyan.

1.17 The net irrigated area in 2007-08 was 33.11 lakh ha. showing an increase of 2.1 per cent over previous year.

1.18 As a preliminary forecast, the foodgrains production for kharif, rabi and summer season in the State during 2009-10 is estimated to be 121.28 lakh MT, more by 8 per cent compared to the previous year. Production of oilseeds (29.28 lakh MT) is expected to increase by 18 per cent, whereas production of sugarcane (540.46 lakh MT) is expected to decrease by 11 per cent as compared to the last year.

1.19 The agricultural credit for seasonal agricultural operations is made available through the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) under the co-operative network as well as the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The aggregate loans advanced for seasonal agricultural operations in the State during 2008-09, was Rs. 5,891 crore, of which the loans through PACS were Rs. 3,128 crore, through Commercial Banks were Rs. 2,477 crore and through RRBs were Rs. 286 crore.

1.20 The milk production in the State during 2008-09 was estimated to be 74.6 lakh MT, which registered a rise of 3.4 per cent over the previous year. The average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 34.2 lakh litres upto October, 2009 which was 39.2 lakh litres during 2008-09.

1.21 The estimated marine and inland fish production in the State during 2009-10 was 3.2 lakh MT and 0.8 lakh MT respectively by the end of December, 2009 as against 3.9 lakh MT and 1.2 lakh MT respectively during 2008-09.

1.22 Maharashtra is one of the favoured destinations for Industrial Investment. Total 15,408 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 5,58,336 crore and employment potential of about 28.17 lakh have been registered with the GoI to set up units in the State till the end of August, 2009. The major share of FDI is in Information Technology Industry (Rs. 12,765 crore). Out of the registered projects, 6,627 projects with an investment of Rs. 1,47,443 crore have already started their production and employment of about 8.36 lakh has been generated. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for the last five years for investments in registered and commissioned projects is 14.4 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively.

1.23 The total available installed capacity of electricity in the State at the end of March, 2009 was 22,435 MW as against 21,654 MW at the end of March, 2008. During 2009-10, generation of electricity in the State upto the end of December, 2009 was 37,694 million KWH, higher by

1.6 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2008-09. The State is facing a power deficit of about 4,941 MW. However, attempts to use renewable sources of energy are commendable as it is increased by 45.4 per cent in 2008-09 over previous year. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 4.9 per cent and the distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 22.0 per cent during 2008-09.

1.24 The total road length in the State was 2.38 lakh km. at the end of March, 2009, of which the village road length was 1.04 lakh km. As on 31st March, 2009, 97.1 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, 2.2 per cent villages were connected by fair weather roads and remaining 0.7 per cent villages (275) did not have road connectivity.

1.25 According to Population Census 2001, literacy rate in the State was 76.9 per cent. It was 86.0 per cent and 67.0 per cent for males and females respectively. The proportion of population in the age group 15-59 years is 59 per cent, which is considered as potential workforce.

1.26 Birth rate (18.1) and infant mortality rate (34) of 2007 declined to 17.9 and 33 respectively in 2008 while death rate remained same at 6.6.

1.27 The poverty estimate provided by the Planning Commission of India, reveal that the poverty ratio in the State during 2004-05 is 30.7 per cent as against All-India average of 27.5 per cent. Though the results at various points of time show decline in poverty ratios, the number of persons living below poverty line is gradually increasing since 1973-74 and increased by 12.2 lakh persons in 2004-05 as compared to 1993-94.

1.28 The number of beneficiaries covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) in rural and urban area was 54.61 lakh in rural and 10.43 lakh in urban area in 2008-09.

1.29 Gender development Index has improved from 0.616 in 1996 to 0.677 in 2006, whereas, Gender Empowerment Measure has improved from 0.438 in 1996 to 0.516 in 2006.

1.30 The average daily factory employment in the State for the year 2008 was 15.6 lakh as against 13.8 lakh for 2007.

1.31 The employment provided under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) was 2.4 crore persondays as against 4.2 crore persondays provided under Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and NREGS together during 2008-09.

1.32 The number of SHGs activated upto December, 2009, under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojagar Yojana since its inception was 61,325.

* * * * *

2. POPULATION

2.1 After Independence, the Government of India has adopted the concept of planned growth for the welfare of the society and accordingly the Five Year Plans (FYP) had been designed and implemented. The focal point of all welfare schemes under FYP is ascent of human being and hence the results of Population Census are of immense importance for planning. These decadal censuses also provide various socio-economic information thereby indicating status of country/ State which helps to set the goals to achieve. The following paragraphs provide the inherent features of population based on the population census conducted during 2001.

CENSUS 2001

2.2 Maharashtra is the second largest State in India after Uttar Pradesh as far as population is concerned. According to the Population Census 2001, population of Maharashtra was 9.69 crore contributing to 9.4 per cent of the total country's population. Of this, 5.04 crore were males and 4.65 crore were females. Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population was 10.2 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively. Similar proportion at All-India level was 16.2 and 8.2 per cent respectively. Sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males for the State was 922 as compared to 933 at All-India level. Regionwise details with respect to selected population features are given in Table 2.1 and districtwise important features are given in Annexure 2.1. Yearwise comparison of State and All India population alongwith literacy percentage are given in Annexure 2.2.

Table 2.1 Regionwise Selected Population Features

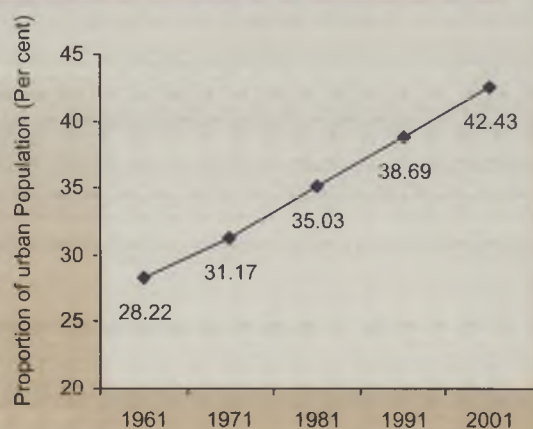
Particulars	Konkan	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	Maharashtra	India
Person Total (in lakh)	249	157	200	157	99	107	969	10,286
Male	133	81	103	81	51	55	504	5,322
Female	116	76	97	76	48	52	465	4,964
Rural	62	114	125	119	73	67	558	7,425
Urban	187	45	75	38	26	40	411	2,861
Scheduled Castes	10	14	24	22	13	16	99	1,666
	(4.2)	(8.6)	(11.8)	(14.3)	(12.8)	(15.3)	(10.2)	(16.2)
Scheduled Tribes	16	32	4	6	11	17	86	843
	(6.4)	(20.6)	(2.0)	(3.9)	(11.2)	(15.3)	(8.8)	(8.2)
Sex ratio	867	938	943	939	941	953	922	933
Literacy rate	82.9	73.1	77.3	68.8	77.7	78.2	76.9	64.8
Male	89.1	83.1	86.7	81.4	86.9	86.9	86.0	75.3
Female	75.7	62.4	67.4	55.4	68.0	69.3	67.0	53.7
Population density (Persons/ Sq. Km.)	810	274	349	241	216	208	315	325

Source : Registrar General of India

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population

2.3 The growth of urban population in the State is rapid as compared to other States. Urban population of the State is 42 per cent as compared to 27.8 per cent for All India. Since the State is highly urbanized as compared to other major States, it is worthwhile to note the density of the population (i.e. number of persons per sq. km.) which is 315. The same for the year 1990-91 was 257. It clearly indicates the rise of 58 persons per sq. km. during the decade. The level of urbanization is continuously increasing in Maharashtra from the year 1961 to 2001 and rapid growth is still expected in the current decade in view of the increasing trend since 1961. These details are given in Graph 2.1. The growth in rural & urban population is given in Annexure 2.3.

Graph 2.1 : Level of Urbanisation



2.4 The literacy rate for the State was 76.9 per cent. Out of the six States, having literacy rate above All India rate, Maharashtra stands second at 76.9 per cent following Kerala with literacy rate at 90.9 per cent. These details are given in Table 2.2.

2.5 Age-groupwise distribution of the population shows that 59.0 per cent of the population belonged to the age group 15 to 59 which may be considered as the major potential workforce.

2.6 As far as disability is concerned, 1.6 per cent population of State was having various disabilities, which is less than that of All India i.e. 2.1 per cent.

2.7 During the decade 1991-2001, total in-migrants in the State were 32.8 lakh out of which 32.32 lakh persons (3.3 per cent of total population) were in-migrants from other States of the country and 0.48 lakh persons (0.05 per cent of the total population) were from other countries. The total number of out-migrants were 8.97 lakh and the net in-migrants were 23.83 lakh. Table 2.3 gives the break-up of total in-migrants (from other States) by reason for migration.

2.8 Out of the 254 statutory cities/towns in the State, 61 cities/towns reported slums therein at the time of actual enumeration. The total population in 61 cities/towns was 3.36 crore and total slum population therein was 1.12 crore (33.3 per cent). In other words, one person out of every three persons in these cities/towns was residing in slum.

PROJECTED POPULATION, 2006 & 2011

2.9 Census data is available only after a decade and information on population which helps to make planning more effective is necessary during the decadal period. In view of this, Statewise estimates of population are worked out by the Registrar General of India as 'Projected Population'. Important results of these projected population are as under.

2.10 As per these projections, the population during 2006 was 10.48 crores which is likely to reach 11.27 crore during 2011. The proportion of males is expected to increase slightly i.e. 52.1 per cent during 2011 as compared to 52.0 per cent during 2001. Projected sex ratio is likely to decline from actual 922 during 2001 to 919 during 2006 and 915 during 2011, which is a matter of concern. Population density is likely to increase from 315 to 341 during 2006 and 366 during 2011 thereby indicating increase in urbanization and additional burden on existing infrastructure. Proportion of population for the potential workforce of age group 15-59 years is also likely to show increase from 59.0 per cent during 2001 to 62.5 per cent during 2006 and 64.4 per cent during 2011.

2.11 The life expectancy of males is likely to increase from 66.4 years (during 2001 to 2005) to 67.9 years (during 2006 to 2010) and similarly life expectancy of females is also likely to increase from 69.8 years (during 2001 to 2005) to 71.3 years (during 2006 to 2010).

Table 2.2 States having Literacy Rate above All India rate

State	% of Literacy Rates
Kerala	90.9
Maharashtra	76.9
Tamil Nadu	73.5
Punjab	69.7
Gujrat	69.1
Karnataka	66.6
All India	64.8

Source : Registrar General of India

Table-2.3 In-migrants from other states by 1991-2001

Reason for migration	No. of migrants (in lakh)	Percentage to Total
Work / employment	13.63	42.2
Moved with household	8.05	24.9
Marriage	4.68	14.5
Moved after birth	2.15	6.6
Education	0.74	2.3
Business	0.29	0.9
Other	2.78	8.6
Total	32.32	100.0

Source : Registrar General of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

DISTRICTWISE IMPORTANT POPULATION INDICATORS BASED ON CENSUS 2001

Sr. No.	District	Population (In lakh)				Literacy Percentage			Decennial Growth Rate (%) 1991-2001	Density (Population per sq.km.)	Sex Ratio
		Total	SC	ST	Main workers	Total	SC	ST			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai City	33.38	1.83	0.21	12.51	86.40	81.97	80.81	5.14	21,261	777
2	Mumbai Suburban	86.40	4.02	0.70	29.71	86.89	78.78	76.83	27.99	19,373	822
3	Thane	81.32	3.40	11.99	27.82	80.66	78.59	46.91	54.92	851	858
4	Raigad	22.08	0.54	2.69	6.65	77.03	79.61	45.05	20.99	309	976
5	Ratnagiri	16.97	0.25	0.20	5.58	75.05	76.39	51.26	9.89	207	1,136
6	Sindhudurga	8.69	0.39	0.05	2.34	80.30	72.11	73.94	4.41	167	1,079
7	Nashik	49.94	4.27	11.94	19.11	74.36	73.53	50.68	29.66	322	927
8	Dhule	17.08	1.09	4.44	5.73	71.65	71.24	45.88	15.94	212	944
9	Nandurbar	13.12	0.41	8.60	4.58	55.78	70.24	42.34	23.45	261	977
10	Jalgaon	36.83	2.87	4.36	13.00	75.43	67.75	52.23	15.53	313	933
11	Ahmednagar	40.41	4.85	3.03	16.11	75.30	71.16	53.87	19.80	237	940
12	Pune	72.33	7.62	2.62	26.45	80.45	72.52	62.21	30.73	462	919
13	Satara	28.09	2.46	0.22	10.45	78.22	72.27	65.05	14.59	268	995
14	Sangli	25.84	3.13	0.18	9.52	76.62	71.19	73.86	16.93	301	957
15	Solapur	38.50	5.78	0.69	14.86	71.25	65.04	63.79	19.14	258	935
16	Kolhapur	35.23	4.50	0.21	13.95	76.93	70.90	75.05	17.85	458	949
17	Aurangabad	28.97	3.76	1.00	10.26	72.94	67.90	54.24	30.86	287	924
18	Jalna	16.13	1.81	0.32	6.12	64.40	57.10	55.55	18.22	209	951
19	Parbhani	15.28	1.52	0.35	5.60	66.07	60.17	58.83	18.14	234	958
20	Hingoli	9.87	1.01	0.87	4.13	66.25	63.59	56.64	19.81	218	953
21	Beed	21.61	2.81	0.24	8.31	67.99	62.86	60.12	18.61	202	936
22	Nanded	28.76	4.98	2.54	9.65	67.77	64.17	59.86	23.42	273	942
23	Usmanabad	14.87	2.46	0.28	5.55	69.02	62.16	58.35	16.47	196	932
24	Latur	20.80	4.04	0.48	7.13	71.54	65.25	65.32	24.07	291	935
25	Buldhana	22.32	2.42	1.15	9.09	75.78	68.49	57.42	18.35	231	946
26	Akola	16.30	1.68	1.00	5.82	81.41	73.50	70.49	20.58	300	938
27	Washim	10.20	1.63	0.71	3.96	73.37	68.58	60.10	18.31	198	939
28	Amaravati	26.07	4.47	3.57	9.08	82.54	78.55	64.07	18.50	214	938
29	Yavatmal	24.58	2.53	4.73	9.49	73.62	73.78	62.15	18.35	181	942
30	Wardha	12.37	1.59	1.54	4.31	80.06	78.78	69.16	15.87	196	935
31	Nagpur	40.68	6.96	4.44	12.83	84.03	82.94	75.99	23.74	415	932
32	Bhandara	11.36	2.02	0.98	3.65	78.47	80.73	73.25	11.23	292	981
33	Gondia	12.01	1.68	1.96	3.92	78.52	81.42	69.77	10.54	221	1005
34	Chandrapur	20.71	2.97	3.75	6.83	73.17	75.44	64.41	16.88	181	948
35	Gadchiroli	9.70	1.09	3.72	3.37	60.10	66.97	48.98	23.29	67	976
	Total	968.79	98.82	85.77	347.48	76.88	71.90	55.21	22.73	315	922

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.2

POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA BASED ON CENSUSES

Year	Total population (In crore)		Decennial percentage increase		Literacy percentage ££	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	3.96	43.92	23.60	21.51	35.1	28.3
1971	5.04	54.82	27.45	24.80	45.8	34.5
1981	6.28	68.52	24.54	25.00	55.8	43.7 §
1991	7.89	84.63 £	25.73	23.85 £	64.9	52.2 @@
2001	9.69	102.86	22.73	21.54	76.9	64.8 §§

Source: Registrar General of India.

£ Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

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

§ Literacy percentage of 1981 is excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

@@ Literacy percentage of 1991 is excluding Jammu & Kashmir.

§§ Literacy percentage of 2001 is excluding the population and number of literates in the areas affected by natural calamities in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

ANNEXURE 2.3

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

Serial No.	Year	Population (In crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex Ratio (No. of females per thousand males)			Density (Persons per sq. km.)
		Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.22	936	995	801	129
2	1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.17	930	985	820	164
3	1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.03	937	967	850	204
4	1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.69	934	972	875	257
5	2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.43	922	960	873	315

Source - i) Registrar General of India

ii) Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, GoI, Mumbai

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

3. STATE INCOME

Economic Scenario

3.1 The Indian economy and thereby the State economy was facing uncertainties in the beginning of the current fiscal. The impact of global economic meltdown faced during 2008-09 is still not fully over. The economic uncertainty in agriculture and allied activities sector continued during the current year as the south-west monsoon was delayed and was below average. The main driving forces of the economy viz. manufacturing and service sectors were badly affected by the global economic slowdown. However, the stimulus measures taken by the Government, led to the fast paced recovery of the economy.

GSDP forecast for 2009-10

3.2 The State economy is expected to grow by 8.6 per cent during 2009-10. As per the advance estimates, the GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices is expected to reach at Rs. 4,80,335 crore. The GSDP for agriculture and allied activities is expected to grow by 1.8 per cent of which, the agriculture sector alone is expected to grow by 2.0 per cent. The manufacturing sector is likely to gain momentum during 2009-10 and is expected to grow by 3.8 per cent as against 0.4 per cent in the previous year. The construction sector with an expected growth of 14.9 per cent will help industry sector to grow moderately with 7.0 per cent. 'The transport by other means & storage', communication, 'trade, hotels & restaurants', 'banking & insurance' and 'real estate, ownership of dwelling, business & legal services' of service sector with expected growth of more than 10.0 per cent of each will contribute to service sector to grow by 10.4 per cent.

GDP forecast for 2009-10

3.3 The base year of the national accounts is revised periodically in order to take into account the structural changes that take place in the economic scenario. The base year for GDP is now revised from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005 and the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has released the estimates from 2004-05 to 2009-10 with respect to new base year.

3.4 As per the advance estimates released by CSO, at the national level the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2004-05) prices, is expected to grow by 7.2 per cent during 2009-10 as against 6.7 per cent during 2008-09. The GDP of agriculture & allied activities sector is likely to show a decline of 0.2 per cent during the current fiscal as against the growth of 1.6 per cent during previous year. The industry sector is expected to grow by 8.2 per cent during 2009-10. The service sector, the major contributor to the national economy, is expected to grow by 8.7 per cent as against 9.7 per cent in 2008-09. The highest growth of 9.9 per cent is expected in 'banking & insurance, real estate, business & legal services' followed by 8.3 per cent in 'trade, hotels & restaurants, transport & communications' and 8.2 per cent in 'community, social and personal services'.

GSDP for 2008-09

3.5 The reduction in agriculture production due to deficient monsoon is expected to affect the growth of agriculture sector while effect of recession as reflected in IIP, is expected to hamper the growth of industry sector during 2008-09. The preliminary estimates for 2008-09 at constant (1999-2000) prices reveal that the GSDP of agriculture and allied activities sector is expected to decline by 19.3 per cent, the lowest growth in the last five years. Industry and service sectors are expected to show moderate growth of 6.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. The GSDP of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2008-09, at constant (1999-2000) prices is expected to grow just by 3.4 per cent, lowest in the last eight years. The GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices is estimated at Rs. 4,42,321 crore, as against Rs. 4,27,817 crore in 2007-08. The *Per Capita* GSDP at constant

(1999-2000) prices, increased from Rs. 39,863 in 2007-08 to Rs. 40,614 in 2008-09. The details of sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP are presented in Table 3.1

3.6 All the sectors in agriculture and allied activities are expected to show negative growth in 2008-09. The construction sector with a noticeable growth of 27.3 per cent is likely to help industry sector to grow moderately. The effect of recession on manufacturing sector is significant as its expected growth is just 0.4 per cent. The service sector is expected to maintain the moderate growth due to 16.0 per cent growth in communication sector, 10.8 per cent in banking & insurance, and 10.4 per cent in 'real estate, ownership of dwelling, business & legal services'.

Table 3.1 Sectoral growth rates of GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices

Sector	Growth rates of GSDP (per cent)		
	2007-08 *	2008-09 **	2009-10+
Agriculture & allied activities	9.9	(-)19.3	1.8
Industry (i + ii + iii + iv)	11.8	6.4	7.0
i) Mining & Quarrying	8.7	(-)11.4	8.5
ii) Manufacturing	8.1	0.4	3.8
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	13.6	2.9	5.9
iv) Construction	24.3	27.3	14.9
Services (i + ii + iii)	9.3	6.9	10.4
i) Trade, Hotels, Transport, Storage & Communications	10.4	3.2	11.5
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.8	10.7	11.8
iii) Community & personal services	3.0	7.2	2.9
GSDP	10.1	3.4	8.6

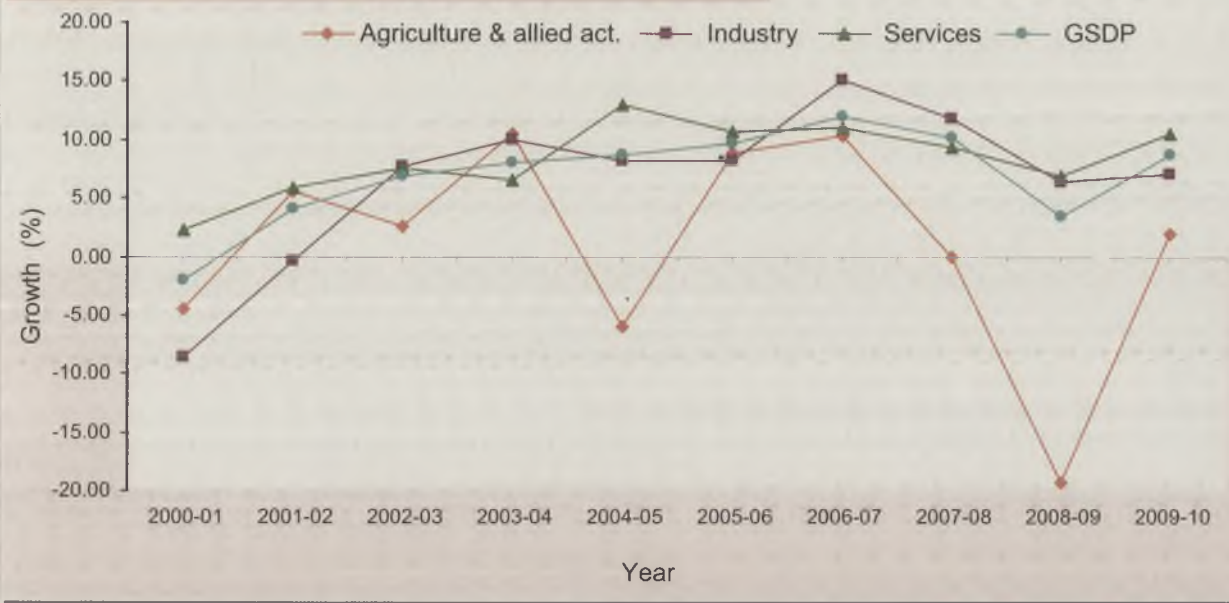
* Provisional ** Preliminary + Advance estimates

3.7 The GSDP of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2008-09 at current prices is expected to be Rs. 6,92,749 crore, which is 13.5 per cent higher than that of 2007-08. The sectoral composition of GSDP comprises of Rs. 74,660 crore (10.8 per cent) from the agriculture & allied activities sector, Rs. 2,14,854 crore (31.0 per cent) from industry sector and Rs. 4,03,235 crore (58.2 per cent) from services sector. The *Per Capita* GSDP at current prices for the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 63,609 as against that of Rs. 56,849 in 2007-08.

Growth Trends

3.8 The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of GSDP, at constant (1999-2000) prices, during the last nine years i.e. from 1999-2000 to 2008-09 was 7.7 per cent. The sectoral growth rates during this period for agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sector were 3.4 per cent, 7.6 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively. The sectoral growth over previous year for the period 1999-2000 to 2009-10 is presented in graph 3.1.

3.9 The GSDP for agriculture & allied activities sector increased from Rs. 38,904 crore in 1999-2000 to the peak value of Rs. 54,989 crore (41.3 per cent rise) in 2007-08 which came down to Rs. 44,362 crore in the year 2008-09. In the years 2000-01, 2004-05 along with 2008-09, this sector recorded negative growth due to bad monsoon conditions. During 1999-2000 to 2008-09, industry sector grew from Rs. 73,246 crore to Rs. 1,26,332 crore (72.5 per cent rise). However, the highest growth of 100.2 per cent is noticed in the services sector during this period,

Graph 3.1 : Sectoral growth (%) over previous year

which increased from Rs. 1,35,680 crore to Rs. 2,71,627 crore. The total GSDP increased from Rs. 2,47,830 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 4,42,321 crore (78.5 per cent rise).

3.10 The sectoral, FYP and annual growth rates of GSDP compared to the earlier years are given in Table 3.2. The CAGR of GSDP in the VIII, IX and X FYP were 7.8 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively.

Comparative position of GSDP and GDP

3.11 At constant (1999-2000) prices, the GDP in 2008-09 is estimated at Rs.33,39,375 crore as against Rs. 31,29,717 crore in 2007-08, showing an increase of 6.7 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 3.4 per cent. The growth rates of GDP and GSDP are given in Table 3.3.

3.12 At current prices (base year 1999-2000), the Gross Domestic Product i.e. GDP is estimated at Rs. 49,33,183 crore in 2008-09 as against Rs 43,20,892 crore in 2007-08, showing an increase of 14.2 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 13.5 per cent.

State Income

3.13 The preliminary estimate of the State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2008-09 is Rs. 3,81,541 crore, as compared to Rs. 3,69,247 crore in 2007-08 showing an increase of 3.3 per cent against 10.2 per cent of the previous year. The agriculture & allied activities sector during 2008-09, declined by 20.6 per cent whereas, industry and service sector grew by 7.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent

Table 3.2 Sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP

Year	(Per cent)			
	Agriculture & allied activities	Industry	Service	GSDP
VIII FYP	8.7	7.3	7.7	7.8
IX FYP	0.9	(-) 0.2	6.9	3.8
X FYP *	6.7	12.6	12.4	11.6
2007-08 *	9.9	11.8	9.3	10.1
2008-09 **	(-) 19.3	6.4	6.9	3.4
2009-10 +	1.8	7.0	10.4	8.6

* Provisional ** Preliminary + Advance estimates

Table 3.3 : Growth rates of GSDP and GDP

Year	(Per cent)	
	GSDP	GDP
2003-04 *	8.0	8.5
2004-05 *	8.7	7.5
2005-06 *	9.5	9.5
2006-07 *	11.9	9.7
2007-08 **	10.1	9.0
2008-09 +	3.4	6.7

* Provisional ** Preliminary + Advance estimates

respectively. The *Per Capita* State Income at constant (1999-2000) prices for the year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 35,033 as compared to Rs. 34,406 of 2007-08.

3.14 The preliminary estimate of the State Income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 5,97,542 crore in 2008-09, higher by 13.5 per cent than that of 2007-08. The agriculture & allied activities sector is expected to register a negative growth of 9.5 per cent, whereas the industry and service sectors are expected to grow by 19.6 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively. *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) of Maharashtra at current prices is estimated at Rs. 54,867 in the year 2008-09 as against Rs. 49,058 in 2007-08.

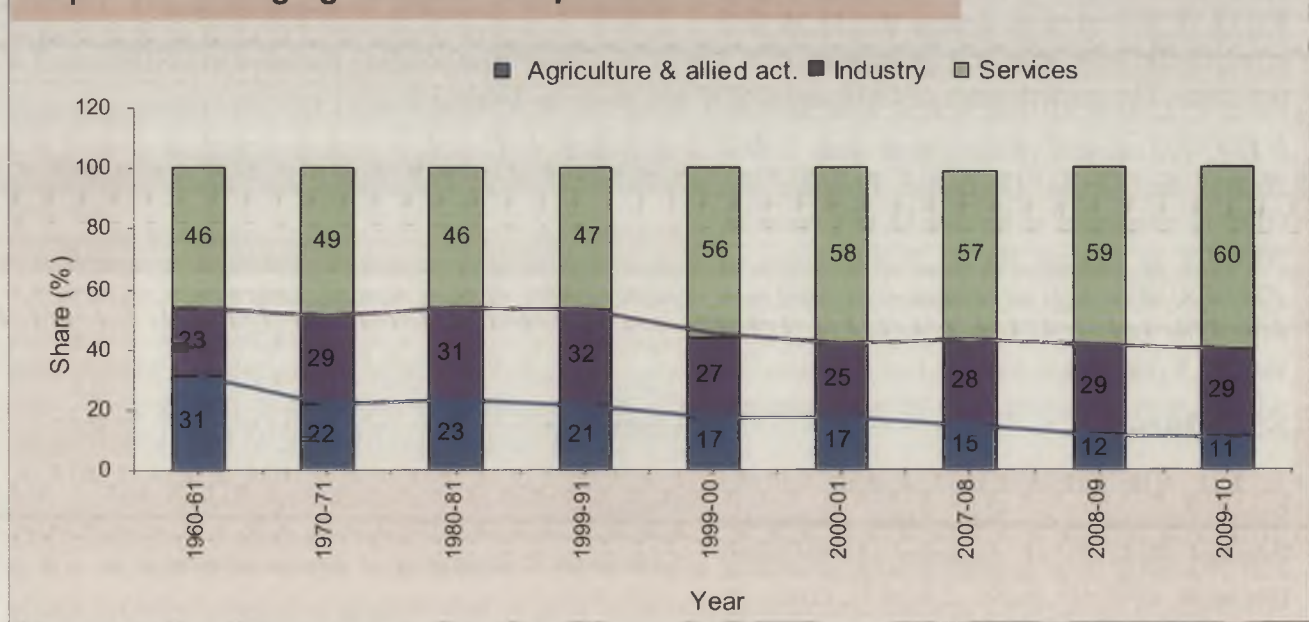
3.15 The sectorwise details of Gross State Domestic Product and State Income for the years 1999-2000 to 2008-09, both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices are presented in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

Sectoral composition of the State Income

3.16 The sectoral composition of the State Income (at current prices) in 2008-09 indicates that the share of agriculture & allied activities, industry and service sector were 11.7 per cent, 29.2 per cent and 59.1 per cent respectively. In 1999-2000, the corresponding shares were 17.1 per cent, 27.5 per cent and 55.4 per cent respectively.

3.17 The sectoral composition of the State Income has undergone considerable changes during 1960-61 to 2008-09. Over these 48 years, the share of agriculture & allied activities in the State Income has declined steadily from 31.1 per cent to 11.7 per cent, whereas the share of service sector has increased from 45.7 per cent to 59.1 per cent. The limited availability of agricultural land, quality of land and rain fed agriculture has restricted the scope of increase in agriculture production, whereas construction, communication, real estate and banking & insurance sectors have maintained their steady growth over the period thereby increasing the share of service sector in the State economy. The share of industry sector has remained between 23.2 per cent and 29.2 per cent. In short, service sector has flourished rapidly in the economy, while the share of agriculture & allied activities in the State economy is declining continuously, showing a shift of agriculture & allied activities to service sector.

Graph 3.2 : Changing Sectoral Composition of State Income



Comparative position of National and State Income

3.18 The National Income (i.e. Net National Product at factor cost) at current prices (base year 1999-2000) is estimated at Rs. 43,26,384 crore in 2008-09, as against Rs. 37,87,597 crore in 2007-08, showing an increase of 14.2 per cent. The corresponding increase in the State Income was 13.5 per cent. In 2008-09, the *Per Capita* National Income at current prices was Rs. 37,490 as against *Per Capita* State Income of Rs. 54,867. The higher *Per Capita* State Income is mainly the result of the prominence of the industry and services sector in the State. The State has retained its leading position in the country's economy with contribution of 13.8 per cent to the National Income.

3.19 At constant (1999-2000) prices, the National Income grew by 6.4 per cent, whereas the State Income for 2008-09 increased by 3.3 per cent over 2007-08. In 2008-09, the *Per Capita* National Income at constant (1999-2000) prices was Rs. 25,494 as against *Per Capita* State Income of Rs. 35,033.

3.20 The sectorwise details of Gross / Net Domestic Product and National Income both at current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Annexure 3.5 to 3.6.

Inter-State comparison

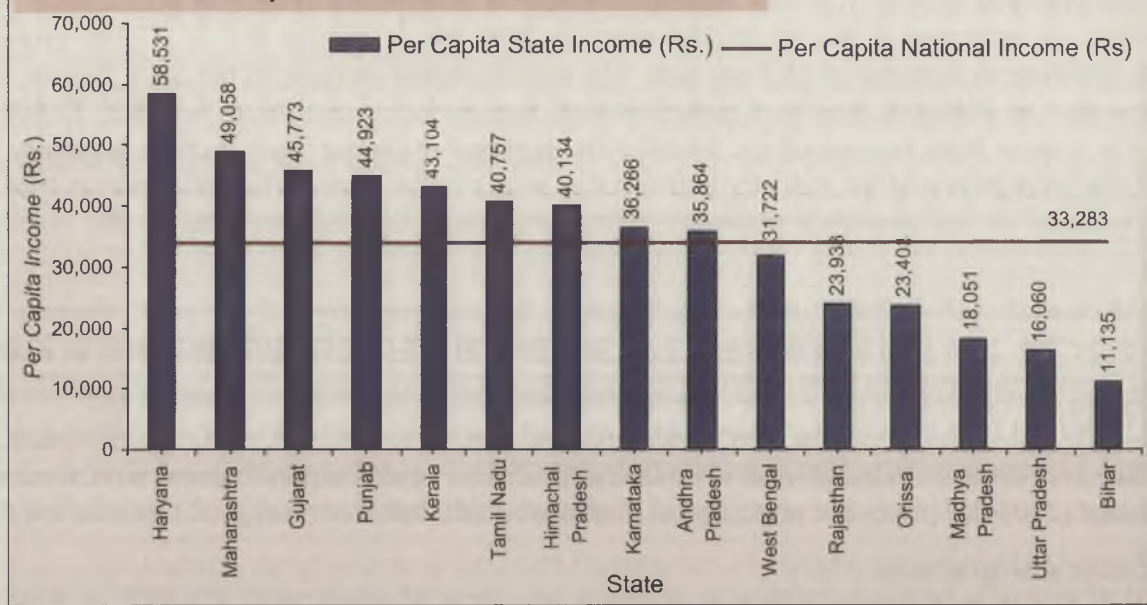
3.21 The sectoral CAGR of GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices for major states for the period 1999-2000 to 2007-08 is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Sectoral CAGR of GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices for major states (1999-2000 to 2007-08)

State	(Per cent)			
	Agriculture & allied activities	Industry	Services	GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	5.1	9.7	8.5	7.8
Bihar	2.7	12.5	7.1	6.4
Gujarat	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.6
Himachal Pradesh	5.4	8.9	6.9	7.3
Haryana	3.3	10.2	12.1	9.2
Kerala	0.9	10.8	9.2	8.0
Karnataka	(-0.4)	10.2	8.8	7.0
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	4.6	4.1	3.9
Maharashtra	4.5	6.3	8.5	7.3
Orissa	3.6	10.8	8.6	7.8
Punjab	2.3	6.4	5.8	4.7
Rajasthan	5.2	7.8	6.3	6.4
Tamil Nadu	1.5	7.0	7.9	6.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.8	7.9	5.3	4.8
West Bengal	2.6	8.3	7.4	6.2
All-India	2.8	8.1	8.9	7.4

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

Graph 3.3 : Per Capita Income of major states and Per Capita National Income for 2007-08



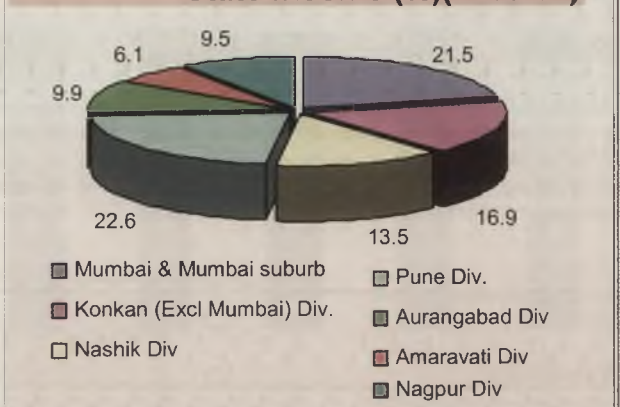
District Domestic Product

3.22 Estimates of domestic product at district level are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach', the method used for calculating the State Domestic Product. Therefore, district domestic products estimates have all the inherent limitations of the State Domestic Product estimates. Though, the accrued income is a better method to work out estimates of district income, it cannot be adopted because economic activities at the district level are more open ended and inter-district flows cannot be captured fully. The availability of districtwise basic data required for estimation of income at the district level is not still upto the mark. The district level data in respect of agriculture and allied activities sector is mostly available, but the data for other sectors is very scanty. As such, wherever the basic data is available, the methodology used at the State level has been followed for preparation of estimates at district level. Proxy indicators are used to allocate State level estimates to districts, as and when the actual data is not available. Because of the paucity of data, use of proxy indicators and various limitations in estimation procedure, the district domestic products may be used with a margin of error and can be used only to have a broad judgment of income at district level. The district domestic product estimates are presented in Annexure 3.8.

3.23 Mumbai & Mumbai suburban districts together along with Thane, Nashik, Pune, and Nagpur contribute 55 per cent to the State income.

3.24 The per capita income of 25 districts is below the State average with Latur, Gadchiroli and Washim at the lowest.

Graph 3.4 : Regionwise Share of District Income in State Income (%) (2008-09)



ANNEXURE 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. crore)									
Sr. No.	Industry	1999-2000	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	36,207	39,113	45,226	44,855	50,911	61,299	76,622	69,601
2	Forestry	1,783	2,263	2,293	2,343	2,613	3,519	2,995	3,351
3	Fishing	914	1,080	1,255	1,374	1,536	1,642	1,802	1,708
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	38,904	42,456	48,774	48,572	55,060	66,460	81,419	74,660
5	Mining and quarrying	1,966	2,527	2,879	2,895	3,314	3,361	4,150	4,255
6	Primary Sector	40,870	44,983	51,653	51,467	58,374	69,821	85,569	78,915
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)	(16.5)	(15.0)	(15.2)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.5)	(14.0)	(11.4)
7	Registered Manufacturing	39,066	41,192	48,555	57,920	67,291	79,685	89,666	99,884
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	12,094	14,858	16,627	19,054	21,364	25,239	28,665	30,700
9	Construction	13,253	15,274	18,870	20,727	24,215	35,116	47,676	67,483
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	6,867	7,038	7,815	7,348	8,310	7,724	11,319	12,532
11	Secondary Sector	71,280	78,362	91,867	1,05,049	1,21,180	1,47,764	1,77,326	2,10,599
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	(28.8)	(26.2)	(27.0)	(27.2)	(27.6)	(28.6)	(29.1)	(30.4)
12	Industry (5+11)	73,246	80,889	94,746	1,07,944	1,24,494	1,51,125	1,81,476	2,14,854
13	Railways	1,898	2,065	2,452	2,757	2,968	3,470	3,802	4,182
14	Transport by other means & storage	11,946	14,580	16,399	19,775	22,428	25,483	29,260	33,167
15	Communications	6,442	6,905	7,931	8,976	10,394	11,747	14,140	21,367
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	34,835	45,237	51,129	64,067	73,491	92,414	1,07,890	1,21,024
17	Banking & Insurance	28,212	36,928	42,547	46,192	51,561	59,801	67,151	75,501
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	21,988	33,778	38,708	45,397	52,179	58,822	69,956	83,374
19	Public Administration	12,179	13,583	14,115	16,909	17,751	17,157	22,224	27,210
20	Other Services	18,180	23,058	23,799	25,708	28,406	30,980	32,790	37,410
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	1,35,680	1,76,134	1,97,080	2,29,781	2,59,178	2,99,874	3,47,213	4,03,235
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	(54.8)	(58.8)	(57.9)	(59.5)	(59.1)	(58.0)	(57.0)	(58.2)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	2,47,830	2,99,479	3,40,600	3,86,297	4,38,732	5,17,459	6,10,108	6,92,749
	Grand Total- (6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (Rs.)	26,257	30,137	33,734	37,663	42,121	48,937	56,849	63,609

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSDP.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 3.2

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	1999-2000	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	36,207	37,630	41,808	39,351	42,910	47,477	52,408	41,940
2	Forestry	1,783	1,628	1,589	1,414	1,417	1,536	1,539	1,467
3	Fishing	914	916	965	916	1,024	1,027	1,042	955
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	38,904	40,174	44,362	41,681	45,351	50,040	54,989	44,362
5	Mining and quarrying	1,966	2,213	2,434	2,572	2,696	2,767	3,008	2,661
6	Primary Sector	40,870	42,387	46,796	44,253	48,047	52,807	57,997	47,023
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)	(100.0)	(103.7)	(114.5)	(108.3)	(117.6)	(129.2)	(141.9)	(115.1)
7	Registered Manufacturing	39,066	35,666	40,102	44,273	48,228	54,217	58,496	58,969
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	12,094	13,658	14,499	15,721	16,983	18,875	20,487	20,359
9	Construction	13,253	13,043	14,262	14,562	15,510	21,559	26,789	34,101
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	6,867	7,100	7,560	8,185	8,888	8,760	9,951	10,242
11	Secondary Sector	71,280	69,467	76,423	82,741	89,609	1,03,411	1,15,723	1,23,671
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(107.2)	(116.1)	(125.7)	(145.1)	(162.3)	(173.5)
12	Industry (5+11)	73,246	71,680	78,857	85,313	92,304	1,06,178	1,18,731	1,26,332
13	Railways	1,898	2,081	2,399	2,628	2,727	2,972	3,181	3,409
14	Transport by other means & storage	11,946	13,849	14,905	16,510	17,703	18,229	19,330	18,614
15	Communications	6,442	8,289	9,855	10,945	12,116	13,452	15,451	17,930
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	34,835	40,846	43,914	51,739	56,436	67,304	74,317	75,966
17	Banking & Insurance	28,212	32,094	33,793	38,516	45,667	53,637	59,094	65,497
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	21,988	28,281	30,876	34,582	38,494	42,048	46,923	51,819
19	Public Administration	12,179	11,892	11,916	13,614	13,949	12,439	13,892	15,553
20	Other Services	18,180	20,435	20,320	21,022	22,439	22,312	21,909	22,839
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	1,35,680	1,57,767	1,67,978	1,89,555	2,09,531	2,32,393	2,54,097	2,71,627
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	(100.0)	(116.3)	(123.8)	(139.7)	(154.4)	(171.3)	(187.3)	(200.2)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	2,47,830	2,69,621	2,91,197	3,16,549	3,47,187	3,88,611	4,27,817	4,42,321
	Grand Total- (6+11+21)	(100.0)	(108.8)	(117.5)	(127.7)	(140.1)	(156.8)	(172.6)	(178.5)
23	Per capita GSDP (Rs.)	26,257	27,133	28,841	30,863	33,332	36,752	39,863	40,614
		(100.0)	(103.3)	(109.8)	(117.5)	(126.9)	(130.0)	(151.8)	(154.7)

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 3.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. crore)									
Sr. No.	Industry	1999-2000	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	34,551	37,112	42,921	42,198	47,806	58,168	73,021	65,511
2	Forestry	1,720	2,186	2,212	2,254	2,508	3,397	2,856	3,193
3	Fishing	824	937	1,080	1,134	1,255	1,352	1,467	1,329
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	37,095	40,235	46,213	45,586	51,569	62,917	77,344	70,033
5	Mining and quarrying	1,556	2,116	2,402	2,366	2,696	2,797	3,500	3,518
6	Primary Sector	38,651	42,351	48,615	47,952	54,265	65,714	80,844	73,551
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)	(17.8)	(16.4)	(16.5)	(14.4)	(14.5)	(14.8)	(15.4)	(12.3)
7	Registered Manufacturing	31,239	30,649	36,925	44,357	51,439	60,422	67,509	74,726
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	10,104	12,156	13,471	15,125	16,772	19,739	22,338	23,516
9	Construction	12,920	14,804	18,281	20,023	23,393	34,158	46,574	66,232
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	3,829	3,893	4,210	3,646	3,983	3,097	5,997	6,489
11	Secondary Sector	58,092	61,502	72,887	83,151	95,587	1,17,416	1,42,419	1,70,963
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	(26.8)	(23.8)	(24.8)	(25.0)	(25.5)	(26.4)	(27.1)	(28.6)
12	Industry (5+11)	59,648	63,618	75,289	85,517	98,283	1,20,213	1,45,919	1,74,481
13	Railways	1,404	1,700	2,038	2,256	2,470	2,937	3,273	3,316
14	Transport by other means & storage	7,196	7,225	8,005	9,920	10,910	12,660	14,511	16,420
15	Communications	4,955	5,357	6,298	7,267	8,397	8,723	10,660	17,417
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	32,954	42,708	48,197	60,434	69,246	87,526	1,02,268	1,14,640
17	Banking & Insurance	27,394	35,875	41,382	44,807	49,972	58,047	65,193	73,269
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	19,532	29,658	33,892	39,495	45,280	51,023	60,985	73,188
19	Public Administration	10,083	11,220	11,602	14,051	14,411	13,361	17,858	22,252
20	Other Services	16,937	20,915	21,286	22,738	24,935	27,240	28,489	32,526
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	1,20,455	1,54,658	1,72,700	2,00,967	2,25,621	2,61,517	3,03,237	3,53,028
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	(55.5)	(59.8)	(58.7)	(60.5)	(60.1)	(58.8)	(57.6)	(59.1)
22	Net State Domestic Product	2,17,198	2,58,511	2,94,202	3,32,070	3,75,473	4,44,647	5,26,500	5,97,542
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita NSDP (Rs.)	23,011	26,015	29,139	32,376	36,048	42,051	49,058	54,867

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to Net State Domestic Product.*Source* : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 3.4

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES

(Rs. crore)									
Sr. No.	Industry	1999-2000	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture	34,551	35,806	39,769	37,157	40,474	45,153	49,851	39,297
2	Forestry	1,720	1,558	1,517	1,340	1,335	1,446	1,439	1,364
3	Fishing	824	787	811	718	805	794	787	691
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	37,095	38,151	42,097	39,215	42,614	47,393	52,077	41,352
5	Mining and quarrying	1,556	1,848	2,022	2,151	2,228	2,361	2,562	2,199
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	38,651	39,999	44,119	41,366	44,842	49,754	54,639	43,551
		(100.0)	(103.5)	(114.1)	(107.0)	(116.0)	(128.7)	(141.4)	(112.7)
7	Registered Manufacturing	31,239	26,253	30,005	33,239	35,982	39,972	42,826	42,768
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	10,104	11,275	11,866	12,729	13,662	15,146	16,385	16,117
9	Construction	12,920	12,621	13,744	13,981	14,864	20,837	25,995	33,281
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	3,829	4,301	4,455	5,235	5,613	5,433	6,291	6,458
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	58,092	54,450	60,070	65,184	70,121	81,388	91,497	98,624
		(100.0)	(93.7)	(103.4)	(112.2)	(120.7)	(140.1)	(157.5)	(169.8)
12	Industry (5+11)	59,648	56,298	62,092	67,335	72,349	83,749	94,059	1,00,823
13	Railways	1,404	1,745	2,067	2,290	2,410	2,640	2,899	2,939
14	Transport by other means & storage	7,196	7,142	7,315	8,056	8,319	7,900	7,969	6,867
15	Communications	4,955	6,931	8,480	9,596	10,619	11,329	13,115	15,515
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	32,954	38,573	41,380	48,822	53,198	63,754	70,412	71,929
17	Banking & Insurance	27,394	31,154	32,787	37,398	44,453	52,357	57,770	64,081
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	19,532	24,710	26,870	30,158	33,583	36,750	41,096	45,795
19	Public Administration	10,083	9,770	9,727	11,305	11,386	9,667	10,842	12,401
20	Other Services	16,937	18,520	18,174	18,685	19,846	19,675	19,008	19,839
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	1,20,455	1,38,545	1,46,800	1,66,310	1,83,814	2,04,072	2,23,111	2,39,366
		(100.0)	(115.0)	(121.9)	(138.1)	(152.6)	(169.4)	(185.2)	(198.7)
22	Net State Domestic Product	2,17,198	2,32,994	2,50,989	2,72,860	2,98,777	3,35,214	3,69,247	3,81,541
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(107.2)	(155.6)	(125.6)	(137.6)	(154.3)	(170.0)	(175.7)
23	Per capita NSDP (Rs.)	23,011	23,447	24,859	26,603	28,684	31,702	34,406	35,033
		(100.0)	(101.9)	(108.0)	(115.6)	(124.7)	(137.8)	(149.5)	(152.2)

* Provisional

† Preliminary

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

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 3.5

GDP AND GNP AT FACTOR COST – CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

		(Rs. crore)									
Sr. No.	Industry	At current prices					At constant (2004-05) prices				
		2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Agriculture	4,70,601	5,36,249	5,96,765	6,92,229	7,67,119	4,70,601	4,97,178	5,16,094	5,41,771	5,47,980
2	Forestry	62,727	72,864	82,124	84,311	88,823	62,727	63,533	65,447	66,888	68,826
3	Fishing	27,435	30,877	35,365	38,859	42,436	27,435	28,986	29,868	31,656	33,655
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	5,60,308	6,39,990	7,14,254	8,15,399	8,98,378	5,60,308	5,89,697	6,11,409	6,40,315	6,50,461
5	Mining and quarrying	84,954	94,463	1,08,166	1,25,730	1,34,398	84,954	86,083	93,587	97,201	98,745
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	6,45,262	7,34,453	8,22,420	9,41,129	10,32,776	6,45,262	6,75,780	7,04,996	7,37,516	7,49,206
		(21.8)	(21.6)	(20.8)	(20.8)	(19.8)	(21.8)	(20.7)	(19.8)	(18.9)	(18.0)
7	Registered Manufacturing	2,92,344	3,45,443	4,27,075	4,92,718	5,53,677	2,92,344	3,25,261	3,79,702	4,17,928	4,33,394
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	1,60,881	1,76,703	2,07,229	2,38,360	2,60,348	1,60,881	1,71,279	1,91,063	2,11,518	2,16,241
9	Construction	2,29,932	2,73,508	3,22,265	3,81,521	4,50,021	2,29,932	2,58,441	2,85,722	3,14,298	3,32,782
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	61,905	67,690	76,472	83,060	86,512	61,905	65,984	72,579	78,776	81,866
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	7,45,062	8,63,344	10,33,041	11,95,659	13,50,558	7,45,062	8,20,965	9,29,066	10,22,520	10,64,283
		(25.1)	(25.4)	(26.3)	(26.3)	(25.9)	(25.1)	(25.3)	(26.0)	(26.3)	(25.5)
12	Industry (5+11)	8,30,016	9,57,807	11,41,207	13,21,389	14,84,956	8,30,016	9,07,048	10,22,653	11,19,721	11,63,028
13	Railways	29,118	30,771	37,429	43,608	48,117	29,118	31,292	34,779	38,178	41,444
14	Transport by other means & storage	1,72,306	1,94,852	2,24,946	2,52,897	2,89,762	1,72,306	1,87,815	2,04,360	2,20,430	2,33,568
15	Communications	49,174	53,901	58,530	65,794	76,679	49,174	60,240	75,509	96,986	1,21,872
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	4,77,299	5,65,972	6,69,282	7,67,088	8,71,822	4,77,299	5,36,363	5,96,174	6,53,009	6,87,880
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	1,84,118	2,17,196	2,51,195	2,99,562	1,71,098	1,98,323	2,40,105	2,80,534	3,19,395
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,64,686	3,10,395	3,68,963	4,44,666	5,39,670	2,64,686	2,93,251	3,22,773	3,56,689	3,81,943
19	Public Administration	1,77,119	1,91,710	2,05,683	2,34,137	3,11,637	1,77,119	1,83,498	1,84,975	1,98,668	2,42,640
20	Other Services	2,36,475	2,72,800	3,04,375	3,44,814	4,08,067	2,36,475	2,61,603	2,71,890	2,88,927	3,12,742
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	15,77,275	18,04,519	20,86,404	24,04,199	28,45,316	15,77,275	17,52,385	19,30,565	21,33,421	23,41,484
		(53.1)	(53.0)	(52.9)	(52.9)	(54.3)	(53.1)	(53.9)	(54.2)	(54.8)	(56.5)
22	Gross Domestic Product Grand Total- (6+11+21)	29,67,599	34,02,316	39,41,865	45,40,987	52,28,650	29,67,599	32,49,130	35,64,627	38,93,457	41,54,973
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,116	(-) 29,778	(-) 19,888	(-) 21,116	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,944	(-) 26,948	(-) 17,071	(-) 16,799
24	Gross National Income	29,45,224	33,76,200	39,12,087	45,21,099	52,07,534	29,45,224	32,24,186	35,37,679	38,76,386	41,38,174

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages of Sectoral GDP to total GDP

ANNEXURE 3.6

NDP BY FACTOR COST AND NATIONAL INCOME – CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	At current prices					At constant (2004-05) prices				
		2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Agriculture	4,32,276	4,92,761	5,47,834	6,38,025	7,03,925	4,32,276	4,55,587	4,72,164	4,95,885	4,98,744
2	Forestry	61,437	71,988	81,119	83,229	87,612	61,437	62,692	64,544	65,975	67,888
3	Fishing	23,937	26,916	30,973	34,021	36,600	23,937	25,139	25,609	26,900	28,384
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (1+2+3)	5,17,651	5,91,665	6,59,926	7,55,275	8,28,137	5,17,651	5,43,418	5,62,316	5,88,760	5,95,017
5	Mining and quarrying	70,927	77,703	88,568	1,02,490	1,07,211	70,927	70,213	75,825	76,991	76,657
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	5,88,578	6,69,368	7,48,494	8,57,765	9,35,348	5,88,578	6,13,631	6,38,141	6,65,751	6,71,674
		(22.2)	(22.1)	(21.3)	(21.2)	(20.0)	(22.2)	(21.1)	(20.1)	(19.2)	(18.2)
7	Registered Manufacturing	2,13,269	2,53,617	3,21,052	3,69,345	4,11,121	2,13,269	2,37,465	2,81,076	3,06,674	3,12,205
8	Un-registered Manufacturing	1,40,927	1,53,979	1,81,437	2,10,387	2,27,147	1,40,927	1,49,997	1,67,885	1,87,346	1,89,436
9	Construction	2,20,980	2,62,632	3,08,719	3,64,441	4,29,084	2,20,980	2,48,011	2,73,091	2,98,870	3,14,940
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	25,393	26,352	27,603	26,011	21,738	25,393	26,739	28,617	30,330	30,224
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	6,00,569	6,96,580	8,38,812	9,70,184	10,89,090	6,00,569	6,62,212	7,50,669	8,23,220	8,46,805
		(22.8)	(23.0)	(23.9)	(23.9)	(23.4)	(22.8)	(22.9)	(23.6)	(23.8)	(22.9)
12	Industry (5+11)	6,71,496	7,74,283	9,27,380	10,72,674	11,96,301	6,71,496	7,32,425	8,26,494	9,00,211	9,23,462
13	Railways	21,698	22,645	28,493	34,141	36,552	21,698	23,659	26,558	30,037	32,753
14	Transport by other means & storage	1,58,003	1,78,899	2,07,059	2,32,707	2,65,878	1,58,003	1,72,465	1,87,514	2,01,998	2,12,930
15	Communications	41,281	45,005	48,777	55,771	63,587	41,281	51,844	66,739	88,313	1,11,273
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	4,65,090	5,51,086	6,51,763	7,46,254	8,46,334	4,65,091	5,22,166	5,80,168	6,34,970	6,67,623
17	Banking & Insurance	1,67,769	1,80,471	2,13,215	2,46,813	2,94,701	1,67,769	1,94,850	2,36,431	2,76,621	3,15,310
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,28,896	2,68,964	3,21,465	3,88,595	4,71,325	2,28,896	2,54,096	2,80,421	3,10,271	3,31,153
19	Public Administration	1,50,398	1,61,904	1,72,499	1,96,408	2,69,007	1,50,398	1,55,064	1,54,839	1,65,998	2,08,401
20	Other Services	2,24,089	2,57,662	2,86,371	3,23,131	3,81,598	2,24,089	2,47,170	2,55,380	2,69,862	2,91,069
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	14,57,224	16,66,636	19,29,642	22,23,820	26,28,982	14,57,223	16,21,314	17,88,050	19,78,071	21,70,512
		(55.0)	(54.9)	(54.8)	(54.9)	(56.6)	(55.0)	(56.0)	(56.3)	(57.0)	(58.9)
22	Net Domestic Product Grand Total- (6+11+21)	26,46,370	30,32,585	35,16,950	40,51,769	46,53,420	26,46,370	28,97,156	31,76,860	34,67,041	36,88,991
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,116	(-) 29,778	(-) 19,888	(-) 21,116	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,944	(-) 26,948	(-) 17,071	(-) 16,799
24	Net National Income	26,23,995	30,06,469	34,87,172	40,31,881	46,32,304	26,23,995	28,72,212	31,49,912	34,49,970	36,72,192
25	Per capita National Income (Rs.)	24,095	27,183	31,080	35,430	40,141	24,095	25,969	28,074	30,316	31,821

* Provisional + Preliminary

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages of Sectoral NDP to total NDP

ANNEXURE 3.7

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC
PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product		Net State Domestic Product		Per Capita State Income	
	At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices	At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices	At current prices	At constant (1999-2000) prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	...	-	14.3	(-) 0.4	10.8	(-) 3.4
1981-82	...	11.3	9.9	2.5	7.6	0.4
1982-83	...	8.4	7.0	3.7	4.7	1.5
1983-84	...	14.5	14.0	5.8	11.5	3.5
1984-85	...	8.7	7.6	1.6	5.4	(-) 0.5
1985-86	...	15.6	14.9	6.9	12.7	4.8
1986-87	...	8.3	7.3	1.1	4.3	(-) 1.8
1987-88	...	16.7	17.6	7.1	15.0	4.6
1988-89	...	19.0	19.3	9.2	16.5	6.7
1989-90	...	22.7	23.6	14.7	20.7	12.1
1990-91	...	15.2	15.2	4.4	12.5	1.9
1991-92	...	12.6	(-) 0.7	11.5	(-) 1.4	(-) 3.6
1992-93	...	22.6	23.3	13.6	20.6	11.1
1993-94	...	19.1	19.6	8.9	17.0	6.5
1994-95	...	14.6	14.3	1.8	11.9	(-) 0.4
1995-96	...	20.9	20.3	10.6	17.8	8.3
1996-97	...	14.9	14.3	4.8	12.0	2.6
1997-98	...	8.9	8.6	5.0	6.4	2.9
1998-99	...	7.8	8.5	4.0	6.4	2.0
1999-2000	...	14.5	14.7	8.2	12.5	6.1
2000-01	...	1.8	0.8	(-) 3.1	(-) 1.0	(-) 4.9
2001-02	...	8.3	7.5	3.5	5.5	1.7
2002-03*	...	9.6	9.8	6.9	8.2	5.3
2003-04*	...	13.7	13.8	7.7	12.0	6.0
2004-05*	...	13.4	12.9	8.7	11.1	7.0
2005-06*	...	13.6	13.1	9.5	11.3	7.8
2006-07*	...	17.9	18.4	12.2	16.7	10.5
2007-08*	...	17.9	18.4	10.2	16.7	8.5
2008-09†	...	13.5	13.5	3.3	11.8	1.8
2009-10††	...	20.1	20.1	8.6	18.4	7.0
Plan/Period	Annual growth rates					
IIIrd Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	-	-	-	1.8	-	(-) 0.6
IVth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.02
Vth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	-	-	-	5.8	-	3.5
VIth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	-	4.0	-	3.0	-	0.7
VIIth Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	-	7.1	-	7.2	-	4.7
VIIIth Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	-	7.8	-	7.4	-	5.2
IXth Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)	-	3.8	-	3.5	-	1.5
Xth Plan * (2002-03 to 2006-07)	-	11.6	-	9.3	-	7.6

* Provisional

† Preliminary

†† Advance

ANNEXURE 3.8

GROSS/NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA NET DISTRICT INCOME

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (Rs. in Crore)				At Constant (1999-2000) Prices (Rs. in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product (Rs.)	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At Current Prices (Rs.)	
		2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	1,30,277	1,52,961	1,08,422	1,28,511	93,863	1,01,103	78,060	84,605	77,145	89,343
2	Thane	76,164	87,395	64,329	74,354	53,308	55,850	45,240	47,727	69,265	78,531
3	Raigad	16,399	16,759	13,426	13,861	11,056	10,118	9,006	8,349	55,935	57,074
4	Ratnagiri	8,292	9,547	7,192	8,279	5,651	5,917	4,893	5,086	39,527	45,060
5	Sindhudurg	4,252	4,990	3,788	4,429	3,186	3,327	2,857	2,962	40,738	47,183
KONKAN DIV.		2,35,383	2,71,652	1,97,158	2,29,433	1,67,064	1,76,315	1,40,056	1,48,730	69,199	78,961
6	Nashik	32,893	36,094	28,545	31,214	22,931	22,921	19,925	19,869	51,791	55,841
7	Dhule	6,584	7,256	5,803	6,377	4,632	4,583	4,085	4,037	31,194	33,869
8	Nandurbar	5,136	4,845	4,696	4,356	3,507	3,042	3,206	2,735	33,240	30,516
9	Jalgaon	17,201	20,076	15,142	17,585	12,611	13,355	11,196	11,785	37,651	43,184
10	Ahmednagar	20,284	23,665	18,183	21,158	13,422	13,619	11,988	12,111	41,584	47,856
NASHIK DIV.		82,097	91,936	72,369	80,690	57,103	57,520	50,400	50,536	42,127	46,391
11	Pune	67,952	77,543	57,861	66,225	47,077	48,660	39,925	41,539	71,073	79,968
12	Satara	14,845	16,273	13,153	14,348	10,352	10,322	9,179	9,131	43,531	47,009
13	Sangli	13,005	14,934	11,608	13,275	9,330	9,781	8,359	8,731	41,321	46,699
14	Solapur	19,318	21,715	17,252	19,253	13,374	13,866	11,940	12,319	40,899	45,055
15	Kolhapur	21,971	24,731	19,433	21,821	15,481	15,897	13,732	14,115	50,445	55,931
PUNE DIV.		1,37,090	1,55,197	1,19,306	1,34,922	95,613	98,526	83,134	85,834	54,126	60,365

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 3.8 CONCLD.

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (Rs. in Crore)				At Constant (1999-2000) Prices (Rs. in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product(Rs.)	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At Current Prices (Rs.)	
		2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@	2007-08*	2008-09@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	15,959	18,623	13,707	16,016	11,015	11,580	9,440	9,937	42,927	49,465
17	Jalna	5,557	6,438	5,015	5,754	3,944	4,065	3,560	3,626	28,754	32,635
18	Parbhani	5,932	6,826	5,373	6,132	4,120	4,376	3,727	3,925	32,102	36,161
19	Hingoli	3,514	3,480	3,218	3,132	2,331	2,187	2,131	1,965	30,257	29,150
20	Beed	8,175	8,956	7,366	7,943	5,615	5,606	5,049	4,957	31,562	33,672
21	Nanded	8,963	10,300	7,996	9,125	6,304	6,479	5,629	5,742	25,581	28,853
22	Osmanabad	5,329	5,324	4,793	4,718	3,595	3,266	3,222	2,888	29,924	29,155
23	Latur	7,390	7,424	6,646	6,576	4,863	4,573	4,353	4,041	29,410	28,764
	AURANGA-BAD DIV.	60,817	67,372	54,114	59,397	41,787	42,132	37,111	37,081	31,840	34,538
24	Buldhana	7,378	8,303	6,611	7,380	5,266	5,362	4,723	4,768	27,326	30,165
25	Akola	6,878	7,649	6,086	6,704	4,919	4,989	4,367	4,388	33,834	36,750
26	Washim	3,327	2,953	3,025	2,630	2,218	1,861	2,013	1,657	27,469	23,628
27	Amravati	10,074	11,135	8,971	9,787	7,088	7,189	6,316	6,331	31,317	33,710
28	Yavatmal	9,574	11,180	8,594	9,931	6,964	7,312	6,256	6,477	32,349	36,979
	AMRAVATI DIV.	37,231	41,221	33,286	36,432	26,455	26,713	23,674	23,620	30,706	33,202
29	Wardha	5,798	6,447	5,178	5,694	3,926	4,042	3,498	3,563	38,434	41,757
30	Nagpur	28,183	33,020	24,365	28,424	19,274	20,595	16,711	17,824	52,884	60,592
31	Bhandara	5,322	5,960	4,704	5,198	3,667	3,625	3,259	3,182	38,439	42,037
32	Gondia	4,894	5,501	4,356	4,812	3,428	3,440	3,055	3,004	33,807	36,986
33	Chandrapur	10,519	11,582	9,166	9,994	7,585	7,651	6,630	6,608	40,379	43,456
34	Gadchiroli	2,773	2,862	2,498	2,546	1,916	1,762	1,720	1,558	24,115	24,370
	NAGPUR DIV.	57,489	65,372	50,267	56,668	39,795	41,115	34,873	35,739	42,699	47,473
	MAHARASHTRA	6,10,108	6,92,749	5,26,500	5,97,542	4,27,817	4,42,321	3,69,248	3,81,540	49,058	54,867

* Provisional

@ Preliminary

Mumbai City + Mumbai Suburban District

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

4.1 The rise in prices of goods and services, which is termed as inflation, is a crucial determinant in the growth of economy. In the State where about 31 per cent of the population is below poverty line as against 27.5 per cent at All-India level, continuous rise in food articles adversely affects this vulnerable section of the population and hence inflation is the most sensitive issue of the State as well as of the country. However, inflation of 3 to 4 per cent is an indicator of growth as it encourages production and does not discourage consumption.

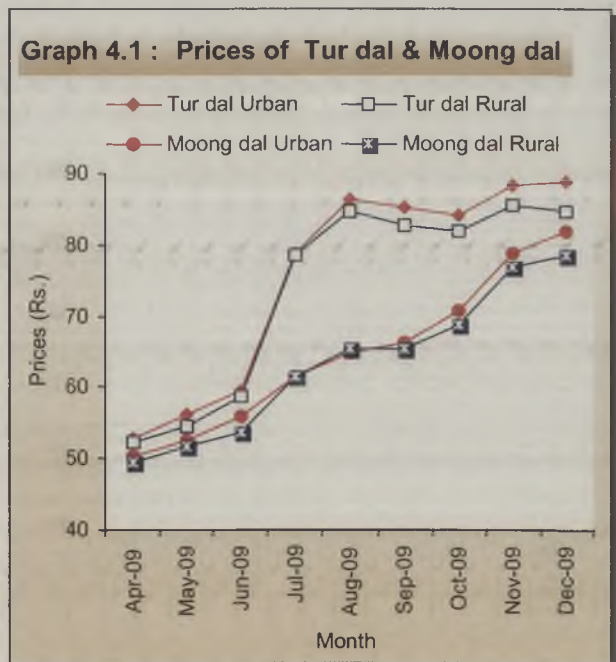
4.2 Inflation is measured by wholesale price index (WPI) as well as consumer price index (CPI). The wholesale price index is based on the prices of commodities in the wholesale markets or the prices at which the bulk transaction takes place, whereas the consumer price index is based on the prices at which the consumer purchases the commodities in local market or the prices at which retail transaction takes place.

Price Situation in Maharashtra

4.3 For assessing the price situation in the State, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics collects retail prices of essential commodities and services on a weekly basis from selected centres in rural and urban areas of the State. On the basis of these prices, monthly Consumer Price Index numbers (base year 2003) are constructed separately for rural and urban areas of the State. During 2009-10, retail prices of many essential commodities from 'food' group increased drastically in both rural and urban areas of the State.

Price Situation in Rural Areas

4.4 For assessing the price situation in rural areas of the State, weekly retail prices of 106 commodities are collected from 68 centres. CPI for rural areas for April, 2009 was 149.3, which continuously increased and reached 172.8 in December, 2009, thus recording a rise of 23.5 points during the year which is highest ever in last five years. This rise was mainly due to increase in prices of rice, wheat, tur dal, moong dal, potato, onion and sugar from 'food' group. During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), the average CPI for rural areas (160.4) increased by 11.4 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (144.0) whereas, the average CPI for 'food' group increased by 15.8 per cent. Apart from this, rise in electricity charges after September, 2009 resulted in increase in the index for 'fuel, power & light' group. The CPI series for rural areas of the State is given in Annexure 4.1.



Price rise of selected commodities from food group during April to December, 2009 over corresponding period of the previous year

Price rise (%)	Rural	Urban
upto 25	Rice, bajra, milk, ghee, eggs, fish,	Rice, masur dal, milk, goat meat, chicken, fish
25 to 50	Urid dal, masur dal, garlic, turmeric powder	Urid dal, ghee, garlic, turmeric powder, onion
50 and above	Tur dal, moong dal, potato, sugar, gur, onion	Tur dal, moong dal, potato, sugar, gur

Price Situation in Urban Areas

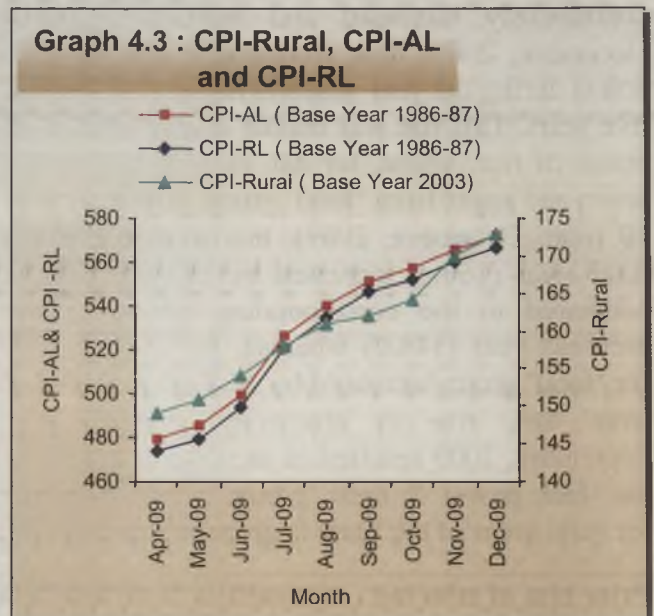
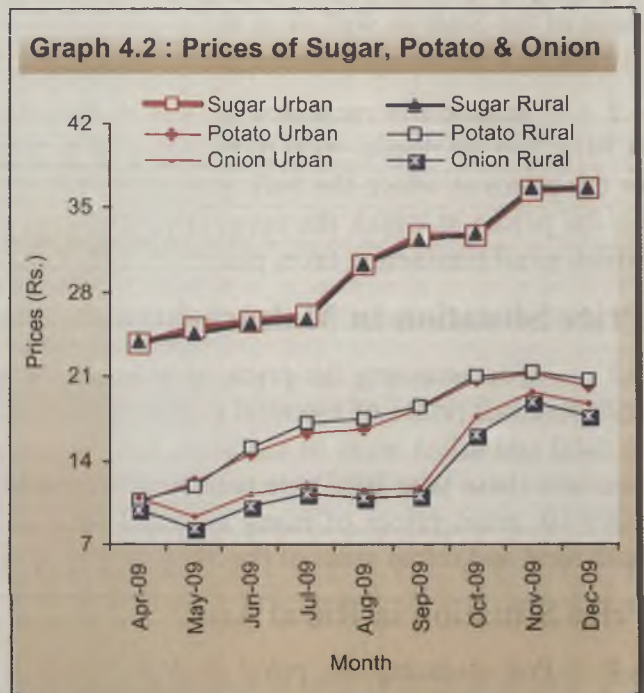
4.5 For assessing the price situation in urban areas of the State, weekly retail prices of 127 commodities are collected from 74 centres. For April, 2009 CPI for urban areas was 144.1 which increased to 165.9 in December, 2009, recording a rise of 21.8 points, highest ever again in the last five years. This rise was mainly due to rise in prices of rice, wheat, tur dal, moong dal, potato, onion and sugar from 'food' group. During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) the average CPI for urban areas was 154.3 which increased by 9.9 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year (140.5). For 'food' group, this increase was 15.5 per cent. Apart from this, rise in electricity charges after September, 2009 resulted in increase in the index for 'fuel, power & light' group. The CPI series for urban areas of the State is given in Annexure 4.2.

Price Situation at All-India Level

Consumer Price Index

4.6 At All-India level, four types of CPI numbers are compiled for four categories of consumers separately. These are i) All-India CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), ii) All-India CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), iii) All-India CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and iv) All-India CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME). Of these, first three indices are compiled and published by Labour Bureau, Simla whereas, the CPI-UNME is compiled and published by the Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

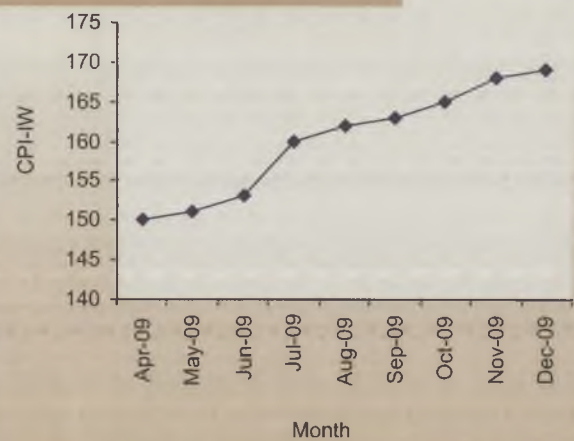
4.7 The CPI-AL and CPI-RL are compiled on monthly basis for agricultural labourers and rural labourers for 20 States in the country including Maharashtra. The CPI-AL is used for fixation and revision of minimum wages in agriculture sector. For construction of these indices, the wages of agricultural and rural labourers are collected from 600 centres in the country of which 54 centres are from the State. During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), the average CPI-AL for the State and All-India were 530.4 and 504.6 respectively showing an increase of 15.1 per cent and 13.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year, whereas the average CPI-RL for the State and All-India were 525.2 and 504.0 respectively showing an increase of 15.0 and 12.8 per cent respectively. A series of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is given in Annexure 4.3.



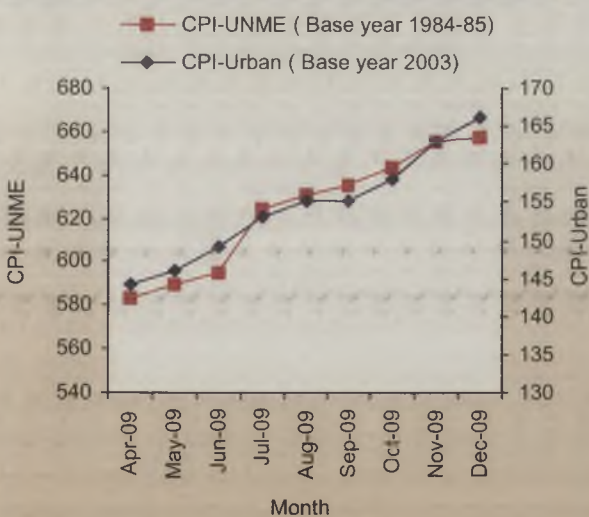
4.8 CPI-IW is constructed for industrial workers by Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla. It is mainly used for the determination of dearness allowance being paid to millions of Central/State Government employees and also to the workers in the industrial sectors besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employment. It is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in 70 selected industrially developed centres, of which five centres viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Nashik are from the State. In addition to the above five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres

in the State viz. Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Akola by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra. The average All-India CPI-IW during 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) shows an increase of 11.4 per cent over the same period of previous year. The index numbers for State centres viz. Solapur, Nagpur and Nashik show an increase of 8.4 per cent, 16.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively. Groupwise All India CPI-IW is given in Annexure 4.4. CPI-IW for Central centres in the State are given in Annexure 4.5 whereas, CPI-IW for additional centres in the State is given in Annexure 4.6.

Graph 4.4 : All India CPI-IW
(Base year 2001)



Graph 4.5 : CPI-Urban and CPI-UNME

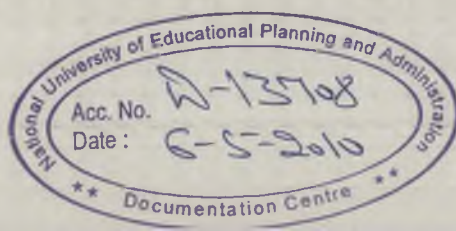


4.9 CSO was releasing CPI-UNME (base year 1984-85) as a monthly series for 59 cities in India upto March, 2008 and price collection was discontinued thereafter. Since April, 2008 linked CPI-UNME are constructed based on ratio method after aggregating the sub group level indices for CPI-IW of Labour Bureau and using CPI-UNME weights at group/sub group level for ALL-India. During 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), average linked CPI-UNME was 623.6 showing an increase of 12.0 per cent over the corresponding period of previous year. A series on Linked CPI-UNME is given in Annexure 4.7.

Wholesale Price Index

4.10 WPI indicates trends in price levels of commodities for bulk trades and transactions. It is used by the Government to constantly administer the price situation in various sectors and in estimation of National Income. It is released on weekly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industries.

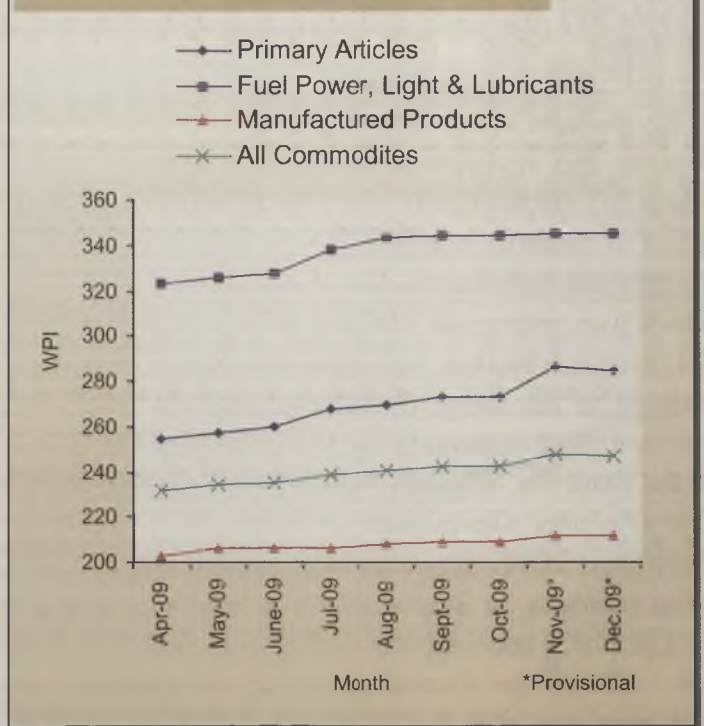
4.11 WPI increased from 231.5 in April, 2009 to 246.5 in December, 2009 showing a rise of 6.5 per cent. During the same period WPI for 'primary articles' group increased by 11.7 per cent, for 'fuel, power, light & lubricants' group increased by 6.7 per cent and for 'manufacturing' group increased by 4.2 per cent.



4.12 The year-on-year inflation measured in terms of WPI declined during first half of 2009-10 from 1.3 per cent at the end of April, 2009 to (-) 1.0 per cent (negative inflation) in June, 2009, largely reflecting the base effect of sharp increase in prices recorded during the first half of 2008-09. During June to August, 2009 the inflation rate based on WPI remained negative, which was mainly due to fall in the prices of LPG, petrol, high speed diesel, naptha and furnace oil in 'fuel, power, light & lubricants' group. However, during the same period, the food inflation was very high, ranging between 11 and 14 per cent. This high inflation was mainly due to increase in prices of rice, wheat, tur and moong. From September, 2009, the inflation rate turned positive and reached 7.3 per cent by the end of December, 2009.

4.13 The inflation rate based on average WPI for the period April to December, 2009 was 1.7 per cent as against 10.2 per cent during the same period of previous year. The average food inflation was 13.3 per cent as against 7.6 per cent during the same period. A series on All India WPI is given in Annexure 4.8, whereas the inflation rates based on important price indices are given in Annexure 4.9.

Graph: 4.6 : Groupwise Index for All-India WPI



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.14 Food, drinking water, education and shelter are required to be provided to poor and weaker sections of the society for their upliftment. The changes in prices affect purchasing power and thereby the living conditions of the people. Food being the most important of all, availability of selected foodgrains at the reasonable price to poor is the prime responsibility of the Government. The State Government has ensured the availability of foodgrains by opening sufficient number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the State, with main objective of providing foodgrains at cheaper and subsidized rates to the poor. The responsibility of Public Distribution System (PDS) is shared by the Central as well as the State Government. Required allocation of foodgrains to the states is fulfilled by the Central Government, whereas the identification of needy families and allocation of foodgrains to them is the responsibility of the State Government. The main commodities covered under PDS are Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene.

Fair Price Shop

4.15 It is the policy of the State Government to have FPS at every revenue village. FPS are opened taking into consideration the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area. There were 50,344 FPS operating in the State as on 9th September, 2009.

4.16 To overcome the problem of establishing new FPS in Greater Mumbai, 33 mobile FPS were started in 1999 by the State Government. These mobile FPS are handed over for operation to co-operative institutions like Maharashtra State Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Consumer Federation and Apna Bazar on certain conditions. Of these, two mobile FPS have been transferred to Marketing Federation for operation under Door Step Delivery Programme in Akrani and Akkalkuwa talukas of Nandurbar district.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.17 In June 1997, the Government of India launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with focus on vulnerable and poor sections of the society. Under the TPDS, states are required to formulate and implement foolproof arrangements for identification of the poor for delivery of foodgrains and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level. The Government of India has fixed the target of 65.34 lakh beneficiary families based on State's population of March, 2000. The State Government has introduced tri-coloured supply card scheme w.e.f. 1st May, 1999 to provide more foodgrains to the needy families. These supply cards are issued to the families on the basis of total annual income criterion. Number of card holders is given in Table 4.1. To protect the poor from price hike, the State Government has decided to keep the prices stable of five commodities viz. Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Turdal and Pam oil distributed through TPDS. The Central Government is providing subsidy for Turdal and Palm oil.

Table 4.1 Number of card holders

Annual Income Group	Card Type	Card holders (in lakh)				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 [§]
Upto Rs. 15,000	Yellow	74.42	71.87	71.34	69.60	69.80
Rs. 15,001 to 1,00,000	Saffron	144.95	140.94	138.62	140.04	144.49
More than Rs. 1,00,000	White	10.80	9.91	9.70	8.38	8.82

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

§ As on 8th December, 2009

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.18 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 with the objective of targeting the poorest segments of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population such as landless agriculture labourer, households headed by widows, terminally ill persons, etc. Under this scheme, 25.05 lakh BPL families will be covered in the State. So far 24.64 lakh families have been identified and are getting wheat at Rs. 2 per kg and rice at Rs. 3 per kg. The Central Government has given the subsidy of Rs. 75.2 crore for year 2009-10.

Annapurna Scheme

4.19 Annapurna Scheme is cent percent centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2001. Under this scheme 10 kg. of foodgrains (wheat and rice) per month are provided free of cost to the destitutes of age 65 years and above subject to the condition that person should not be a recipient of the National Old Age or State Pension Scheme. At present nearly 1.20 lakh beneficiaries have been identified and are getting regular benefits. The Government of India has allotted 750 MT of wheat and 450 MT of rice and sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 7.5 crore for financial year 2009-10.

4.20 The quantum and rates of the commodities under different schemes are given below in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Quantum and Rates of commodities distributed under different schemes

(As on 8th December, 2009)

Commodity	Unit	Quantum (per month)				Rates (Rs/kg, Rs/ltr)			
		BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL	BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL
Wheat	kg/card	35	35	10	15	5.00	2.00	Free	7.20
Rice	kg/card					6.00	3.00	Free	9.60
Sugar [§]	kg/person	0.5	0.5	0.5	2 [#]	13.50	13.50	13.50	20.00
Turdal [§]	kg/card	1	1	1	1	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
Palm Oil [§]	ltr/card	1	1	1	1	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

§ For limited period

kg/card

Village Grain Bank Scheme

4.21 This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented in some chronically food scarce areas like drought/natural calamity prone areas, tribal areas and inaccessible hilly areas of 121 tehsils which remain cut off due to lack of adequate infrastructure. The main objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized and food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. In such situation, needy people will be able to borrow foodgrains from Village Grain Bank (VGB). The Central Government has sanctioned 1,111 and 266 grain banks during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. Out of these 1,377 VGBs, 1,301 grain banks have been set up.

Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

4.22 The Food Corporation of India (FCI) bears the responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and their allocation to the states for distribution under the PDS. The details of allotment and off-take for BPL and APL families are given in Table 4.3. The allotment of wheat and rice is different in different regions depending upon the consumption pattern within the area. It is observed that since 2005-06 the percentage of off take to allotment has increased significantly may be perhaps due to high price rise in open market.

Table 4.3 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for AAY, BPL(excluding AAY) and APL

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]
AAY						
2005-06	3.37	3.02	89.6	4.94	4.37	88.5
2006-07	4.12	3.38	82.0	4.48	3.81	85.0
2007-08	5.04	4.20	83.3	5.18	4.41	85.1
2008-09	4.68	4.11	87.8	4.81	4.10	85.2
2009-10 ^{\$}	2.55	2.27	89.0	2.62	2.40	91.6
BPL (Excluding AAY)						
2005-06	7.53	6.32	83.9	11.59	10.05	86.7
2006-07	8.81	6.91	78.4	10.02	8.37	83.5
2007-08	8.31	6.76	81.3	8.86	7.51	84.8
2008-09	7.55	6.61	87.5	8.12	7.31	90.0
2009-10 ^{\$}	4.12	3.66	88.8	4.43	4.02	90.7
APL						
2005-06	16.50	0.12	0.7	28.93	1.12	3.9
2006-07	14.96	0.44	2.9	4.52	1.14	25.2
2007-08	0.35	0.32	91.4	1.42	1.02	71.8
2008-09	0.33	0.31	93.9	3.07	2.03	66.1
2009-10 ^{\$}	1.62	1.03	63.6	6.11	4.08	66.8

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

\$ Upto September, 2009

@ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Godowns

4.23 Under PDS, foodgrains are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State owned or hired godowns. During 2009-10, there are 1,017 godowns available with storage capacity of 5.89 lakh MT. Of these, the condition of 144 godowns with capacity of 0.58 lakh MT is not suitable for storage and 13 godowns with 0.07 lakh MT capacity are given on rental basis. The State Government has hired 141 godowns of capacity 0.93 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. Districtwise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.12.

Levy sugar

4.24 Sugar has been brought under partial control since 1979. The ratio of sugar to be sold in open market and levy sugar is fixed by the Central Government as 9:1 of the total sugar production since 1st March, 2002. Levy sugar thus collected is being supplied to the BPL families through PDS at the rate of Rs. 13.50 per kg. In 2008-09, total allotment of sugar was 18.54 lakh quintals, whereas off take was only 5.72 lakh quintals (30.83 per cent). In 2009-10, till February, 2010, the total allotment was 21.75 lakh quintals, whereas off take was only 10.01 lakh quintals (46.03 per cent).

Kerosene

4.25 The State was receiving monthly allocation of 1,36,732 kltr of kerosene since April, 2005. The State is receiving 1,36,690 kltr of kerosene allocation per month since July, 2009. The retail price of kerosene for Mumbai Rationing Area is Rs. 9.18 per litre and in rest of the State it is between Rs. 9.25 and Rs. 10.85 per litre. The monthly quota of kerosene is fixed according to number of gas connections and number of persons on ration card. There are 60,067 kerosene licenses in the State out of which 811 are wholesale licenses and 1,555 are semi wholesale licenses. In order to avoid misuse, the colour of PDS kerosene has been made blue and is distributed only to ration card holders.

Levy on Rice Millers

4.26 The Maharashtra Rice (Levy on Rice Millers) Order, 1989 (State Order) is issued under essential commodities Act, 1955. As per this order, all the Rice Millers are required to deposit 30 per cent of the rice milled by them in the form of levy to the Government. The levy rice collection period usually starts in November / December. During the period from November, 2008 to August, 2009 the quantity of levy rice collected from rice millers was 1,50,357 MT. The collection period for this season started in December, 2009 and till February, 2010 the quantity of levy rice collected was 18,676 MT.

Food subsidy

4.27 The subsidy provided for supply of foodgrains through PDS, the cost of maintaining the buffer stock and the difference between procurement prices & issue prices borne by the State Government is collectively called as 'Food subsidy'. The food subsidies are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Food subsidy

	(Rs. crore)						
Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Food subsidy	109.40	125.04	128.17	204.35	162.97	190.31	187.15

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	...
2004-05	104	105	103	102	102	104	...
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.80
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.83
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10 [@]	163	154	250	111	134	160	11.4
April, 2009	147	148	237	110	132	149	8.5
May, 2009	151	148	238	110	131	151	8.7
June, 2009	155	152	241	110	132	154	10.3
July, 2009	161	155	244	110	134	158	11.3
August, 2009	166	155	246	111	134	161	11.3
September, 2009	167	156	246	111	134	162	10.7
October, 2009	170	155	247	111	137	164	10.9
November, 2009	177	158	266	111	138	170	14.3
December, 2009	177	158	287	111	138	173	16.4

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscella- neous	All Commo- dities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	...
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	...
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.20
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.19
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10 [@]	163	145	233	112	129	154	9.9
April, 2009	146	140	223	111	126	144	7.4
May, 2009	150	140	224	110	126	146	7.9
June, 2009	156	142	224	111	127	149	8.6
July, 2009	162	144	224	111	129	153	9.4
August, 2009	166	145	224	112	129	155	9.3
September, 2009	166	145	224	113	130	155	9.0
October, 2009	169	147	228	113	131	158	9.1
November, 2009	175	149	251	113	133	163	12.4
December, 2009	175	150	278	113	133	166	15.3

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.3

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

(Base year : 1986-87)

Year/Month (1)	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers				
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India		
	Food group (2)	General Index (3)	Food group (4)	General Index (5)	Food group (6)	General Index (7)	Food group (8)	General Index (9)	
1999-00	...	317	299	312	306	316	299	311	307
2000-01	...	316	305	303	305	316	305	303	307
2001-02	...	307	303	302	309	308	304	303	311
2002-03	...	322	317	312	319	322	317	313	321
2003-04	...	342	332	325	331	341	332	326	333
2004-05	...	357	346	333	339	356	346	334	341
2005-06	...	365	362	344	353	364	362	345	355
2006-07	...	402	394	376	380	400	392	376	382
2007-08	...	437	423	406	409	434	420	406	409
2008-09	...	484	464	452	450	480	460	452	451
2009-10 [@]	...	563	530	513	505	560	525	513	504
April, 2009	...	501	479	468	468	497	474	468	468
May, 2009	...	508	485	478	475	504	479	478	475
June, 2009	...	528	499	488	484	524	494	488	484
July, 2009	...	555	526	506	499	551	521	506	498
August, 2009	...	576	540	517	508	572	535	517	507
September, 2009	...	589	551	525	515	585	546	525	514
October, 2009	...	595	557	534	522	592	552	534	521
November, 2009	...	604	565	547	532	602	560	547	532
December, 2009	...	614	572	553	538	610	566	554	537

Source - Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.4

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year : 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	46.19	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.58	23.26	100.00
2005-06	115	112	123	118	110	120	117
2006-07	126	116	130	126	114	126	125
2007-08	136	128	133	131	118	131	133
2008-09	153	138	144	137	122	141	145
2009-10 [@]	174	148	148	158	127	148	160
April, 2009	159	143	145	142	125	145	150
May, 2009	162	144	144	142	126	146	151
June, 2009	165	146	144	142	126	146	153
July, 2009	172	147	146	166	127	147	160
August, 2009	174	149	148	166	127	149	162
September, 2009	176	149	150	166	127	149	163
October, 2009	181	150	149	166	127	149	165
November, 2009	187	151	151	166	128	150	168
December, 2009	188	152	152	166	128	150	169

Source- Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.5

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

(CENTRAL CENTERS)											
Year/Month	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK		
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(Base year 1982)											
Weight	...	59.9	100.0	59.9	100.0	53.08	100.0	50.6	100.0	52.9	100.0
1993-94	...	302	279	271	269	270	273	299	272	284	277
2000-01	...	541	512	451	466	439	469	513	501	461	477
2001-02	...	556	536	454	477	448	487	523	519	474	503
2002-03	...	562	565	466	490	460	496	548	534	474	517
2003-04	...	583	588	491	509	471	507	580	561	487	537
2004-05	...	595	610	509	532	484	533	588	579	499	563
2005-06	...	622	613	503	543	496	559	615	592	520	581
(Base year 2001)											
Weight	...	48.88	100.0	54.74	100.0	43.06	100.0	39.77	100.0	41.43	100.0
2005-06	...	115	118	113	115	115	119	120	119	119	118
2006-07	...	126	128	126	127	133	134	134	130	131	126
2007-08	...	136	136	149	142	146	142	145	138	140	132
2008-09	...	151	148	159	151	166	155	160	150	155	142
2009-10@	...	170	161	172	163	191	179	181	164	181	161
April, 2009	...	157	154	163	155	174	162	164	154	160	146
May, 2009	...	157	153	162	155	177	165	167	156	167	149
June, 2009	...	160	155	162	155	185	168	168	156	169	150
July, 2009	...	168	160	167	160	196	186	175	162	177	161
August, 2009	...	170	161	173	165	195	185	180	165	186	166
September, 2009	...	170	162	172	164	197	186	185	168	184	165
October, 2009	...	174	164	173	165	196	186	190	170	187	167
November, 2009	...	186	170	188	173	200	188	197	173	200	172
December, 2009	...	187	171	192	176	199	188	200	175	202	174

Source - Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

		(STATE CENTERS)									
		AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
Year/Month		Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(Base year 1982)											
Weight	...	62.3	100.0	55.64	100.0	55.98	100.0	60.26	100.0	53.65	100.0
1993-94	...	270	266	286	267	277	259	260	264	276	258
2000-01	...	466	459	489	466	477	449	469	466	483	479
2001-02	...	488	479	509	488	489	464	475	474	493	502
2002-03	...	497	490	539	517	493	474	495	494	507	523
2003-04	...	505	507	553	535	507	490	510	508	531	542
2004-05	...	519	523	578	561	525	509	545	534	554	562
2005-06	...	526	533	585	579	549	530	558	546	565	582
2006-07	...	590	585	646	626	607	575	609	590	622	629
2007-08	...	629	620	684	659	666	617	651	625	651	659
(Base year 2001)											
Weight	...	45.88	100.0	48.22	100.0	47.76	100.0	49.05	100.0	40.79	100.0
2008-09	...	134	144	150	149	151	150	153	154	148	150
2009-10 @	...	152	157	165	161	169	165	166	170	168	161
April, 2009	...	139	149	152	152	156	157	149	158	152	153
May, 2009	...	143	151	154	153	159	158	154	161	158	155
June, 2009	...	142	151	157	155	164	160	155	162	163	157
July, 2009	...	147	155	159	157	166	163	162	169	167	161
August, 2009	...	152	158	166	161	170	166	174	175	170	163
September, 2009	...	150	157	169	164	169	165	170	173	171	163
October, 2009	...	157	161	170	165	174	167	174	175	172	164
November, 2009	...	167	167	179	171	182	172	179	178	178	167
December, 2009	...	169	168	183	173	181	173	178	178	184	170

Source - Office of the Labour Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

LINKED CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

(Base year : 1984-85)

Year/Month	Food, beverages & tobacco	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, bedding & footwear	Miscellaneous	General Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008-09	575	618	562	461	552	561
2009-10 [@]	657	636	648	478	581	624
April, 2009	602	625	582	471	568	583
May, 2009	613	620	582	475	572	589
June, 2009	625	620	582	475	574	595
July, 2009	649	629	681	479	580	624
August, 2009	660	637	681	479	583	631
September, 2009	667	646	681	479	585	635
October, 2009	683	642	681	479	585	643
November, 2009	706	650	681	483	589	655
December, 2009	709	655	681	483	589	657

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year : 1993-94)

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Weight	22.025	14.226	63.749	100.00
1995-96	125.3	114.5	121.9	121.6
1996-97	135.8	126.4	124.4	127.2
1997-98	139.4	143.8	128.0	132.8
1998-99	156.2	148.5	133.6	140.7
1999-00	158.0	162.0	137.2	145.3
2000-01	162.5	208.1	141.7	155.7
2001-02	168.4	226.7	144.3	161.3
2002-03	174.0	239.2	148.1	166.8
2003-04	181.5	254.6	156.4	175.9
2004-05	187.9	280.2	166.3	187.3
2005-06	193.6	306.8	171.4	195.6
2006-07	208.7	323.9	179.0	206.2
2007-08	224.7	327.0	187.9	215.8
2008-09	247.3	351.4	203.1	233.9
2009-10 [@]	269.4	337.5	207.9	239.9
April, 2009	254.4	323.4	203.0	231.5
May, 2009	257.2	325.7	205.9	234.3
June, 2009	259.8	327.5	205.8	235.0
July, 2009	267.7	338.1	206.5	238.7
August, 2009	269.2	342.9	208.1	240.8
September, 2009	273.4	344.6	209.1	242.6
October, 2009	273.3	344.6	209.0	242.5
November, 2009*	285.9	345.4	211.8	247.2
December, 2009*	284.1	345.2	211.5	246.5

Source - Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.

* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.9

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates				
	All India wholesale price index number #	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers +	All India consumer price index number for urban non-manual employees @@	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers +	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1997-98	4.38	6.84	6.89	3.39	3.77
1998-99	5.94	13.13	11.30	10.97	10.65
1999-00	3.33	3.42	4.51	4.43	4.33
2000-01	7.13	3.82	5.59	(-) 0.33	0.03
2001-02	3.62	4.31	5.12	1.09	1.33
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.78	3.16	3.13
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.74	3.90	3.79
2004-05	6.48	3.83	3.62	2.60	2.58
2005-06	4.43	4.41	4.75	3.85	3.85
2006-07	5.43	6.83	6.61	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.70	6.40	5.96	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.43	9.09	8.94	10.23	10.19
2009-10 @	1.72	11.36	12.01	12.99	12.84
April, 2009	1.31	8.70	8.77	9.09	9.09
May, 2009	1.38	8.63	9.68	10.21	10.21
June, 2009	(-) 1.01	9.29	9.58	11.52	11.26
July, 2009	(-) 0.54	11.89	13.04	12.90	12.67
August, 2009	(-) 0.17	11.72	12.88	12.89	12.67
September, 2009	0.46	11.64	12.39	13.19	12.97
October, 2009	1.46	11.49	12.02	13.73	13.51
November, 2009	5.55	13.51	13.90	15.65	15.65
December, 2009	7.31*	14.97	15.50	17.21	16.99

Source - # Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi .

+ Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

@@ Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

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

ANNEXURE 4.10

QUANTITY OF RICE AND WHEAT ISSUED TO AUTHORISED RATION /
FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Lakh tonnes)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2002-03 (Total)	0.08	6.72	6.80	0.14	11.46	11.60
Of which, TPDS	0.05	6.62	6.67	0.07	11.28	11.35
2003-04 (Total)	0.06	7.15	7.21	0.16	13.25	13.41
Of which, TPDS	0.06	7.10	7.16	0.09	12.95	13.04
2004-05 (Total)	0.09	8.42	8.51	0.25	14.77	15.02
Of which, TPDS	0.07	8.35	8.42	0.09	14.43	14.52
2005-06 (Total)	0.09	9.37	9.46	0.55	14.99	15.54
Of which, TPDS	0.07	9.27	9.34	0.10	14.32	14.42
2006-07 (Total)	0.28	10.45	10.73	0.47	12.85	13.32
Of which, TPDS	0.08	10.21	10.29	0.07	12.11	12.18
2007-08 (Total)	0.12	11.16	11.28	0.32	12.62	12.94
Of which, TPDS	0.06	10.90	10.96	0.06	11.86	11.92
2008-09 (Total)	0.15	11.87	12.02	0.78	13.93	14.71
Of which, TPDS	0.09	11.58	11.67	0.07	12.41	12.48
2009-10 (Total) @	0.27	6.69	6.96	1.59	8.92	10.51
Of which, TPDS	0.06	5.87	5.93	0.04	6.38	6.42

@ As on September, 2009

ANNEXURE 4.11

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Lakh tonnes)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2002-03 (Total)	27.20	50.38
Of which, TPDS	9.60	17.84
2003-04 (Total)	26.11	48.34
Of which, TPDS	9.61	17.83
2004-05 (Total)	26.96	47.49
Of which, TPDS	10.46	16.98
2005-06 (Total)	27.40	47.04
Of which, TPDS	10.90	16.54
2006-07 (Total)	27.90	19.03
Of which, TPDS	12.94	14.51
2007-08 (Total)	13.69	15.46
Of which, TPDS	13.34	14.04
2008-09 (Total)	12.56	16.00
Of which, TPDS	12.23	12.93
2009-10 (Total) @@	8.29	13.16
Of which, TPDS	6.67	7.05

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Note - Figures of Antyodaya Anna Yojana are included in Targeted Public Distribution System.

@@ As on September, 2009

ANNEXURE 4.12

DISTRICTWISE NO. OF GODOWNS, THEIR CAPACITY AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS (2009-10)

District Name	Available Godowns		No. of R.A/ F.P Shop
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	17	34,089	3,937 [#]
Thane	31	14,350	1,595
Raigad	33	15,200	1,109
Ratnagiri	47	17,000	872
Sindhudurg	16	6,750	415
Nashik	28	19,790	2,442
Dhule	27	15,500	972
Nandurbar	30	13,650	984
Jalgaon	51	21,000	1,845
Ahmednagar	50	33,140	1,718
Pune	42	35,811	2,892
Satara	51	17,640	1,578
Sangli	25	12,710	1,308
Solapur	53	40,316	1,843
Kolhapur	19	9,750	1,448
Aurangabad	24	41,056	1,785
Jalna	20	17,450	1,287
Parbhani	19	10,300	1,175
Hingoli	10	6,100	721
Beed	33	30,242	2,043
Nanded	39	17,210	1,806
Osmanabad	30	17,700	1,020
Latur	22	17,650	1,304
Buldhana	36	13,290	1,560
Akola	37	22,215	1,071
Washim	17	8,100	774
Amrawati	30	11,950	1,907
Yeotmal	33	16,300	1,995
Wardha	15	8,335	865
Nagpur	37	32,202	1,841
Bhandara	15	8,600	885
Gondiya	13	9,812	981
Chandrapur	29	13,700	1,479
Gadchiroli	22	8,600	887
Total	1001	6,17,508	50,344

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

Mumbai / Thane R.A.

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

State Finances

5.1 The State budget for the year 2009-10 was prepared and presented on the backdrop of economic meltdown in the year 2008-09. The first half of the last fiscal witnessed high inflationary pressures whereas, in the second half of 2008-09, the global economy faced recessionary trends, affecting the national and thereby the State economy. The industrial slowdown dampens Own Tax Revenue (OTR) of the State, as well as reduces the share in central taxes. Thus, the slowdown in the State economy during the second half of last fiscal also caused the moderation of growth in revenue forcing the Government to revise the budget estimates downward on the taxes and duties of some items.

5.2 The budget for 2009-10 had all the reflections of continued difficult global economic situation. After enjoying the revenue surplus for the three consecutive years, revenue deficit of Rs. 7,123 crore (0.9 per cent of GSDP) is expected during 2009-10. This revenue deficit is mainly due to expected increase in revenue expenditure by about 22.4 per cent over the previous year (at Rs. 96,184 crore), whereas, the revenue receipts are expected to increase just by 7.5 per cent (at Rs. 89,061 crore). An increase in revenue expenditure is mainly due to revision of salaries of employees of the State Government, Zilla Parishads and other aided institutions based on the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission. Although, the revision is effective from 1st January, 2006, the actual impact of this revision is expected in 2009-10.

5.3 In 2005, the State Government enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, which required the Government to eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reduce fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of GSDP. The Government was on the course to meet these targets by showing revenue surplus for the three consecutive years, but the global crisis forced it to slow down on the path of fiscal prudence. As a result of various measures adopted by the State since the acceptance of FRBM Act, the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 ended with lower fiscal deficit at 4 per cent and 2.2 per cent of GSDP respectively. A fiscal surplus of 0.5 per cent of GSDP was experienced during 2007-08. During 2008-09, the fiscal deficit remained at 2.3 per cent of GSDP. However, increase in total expenditure of the Government by about 16.7 per cent during 2009-10, the fiscal deficit is expected to be at 3.2 per cent of GSDP. To finance this increased component of deficit, the Government will be required to borrow more and therefore, the debt stock during 2009-10 is expected to increase to Rs. 1,85,801 crore.

5.4 Though the FRBM Act requires the Government to eliminate revenue deficit and to meet all the revenue expenditures from revenue receipts, considering the economic situation and importance of the Government spending in recessionary period, the Government has given more emphasis on public spending in the budget of 2009-10. The size of Annual Plan of 2009-10 is of Rs. 37,915 crore, which is highest till date. This increase in Plan outlay will lead to increase in capital formation and employment generation.

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Item	(Rs. crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
1. Revenue Receipts	79,583	82,870	89,061
(A) Tax Revenue	55,126	58,103	59,554
(B) Non Tax Revenue	24,457	24,767	29,507
2. Revenue Expenditure	64,780	78,607	96,184
(A) Plan Expenditure	10,289	15,286	21,750
(B) Non-Plan Exp.	54,491	63,321	74,434
3. Revenue Deficit (1-2)	-14,803	-4,263	7,123
4. Capital Receipts	1,718	19,876	32,678
5. Capital Expenditure	17,414	24,854	26,578
6. Total Receipts	81,301	1,02,746	1,21,739
7. Total Expenditure	82,194	1,03,461	1,22,762
8. Budgetary Deficit (6-7)	893	715	1,023
9. Fiscal Deficit	-2,824	16,220	26,562

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
R.E. – Revised Estimates B.E. – Budget Estimates

Budgetary Position 2009-10

5.5 As per the budget estimates of 2009-10, the revenue receipts are expected to be Rs. 89,061 crore and the revenue expenditure is expected to be Rs. 96,184 crore amounting to a revenue deficit of Rs. 7,123 crore. During the last couple of years i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09, the revenue receipts were more than that of expenditure showing revenue surplus of Rs. 14,803 crore and Rs. 4,263 crore respectively. The fiscal deficit during 2009-10 is expected to be Rs. 26,562 crore, which is 3.2 per cent of GSDP. The details are given in Table 5.1. The trends in total receipts and total expenditure of the State Government are shown in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.6 During 2003-04 to 2008-09 the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of the revenue receipts was 20.9 per cent, as against the CAGR of GSDP (at current prices) at 15.4 per cent. Thus, the revenue receipts of the State Government are increasing at faster pace. This was mainly due to almost two fold increase in the State's Own Tax Revenue (OTR) and increase in grants from Central Government. The State's share in central taxes also increased from Rs. 3,370 crore

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts of the State Government

Year	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue @	Total Revenue Receipts
	State's OTR	Share in Central Taxes	Total		
2003-04	25,181	3,370	28,551	5,819	34,370
2004-05	30,605	3,596	34,201	6,812	41,013
2005-06	33,539	4,983	38,522	9,916	48,438
2006-07	40,098	6,024	46,122	16,073	62,195
2007-08	47,528	7,598	55,126	24,457	79,583
2008-09 (RE)	50,088	8,015	58,103	24,767	82,870
2009-10 (BE)	50,985	8,569	59,554	29,507	89,061

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
@ Including the central grants

during 2003-04 to Rs. 8,015 crore during 2008-09. During 2009-10, the revenue receipts are expected at Rs. 89,061 crore, of which tax revenue at Rs. 59,554 crore and non-tax revenue at Rs. 29,507 crore. The details are given in Table 5.2.

Tax Revenue

5.7 The tax policy of the State Government aims at making the system more tax-payer friendly, so as to reduce the compliance burden on the tax payers. The tax revenue of the State Government was Rs. 28,551 crore during 2003-04, which is increased to Rs. 55,126 crore during 2007-08. This increase was mainly due to efficiency in tax collection system. However, the global economic slowdown has resulted in lower tax collection than the expectations during 2008-09. This has prompted the Government, to revise the budget estimates of the tax revenue from Rs. 60,839 to Rs. 58,103 crore during 2008-09. The budgeted tax revenue for 2009-10 is Rs. 59,554 crore.

5.8 The State's OTR is a major component of the tax revenue of the State. The State's OTR contributes about 85 to 87 percent to the tax revenue. The major contributors to the State's OTR are Value Added Tax (VAT) (56.8 per cent), Stamps & Registration fees (17.2 per cent), State excise duties (8.6 per cent), Electricity duties (5.6 per cent), etc. Among the State's OTR, VAT/Sales Tax which contributes the maximum, has increased from Rs. 15,327 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 28,439 crore in 2008-09. Similarly, Stamps & Registration fees and State excise duties have increased from Rs. 3,354 crore and Rs. 2,324 crore to Rs. 8,600 crore and Rs. 4,300 crore respectively. Apart from this, the Electricity duties have increased from Rs. 630 crore during 2003-04 to Rs. 2,800 crore in 2008-09. The details are given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 State's Own Tax Revenue

Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	(Rs. crore)	
						2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
State's OTR	25,181	30,605	33,539	40,098	47,528	50,088	50,985
(1) VAT / Sales Tax	15,327	18,817	19,677	24,131	26,753	28,439	27,006
(2) Stamps and Registration fees	3,354	4,116	5,266	6,416	8,550	8,600	9,600
(3) State excise duties	2,324	2,219	2,824	3,301	3,963	4,300	4,800
(4) Electricity duties	630	1,674	1,661	1,577	2,688	2,800	3,000
(5) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,019	1,076	1,157	1,246	1,488	1,450	1,600
(6) Taxes on vehicles	1,206	1,177	1,309	1,841	2,143	2,200	2,600
(7) Other Taxes and duties on commodities and services	729	737	712	878	1,043	981	944
(8) Taxes on goods & passengers	232	428	504	224	388	618	665
(9) Land Revenue	360	361	429	484	512	700	770

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

Share in Central Taxes

5.9 Apart from State's OTR, the State is getting share in central taxes. The 12th Finance Commission has recommended 30.5 per cent share in central taxes for the states and union territories. The State has received Rs. 7,598 crore as a share in central taxes for the year 2007-08. This amount has increased to Rs. 8,015 crore for 2008-09 and is expected to increase to Rs. 8,569 crore during 2009-10.

5.10 Recently, the Government of India has accepted the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, which has recommended the share of the states in central taxes and fiscal consolidation roadmap for the next five years (2010-2015). The 13th Finance Commission has recommended 32.0 per cent share in central taxes as against 30.5 per cent recommended by the 12th Finance Commission. In the devoluble amount of central taxes, the State's share is fixed at 5.119 per cent, which is a little more than that of 4.997 per cent recommended by the earlier Finance Commission. Apart from share in central taxes, the Commission has also recommended more Grants-in-aid to the states. Considering the shared taxes and central grants together, the devolution to the states will go up to 39 per cent as against the current 37.6 per cent. The 13th Finance Commission has also recommended 2 to 2.5 per cent share for local self Governments.

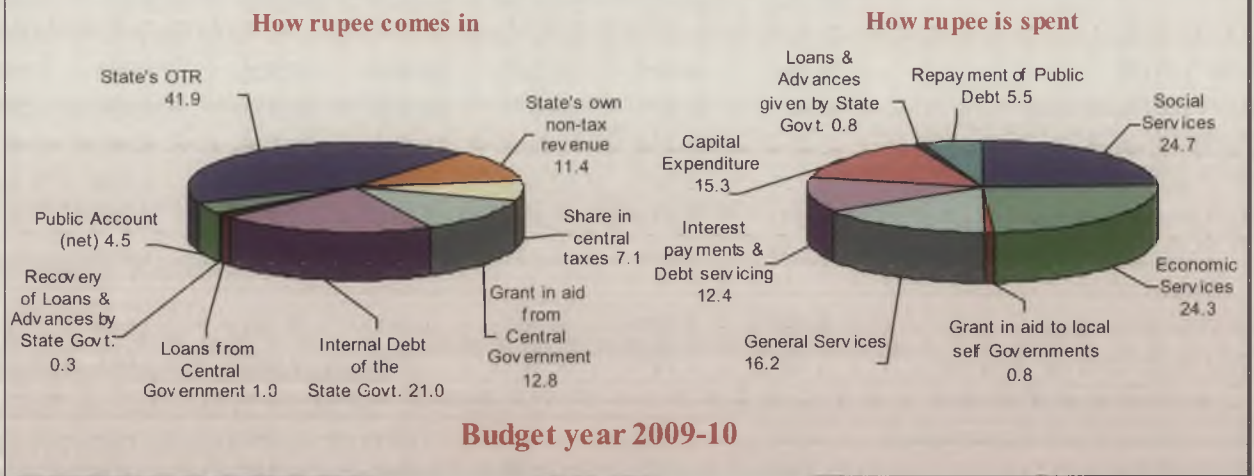
Non-Tax Revenue

5.11 Another major source of revenue for the Government is non-tax revenue. During last five years, the non-tax revenue of the Government which was Rs. 5,819 crore during 2003-04, has increased to Rs. 24,767 crore in 2008-09 and further it is expected to be Rs. 29,507 crore during 2009-10. This increase in non-tax revenue was mainly due to increase in grants from the Central Government and other non-tax revenue. The share of Central grants in total non-tax revenue was 39 per cent during 2003-04, which increased to 57.8 per cent during 2008-09. The Grants-in-aid from Central Government has increased from Rs. 2,270 crore in

Table 5.4 Non-Tax Revenue of the State Government

Year	Interest Receipts	Other Non Tax Revenue	(Rs. crore)	
			Central Grants	Total Non Tax Revenue
2003-04	357	3,192	2,270	5,819
2004-05	737	3,381	2,694	6,812
2005-06	1,737	4,198	3,981	9,916
2006-07	2,504	5,014	8,555	16,073
2007-08	1,170	15,778	7,509	24,457
2008-09 (RE)	1,245	9,216	14,306	24,767
2009-10 (BE)	1,114	12,780	15,613	29,507

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

Graph 5.1 : Receipts and Expenditure in terms of rupee

2003-04 to Rs.14,306 crore in 2008-09. The receipts on account of grants from centre during 2009-10 are expected to be Rs. 15,613 crore, which include estimated receipts of Rs. 3,808 crore by way of compensation on account of introduction of VAT. The details are given in Table 5.4.

Revenue Receipts 2009-10

5.12 During the first nine months of 2009-10, the total revenue receipts have increased by 5.8 per cent over that of the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period, tax revenue increased by 2.6 per cent, whereas the non-tax revenue increased by 20.7 per cent. The increase in State's OTR was about 4 per cent, in which the revenue from 'state excise duties' has increased by 15.4 per cent, 'stamps & registration fees' by 13.6 per cent and the 'taxes on vehicles' by 16.2 per cent over such receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year. The collection from VAT has remained almost same as that of the previous year. However, the 'taxes on goods and passengers' have declined by about 3.5 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Tax Collection during April to December, 2009

Item	(Rs. crore)	
	April - December, 2008	April - December, 2009
A) Total Revenue Receipts (a+b)	53,673	56,810
a) Tax Revenue	44,015	45,149
b) Non-tax Revenue	9,658	11,661
Own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	38,264	39,811
1) Value Added Tax (VAT)	23,281	23,291
2) Stamps & Reg. fees	6,342	7,206
3) State Excise duties	2,998	3,460
4) Taxes & duties on Electricity	1,883	1,496
5) Land Revenue	334	366
6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,597	1,856
7) Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,124	1,165
8) Taxes on goods & passengers	57	55
9) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	648	916

Source : Office of the A.G., Maharashtra

Table 5.6 Revenue Receipts during April to December, 2009

Item	(Rs. crore)		
	Budget Estimate 2009-10	Receipts during first nine months	Percentage to Budget Estimates
A) Tax Revenue (i+ii)	59,554	45,149	75.8
i) State's own tax Revenue	50,985	39,811	78.1
ii) Share in Central Taxes	8,569	5,338	62.3
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i+ii)	29,507	11,661	39.5
i) Non-Tax Revenue	13,894	4,032	29.0
ii) Grants-in-aid from Centre	15,613	7,629	48.9
C) Total Revenue Receipts (A+B)	89,061	56,810	63.8

Source : Office of the A.G., Maharashtra

5.13 The total revenue receipts for the period April to December, 2009 were 63.8 per cent of budget estimates. The total tax revenue receipts were 75.8 per cent of the budgeted tax revenue, whereas, the total non-tax revenue receipts were 39.5 per cent of the budgeted non-tax revenue during the same period. The details are given in Table 5.6.

Revenue Expenditure

5.14 The revenue expenditure, during 2003-04 was Rs. 42,680 crore, which increased to Rs. 64,780 crore during 2007-08 and is further expected to increase to Rs. 96,184 crore in 2009-10. This inevitable increase in revenue expenditure is due to the implementation of Sixth Pay Commission to the Government employees. At the same time, to revert the economy on its earlier growth path, the Government ensured that the public investments in Agriculture, Social Sector and Infrastructure are not squeezed. During 2009-10, the component of development expenditure in the revenue expenditure is expected to remain at about 63 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Expenditure on Revenue Account

Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	(Rs. crore)	
						2008-09 (R/E)	2009-10 (B/E)
Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	42,680	51,047	52,280	61,385	64,780	78,607	96,184
1. Development Expenditure [(a) + (b) + (c)]	22,860	28,776	30,583	36,279	40,934	51,620	61,076
(a) Social Services	15,990	17,549	19,917	23,559	26,773	32,752	30,255
(b) Economic Services	5,883	10,381	9,315	11,703	13,237	17,720	29,807
(c) Grants-in-Aid and Contributions to Local Bodies & P. R. Institutions	987	846	1,351	1,017	924	1,148	1,014
2. Non-Dev. Expenditure [(a)+(b)]	19,820	22,271	21,697	25,106	23,846	26,987	35,108
(a) General Services	11,292	13,070	11,941	12,925	11,081	14,081	19,926
(b) Interest Payment and Debt Services	8,528	9,201	9,756	12,181	12,765	12,906	15,182

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

5.15 One of the major components of the revenue expenditure of the Government is expenditure on salary, wages and pension to the employees. The proportion of expenditure on salary, wages and pension payments to the revenue receipts was as high as 56.7 per cent during 2003-04, which declined gradually to 38.5 per cent during 2008-09. However, due to implementation of Sixth Pay Commission and the arrears to be paid since 1st January, 2006, this proportion is again expected to shoot up to 46.2 per cent of revenue receipts during 2009-10.

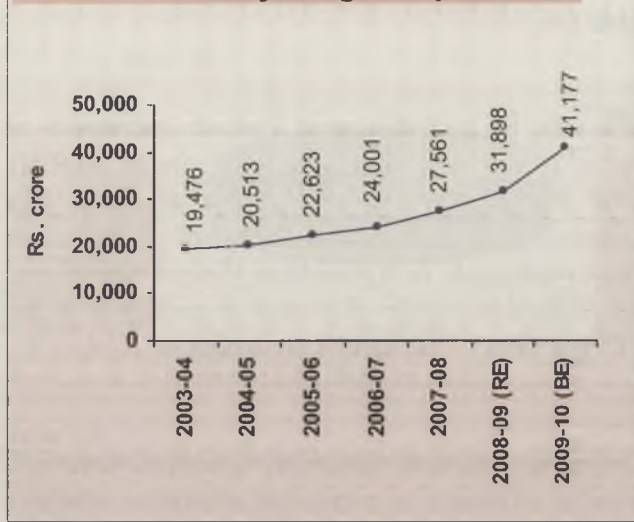
Table 5.8 Expenditure on salary, wages, pensions & interest payments

Year	(Rs. crore)			
	Salary wages pension	% to Revenue Receipts	Interest payments	% to Revenue Receipts
2003-04	19,476	56.7	9,902	28.8
2004-05	20,513	50.0	10,258	25.0
2005-06	22,623	46.7	10,523	21.7
2006-07	24,001	38.6	11,983	19.3
2007-08	27,561	34.6	12,932	16.2
2008-09 (RE)	31,898	38.5	12,843	15.5
2009-10 (BE)	41,177	46.2	14,860	16.7

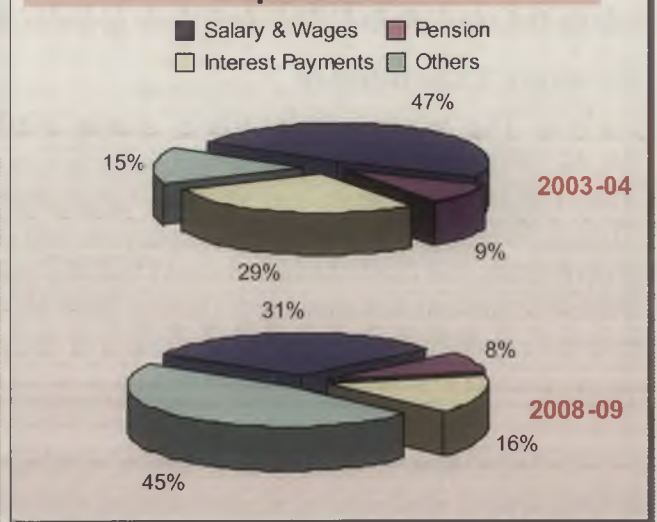
Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

5.16 Another major component of expenditure of the Government is interest payments. High expenditure on interest payments always has impact on revenue and fiscal deficits. Although, the expenditure on interest payments is increasing, its proportion with revenue receipts is declining. During 2003-04, the proportion of expenditure on interest payments to revenue receipts was as high as 28.8 per cent, which has declined to

Graph 5.2 : Trends in expenditure on salary, wages & pension



Graph 5.3: Composition of Revenue Expenditure



15.5 per cent during 2008-09. However, during 2009-10 due to expected increase of 15.7 per cent in interest payments, this ratio is expected to increase slightly to 16.7 per cent. In the past few years, with concerted efforts of the State Government to restructure the debt portfolio, the average cost of borrowings has declined from 12.0 per cent in 2000-01 to 9.0 per cent in 2008-09.

5.17 Certain goods and services are subsidised by the Government to make it affordable to the civil society. The expenditure on subsidies was Rs. 3,985 crore (1.0 per cent of GSDP) during 2004-05, which increased to Rs. 8,283 crore during 2008-09 (1.2 per cent of GSDP). During 2009-10, an expenditure on subsidies is estimated at Rs. 6,288 crore. The major subsidies budgeted are,

- Rs. 2,082 crore for compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agricultural/power loom users,
- Rs. 400 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects,
- Rs. 300 crore to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for reimbursement of losses of the Corporation for providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters etc.,
- Rs. 218 crore for foodgrain transactions and other related schemes such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

Revenue Expenditure 2009-10

5.18 The total revenue expenditure of the State Government for the period April to December, 2009, was at Rs. 55,175 crore (57.4 per cent of the budget estimates), of which plan expenditure was Rs. 6,660 crore and non-plan expenditure was Rs. 48,515 crore.

5.19 A rapid recovery from recessionary situation in the economy may have a positive impact on the actual collection of revenue in the current fiscal. The tax collection is booming, as the manufacturing sector is showing positive trend. Considering the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the State Government till the end of December, 2009, there was hardly any gap between the two. The revenue receipts collected for the period April to December, 2009 were Rs. 56,810 crore, as against the revenue expenditure of Rs. 55,175 crore during the same period. If this trend continues in the later part of the year, the Government may get a little relief from the estimated revenue deficit. Thus, recovery of the economy is a major factor to resolve the State's fiscal problems.

Plan and Non-plan Expenditure

5.20 The total expenditure of the Government is also classified into Plan and Non-plan. The component of plan expenditure in total expenditure of the Government is increasing year on year. During X FYP, the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure increased from 8.4 per cent in 2002-03 to 21.8 per cent in 2006-07. Further during XI FYP, more emphasis is given by the Government on development expenditure, basically in social and economic services and this component of plan expenditure is expected to increase to 31.8 per cent during 2009-10. The details regarding plan and non-plan expenditure of the State Government are given in Table 5.9.

Annual Plan 2009-10

5.21 The main focus of Annual Plan of 2008-09 was on Social & Community Services for which an allocation of Rs. 9,477 crore was made. Apart from this, a heavy allocation of Rs. 6,780 crore was made to the Irrigation & Flood Control sector. By the end of March, 2009 actual expenditure incurred on Irrigation & Flood Control sector and for Other Programmes was Rs. 6,756.96 crore and Rs. 6,577.45 crore respectively.

5.22 The size of Annual Plan 2009-10 was Rs. 37,915 crore in which maximum outlay of Rs. 15,081 crore was sanctioned for Social & Community Services followed by Irrigation & Flood Control sector (Rs. 8,083 crore). The details are given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.9 Plan and Non-plan expenditure

Year	(Rs. crore)		
	Plan Exp.	Non-plan Exp.	Total Exp.
2002-03	5,167 (8.4)	56,048 (91.6)	61,215 (100.0)
2003-04	7,570 (10.8)	62,786 (89.2)	70,356 (100.0)
2004-05	9,230 (12.1)	66,977 (87.9)	76,206 (100.0)
2005-06	12,981 (17.9)	59,381 (82.1)	72,362 (100.0)
2006-07	17,136 (21.8)	61,370 (78.2)	78,506 (100.0)
2007-08	19,998 (24.3)	62,196 (75.7)	82,194 (100.0)
2008-09 (RE)	29,371 (28.4)	74,090 (71.6)	1,03,461 (100.0)
2009-10 (BE)	39,081 (31.8)	83,681 (68.2)	1,22,762 (100.0)

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total exp.

Table 5.10 Sectorwise Outlay & Expenditure of Annual Plan of Maharashtra 2009-10

Sectors	(Rs. crore)			
	Eleventh Five Year Plan			Percentage increase in outlay over 2008-09
	Annual Plan Outlay		Actual Expenditure incurred during 2008-09	
	2008-09	2009-10		
Agriculture and Allied Services	1,915.74	2,589.87	1,324.81	35.2
Rural Development	874.31	1,194.66	N.A.	36.6
Special Area Programmes	206.12	402.96	88.60	95.5
Irrigation and Flood Control	6,780.48	8,082.98	6,756.96	19.2
Power Development	2,135.36	2,629.01	510.78	23.1
Industry and Minerals	325.40	156.21	161.94	- 52.0
Transport and Communications	2,314.11	5,488.46	N.A.	137.2
Science, Technology & Environment	19.00	36.75	4.59	93.4
General Economic Services	423.06	631.31	N.A.	49.2
Social & Community Services	9,477.33	15,080.94	N.A.	59.1
General Services	529.04	766.12	200.21	44.0
Other Programme	0.05	856.12	6,577.45	--
Total	25,000.00	37,915.39	---	51.7

Source: Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra

N.A. – Not Available

Capital Receipts and Expenditure

5.23 The capital receipts consists of three parts viz. (i) Recovery of loans, (ii) Other receipts viz. inter-state settlement, contingency fund and its appropriation, etc. and (iii) Borrowings and other liabilities. The borrowings and other liabilities contribute maximum share of the capital receipts. The capital receipts of the Government had declining trend from 2003-04 to 2007-08 as a result of reduction in borrowings and other liabilities. However, in the last couple of years it started increasing with increase in open market borrowings to finance the development expenditure. The share of capital receipts in the overall receipts of the Government is expected to be around 27 per cent in 2009-10. The details are given in Table 5.11.

5.24 The total capital expenditure (development and non development) consists of (i) capital expenditure outside the revenue account, (ii) loans and advances given by the State Government and (iii) repayment of public debt. Major portion of the total capital expenditure is covered by capital expenditure outside the revenue account which is fully development expenditure. During 2007-08, the capital expenditure incurred was Rs. 17,414 crore, which increased to Rs. 24,854 crore during 2008-09 and further it is expected to increase to Rs. 26,578 crore during 2009-10. The composition of capital expenditure in the total expenditure of Government during 2009-10 is expected to be 22 per cent.

Deficit Trends

5.25 The percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP was as high as 3.1 per cent in 2002-03. However, as a result of fiscal reforms adopted by the Government, it has declined to 0.9 per cent in 2005-06. Thereafter, for three consecutive years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09, the State enjoyed revenue surplus. However, during 2009-10, due to expected increase in revenue expenditure by about 22 per cent, the estimated revenue deficit to GSDP is 0.9 per cent.

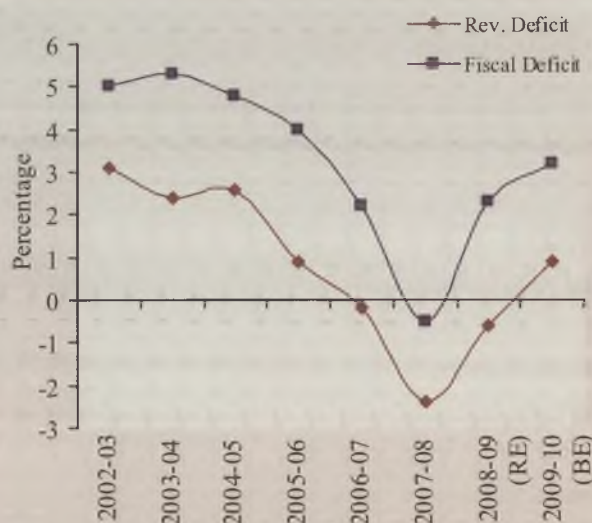
5.26 Another important fiscal indicator i.e. the State's fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP is also declining year by year. The fiscal deficit, which was maximum at 5.3 per cent of GSDP, in 2003-04, has gradually declined to 2.3 per cent in 2008-09. However, in 2009-10 the fiscal deficit is again expected to increase to 3.2 per cent of GSDP. The State was about to move on the path of fiscal consolidation but the overall economic situation forced the Government to go slow on the path of fiscal reforms.

Table 5.11 Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

Year	(Rs. crore)	
	Capital Receipt	Capital Expenditure
2003-04	35,796	27,676
2004-05	35,316	25,159
2005-06	24,176	20,082
2006-07	16,298	17,121
2007-08	1,718	17,414
2008-09 (R.E.)	19,876	24,854
2009-10 (B.E.)	32,678	26,578

Source : Finance Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra

Graph 5.4 : Percentage of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit to GSDP



Debt Position

5.27 The types of debts raised by the State Government are (i) Public Debts, (ii) Borrowings from the Small Savings & Provident Funds and (iii) Other interest bearing obligations such as, reserve funds and deposits bearing interest. The overall fiscal liability of the State has increased at an annual growth rate of 10 per cent during 2003-04 to 2007-08. The total debt stock has increased from Rs. 97,674 crore during 2003-04 to Rs. 1,42,383 crore during 2007-08. During 2008-09, the Government raised loans to the extent of Rs. 27,321 crore, of which Open Market Borrowings (OMB) were Rs. 17,762 crore. As per the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission, the Central Government has discontinued to advance loans & advances to the State Government except for externally aided projects, as a result of which, the extent of fresh loans received from Central Government has reduced substantially. The loans raised from Central Government during 2008-09 were Rs. 769 crore. Considering the repayment or redemption of loans of Rs. 8,427 crore, the net loans raised by the Government amounted to Rs. 18,894 crore. Thus, the debt stock during 2008-09 increased to Rs.1,61,277 crore and further is expected to increase to Rs. 1,85,801 crore during 2009-10. Apart from the borrowings, the outstanding guarantees given by the State Government at the end of 2007-08 amounted to Rs. 36,075 crore. The major guarantees given by the Government were to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department (Rs. 15,433 crore), Water Resources Department (Rs. 5,563 crore) and Industry, Energy & Labour Department (Rs. 4,967 crore).

Table 5.12 Overall debt position and Interest Payments of State Government

Year	Debt Position	Interest payments	(Rs. crore)
			Average cost of borrowing (per cent per annum)
2003-04	97,674	9,902	12.0
2004-05	1,09,167	10,258	10.5
2005-06	1,24,365	10,523	9.6
2006-07	1,33,723	11,983	9.6
2007-08	1,42,383	12,932	9.7
2008-09 (R.E.)	1,61,277	12,843	9.0
2009-10 (B.E.)	1,85,801	14,860	9.2

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

Note : Average Cost of borrowings is the percentage of interest payment to the outstanding liabilities in preceding year.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA : BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(Rs. crore)

Item	2003-04 (Actual)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	34,370	41,013	48,438	62,195	79,583	82,870	89,061
a) Tax Revenue	28,551	34,201	38,522	46,122	55,126	58,103	59,554
b) Non-Tax Revenue	5,819	6,812	9,916	16,073	24,457	24,767	29,507
2. Revenue Expenditure	42,680	51,047	52,280	61,385	64,780	78,607	96,184
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	9,902	10,258	10,523	11,983	12,932	12,843	14,860
b) Administrative Services	3,387	3,776	4,207	4,824	5,504	6,940	9,947
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	3,244	3,514	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,073	7,722
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	8,310	10,034	3,842	(-) 810	(-) 14,803	(-) 4,263	7,123
4. Capital Receipts	35,796	35,316	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,876	32,678
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	482	2,041	551	51	733	341	368
b) Other capital receipts	2,454	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	17,739	18,743	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	15,505	25,539
5. Capital Expenditure	27,676	25,159	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,854	26,578
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	70,166	76,329	72,614	78,493	81,301	1,02,746	1,21,739
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	70,356	76,206	72,362	78,506	82,194	1,03,461	1,22,762
8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6) @	190	(-) 123	(-) 252	13	893	715	1,023
9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)	17,929	18,620	17,631	11,553	(-) 2824	16,220	26,562
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	10.1	10.6	11.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	10.7
a) Tax Revenue	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.4	7.2
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
2. Revenue Expenditure	12.5	13.2	11.9	11.9	10.6	11.3	11.6
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
b) Administrative Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	2.4	2.6	0.9	(-) 0.2	(-) 2.4	(-) 0.6	0.9
4. Capital Receipts	10.5	9.1	5.5	3.1	0.3	2.9	3.9
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.2	(-) 0.6	2.2	3.1
5. Capital Expenditure	8.1	6.5	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	20.6	19.8	16.6	15.2	13.3	14.8	14.6
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	20.7	19.7	16.5	15.2	13.5	14.9	14.8
8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6)	0.1	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)	5.3	4.8	4.0	2.2	(-) 0.5	2.3	3.2

Source - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra.

B.E.-Budget Estimates R.E.- Revised Estimates

ANNEXURE 5.2

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA BUDGET : TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(Rs. crore)							
Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	34,370	41,013	48,438	62,195	79,583	82,870	89,061
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	25,181	30,605	33,539	40,098	47,528	50,088	50,985
(1) Sales Tax	15,327	18,817	19,677	24,131	26,753	28,439	27,006
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	3,354	4,116	5,266	6,416	8,550	8,600	9,600
(3) State Excise Duties	2,324	2,219	2,824	3,301	3,963	4,300	4,800
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	630	1,674	1,661	1,577	2,688	2,800	3,000
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,019	1,076	1,157	1,246	1,488	1,450	1,600
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,206	1,177	1,309	1,841	2,143	2,200	2,600
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	729	737	712	878	1,043	981	944
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	232	428	504	224	388	618	665
(9) Land Revenue	360	361	429	484	512	700	770
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	3,549	4,118	5,935	7,518	16,948	10,461	13,894
(1) Interest Receipts	357	737	1,737	2,504	1,170	1,245	1,114
(2) Other non-tax revenue	3,192	3,381	4,198	5,014	15,778	9,216	12,780
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	3,370	3,596	4,983	6,024	7,598	8,015	8,569
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	573	665	960	1,141	1,618	1,650	1,779
(2) Corporation Tax	850	1,009	1,378	1,881	2,411	2,628	3,163
(3) Taxes on Wealth	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
(4) Customs	699	729	971	1,175	1,436	1,532	1,559
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,134	1,003	1,309	1,247	1,371	1,336	1,021
(6) Service Tax	113	188	362	578	759	866	1,044
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	2,270	2,694	3,981	8,555	7,509	14,306	15,613
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	35,796	35,316	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,876	32,678
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	31,702	25,727	23,659	14,557	13,761	22,238	26,812
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.*	30,450	23,925	23,169	14,059	13,432	21,469	25,578
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	1,252	1,802	490	498	329	769	1,235
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	482	2,041	551	51	733	341	368
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	(-) 10	0	(-)134	183	0	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	3,622	7,548	100	1,508	(-) 12,776	(-) 2,703	5,497
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	487	495	587	640	685	780	1,772
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	2,516	3,018	1,019	1,646	(-) 11,717	22	194
(1) Interest Bearing	(-) 7	16	3	7	24	10	10
(2) Non-interest Bearing	2,523	3,002	1,016	1,639	(-) 11,741	12	184
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,080	1,598	1,425	1,714	1,876	1,354	3,578
(1) Interest Bearing	677	840	554	570	468	833	3,004
(2) Non-interest Bearing	403	758	871	1,144	1,408	521	574
(d) Others	(-) 461	2,437	(-) 2,931	(-) 2,492	(-) 3,620	(-) 4,859	(-) 47
Total Receipts (A + B)	70,166	76,329	72,614	78,493	81,301	1,02,746	1,21,739

Source - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra

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

* Inclusive of ways & means advances.

R.E. - Revised Estimates

B.E. - Budget Estimates

ANNEXURE 5.3

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA BUDGET :
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS**

		(Rs. crore)						
	Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A)	Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	42,680	51,047	52,280	61,385	64,780	78,607	96,184
(1)	Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	22,860	28,776	30,583	36,279	40,934	51,620	61,076
	(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	15,990	17,549	19,917	23,559	26,773	32,752	30,255
	(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	9,432	10,184	10,762	12,316	13,642	16,326	19,284
	(2) Health & Family Welfare	1,768	1,891	2,124	2,254	2,695	3,156	3,167
	(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	1,894	2,491	2,302	3,565	5,044	5,506	2,842
	(4) Information & Broadcasting	20	28	22	24	27	32	34
	(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	1,080	1,302	1,653	1,904	2,392	3,318	2,170
	(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	194	222	273	319	402	584	497
	(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,571	1,399	2,749	3,132	2,527	3,772	2,207
	(8) Others	31	32	32	45	44	58	54
	(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	5,883	10,381	9,315	11,703	13,237	17,720	29,807
	(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	2,386	3,492	2,732	3,363	3,468	6,496	6,095
	(2) Rural Development	2,065	2,234	2,019	2,589	1,060	2,299	16,228
	(3) Special Area Programme	51	40	21	33	33	40	14
	(4) Irrigation and Flood control	357	815	1,318	1,514	1,648	2,018	1,771
	(5) Energy	353	2,983	1,993	2,601	3,411	3,104	2,394
	(6) Industry and Minerals.	201	304	458	566	1,043	691	635
	(7) Transport and Communication	262	220	554	697	2,254	2,720	2,136
	(8) Science, Technology & Environment	15	9	13	25	26	42	60
	(9) General Economic Services	193	284	207	315	294	310	474
	(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	987	846	1,351	1,017	924	1,148	1,014
(2)	Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	19,820	22,271	21,697	25,106	23,846	26,987	35,108
	(a) General Services (1 to 5)	11,292	13,070	11,941	12,925	11,081	14,081	19,926
	(1) Organs of State	390	599	434	466	541	695	1,198
	(2) Collection Charges	548	2,986	761	405	743	1,281	967
	(3) Administrative Services	3,387	3,776	4,208	4,824	5,503	6,940	9,947
	(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	3,244	3,514	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,073	7,722
	(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	3,723	2,195	2,434	2,866	79	92	92
	(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	8,528	9,201	9,756	12,181	12,765	12,906	15,182
(B)	Capital Expenditure (1+2)	27,676	25,159	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,854	26,578
(1)	Development Expenditure (a+b)	10,101	10,627	14,340	12,414	12,715	20,824	19,807
	(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	8,199	7,877	10,078	10,092	11,490	19,484	18,816
	(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,902	2,750	4,262	2,322	1,225	1,340	991
(2)	Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	17,575	14,532	5,742	4,707	4,699	4,030	6,771
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	9,733	5,149	5,216	4,304	4,286	3,609	6,341
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	7,842	9,383	526	403	413	421	430
	Total Expenditure (A + B)	70,356	76,206	72,362	78,506	82,194	1,03,461	1,22,762

Source – Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra.

R.E. = Revised Estimates.

B.E. = Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.4

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM TAXES ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

		(Rs. lakh)								
Sr. No.	Particulars	2001-02 (Actual)	2002-03 (Actual)	2003-04 (Actual)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Taxes on agricultural income	16	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections.	7,929	9,262	16,104	13,834	15,836	18,994	20,528	17,315	21,234
3	Increase in land revenue under Sec. 3 of Maharashtra Increase of Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974 as modified by Maharashtra Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Increase in land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme.	441	404	551	382	354	372	758	819	1,159
5	Rates and cesses on land	5,311	5,824	5,454	5,588	4,668	6,032	7,450	3,987	5,988
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	8,297	2,484	398	658	5,651	3,989	346	300	600
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act	1	56	0	0	0	0	1	65	0
8	Education Cess Act—									
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops	1,836	2,016	1,424	1,340	983	1,453	467	1,470	1,470
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands	586	522	277	214	229	191	185	201	201
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974	142	48	5	6	128	14	11	14	14
	Total	24,558	20,616	24,213	22,022	27,849	31,046	29,752	24,171	30,666

Source - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.5

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

								(Rs. Crore)
Item	2003-04 (Actual)	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)	2009-10 (B.E.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	15,285	12,545	19,061	11,067	10,239	19,830	24,828	
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	20,718	18,776	17,952	9,755	9,146	17,859	19,236	
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 6,590	(-) 7,581	(-) 35	95	(-) 83	348	805	
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,157	1,350	1,144	1,217	1,176	1,623	4,787	
a) Provident Fund (net)	487	495	587	640	684	781	1,773	
b) Reserve Fund (net)	(-) 7	15	3	7	24	10	10	
c) Civil Deposites (net)	677	840	554	570	468	832	3,004	
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	2,454	6,197	(-) 1,178	473	(-) 13,956	(-) 4,326	711	
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	2,465	6,197	(-) 1,044	290	(-) 13,952	(-) 4,326	711	
2) Other capital receipts (net) #	(-) 11	0	(-) 134	183	(-) 4	0	0	
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	17,739	18,742	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	15,504	25,539	

Source - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra

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

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

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.6

INCOME OUTLAY ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

			(Rs. Crore)		
Receipt	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)	Expenditure	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Income from Entrepreneurship and Property	2,056	2,469	1. Total Consumption Expenditure	20,285	23,044
1.1. Profits	0	0	1.1. Compensation of Employees	13,208	15,354
1.2. Income from Property	2,056	2,469	a) Wages & Salaries	9,533	10,919
1.2.1. Net Interest Received	711	810	b) Pension	3,675	4,435
a) Public Authorities	84	101	1.2. Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	7,077	7,690
i) Centre	0	0	a) Purchases	6,215	6,679
ii) States	0	0	b) Maintenance	2,207	2,687
iii) Local Authorities	84	101	c) Less Sales	1,345	1,676
b) Foreign	0	0	2. Benefits	1,735	1,614
c) From other Sectors	627	709	3. Net Interest Paid to	12,306	12,471
1.2.2. Other Property Receipts	1,345	1,659	3.1. Public Authorities	0	0
2. Total Tax Revenue	55,126	58,103	a) Centre	0	0
2.1. Total Direct Taxes	6,028	6,427	b) States	0	0
a) Corporation Tax	2,411	2,628	c) Local Authorities	0	0
b) Land Revenue	508	696	3.2. Foreign Agencies	0	0
c) Other Direct Taxes	3,109	3,103	3.3. Others	12,765	12,906
2.2. Total Indirect Taxes	49,098	51,676	3.4. Less Commercial Interest	459	435
a) Customs	1,436	1,532	4. Subsidies	4,145	8,134
b) Excise Central	1,371	1,336	5. Total Current Transfers to (Other than Inter-Government)	11,134	13,400
c) Excise States	3,963	4,300	5.1. Other Sectors	11,134	13,400
d) Sales Tax	26,753	28,439	5.2. Foreign	0	0
e) Service Tax	759	866	6. Total Inter-Government Transfers	22,066	30,404
f) Stamps & Registration	8,549	8,600	6.1. Current to	14,958	18,140
g) Other Taxes and Duties	6,267	6,603	a) Centre	0	0
3. Fees & Miscellaneous Receipts	12,462	5,092	b) States	800	456
4. Total Transfers from Public Authorities	7,509	14,306	c) Local Authorities	14,158	17,684
4.1. Centre	7,509	14,306	6.2. Capital to	7,108	12,264
4.2. States	0	0	a) Centre	0	0
4.3. Local Authorities	0	0	b) States	3,375	4,437
			c) Local Authorities	3,733	7,827
Total Receipts (1+2+3+4)	77,153	79,970	7. Total Current Expenditure (1+3+4+5+6)	69,936	87,453
			8. Surplus on Current Account	7,217	(-) 7,483

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.7

CAPITAL FINANCE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES OF MAHARASHTRA STATE
(ADMINISTRATION AND ENTERPRISES)

		(Rs. Crore)	
Item	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (R.E.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
I. Expenditure			
A. Administration			
1	Capital Expenditure	4,114	5,895
2	Net Purchase of Physical Assets	9	(-) 3
	2.1 Second Hand Assets	0	0
	2.2 Land	9	(-) 3
3	Change in Stock	0	0
	3.1 Inventory	0	0
	3.2 Others	0	0
4	Capital Transfers	276	1,369
	4.1 for Capital Formation	276	1,369
	4.2 for Others	0	0
5	Total (1 to 4)	4,399	7,261
B. Enterprises			
6	Capital Expenditure	530	553
7	Net Purchase of Physical Assets	0	0
	7.1 Second Hand Assets	0	0
	7.2 Land	0	0
8	Change in Stock	0	0
9	Total (6 to 8)	530	553
10	Total Expenditure (5 + 9)	4,929	7,814
II Receipts			
11	Surplus in Current Account	7,217	(-) 7,483
12	Consumption of Fixed Capital	0	0
13	Foreign Grants	0	0
14	Net Budgetary Borrowing	9,830	18,640
	14.1 At Home	9,830	18,640
	14.2 From Abroad	0	0
15	Other Liabilities	(-) 12,117	(-) 3,343
	15.1 Net Extra Budgetary Borrowings	(-) 11,720	(-) 2,563
	15.2 Less Net Purchase of Financial Assets	397	780
16	Total Receipts (11 to 15)	4,929	7,814

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra
R. E. - Revised Estimates

ANNEXURE 5.8
BORROWING ACCOUNT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

		(Rs. Crore)			
Item	(1)	Receipt		Expenditure	
		2007-08 (Actual) (2)	2008-09 (R.E.) (3)	2007-08 (Actual) (4)	2008-09 (R.E.) (5)
A	Revenue and Capital Account	79,583	82,869	76,270	98,091
I	Borrowings at Home				
	1) Internal Debt	13,432	21,470	4,286	3,610
	2) Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	2,060	2,257	1,375	1,477
	3) Other Debt				
	Total	15,492	23,727	5,661	5,087
	Net Receipts (I)	9,830	18,640	0	0
II	Borrowings from Abroad	0	0	0	0
III	Extra Budgetary Receipts & Adjustments				
	1) Loans from Government of India	329	769	413	421
	2) Loans and Advances from State Government	733	341	1,225	1,340
	3) Inter State Settlement	0	0	0	0
	4) Contingency Fund	755	0	759	0
	5) Reserve Funds	(-) 9,196	1,768	2,521	1,746
	6) Deposits and Advances	10,848	11,695	8,971	10,341
	7) Sunspense and Miscellaneous	74,784	1,28,200	78,332	1,32,959
	8) Remittances	15,749	13,610	15,821	13,710
	9) Cash Balance	(-) 11	(-) 907	(-) 907	(-) 1,622
	10) Funds Revenue Account	0	0	0	0
	11) Funds Commercial Account	0	0	0	0
	Total	93,991	1,55,476	1,07,135	1,58,894
	Net Receipts (III)	(-) 13,145	(-) 3,418	0	0
	Total Excluding Funds	1,89,066	2,62,072	1,89,066	2,62,072
	Difference (Receipt – Expenditure)	0	0	0	0

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Maharashtra
R. E. – Revised Estimates

6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Indian economy is the emerging economy in the world with the growth of almost 8.4 per cent during 2008-09. Despite the global slow down, Indian economy has sustained to survive and continued its progress. Financial sector, particularly Institutional Finance, plays a vital role in the growth of Indian economy and has shown upward trend over the years. Institutional Finance consists of Bank Finance particularly Scheduled Commercial Banks, along with nominal yet increasing share of Non-banking Financial Institutions. Reserve Bank of India (RBI), being the regulatory body, has taken a number of policy initiatives to ensure stability and soundness of banking sector in the view of international volatility. This has led to prudent utilization of credits reaching to wider population. Financial Institutions are successful in identifying infrastructural gap and improve resource allocation accordingly. This has kept financial markets vibrant and has achieved financial stability to a great extent.

6.2 Financial institutions in India as well as Maharashtra are dominated by banking institutions and insurance companies where public sector is still contributing to a greater extent. The scheduled commercial banks form the major part of banking institutions. Non-scheduled commercial banks and non-banking financial companies have a meager share in financial market. However, the co-operative banks play major role in rural areas of the State.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.3 The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India comprise of State Bank of India & its Associates, Nationalized Banks, Foreign Banks, Private Sector Banks, Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Area-wise branches, credits and deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in Table 6.1. The total number of branches increased by 6.1 per cent over the previous year. Out of the total branches in the State, more than half are in urban areas. As on last Friday of September 2009 aggregate deposits were Rs. 10,36,974 crore which are increased by 21.6 per cent. The percentage increase in deposits in rural and semi urban areas was 23.8 and 25.4 respectively. Similarly, the percentage increase in the amount of credit in rural and semi urban areas was 12.8 and 17.9 respectively as against 5.6 in urban areas. However, urban deposits & credits is 95 per cent and 96 per cent respectively to total deposits & credits in the State. The overall Credit Deposit Ratio has plunged from 0.98 in 2008 to 0.85 in 2009.

Table 6.1 Area-wise Branches, Deposits and Credits of SCBs

Particulars	As on Last Friday of Sept., 2008				As on Last Friday of Sept., 2009			
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total
No. of Branches	2,105	1,343	3,749	7,197	2,143	1,452	4,044	7,639
Deposits (Rs. crore)	16,579	28,506	8,07,685	8,52,770	20,522	35,749	9,80,703	10,36,974
Credits (Rs. crore)	13,435	16,466	8,04,800	8,34,701	15,157	19,420	8,50,137	8,84,714
CD Ratio	0.81	0.58	1.00	0.98	0.74	0.54	0.87	0.85

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on last Friday of September, 2009, 9.4 per cent of banking offices in India are operating in the State. Though, the State stands second after Uttar Pradesh in respect of the number of banking offices, the State has maximum amount of deposits and credits i.e. 25.3 per cent and 30.7 per cent respectively of total aggregate deposits and gross credits in India. Apparently, the credit deposit ratio of the State (0.85) is higher than that of India (0.70).

6.5 As on last Friday of September, 2009 the share of Nationalized Banks in total deposits as well as credits of the State was around 50 per cent whereas that of SBI & its associates, it was 15.5 per cent in total deposits and 17.7 per cent in total credits. Credit Deposit ratio of SBI & its associates was highest (0.98), followed by other SCBs (0.93). The total deposits of Nationalised Banks as on last Friday of September, 2009 shows considerable rise of 36.3 per cent over the same period of previous year and that of SBI & its associates shows rise of 25.5 per cent. As on last Friday of September, 2009 the per capita deposits and per capita credits of SCBs in the State were Rs. 93,857 and Rs. 80,075 respectively. The corresponding figures for all India were Rs. 35,047 and Rs. 24,625. The details of bank group wise SCBs are given in Table 6.2

Graph 6.1: Credit Deposit Ratio of the State

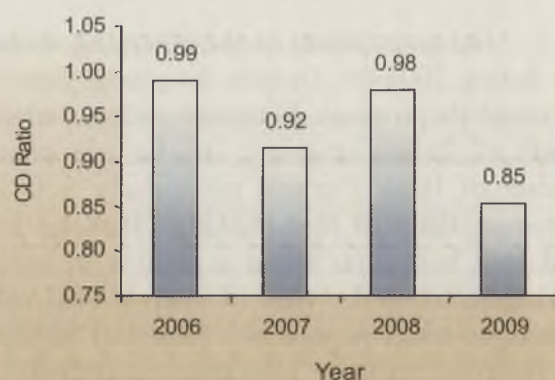


Table 6.2 Performance of SCBs

Bank Group	As on Last Friday of Sept., 2008				As on Last Friday of Sept., 2009			
	No. of Branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio	No. of Branches	Deposits	Credits	CD Ratio
SBI and its associates	1,227	1,27,768	1,36,431	1.07	1,340	1,60,319	1,56,571	0.98
Nationalised Banks	4,354	3,67,570	3,70,087	1.01	4,550	5,01,090	4,35,820	0.87
Foreign Banks	73	1,20,862	81,149	0.67	78	1,28,628	62,700	0.49
Regional Rural Banks	570	2,658	1,536	0.58	580	3,195	1,835	0.57
Other SCBs	973	2,33,912	2,45,498	1.05	1,091	2,43,742	2,27,788	0.93
Total	7,197	8,52,770	8,34,701	0.98	7,639	10,36,974	8,84,714	0.85

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.6 As on last Friday of September, 2009, Mumbai accounted for 23.7 per cent branches of all SCBs in the State, while its share in total deposits and credits of SCBs in the State were 79.4 per cent and 86.3 per cent respectively.

Deposits and Credits – An Overview

6.7 Details about the number of accounts and deposits according to type of accounts are given in Table 6.3. In case of SCBs, the number of current accounts increased by 21.5 per cent while the amount of its deposits exhibit drastic increase of 80.8 per cent whereas the number of saving

Table 6.3 Deposits According to Types of Accounts

Type of Accounts	As on 31 st March, 2007		As on 31 st March, 2008	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (Rs. crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (Rs. crore)
Current	2,701	92,737	3,281	1,67,709
Savings	38,543	90,354	44,252	1,16,169
Term Deposits	15,443	4,71,547	15,719	5,78,791
Total	56,687	6,54,638	63,252	8,62,669

Source: Reserve Bank of India

accounts and its deposits increased by 14.8 per cent and 28.6 per cent respectively. In case of term deposits, the number of accounts and its deposits has been increased by 1.8 per cent and 22.7 per cent respectively.

6.8 The share of agriculture & allied activities sector in total number of accounts of priority sector credit is 59.9 per cent followed by housing sector with 17.0 per cent share. However, in respect of balance outstanding, Small Scale Industries (SSI) hold the highest share of 33.2 per cent, followed by housing sector with 31.4 per cent. The details of credits given by all SCBs to Priority Sector as on last Friday of March 2009 are shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Credits to Priority Sector (As on the last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2007		2008		2009*	
	No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding
Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,74,618	37,117	18,54,880	47,095	25,60,376	43,308
Small Scale Industries (SSI)	1,21,006	30,457	4,86,728	50,766	4,97,651	61,456
New industrial estates	3,383	69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Housing	6,87,134	47,791	6,40,419	55,916	7,26,878	58,117
Self Help Groups \$	66,028	380	1,05,372	516	1,10,472	1,704
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) #	8,02,518	19,215	3,86,110	7,544	3,79,449	6,367
Export Credits @	826	9,961	887	12,994	779	14,180
Total	32,55,513	1,44,990	34,74,396	1,74,831	42,75,605	1,85,132

Source: Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

N.A.- Not Available

@ Applicable only to Foreign Banks (Non Small Enterprises)

\$ Micro Credit (other than loans to SHGs/Joint liability Group (JLGs) for Agri & Allied activities) and is applicable for 2008 and 2009

Comprises of Retail trade, Education ,etc

6.9 Nationalised banks continue to hold the maximum outstanding credits with the share of 53.3 per cent followed by other SCBs with 21.2 per cent. Total outstanding credits as on 31st March, 2009 shows an increase of 25.9 per cent over the previous year. Bank group wise outstanding credits of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.5.

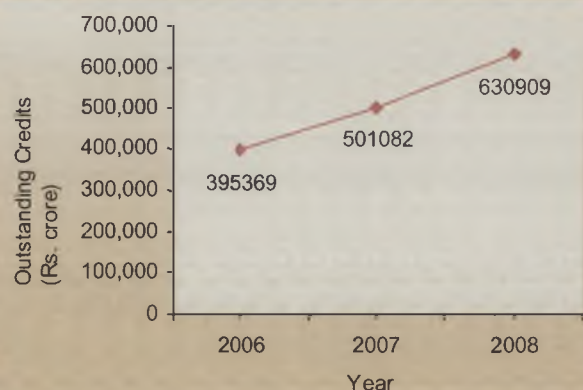
Table 6.5 Outstanding Credits of SCBs

(Rs. crore)

Bank group	Outstanding Credits (as on 31 st March)		
	2006	2007	2008
SBI and its associates	69,833	88,775	1,02,999
Nationalized Banks	1,79,681	2,36,074	3,36,272
Foreign Banks	35,405	51,774	56,427
Regional Rural Banks	1,017	1,292	1,557
Other SCBs	1,09,433	1,23,166	1,33,653
Total	3,95,369	5,01,082	6,30,909

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Graph 6.2 : Outstanding Credits of SCBs in the State



6.10 Though the outstanding credits are highest for manufacturing sector, transport (134 per cent) & construction sector (78 per cent) had shown maximum growth over previous year. However, the trade & personal loans sector is showing declining trend. The sector wise outstanding credits of all SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.6.

Annual Credit Plan

6.11 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced a new concept called Service Area Approach (SAA) particularly for augmenting rural credit. Under this scheme, each village in the country is allotted to a specific bank, called Service Area Bank. It is the responsibility of that bank to finance the credit needs of that village. Integration of activities of other development agencies with the credit delivery system together with the people's

participation in credit planning and dispensation is the objective of SAA. Bank of Maharashtra is functioning as the convener bank to monitor the credit plan in the State. The targets and achievements in respect of credit disbursement under this scheme are given in Table 6.7.

Table 6.6 Sector-wise Outstanding Credits of SCBs

Sector	(Rs. crore)		
	Outstanding Credits (as on 31 st March)		
	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture and Allied Activities	20,707	24,399	26,520
Mining and Quarrying	2,354	4,859	7,933
Manufacturing	1,37,895	1,80,056	1,98,091
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7,967	13,813	17,056
Construction	22,153	31,469	55,984
Transport	10,046	8,850	20,675
Professional and Other Services	22,535	32,510	57,097
Trade	41,052	53,698	49,716
Personal Loans	64,749	84,211	83,406
Others	65,911	67,217	1,14,431
Total	3,95,369	5,01,082	6,30,909

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.7 Credit Disbursements in the State under Annual Credit Plan

Sector	(Rs. crore)								
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10 @		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)
Agriculture and Allied Activities	14,368	12,113 (84)	12.74	16,703	9,625 (58)	10.50	19,560	8,196 (42)	8.61
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	2,026	2,773 (137)	0.21	2,269	2,867 (126)	0.23	2,757	789 (29)	0.06
Other Sectors	5,691	5,182 (91)	6.85	7,020	5,440 (77)	7.46	7,944	2,786 (35)	3.67
Total	22,085	20,068 (91)	19.80	25,992	17,932 (69)	18.19	30,261	11,771 (39)	12.34

Source : Bank of Maharashtra, Convener, State Level Bankers Committee @ Upto September, 2009

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

6.12 It is observed that size of the credit plan is steadily increasing. Agriculture and allied activities get 65 per cent allocation of the total priority sector. Although, rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI get a meager allocation of 9 per cent of the total priority sector, achievement of this sector is more than hundred per cent of the total allocation, implying the potential of this sector to grow in rural areas.

Micro Credits

6.13 In rural and urban areas both institutional and non institutional channels exist for supply of credit. Institutional channels comprise of banks, micro finance institutions and co-operative credit societies whereas licensed or non-licensed money lenders constitute non-institutional channels. Institutional channels charge comparatively low interest rates whereas non institutional channels charge high interest rate. Eventhen non institutional channels continue to have higher share in

micro credits as institutional channels have limited outreach. The Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank linkage programme widens the range of delivery channels. This new agency/facilitator model has the potential to expand the outreach of the banks. However, in order to implement this, the banks will have to find an appropriate model for meeting the full costs of facilitation within the existing overall cost structure. It is observed that about 2.43 lakh beneficiaries were covered under the SHG-bank linkage programme. The details about deposits and credits of SHGs are given in Table 6.8

Table 6.8 Number and Deposits, Credits and Outstanding Credits of SHGs
(as on 31st March, 2009)

		(Rs. crore)					
Item	Type of Bank	Total		Out of Total			
		No.	Amount	SHGs under SGSY [#] & Other Sponsored Schemes		Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Deposits	Total	6,85,324	593.25	1,26,241	101.49	4,55,975	385.82
	Co-operative	2,27,928	202.62	31,482	20.82	1,43,491	74.56
	Regional Rural	83,496	65.51	17,442	8.25	76,932	59.24
	Private Commercial	21,054	12.05	141	0.05	20,651	11.89
	Public Commercial	3,52,846	313.06	77,176	72.37	2,14,901	240.13
Credits@	Total	1,08,867	523.78	18,221	127.82	89,019	389.34
	Co-operative	51,408	134.99	4,920	23.45	42,398	73.79
	Regional Rural	17,033	95.86	1,818	16.25	15,665	72.71
	Private Commercial	777	7.48	57	0.38	741	7.33
	Public Commercial	39,649	285.45	11,426	87.73	30,215	235.52
Outstanding Credits	Total	3,53,566	1,422.53	70,438	595.97	2,12,412	1,044.34
	Co-operative	59,816	129.89	14,193	68.07	41,804	92.12
	Regional Rural	36,992	131.05	8,398	39.17	33,025	103.23
	Private Commercial	12,948	74.20	136	0.88	12,888	73.87
	Public Commercial	2,43,810	1,087.40	47,711	487.85	1,24,695	775.13

Source: NABARD

[#] Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ During 2008-09

Financial Inclusion

6.14 Indian economy has been growing with a growth rate of 8.5 per cent in the last five years. However, the benefits of this growth are not percolated down to a large section of the society. The potential of about 55 per cent of the people living in rural areas and remote areas has not been tapped in this growth story. To be able to participate in this growth, their requirements are good education, cost affordable good quality health services and some kind of financial inclusion system so that they will be out of poverty cycle.

6.15 Financial inclusion means providing banking and counseling services to the weakest of the weak of the society. The goal of financial inclusion is to ensure that every citizen of the country has a bank account followed by credit delivery. At National level 60 per cent of the population does not have a bank account in India. Providing financial services according to their paying ability, bringing them into banking system and pre-counseling about financial services is a part of financial inclusion.

6.16 Targetted population for financial inclusion is under privileged section in rural and urban areas like farmers, small vendors, rural labourers, people engaged in unorganized sectors, unemployed people, women, children, old people and physically challenged people, etc.

6.17 Absence of technology, reach and coverage are some of the reasons for financial exclusion. To overcome these hurdles, RBI has taken a step ahead by introducing 'No Frills Accounts', overdraft facility for saving account, Kisan credit cards, liberalised policy for ATM, financial literacy programme, etc.

6.18 High level committee was constituted by RBI to review Lead Bank Scheme – 'Providing banking services in every village having population of over 2000' by March 2011. It is advised that the lead bank may constitute a sub-committee of the District Consultative Committees (DCCs) to draw up a road map by March, 2010 to provide banking services in every village having a population over 2000. For implementing this scheme, in Maharashtra 4348 villages from 33 districts (except Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban) are identified for financial inclusion. With service area approach of Lead Bank all the financial services will be extended to these villages.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.19 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) launched in 1995-96 with an initial corpus of Rs.2000 crore through contributions both from public and private sector having shortfall in the agricultural lending. Since 1996-97 i.e. RIDF-II, source of deposits from commercial banks has been broad-based by including shortfall in lending to agriculture and/or shortfall in priority sector lending. Sanctioning process under RIDF XIII (2007-08) has been operationalised and completed while the process under RIDF-XIV and disbursement is in progress. The State has been availing loans under RIDF in the sectors of Irrigation, Roads & Bridges, Rural Drinking Water Supply and Check dams for infrastructure development in rural areas. The amount of loan sanctioned, loan released to different sectors and amount utilized under various tranches are given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Sector wise Projects Sanctioned, Credits and Expenditure incurred in the State under RIDF (As on 11th Dec., 2009)

Year	Irrigation		Connectivity (Roads & Bridges)		Social Sector (Drinking Water Supply)		Total Projects	Total Credits	Expenditure Incurred
	Projects	Credits	Projects	Credits	Projects	Credits			
RIDF I - X (1995- 2005)	408	964	6,805	1,546	228	98	7,441	2,608	2,133
RIDF XI (2005-06)	1	34	0	0	0	0	1	34	165
RIDF XII (2006-07)	152	101	1,063	300	0	0	1,215	401	148
RIDF XIII (2007-08)	8,103	578	614	142	0	0	8,717	720	522
RIDF XIV (2008-09)	54	229	768	97	9	64	831	390	874
RIDF XV (2009-10)	11	0	196	0	2	4	209	4	315
Total	8,729	1,906	9,446	2,085	239	166	18,414	4,157	4,157

Source: NABARD

Joint Stock Companies

6.20 As on 31st March, 2008, of the total number of joint stock companies in India, about 22.0 per cent are in the State whereas the States share in the paid up capital of the joint stock companies in India is 23.3 per cent. The number of public limited companies in the State declined by 28.8 per cent over the previous year. Though the increase in the number of joint stock companies in the State is meager, the total paid up capital of these companies has increased by 27.8 per cent over the previous year. Number of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Number and Paid-up Capital of Joint Stock Companies

(As on 31st March)

Joint Stock Companies	Maharashtra		India	
	2007 @	2008 *	2007 @	2008 *
Total No. of Companies	1,67,059	1,69,015	7,43,678	7,69,145
Private	1,46,886	1,54,655	6,53,024	6,87,335
Public	20,173	14,360	90,654	81,810
Total Paid-up Capital (Rs. crore)	1,49,656	1,91,287	7,06,560	8,19,838
Private	58,356	68,180	2,38,345	2,74,436
Public	91,300	1,23,107	4,68,215	5,45,402

Source : Ministry of Company Affairs, GoI

@ Revised

* Provisional

CAPITAL MARKET

6.21 Capital market plays a vital role in the development of economy by channelising surplus savings into various economic activities. The capital market refers to all institutions and procedures that provide transactions in long-term financial instruments. It includes term loans & financial leases, equities and bonds. The funds that comprise the firm's capital structure are raised in the capital market. In the State, three major stock exchanges are functioning viz. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Pune Stock Exchange (PSE). In addition to these, two other stock exchanges i.e. Over The Counter Stock Exchange of India (OTCEI) and Inter Connected Stock Exchange (ICSE) are also functioning.

6.22 Though the market capitalization of equity shares on Indian bourses experienced considerable decline during 2008-09, the total Market Capitalisation of NSE and BSE during April to November, 2009 amounted to Rs. 54,30,088 crore and Rs. 57,93,731 crore witnessing increase of 87.5 per cent and 87.7 per cent respectively over the previous year.

Primary security market

6.23 During 2009-10 (upto Nov, 2009) the amount of resources mobilised in the State through 7 public issues amounted to Rs. 1,930 crore as against Rs. 17,646 crore through 18 public issues in India. Total amount of capital mobilised in the State of Rs. 2,622 crore was through 13 issues while that of India was Rs.20,630 crore through 35 issues during the same period.

Secondary security market

6.24 Though as a result of the recession in global economy, the turnover in the equity segments of all the stock exchanges in India have shown a decline during 2008-09, however, in the year 2009-10 till January, 2010 the market turnover seems to have gained momentum. Apparently, NSE and BSE are the major contributors to the total turnover of stock exchanges in India. Stock exchange wise turnover is given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Turnover in Stock Exchanges

Stock Exchanges	Turnover (Rs. crore)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*†
NSE	35,51,037 (69.21)	27,52,023 (71.43)	36,06,634 (75.09)
BSE	15,78,857 (30.77)	11,00,075 (28.55)	11,96,521 (24.91)
All others	921 (0.02)	482 (0.01)	N.A.
Total	51,30,815 100.00	38,52,580 100.00	48,03,155 100.00

Source: SEBI * Provisional † upto Jan 2010 N.A. – Not Available

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Mutual fund

6.25 In India, the mutual fund industry is growing at a rapid pace. It was started in the year 1964 with the foundation of Unit Trust of India. Since then the augmentation of this industry has shown an upward trend on account of various policy reforms implemented by Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) being the regulatory body. In the year 1987 public sector banks and financial institutions were permitted to enter into mutual funds. However, since 1993 the

private sector and foreign institutions entered the business. Till November 2009, there were 42 mutual funds in the State and the net amount mobilised through these mutual funds during April to November, 2009 was Rs. 2,99,494 crore. During the same period Rs. 2,98,843 crore were mobilized through total 44 mutual funds in India.

Commodity market

6.26 Organized commodity derivatives in India started as early as in 1875. However, commodity futures and forward trading was banned for many commodities. The GoI revised policy about the commodity derivatives markets in 2002, which shows unprecedented boom in terms of the number of modern exchanges, number of commodities allowed for derivatives trading as well as the value of futures trading in commodities. The two main commodity exchanges located in the State (Mumbai) are National Multi-Commodity & Derivatives Exchange of India Limited (NCDEX) and Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited (MCX), established in 2003. These exchanges facilitate future trading of major group of items from agriculture, metals and energy products. The number of commodities traded and the turnover in these two markets is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Turnover in Commodity Exchanges

Commodities Exchange	No. of Commodities				Turnover (Rs.'000 crore)			
	2007-08	2008-09	April 08 - Nov 08	April 09 - Nov 09	2007-08	2008-09	April 08 - Nov 08	April 09 - Nov 09
MCX	64	59	59	59	3,126 (22)	9,176 (26)	5,778 (21)	7,933 (22)
NCDEX	54	55	55	57	776 (14)	536 (16)	374 (16)	570 (15)

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage share of Maharashtra

6.27 The turnover in MCX and NCDEX during the period April to Nov, 2009 has risen by 37.3 per cent and 52.4 per cent over corresponding period of the previous year respectively. The share of the State shows a meager increase in MCX turnover while in case of NCDEX it has declined.

Life Insurance

6.28 According to the preliminary estimates released by RBI on household financial savings for 2008-09, insurance sector funds constituted 19.5 per cent of the total gross financial savings of the households. This has resulted in an increase in the share of insurance funds in the total household savings. The above shift in the preferences towards insurance sector was mainly on account of the households preferring to invest

Table 6.13 New Individual Life Insurance Policies Underwritten

Particulars	Life Insurance				
	2007-08		2008-09		
	No. ('000)	Premium (Rs. crore)	No. ('000)	Premium (Rs. crore)	
Maharashtra	Private [#]	2,036	5,417	1,821	5,312
	LIC ^{\$}	4,607	5,840	4,213	5,618
Total		6,643	11,257	6,034	10,930
India	Private [#]	13,257	30,106	15,014	29,126
	LIC ^{\$}	37,590	49,317	35,891	40,403
Total		50,847	79,423	50,905	69,529

Source: IRDA, [#] Private Insurance Agencies viz. Birla Sunlife, Aviva, Aegon Religare etc.
^{\$} Life Insurance Corporation

in Unit Linked Insurance Products (ULIPs) of life insurers in the background of bullish stock market, as the returns of a part of ULIPs depend on the behaviour of the stock market. Insurance in India has been viewed as a tax saving instrument and risk cover in life insurance was purely incidental. The mindset continues to be the same, although the unit-linked instruments are becoming popular. The emergence of pure risk products has thus taken a back seat. The details about new individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.13.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

DEPOSITS AND CREDITS OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN RURAL, SEMI-URBAN AND URBAN/METROPOLITAN AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Rs. crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credits
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credits	Deposits	Credits	Deposits	Credits		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,460.06	1,291.20†
1981	308.51	226.20	713.56	383.55	6,568.26	5,320.98	7,590.33	5,930.72
1991	1,700.76	1,356.90	2,347.38	1,354.43	36,181.44	26,935.52	40,229.58	29,646.85
1996	3,285.64	2,044.94	4,959.32	2,408.91	82,416.66	61,059.35	90,661.62	65,513.19
2001	6,768.70	5,028.75	10,033.74	4,137.97	1,59,198.90	1,34,339.88	1,76,001.33	1,43,506.59
2005 [#]	10,952.00	9,472.00	15,956.00	8,784.00	3,99,391.00	3,92,141.00	4,26,299.00	4,10,398.00
2006 [#]	11,010.00	10,241.00	18,105.00	12,523.00	5,31,634.00	5,32,780.00	5,60,750.00	5,55,544.00
2007 [#]	13,234.00	12,000.00	23,139.00	14,670.00	6,95,456.00	6,43,191.00	7,31,830.00	6,69,861.00
2008 [#]	16,579.00	13,435.00	28,506.00	16,466.00	8,07,685.00	8,04,800.00	8,52,771.00	8,34,701.00
2009 [#]	20,522.00	15,157.00	35,749.00	19,420.00	9,80,703.00	8,50,137.00	10,36,974.00	8,84,714.00

Year	Per Capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per Capita credits (in Rs.)	No of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh of population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban/ Metropolitan	Total	
			(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	N.A.	N.A.	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	N.A.	N.A.	3,627	5.8
1991	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
1996	10,369	7,493	3,339	2,538	5,877	6.7
2001	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2005 [#]	40,927	39,401	3,327	3,119	6,446	6.2
2006 [#]	53,031	52,539	3,261	3,293	6,554	6.2
2007 [#]	68,191	62,417	3,296	3,501	6,797	6.3
2008 [#]	78,302	76,643	3,448	3,749	7,197	6.6
2009 [#]	93,857	80,075	3,595	4,044	7,639	6.9

Source - Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

† Data relate to the second Friday of June, 1971.

N.A.= Not Available.

As on last Friday of September of the year.

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

7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture including along with crop, animal husbandry, dairies, fisheries, forestry and agro-processing provides the underpinnings of our food and livelihood security. The rural economy is mostly dependent on agriculture as agriculture provides significant support for economic growth in rural areas as it gives employment to a sizable section of society.

7.2 National Development Council has anticipated four per cent growth rate in agriculture sector during XIth Five Year Plan (FYP) through effective implementation of National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Total outlay for the State in XI FYP under RKVY is Rs. 1,287 crore and so far Rs. 676 crore (about 53 per cent) is spent on this scheme. National Food Security Mission has been launched with the aim to increase food production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion, productivity enhancement and restoring soil fertility. Under this mission, six districts for rice, eight districts for wheat and 18 districts for pulses have been selected from the State and during 2009-10, the Central Government has sanctioned Rs.25.63 crore for rice, Rs. 21.85 crore for wheat and Rs. 68.18 crore for pulses. Upto December, 2009 grants of Rs. 15.71 crore for rice, Rs. 5.83 crore for wheat and Rs. 13.79 crore for pulses have been received by the State.

Agricultural Production Prospects 2009-10

7.3 During 2009-10, the foodgrains production is expected to register a growth of 8 per cent with production of 121.28 lakh tonnes as against 111.97 lakh tonnes during 2008-09. The main reason for the expected growth is the increase in area under *kharif* crops viz. Bajra, Jowar and Maize. Sowing was completed on 12.58 lakh ha. (9 per cent) by the end of June, on 130.54 lakh ha. (97 per cent) by the end of July, 141.17 lakh ha. (105 per cent) by the end of *kharif* season of 2009-10. As compared to last year the areas under *kharif* for Jowar, Bajra, Tur and Cotton have increased by 23 per cent, 21 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 per cent respectively, while, the area under Paddy (5 per cent), Ragi (8 per cent), *Kharif* Sunflower (41 per cent) and Sugarcane (4 per cent) has decreased. The details of the forecast of production of foodgrains and oilseeds are given in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1 Estimates of foodgrains and oilseed production

Crop	2008-09	2009-10*	(lakh MT)
	(Final forecast)		Percentage change ^c
Cereals	95.36	99.84	5
Pulses	16.61	21.44	29
Total foodgrains [@]	111.97	121.28	8
Oilseeds	24.92	29.28	18
Cotton †	47.52	49.14	3
Sugarcane (harvested)	606.48	540.46	(-11)

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

† Production of cotton in lakh bales of 170 Kg. each * Tentative

[@] includes *kharif*, rabi and summer crops

Kharif Crops

7.4 The details of area and production of principal *kharif* crops during 2008-09 (final forecast) and 2009-10 (tentative) are given in Table 7.2 which indicate an increase in the area under *kharif* foodgrains by about nine per cent resulting in increase in production of foodgrains by six per cent. The time series of information on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.2 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

[Area '000 ha., Production '000 tonnes (except cotton)]

Crop	Area			Production		
	2008-09 (Final forecast)	2009-10 (Tentative)	Percentage Change	2008-09 (Final forecast)	2009-10 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Rice	1,500	1,430	(-)5	2,234	2,047	(-)8
Bajra	865	1,043	21	662	812	23
Jowar	847	1,041	23	985	1,187	21
Ragi	126	116	(-)8	125	112	(-)10
Maize	550	662	20	1,323	1,262	(-)5
Other cereals	68	54	(-)21	34	20	(-)40
Total cereals	3,956	4,345	10	5,363	5,440	1
Tur	1,009	1,116	11	605	848	40
Mung	427	413	(-)3	106	123	16
Udid	324	365	13	100	122	22
Other pulses	88	110	25	28	32	16
Total pulses	1,847	2,004	8	839	1,125	34
Total foodgrains	5,803	6,349	9	6,202	6,566	6
Soyabean	3,063	3,075	---	1,840	2,220	21
Groundnut	254	257	1	258	317	23
Sesamum	54	52	(-)4	14	12	(-)14
Nigersced	38	31	(-)19	10	10	---
Sunflower	111	65	(-)41	58	31	(-)46
Other oilseeds	11	7	(-)38	3	2	(-)44
Total oilseeds	3,531	3,487	(-)1	2,182	2,591	19
Cotton (Lint)@	3,146	3,503	11	4,752	4,914	3
Sugarcane**	768	736	(-)4	60,648	54,046	(-)11
Total	13,248	14,076	6	---	---	---

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

@ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 Kg. each , ** Harvested area

Rabi Crops

7.5 During 2009-10, the area under *rabi* foodgrain crops has reduced by seven per cent than that during 2008-09. Though, there is reduction in area under *rabi* crops, production is expected to increase marginally due to better crop conditions in the different parts of the State. The information on area and production of principal *rabi* crops is given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

(Area '000 ha., Production '000 tonnes)

Crop	Area			Production		
	2008-09 (Final forecast)	2009-10 (Tentative)	Percentage change	2008-09 (Final forecast)	2009-10 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Jowar	3,224	2,867	(-)11	2,367	2,598	10
Wheat	1,022	955	(-)7	1,516	1,603	6
Maize	86	92	7	207	216	4
Other cereals	5	5	0	3	2	(-)33
Total cereals	4,337	3,918	(-)10	4,093	4,419	8
Gram	1,143	1,172	3	774	977	26
Other pulses	102	94	(-)8	49	42	(-)14
Total pulses	1,245	1,265	2	823	1,019	24
Total foodgrains	5,582	5,184	(-)7	4,916	5,439	11
Sesamum	2	2	0	1	1	0
Sunflower	147	133	(-)10	92	97	5
Safflower	186	171	(-)8	105	97	(-)8
Linseed	38	31	(-)18	8	10	25
Rapeseed & Mustard	6	5	(-)17	2	2	0
Total Oilseeds	379	341	(-)10	208	206	(-)1
Total Crops	5,961	5,525	(-)7	---	---	---

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Summer Crops

7.6 The information on area and production of principal summer crops is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal summer crops

Crop	(Area '000 ha., Production '000 tonnes)					
	Area			Production		
	2008-09 (Tentative forecast)	2009-10 (Target)	Percentage change	2008-09 (Tentative forecast)	2009-10 (Target)	Percentage change
Summer Rice	22	40	82	50	94	88
Summer Maize	19	19	0	30	30	0
Total Summer Cereals	41	59	44	80	124	55
Summer Groundnut	64	80	25	97	122	26
Summer Sunflower	6	10	67	5	8	60
Total Summer Oilseeds	70	90	29	102	130	27

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

7.7 The index number of agricultural production for the State (Base: Triennial average 1979-82=100) for 2008-09 was 161.9 less by 31 per cent than that in 2007-08. The group wise index for 2008-09 was 103.6 for cereals, 168.5 for pulses, 116.4 for foodgrains, 80.4 for oilseeds, 324.6 for fibre, 215.8 for miscellaneous and 212.4 for total non-foodgrains. It may be noted that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of foodgrain production during last five years (2004-05 to 2008-09) works out to be only 1.2 per cent. The details of these index numbers are given in Annexure 7.2.

7.8 The average per ha. yield (1,175 kg.) of the State in respect of foodgrains for 2007-08 was far below than the national average (1,756 kg.). The agricultural productivity has not increased much despite concerted efforts and large scale spending on irrigation, soil conservation and watershed development works.

Monsoon 2009

7.9 Though the usual date of onset of monsoon in the State is 7th June, this year it arrived in time only in south Konkan (Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts). Its progress was very poor due to scattered and subdued rainfall. It halted without further advancement till 21st June (two weeks). From 21st June it advanced into some more area of Western Maharashtra (Raigad, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts). Monsoon further advanced to remaining area of Konkan and some more area of central Maharashtra by 24th June. It advanced into remaining area of central Maharashtra, entire Marathwada and most of the areas of Vidarbha by 26th June, 2009.

7.10 The rainfall received during the months of June, July, August, September and October, 2009 was 45, 105, 62, 84 and 142 per cent of the normal rainfall respectively. A dry spell was observed in most parts of the State from last week of July to 3rd week of August and 2nd week of September to 4th week of September. During monsoon 2009, the State received 82 per cent of the normal rainfall. However, during the month of November, 2009 the State received unseasonal rain by cyclonic rainfall viz. Phyan. Taluka wise data shows that about 22 per cent talukas received excess rainfall, while about 52 per cent received deficient rainfall. The information of no. of districts and talukas according to extent of rainfall received is shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall percentage class	No. of Districts #			No. of Talukas		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
120 and more (Excess)	6	1	1	114	27	81
81-119 (Normal)	26	21	16	189	202	88
41-80 (Deficient)	1	11	16	52	126	178
upto 40 (Scanty)	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	33	33	33	355	355	355

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts

Irrigation

7.11 The net irrigated area in 2007-08 was 33.11 lakh ha. in the State, which had increased by two per cent over 2006-07. Out of the net irrigated area, the area irrigated under wells was 21.51 lakh ha. The gross irrigated area in 2007-08 was 40.37 lakh ha. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 18 in 2007-08. The area irrigated by various sources in the State is given in Annexure 7.3.

Irrigation Projects

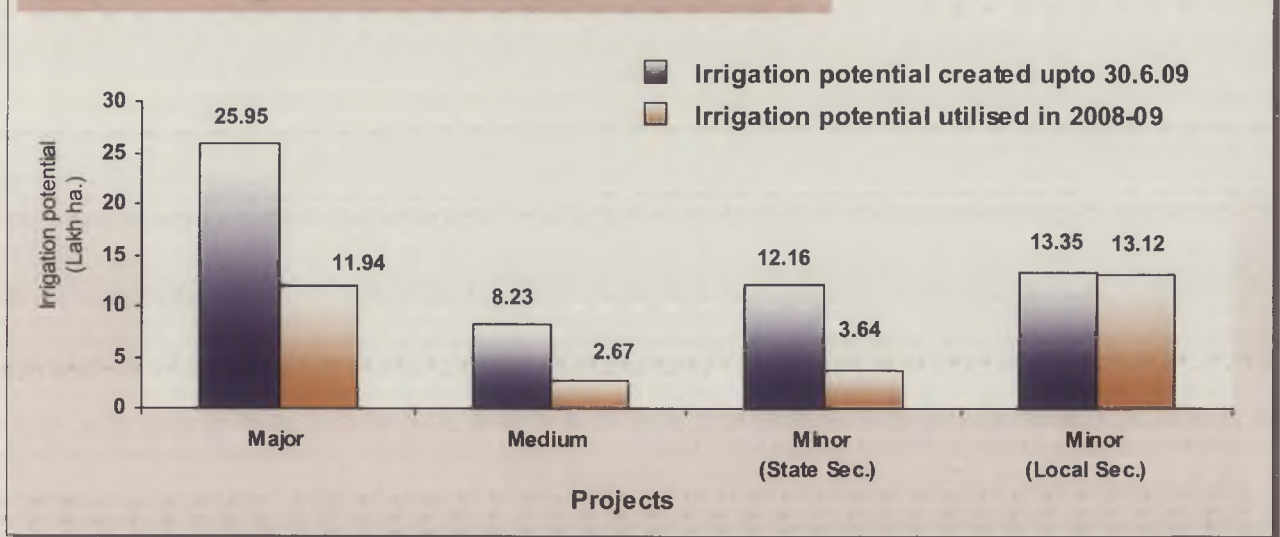
7.12 Various major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been taken up by the State Government to create maximum possible irrigation potential. However, there is wide gap between potential created and utilized in major, medium and minor projects. The details of irrigation projects taken up and the irrigation potential created from them is given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created

Item	Major	Me- dium	Minor (State sector)	Minor (Local sector)					Total Minor (Local)	Total Minor (State +Local)	Total
				K.T. Weirs	Perco- lation tanks	Lift irriga- tion	M.I. tanks	Others			
(A) No. of projects upto June, 2009											
(1) completed	32	184	2,483	9,955	19,008	2,864	2,001	20,443	54,271	56,754	56,970
(2) ongoing	47	65	521	1,820	2,815	127	410	2,263	7,435	7,956	8,068
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha.)											
(1) Created upto June 2009*	25.95	8.23	12.16	2.77	5.88	0.51	2.07	2.12	13.35	25.51	59.69
(2) Actual utilization during 2008-09 *	11.94	2.67	3.64	2.74	5.86	0.36	2.04	2.12	13.12	16.76	31.37
(3) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area	6.99	1.32	0.76	0.97	1.47	0.20	0.62	1.48	4.74	5.50	13.81

Source : i) Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (local), Government of Maharashtra
ii) Irrigation Department, Government of Maharashtra

* Provisional

Graph 7.1 : Irrigation potential created and utilised

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.13 The State Government had already initiated few reforms in irrigation sector, which include declaration of water policy, enactment of Water Resources Regulatory Authority, Management of Irrigation System by Farmers and Water Users Associations (WUA). About 4,160 WUA covering about 15.87 lakh ha. of cultivable command area are under various stages of formation.

Reservoir Storage Status

7.14 The total live storage as on 15th October, 2009 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs in the State taken together was 21,908 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was about 66 per cent of the storage capacity, as against 89 per cent in 2007 and 80 per cent in 2008. Regionwise details of live storage status of reservoirs are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Live storage status of reservoirs

Region	No. of Reservoirs	Live Storage (MCM)		Percentage of live storage (as on 15 th October)		
		As per Project Design	As on 15 th Oct., 2009	2007	2008	2009
Konkan	144	1,045	858	72	76	82
Nashik	319	3,772	2,462	95	94	65
Pune	539	9,766	8,744	93	96	90
Aurangabad	556	6,476	1,490	78	70	23
Amaravati	354	2,870	1,123	74	41	39
Nagpur	361	3,460	1,979	86	41	57
Others@	14	5,805	5,252	95	98	90
Total	2,287	33,194	21,908	88	80	66

Source : Irrigation Department, Government of Maharashtra

@ Storages for drinking water and hydroelectric projects

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

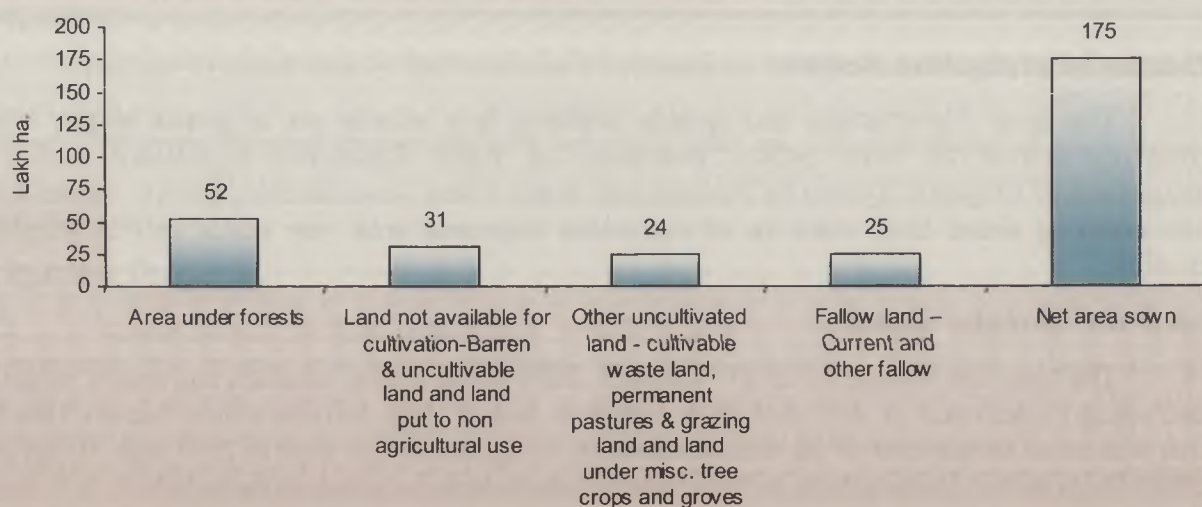
7.15 Adoption of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems economises use of water for irrigation, which in turn enables to bring 25 to 40 per cent additional area under irrigation. Moreover, it reduces the soil erosion, facilitates tilling operations, increases efficiency of fertilizers, reduces the damages through pests and consequently, enhances the crop production by 12 to 31 per cent

depending upon the crop. The State Government encourages cultivators to adopt these irrigation systems by giving them 50 per cent subsidy for purchase of sprinkler and drip irrigation equipments. Upto the end of March, 2009, the total area brought under sprinkler and drip irrigation in the State was 1.99 lakh ha. and 4.35 lakh ha. respectively.

Land Utilisation

7.16 As per the land utilisation statistics for 2007-08, out of the total 307.6 lakh ha. geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 226.6 lakh ha., net area sown was 174.7 lakh ha. (56.8 per cent), area under forest was 52.1 lakh ha. (16.9 per cent), land not available for cultivation was 31.5 lakh ha. (10.2 per cent), other uncultivated land was 24.1 lakh ha. (7.8 per cent) and fallow land was 25.2 lakh ha. (8.3 per cent). During the period of last five years i.e. from 2003-04 to 2007-08 land put to non-agricultural usage increased from 2.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent. The details of land utilisation statistics of the State is given in the Annexure 7.4.

Graph 7.2 : Land utilisation (2007-08) in the State



Operational Holdings

7.17 As per the Agricultural Census 2000-01, the total number of land holdings in the State were 1.21 crore, out of which 89.11 lakh land holdings (73.4 per cent) had area of less than or equal to two ha. with the total operational area of 77.76 lakh ha. (38.7 per cent). The information on operational holdings by size class and area is presented in Table 7.8 and in Annexure 7.5. Proportion of operational holdings by Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) was eight per cent and six per cent respectively. The area of these operational holdings was six per cent and eight per cent of the land holdings for SC and ST respectively. The average size of land holding for SC and ST was 1.31 ha. and 1.97 ha. respectively.

Table 7.8 Operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census, 2000-01

Size Class (ha.)	No. of operational holdings ('00)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)	Average size of holding (ha.)	
			1995-96	2000-01
Up to 1.0	53,057	26,487	0.49	0.50
1.0 - 2.0	36,056	51,271	1.45	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	26,520	77,807	2.99	2.93
5.0 - 10.0	4,873	32,084	6.68	6.58
10.0 - 20.0	773	9,961	13.13	12.89
20.0 and above	97	3,418	39.95	36.75
Total	1,21,376	2,01,028	1.87	1.66

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Distribution of Improved Seeds

7.18 For increasing the agriculture production in the State, distribution of hybrid and improved, certified & quality seeds of various crops is very important. Maharashtra State Seed Corporation (MSSC) and National Seed Corporation (NSC) are the major Public Sector Organizations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Nearly 265 private seed producers also sell their seeds of field and vegetable crops. The Government of India has fixed seed replacement targets of 25 per cent for self pollinated crops, 35 per cent for cross pollinated crops and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. Under the National Food Security mission the State has achieved the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) in almost all crops except Tur, Groundnut, *Rabi* Jowar, Gram & Safflower and efforts are being made to achieve the desired targets of SRR in above crops. During the last three years the ratio of seed distribution to public and private dealers is almost 50:50. However, it is higher in the private sector for BT Cotton and vegetable crops. Reputed organizations like State Agricultural University (SAU), MSSC, NSC, Private Seed producers and Krushi Vidyan Mandal are being involved in seed production. The quantity of seeds distributed for *kharif* and *rabi* season is shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Distribution of seeds in the State

Sector	Crop	Year			(’000 Quintals)
		2007	2008	2009	Percentage change in 2009 over 2008
Public	Kharif	622	781	805	6
	Rabi	326	378	322	-14
	Total	948	1159	1127	-3
Private	Kharif	460	654	901	38
	Rabi	250	334	373	12
	Total	710	988	1274	29
Total	Kharif	1,082	1435	1706	19
	Rabi	576	712	695	-2
	Total	1,658	2147	2401	12

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides

7.19 The consumption of chemical fertilizers for 2009-10 was anticipated to be 65.13 lakh MT with per ha. consumption of 159 kg. The corresponding figures for 2008-09 were 52.50 lakh MT and 133 kg per ha. respectively. During 2008-09, the distribution of fertilizers was made through 35,568 fertilizer distribution outlets, out of which 221 (0.6 per cent) were in public sector, about 4,026 (11.3 per cent) in co-operative sector and 31,321 (88.1 per cent) in private sector.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.20 To increase productivity of dry land farming and prevention of deterioration of soil, the works of soil and water conservation are taken up on a large scale. As per the norms laid down, 18,948 villages are selected and works of 27,573 watersheds are undertaken in 14,773 villages. The expenditure incurred during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto September, 2009) was Rs. 766 crore and Rs. 242 crore respectively.

Horticulture and Medicinal Plants

7.21 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched by the GoI in 2005-06 with the main objective of doubling the area under horticulture by March, 2012. The scheme was 100 per cent centrally sponsored during X FYP. However, it is 85 per cent centrally assisted with 15 per cent share of the State Government during XI FYP.

7.22 Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) was established in 2005 to implement the scheme of National Horticulture Mission and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). The MSHMPB received grants of Rs. 572 crore under NHM and Rs. 2.65 crore for NMPB during 2009-10 (upto October, 2009). The expenditure incurred was Rs. 507 crore and Rs. 1.95 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively by the end of October, 2009.

7.23 The achievements under NHM include establishment of 49 new nurseries, new plantation of fruits, flowers, spices etc. on 1.80 lakh ha., rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 0.58 lakh ha., construction of 3,383 community tanks, organic farming on 0.13 lakh ha., 357 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc. Under the schemes of NMPB, 163 beneficiaries were covered under contract farming by the end of October, 2009.

Organic Farming

7.24 In order to maintain the ecological balance, organic farming which is an age old farming method, needs to be aggressively promoted. A centrally sponsored 'Vermicompost production' scheme was started in 2000-01 which aims at promoting organic farming. However, it is restructured under two major categories a) Vermicompost production and use, and b) Promotion of organic farming. This scheme is included under workplan of agriculture department from 2002-03 while from 2003-04 integrated use of fertilizers, promotion, certification & soil testing of organic farming and 'Soil Health Card' distribution scheme has been started. So far Rs. 49 crore are spent and 5.5 lakh ha. area is brought under organic farming through these schemes and traditional farming.

7.25 During 2008-09, a new component i.e. use of green manure is included in this scheme, while organic farming groups and organic certification are being dropped. From 2009-10, the training of facilitators and farmers field schools are being included in this scheme.

Agricultural Marketing

7.26 To get better price for the produce of farmers and to avoid their exploitation from agents, the Government is supporting farmers in many ways. The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) is mainly entrusted with activities such as keeping necessary coordination in working of market committees, development & promotional activities of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC), establishment of agro-export zones, horticultural training centres and grading & packing facilities etc. The total value of arrivals in the market committees in the State was Rs. 23,097 crore and Rs. 17,018 crore during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

7.27 The MSAMB has established network of computerized APMCs in the State, called as 'MARKNET' with an objective to provide daily arrival and price information to farmers through APMCs and to bring efficiency and transparency in the functioning of APMCs by computerizing the system. Under MARKNET, upto March, 2009, about 294 main markets and 66 sub markets have been computerized and connected to MSAMB's website. This will facilitate farmers to sell their produce at better price. For dissemination of market information at market yards, MSAMB has installed Information Displays (Projection TVs) at 69 APMCs out of 300 APMCs in the State

Agriculture Finance

7.28 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credits, etc. by Government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex bank in the country helps in promoting agricultural & rural development and performs pivotal role in development of agriculture. During 2008-09,

short-term credit limit sanctioned for Seasonal Agriculture Operations (SAO) by NABARD to Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) and Regional Rural Banks (RRB) was Rs. 1,365 crore as compared to Rs. 2,053 crore during 2007-08 showing a decrease of 34 per cent. The reasons behind the decrease are the implementation of the Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Package during kharif season 2008-09. NABARD sanctioned a longterm refinance assistance of about Rs. 449 crore to various credit agencies in the State during 2008-09, which was disbursed for non-farm sector (59 per cent), farm mechanisation (21 per cent), plantation and floriculture (5 per cent) and land development (5 per cent) more than 15 per cent over the previous year. For supporting SAOs during 2009-10 (upto November, 2009), NABARD had sanctioned credit limit of Rs. 1,546 crore to MSCB and RRBs which is 13 per cent higher than 2008-09 for the same period.

7.29 The financial institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grassroot level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) extending short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. The number of PACS at the end of 2008-09 was 21,285 with a membership of 151 lakh. During 2008-09, the amount of loans advanced to the cultivators by the PACS was about Rs. 3,128 crore (against Rs. 5,828 crore in 2007-08) of which Rs. 1,892 crore i.e. 60 per cent was given to small and marginal farmers.

7.30 During 2008-09, the amount of loans advanced for agriculture and allied activities by PACS, Commercial Banks (including Nationalised Banks), RRBs etc. in the State was Rs. 9,625 crore, which was about 20 per cent less than that of previous year (Rs. 12,113 crore). The disbursement of direct finance for agriculture & allied activities during 2007-08 and 2008-09 by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Nationalised Banks), RRBs and MSCB / District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB)/ Land Development Banks (LDBs) are given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Activitywise loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs, MSCB/DCCB/ LDB etc.

(Rs. crore)

Activity	Scheduled Commercial Banks [§]		R R B.s		MSCB/DCCB/ LDB		Total	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
	SAOs	3,172	2,477	299	286	4,989	3,683	8,460	6,447
Dairy & AH**	210	196	10	17	39	71	259	284
Poultry	259	31	1	1	4	8	264	39
Fisheries	7	43	1	1	8	6	16	49
Farm Mechanisation	672	311	17	15	52	81	741	408
Horticulture	488	561	5	4	116	50	609	616
Minor irrigation	190	211	12	10	147	101	349	322
Storage and market yards	81	96	1	2	6	15	88	113
Forestry & waste land development	18	15	1	2	19	3	38	20
Others	1,210	1,275	12	14	67	39	1,289	1,330
Total	6,307	5,216	359	352	5,447	4,057	12,113	9,625

Source : National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

[§] Including nationalized banks, ** Animal Husbandry,

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.31 To make the agricultural activity more viable as well as to protect the farmer's economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, the Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for selected crops. Under this scheme, the procurement in the State is undertaken by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. In addition to the above, the oilseeds such as soyabean (yellow), soyabean (black), groundnut, sunflower, sesamum etc. are also covered under MSP. The details of MSP declared by the Government of India and procurement made are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Minimum Support Prices and Procurement of major crops in the State

Crop	MSP (Rs./Qtl)		Quantity procured (MT) (except cotton) #	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10†
Paddy (FAQ)	900	1,000	44,692	29,373
Paddy (Gr.A)	930	1,030	24,636	32,326
Jowar	840	840	51,272	182
Maize	840	840	51,482	2,111
Bajra	840	840	860	N.A.
Cotton	3,000	2,850	168	0.14

Source : Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation & National Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)

† Upto December, 2009,

N.A.: Not Available

procurement of cotton in lakh quintals

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.32 The Kisan Credit Card Scheme was launched in the State in 1999 with a view to provide adequate and timely credit to meet the comprehensive credit needs of farmers including short-term crop loans and a reasonable component for consumption needs under single window with flexible and simplified procedure. The disbursement under this scheme was confined only to short-term credits till 2005-06 and long-term loans are sanctioned since 2006-07. The number of kisan credit cards issued in the State by the end of October, 2009 was 59.65 lakh. During 2009-10 (upto October, 2009) credit sanctioned was Rs. 201.56 crore

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.33 Since *Rabi* 1999-2000, the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in the State. Objectives of this scheme are as under :

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamity, pests and diseases.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture.
- To help to stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

Under this scheme 16 *kharif* and 10 *rabi* crops are covered. The details of implementation of this scheme during 2008-09 are given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Status of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme during 2008-09

Season / Crop	No. of farmers covered (in lakh)	Sum insured (Rs. crore)	Premium collected (Rs. crore)	Beneficiaries (in '00)	Compensation paid (Rs. crore)
(a) Kharif					
Paddy	2.51	162.59	4.57	673	20.96
Cotton	2.39	145.59	20.66	268	3.08
Soyabean	8.30	701.98	25.49	7,110	312.38
Groundnut	1.72	65.92	2.51	296	6.75
Tur	3.32	97.69	3.35	597	2.76
Jowar	2.20	61.61	1.71	517	5.99
Bajra	1.77	40.80	1.47	241	3.00
Mung	5.53	178.83	6.99	4,092	67.19
Udid	4.30	127.55	5.00	2,834	44.31
Sesamum	1.22	16.16	0.60	418	1.66
Others (6 crops)	1.24	35.86	1.73	80	0.37
Sub-Total (a)	34.50	1,634.58	74.08	17,126	468.45
(b) Rabi					
Wheat (irriga.)	0.05	5.00	0.08	10	0.16
Jowar (irriga.)	0.03	2.20	0.05	00	0.00
Jowar (unirriga.)	0.14	4.28	0.13	16	0.26
Gram	0.21	17.18	0.39	75	4.98
Others (6 crops)	0.07	2.21	0.07	01	0.05
Sub-Total (b)	0.50	30.87	0.72	102	5.45
Total (a + b)	35.00	1,665.45	74.80	17,228	47,390

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Farmers Personal Accident Insurance Scheme

7.34 The State Government introduced Farmers Personal Accident Insurance Scheme during 2005-06, to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. The insurance coverage is provided for 13 perils. During the year 2008-09, the premium paid by the Government on the behalf of the farmers was Rs. 9.53 crore, whereas compensation paid to 384 farmers was Rs. 3.84 crore by the end of Feb., 2010.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.35 The share of Animal Husbandry in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities during 2008-09 was 24 per cent. The total livestock in the State was about 3.72 crore in 2007 and livestock per lakh population is 34,669. The density of livestock per sq.km. was 120. The State's share in livestock and poultry population of India was 7.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. The livestock and poultry statistics is shown in Table 7.13 and the detailed information is given in Annexure 7.6.

Table 7.13 Livestock and Poultry Statistics

Particulars	(No. in crore)			
	Livestock Census			Percentage change in 2007 over 2003
	1997	2003	2007*	
Cattle	1.80	1.68	1.63	(-) 3.0
Buffaloes	0.61	0.61	0.63	3.3
Goat & Sheep	1.48	1.36	1.42	4.4
Other Livestock	0.07	0.06	0.04	(-) 33.3
Total Livestock	3.96	3.71	3.72	0.3
Poultry	3.54	3.46	2.31	(-) 33.2

Source: Livestock Census, GoI

* Provisional

Livestock Infrastructure

7.36 In order to improve the health condition of livestock, a network of 32 Veterinary polyclinics, 1,566 Veterinary dispensaries, 2,902 Primary veterinary aid centres, 65 Mobile veterinary clinics, 27 District Artificial Insemination (AI) centers and 171 Taluka veterinary mini-polyclinics have been created in the State by the end of March, 2009.

7.37 The AI facility has been provided to 4,763 centres. Three laboratories of frozen sperms are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Performance about AI programme is shown in Table 7.14.

Table 7.14 Performance under AI Programme

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Oct., 2009)	(No. in lakh)
				Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
I) Cow (AI)				
i) Cross breed	8.19	8.42	4.47	2.8
ii) Exotic	2.75	2.95	1.47	7.3
iii) Indigenous	0.99	1.20	0.71	21.2
Total (AI)	11.93	12.57	6.65	5.4
No. of calves born (Cow)	3.84	4.03	2.31	4.9
II) Buffalo (AI)	5.70	5.92	2.27	3.9
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	1.74	1.80	0.90	3.4

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM.

7.38 India ranks first in the world and the State ranks sixth in India in milk production. During 2008-09, the production of milk at the State level was 7.4 million MT and the per capita daily availability was 187 gms while the production of milk at All-India level was 107 million MT (prov.) and the per capita daily availability was 253 gms. The production of milk, meat, wool and eggs is shown in Table 7.15

Graph 7.3 : Milk Production in the State

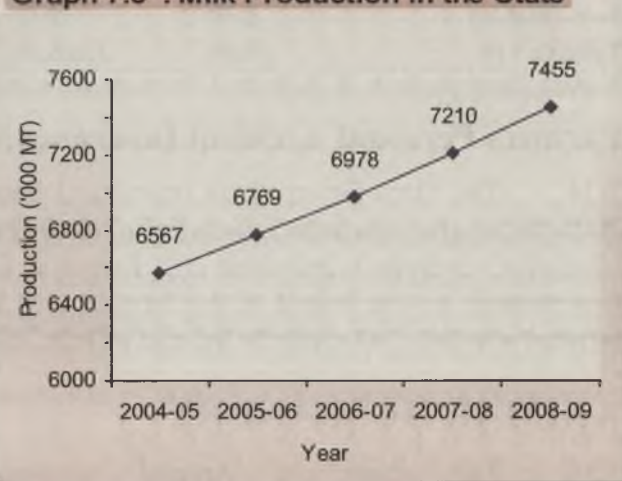


Table 7.15 Livestock and Poultry Production

Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 * (Upto Dec., 2009)	Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
Milk	'000 MT	7,210	7,455	5,015	3.4
Meat@	'000 MT	525	536	368	2.1
Wool	lakh kg	16.77	17.07	8.50	1.8
Eggs	No. in crore	346	355	231	2.6

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM @ Includes Poultry Meat * Provisional

7.39 Regionwise progress of AI Programme and milk production is given in Table 7.16. Though achievement under AI programme in Nagpur and Amravati region is high, milk production comparatively is very low.

Table 7.16 Regionwise progress of AI Programme and Milk Production

Name of the region	Annual Target for A.I.	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
		A.I achievement (Per cent)	Milk Production (000 MT.)	A.I achievement (Per cent)	Milk Production (000 MT.)	A.I achievement (Per cent) (Upto Sept.-09)
Konkan	90,444	58.13	580	59.71	584	20.74
Nashik	5,29,447	52.63	1,905	60.27	1,946	27.24
Pune	12,57,712	63.17	2,580	65.86	2,580	26.08
Aurangabad	2,60,777	68.30	629	72.19	764	27.38
Latur	2,18,960	72.32	655	73.32	519	32.40
Amravati	2,13,224	80.45	447	79.67	630	28.03
Nagpur	1,89,300	68.09	414	68.14	431	29.13
Maharashtra	27,59,864	63.87	7,210	67	7,455	27.11

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.40 The National Project for cattle and buffalo breeding is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme and is implemented through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board for strengthening of animal breeding services, expansion and indigenous breed preservation. Under this programme, modernisation of three laboratories for frozen semen, procurement of 48 bulls for artificial insemination, organisation of 332 infertility camps, implementation of embryo transfer technology, training of 1,200 existing AI workers, etc. are carried out and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.64 crore during 2009-10 (upto November, 2009).

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.41 The scheme is centrally sponsored and implemented since 2006-07 on pilot basis for two years in six districts viz. Ahmednagar, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Solapur through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board. Under this scheme, central assistance for payment of 50 per cent of premium is provided and remaining 50 per cent premium is borne by cattle owners. Total of 5,751 claims have been submitted by the farmers to the insurance companies for the animals insured during 2006-07 and 2007-08, out of which 4,370 claims have been settled. From the year 2008-09 the Government of India dropped six districts which were selected earlier and included another six districts viz. Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Yawatmal, Wardha and Jalna. The expenditure incurred during 2009-10 (upto November, 2009) was Rs. 20.05 lakh.

Poultry Development

7.42 In order to make available improved layers/ eggs to farmers as well as to poultry centres at village, taluka and district levels, the Government has established 4 central hatcheries, 16 poultry development blocks and 2 poultry extension centres. The number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2008-09 was 4.84 lakh as against 5.20 lakh in 2007-08.

Dairy Development

7.43 During 2009-10, there were 72 milk processing plants and 125 government/co-operative milk chilling centres with capacity of 76.62 lakh litres per day and 22.96 lakh litres per day respectively. The average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies taken together (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 39.17 lakh litres during 2008-09 and 34.24 lakh litres during 2009-10 (upto October, 2009). The details regarding production of by-products of these dairies are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Production of by-products of milk by Government & Co-operative dairies

Product	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Oct., 2009)	Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
Skimmed milk powder	MT	1,976.0	3,726.7	223.65	88.6
White butter	MT	1,136.0	2,105.7	250.05	85.4
Ghee	MT	56.3	75.0	73.23	33.2
Energee	lakh bottles	63.7	52.7	16.38	(-) 17.3
Lassi	"	56.5	31.5	34.54	(-) 44.2
Masala milk	"	9.0	3.5	5.01	(-) 61.1
Long life cows milk	"	2.2	2.1	1.5	(-) 5.0

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Dairy Development, GoM.

Fisheries

7.44 The share of Fisheries in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities during 2008-09 was 2.3 per cent. The area suitable for marine, inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 1.12 lakh sq.km., 3.01 lakh ha. and 0.19 lakh ha. respectively. The potential of marine and inland fish production has been estimated at 6.3 lakh MT. Important fisheries statistics is given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Important fisheries statistics

Item	Unit	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 * (Upto Dec., 2009)	Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
Fish production	lakh MT				
Marine		4.1	3.9	3.2	(-) 4.9
Inland		1.3	1.2	0.8	(-) 7.7
Total		5.4	5.1	4.0	(-) 5.6
Gross value of fish production	Rs. crore				
Marine		1,506	1,572	N.A.	4.4
Inland		755	604	N.A.	(-)20.0
Total		2,261	2,176	N.A.	(-) 3.8
Export of fish produce					
a) Quantity	lakh MT	1.1	1.3	1.0	18.2
b) Value	Rs. crore	1,233	1,663	1,505	34.9
Marine fishing boats (in operation)	No.	13,405	13,937	N.A.	4.0
<i>of which, mechanised</i>		11,467	11,858	N.A.	3.4
Fish landing centers		184	184	184	0.0

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM.

N.A. – Not Available

* Provisional

7.45 Fishing generates employment and helps many subsidiary activities especially in coastal area of the State. The detailed information is given in table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Details of Fishermen engaged in Fishing industry

Particulars	Marine Census		
	1992	1997	2003
Fisherman's households	46,738	48,311	53,007
Fisherman's population	2,52,271	2,66,293	2,85,321
Members engaged in fishing industry			
Male	N.A.	N.A.	72,012
Female	N.A.	N.A.	54,365
Total	1,19,268	1,25,031	1,26,377
Members engaged in			
a) Actual fishing activity			
Male	N.A.	N.A.	65,087
Female	N.A.	N.A.	2,203
Total	54,569	63,346	67,290
b) Allied activities @			
Male	N.A.	N.A.	6,925
Female	N.A.	N.A.	52,162
Total	64,699	61,685	59,087

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM.

@ Marketing, Net making, processing, fish seed collection, others, etc

N.A. – Not Available

Sericulture

7.46 Sericulture is an agro-cottage industry which helps in uplifting the economic conditions of the cultivators and generate rural employment. It is observed that state's environment is favourable to Sericulture activity and there is a wide scope to develop this industry. Maharashtra stands first in the non-traditional silk producing states and fifth in silk producing states in the country. Sericulture activity covers plantation of Mulberry and Ain trees, rearing of silkworms, production of cocoons and raw silk. Mulberry Silk Development Programme is being implemented in 23 districts of the state and Tasar Silk Development Programme in four districts of Vidarbha viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. The performance of Sericulture activities in the State regarding the area under plantation, production of silk and employment generation is shown in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Performance of sericulture activities

Item	Mulberry silk			Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08	Tasar silk			Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Dec. 2009)		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Dec., 2009)	
Area under plantation (ha.)	4,112	4,345	4,083	5.7	18,519	18,519	18,519	0.0
Supply of DFLs ++ (No. in lakh)	27.99	38.14	26.16	36.3	4.07	5.02	5.45	23.3
Cocoon production @	1,184	1,593	1,196	34.5	93	110	103	18.3
Production of raw silk (MT)	20.88	28.53	9.80	36.6	0.75	1.08	0.86	44.0
Employment generated (Number)	52,750	57,665	51,045	9.3	13,060	15,000	12,848	14.9

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

++ DFLs = Disease Free Layings @ Mulberry in metric tonnes and Tasar in lakh

Forest

7.47 The forest areas under the administrative charge of Forest Department and Revenue Department were 55,367 sq. km. and 2,449 sq. km. respectively at the end of the year 2008-09 and were 18.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively of the total geographical area of the State (3,07,713 sq. km.). Forest is the second largest land use sector after agriculture in the state. The forest area transferred to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) at the end of the year 2008-09 was 3,563 sq. km.(prov.) constituting about 1.2 per cent of the geographical area of state of which 3,402 sq.km. was reserved forest and 161 sq. km. was protected forest. According to provisions of Maharashtra Private Forest (Acquisition) Act, 1975, private forest, to which certain sections of Indian Forest Act, 1927 were applied, attained the status of Reserved Forest. At the end of the year 2008-09, the area of private forest brought under possession of Forest Department was 560 sq. km. (prov.) which constituted about 0.2 per cent of total geographical area of the State. The distribution of the forest area is shown in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Distribution of forest area

Name of Agency	(Area in sq. km.)	
	Total Forest Area 2008-09	Percentage to total Geographical area
Forest Department	55,367	18.0
Revenue Department	2,449	0.8
FDCM	3,563	1.2
Private Forest brought under possession of Forest Department	560	0.2
Total	61,939	20.1

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

Tree Plantation

7.48 Tree plantation is included under 20 point programme, implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. During 2008-09, Rs.40.95 crore were spent on the programme by Forest Department and FDCM together. In all eleven circles together, the target area was fixed at 35,000 sq.km. against which the achievement was 55,967 sq. km. and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 39.20 crore, whereas FDCM was given target area of 2,320 sq.km. against which the achievement was of 2,332 sq.km. and expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.75 crore.

Social Forestry

7.49 During 2008-09, under 20 point programme, plantation was carried out on 10,515 ha. and 1,190 km.(roadside land) of community land and supplied 2.73 crore plants for plantation on private land. During 2009-10 upto November, 2009, plantation was carried out on 5,281 ha. and 738 km. of community land and supplied 1.51 crore plants for plantation on private land.

Forest Produce

7.50 The production and value of major and minor forest produce in the State are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Production and value of forest produce

Forest Produce	Unit of production	(Rs. crore)					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	0.98	154.74	1.09	173.97	1.43	182.78
Firewood	LCM **	1.16	17.16	1.87	26.52	4.35	81.14
Total (A)		2.14	171.90	2.96	200.49	5.78	263.92
(B) Minor forest Produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	1.35	13.29	0.70	21.07	3.09	19.99
Tendu	LSB #	7.67	93.95	7.07	45.32	5.50	76.45
Grass	MT	6,279	0.25	3,036	0.15	545	0.17
Gum	Qtls.	5,026	1.51	5,911	1.56	750	0.03
Others (lac, Hirda, Shikekai etc.)		N.A.	2.23	N.A.	4.24	N.A.	10.09
Total (B)		--	111.23	--	72.34	--	106.73
Total (A + B)		--	283.13	--	272.83	--	370.65

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

N.A. – Not Available

* Provisional ** LCM - Lakh Cubic Meter @ LMT - Lakh Metric Tonnes # LSB - Lakh Standard Bags

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.51 This scheme was launched in 2006-07 with a view to create awareness regarding the importance of forest and wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting and encroachment, etc. Under this scheme, total 12,628 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were constituted upto June, 2009. The best performing three committees at district and State level and one committee for Marathwada were awarded "Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana best JFMC award" during 2008-09. The expenditures incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 50 lakh and Rs 59 lakh respectively while Rs. 65 lakh is sanctioned for 2009-10.

Wildlife and National Parks/Sanctuaries

7.52 As per the Wildlife Census 2007, there were 148 tigers and 292 panthers as against 268 tigers and 717 panthers in Census, 2005. The information on centrally sponsored schemes implemented under wild life and national parks/sanctuaries is shown in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Projectwise Area and expenditure under Wild life & National parks/ Sanctuaries

Scheme	Area. (sq. km.)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)			Percentage change in 2008-09 over 2007-08
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Nov., 2009)	
I Tiger Projects					
i) Melghat	1,677	1.86	2.22	0.46	19.4
ii) Tadoba-Andhari	620	1.19	2.16	0.25	81.5
iii) Pench	257	1.09	1.37	0.30	25.7
II Development of National Parks / Sanctuaries	N.A.	3.79	4.30	N.A.	13.5
III Elephant Project Kolhapur	N.A.	0.56	0.76	N.A.	35.7
Total		8.49	10.81	1.01	27.3

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

N.A.-Not Available

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

**AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE
IN THE STATE**

Area : '000 ha.,
Production : '000 tonnes,
Yield : Per ha. kg.

Foodgrains

Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	1960-61	...	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	...	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	...	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1985-86	...	1,536	2,161	1,406	888	652	734	6,628	3,918	591
5	1990-91	...	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
6	1995-96	...	1,552	2,659	1,713	770	977	1,270	5,658	5,200	919
7	2000-01	...	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
8	2004-05	...	1,509	2,147	1,423	756	1,017	1,345	4,756	3,623	762
9	2005-06	...	1,513	2,694	1,781	933	1,300	1,393	4,740	3,713	783
10	2006-07	...	1,529	2,569	1,680	1,231	1,871	1,520	4,618	3,782	819
11	2007-08	...	1,575	2,996	1,902	1,253	2,371	1,892	4,148	4,003	965
12	2008-09	...	1,522	2,284	1,501	1,022	1,516	1,484	4,071	3,352	823

Sr. No.	Year	Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1	1960-61	...	1,635	489	299	480	273	568	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	...	2,039	824	404	414	253	611	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	...	1,534	697	454	451	341	755	10,976	8,647	788
4	1985-86	...	1,717	420	245	440	404	918	11,209	7,554	674
5	1990-91	...	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,026	11,136	10,740	964
6	1995-96	...	1,732	972	561	408	474	1,162	10,120	10,282	1,016
7	2000-01	...	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
8	2004-05	...	1,529	1,126	746	660	949	1,438	9,210	8,863	962
9	2005-06	...	1,434	932	650	683	1,138	1,666	9,303	9,777	1,051
10	2006-07	...	1,452	1,059	729	786	1,308	1,664	9,616	10,589	1,101
11	2007-08	...	1,283	1,127	878	890	1,963	2,206	9,149	12,460	1,362
12	2008-09	...	865	662	765	884	1,729	1,955	8,364	9,536	1,140

Sr. No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Mung			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
1	1960-61	...	530	468	883	402	134	334	0	0	0
2	1970-71	...	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	...	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1985-86	...	758	454	599	501	161	320	0	0	0
5	1990-91	...	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
6	1995-96	...	1,039	606	583	733	386	526	0	0	0
7	2000-01	...	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
8	2004-05	...	1,074	658	613	830	466	562	656	228	347
9	2005-06	...	1,100	792	720	1,020	705	691	534	189	354
10	2006-07	...	1,123	815	726	1,308	924	706	573	236	412
11	2007-08	...	1,159	1,076	928	1,353	1,116	824	661	367	555
12	2008-09	...	1,009	605	600	1,143	774	677	427	106	248

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE
IN THE STATEArea : '000 ha.,
Production : '000 tonnes,
Yield : Per ha. kg.

Foodgrains

Sr. No.	Year	Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	
1	1960-61	...	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1985-86	...	0	0	0	1,581	543	343	2,840	1,158	408
5	1990-91	...	0	0	0	1,585	668	421	3,257	1,441	442
6	1995-96	...	0	0	0	1,589	682	429	3,361	1,673	498
7	2000-01	...	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
8	2004-05	...	531	217	408	294	99	336	3,385	1,668	493
9	2005-06	...	468	199	425	310	107	345	3,432	1,992	580
10	2006-07	...	490	200	408	334	129	386	3,828	2,304	602
11	2007-08	...	564	320	567	320	145	453	4,057	3,024	745
12	2008-09	...	324	100	308	189	76	402	3,092	1,661	537

Sr. No.	Year	All Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
1	1960-61	...	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0
2	1970-71	...	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0
3	1980-81	...	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0
4	1985-86	...	14,049	8,712	620	670	491	732	33	10	318
5	1990-91	...	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
6	1995-96	...	13,481	11,955	887	590	642	1,089	617	698	1,131
7	2000-01	...	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
8	2004-05	...	12,595	10,531	836	416	459	1,103	2,102	1,892	900
9	2005-06	...	12,735	11,769	924	442	440	995	2,347	2,527	1,077
10	2006-07	...	13,444	12,893	959	448	399	891	2,521	2,892	1,147
11	2007-08	...	13,206	15,484	1,172	404	472	1,168	2,664	3,976	1,492
12	2008-09	...	11,456	11,197	977	318	355	1,116	3,064	1,840	601

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			Total Oilseeds			
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
1	1960-61	...	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	...	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	...	480	174	363	605	103	171	1,780	728	426
4	1985-86	...	612	248	406	870	254	292	2,185	1,003	459
5	1990-91	...	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
6	1995-96	...	497	279	562	973	436	448	2,677	2,055	768
7	2000-01	...	296	122	412	631	241	383	2,559	2,099	820
8	2004-05	...	252	120	477	555	226	407	3,325	2,697	811
9	2005-06	...	263	159	604	608	278	457	3,660	3,404	930
10	2006-07	...	279	169	606	615	262	426	3,863	3,722	963
11	2007-08	...	231	154	667	525	272	518	3,824	4,874	1,275
12	2008-09	...	186	105	567	412	193	468	3,979	2,492	626

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE
IN THE STATEArea : '000 ha.,
Production : '000 tonnes,
Yield : Per ha. kg.

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane				Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area (57)	Area (58)	Production (59)	Yield (60)	Area (61)	Production (62)	Yield (63)	Area (64)	Production (65)	Yield (66)
1	1960-61	155	155	10,404	66,924	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	204	14,433	86,531	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	319	23,706	91,742	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1985-86	265	355	23,268	87,771	2,709	1,984	125	10	8	775
5	1990-91	442	536	38,154	86,400	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
6	1995-96	527	657	44,194	83,800	3,065	2,799	155	5	5	1,040
7	2000-01	595	687	49,569	83,267	3,077	3,064	100	8	9	1,148
8	2004-05...	327	N.A.	23,914	73,000	2,840	2,939	176	6	7	1,111
9	2005-06	501	N.A.	38,814	77,473	2,875	3,160	187	6	6	1,071
10	2006-07	849	N.A.	66,277	78,065	3,107	4,618	253	6	7	1,335
11	2007-08	1,093	N.A.	88,437	80,912	3,195	7,015	219	6	7	1,430
12	2008-09	768	N.A.	60,648	79,000	3,146	4,752	257	5	7	1,400

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

N.A. = Not available

Note – (1) Information is based on final forecast.

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

ANNEXURE 7.2

CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base : 1979-82=100)								
Groups/Crops	Weight	1982-83	1990-91	1994-95	2000-01	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	109.0	87.4	120.9	135.6	103.4
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	118.8	97.9	134.3	244.9	156.6
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	95.9	81.4	74.0	81.7	68.4
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	153.3	150.5	155.9	155.9	91.7
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	24.5	13.2	11.3	11.3	13.2
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	274.3	253.8	828.6	1,499.7	1,307.3
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	80.6	60.8	62.5	58.4	59.6
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	48.9	43.6	27.1	25.9	23.0
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	83.9	162.5	54.1	75.9	59.7
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	107.7	91.9	105.8	137.0	103.6
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	277.6	213.3	428.8	678.5	470.7
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	128.7	166.0	199.1	270.4	152.1
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	171.1	150.0	118.6	199.5	67.6
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	163.9	167.3	204.3	303.9	168.5
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	118.8	106.8	125.3	170.1	116.4
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	103.2	76.2	71.3	82.1	71.8
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	161.6	88.9	84.2	88.0	44.2
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	72.8	30.8	38.9	39.4	16.8
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	166.7	358.3	500.0	366.7	250.0
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	573.3	352.3	415.1	412.1	311.1
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	133.5	90.6	91.2	94.9	80.4
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	158.2	123.6	216.6	480.9	325.8
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.3	36.5	27.7	27.7	24.5
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	157.7	123.2	215.8	479.1	324.6
3. Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	167.1	186.9	146.3	333.4	228.7
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	179.7	138.1	90.6	109.9	103.9
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	113.7	121.9	96.5	126.1	115.0
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	87.6	82.0	68.9	59.7	61.3
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	161.3	179.0	140.4	312.0	215.8
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	155.2	150.2	146.7	305.1	212.4
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	136.1	127.4	135.4	234.0	161.9

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Note - Index numbers for 2000-01 to 2008-09 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.3

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES IN THE STATE

(' 000 ha.)

Sr. No.	Year	Area irrigated				Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation Wells ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
		Wells	Other sources	Net	Gross					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	595	477	1,072	1,220	114	542	1.10	18,823	6.48
2	1970-71	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.38
3	1980-81	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.30
4	1985-86	1,162	787	1,949	2,420	124	914	1.27	20,569	11.77
5	1990-91	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.18
6	1994-95	1,760	1,017	2,778	3,377	122	1,197	1.47	21,358	15.81
7	1995-96	1,870	1,010	2,880	3,550	123	1,229	1.52	21,504	16.51
8	1996-97	2,059	1,028	3,087	3,769	122	1,243	1.66	21,836	17.26
9	1997-98	2,090	1,050	3,140	3,693	118	1,276	1.64	21,384	17.27
10	1998-99	2,210	1,063	3,273	3,858	117	1,290	2.54	21,589	17.87
11	1999-00	2,285	1,012	3,296	3,873	118	1,310	2.52	22,382	18.11
12	2000-01	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	2.47	21,619	17.82
13	2001-02	1,922	1,053	2,975	3,667	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,405	16.37
14	2002-03	1,931	1,040	2,971	3,668	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,387	16.38
15	2003-04	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.39
16	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.38
17	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.89
18	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.55
19	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.82

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Note - (1) Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

(2) Intensity under Col. No. 7 is worked out by using the formula (Col. No. 6 ÷ Col. No. 5) X 100.

(3) Figures for the years 2002-03 to 2007-08 are provisional.

N. A. = Not available

ANNEXURE 7.4

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS OF THE STATE

(Area '000 ha.)

Year	Geographical area	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land			Fallow lands		Cropped Area		Gross cropped Area
			Barren and uncultivable Land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area Sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1986-87 ...	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1987-88 ...	30,758	5,305	1,622	1,179	946	1,271	189	989	1,119	18,139	2,803	20,942
1988-89 ...	30,758	5,229	1,635	1,182	1,009	1,135	247	973	1,131	18,219	3,267	21,486
1989-90 ...	30,758	5,126	1,614	1,092	984	1,112	297	881	1,090	18,563	3,105	21,668
1990-91 ...	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1991-92 ...	30,758	5,134	1,635	1,166	967	1,138	283	1,416	1,125	17,895	2,239	20,133
1992-93 ...	30,758	5,145	1,591	1,187	948	1,180	287	1,306	1,094	18,020	3,168	21,189
1993-94 ...	30,758	5,146	1,562	1,281	943	1,173	273	979	1,214	18,188	3,221	21,409
1994-95 ...	30,758	5,147	1,542	1,317	948	1,173	280	912	1,387	18,053	3,305	21,358
1995-96 ...	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
1996-97 ...	30,758	5,149	1,544	1,350	958	1,174	308	1,028	1,401	17,848	3,988	21,836
1997-98 ...	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,350	963	1,180	330	1,081	1,441	17,722	3,662	21,384
1998-99 ...	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,352	959	1,168	328	1,132	1,286	17,841	3,748	21,589
1999-00 ...	30,758	5,136	1,544	1,360	959	1,168	365	1,215	1,350	17,662	3,720	21,382
2000-01 ...	30,758	5,296	1,696	1,301	903	1,341	226	1,189	1,171	17,636	4,619	22,256
2001-02 ...	30,758	5,216	1,721	1,374	914	1,249	246	1,216	1,192	17,631	4,773	22,405
2002-03 ...	30,758	5,214	1,720	1,380	915	1,249	247	1,255	1,200	17,579	4,808	22,388
2003-04 ...	30,758	5,214	1,725	1,390	917	1,249	251	1,364	1,216	17,432	4,758	22,190
2004-05 ...	30,758	5,213	1,726	1,393	918	1,251	249	1,316	1,204	17,490	4,878	22,368
2005-06 ...	30,758	5,212	1,720	1,407	914	1,252	249	1,327	1,204	17,473	5,083	22,556
2006-07 ...	30,758	5,213	1,719	1,412	915	1,252	249	1,323	1,196	17,478	5,079	22,557
2007-08 ...	30,758	5,213	1,718	1,427	916	1,248	248	1,327	1,188	17,473	5,182	22,655

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

Note - The figures for 2002-03 to 2007-08 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.5

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

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Number of operational holdings ('00)				
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)				
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
(1)	(2)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,303
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,105
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,153
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,307
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,594
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,651
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	31,920
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,898
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,684
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,00,615

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Average size of holdings (ha.)				
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.40
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

ANNEXURE 7.6

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(No. in thousand)										
Sr. No.	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other* live stock+	Total live stock	Sheep and goats per hundred hectares of grazing and pasture land (No.)	No. of Livestock per hundred hectares of net area cropped (No.)	Livestock per lakh of population	Total poultry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1961	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
2	1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
3	1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
4	1978	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,791
5	1982	16,162	3,972	10,376	410	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
6	1987	16,983	4,755	12,068	448	34,255	950	189	48	24,839
7	1992	17,441	5,447	13,015	489	36,393	940	202	45	22,187
8	1997	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	25,392
9	2003	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	39	34,596
10	2007*	16,260	6,303	14,239	410	37,211	1,064	211	35	23,080

Source - Livestock Census

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

* Provisional

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

8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Maharashtra is one of the leading states in adopting policies for promoting industrialization and encouraging development of industrially backward areas. The economic policies of the 1970's steered the State to gain a prime position in industrialisation. Since then, several changes in terms of policies have come into effect and structure of industries has changed substantially. The growth momentum was further pushed ahead by the liberalization policy adopted in August, 1991. Major industries in the State include chemical & allied products, electrical & non-electrical machinery, textiles, petroleum & allied products and information technology. Other important industries include metal products, wine, jewellery, pharmaceutical, engineering goods, machine tools, steel & iron castings and plasticwares.

Index of Industrial Production

8.2 The growth of the industrial sector is measured through Index number of Industrial Production (IIP) which is a short-term indicator till the actual results from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) become available. The present general index of industrial production covers the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. At All-India level the IIP for manufacturing sector for the month of November, 2009 was 322.6 (base 1993-94=100) which registered a growth of 12.7 per cent as compared to November, 2008. The growth during April-November, 2009-10 over the corresponding period of 2008-09 was 7.7 per cent. Details of All-India IIP are given in Table 8.1 whereas the time series is given in Annexure 8.1.

Table 8.1 Index of Industrial Production in India

Item	Weight	(Base year 1993-94=100)			
		IIP		Percentage growth over corresponding period of previous year	
		2008-09	2009-10+	2008-09	2009-10+
General Index	100.00	274.3	289.6	2.4	7.6
Mining	10.47	175.6	181.8	2.3	8.3
Manufacturing	79.36	293.8	310.7	2.3	7.7
Electricity	10.17	223.7	236.0	2.8	6.1

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, GoI

+ April to November, 2009

Annual Survey of Industries

8.3 The results of ASI data show that the State shared 12.5 per cent of the total registered industries in India during 2007-08. The contribution of industries in the State in total value of output was 19 per cent while that in the gross value added was about 20 per cent during 2007-08. Selected key indicators of industries in the State and All-India are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Selected key indicators of industries

Particulars	(Rs. crore)			
	2006-07		2007-08	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Industries (No.)	18,612	1,44,710	18,304	1,46,406
Fixed capital	1,21,450	7,15,092	1,37,292	8,44,995
Working capital	43,587	2,82,238	46,935	3,17,345
Total output	4,76,657	24,07,658	5,20,019	27,72,656
Total inputs	3,69,855	19,48,332	3,97,256	22,25,509
Gross value added	1,06,802	4,59,326	1,22,773	5,47,147
Net value added	95,376	3,94,871	1,10,717	4,75,928
Profit	63,215	2,40,570	75,676	2,91,913

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, GoI

8.4 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2007-08 are coke, refined petroleum products etc. (17.7 per cent), basic metals (12.9 per cent), chemical & chemical products (10.6 per cent), food products & beverages (9.7 per cent) and motor vehicles & trailers (8.8 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 54 per cent of fixed capital during 2007-08. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to Annual Survey of Industries are given in Annexure 8.2.

8.5 Important indicators per factory based on the results of ASI 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Table 8.3. The results reveal that value of goods & services produced per factory in the State was higher by 48 per cent than that of India.

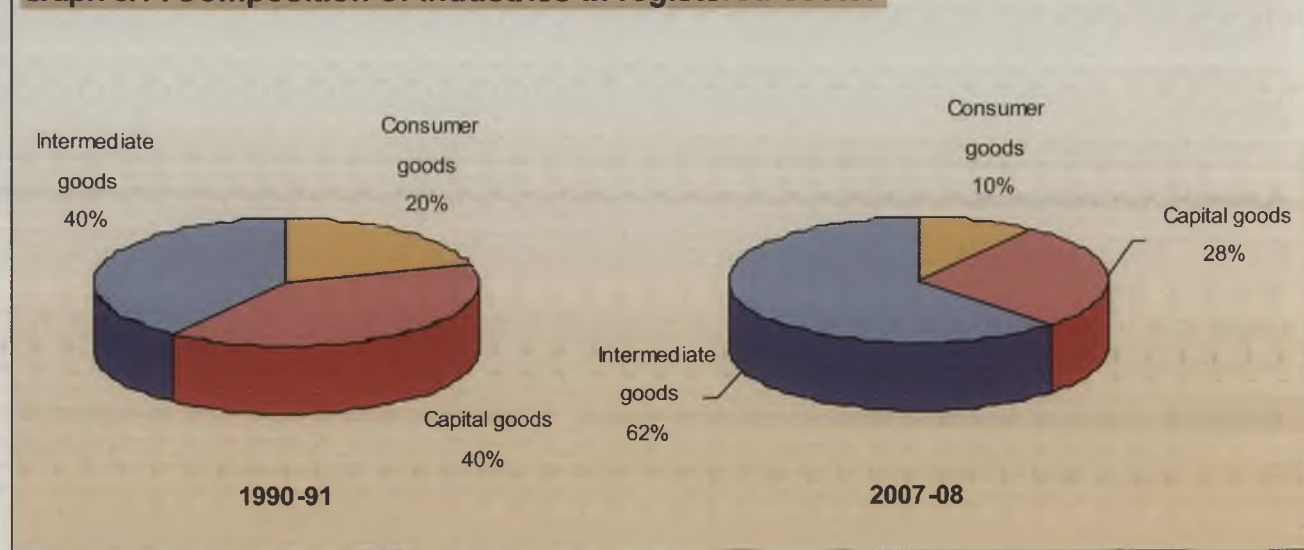
Table 8.3 Important indicators per factory

Indicator	(Rs. lakh)			
	2006-07		2007-08	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Investment in fixed capital	653	740	750	375
Value of goods & services produced	2,272	1,470	2,502	1,686
Net value added	512	273	605	325
Employment (No.)	54	54	52	56

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, GoI

8.6 The composition of registered industrial sector in the State has undergone considerable changes over the period. In 1960, the consumer goods industries were predominant with about 52 per cent share in net value added which subsequently declined to 20 per cent in 1990-91 which has further declined to 10 per cent in 2007-08 (Graph 8.1).

Graph 8.1 : Composition of industries in registered sector



8.7 The fixed capital to net value added ratio provides a measure of capital required to produce one rupee worth of net value added. This ratio has marginally reduced from 1.27 in 2006-07 to 1.24 in 2007-08. The level of efficiency is measured by the ratio of net value added to gross output. This ratio was 0.21 in 2007-08 as against 0.20 in 2006-07. Broad industry groupwise ratios of economic importance relating to organized industries in the State are given in Annexure 8.3. Selected economic indicators of industries are presented in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Selected economic indicators of industries

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs. lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. lakh)		Annual wages per worker (Rs.)	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
2003-04	7.5	6.7	24.4	17.1	30.8	21.2	71,778	50,071
2004-05	8.4	7.7	36.6	20.7	44.1	25.3	75,404	50,968
2005-06	11.1	8.3	32.9	21.6	42.5	26.6	76,245	52,779
2006-07	11.8	8.9	36.8	24.7	47.4	30.6	80,271	56,203
2007-08	11.6	8.3	41.7	27.2	54.6	33.8	88,775	62,297

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, GoI

8.8 The registered manufacturing sector of the State is supplemented by unregistered manufacturing sector. The unorganised manufacturing enterprises survey conducted during 2005-06 under the 62nd round by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) reveals that on an average 60 enterprises in the unorganised sector cater to one registered factory in the State as against 122 factories in India. State wise number of enterprises, workers and annual gross value added per worker as well as per enterprise are given in Table 8.5. According to the annual gross value added per worker as well as annual gross value added per enterprise in unorganised sector, the State stands at the first position, followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Table 8.5 Details of Un-organised Manufacturing Enterprises (2005-06)

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross Value Added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per enterprise	Per worker
Andhra Pradesh	15.33	29.39	30,062	15,683
Bihar	7.72	14.53	26,291	13,976
Chhattisgarh	2.07	4.58	40,519	18,341
Gujarat	6.54	18.52	96,612	34,133
Karnataka	9.62	19.74	58,030	28,268
Madhya Pradesh	8.55	17.41	29,625	14,544
Maharashtra	11.26	29.01	1,21,913	47,332
Orissa	9.57	20.24	20,374	9,638
Rajasthan	6.36	12.95	59,605	29,287
Tamilnadu	14.82	33.70	55,590	24,449
Uttar Pradesh	23.59	52.88	52,041	23,220
All India	170.71	364.43	51,308	24,034

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI

8.9 Besides manufacturing, service sector plays a major role in the industry sector. The results based on the survey of service sector enterprises (excluding trade) conducted by NSSO during 2006-07 under the 63rd round are given in Table 8.6. The State is on the second position according to the annual gross value added per enterprise and it is on the third position after Karnataka and Gujarat according to the annual gross value added per worker.

Table 8.6 Details of Service Sector Enterprises (excluding trade) (2006-07)

State	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross value added (Rs.)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per enterprise	per worker
Andhra Pradesh	17.23	36.35	58,255	27,605
Bihar	8.72	13.09	33,079	22,031
Chhattisgarh	1.77	4.50	52,476	20,664
Gujarat	6.44	12.23	1,89,061	99,506
Karnataka	8.05	15.92	2,21,559	1,12,097
Madhya Pradesh	4.68	10.17	64,742	29,822
Maharashtra	14.89	31.60	1,89,679	89,400
Orissa	6.22	19.24	36,123	11,678
Rajasthan	6.00	11.88	93,738	47,350
Tamil Nadu	11.93	29.22	98,969	40,413
Uttar Pradesh	22.46	40.64	47,380	26,188
All India	165.12	328.80	92,633	46,519

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, GoI

Industrial Investment

8.10 Since adoption of the liberalization policy in 1991, the investment in industrial sector especially the foreign direct investment (FDI) is attracting attention of policy makers and investors. Among all the states in India, though Maharashtra has attracted highest number of proposals generating maximum employment opportunities, the investment therein is comparatively less.

8.11 Since August, 1991 to August, 2009, in all 15,408 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 5,58,336 crore have been registered with the Government of India for setting up industries/mega projects in the State. The State's shares in the proposed industrial investments and employment are respectively 10 per cent and 16 per cent. By the end of August, 2009, out of the total registered projects, 6,627 projects (43 per cent) involving an investment of Rs. 1,47,443 crore (26 per cent) were commissioned generating about 8.36 lakh employment (30 per cent). In the total investment, the major sectorwise share of investment was of Chemicals (18 per cent), followed by Metallurgical and Textiles (11 per cent each), Food Processing and Engineering (5 per cent each) and IT Industry (2 per cent). The compound annual growth rate of investment in projects registered and commissioned in last five years is 14.4 and 5.2 per cent respectively.

8.12 The details of industrial investments in the State are given in Table 8.7. The details of industrial proposals in major states are given in Table 8.8 which reveals that the State is one of the favoured destinations for industrial investment. The major share of FDI is in Information Technology industry (Rs. 12,765 crore). The details of sectorwise FDI in the State are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.7 Industrial Investments in the State (August, 1991 to August, 2009)

Category of Projects	Approved			Commissioned Projects		
	No.	Investment	Employment	No.	Investment	Employment
IEM/LOI/EOU	15,408	5,58,336	28,16,802	6,627	1,47,443	8,36,265
FDI	4,133	81,763	-	1,659	39,291	-
MOU	147	1,28,813	1,95,291	-	-	-
TOTAL	19,688	7,68,912	30,12,093	8,286	1,86,734	8,36,265

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

IEM -- Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, LOI -- Letter of Intent, EOU -- Export Oriented Unit,

FDI -- Foreign Direct Investment, MoU -- Memorandum of Understanding

Table 8.8 Industrial Investment proposals in major states (August, 1991 to August, 2009)

State	Proposals				
	No.	Investment (Rs. crore)	Percentage share to All-India	Employment (lakh)	Percentage share to All-India
Andhra Pradesh	6,735	5,04,917	8.9	12.46	6.9
Chhattisgarh	2,482	6,99,310	12.4	5.93	3.3
Gujarat	10,192	6,40,769	11.3	17.38	9.7
Karnataka	4,050	4,73,367	8.4	8.29	4.6
Madhya Pradesh	3,366	3,43,858	6.1	8.38	4.7
Maharashtra	15,408	5,58,336	9.9	28.17	15.7
Orissa	1,487	7,03,943	12.5	6.00	3.3
Tamil Nadu	8,249	2,77,263	4.9	22.78	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	7,196	2,14,417	3.8	18.79	10.5
All India	87,366	56,51,028	--	179.72	-

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Table 8.9 Details of sectorwise FDI in the State (August, 1991 to August, 2009)

Industrial groups	Total projects	Investment (Rs. crore)
Information technology	762	12,765
Industrial machinery	261	771
Food processing	173	1,039
Textiles	122	1,051
Chemical & allied products	197	2,666
Electrical & non-electrical machinery	212	1,467
Motor vehicles	112	895
Others	626	23,752

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Special Economic Zones

8.13 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy with effect from 10th February, 2006. Upto November, 2009, in all 225 SEZ proposals were received in the State, of which 144 were approved by the Central Government (108 formal and 36 in-principle approvals) and 58 proposals were notified. Out of 144 approved SEZs, 59 are information technology/information technology enabled services, 57 are single-product, 16 are multi-product and 12 are multi services. The areawise proposals approved, land requirement, investments therein and likely employment generation through these SEZs are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Proposed Investment and Employment in approved SEZs (upto 30th November, 2009)

Area	No.	Area (ha.)	Proposed	
			Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment (lakh)
Konkan	69	29,996	1,14,406	43.58
Western Maharashtra	50	6,715	57,202	14.33
Marathwada	15	3,771	4,962	1.53
Vidarbha	10	4,910	12,578	5.81
Total	144	45,392	1,89,148	65.25

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

8.14 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Act, 2006 was enacted with effect from 2nd October, 2006. The State Government has simplified the registration procedure in which the term 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises' which have been classified broadly into two categories (i) manufacturing and (ii) services. Both the categories of enterprises have further been classified into Micro, Small, Medium and Large enterprises based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in the case of enterprises providing or rendering services. Details about MSMEs and large units are given in Table 8.11. The number and employment in MSME's are shown in Graph 8.2.

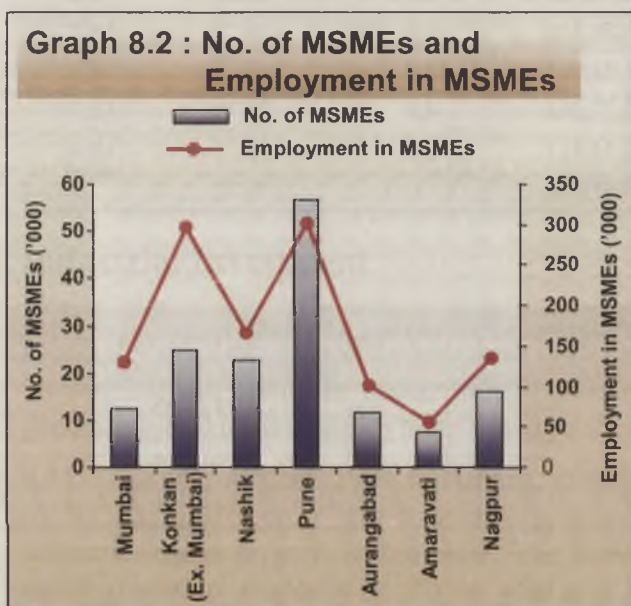


Table 8.11 Details of MSME & Large Enterprises (as on 30th November, 2009)

Region	MSME	Employment@	(Number)	
			Large Enterprises	Employment@
Mumbai	12,341	1,30,672	256	1,06,214
Konkan (Ex. Mumbai)	24,747	2,96,703	1,021	93,466
Nashik	22,727	1,65,985	289	75,862
Pune	56,663	3,01,098	665	2,30,681
Aurangabad	11,672	1,02,076	142	41,936
Amravati	7,328	55,443	49	8,192
Nagpur	16,017	1,36,204	248	79,286
Maharashtra	1,51,495	11,88,181	2,670	6,35,637

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

@ As proposed in MOUs

Package Scheme of Incentives 2007

8.15 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas, the State Government has been giving a package of incentives to new/expansion units set up in the developing regions of the State. The State Government has declared revised Package Scheme of Incentives 2007 (PSI 2007) from 1st April, 2007 which shall remain in operation upto 31st March, 2011. Eligible units in the private sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector and Co-operative Sector but not in the Central Public Sector are being considered for providing incentives under PSI 2007.

Information Technology

8.16 The State Government has taken a number of initiatives to promote development of Information Technology (IT) / Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) sector in the State. The IT / ITES policy has been re-drafted with a view to bring about continued socio-economic development to Nashik, Aurangabad and Nagpur cities and in most backward districts. To develop IT parks that ensure integrated growth of IT industry and to focus on the potential of the growing IT products and IT telecom industry, the new 'Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services Policy, 2009' has been introduced. The State has offered various fiscal incentives to IT/ITES industries, besides non-fiscal incentives like additional FSI, permitting software industry in residential areas, suitable permissions to develop communication systems and self certifications under labour laws.

Public and Private IT Parks

8.17 Emergence of IT parks has triggered development of integrated infrastructure needed for this industry. These parks are envisaged to be centres of excellence with reference to various infrastructure facilities and overall ambience required for industry. In view of this, 36 public IT

parks are established by MIDC and CIDCO. For getting private participation in creating world-class infrastructure for IT industry, 396 private IT parks have been approved, out of which 70 IT parks have started functioning. These IT parks with investments of Rs. 1,036 crore, have created 1.38 lakh jobs. The remaining 326 IT parks with investments of Rs. 6,454 crore have been given Letters of Intent and are expected to generate 8.6 lakh job opportunities. The private IT Parks are mainly concentrated in Greater Mumbai (123), Pune (117), Thane (80), Nashik (4) and Nagpur (2).

Bio-Technology

8.18 In order to promote this sector, the Bio-Technology Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. Bio-Technology (BT) parks are developed in the State in Jalna and Pune. In all, 16 Biotech SEZs are proposed in the State with likely investment of Rs. 6,171 crore and estimated employment generation of 1.37 lakh. Details about registered BT units are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Registered Bio-Technology industries (upto 31st August, 2009)

Category	Total Units		Employment		Investment in Plant & Machinery (Rs. crore)	
	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI
MSME BT Units	38	13	606	228	197.63	140.90
LSI BT Units	16	7	712	931	1,119.86	531.20

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

LSI – Large Scale Industry, LOI – Letter of Intent

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.19 The State Government has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on a co-operative basis with the view to generate more employment opportunities in rural areas. The State Government is providing several facilities in terms of contribution to share capital and technical guidance for establishing industries in co-operative industrial estates. The status of co-operative industrial estates in the State is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Status of Co-operative industrial estates (as on 30th November, 2009)

Region	Registered	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	Employment
Greater Mumbai	3	3	312	11,550
Konkan (excluding Greater Mumbai)	15	12	500	9,853
Nashik	33	26	1,450	38,857
Pune	45	34	3,000	49,240
Aurangabad	26	13	455	4,212
Amravati	10	3	85	640
Nagpur	10	4	295	2,970
Total	142	95	6,097	1,17,322

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Industrial Development Institutions

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.20 In order to achieve planned and systematic industrial growth throughout the State, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) has developed industrial areas with essential infrastructure like internal roads, water, electricity and other internal services for entrepreneurs. Operational data regarding MIDC areas in the State is given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 MIDC at a glance (as on 31st March, 2009)

Region	MIDC areas				Industrial Units			No. of Plots	
	Major	Mini	Growth Centre	Total	No.	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment	Developed	Allotted
Greater Mumbai	1	0	0	1	305	1,300	1,35,000	357	341
Konkan (Excl. Gr. Mumbai)	24	5	3 #	32	10,365	8,353	2,35,335	17,800	15,820
Nashik	10	9	11 #	30	5,461	1,677	48,214	8,925	8,349
Pune	29	18	19	66	7,593	18,093	3,11,005	15,495	14,089
Aurangabad	16	20	12 #	48	4,158	1,814	50,689	10,148	9,073
Amravati	7	32	8 #	47	1,409	716	18,568	4,475	3,201
Nagpur	12	25	10 #	47	2,422	7,707	66,256	5,828	4,958
Total	99	109	63	271	31,713	39,660	8,65,067	63,028	55,831

Source: MIDC, GoM

Of which one centre each is being developed by Government of India

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.21 The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) was set up in the year 1962 with the objective of assisting the development of small scale industries. The main activities of MSSIDC are (i) Procurement and distribution of raw materials required by small scale industries, (ii) Providing assistance in marketing their products and making available facilities for warehousing and handling of material, (iii) Assisting small scale industries for import-export, (iv) Helping handicraft artisans and (v) Organising exhibitions. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Turnover of MSSIDC

Item	(Rs. crore)	
	2008-09	2009-10+
Procurement of raw materials	100.99	78.01
Marketing assistance	181.01	130.88
Others	3.53	1.79
Total	285.53	210.68

Source : MSSIDC

+ Upto December, 2009

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

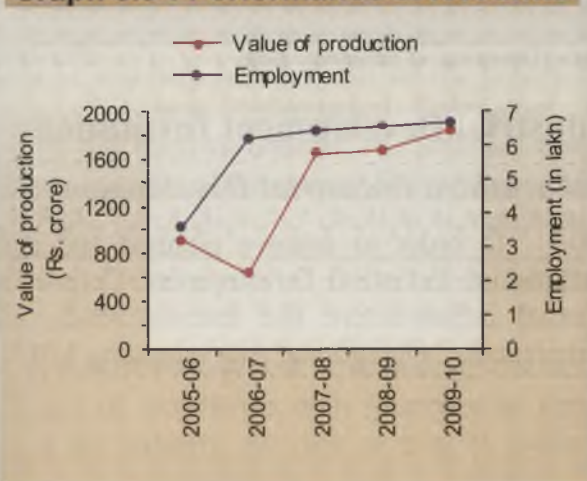
8.22 The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) was established in 1962. The main functions of the Board are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. The Board provides financial assistance to individuals, registered institutions and co-operatives, technical guidance, training to individual beneficiaries and arrangements for marketing of products of khadi & village industries. Presently, 98 categories of industries are under the purview of the KVI sector. In 2008-09, financial assistance in the form of subsidy worth Rs. 20.62 crore was given to KVIs in the State and Rs. 48.71 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2009-10. The value of production and employment generated by KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.16 and shown in Graph 8.3.

Table 8.16 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units Assisted	Value of production (lakh) (Rs. crore)	Employment (lakh)
2005-06	2.26	898	3.56
2006-07	3.46	622	6.17
2007-08	2.75	1,638	6.42
2008-09	2.65	1,661	6.56
2009-10+	2.66	1,827	6.62

Source: MSKVIB

+ Up to October, 2009

Graph 8.3 : Performance of KVI units

8.23 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, 4.50 lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in the year 2008-09 as compared to 4.34 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2009-10, employment opportunities will be provided to 5.5 lakh artisans.

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.24 State level financial institutions like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporations and central level institutions viz. LIC of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI etc. are providing financial assistance to industries in the State, the details of which are given in Annexure 8.4.

Rehabilitation of Sick Industries

Large Scale Sick Industries

8.25 Industrial Sickness is one of the major hurdles in growth of economy as it affects capital assets, productivity and employment. Since inception, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) formed by the Government of India, has received 926 cases for rehabilitation of medium and large scale industries upto September, 2009 from the State under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Of these, 150 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, 95 cases are recommended for winding up, whereas 107 cases are rejected.

Sick MSMEs

8.26 Sickness certificates are granted to SSI units by the State Government, which enables sick unit to obtain rescheduling of outstanding dues of sales tax and electricity duty charges. Sickness certificates have been issued to 539 units upto the end of September, 2009.

Exports from Maharashtra

8.27 The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, software, textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, made-up fabrics, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs and pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. For recognition of efforts put up by the exporters and to boost the exports, Government is taking initiatives like giving 'The Best Export Award' and organization of exhibition of products in foreign countries. During the year 2008-09, six international exhibitions were organized in various countries. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.17 and shown in Graph 8.4.

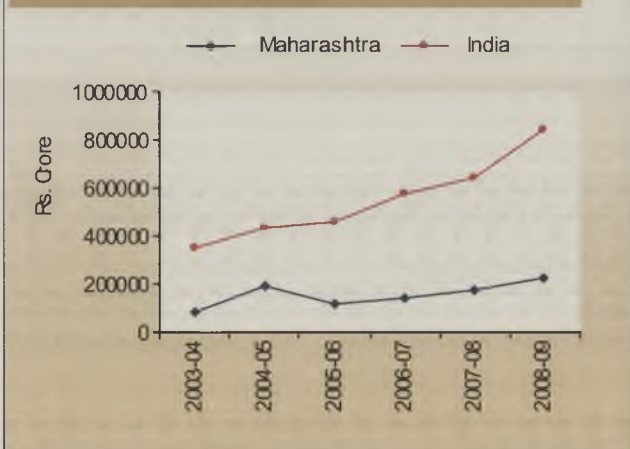
Table 8.17 Exports from Maharashtra and India

Year	(Rs. crore)	
	Maharashtra	India
2003-04	85,916 (24.57)	3,49,617
2004-05	1,93,832 (44.56)	4,34,979
2005-06	1,13,700 (28.00)	4,54,800
2006-07	1,42,944 (28.00)	5,71,779
2007-08	1,72,846 (27.00)	6,40,172
2008-09	2,26,794 (27.00)	8,39,978

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to India.

Graph 8.4 : Exports from Maharashtra and India



Industrial pollution

8.28 The industrial pollution is one of the major concerns for the State's environment. The highly hazardous industries are:

- Manufacturing and refining of sugar,
- Manufacturing of hydrogenated oils, vanaspati ghee and edible oils,
- Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits,
- Manufacturing of pulp, paper and paper board including newsprint,
- Tanning, curing and finishing of leather or fur skins,
- Manufacturing of petroleum and coal products,
- Manufacturing of chemical and chemical products except pharmaceutical products,
- Manufacturing of cement,
- Basic metals and alloys industries,
- Thermal power plants,
- Asbestos products industries.

8.29 Out of the total 69,108 industries under the purview of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), 19 per cent were air pollution prone, 15 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2009. During 2007-08, MPCB had issued directions to 660 industries under section 33A of Water Act, 1974 and to 314 industries under section 31A of Air Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,431 industries of the State. Apart from these efforts, bank guarantee was taken from certain industries and electricity and water supply of few polluting industries was disconnected until pollution control measures were implemented.

Minerals

8.30 Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Kolhapur, Satara, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts in the State have deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc. The total area with mineral potential is about 58 thousand sq. km. comprising about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.5.

8.31 Upto 31st March, 2009, total 268 mines were in operation with 36,543 employment in the State. The State accounts for 6.2 per cent of the total employment in mining sector in the country. The total value of minerals extracted during 2008-09 was Rs. 4,778 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2008-09 was Rs. 4,484 crore, which was 82 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted in the State.

Tourism

8.32 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has been involved in the development and maintenance of the various tourist locations of Maharashtra. MTDC owns and maintains resorts at all key tourist centres and plans to include more resorts in the near future so as to boost tourism in the State. Taking into consideration the employment potential, both direct and indirect, the State has articulated the action plan in 'Tourism Policy 2006' for the development of tourism sector. The thrust areas of this policy are improvement in infrastructural facilities at tourist places, encouraging private participation in capacity building related to tourist accommodation, recreation facilities, etc. by enabling various fiscal incentives such as tax exemption in luxury for the period of five to seven years and concession in entertainment/amusement, stamp duty, registration charges, water charges, etc.

8.33 At present MTDC is implementing various tourism development projects in the State. These include infrastructure development at various tourist spots, arrangement of renowned festivals like Pune festival, Ellora festival, Elephanta festival, etc. The financial information on projects undertaken by MTDC is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Projects undertaken by MTDC

(Rs. crore)				
Year	No. of Projects	Project Completed	Estimated cost of sanctioned projects	Expenditure
2005-06	8	4	20.31	12.69
2006-07	14	6	28.69	18.83
2007-08	7	3	22.79	2.27
2008-09	2	-	40.94	0.08

Source : MTDC, GoM

CO-OPERATION

8.34 Co-operative movement plays a pivotal role in safeguarding interests of the vulnerable and unorganised people engaged in various economic and social activities. Co-operatives have entered into all spheres of socio-economic activities viz. production, marketing, credit & banking, processing, sales, dairying, storage, housing, farming, fishing, etc. In the post liberalisation era, the co-operative sector is facing serious challenges of competition from corporate sector and multinationals in addition to resource constraints and lack of professionalism.

8.35 As on 31st March, 2009 there were 2.12 lakh co-operative societies working in the State, with about 523 lakh members. Details of these co-operative societies are summarised in Table 8.19.

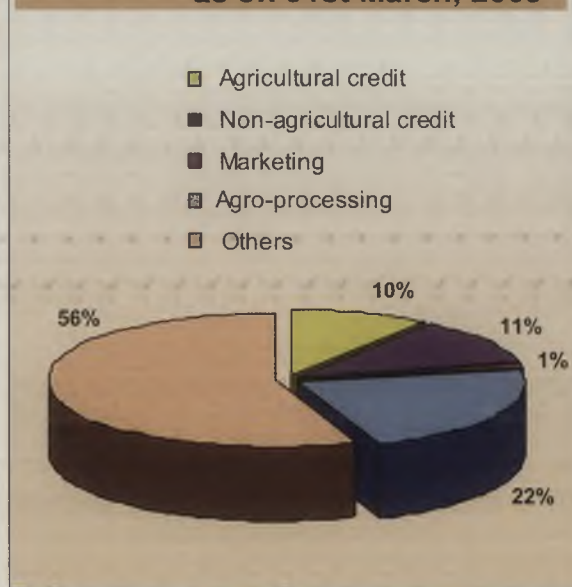
Table 8.19 Details of Co-operative Societies in the State

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		Percentage change
	As on 31 st March 2008	2009*	
Societies (No.)	2,05,753	2,12,344	3.2
Members (lakh)	505	523	3.6
Paid-up share capital	12,809	13,344	4.2
Of which, State Govt.	1,917	2,049	6.9
Working capital	2,05,110	2,05,122	Neg.
Deposits	1,40,162	1,51,528	8.1
Advances (Gross)	88,166	86,485	(-1.9)
Advances (Net)	63,604	65,203	2.5
Societies in loss (No.)	55,257	57,888	4.8
Amount of loss	6,985	7,126	2.0
Loans outstanding	1,10,046	1,11,261	1.1

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional Neg.- Negligible

Graph 8.5 : Co-operative societies according to their types as on 31st March, 2009



Agricultural credit

8.36 The co-operative credit structure in the State is three-tier with the State Co-operative Bank as the apex body at the State level, District Central Co-operative Banks at district level and the Primary Credit Societies at village level. This credit structure plays an important role in development of agriculture and promotion of allied activities in the State. Details of these are given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Important features of agricultural co-operative credit banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	(Rs. crore)		
	2008	2009*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (No.)	2,178	2,168	(-) 0.5
Working capital	22,360	25,681	14.9
Deposits	16,509	20,954	26.9
Gross loans advanced	10,227	10,365	1.3
Loans outstanding	9,331	8,743	(-) 6.3
Overdues	1,213	1,356	11.8
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (No.)	1,36,148	1,42,186	4.4
Working capital	45,629	51,402	12.7
Deposits	31,949	38,062	19.1
Gross loans advanced	18,598	14,336	(-) 22.9
Loans outstanding	24,446	22,683	(-) 7.2
Overdues	7,752	7,328	(-) 5.5
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (No.)	827	827	--
Working capital	1,753	1,750	(-) 0.2
Deposits	1	0	(-) 100.0
Gross loans advanced	--	--	--
Loans outstanding	1,295	1,168	(-) 9.8
Overdues	1,142	1,074	(-) 6.0
District level Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (In lakh)	11.36	11.32	(-) 0.4
Working capital	1,648	1,506	(-) 8.6
Deposits	24.44	55.74	128.1
Gross loans advanced	--	--	--
Loans outstanding	905	640	(-) 29.3
Overdues	576	552	(-) 4.2

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional @ under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

8.37 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) play a prominent role in disbursement of short term agricultural credits mainly for Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO). They include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Details of PACS are presented in Table 8.21. About 64 per cent PACS were in loss during 2008-09. High overdues, inadequacy and non-availability of funds, and lack of capability to mobilize resources are adversely affecting functioning of PACS. To overcome these weaknesses, the Central Government provided financial assistance to these PACS under Vaidyanathan package and also the loans of farmers amounting to Rs. 11,800 crore were waived by the Central and the State Governments during 2008-09.

Table 8.21 Details about PACS

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09*	(Rs. crore)
			Percentage change
Societies (No.)	21,248	21,285	0.2
Members (lakh)	147	151	2.7
Working capital	14,280	16,467	15.3
Own funds	2,684	2,724	1.5
Share capital	1,829	2,050	12.5
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	10	14	40.0
Loanee members (lakh)	36.68	39.95	0.7
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 hectares)</i>	10.46	10.61	1.4
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 hectares)	8.93	9.27	3.8
Loans advanced	6,189	6,606	6.7
Loans outstanding	10,979	12,495	13.8
Loans recovered	5,295	5,160	(-) 2.5
Loans overdue	5,230	6,652	27.2
PACS in loss	13,560	13,665	0.8
Amount of loss	561	586	4.5
Proportion of overdues to loans due for recovery (percentage)	49.71	56.32	13.3

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural credit societies

8.38 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central non-agricultural credit institution functioning in the State. At the end of March, 2009 the outstanding loans of the co-operative societies have reduced by 10 per cent compared to last year, other details being given in Table 8.22.

8.39 As on 31st March, 2009 under non-agricultural credit societies, there were 574 urban co-operative banks, 16,358 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,235 salary earners' co-operative societies in the State. About one-fourth of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. The details are given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.22 Details of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		(Rs. crore)
	2008	2009*	Percentage change
	Members (No.)	11,323	11,183	(-) 1.2
Deposits	0.54	0.32	(-) 40.7
Working capital	350	339	(-) 3.1
Gross loans advanced	644	644	--
Loans outstanding	135	121	(-) 10.4
Loans overdue	37	38	2.7
Loans recovered	13	14	7.7

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

* Provisional

Table 8.23 Details of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		(Rs. crore)
	2008	2009*	Percentage change
	Societies (No.)	25,106	24,167	(-) 3.7
Members (lakh)	202	210	4.0
Deposits	55,545	56,294	1.4
Owned funds	13,508	13,823	2.3
Share capital	5,938	6,089	2.5
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	8	9	12.5
Working capital	97,352	88,765	(-) 8.8
Loans advanced	52,169	54,181	3.9
Loans outstanding	60,279	62,388	3.5
Loans overdue	7,847	8,269	5.4
Loans recovered	1,596	1,685	5.6
Societies in loss (No.)	6,118	6,159	0.7
Amount of loss	525	610	16.2

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

*Provisional

Co-operative marketing societies

8.40 The basic objectives of co-operative marketing societies are to prevent exploitation of farmers from traders and to enable them to get better price remuneration for their produce by providing marketing arrangements and also to benefit consumers by making goods available at reasonable prices. In view of these, the State Government is providing financial assistance in the form of share capital and loans to these societies.

8.41 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body; the District Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district level and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at village level. About 30 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2009. The details are given in Table 8.24.

Cotton Procurement Scheme

8.42 Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. procures cotton from cultivators under the Cotton Procurement Scheme as per the minimum support prices declared by the Government for different varieties of cotton.

During 2009-10, upto 31st December, 2009, about 13,774 quintal cotton worth Rs. 3.96 crore was purchased under the scheme. During 2008-09, upto 31st December, 2008, 56.94 lakh quintal cotton worth Rs. 1,598 crore was purchased.

Agro-processing co-operatives

8.43 The agro-processing co-operatives provide means to employ rural capital and labour, thereby securing reasonable returns to the cultivators. The State Government provides financial assistance to these societies for setting up processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom societies, dairy societies & dairy unions and fisheries societies are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives. As on 31st March, 2009, there were 46,744 agro-processing co-operatives. The membership of all these societies together was 75.32 lakh with working capital of Rs. 13,507 crore.

8.44 Co-operative sugar factories have proved to be remarkably influential in bringing about various socio-economic transformations in rural areas of the State during the post-independence period. As on 31st March, 2009, there were 201 sugar factories in the State, of which 165 belonged to the co-operative sector. At the end of March, 2009, there was a remarkable reduction in the crushing of sugarcane which in turn resulted into reduction of production of sugar during 2008-09. Details are given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.24 Details of Co-operative Marketing Societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2008	2009 *	
Societies (No.)	1,474	1,712	16.1
Members (lakh)	17	18	5.9
Share capital	72	83	15.3
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	24	24	--
Working capital	725	752	3.7
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	227	236	4.0
(b) Fertilizers	398	408	2.5
(c) Seeds	44	49	11.4
(d) Consumer goods	283	302	6.7
Societies in loss (No.)	598	557	(-) 6.9
Amount of loss	54	53	1.9

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM
* Provisional

Table 8.25 Details of sugar factories

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2008	2009*	
Registered factories (No.)	201	201	--
Factories in production (No.)	145	144	(-) 0.7
Membership of sugarcane growers ('000)	2,076	2,126	2.4
Share capital of State Govt.	849.89	998.25	17.5
Average Capacity (T.C.D. # lakh MT)	4.72	4.74	0.4
Sugarcane crushed (Lakh MT)	761.74	400.42	(-) 47.4
Sugarcane price (Rs. /MT)			
a) Average purchase price	650	812	24.9
b) Average price paid by factories	1,200	1,200	--
Sugar produced (Lakh MT)	90.98	46.14	(-) 49.3
Average recovery (Per cent)	11.94	11.52	(-) 3.5
Bagasses produced (Lakh MT)	223.82	120.13	(-) 46.3
Molasses (Lakh MT)	30.64	16.02	(-) 47.7
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	58	58	--
b) Co-generation plants	21	21	--
Electricity generated (Million units)	118	N.A.	--
Factories in loss (No.)	103	112	8.7

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

* Provisional # T.C.D. - Tonnes crushed per day

8.45 There were 223 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2009. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 20 per cent. About 49 per cent societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.26.

8.46 There were 166 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2009. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 88 per cent. There is a rise of 44 per cent in number of co-operative mills running in loss. Details are given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.26 Details of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2008	2009*	
Number of mills	173	166	(-)4.0
<i>Of which, in production</i>	52	54	3.8
Membership ('00)	4,668	6,153	31.8
Share capital	1,246.92	1,411.56	13.2
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1,090.83	1,240.23	13.7
No. of spindles (lakh)	10.62	11.61	9.3
Value of Yarn produced	1,259.63	1,377.06	9.3
Mills in loss (No.)	50	72	44.0
Amount of loss	132.37	128.9	(-)2.6

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional

Table 8.27 Details of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2008	2009*	
Societies (No.)	214	223	4.2
<i>Of which, in production</i>	170	172	1.2
Members (No. in '00)	2,562	2,569	0.3
Share capital	10	10	--
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	2	2	--
Working Capital	100	102	2.0
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	193	197	2.1
Societies in loss (No.)	114	110	(-)3.5
Amount of loss	2	2	--

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional

8.47 There were 686 co-operative handloom and 1,201 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2009. The share of State Government in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 33.42 and 83.67 per cent respectively. About 50 per cent co-operative handloom and 54 per cent powerloom societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Details of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies

Particulars	(Rs. crore)					
	Handloom			Power loom		
	As on 31 st March 2008	2009*	Percentage change	As on 31 st March 2008	2009*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	685	686	0.1	1,185	1,201	1.4
Members ('00)	923	928	0.5	613	636	3.8
Share capital	67.49	69.42	2.9	56.84	61.23	7.7
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	22.04	23.20	4.4	49.78	51.23	2.9
No. of looms ('000)	304	303	(-) 0.3	322	324	0.6
Production value	68	67	(-) 1.5	88	86	(-) 2.3
Societies in loss (No.)	334	342	2.4	659	651	(-) 1.2
Amount of loss	24	28	16.7	7.67	6.59	(-) 14.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

*Provisional

8.48 At the end of 2008-09, there were 27,255 co-operative dairy societies and 109 co-operative dairy unions in the State. About 48 per cent of the co-operative dairy societies and about 45 per cent of dairy unions were in loss during 2008-09. The details are given in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29 Details of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	(Rs. crore)					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2007-08	2008-09*	Percentage change	2007-08	2008-09*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	30,075	27,255	(-) 9.4	106	109	2.8
Members (lakh)	20.60	18.68	(-) 9.3	0.58	0.60	3.4
Share capital	31.02	24.86	(-) 19.9	100.29	103.12	2.8
Working capital	30.55	24.51	(-) 19.8	85.21	87.62	2.8
Milk procured (Value)	134.67	113.08	(-) 16.0	163.15	167.61	2.7
Milk & milk products sold (Value)	80.99	68.01	(-) 16.0	79.12	81.35	2.8
Societies in loss (No.)	14,395	13,045	(-) 9.4	47	47	--

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

*Provisional

8.49 There were 3,129 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 28 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2009. The total membership of these societies was 6.34 lakh with working capital of Rs. 18 crore. These societies were able to sell fish and fish products worth Rs. 11.70 crore in 2008-09, as against Rs. 12.03 crore in 2007-08.

Other co-operative societies

8.50 Maharashtra State Co-operative Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores working at village level. As on 31st March, 2009, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 178 wholesale consumer stores and 3,251 primary consumer stores working in the State. The details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores are given in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30 Details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

Particulars	(Rs. crore)					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2007-08	2008-09*	2007-08	2008-09*	2007-08	2008-09*
Number	1	1	160	178	3,242	3,251
Member ('00)	6	6	3,494	3,644	17,877	18,645
Share capital	1.65	1.65	15.48	16.00	31.08	27.88
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	1.14	1.14	2.65	2.66	0.79	0.74
Amount of loss	0.51	0.20	1.34	1.17	5.17	5.10
Consumer stores in loss (No.)	--	--	56	65	1,088	1,148

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional

8.51 As on 31st March, 2009, there were 78,097 co-operative housing societies in the State with 21.67 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 41,356. There were 10,337 labour contract societies having 5.39 lakh members, of these societies 6,632 were in profit. The total employment in these societies was 1,03,241. There were 299 forest labour societies with 67,186 members, of which 114 (38 per cent) were in profit.

Private money lenders

8.52 Apart from PACS and non-agricultural credit societies, the State Government allowed private money lenders to disburse loans to individuals. The license that authorizes private money lenders to disburse loans is issued by Commissionerate of Co-operation. The details about private money lenders are given in Table 8.31.

Table 8.31 Details about private money lenders

Particulars	(Rs. crore)	
	As on 31 st March, 2008	As on 31 st August, 2009*
License holders (No.)	7,801	6,863
New licenses issued (No.)	1,212	1,026
Renewed licenses (No.)	7,089	5,837
Licenses cancelled (No.)	301	99
No. of loanee members (Traders/Non-traders/ cultivators)	4,23,213	5,74,046
Loans disbursed	588	425

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, GoM

* Provisional

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 8.1

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 1993-94 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	1999-00	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	154.9	204.8	221.5	247.1	268.0	274.3	289.6
II	Mining and quarrying	10.47	126.7	153.4	154.9	163.2	171.6	175.6	181.8
III	Manufacturing	79.36	159.4	214.6	234.2	263.5	287.2	293.8	310.7
	Industry groups								
1	Food products	9.08	140.3	166.3	170.6	185.2	198.2	179.2	139.0
2	Beverages, tobacco and related products	2.38	192.1	345.9	400.3	444.5	498.0	575.9	562.4
3	Cotton textiles	5.52	123.7	126.3	137.0	157.3	164.0	159.4	166.9
4	Wool, silk & man made fibre textiles	2.26	197.8	249.0	248.9	268.4	281.2	280.4	308.6
5	Jute & other veg. fibre textiles (except cotton)	0.59	105.0	107.2	107.7	90.7	120.7	108.6	95.8
6	Textile products (including wearing apparels)	2.54	156.1	219.6	255.5	285.0	295.5	306.4	338.9
7	Wood, wood products and furniture etc.	2.70	101.4	74.8	70.5	91.0	127.9	114.7	132.1
8	Paper and paper products & printing, publishing etc.	2.65	180.5	230.7	228.6	248.6	255.3	258.6	267.5
9	Leather & leather products	1.14	135.5	156.1	149.3	150.2	167.8	156.1	159.5
10	Chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal)	14.00	164.6	238.6	258.5	283.4	313.4	322.5	359.0
11	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	5.73	137.2	192.2	200.5	226.3	246.4	242.6	268.4
12	Non-metallic mineral products	4.40	220.8	244.3	271.1	305.8	323.2	326.5	341.1
13	Basic metal & alloys industries	7.45	146.9	196.1	227.0	278.9	312.7	325.1	339.6
14	Metal products & parts (except machinery & equipment)	2.81	137.8	166.3	164.4	183.2	172.9	166.0	171.9
15	Machinery & equipment (except transport equipment)	9.57	182.5	279.4	312.8	357.1	394.4	428.7	463.9
16	Transport equipment and parts	3.98	194.1	283.7	319.7	367.7	378.4	386.7	448.7
17	Other manufacturing industries	2.56	142.5	221.2	276.9	298.4	357.4	359.2	377.0
IV	Electricity	10.17	148.5	181.5	190.9	204.7	217.7	223.7	236.0

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

+ April to November, 2009

ANNEXURE 8.2

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Rs. crore)									
Industry group (at two digit level)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2006-07	581	283	158	31	1,818	1,380	1,660	132
	2007-08	553	204	303	36	2,500	1,956	2,375	104
(2) Extraction of salt (14)	2006-07	65	4	8	4	24	2	12	12
	2007-08	21	3	3	2	7	1	2	4
(3) Food products and beverages (15)	2006-07	2,117	9,461	935	727	43,962	30,202	37,116	6,042
	2007-08	2,316	10,552	3,177	881	50,618	36,011	44,050	5,631
(4) Tobacco products (16)	2006-07	87	198	124	83	1,110	490	783	305
	2007-08	79	195	183	77	1,128	448	717	390
(5) Textiles (17)	2006-07	1,345	14,117	5,509	661	25,672	16,645	21,913	2,612
	2007-08	1,337	10,112	1,692	661	20,630	12,487	17,605	2,056
(6) Wearing apparel (18)	2006-07	529	639	333	117	2,949	1,392	2,434	447
	2007-08	523	471	444	93	3,091	1,224	2,539	501
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (19)	2006-07	128	58	60	15	348	181	261	80
	2007-08	90	37	104	14	574	280	490	78
(8) Wood and wood products (20)	2006-07	168	233	89	22	508	281	419	67
	2007-08	226	222	204	26	808	495	650	137
(9) Paper and paper products (21)	2006-07	625	2,308	259	114	3,639	2,172	2,853	594
	2007-08	624	2,455	346	135	4,944	3,017	3,885	859
(10) Publishing and printing (22)	2006-07	710	2,459	467	165	5,857	2,995	4,162	1456
	2007-08	544	2,801	122	150	5,691	2,956	4,092	1,288
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (23)	2006-07	113	7,606	2,714	201	82,119	50,445	51,665	30,005
	2007-08	139	8,227	2,778	212	92,254	55,998	57,783	34,026
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (24)	2006-07	1,876	20,828	9,144	1,018	52,857	29,175	41,453	9,347
	2007-08	1,772	20,961	11,915	1,024	55,283	28,877	41,581	11,710
(13) Rubber and plastic products (25)	2006-07	1,268	4,509	1,080	332	12,225	7,981	9,879	1,958
	2007-08	1,250	4,843	1,988	302	12,942	7,935	10,103	2,336
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (26)	2006-07	713	3,848	779	164	5,610	2,130	3,747	1,562
	2007-08	739	4,410	1,284	171	8,849	3,692	5,625	2,899
(15) Basic metals (27)	2006-07	1,072	21,801	4,853	645	61,816	40,864	51,507	8,453
	2007-08	977	21,998	3,993	633	66,929	42,321	51,908	13,216
(16) Fabricated metal products (28)	2006-07	1,905	4,601	1,947	473	18,855	10,042	14,650	3,747
	2007-08	1,754	5,567	2,408	545	21,096	12,389	16,659	3,891
(17) Machinery and equipments (29)	2006-07	1,728	6,274	3,710	764	31,649	16,595	24,348	6,610
	2007-08	1,662	7,638	5,952	900	41,127	23,320	32,518	7,754

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Concl.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(18) Office, accounting and computing machinery (30)	2006-07	56	91	25	28	1,202	891	1,147	33
	2007-08	50	154	168	43	1,406	564	1,254	128
(19) Electrical machinery and apparatus (31)	2006-07	709	2,295	2,216	303	14,534	9,133	10,842	3,418
	2007-08	891	3,741	3,266	399	18,937	11,584	14,265	4,338
(20) Radio, T.V. and communication equipments and apparatus(32)	2006-07	168	3,003	1,611	102	8,584	5,544	7,046	1,130
	2007-08	182	3,351	1,929	103	9,884	6,185	7,724	1,773
(21) Medical, precision and optical instruments (33)	2006-07	215	361	425	91	2,323	1,102	1,569	702
	2007-08	184	319	762	64	2,796	1,104	1,767	960
(22) Motor vehicles, trailers (34)	2006-07	779	8,997	3,617	959	41,595	27,754	32,538	7,940
	2007-08	817	12,681	-1,168	1,093	45,612	30,446	35,272	9,059
(23) Other transport equipments (35)	2006-07	255	3,803	-731	503	22,384	15,118	16,853	5,083
	2007-08	263	2,582	290	307	14,342	9,217	10,489	3,502
(24) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (36)	2006-07	825	2,024	4,307	400	24,048	16,212	21,080	2,748
	2007-08	698	1,952	4,964	451	25,583	16,259	22,536	2,840
(25) Others	2006-07	575	1,649	-53	147	10,970	1,048	9,917	897
	2007-08	613	11,816	-171	139	12,988	1,641	11,357	1,237
Total	2006-07	18,612	1,21,450	43,686	8,069	4,76,658	2,89,774	3,69,854	95,380
	2007-08	18,304	1,37,292	46,936	8,461	5,19,019	3,10,407	3,97,246	1,10,717

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

ANNEXURE 8.3

IMPORTANT RATIOS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Industry group (at two digit level)	Year	Fixed capital to net value added ratio	Fixed capital to output ratio	Net value added to output ratio	Output to input ratio	Material input to output ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2006-07	2.15	0.16	0.07	1.10	0.76
	2007-08	1.97	0.08	0.04	1.05	0.78
(2) Extraction of salt (14)	2006-07	0.37	0.18	0.49	2.05	0.07
	2007-08	0.64	0.37	0.58	2.72	0.04
(3) Food products and beverages (15)	2006-07	1.57	0.22	0.14	1.18	0.69
	2007-08	1.87	0.21	0.11	1.15	0.71
(4) Tobacco products (16)	2006-07	0.65	0.18	0.27	1.42	0.44
	2007-08	0.50	0.17	0.35	1.57	0.40
(5) Textiles (17)	2006-07	5.40	0.55	0.10	1.17	0.65
	2007-08	4.92	0.49	0.10	1.17	0.61
(6) Wearing apparel (18)	2006-07	1.43	0.22	0.15	1.21	0.47
	2007-08	0.94	0.15	0.16	1.22	0.40
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (19)	2006-07	0.72	0.17	0.23	1.33	0.52
	2007-08	0.47	0.06	0.14	1.17	0.49
(8) Wood and wood products (20)	2006-07	3.48	0.46	0.13	1.21	0.55
	2007-08	1.62	0.28	0.17	1.24	0.61
(9) Paper and paper products (21)	2006-07	3.88	0.63	0.16	1.28	0.60
	2007-08	2.86	0.50	0.17	1.27	0.61
(10) Publishing and printing (22)	2006-07	1.69	0.42	0.25	1.41	0.61
	2007-08	2.17	0.49	0.23	1.39	0.52
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (23)	2006-07	0.25	0.09	0.37	1.59	0.61
	2007-08	0.24	0.09	0.37	1.60	0.61
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (24)	2006-07	2.23	0.39	0.18	1.28	0.55
	2007-08	1.79	0.38	0.21	1.33	0.52
(13) Rubber and plastic products (25)	2006-07	2.30	0.37	0.16	1.24	0.65
	2007-08	2.07	0.37	0.18	1.28	0.61
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	2006-07	2.46	0.69	0.28	1.50	0.38
	2007-08	1.52	0.50	0.33	1.57	0.42
(15) Basic metals (27)	2006-07	2.58	0.35	0.14	1.20	0.66
	2007-08	1.66	0.33	0.20	1.29	0.63
(16) Fabricated metal products (28)	2006-07	1.23	0.24	0.20	1.29	0.53
	2007-08	1.43	0.26	0.18	1.27	0.59
(17) Machinery and equipments (29)	2006-07	0.95	0.20	0.21	1.30	0.52
	2007-08	0.98	0.19	0.19	1.26	0.57

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.3 (Concl.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	2006-07	2.79	0.08	0.03	1.05	0.74
(18) Office, accounting and computing machinery (30)	2007-08	1.20	0.11	0.09	1.12	0.40
	2006-07	0.67	0.16	0.24	1.34	0.63
(19) Electrical machinery and apparatus (31)	2007-08	0.86	0.20	0.23	1.33	0.61
	2006-07	2.66	0.35	0.13	1.22	0.65
(20) Radio, T.V. and communication equipments and apparatus (32)	2007-08	1.89	0.34	0.18	1.28	0.63
	2006-07	0.51	0.16	0.30	1.48	0.47
(21) Medical, precision and optical instruments (33)	2007-08	0.33	0.11	0.34	1.58	0.39
	2006-07	1.13	0.22	0.19	1.28	0.67
(22) Motor vehicles, trailers (34)	2007-08	1.40	0.28	0.20	1.29	0.67
	2006-07	0.75	0.17	0.23	1.33	0.68
(23) Other transport equipments (35)	2007-08	0.74	0.18	0.24	1.37	0.64
	2006-07	0.74	0.08	0.11	1.14	0.67
(24) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (36)	2007-08	0.69	0.08	0.11	1.14	0.64
	2006-07	205.52	20.47	0.10	1.51	0.10
(25) Recycling (37)	2007-08	4.18	1.61	0.38	2.41	0.19
	2006-07	1.78	0.15	0.08	1.11	0.10
(26) Others	2007-08	9.68	0.91	0.09	1.14	0.13
	2006-07	1.27	0.25	0.20	1.29	0.61
Total	2007-08	1.24	0.26	0.21	1.31	0.60

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

ANNEXURE 8.4

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
TO INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2007-08		2008-09*	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	407.77	251.93	275.60 (16)	288.49 (13)	700.00 (30)	600.00 (26)	1,620.00 (44)	1,497.00 (45)
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87 (19)	1,320.79 (21)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59 (27)	560.27 (33)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Export-Import Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,355.00 (49)	7,028.00 (52)	6,072.00 (42)	5,362.00 (43)
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65 (47)	3,919.12 (55)	24,348.00 (44)	10,909.10 (40)	43,125.00 (71)	37,753.00 (60)
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^{\$}	108.34	52.25	61.41 (39)	88.60 (56)	209.09 (30)	209.09 (30)	N.A.	N.A.
7	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	157.97	94.61	68.63	47.12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	SICOM Ltd.	85.40	68.87	593.00	463.00	1,869.00	1,919.00	2,599.00	2,510.00
9	Others [#]	3,391.38	1,961.03	61,220.09	35,886.75	---	---	---	---
Total		4,745.68	2,812.05	70,027.84	42,574.14	34,481.09	20,665.19	53,416.00	47,122.00

Source - Financial institutions mentioned in this table

* Provisional N.A. - Not Available.

Note : 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to all India.

2) # Includes the financial assistance given by ICICI, IDBI, UTI which have stopped giving assistance to industries.

3) \$ Includes Bonds of Financial Institutions and Government guaranteed Bonds.

ANNEXURE 8.5

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(quantity : Thousand Tonne)
(value : Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2007-08*	2008-09*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	...	0.6	...	...
		Value	1	5	5	...	8	...	...
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,403	37,663
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	4,00,138	4,48,438
3	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	662	410
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	4,894	985
4	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	11,279	8,722
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	12,353	53,213
5	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	848	739
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	51,512	29,929
6	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	...	...
		Value	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
7	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	1,805	1,831
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	5,656	5,465
8	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	193	189
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	67	130
		Value	...	1	8	27	145	108	203
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	391	322
		Value	...	3	25	87	228	1,342	628
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	4	3
		Value	...	...	...	...	24	196	18
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	248	162
		Value	...	...	...	76	107	676	130
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	1	1
		Value	...	11	53	85	1	13	4
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	1,003	2,787
		Value	...	...	27	196	49	504	5,342
Total (1 to 14) †		Value	450	1,036	8,310	52,126	2,24,036	4,77,391	5,44,355

Source - (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Nagpur.

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Mumbai (for salt only).

* Provisional

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Corundum, Clay, Pyrophyllite, Quartz, Sand (others), Sillimanite and Shale

† Value of salt is not included in the total value.

ANNEXURE 8.6
DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08 (7)	2008-09* (8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	39	29	31	34	34	35	35
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies ^{\$}	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,248	21,285
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	25,106	24,167
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,474	1,712
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	45,323	46,744
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,12,567	1,18,401
Total	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,05,753	2,12,344
II. Number of members (In thousand)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	211	223
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	14,690	15,072
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	20,226	21,015
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,718	1,775
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	7,228	7,532
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,468	6,699
Total	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	50,541	52,316
III. Working capital (Rs. crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	119	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	70,134	76,449
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	58	343	527	1,851	6,988	14,280	16,467
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	46	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	97,352	88,765
(4) Marketing societies	6	39	188	340	1,518	725	752
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	41	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	13,615	13,508
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	21	107	426	1,191	6,492	9,004	9,181
Total	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,05,110	2,05,122
IV. Advances (Rs. crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	175	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	29,470	25,344
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	43	133	250	800	3,734	6,189	6,606
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	47	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	52,169	54,181
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	3	8	18	7	7
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	3	12	17	103	51	55
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1	4	12	60	235	281	293
Total	270	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	88,167	86,486

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.6 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08 (7)	2008-09* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (Rs. crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	87	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	35,231	32,739
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	48	284	384	1,310	5,308	10,979	12,495
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	32	105	731	4,594	35,908	60,278	62,388
(4) Marketing societies	1	2	4	9	182	105	106
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	6	30	69	236	236	258
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2	8	25	191	2,899	3,216	3,275
Total	171	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,10,045	1,11,261
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (Rs. crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	10	51	146	239	1,012	442	452
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	3	10	..	38	187	223
(4) Marketing societies	48	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,798	1,842
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	36	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	3,396	3,868
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	11	69	187	330	1,588	2,492	2,710
Total	107	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	8,315	9,095

Source — Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra.

Note — Figures upto 1990-91 are at the end of June.

* Provisional

\$ Includes primary agricultural credit societies, primary land development banks and grain banks upto 1970-71.

\$\$ Excludes Nominal Members.

@ Lift Irrigation societies are classified in Social Services & Other Co-op. Societies category instead of 'Agro-processing' category since 2000-01.

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Infrastructure is a key driver of economic growth and its development has the potential to fuel the economy. Creation and maintenance of physical infrastructure facilities is also a pre-requisite to attract foreign funds and boost the growth pace. The key components of physical infrastructure viz. power, roads, railways, ports, airports and telecommunications were traditionally in the exclusive domain of the Government. However, due to constraints in public finances, the Government is encouraging more private participation through Public Private Partnership (PPP) concept, since last few years. The PPP concept is fast evolving in all the aspects of Infrastructure development since it involves the strength of the Government and the efficiency of the private sector. An over view of some of the key infrastructure facilities in the State is indicated in the subsequent sections.

ENERGY

9.2 Energy is a critical factor in infrastructure for sustained economic growth. In addition to its widely recognized role in development of different sectors of the economy, it makes a direct and significant contribution to economy in terms of revenue generation, increasing employment opportunities and enhancing the quality of life.

Demand and Supply Position

9.3 The gap between demand and supply which had an increasing trend has shown a decline in 2008-09 due to various measures taken by the State Government for capacity addition, modernization of existing infrastructure for transmission & distribution and to curb the unauthorised consumption of electricity. The demand and supply position of electricity in the State is given in Table 9.1.

Peak Demand

9.4 During 2008-09, the peak demand of 15,656 MW was met on 13th November, 2008 with load shedding of 4,941 MW. During 2009-10 upto 6th December, 2009, the peak demand of 15,988 MW was met on 7th November, 2009 with load shedding of 4,106 MW. The shortfall was bridged by resorting to load shedding which is as per the guidelines laid down by Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission.

Graph 9.1 : Peak Demand, Supply & Shortfall at Peak Demand

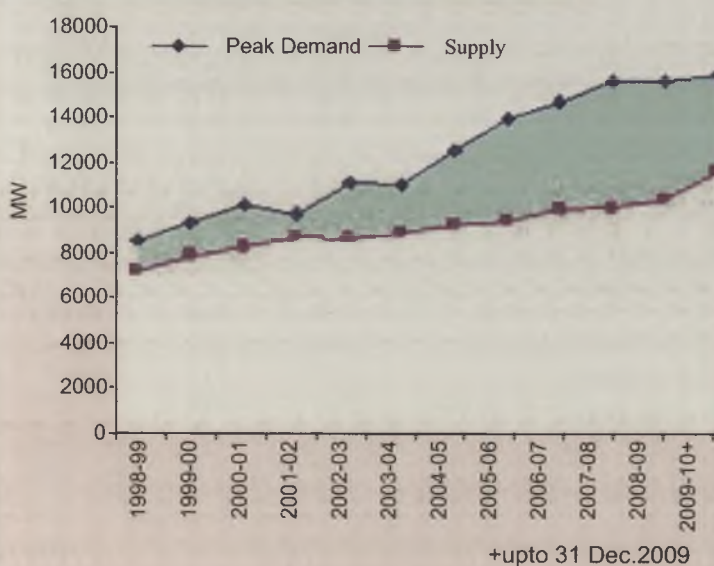


Table 9.1 Demand and Supply of Electricity at peak demand

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Supply (MW)	Shortfall (MW)
1998-99	8,985	7,690	1,295
1999-00	9,741	8,334	1,407
2000-01	10,473	8,651	1,822
2001-02	10,119	9,103	1,016
2002-03	11,425	9,004	2,421
2003-04	11,357	9,315	2,042
2004-05	12,749	9,704	3,045
2005-06	14,061	9,856	4,205
2006-07	14,825	10,298	4,527
2007-08	15,689	10,412	5,277
2008-09	15,656	10,715	4,941
2009-10+	15,988	11,883	4,106

Source :MAHADISCOM
+ upto 31st December, 2009

Installed capacity

9.5 The installed capacity in the State as on 31st March, 2009 increased by 4 per cent to 17,266 MW over that in 2007-08. The installed capacity of central allocation was increased by 129 MW and stood at 5,169 MW bringing the total installed capacity available to the State at the end of 2008-09 to 22,435 MW. The details of installed capacity are given in Table 9.2.

Graph 9.2 : Installed Capacity in the state (2008-09)

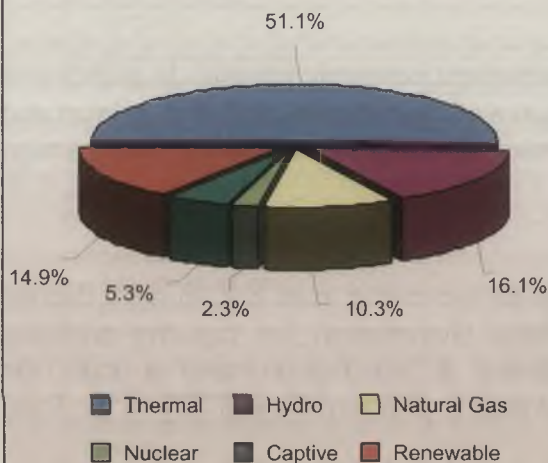


Table 9.2 Installed capacity

Type of source	As on 31st March		% change
	2008	2009	
(A) In the State	16,614	17,266	4
(i) MAHAGENCO	10,227	10,121	(-) 1.00
Thermal	6,925	6,925	0
Hydro	2,450	2,344	(-) 4.3
Natural Gas	852	852	0
(ii) Tata Power	1,856	2,106	13.5
Thermal	1,150	1,400	21.7
Hydro	447	447	0
Natural Gas	180	180	0
Renewable	79	79	0
(iii) Reliance Energy	500	500	0
(Thermal)			
(iv) RGPPL	728	740	1.7
+ (Natural Gas)			
(v) Captive power	908	908	0
(vi) Renewable	2,002	2,498	24.8
(vii) Nuclear@	393	393	0
(B) Central allocation#	5,040	5,169	2.6
Total (A+B)	21,654	22,435	3.6

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Energy, RGPPL, MEDA, WRPC

WRPC - Western Region Power Corporation @ State's share
+ RGPPL - Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.

Generation of Electricity

9.6 The total generation of electricity (including renewable sources) in the State during 2008-09 was higher by 3,287 MKWH compared to the previous year and

Graph 9.3 : Generation of Electricity in the State (2008-09)

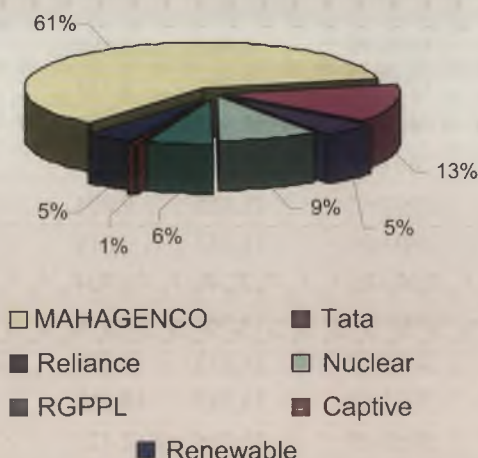


Table 9.3 Generation of Electricity in the State

Type of source	2007-08		% Change
	2007-08	2008-09	
(A) In the State	79,721	83,008	4.1
(i) MAHAGENCO	52,294	50,399	(-)3.6
Thermal	43,958	42,061	(-)4.3
Hydro	4,606	3,906	(-)15.2
Natural Gas	3,730	4,432	18.8
(ii) Tata Power	11,618	11,150	(-)4.0
Thermal	8,664	8,841	2.0
Hydro	1,489	1,151	(-)22.7
Natural Gas	1,337	1,004	(-)24.9
Renewable	128	154	20.3
(iii) Reliance Energy	4,460	4,423	(-)1.0
(Thermal)			
(iv) RGPPL (Natural Gas)+	4,740	5,213	10
(v) Captive power	550	544	(-)1.1
(vi) Renewable	2,584	3,757	45.4
(vii) Nuclear @	3,475	7,522	116.5
(B) Central Allocation#	22,383	24,419	9.1
Total (A+B)	1,02,104	1,07,427	5.2

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Energy, RGPPL MEDA, WRPC

WRPC - Western Region Power Corporation

@ State's share RGPPL+ - Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.

stood at 83,008 Million Kilo Watt Hours (MKWH). MAHAGENCO accounted for 61 per cent followed by Tata Power 13.4 per cent and Reliance Energy 5.3 per cent of the total generation. During 2009-10 upto the end of December, the total generation of electricity in the State was 37,694 MKWH, higher by 1.6 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2008-09. The details of electricity generated in the State are given in Table 9.3.

Consumption of Electricity

9.7 The aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2008-09 was 72,994 MKWH, higher by 4.5 per cent over previous year. The details of consumption of electricity in the State are given in Table 9.4. The industrial sector (39.5 per cent) was the largest consumer of the electricity in the State, followed by domestic sector (23.1 per cent) and agriculture sector (17.4 per cent). These three sectors together accounted for 80 per cent of the total electricity consumption in the State. The trend of category-wise consumption of electricity in the State is shown in graph 9.4.

9.8 The per capita total, industrial and domestic consumption of electricity in the State was 638.93 KWH, 273.08 KWH and 144.75 KWH respectively, as against 440.05 KWH, 166.06 KWH and 106 KWH for All-India in the year 2007-08. For 2008-09, the corresponding consumption in the State was 665.47 KWH, 263.02 KWH and 153.87 KWH respectively.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

9.9 Transmission and distribution losses, (both technical & non-technical) constitute the single largest cause for the huge losses incurred by the Power Transmission and Distribution sector. Power theft is a major component of the losses, which weakens the financial status of the concerned companies. In order to deal with the situation, Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company (MAHATRANSCO) and Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company (MAHADISCOM) have taken important steps which are given in the following paragraphs :

Transmission Losses

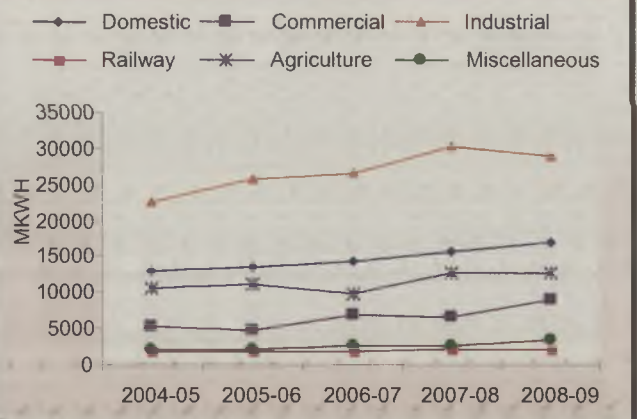
9.10 MAHATRANSCO has initiated measures to curb the transmission losses by modernization of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations. As on 31st March, 2009, the Company had 515 sub-stations having transformation capacity of 66,118 Million Volt Ampere (MVA) and EHV line length of 36,716 circuit kms. During XI FYP, an addition of 134 EHV sub-stations of 39,575 MVA transformation capacity and EHV line length of 20,142 circuit kms. is expected. In 2008-09, the work of 14 EHV sub-stations of 4,588 MVA transformation capacity and EHV line length of 430 circuit kms. has been completed. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO in 2008-09 were 4.9 per cent. The AC system availability of MAHATRANSCO in 2008-09 is 99.3 per cent as against the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) benchmark of 98 per cent.

Table 9.4 Consumption of Electricity

Type	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	% change [^]
Domestic	14,284	15,553	16,878	8.5
Commercial	6,940	6,661	9,102	36.6
Industrial	26,535	30,323	28,850	(-) 4.9
Agriculture	9,749	12,676	12,733	0.4
Public Lighting	672	752	781	3.9
Railways	1,987	2,024	2,110	4.3
Public Water Works	1,600	1,768	1,779	0.6
Miscellaneous	318	82	761	8.3
Total	62,085	69,838	72,994	4.5

Source : MAHADISCOM ^ 2008-09 over 2007-08

Graph 9.4 : Categorywise Consumption of Electricity



Distribution Losses

9.11 The MAHADISCOM has undertaken measures like replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers, erection and commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes. A massive drive has also been undertaken against unauthorised use of electricity. As a result, distribution losses had reduced from 24.1 per cent in 2007-08 to 22.0 per cent in 2008-09. During 2009-10 upto September, it has further reduced to 19.6 per cent.

9.12 In order to detect and curb the unauthorised utilisation of electricity, there were 40 flying squads and 120 special squads (division level) operating during 2008-09 at different places in the State. During 2008-09, these squads detected 57,065 theft cases. The MAHADISCOM has recovered Rs. 44.48 crore from these unauthorised consumers. During 2009-10 upto the end of October, 32,887 theft cases were detected and an amount of Rs. 36.02 crore was realised.

Electricity Generation by Private Companies

9.13 The State Government has signed MoUs with private companies viz. Tata Power Company Limited, Reliance Energy and Jindal Power Corporation for electricity generation in 2005-06. Land acquisition is in progress for the unit at Deharand (Raigad) by Tata Power Company Limited. The project of Reliance Energy with capacity of 4000 MW at Shahapur (Raigad) is in progress and is expected to be completed by 2011. Adani power has planned to setup power plant at Tiroda (Chandrapur) where 1980 MW (3 units of 660 MW) of power generation is being planned. This plant is expected to be operational by March, 2012.

Purchase of Electricity

9.14 The MAHADISCOM has purchased 79,871 MKWH electricity during 2008-09, costing Rs. 20,606 crore as against 78,734 MKWH incurring expenditure of Rs. 17,006 crore in 2007-08.

Rural Electrification

9.15 As per population census 2001, there are 41,095 inhabited villages in Maharashtra, out of which 36,010 villages are electrified as per the criteria laid down in the rural electrification policy of 2004. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuthikaran Yojana, out of the non-electrified villages, 376 villages are to be electrified by non-conventional method and 4,709 villages are to be electrified by conventional method. By 31st March, 2009, MEDA has electrified 340 villages, out of 376 villages by non-conventional method while MAHADISCOM has electrified 312 villages out of 4,709 villages by conventional method.

9.16 The number of agricultural pumps energized were 1.14 lakh bringing the total number of agricultural pumps energised in the State to 30.11 lakh by the end of March, 2009. The number of pending applications for energisation of pump sets as on 31st March, 2009 was 2.88 lakh. During 2009-10, the number of agricultural pumps energised were 64,317 upto October, 2009.

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

9.17 The State Government has set up the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) under the provisions of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 for electricity price regulation, economic management and reforms of the power sector. The Act has mandated the Commission to take measures to rationalise the electricity tariff.

9.18 The average cost of supply of electricity by MAHADISCOM for the year 2008-09 as determined by MERC is Rs. 3.62 per unit and for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 4.35 per unit. The average cost of supply of electricity by Reliance Energy in 2009 is Rs. 7.06 per unit, Tata Power Rs. 4.41 per unit and BEST Rs. 6.34 per unit. The comparative position of tariffs for 2009-10 is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Comparative position of tariffs in 2009-10

Category of user	(Rs. per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Energy	Tata Power	BEST
Domestic	4.17	4.89	4.20	4.22
Commercial (upto 20 KW)	6.44	8.27	4.20	7.28
Industry (low & medium Voltage)	4.34	7.71	4.22	6.72
Industry (High Voltage)	5.40	7.78	4.16	6.42
Street Lighting	3.20	8.80	N.A.	6.61
Railways	5.35	N.A.	4.16	N.A.
Irrigation Agriculture (HT)	2.15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Irrigation Agriculture (LT)	1.81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Public Water Works Sewerage pumping (HT)	3.73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Public Water Works Sewerage pumping (LT)	2.19	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: MERC N.A.- not applicable

Captive Power Generation

9.19 Captive Power Plant is a generation plant set up by an industrial unit for supplying power primarily for its own consumption. Under this scheme, a threshold level is prescribed for the industry's own consumption from the captive units and capacity in excess is permitted to be sold into the grid. By the end of 2008-09, 78 projects were commissioned and 544 MKWH electricity was generated. Permission was given to 163 projects with total capacity of 1,757 MW upto March, 2009.

Nuclear Energy

9.20 India and France had signed a bilateral agreement in September, 2008 according to which the two countries had agreed to work together for use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In February, 2009, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Areva Company of France had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the construction of two nuclear plants of 1,650 MW each in Jaitapur, Ratnagiri district, with a total investment of Rs.60,000 crore. Areva Company will supply two European Pressurised reactors of 1650 MW each. The commissioning of the first two units is scheduled for late 2017 and end of 2018. Presently, the process of acquisition of 938 hectares of land is in progress.

Renewable Energy

9.21 Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves and geo-thermal etc. are the renewable energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is the State Government undertaking actively engaged in implementation, propagation and promotion of renewable energy and conducting energy conservation programmes especially in rural areas. The State Government has notified MEDA, as the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act within the State.

Table 9.6 Details of Renewable Energy Potential, installed capacity and untapped potential of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy source	Potential	(MW)		
		Capacity 2008-09	Capacity 2009-10+	Untapped Potential
Wind	4,584	1,932	1,997	2,587
Small Hydro Projects #	600	211	211	389
Bagasse co-generation@	1,250	262	300	950
Biomass	781	87	87	694
Urban waste	287	0	0	287
Industrial Waste	350	6	6	344
Total	7,852	2,498	2,601	5,251

Source : MEDA

installed by Irrigation Department @140 MW is exported to grid.

+ upto 30th November 2009

9.22 The renewable energy potential, installed capacity and untapped potential in the State is given in Table 9.6. Out of total potential of 7,852 MW of renewable energy in the State, 67 per cent is untapped, which will require an investment of Rs. 26,527 crore.

The total renewable energy generated in the State during 2008-09 was 2,498 MW and during 2009-10 upto November 2009 was 2,601 MW. Maharashtra stands second after Tamil Nadu in generation of renewable energy in the country.

Hydro-electric Power

9.23 Hydro electric projects are undertaken by the Water Resources Department. As on 31st March 2009, there are 44 hydro-electric projects including five projects of TATA with installed capacity of 3,546 MW in the State. In 2008-09, two hydro-electric projects of 'Ghatghar' and 'Dolwahal' were commissioned. Out of 27 hydro-electric projects completed by Water Resources Department and handed over

to MAHAGENCO for propulsion and maintenance, approximately 4000 million units is supplied to the State's power grid. In addition, two inter-state projects of Pench HEP (2x80 MW) (Maharashtra's share 53 MW) and Sardar Sarovar HEP 1,450 MW (Maharashtra's share 391.5 MW) have provided 671 million units in 2008-09. There are three hydro-electric projects under construction with installed capacity of 105 MW. The details of hydro-electric projects in the State are given in Annexure 9.2.

Energy Conservation Programme

9.24 Under this programme, energy audits of various industrial establishments are undertaken by MEDA in order to identify inefficient use of energy and to suggest ways and means to save the energy. The estimated scope for energy conservation in industrial, agricultural, domestic and commercial sectors is 25 per cent, 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Energy audit was carried out in 475 industries upto 2008-09. As per the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 58 designated consumers in different sectors have been selected in the State. During 2008-09, these designated consumers have implemented various schemes and saved 497 million units of electricity. Under Energy Conservation Programme, 30 energy audits were conducted and 2,844 energy efficient street light fittings were installed in 422 villages in 2008-09.

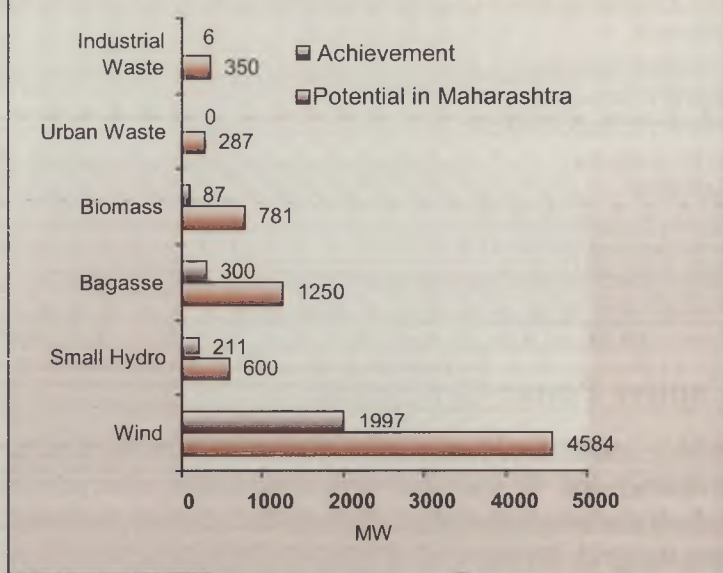
State / District level Energy park

9.25 The first ever State level Energy Education park has been established at the Peshwe Park Pune by MEDA in collaboration with the Pune Municipal Corporation, for spreading awareness about renewable energy among the masses. Renewable energy based exhibits which are interactive and participatory in nature are exhibited in the park through various information pavilions. In addition, MEDA has established 39 Energy parks in different districts upto 31st March, 2009 and work for nine energy parks in various districts is in progress.

Biomass Briquetting Scheme

9.26 Biomass briquetting project converts low density biomass into high density biomass fuel and the finished product is called briquette. Briquettes are ready substitute for lignite/coal/wood in industrial boilers and brick kilns for thermal application, are eco-friendly, renewable in nature, non-polluting and economical.

Graph 9.5 : Renewable Energy Potential & Installed Capacity



9.27 Briquetting plant is a new technology in which all types of agriculture waste, forestry waste and industrial waste is converted into solid cylindrical shaped logs using very high mechanical pressure without the help of any chemical or binder. This product can directly be used as non-conventional fuel. As on 31 March 2009 there are 27 briquetting projects in the State.

Policy Support for Renewable Energy

9.28 Various policies have been announced for attracting private investment in the field of power generation through wind, biomass, bagasse, waste to energy and hydro. MERC has announced attractive tariff for each of the sectors for private investment. Government of Maharashtra has also announced policies on a) Green Energy Fund creation, b) Urjankar Nidhi creation and c) Comprehensive Renewable Energy Policy

- Green Energy Fund creation : The State Government considered it necessary to create separate funds to support renewable energy projects on wider scale partly through subsidy and partly by providing finance on commercial terms. Amendment to the Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act 1963 was made in December 2004 and notification dated 15 May 2008 was issued to levy the "Green Energy Cess" equivalent to 8 paise per unit on the sale of electricity to commercial and industrial consumers.
- Urjankar Nidhi creation : The State Government has created Urjankar Nidhi to provide seed money initially to support renewable energy projects. To manage the proposed funds, the public trust under the name of Urjankar Fund Trust has been established under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. The fund is managed by I.L. & F.S. Investment management company.
- Comprehensive renewable energy policy : Approval to the comprehensive energy policy was accorded by the cabinet on 4 September 2008, by which target of commissioning 2000 MW capacity wind energy projects, 1000 MW capacity bagasse projects, 400 MW capacity biomass projects and 100 MW capacity small hydro projects has been finalised.

Due to this policy support, the field of renewable energy and energy conservation is expected to show rapid progress.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

9.29 An efficient transport and communication system is the lifeline of the economy. A dense and efficient network of connectivity and communication is a pre requisite for overall economic development and growth of trade. The transport system comprises of various modes and services, which include road transport, railways, water transport and air transport.

Road Network

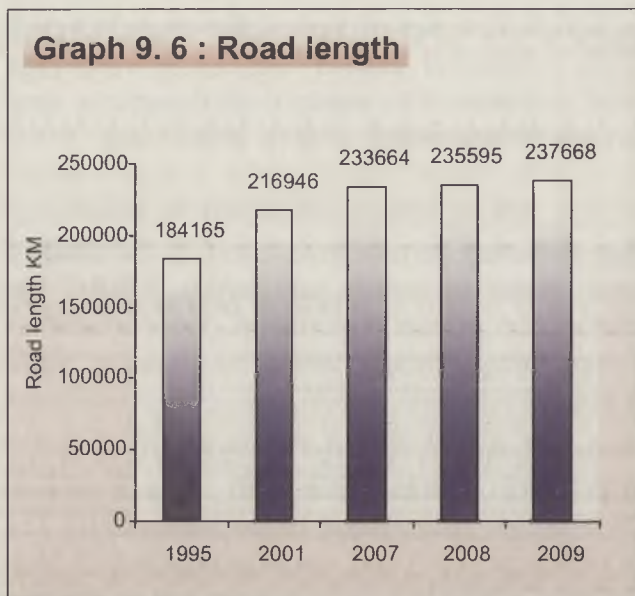
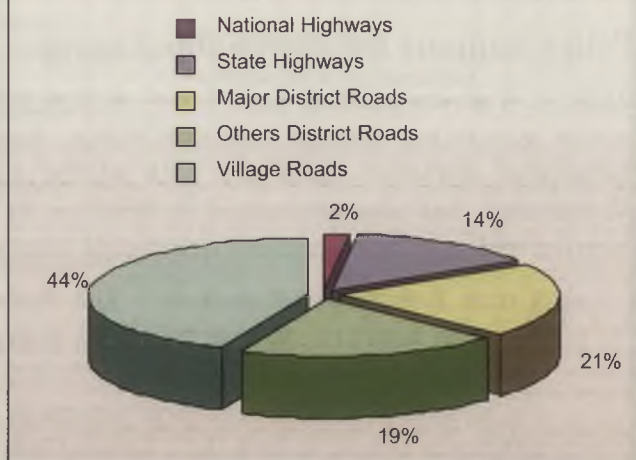
9.30 The State's road network consists of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, Zilla Parishads (ZP), Municipal Corporations/ Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats(NP), Cantonment Boards(CB), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), Forest Department, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO). The total road length maintained together by

Table 9.7 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Category	Ending March		Per cent Change
	2008	2009	
National Highways	4,367	4,367	0.0
State Highways	33,800	33,933	0.4
Major District Roads	49,393	49,621	0.5
Other District Roads	45,886	46,143	0.5
Village Roads	1,02,149	1,03,604	1.4
Total	2,35,595	2,37,668	0.9

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra

PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length)

Graph 9.6 : Road length**Graph 9.7: Road length maintained by PWD and ZP (as on 31st March, 2009)**

maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2009 was 2.37 lakh km of which surface road length is 2.15 lakh km (90.5 per cent) and unsurfaced road length is 22,667 km (9.5 per cent). The category-wise road length is given in Table 9.7 and the details of yearwise road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.3.

Village connectivity

9.31 As on 31st March 2009, 97.1 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, while 2.2 per cent were connected by fair-weather roads. Remaining 0.7 per cent villages (275) did not have any road connectivity in the State.

9.32 Apart from road length maintained by PWD and ZP, road length maintained by other Government departments and Local bodies are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Road length maintained by other agencies

Agency	Ending March, 2008 (km)
Forest Department	11,489
MIDC	2,613
CIDCO	838
Municipal Corporations	16,374
Municipal Councils, NP & CB	14,986
Total	46,300

Source: Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, NP, CB, MIDC, CIDCO & Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.33 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) was established in 1996 for the development of roads and allied infrastructure mainly through private participation. Most of the projects undertaken by MSRDC are on 'Build, Operate and Transfer' (BOT) basis. MSRDC mainly deals with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights, etc. Since inception, MSRDC has completed 14 projects with estimated cost of Rs. 5,001 crore and actual incurred expenditure of Rs. 4,648 crore. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto 31st December 2009 was Rs. 3,029 crore, as against the total expenditure of Rs. 7,487 crore. The details of ongoing projects are given in Table 9.9.

Transport in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

9.34 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of seven Municipal Corporations viz Brihanmumbai, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Mira-Bhayander, Kalyan-Dombivli, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nijampur, 13 Municipal Councils of which six are from Thane and seven are from Raigad districts and rural areas of Vasai, Bhivandi, Kalyan, Ambarnath, Pandal, Uran, Khalapur, Karjat, Pen and Alibag tehsils. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various projects such as mono rail, metro rail, construction of flyovers under Mumbai Urban Transport Project and Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project in order to provide

Table 9.9 Ongoing projects undertaken by MSRDC

(Rs. crore)

Name of the project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure upto December 2009	Expected year of completion
Bandra-Worli Sealink	1,634	1485.02	4 lanes operational in July 2009
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	9.44	N.A.
Mumbai Trans Harbour Sealink	3,420	11.29	N.A.
Road works in Mumbai & suburban, under MUIP	104.67	102.91	May 2010
• Jogeshwari-Vikhroli link road Phase - I			
• Jogeshwari- Vikhroli link road Phase - II	112.33	57.08	May 2010
• Jogeshwari Vikhroli link road remaining work	13.02	10.57	June 2010
Santacruz Chembur link road Phase -I	63.08	18.34	May 2010
Santacruz Chembur link road Phase-II	191.68	62.58	Dec 2010
Skywalk package I Grant Road, Naigaon	57.63	4.43	May 2010
Skywalk package II Wadala, Sewri, Reay Road	50.71	0.54	May 2010
Skywalk package III Parel, Chinchpokhli, Cotton Green	64.51	0.73	Dec 2010
Suman Nagar Flyover	24.75	7.12	June 2010
Times of India Flyover	34.49	14.50	Dec 2010
Barfiwala lane Flyover	42.55	7.91	Dec 2010
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	642	2010-11
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda road	11	2.22	N.A.
Road works in Nagpur	422	355.26	2010-11
Road works in Aurangabad	142	74.11	2010-11
Road works in Nandurbar	21	28.37	2010-11
Road works in Amravati	115	152.01	2010-11
Road works in Nanded	88	92.8	2009-10
Road works in Pune	271	160.06	2011-12
Road works in Solapur	88	97.10	2011-12
Road works in Kolhapur	172	3.71	2011-12

Source: MSRDC N.A. – Not Available

better civic infrastructure and to improve the quality of life of people. The Mumbai Metro rail project is the first Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) project in India being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Five crucial projects viz. Phase I of the metro rail (from Versova to Ghatkopar) and mono rail projects (from Jacob circle to Wadala and Wadala to Chembur), Mithi river beautification project, Milan Flyover and Santacruz Chembur Link Road are scheduled to be completed by December, 2010. Details of projects in MMR are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Projects in MMR

(Rs. crore)

Name of the project	Cost of project	Expenditure upto 31 st Dec., 2009	Current Status
MUTP : Rail Components			
Phase-I : New lines : Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane, Borivli-Virar, conversion of DC to AC, etc.	3,778	2,810	Work of 3 rd and 4 th lines between Borivli & Virar has been completed and other works are in progress. Will be completed in June 2011.
Phase-II : New lines : Kurla- CST, Thane-Diva, Borivli- Mumbai Central, Extn. of harbour line to Goregaon, conversion of DC to AC, stabling lines for EMU's, etc.	5,300	0	This project is at concept level only
Mumbai Metro Rail Project : (Three phases, 146.5 km)			
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkoper (11 km)	2,356	505	Actual work initiated in February 2008. Work in progress.
Phase II : Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd corridor	7600	--	Work started on 18.8.2009. Special purpose vehicle constituted on 29.10.2009.
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra	12,000	-	Projects at approval stage.
Mumbai Mono Rail Project Four corridors, approximately 70 km –Jacob circle to Wadala & Wadala to Chembur	2,639	323	Work in progress. Test drive held on 26 th January 2010. Will be fully functional by December 2010.
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	2,647	1,779	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works of 13 roads out of 18 has been completed. • On Western express highway, out of 11 subways , work on 9 subways has been completed and work on 2 subways is in progress. • On Eastern express highway, out of 7 subways, work on 6 subways has been completed and 1 subway has been cancelled. • On Eastern express highway, the flyover at Navghar junction has been completed. Work on flyover at Santacruz Milan Junction and work on Sahar road are in progress.
• Sion –hospital flyover (0.59 km)	41	41	Commissioned in January, 2010
• Eastern freeway from Colaba to Ghatkopar (22 km)	950	158	Work is in progress
• Lalbaugh Flyover (2.49 km)	149	62	Commissioned in January, 2010
Mithi River Development Project	571	185	The work of deepening and widening has been completed. Construction of protection wall and beautification is in progress and will be completed by December 2010.
Skywalks : 67 skywalks in Mumbai suburbs	1,481	206	Out of 67 skywalks, work of 13 skywalks has been completed and are open to public, that of 7 skywalks have been cancelled and planning of 9 skywalks has been done and work of remaining 38 skywalks is in progress.

Source: MMRDA

MUTP: Mumbai Urban Transport Projects,

MUIP: Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Projects

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.35 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2010 was 153.87 lakh (i.e. 13,878 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 8.6 per cent over the previous year. Of the total vehicles, about 17.66 lakh vehicles (11.5 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.11, the details of two wheelers and light motor vehicles in Maharashtra are given in Table 9.12 and details of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.11 Categorywise no. of motor vehicles on road

Category	(in thousand)	
	As on	
	1 st Jan., 2009	1 st Jan., 2010*
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	9,991	10,878
Auto rickshaws	589	626
LMV (Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & taxis)	2,118	2,302
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	73	75
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axle vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (4 & 3 wheelers), etc}	826	887
Tractors	294	321
Trailors	248	263
Ambulances	8	9
Other vehicles	24	26
Total	14,171	15,387

Source : Transport Commissioner's Office, Government of Maharashtra

* Provisional

LMV – Light Motor Vehicles, PSV – Public Service Vehicles

9.36 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2009 was 176.54 lakh, showing an increase of 1.8 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2008-09 was 19.54 lakh against 17.43 lakh issued in 2007-08.

Public Passenger Transport

9.37 Economical and coordinated services rendered by the public transport system makes it most accepted transport option for the citizens. Public passenger transport facility is provided by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC), Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Mumbai, Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation (PMTTC) in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad cities and city transport services provided by 12 Municipal Corporations in their respective cities.

Table 9.12 Two wheelers and light motor vehicles on road in the State

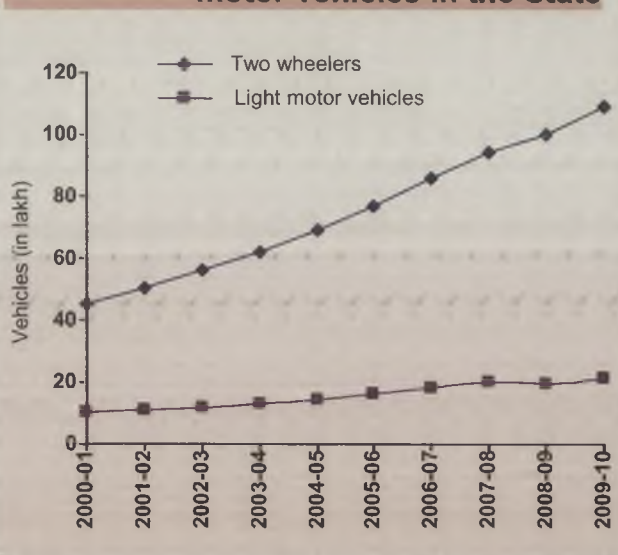
Category	Number of vehicles\$ (in lakh)				
	1990-91	2000-01	2008-09	2009-10	Percent change #
Two wheelers	17.36	45.19	99.91	108.78	8.9
Light motor vehicles	4.74	10.11	21.18	23.02	8.7

Source: Transport Commissioner's Office, Government of Maharashtra

\$ as on 1st January

2009-10 to 2008-09

Graph 9.8 : Two wheelers and light motor vehicles in the State



Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.38 MSRTC carried on an average 65.73 lakh passengers per day during 2008-09 and registered an increase of 7.4 per cent over the previous year. Vehicles and crews are the main resources of the transport business. During 2008-09 vehicles' productivity and crew duty have increased by 0.09 km and 7.2 km respectively over the previous year. During 2008-09, load factor has increased by 1.7 per cent points to 60.8 per cent. At the end of March, 2009, the residents in about 1,310 villages as against 1,340 villages in the State last year, were required to walk more than 5 km to reach the nearest bus stop. The operational statistics is presented in the Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Operational Statistics of MSRTC

Item	2007-08	2008-09	Percent change
Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	16,227	16,521	1.8
Route length at the end of the year (lakh km)	12.27	12.55	2.3
Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)	48.87	49.67	1.6
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	61.21	65.73	7.4
Average no. of buses owned by the MSRTC (No.)	15,427	15,695	1.7
Average no. of buses on road per day (No.)	14,640	14,797	1.1
Average fleet utilisation(per cent)	94.8	94.3	(-)0.5
Vehicle productivity (km)	316.41	316.50	negligible
Crew duty (km)	215.00	322.20	3.4
Total traffic receipts (Rs. crore)	3,741.31	4,091.96	9.4
Average seating capacity utilisation of buses on road (% load factor)	59.00	60.8	1.7
Bus: Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	7.16	6.87	(-)4.1
Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)held (as on 31 st March) (No.)	15,864	16,293	2.7

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Vehicle productivity = average kilometers covered per day per vehicle, Crew duty = Per day average duty in kilometers performed by driver and conductor

9.39 The MSRTC gives various types of concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The total amount of concession given to such sections of the society was Rs. 591.51 crore during 2008-09. The State Government reimburses this amount to MSRTC. Further, low paying 'C' category trips (trips in which net earning per km is less than net variable cost is classified as C trip) are operated in remote areas (which is mainly obligatory in nature), due to which MSRTC incurred loss of approximately Rs. 186.77 crore during 2008-09.

City Passenger Transport

9.40 The public transport is the major mode of transport for the citizens in cities. This facility is available in 22 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local transport facility in eight cities (Arnala, Vasai, Nalasopara, Ratnagiri, Sangli-Miraj, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Nashik), BEST in Brihanmumbai, PMTC in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation and in remaining 12 cities the respective Municipal Corporations are providing such facilities. During 2008-09, MSRTC was operating on an average 519 city buses per day, while local municipal transports were operating on an average 4,949 city buses per day, out of which BEST alone in Brihanmumbai was operating 3,434 city buses (69.4 per cent). Operational statistics of important parameters of these City Transport Services is presented in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Operational Statistics of City Passenger Transport in the State

Transport service provider	Year	Average Effective kms Operated per day (lakh)	Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	Average no. of buses on road	Net profit/ loss (Rs. lakh)
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	2007-08	6.19	42.43	3,090	(-)37,181
	2008-09	6.51	43.80	3434	(-)36,759
Thane Municipal Transport	2007-08	1.61	2.60	286	(-)381
	2008-09	1.42	2.21	286	(-)538
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.20	0.78	90	(-)159
	2008-09	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.75	2.18	256	(-)637
	2008-09	0.74	2.34	279	(-)552
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.10	0.41	50	(-)161
	2008-09	0.10	0.45	50	(-)142
Pune Municipal Transport	2007-08	1.68	6.45	839	(-)2,034
	2008-09	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation #	2007-08	2.22	8.08	987	(-)4038
	2008-09	2.48	9.71	1107	(-)3044
Solapur Municipal Corporation Transport	2007-08	0.18	0.60	85	187
	2008-09	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Kolhapur Municipal Transport Undertaking	2007-08	0.33	0.82	116	(-)125
	2008-09	0.31	0.75	112	(-)50
Aurangabad Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.09	0.30	67	24
	2008-09	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Nagpur Municipal Corporation Transport	2007-08	2.92	76	45	(-)243
	2008-09	5.80	121	150	(-)466
Nanded Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.05	0.17	14	19
	2008-09	0.8	0.28	16	26
Amravati Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.04	0.09	24	18
	2008-09	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Akola Municipal Transport	2007-08	0.01	0.03	14	(-)15
	2008-09	0.01	0.29	14	(-)25
MSRTC (City operations)	2007-08	1.08	3.72	552	(-)1,311
	2008-09	1.11	3.83	519	(-)975

Source : Concerned Municipal Corporations, BEST, PMTC & MSRTC

N.A.- Not Available,

Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Transports are merged in Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation in 2007-08.

Railways

9.41 Indian Railways is the backbone of India's transport infrastructure and has been the prime mover of the nation with its network of over 64,000 km and a great integrating force for more than 150 years. In 2008-09, the railways carried over 6,900 million passengers and lifted 833 million tonnes of cargo making it the third largest rail network in terms of size, the world's topmost passenger carrier (in terms of passengers transported) and fourth largest rail freight carrier. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2009 was 5982.89 km (including 382 km of Konkan Railway), which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length of 64,755.16 km in the

country. The data of total railway route length in the State shows that the increase in the length is hardly about 18.3 per cent over last 50 years. This increase is mainly due to Konkan Railway. Most of the works carried out by railway were converting meter gauge (1 metre) and narrow gauge (0.762 metre/0.610 metre) into broad gauge (1.676 metre). The railway route length per 1,000 sq. km of geographical area as on 31st March, 2009 was 19.42 km (including Konkan Railway) in the State as against 19.70 km in the country. The status of on-going works of Railway at the end of March, 2009 in the State is given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.15 Ongoing Railway works in the State

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Current status
Amravati-Narkhed (New line)	138	284.27	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli (New line)	261	462.67	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 2012
Baramati-Lonand (New line)	54	138.48	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in the near future
Panvel-Pen (Doubling)	35	99.38	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Pen-Roha (Doubling)	40	130.35	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Belapur-Seawood-Uran	27	495.44	Work is stopped by CIDCO, they are examining the alternate scheme.

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

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.42 The State has 720 km long coastal line with two major ports, namely Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). The Jawaharlal Nehru Port is India's largest container traffic port. The operational statistics of these major ports for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in Table 9.16. MbPT and JNPT handled 403.63 and 445.51 lakh tonnes cargo traffic respectively during 2009-10 (upto December 2009), which were 4.6 per cent and 1 per cent more than that during the corresponding period of the previous year respectively.

Table 9.16 Statistics of Major Ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2007-08	2008-09		2007-08	2008-09	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	507.0	474.00	(-)6.5	543.4	572.96	5.4
No. of employees	14,481	14,296	(-)1.3	1,763	1746	(-)1.0
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	323.79	295.23	(-)8.2	276.34	271.1	(-)1.9
B) Export	246.60	223.53	(-)9.4	282.04	278.7	(-)1.2
C) Total	570.39	518.76	(-)9.0	558.38	549.8	(-)1.5
Passengers Traffic handled (in '000)	59.21	30.97	(-)47.7	@	@	@

Source : MbPT & JNPT @ Not Applicable

Minor Ports

9.43 The State Government has taken a policy-decision to develop all 48 minor ports in the State with participation of private sector under control of Maharashtra Maritime Board. In the phase-I, it has been decided to develop seven minor ports viz. Dighi, Rewas-Aware, Jaigad, Vijaydurg, Redi, Anjanwel (Dabhol) and Alewadi. Anjanwel (Dabhol) Port has been developed with the help of M/s Ratnagiri Gas and Power Project Ltd. The construction work of 1st berth at Dighi is in progress and is expected to commence cargo operations in April 2010. The port at Jaigad (Dhamankhol Bay) has become operational in August, 2009. The necessary formalities and works for remaining four ports is in progress. The operational statistics of Minor ports for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in Table 9.17. The minor ports together handled 57.58 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 89.42 lakh passenger traffic during 2009-10 (upto September, 2009).

Table 9.17 Operational Statistics of Minor Ports

Item	2007-08	2008-09	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)			
A) Import	96.1	88.9	(-7.6
B) Export	20.0	15.29	(-)23.6
Total	116.1	104.17	(-)10.3
Passengers traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanised vessels	128.6	138.6	7.8
B) By non-mechanised vessels	23.2	18.4	(-)20.7
Total	151.8	157.1	3.5

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

9.44 There are three international and five domestic airports in the State. The details regarding passenger and cargo traffic from these airports are presented in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports

Airport	Passengers (lakh) as on 31st March				Cargo (tonnes) as on 31st March			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Domestic								
Mumbai	116.83	149.02	178.81	153.16	1,42,361	1,52,159	1,59,724	1,51,328
Pune	9.05	15.28	16.48	174.35	8,666	13,036	9,983	11,653
Nagpur	3.51	5.83	7.68	7.04	3,180	3,357	4,058	3,678
Aurangabad	1.37	1.71	1.97	1.89	1,063	994	1,058	963
Kolhapur	0.11	0.19	0.23	0.21	0	0	0	0
Total	130.87	172.03	205.17	336.65	1,55,270	1,69,546	1,74,823	1,67,622
International								
Mumbai	61.07	67.86	76.45	76.62	2,88,960	3,28,022	3,73,770	3,78,610
Nagpur	0.25	0.70	0.85	0.79	0	1	0	0
Pune	0.11	0.34	0.26	0.27	0	7	0	217
Total	61.43	68.90	77.56	77.68	2,88,960	3,28,030	3,73,770	3,78,827

Source : Airport Authority of India

9.45 Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) was constituted in the year 2002 by the State Government as a special purpose company. MADC is handling projects which include MIHAN, Nagpur International Airport and smaller airports of Shirdi, Solapur, Chandrapur, Amravati, Jalgaon and new international airport at Rajgurunagar (Navin Chakan, district Pune). The Jalgaon airport project has been handed over to the Airports Authority of India for development.

9.46 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai, the first phase of which will be functional by 2013. While 75 percent of

land acquisition has been done by CIDCO, the final clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests is awaited. The tendering process to finalise the construction contractor will be completed by December 2010. The total project cost is Rs. 9,970 crore. Besides these, the Government has also taken a decision of setting up new airports at Yavatmal, Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Baramati, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. The work of setting up airport at Kolhapur has been handed over to Airports Authority of India and is expected to be completed by February, 2012. The proposal of setting up airport at Ratnagiri has been handed over to the Coast Guard.

Communications

9.47 The communication system that comprises of posts, telegraphs, telephones and voice, video & data telecommunication is an integral part of the development process and is growing rapidly after liberalisation and privatisation policies implemented since 1990s. The telecommunication system in the State is operated both by the private operators and the public undertakings. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Operational statistics of Postal Services

Item	Area	(Number)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Post offices	Rural	11,295	11,315	11,311	11,322
	Urban	1,330	1,284	1,284	1,270
	Total	12,625	12,599	12,595	12,592
Post offices with telegraph & telex facility	Rural	1,012	1,619	1,619	1,524
	Urban	1,217	429	429	396
	Total	2,229	2,048	2,048	1,920
Letter boxes	Rural	42,121	42,042	42,042	42,659
	Urban	9,540	10,550	10,550	10,466
	Total	51,661	52,592	52,592	53,125
Delivery postmen	Rural	670	768	768	465
	Urban	7,119	8,163	8,163	7,154
	Total	7,789	8,931	8,931	7,619

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

9.48 Along with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), eight private companies are providing telecommunication services in the State. Circle/operator wise data of landlines and cell phones is given in Table 9.20. The total number of landline connections at the end of March, 2009 in the State was 64.29 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of December, 2009 in the State was 57,973. The teledensity (number of telephones per hundred population) for quarter ending December, 2009 is 47.89 for All-India while for Maharashtra the teledensity is much higher at 57.98.

Table 9.20 Landline and Cell phone users

Operator	Landlines / Cell phones	(No. in lakh)			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 [^]
MTNL	Landlines	21.38	21.01	20.47	19.55
	Cell phones	15.29	19.27	24.23	25.70
BSNL	Landlines	38.04	34.64	32.94	27.47
	Cell phones	26.16	35.98	40.72	45.72
Bharati	Landlines	0.88	1.82	3.17	0.59
	Cell phones	43.97	65.92	88.04	94.32
BPL	Cell phones	10.70	12.95	21.64	26.50
Idea	Cell phones	28.75	48.81	82.29	101.86
Reliance	Landlines	1.19	1.79	2.34	2.59
	Cell phones	37.99	56.77	88.89	117.56
Tata	Landlines	2.95	4.01	5.37	6.23
	Cell phones	27.75	46.76	69.58	108.96
Vodafone	Cell phones	36.01	60.62	90.40	114.10
Aircel	Cell phones	-	-	-	8.03
Sistema Shyam Teleservices	Cell phones	-	-	-	0.05
Total	Landlines	64.44	63.27	64.29	82.93
	Cell phones	226.62	347.08	505.79	642.80

Source : MTNL, BSNL & Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

[^] upto December 2009

9.49 It is observed from the available data that landline connections for MTNL/BSNL are decreasing, which clearly indicates larger market share of private players in communication sector. The details of Public Call Offices (PCO) under MTNL and BSNL are given in Table 9.21.

9.50 Maharashtra has the largest internet (of less than 256 kbps) subscriber base of 14.27 lakh and broadband (of greater than or equal to 256 kbps) subscriber base of 13.72 lakh in the country as on 30th September 2009. At All-India level there are 14.63 million internet subscribers and 7.21 million broadband subscribers at the end of September, 2009. The number of broadband and internet subscribers in Mumbai circle were 3.81 lakh and 4.02 lakh at the end of March and December, 2009 respectively.

Table 9.21 PCO's under MTNL & BSNL

		(in thousand)		
Item	BSNL/ MTNL	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
PCO's	MTNL	169	157	137
	BSNL	249	314	206
	Total	418	471	343
PCO's with STD & ISD facilities	MTNL	27	22	17
	BSNL	79	56	48
	Total	106	78	65

Source : MTNL, BSNL (Mumbai)

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ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08 (7)	2008-09 (8)
A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	443	1,051	2,771	6,462	8,075	8,575	8,825
(2) Oil	34	14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...	...
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	2,897	2,791
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	1,760	1,772
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	908	908
(6) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	2,081	2,577
(7) Nuclear (Maharashtra's share)	...	210	210	190	190	393	393
Total (A-1)	759	2,119	4,298	8,876	12,959	16,614	17,266
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of—							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,350	4,479
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,040	5,169
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	2,119	4,298	8,876	15,144	21,654	22,435
B. Generation (Million Kilo Watt Hour)—							
(1) Thermal	1,835	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	57,082	55,325
(2) Oil	68	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...	...
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,095	5,057
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	9,807	10,649
(5) Nuclear (Maharashtra's share)	...	1,209	887	881	1,097	3,475	7,522
(6) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	550	544
(7) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	3,757
Total	3,268	9,134	18,751	37,311	62,457 #	79,721	83,008
C. Consumption (Million Kilo Watt Hour)—							
(1) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	15,553	16,878
(2) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	6,661	9,102
(3) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	30,323	28,850
(4) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	752	781
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,024	2,110
(6) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	12,676	12,733
(7) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,768	1,779
(8) Miscellaneous	...	62	198	267	378	82	761
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	69,838	72,994
D. Per capita consumption Of electricity (KiloWatt Hour)							
(1) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	61.2	82.9
(2) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	278.4	263.02

Neg.— Negligible.

N.A. = Not available.

Source- (1) Central Electricity Authority, Government of India, New Delhi.
(2) Maharashtra State Electricity Generation Company Ltd., Mumbai.
(3) Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Mumbai.

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.
(2) Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.
(3) [@]This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
(4) # This includes figures of captive power and non-conventional energy.

ANNEXURE 9.2

DIVISIONWISE INFORMATION ON HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS (MARCH, 2009)

Sr.No.	Completed Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
A	KONKAN DIVISION	
1	Koyna level 3(4X80 MW)	320.00
2	Bhira Avjal (2X40MW)	80.00
3	Bhatsa (1X15 M.W.)	15.00
4	Tervanmedhe (1 X 0.2 M.W.)	0.20
5	Surya (1X6 M.W.)	6.00
6	Surya right canal project (1X0.75 M.W.)	0.75
7	Dolwahal (2X1 M.W)	2.00
8	Tillari (1 X 60 M.W.)	60.00
	Total - A	483.95
B	PUNE DIVISION	
1	Radha Nagari (4X1.2 M.W.)	4.80
2	Koyna level 1 & 2 (4X70 MW 4X80 M.W.)	600.00
3	Koyna Dam Electricity (2X20 M.W.)	40.00
4	Bhatghar (1X16 M.W.)	16.00
5	Veer (2X4.5 M.W.)	9.00
6	Pavna (1X10 M.W.)	10.00
7	Yevteshwar (1X0.075 M.W.)	0.08
8	Khadakvasala (2X8 M.W.)	16.00
9	Kanher (1X4 M.W.)	4.00
10	Dhom (2X1 M.W.)	2.00
11	Ujani (1X12 M.W.)	12.00
12	Manikdoh (1X6 M.W.)	6.00
13	Dimbhe (1X5 M.W.)	5.00
14	Varana (2X8 M.W.)	16.00
15	Dhudhganga (2X12 MW..)	24.00
16	Koyna level 4 (4X250 MW)	1,000.00
	Total - B	1,764.88
C	NASHIK DIVISION	
1	Vaitarna Underground Electricity (1X60 MW)	60.00
2	Vaitarna Dam Electricity (1X1.5MW)	1.50
3	Karanjvan (1X3 MW)	3.00
4	Sardar Sarovar project (5X50 MW) +(6X200 MW)	391.50
	In Interstate Share of Maharashtra in collaboration with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan is 27%	
	Total - C	456.00
D	MARATHWADA DIVISION	
1	Yeldari (3X7.5 MW)	22.50
2	Paithan (1X12 MW)	12.00
3	Majalgaon (3X7.5MW) one set	2.25
	Total - D	36.75
E	AMRAVATI DIVISION	
1	Shahanoor (1X0.75 MW)	0.75
2	Wan (1X1.5 MW)	1.50
	Total - E	2.25
F	NAGPUR DIVISION	
1	Pench (2X80 MW)	53.00
	In Interstate project share of Maharashtra in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh is 53 MW (33%)	
	Total - F	53.00
G	Ms.TATA	
1	Bhira (6X25 MW)	150.00
2	Khopoli (6X12 MW)	72.00
3	Bhivpuri (6X12 MW)	72.00
4	Bhivpuri (2X1.5 MW)	3.00
5	Bhira Udchan Yojana (1X150 MW)	150.00
	Total - G	447.00
H	Projects in private sector	
1	Bandhardhara Electricity (1X12 MV)	12.00
2	Vajara W.E.P (1X3 MV)	3.00
3	Chaskaman (1X3 MV)	3.00
4	** 4 Bandhardhara Distribution no.2 (1X34 MV)	34.00
	Total - H	52.00
	Total - (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	3,295.83

** This project is handover to Ms.Dodson on advance rent basis from 19th Dec.2006

ANNEXURE 9.3

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ZILLA PARISHADS)**

(km.)							
Serial No.	Year	National highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	1965-66	2,364	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1975-76	2,860	15,032	19,925	14,506	36,434	88,757
4	1980-81	2,945	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
5	1985-86	2,937	19,260	26,157	28,478	76,839	1,53,671
6	1990-91	2,959	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522@	1,72,965
7	1995-96	2,958	32,259	40,514	40,733	68,829	1,85,293
8	2000-01	3,688	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
9	2005-06	4,367	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
10	2006-07	4,367	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
11	2007-08	4,367	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
12	2008-09	4,367	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668

Source - Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Note - (1) Unclassified roads included in village roads.

(2) @ The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to "Road Development Plan, 1961-81" and 1987-88 onwards it is according to "Road Development Plan 1981-2001" (there is reduction in village road length because of upgradation of lower category roads to upper category roads in development plan 1981-2001.)

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2009	2010*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Motor-cycles,scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	99,91,308	1,08,78,363
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	19,58,859	21,32,534
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,59,614	1,69,047
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	5,88,894	6,26,207
5	Stage carriages—	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	32,303	31,897
6	Contract carriages		1,498	3,980	13,975	26,257	28,861
7	Lorries—						
	A. Private carriers—						
	(i) Diesel engined	10,878	23,719	33,065	@	3,59,579	3,76,969
	(ii) Petrol engined	9,354	7,755	6,713	@	@	@
	B. Public carriers—						
	(i) Diesel engined	24,109	63,360	1,47,818	3,41,334	3,56,873	3,96,152
	(ii) Petrol engined	12,437	10,250	7,061	57,317	1,09,410	1,13,655
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	7,986	8,850
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	4,555	5,149
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	10,420	9,042
11	Trailors	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,47,787	2,63,124
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	2,93,594	3,21,099
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	23,533	25,950
	Total	3,11,669	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,054	1,41,70,972	1,53,87,464
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	12,964	13,878
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	7.3	8.0

Source - Transport Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

* Provisional

Note - (1) Figures are as on 1st January of each year.

(2) @ According to New Act, separate classification of private carrier has been cancelled. From 1994 number of private and public carriers together are shown in total 'Public carriers'.

10. SOCIAL SECTORS

10.1 Social sector development plays a significant role in a developing and emerging economy. There is a growing realization that, in the new dynamics of Maharashtra, social sector and infrastructure occupy an important place. One cannot have a State where some are rich and others are poor. To have sustainable economic development, the need to help weaker sections, the disadvantaged, the disabled and the discriminated against has to be the focus of our planning. Thus good governance and qualitative services through public participation can provide the best result in the social sector development.

EDUCATION

10.2 The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well recognized. It opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Education, in its broadest sense of development of youth, is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and giving them access to productive employment which will ultimately help to boost economic growth of the State. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency but also augment the overall quality of life. The XI FYP places the highest priority to education as a key instrument for achieving rapid and inclusive growth. It is imperative to provide quality education to all the children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Accordingly, policies and programme formulation is necessary to achieve 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) of universal primary education i.e. to ensure that all boys and girls complete primary education.

School Education

10.3 Elementary education I–VII, consists of primary (I–IV) and upper primary (V–VII) is the foundation of the pyramid in the education system and is well established in the State through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The programme of Universalization of Primary Education requires that the facilities should be available within walking distance of 1.5 km. from the residence of the students. To implement this policy, grants are being disbursed to the Zilla Parishads for making available the necessary facilities of Primary Education. During 2008-09, the State Government's expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education was Rs. 6,546 crore, Rs. 5,314 crore and Rs. 907 crore respectively. Table 10.1 gives details of schools and enrolment therein for 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the series of the same is given in Annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Educational institutions and enrolment therein

		(Teachers and Enrolment in '000)		
Category		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
A) Number of Schools / Jr. Colleges and Teachers				
1) I to VII	Schools	69,330	72,053	72,053
	Teachers	341	342	346
2) I to X	Schools	15,762	15,762	15,762
	Teachers	167	175	184
3) I to XII	Schools	3,914	3,914	3,914
	Teachers	117	113	114
4) XI & XII	Jr. Colleges	663	663	663
	Teachers	14	14	14
B) Enrolment @				
1) Primary (I to VII)	Total	10,259	10,473	10,490
	Of these, girls	4,822	4,922	4,930
2) Secondary (VIII to X)	Total	5,410	5,530	5,532
	Of these, girls	2,543	2,599	2,600
3) Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	Total	4,143	4,235	4,236
	Of these, girls	1,947	1,991	1,991
4) Junior Colleges (XI to XII)	Total	789	807	807
	Of these, girls	371	379	379

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, Government of Maharashtra

@ Estimated

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2009-10

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 The Government of India has introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the year 2001-02. The Abhiyan seeks to provide useful and relevant elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years by 2010. It also aims to bridge all social, gender, and regional gaps with active participation of the community. Expanding enrolment has been one of the major objectives of the SSA. Currently, elementary education schemes in the State are implemented through SSA. Table 10.2 shows number of schools in which SSA is being implemented and enrolment therein according to category of schools.

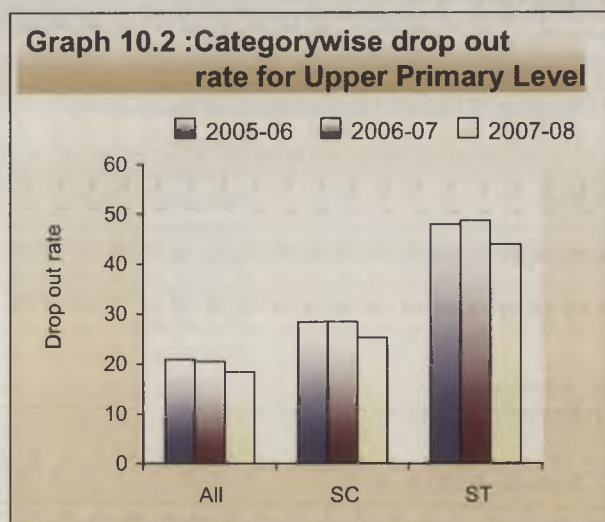
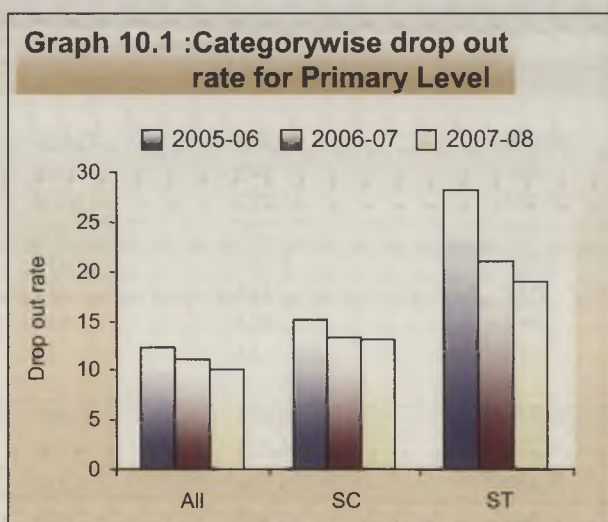
Table 10.2 Number of schools implementing SSA and enrolment therein during 2008-09 & 2009-10

Category of school	2008-09				2009-10 (upto September, 2009)			
	Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)			Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)		
		Girls	Boys	Total		Girls	Boys	Total
Primary	41,764	19.48	21.80	41.28	45,931	19.66	21.94	41.60
Upper Primary	26,667	30.45	33.01	63.46	26,930	30.32	32.96	63.28
Secondary/Higher Secondary with Upper Primary	18,841	24.14	28.68	52.82	19,190	24.97	29.37	54.34
Total	87,272	74.07	83.49	157.56	92,051	74.95	84.27	159.22

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

10.5 During 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 1,193.86 crore was made and expenditure of Rs. 686.91 crore (57.5 per cent) was incurred upto January, 2010. Some of the major achievements of SSA are as given below -

- The drop out rate was reduced from 12.3 in 2005-06 to 10.2 in 2007-08 at primary level. At upper primary level it was reduced from 20.8 in 2005-06 to 18.6 in 2007-08.
- Free text books were distributed to 1.37 crore (86.1 per cent) students out of total 1.59 crore students and 945 computer laboratories were established during 2009-10.
- During 2009-10, upto November, 2009, number of classrooms constructed were 52,509 and to upgrade the skills and capacity building of teachers, training was imparted to 29 per cent teachers upto 31st October, 2009.



Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

10.6 To ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in normal setup with normal peer group, to integrate them socially and to progress emotionally, 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' (IED) programme is being implemented by the State under SSA. IED

includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation & educational support services like Braille Book, Spectacles, Hearing Aids and Appliances, Speech Trainer, etc. Under this programme, during 2009-10, outlay of Rs. 49.71 crore is sanctioned for 4.14 lakh CWSN and till January, 2010, 1.72 lakh beneficiaries were benefited.

Girl's Education

10.7 Despite the efforts that have been made, gender disparities persist in enrolment of girls, especially in rural areas and among disadvantaged groups. The disparity is more acute in the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially at upper primary level. In the State, Gender Parity index for primary and upper primary is 0.89, for secondary is 0.85 and for higher secondary is 0.77. Wide gender gap in education exists due to various reasons such as poverty, domestic/sibling responsibilities, girl child labour and preference to marriage over education, etc. Emphasis on education of girls along with attitudinal changes in the society will help to reduce this gap. The decision of State Government to provide free education to girls up to Class XII, has proved to be a boon for the development of girls education. In the State, there are 1,998 primary, 925 secondary and 285 higher secondary institutions exclusively for girls. To promote girls education, various schemes are being implemented, some of them are :

- The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), launched in September 2003, provides additional components for education of girls at the elementary stage, especially from disadvantaged communities. It is a focused intervention of the Government of India, to reach the "Hardest to Reach" girls, especially those not in school. The NPEGEL is being implemented under the SSA. NPEGEL provides additional resources in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) where the level of rural female literacy is less than the national average and the gender gap is above the national average, in blocks of districts which are not covered under EBBs but are having at least 5 per cent SC/ST population and where SC/ST female literacy is below 10 per cent. It is also implemented in selected urban slums. NPEGEL gives emphasis on improving access to quality education to upper primary level girls from SC, ST, OBC, minority & BPL families residing in EBBs through innovative programmes like remedial teaching, life skill development, early childhood care and education, etc. During 2008-09, about 9.53 lakh girls were enrolled under the scheme and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.57 crore. During 2009-10 (upto January, 2010), 7.06 lakh girls were enrolled and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.97 crore.
- 'The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' scheme was launched in 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level with an objective to ensure access and quality education for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority families from EBBs. In the State, 36 EBBs and 20 slums are identified for implementing this scheme. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 12.04 crore was incurred and 3,342 beneficiaries received benefit while during 2009-10 upto January, 2010, an expenditure of Rs. 7.23 crore was incurred and 3,366 beneficiaries received benefit.
- The scheme of 'Attendance Allowance' to girls studying in Primary Schools was started in January 1992 to reduce the drop out rate of the girl students. Under this scheme Rs. 1/- per day and maximum Rs. 220/- is paid to the parent of the girl studying in standards I to standard IV, who was present for more than 75 per cent of working days in a academic year i.e. June to March of the year. It covers all girls from Tribal Sub - Plan Area, girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jamati, girls residing outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area and whose parents are below poverty line. During 2008-09, expenditure of Rs.10.09 crore was incurred and 4.79 lakh girls were benefited. During 2009-10, grant of Rs.10.73 crore is sanctioned and expected no. of beneficiaries are 4.87 lakh.

- 'Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme' is being implemented in the State since 1996-97 to provide free travel concession to girl students. Under this scheme, girls in the rural areas studying in standards V to X are provided free travel in buses run by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation to attend school, if such school is not available in their village. During 2008-09, about 16.40 lakh girls availed this facility and one-third share of the total expenses i.e. Rs. 90.12 crore was borne by the State Government.

Education Development Index

10.8 The Education Development Index (EDI) has been computed by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) for primary and upper primary levels of education. Also a composite index for the entire elementary education which is exclusively based on the 'District Information System for Education (DISE)' has been computed. The EDI not only uses state-specific indicators but also brings in many new dimensions of elementary education. It also incorporates key indicators on all aspects of universalisation of elementary education in case of all the states and UTs of the country. A set of 21 indicators has been used in computing EDI, which are regrouped into four subgroups indicators, namely access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome. Major Statewise Subgroup Index and Education Development Index for Primary and Upper Primary level for the year 2008-2009 is given in Table 10.3

Table 10.3 Subgroup Index and Education Development Index for Primary and Upper Primary Level of major States (2008-2009^{\$})

Major States	Access Index		Infrastructure Index		Teachers Index		Outcome Index		Composite Primary & Upper Primary	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	EDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.63	0.64	0.55	0.70	0.71	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.70	14
Bihar	0.55	0.51	0.38	0.52	0.47	0.36	0.58	0.41	0.46	34
Gujrat	0.57	0.82	0.70	0.71	0.79	0.67	0.75	0.64	0.70	13
Kerala	0.23	0.68	0.85	0.86	0.98	0.91	0.67	0.81	0.76	3
Madhya Pradesh	0.56	0.72	0.64	0.70	0.44	0.43	0.70	0.53	0.58	25
Maharashtra	0.54	0.70	0.67	0.78	0.69	0.71	0.80	0.76	0.70	15
Uttar Pradesh	0.49	0.67	0.83	0.84	0.59	0.25	0.73	0.57	0.61	23
Karnataka	0.56	0.79	0.68	0.71	0.76	0.66	0.84	0.75	0.71	12
Tamilnadu	0.49	0.62	0.75	0.73	0.88	0.74	0.95	0.91	0.75	5
Rajasthan	0.59	0.77	0.69	0.78	0.45	0.50	0.63	0.54	0.61	24
West Bengal	0.47	0.27	0.52	0.57	0.50	0.54	0.71	0.42	0.49	32

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report

\$ as on 30th September, 2008

10.9 According to Elementary education in India and progress towards universal elementary education report (flash statistics), Maharashtra has 13th rank at primary level, 14th rank at upper primary level and 15th rank at composite primary and upper primary level with EDI 0.66, 0.74 and 0.70 respectively. In Maharashtra during 2008-09, percentage of enrolment at elementary level for SC was 14.7 per cent (47.8 per cent girls), for ST was 11.6 per cent (47.1 per cent girls), for OBC was 32.4 per cent (47.2 per cent girls) and for Muslim population was 8.9 per cent (48.2 per cent girls). State wise EDI for primary, upper primary and composite primary and upper primary during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Annexure 10.2. Some important findings of Elementary education in the State are shown in Table 10.4

Table 10.4 Some Indicators of Elementary Education in Maharashtra

Parameter	2007-08	2008-09 ^s
Percentage share of private to total Schools	29.3	28.3
Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (6 to 11 yr)	7	8
Upper Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (11 to 14 yr)	7	8
Density of Schools per 10 sq. km		
Primary Schools	2.32	2.47
Upper primary Schools	1.50	1.53
Average Students in Class Room Ratio (SCR)	All Schools	32
Percentage of Schools having Pupil Teacher Ratio > 60	All Schools	2.5
Percentage of schools having Drinking Water Facilities	All Schools	87.5
Percentage of schools having Common Toilet	All Schools	75.1
Percentage of schools having Girls Toilet	All Schools	60.0
Percentage of schools having Computers	All Schools	36.5
Percentage of schools having Ramp	All Schools	62.8
Percentage of schools having Electricity connections	All Schools	N.A.
Gross enrolment ratio		
Primary	Total	102.24
	Percentage of girls	47.1
Upper Primary	Total	85.98
	Percentage of girls	46.8
Gender Parity Index (Enrolment)	Primary	0.89
	Upper Primary	0.88
Percentage distribution of teachers received in service training during previous academic year	All Schools	16.0
		21.5

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report

\$ as on 30th September, 2008

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.10 With a view of enhancing enrollment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, the Government of India launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme' in 1995. The objectives of this scheme are:

- Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-V in Government, Local Body & Government aided schools, Education Guarantee Scheme centres, Alternative & Innovative Education centres, primary schools run by the Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme centres, Ashramshala and aided schools for blind & handicapped.
- Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them to concentrate on classroom activities.
- Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

10.11 The cooked meal with nutritional contents of 450 calories and 12 gm proteins is provided to the children studying in primary schools. In year 2008-09, the scheme was extended to the students of upper primary schools under the name of 'National Mid Day Meal Scheme'. Under this scheme, the cooked meal with nutritional contents of 700 calories and 20 gm proteins is provided to the children studying in upper primary schools (VI to VIII). During 2008-09, number of students benefited for class I to V are 82.27 lakh and for class VI to VIII are 39.5 lakh. Total expenditure incurred was Rs. 699.92 crore. During 2009-10, upto December, 2009 total expenditure incurred was Rs. 306.05 crore .

Maharashtra Cadet Corps & Sainiki Schools

10.12 To develop the spirit of nationality, co-operation, discipline, leadership, self-confidence, valour and patriotism amongst the students, the State Government launched the scheme called 'Maharashtra Cadet Corps'. The scheme is implemented in all the schools for students of standard VIII and IX, which is optional for the students. During 2008-09, this scheme covered 24.01 lakh students. Apart from this, the State has started 43 sainiki schools in the 33 districts, of which, four schools are exclusively for girls, 36 schools are exclusively for boys and three are for co-education. Out of these 43 schools, 40 sainiki schools are government aided while 3 are unaided and 13,674 students are admitted in these schools.

ASER 2009 for the State

- The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) facilitated by Pratham, a non-governmental organization (NGO) is an annual survey of rural children conducted by citizens of India every year since 2005.
- In 2009, ASER was conducted in 974 villages of 33 districts in the State.
- About 19,778 households were surveyed and information was collected from 35,806 children of age group 3-16 years .
- Percentage of children in the age group 6 to 14 years enrolled in school in rural areas was 99.
- Percentage of children attending school (on a random day) in primary as well as upper-primary schools was 90.6 percent.
- Percentage of children studying in standard I who can read nothing has been reduced considerably from 14.5 in 2008 to 11.2 in 2009.

Fee Concessions

10.13 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the State Government is providing various fee concessions schemes to the students. Some of them are

- Free educational is given to the students belonging to economically weaker section of the society. During 2008-09, number of students benefited was 3.17 lakh and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.54 crore.
- Free uniform and writing material is provided to poor children of standard I to IV. Under this scheme, 15 lakh students were benefited during 2008-09 and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 15.41 crore.
- Fee concession at standard rate is given to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools. The eligibility for availing this scheme is that parents of the students must be resident of Maharashtra for at least 15 years. Under this scheme, only term fee and admission fee is reimbursed to the aided school and in case of unaided schools, education fee, term fee and admission fee is reimbursed. During 2008-09, number of students benefited was 35.42 lakh and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.34 crore. The scheme is extended for girls upto standard XII. During 2008-09, number of girls benefited was 3.7 lakh and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.61 crore.
- To increase attendance of tribal students in schools, stipend is given to tribal students. Students of standard V to X are eligible for availing this scheme. On an average Rs. 500 per annum is given as stipend. During 2008-09, number of students benefited was 2.10 lakhs and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.49 crore.

Higher & Technical Education

10.14 In the process of national development, higher education plays a crucial role and creates technical and skilled human resources as an important input necessary for the overall economic development. It covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational education, etc. along with general higher education. There are four agriculture universities, one university for health science course, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 12 other general universities in the State, including Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey University, Mumbai which is exclusively for women, Yashwantrao Chavan Open University, Nashik for non-formal education and Kavi Kulguru Kalidas University, Nagpur established for conduct of studies, research, development and spread of Sanskrit language. In addition to these, there are six deemed universities in the State. During 2009-10, the State

Government made a budget provision of Rs. 3,246.78 crore for higher & technical education. Table 10.5 shows number of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted. Details of the same for the year 2009-10 are given in Annexure 10.3 & 10.4.

Table 10.5 Institutions and their intake capacity

Sector / Faculty	2008-09			2009-10		
	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment
General Education						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,143	120 per division	13,46,297	2,353	120 per division	16,28,657
B.Ed	468	100 per division	47,000	468	100 per division	37,440
Vocational education	154	100 per division	15,400	422	100 per division	42,200
Technical Education @						
Engineering	569	1,59,142	1,34,088	661	1,88,220	1,68,648
Architecture	52	2,507	246	54	2,487	752
Management Science	206	15,225	15,142	299	21,585	20,649
Hotel Management & Catering Technology	28	2,630	622	28	1,630	613
Pharmaceutical Science	369	20,595	14,692	386	21,406	15,114
Master in Computer Application	97	5,908	5,289	114	6,988	5,369
Industrial Training Institute	667	1,12,096	93,589	681	1,19,574	1,04,230
Medical Education ^						
Allopathic	39	4,210	3,324	41	4,610	3,381
Ayurvedic	59	3,035	1,678	62	3,305	2,713
Dental	30	2,430	1,755	34	3,030	1,882
Homeopathic	45	3,260	1,925	45	3,185	2,657
Unani	2	110	142	5	270	315
D.M.L.T.	10	176	176	10	176	144
Physiotherapy	33	1,015	1,015	35	1,095	537
Occupational Therapy	6	150	150	6	150	47
Audiology and Speech Language Pathology	3	45	45	3	45	50
Prosthetics and Orthotics	1	10	10	1	10	10
B.Sc. Nursing	45	1,935	1,043	47	2,035	1,537
Veterinary & Fishery Science £						
Veterinary	6	533	276	6	557	385
Dairy Technology	2	68	65	2	72	64
Fishery Science	2	72	54	2	72	54
Agriculture §						
Agriculture	52	4,424	3,849	73	6,116	5,611
Horticulture	8	305	222	15	462	385
Forestry	2	70	63	4	92	88
Fishery Science	1	44	28	3	80	49
Agriculture Engineering	10	597	543	16	722	655
Food Technology	12	591	542	15	727	618
Home Science	1	35	23	3	50	40
Bio-Technology	9	390	300	17	625	425
Agriculture Marketing & Management	6	240	141	10	418	288

Source : § Directorate of Higher Education, Pune.

@ Directorate of Technical Education and Directorate of Vocational Education & Training, Mumbai

^ Directorate of Medical Education & Research, Mumbai and Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

£ Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

§ Maharashtra Agriculture Education & Research Council, Pune

Shikshan Shulka Pratipurti Yojana

10.15 The State Government has approved reimbursement of education fee, examination fee and other fees for SC, ST, VJ/NT, Special Backward and Economically Backward students taking admission in vocational courses in private non-aided and permanent aided colleges of the State from the academic year 2006-07. The decision will be applicable till the completion of courses. The Scheme is applicable for the students of Health Science Degree Courses, Diploma and Degree Courses under Higher and Technical Education, Post Graduate Degree courses such as M.B.A. & M.C.A. and Diploma, Degree and Post graduation courses under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and Fisheries departments. During 2008-09, total 74,094 students were benefited. Share of students benefited by Higher and Technical Department was 50 per cent.

Sports Education

10.16 To promote sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons, the State Government has established 'Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth' at Pune in the year 1995. Under this Kridapeeth there are 11 sports academies in the State. This Kridapeeth conducts sports skill tests for the students of age group 8 to 14 years and imparts specific training for about 8 to 10 years to selected students in 17 different games. The State Government spends Rs. 8,000 per trainee per annum. During 2009-10, the number of trainees selected was 538. So far, 12 students from these academies have received 'Shiv Chhatrapati State Sports Award' and 39 players had represented the nation in International Competitions. The achievements of students in academies are given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Achievements by students of sports academies

Year	No. of trainees	International Level Medals			National Level Medals			State Level Medals		
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2006-07	518	2	-	4	38	43	36	152	128	77
2007-08	495	2	1	6	42	61	52	161	112	64
2008-09	500	0	0	0	46	53	2	163	89	121

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare, Government of Maharashtra

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.17 Maharashtra has been at the forefront of health care development in India. It is one of the first States to achieve the norms mandated for primary health centres, sub-centres and rural hospitals under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. The State has well-developed health infrastructure with three-tier system to provide comprehensive health services to the people especially in rural areas. Table 10.7 gives the infrastructure through which the State Government provides healthcare services and the series is given in Annexure 10.5.

10.18 The main objectives of XI FYP (2007-12) in respect of health sector are to control population, to enhance and strengthen health services at various stages, to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services in rural, hilly & tribal areas, to decentralize and strengthen

Table 10.7 Infrastructure of public health services of the State Government (as on 31st December, 2009)

Type of Institution	No.
Hospitals having Medical Colleges	14
District Hospitals	23
Sub District Hospitals	a) 50 beds b) 100 beds c) 200 beds
Rural Hospitals (CHC)/ Cottage Hospitals	366
Primary Health Centres	1,816
Sub Centres	10,579
Primary Health Units	172
Mobile Health Units	61
Women Hospitals	8
Mental Hospitals	4
Dental Hospitals	3
TB Hospitals	5

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

regional referral services and to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) substantially. It also aims to provide health services in SC, ST populated area on priority basis. Targets set by the Government of India for the State under XI FYP and status of selected indicators during 2007 and 2008 are shown in Table 10.8 and the series is given in Annexure 10.6.

Table 10.8 Health indicators of the State

Health indicator	Targets under XI FYP	Status	
		2007	2008
Crude Birth Rate	16	18.1	17.9
Crude Death Rate	5	6.6	6.6
Total Fertility Rate	2.1	2.0	NA
Infant Mortality Rate	17	34	33
Neonatal Mortality Rate	15	25	NA

Source: Sample Registration scheme, Registrar General of India

10.19 The allocation of funds for health services in the State plan has been continuously increasing. During 2008-09, total expenditure incurred was Rs. 555.25 crore against outlay of Rs. 1156.46 crore. This outlay was increased during 2009-10 to Rs. 1,193.19 crore and expenditure upto October, 2009 was Rs. 125.33 crore. For the year 2008-09, per capita expenditure on health services for the State was Rs. 206 whereas for All India it was Rs. 149. The percentage of expenditure on health to GDP by the Central Government was 0.35 per cent whereas the share of such expenditure to GSDP by the State Government was 0.32 per cent. Table 10.9 gives expenditure incurred on some important health programmes.

Table 10.9 Expenditure incurred on some important health programmes

(Rs. crore)

Programme	Expenditure			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto October, 2009)
Family Welfare Programme	195.02	191.87	262.40	121.88
Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II	40.53	99.22	177.16	52.16
National Rural Health Mission	8.89	121.93	120.90	60.60
Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana	8.86	19.83	23.44	5.96
Matrutva Anudan Yojana	8.19	7.01	7.15	7.34
National Malaria Eradication Programme	20.18	50.70	16.16	0.44

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

Family Welfare

10.20 The family welfare programme is being implemented in the State since 1957. It is a high priority programme. The main objective of the programme is to stabilize population and improve quality of life of people. Sterilization programme under Family Welfare is well established in the State. It is supported by number of NGO's in the State. The effective implementation of population control programme is reflected in the relatively low birth rate of 17.9 in the State for the year 2008 as compared to the birth rate of 18.1 for the year 2007.

10.21 Though sterilization was the main stay of family welfare programme in the past, spacing between the births of two children is also an equally important aspect. The Government is giving more stress on propagation of spacing methods like Copper-T, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), conventional contraceptives, etc. During 2009-10, upto the end of October, 2009, number of sterilization operations performed was 2.38 lakh and the number of Copper-T acceptors was 1.87 lakh. Performance of family welfare sterilization programme is shown in Table 10.10.

10.22 To improve vasectomy performance, special scheme promoting No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) is implemented in the State. Under this scheme, Medical Officers have been trained and NSV camps are organized. Also State is trying for more involvement of males in the programme. For promoting vasectomy, each beneficiary is given Rs. 1,100 by the Central Government and Rs. 351 by the State Government as an incentive.

Table 10.10 Performance of family welfare sterilization programme

Year	Sterilization					IUD	
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2007-08	625	25.6	528.6	554.3	450	408.7	
2008-09	600	38.1	501.8	540.0	450	394.7	
2009-10 (upto October, 2009)	650	18.1	220.4	238.5	450	187.5	

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II

10.23 The second phase of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched on 1st April, 2005 for a period of five years. It intends to improve the performance of family welfare in reducing maternal and infant mortality, unwanted pregnancies and thus lead to population stabilization. Table 10.11 gives grant sanctioned and expenditure incurred under RCH.

Table 10.11 Grant sanctioned and expenditure incurred under RCH - Phase II

Year	Grant sanctioned	Expenditure incurred	(Rs. crore)
			Percentage of expenditure
2007-08	186.20	99.22	53.3
2008-09	363.30	177.16	48.8
2009-10 (upto October, 2009)	224.64	52.16	23.2

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.24 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented in the State since 2005-06 with the objective of reducing maternal & neonatal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among the poor pregnant woman. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of the State has reduced from 149 during 2001-03 to 130 during 2004-06. The scheme is applicable at all Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres, Rural Hospitals, Sub-District Hospitals, District Hospitals, Accredited Hospitals, Hospitals under Medical Colleges, Municipal Corporation Hospitals and all Government aided hospitals. Under the scheme, for urban area, Rs. 600/- and for rural area Rs. 700/- is given to the beneficiary after delivery in the institution within 7 days while for home delivery amount of Rs. 500/- is given to the beneficiaries having upto two living children. The progress of JSY is shown in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Year	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Grant sanctioned	Expenditure incurred	(Rs. crore)
				Percentage of expenditure
2007-08	2.20	20.13	18.80	93.3
2008-09	2.24	23.81	23.81	100.0
2009-10 (upto October, 2009)	1.01	28.90	13.03	45.0

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

National Rural Health Mission

10.25 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April, 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural areas. NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of health and family welfare including RCH-II, malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and for integrated disease surveillance. The NRHM attempts to make

effective integrations of health determinants like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water. The activities being carried out under the mission are -

- 230 Rural / Sub District Hospital & 23 District Hospitals have been identified for up gradation to meet the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS). The facilities of blood storage, recruitment of specialist, minor construction and other supported services are being made available.
- Doctor visits each village twice a month and provides treatment to ill patients, monitors immunization services and water quality, checks up children attending Anganwadi and gives nutritional advice.
- Considering the importance of health of school going children, health check up of all the students from I to X standard is done. It includes check up for nutritional status and deficiencies, oral hygiene, eye examination including refractory error, skin infections, ENT problems, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, abdominal examination, etc. In addition to this, counseling of adolescent girls about nutrition and hygiene is also done.
- Under Telemedicine Project, medical records of patients are transmitted to specialists from medical colleges at Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, etc. and their advice is sought for further treatment of patients. Even super specialists are able to talk to patients by video conferencing and advice the course of further treatment.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are appointed to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, newborn care, prevention of water borne and other communicable diseases. They are provided with basic medicine kit and are given remuneration on performance basis.

The progress reported under NRHM in the State upto the end of December, 2009 is:

- 3,592 Medical Officers are providing health services to 27,733 villages and 37.88 lakh people are benefited through the scheme.
- Total 353 teams of Doctors have been established for School Health Check-up. Total 58.2 lakh students have been examined and 365 heart surgeries have been performed.
- Telemedicine technology is available at 24 District Hospitals, 3 Sub District Hospitals and 5 Medical colleges.
- Currently 8,822 ASHA are appointed in tribal districts and 41,000 ASHA are appointed in non tribal districts of the State.
- Under NRHM, Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme has been initiated in January 2008, in six districts viz. Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Amaravati, Gondia and Gadchiroli where Sickle Cell Disease is more prevalent. During 2009-10 five more districts i.e. Nagpur, Wardha, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Yavatmal are included in this programme. During 2008-09, grant of Rs. 3.41 crore was sanctioned, for the programme and expenditure of Rs. 1.89 crore was incurred. For year 2009-10, NRHM has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.43 crore under this programme.
- To increase community participation under the scheme, *Rugna Kalyan Samities* have been established in 1,805 PHCs, 449 Rural Hospitals/Sub District Hospitals, 8 Women hospitals and 23 District Hospitals.

School Health Programme

10.26 Under this programme students from I to IV standard are examined every year and are provided free of cost medical services. From 2008-09, the students from I to IV standard only in urban area are covered under this programme. National Rural Health Mission with the help of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan covers the students from I to X standard from all rural schools. For needy students even major operations like cardiac surgeries are provided free of cost. Upto October, 2009 about 52.75 lakh students from 35,688 schools throughout the State were examined and primary

treatment was given for minor illness and referral services were provided for major illness. Main diseases found in school going children are dental defects, anemia, warm infections, night blindness, otitis, scabies, skin diseases and eye disease etc. Table 10.13 gives achievement under School Health Programme (including program implemented under NRHM).

Table 10.13 Achievement under School Health Programme

Year	Schools covered	No. of students enrolled (in lakh)	No. of students examined (in lakh)	No. of students given treatment (in lakh)	No. of students referred (in lakh)	No. of major operations performed	No. of heart operations performed
2007-08	67,471	48.42	44.26	1.66	0.33	3,328	122
2008-09	79,543	142.47	108.02	25.51	2.64	2,293	1,112
2009-10 (upto October, 2009)	35,688	130.64	52.75	12.11	0.77	513	309

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Universal immunization

10.27 Universal immunization programme was started in 1985-86 to achieve 100 per cent immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine preventable diseases such as Tuberculosis (T.B.), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. It is clear that coverage of different vaccination is increasing but it has yet to reach the cent per cent target. Expenditure incurred during 2008-09 was Rs.11.26 crore and during 2009-10 upto October, 2009, it was Rs. 6.77 crore. Table 10.14 gives performance of Universal immunization programme.

Table 10.14 Performance of Universal Immunization Programme

Vaccine name	Number of beneficiaries (in lakh)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto October, 2009)
BCG	20.54	20.70	10.34
DPT (3 rd)	19.83	18.94	10.17
Polio (3 rd)	19.71	19.46	10.18
Hib	N.A.	11.63	7.38
Measles	18.73	17.66	10.13
DPT (Buster)	19.03	17.96	9.28
Polio (Buster)	19.01	18.38	9.21
DT	20.34	18.38	9.67
TT (10 years)	18.83	19.06	10.98
TT (16 years)	16.97	19.31	10.34
TT (Mothers)	19.52	21.18	10.09

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Pulse Polio Programme

10.28 The first National pulse polio immunization programme was started on 9th December, 1995. The State has made good progress in controlling the spread of wild polio virus in the State. During 2006, 2007 and 2008, five, two and two children respectively were identified as polio affected and during 2009, upto November not a single case was detected. During 2008-09 expenditure of Rs.26.64 crore was incurred for the programme while during 2009-10, upto November, 2009 expenditure of Rs. 2.47 crore was incurred.

Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

10.29 Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana was introduced in the year 1997-98 to provide financial assistance to BPL families for major surgeries of organs viz. brain, kidney, heart, cancer and spinal cord. At the commencement of the scheme, assistance upto Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary was provided. In 2000-01, the amount was raised upto Rs. 70,000 and in 2006-07, it was raised upto Rs. 1.5 lakh per beneficiary. The State Government has approved 55 hospitals for treatment and surgery under the scheme. Table 10.15 gives progress under Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana.

Table 10.15 Progress of Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

Year	Number of surgeries performed					Expenditure incurred (Rs. crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
2007-08	19	3,195	60	452	3,726	19.83
2008-09	35	4,510	29	765	5,339	23.45
2009-10 (up to October, 2009)	27	4,464	135	1,799	6,425	26.38

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.30 To reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality in tribal areas, Navsanjivani Yojana has been initiated in 1995-96. This scheme is being implemented in tribal areas of 15 districts of the State. Important health related components of these schemes are provision of basic health services and ensure safe drinking water supply. Under this scheme health department is implementing following innovative schemes:

- Pada Volunteers are appointed on voluntary/part time basis to each and every hamlet in the 15 districts where the scheme is being implemented. There are about 10,816 Pada Volunteers in the 15 districts of the State
- 172 Mobile Medical squads have been constituted with one medical officer with a vehicle and para medical staff, to go to each and every village and hamlet to identify malnourished and sick children and provide medical health at their homes and if required also shift them to the nearest help centre. Appropriate medical treatment or intensified food supplementation is given to all children. At the end of October, 2009 there are 165 mobile medical squads appointed and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 26.75 lakh.

10.31 During 2008-09, expenditure of Rs. 715.60 lakh was incurred on the scheme whereas during 2009-10, upto November, 2009 expenditure of Rs. 82.95 lakh was incurred. Progress under Navsanjivani Yojana is shown in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Progress under Navsanjivani Yojana

Year	No. of births registered	No. of deaths (0-1 yr.) registered	No. of deaths (1-6 yrs.) registered	No. of children in grade III malnutrition	No. of children in grade IV malnutrition
2007-08	1,42,147	4,792	1,913	3,559	421
2008-09	1,62,180	4,525	1,561	3,358	413
2009-10 (upto October, 2009)	73,331	2,760	1,198	3,372	430

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.32 Pregnancy period is a sensitive period for the woman. To provide health services to pregnant woman, Antenatal Care (ANC) Registration, regular health check-up & to provide required medicine to woman in tribal area, scheme of Matrutva Anudan Yojana was started for tribal districts. Till 2007-08, this scheme was implemented in 15 tribal districts, but since October, 2008 this scheme is implemented in all the districts of the State.

10.33 This scheme is applicable to all pregnant mothers taking services in government / semi government institutions. Benefit of Rs. 800/- is given in the form of medicine & cash to all the beneficiaries in the State. Of this Rs. 400/- in the form of medicines and Rs.400/- as a cash benefit is given to the mothers. Cheque of Rs. 400/- is given to the mother immediately or at the time of checking out institution after delivery. Beneficiaries in tribal areas receiving benefit of the tribal scheme are not eligible for getting benefit of this scheme as a repetition. Matrutva Anudan Yojana for tribal beneficiaries is continued under Navsanjivani Yojana . During 2008-09, 1.17 lakh mothers were benefited and expenditure of Rs. 7.15 crore was incurred. During 2009-10, upto December 2009, 0.54 lakh mothers were benefited and expenditure of Rs. 2.17 crore was incurred.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.34 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme implemented in the State through Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society (MSACS). It is responsible for planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of AIDS prevention and control programmes at the State level. For implementation of NACP in the city of Mumbai, the Municipal Corporation of Mumbai has set up Mumbai District AIDS Control Society (MDACS). The entire focus of the NACP is awareness campaigns and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is done through screening of blood sample from patients of STD clinic and women seeking antenatal care. Statistics regarding HIV/AIDS is shown in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Statistics regarding HIV/AIDS

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto October,2009)
Persons screened from risk groups (in '000)	671	1,199	1,240	51
HIV positive by three tests (in '000)	39.9	68.0	57.4	35.5
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	5.9	5.7	4.5	3.5
AIDS cases	8,448	15,479	11,765	9,859
Deaths due to AIDS	487	756	1,027	1,073

Source: Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society, Government of Maharashtra

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.35 The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya and Chandipura, etc. Most of the vector borne diseases are epidemic prone and have seasonal fluctuations. Table 10.18 gives statistics of vector borne diseases during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto October, 2009). Lymphatic Filariasis patients are mostly found in Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Nanded, Thane, Solapur, and Yavatmal districts.

Table 10.18 Statistics of Vector Borne Diseases

Disease	2008-09		2009-10 (upto October,2009)	
	Cases found	Deaths reported	Cases found	Deaths reported
Malaria	69,003	165	64,403	96
Lymphatic Filariasis	6,004	0	3,292	0
Dengue fever	4,073	21	5,394	16
Japanese Encephalitis	1	0	1	0
Chikungunya fever	958	0	1,141	0
Chandipura	28	16	88	15

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

National Malaria Eradication Programme

10.36 Malaria is an acute parasitic illness which proves fatal if not given proper treatment in time. The areas vulnerable to malaria are largely tribal, difficult, and remote, forested and forest fringe inaccessible areas with operational difficulties. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is a centrally sponsored National Health Programme, operating on a 50:50 sharing basis. The Central Government provides material to the States, including anti-malarials and insecticides.

The State Government is responsible for planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring of the programme. Due to effective implementation of NMEP, the reported malaria cases in the State were found to be 69 thousand in 2008-09 and 64 thousand during 2009-10 (upto October, 2009). Deaths due to malarial were found to be 165 in 2008-09 and 96 in 2009-10 (upto October, 2009).

Influenza A (H₁N₁) Pandemic (Swine Flu)

10.37 The State is facing a serious problem due to Influenza A (H₁N₁) popularly known as Swine flu. Swine flu is an air borne disease, which spreads rapidly in the community through coughing and sneezing of positive patients. To prevent spread of Swine flu, following measures are taken by the Government.

- Medical teams are deployed at International Airport of Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur, alongwith Mumbai Port Trust & Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust to screen international passengers for influenza like illness.
- To isolate and treat suspected and affected cases, the Government has started Identified Isolation Wards (IIWs) in every district. Private hospitals have also been involved in this activity. Intensive Care Unit (ICU) has been established to treat critical patients
- Free facility of laboratory diagnosis of H₁N₁ is provided at National Institute of virology, Pune and Haffkine Institute, Mumbai.
- 142 member of 'Rapid Response Team' (RRT) have been trained to tackle Swine flu.
- Sufficient quantity of Temiflu capsule, syrups, Masks, Hand sanitizers are provided.

10.38 Upto the end of November 2009, 107 IIWs and 1,501 Screening centres are available in the State, 15.17 lakh patients screened, 0.79 lakh suspected cases has been given Temiflu, 4,606 are found positive and 224 deaths occurred due to Swine flu. Pune region is found to be the most affected area in the State where 123 deaths occurred till November, 2009.

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)

10.39 The health services provided by this network largely focused on primary health care. In the private and not-for-profit sector, there are several clinics, hospitals and nursing homes for in-patient care and specialized therapies like Panchkarma. The key interventions and strategies in the XI FYP include training for AYUSH personnel, mainstreaming the system of AYUSH in National Health Care Delivery System, strengthening regulatory mechanism for ensuring quality control, Research & Development and processing technology involving accredited laboratories in the Government and non-government sector apart from establishing centres of excellence. Under AYUSH there exist 55 Ayurvedic hospitals, 489 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 5 Unani hospitals, 25 Unani dispensaries and 45 Homeopathic hospitals in the State.

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.40 State Blood Transfusion Council was established in the State during 1996 to provide adequate & safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. So far Council has established blood storage centres at 94 hospitals under NRHM. Free blood is provided to the patients suffering from Sick Cell anaemia, Thalassaemia and hoemophelia among tribal and backward communities.

10.41 At present there are 264 registered blood banks in the State. Of which, 75 belong to the State Government, 11 belong to Red Cross Society, 157 are administered by Charitable Trusts and 21 are private blood banks. Blood collection statistics is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Statistics of Blood collection

Year	No. of blood banks	(In lakh units)	
		Total collection	Of which voluntarily collected
2007	254	10.07	8.17
2008	258	10.78	8.98
2009 (upto October,2009)	264	8.89	7.53

Source: State Blood Transfusion Council, Government of Maharashtra

District Level Household and Facility Survey

10.42 The third District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) was carried out in 2007-08. Earlier DLHS surveys were carried out during 1998-99 (DLHS-1) and 2002-04 (DLHS-2). DLHS-3 provides information on maternal and child health, family planning and other reproductive health services. Important information on key indicators and their trend for the State are given in Table 10.20.

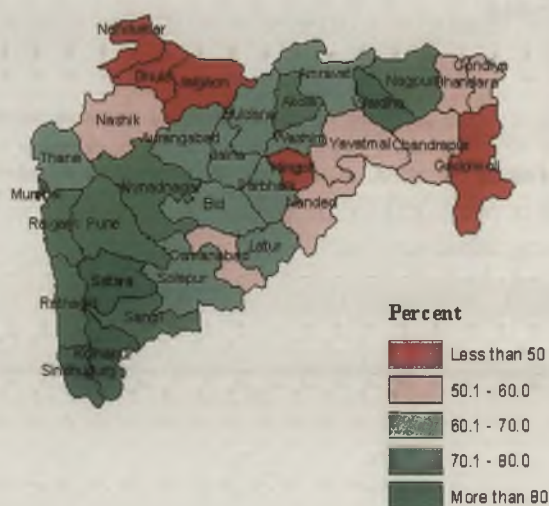
Table 10.20 Health indicators as per DLHS

Indicators	DLHS -2 (2002-04)	DLHS -3 (2007-08)
Mean age at marriage for girls (marriages that occurred during the reference period)	19.1	19.4
Currently married women of age 20-24 yrs. who were married before 18 yrs. of age (%)	N.A.	40.4
Women of age 20-24 yrs. reporting birth of order 2 & above (%)	58.2	51.0
Women with two children wanting no more children (%)	46.3	66.9
Institutional delivery (%)	57.9	63.6
Mothers who had full antenatal check-up (%)	22.5	33.9
Mothers who received post-natal care within two weeks of delivery (%)	N.A.	79.7
Mothers who received financial assistance for delivery under JSY (%)	N.A.	8.2
Children of age 12-23 months fully immunized (%)	70.9	69.1
Children of age 12-23 months not received any vaccination (%)	2.2	2.5
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	42.0	44.2
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who were given treatment (%)	81.9	77.9
Children with acute respiratory infection or fever in last 2 weeks who were given advise or treatment (%)	78.1	81.1
Use of modern contraceptive (%)	60.8	62.6

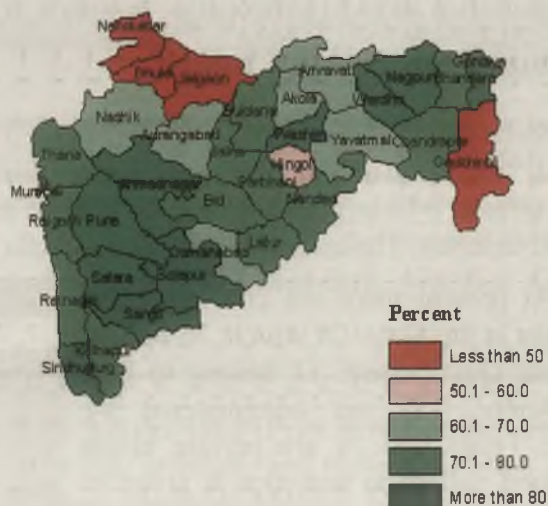
Source : International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai

10.43 Graph 10.3 shows that less than 50 per cent of deliveries in Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Hingoli and Gadchiroli districts are institutional while graph 10.4 depicts that less than 50 per cent children of age 12-23 months from Nandurbar, Dhule, Jalgaon and Gadchiroli districts are getting full vaccination.

Graph – 10.3 Institutional Deliveries



Graph – 10.4 Full Vaccination of Children (age 12-23 months)



Survey of Cause of Death

10.44 The important objective of the survey is to build up the mortality statistics, particularly in rural area. The post death verbal autopsy is conducted in case of unattended deaths by field workers. Presently the scheme is implemented by selecting one village from each P.H.C.s of the State. Nearly 36 lakh population is covered under the scheme. Comparative picture of top five causes of death for female of age groups 15-49 and infant mortality are shown in Table 10.21 and Table 10.22 respectively.

Table 10.21 Top five causes of death for female of age group 15-49

Cause of Death	% to total deaths	
	2007	2008
Asthama	5.7	8.0
Suicide	11.0	7.8
Accident & Injury	5.0	7.4
Cardiac Arrest	7.0	7.2
Accidental Burn	7.0	6.7
Total	35.7	37.4

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

Table 10.22 Top five causes of Infant Mortality

Cause of Death	% to total deaths	
	2007	2008
Prematurity and low birth weight	34.0	40.0
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	10.0	8.0
Intrauterine hypoxia & Birth Asphyxia	9.0	10.0
Congenital Malformation	6.0	6.0
Neonatal Aspiration Syndroms	4.0	3.0
Total	63.0	67.0

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

10.45 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its preamble. The Indian constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures in minimizing discrimination of women. Still, gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most being the trend of continuously declining sex ratio in the population in the last few decades (937 in 1981, 934 in 1991 and 922 in 2001 in Maharashtra). Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the manifestations. The causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure. Consequently, the access of women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections, to education, health, productive resources and others is inadequate.

Women Policy

10.46 Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in the year 1994, which was subsequently revised in 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the development and empowerment of women and the main objectives are:

- Formulation of programmes relating to agriculture and rural development keeping focus at women.
- Planning with the perspective of gender budgeting in Government, Semi-Government and all organisations funded by the Government.
- Providing sufficient funds for women's empowerment.
- Economic development through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Child Development Policy

10.47 The Child Development Policy of the State mainly covers orphan, destitute, homeless and deviated children within the State. The concept of implementation of this policy is to achieve child development in a planned, structured and disciplined manner. The main objectives of the Child Development Policy, 2002 are:

- Enhancing of antenatal and postnatal care of child health.
- Providing educational and entertainment facilities in foster care at free of cost.
- Preventing sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and implementing the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- Establishing sufficient institutions for HIV affected children, missing children, physically and mentally challenged children for their protection, education and training.
- Providing facilities of occupational training to children in day care centers, creches, short stay homes, after care homes, observation homes, juvenile homes, etc.

Welfare Schemes

10.48 According to Population Census 2001, females (of all age groups) constitute 48 per cent and children (of age group 0 to 14 years) constitute 32 per cent of the total population of the State. The State Government is implementing many important schemes for welfare, development of women & children and empowerment of women such as protective homes, women's hostels, orphanages, etc. The performance of important schemes for upliftment of women and children during 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the State is shown in Table 10.23

Table 10.23 Performance of important schemes for upliftment of women and children

Name of the scheme	2008-09		2009-10 (upto Nov., 2009)	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. Crore)
Government women's Hostels/ State Homes /Protective homes	1,400	4.62	600	3.23
Subsistence grant to Devdasis	3,640	2.18	1,338	0.67
Financial assistance for community marriages of farmer's daughters (Shubhamangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana)	9,623	11.55	3,133	3.76
Stipend to girls for vocational training	2,590	0.26	109	0.01
Government observation homes & children homes	903	11.53	903	8.06
Voluntary observation homes & children homes	7,986	14.40	7,986	9.19
Destitute children homes	9,198	13.19	8,062	6.17
Orphanages	1,455	1.09	635	0.72
Foster-care	15,850	7.80	8,875	3.99
Balsadans	8,190	10.08	5,839	4.95
Beggars Homes for old age, handicapped & distress	1,870	6.39	975	4.84

Source : Department of Women and Child Development, GoM

Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.49 Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) was established by the State Government in 1975. It functions as an apex body for various development schemes promoted by the Centre and State and as a co-ordinating agency between SHGs, financial institutions, voluntary organizations and the concerned Government departments. The objectives of MAVIM are

- to build organizations of women
- to build up capacities of women

- to build confidence in women
- to strengthen entrepreneurship among women
- to build linkages between employment opportunities and market possibilities.
- to increase participation of women in education and in governance.

10.50 Women empowerment is not just a project or programme but is a process. A woman is said to be truly empowered when she plans for herself and her family, takes proper decision to implement thereby succeeding in fulfilling her objectives. SHGs play a dominant role in women empowerment. Upto the end of March 2009, 6.29 lakh women from 13,036 villages were participating in 51,793 SHGs. The total savings of these women was Rs. 94.49 crore and the total internal loan was Rs. 267.30 crore. Various schemes like Ramai Mahila Sakshamikiran Yojna (RSY), Krushi Saptak Yojna, Mahila Swawalamban Nidhi (MSN) and Swayamsidhha Yojna for empowerment of women are being implemented through MAVIM. Information about women members in SHGs is given in Table 10.24. Besides formation of SHGs, MAVIM identifies various skills of women and give training for capacity building. MAVIM provides training of market intelligence and negotiation skills to women to make them self-independent. In 2007-08 and 2008-09, the expenditure incurred on various schemes was Rs. 4.90 crore and Rs. 12.99 crore respectively. In 2009-10, the proposed outlay is of Rs. 43.09 crore.

Table 10.24 Number of women SHGs and women members therein as on 31st March, 2008

Activity Name	SHGs	Women Members							(Number)
		SC	ST	OBC	Minority	NT	Other	Total	
SGSY	9,969	19,105	21,003	31,920	2,966	12,466	22,911	1,10,371	
Swayamsidhha	3,416	3,291	16,506	10,642	1,863	3,056	6,656	42,014	
SCSP-MAVIM	15,599	1,66,844	3,667	7,195	1,476	3,535	2,664	1,85,381	
SCSP- NGO	3,896	43,972	643	1,087	380	1,034	545	47,661	
TSP	4,275	706	47,637	1,099	108	615	122	50,287	
RSY	2,122	2,999	4,314	14,667	503	1,972	1,604	26,059	
Krushi Saptak	352	457	410	1,970	142	629	2,398	6,006	
MSN	221	260	210	477	339	358	1,482	3,126	
Tejaswini	7,468	6,626	7,728	37,769	3,861	11,237	31,451	98,672	
Others	4,475	6,704	9,422	26,045	1,460	5,132	11,280	60,043	
Total	51,793	2,50,964	1,11,540	1,32,871	13,098	40,034	81,113	6,29,620	

Source : MAVIM, GoM

Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment Programme

10.51 The State Government has given the responsibility of implementation of 'Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment Programme' to MAVIM. The overall goal of the programme is to enable poor women to make use of choices, spaces and opportunities in the economic, social and political sphere for their improved well being. The main components of the programme are grassroots institutional building, microfinance services, livelihood and enterprise development, women empowerment and social equality, programme management and institutional support. The main objectives of this programme are

- to create strong and sustainable SHGs which will provide economic and social support to their members
- to provide access to savings, credit and insurance services and build up financial security
- to provide opportunities for new and improved livelihood
- to provide access to functional education and social services, labour-saving infrastructure and participation in local governance

Participation in decision making

10.52 Although Indian women played a major role in the freedom movement, it did not translate into continued participation in public life in the post-independence era. Due to the historic decision to provide one-third reservation for women in public representation in the Local Self Institutions through 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments by the Government of India, women are heading 9,448 Gram Panchayats out of total 27,906 Gram Panchayats by the end of December, 2009. Local women, the vast majority of them being illiterate and poor, have come to occupy as much as 75,950 seats out of 2,23,857 seats.

10.53 Central Government conducted National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) in 2005-06 in which questionnaire was asked to married women about decisions to be taken on i) their own health care, ii) making large household purchases, iii) making household purchases for daily household needs and iv) visiting their own family or relatives. It was found from the survey that only 45 percent participate in making all four of these decisions and 13 percent did not participate in making any of four decisions. About 65 percent of women were allowed to go by themselves to the market, 59 percent were allowed to go by themselves to a health facility and 43 percent were having freedom to travel outside their own village or community.

Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure

10.54 Gender relations are the key to understand the inequalities between men and women. These inequalities are expressed in many ways - explicit and implicit. The explicit measures are well known and are revealed in statistics depicting differences in the sex ratio, child infanticide, literacy rates, health and nutrition indicators, wage differentials and ownership of land and property. The implicit measures are embedded in power relations and hierarchies and are more difficult to measure. These intra-household inequalities located in the household, in custom, religion and culture result in unequal distribution of power, unequal control over re-sources and decision-

Table 10.25 GDI and GEM scores of major States

States	GDI		GEM	
	1996	2006	1996	2006
Andhra Pradesh	0.509	0.574	0.467	0.547
Bihar	0.399	0.479	0.278	0.379
Gujarat	0.559	0.624	0.409	0.485
Karnataka	0.545	0.611	0.422	0.526
Kerala	0.721	0.745	0.486	0.525
Madhya Pradesh	0.417	0.516	0.406	0.463
Maharashtra	0.616	0.677	0.438	0.516
Punjab	0.605	0.663	0.451	0.514
Rajasthan	0.448	0.526	0.403	0.442
Tamil Nadu	0.576	0.655	0.459	0.498
Uttar Pradesh	0.429	0.509	0.334	0.452
All India	0.514	0.590	0.416	0.497

Source : Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI

making, dependence rather than self-reliance, and unfair, unequal distribution of work, drudgery, and even food. Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) are tools that can be used to identify gender inequalities, determine the issues that must be addressed, take steps to redress the inequalities, provide feedback on the effectiveness of actions taken by the Government and re-prioritize allocation of resources. GDI and GEM for major states are given in Table 10.25. It can be observed that these States have improved their GDI and GEM scores.

Crime against Women and Children

10.55 Under the Constitutional mandate, the Central and State Government have enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to prohibit social discrimination and various forms of violence and to provide support services especially to working women. Despite many safeguards available, the women in our society continue to suffer, due to lack of awareness of their rights, illiteracy and oppressive practices & customs. Though women are victims in various crimes like murder, robbery, etc. they are not categorized as crime against women. Only those offences which are specifically committed against women are treated as crime against women. The gender

discrimination is sole reason behind such crimes. Details of various crimes committed against women in major states are given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Various crimes committed against women in major States during 2007

State	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	Molestation	Sexual harassment (Eve-teasing)	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	Others	(Number)
									Total
Andhra Pradesh	1,070	1,564	613	11,335	4,406	3,316	612	1,822	24,738
Bihar	1,555	1,260	1,172	1,635	853	12	27	1,034	7,548
Gujarat	316	1,089	42	5,827	822	120	44	0	8,260
Haryana	488	554	269	2,412	417	409	88	8	4,645
Karnataka	436	390	251	2,507	1,828	28	612	517	6,569
Kerala	512	177	27	3,999	2,624	262	201	35	7,837
Madhya Pradesh	3,010	701	742	3,294	6,772	780	19	52	15,370
Maharashtra	1,451	967	436	7,356	3,306	1,039	322	47	14,924
Punjab	519	545	133	971	427	48	45	6	2,694
Rajasthan	1,238	1,694	439	8,170	2,477	28	91	133	14,270
Tamil Nadu	523	1,097	208	1,976	1,540	875	1,199	393	7,811
Uttar Pradesh	1,648	3,363	2,076	7,650	2,522	2,882	49	803	20,993
Delhi	598	1,167	138	1,787	868	167	63	16	4,804
ALL INDIA	20,737	20,416	8,093	75,930	38,734	10,950	3,568	6,884	1,85,312

Source : National Crime Record Bureau, GoI

10.56 The Crime head-wise incidence of reported crimes against women in the State is presented in Table 10.27. It is observed that crimes against women during 2008 have increased by 5.42 percent over the previous year.

Table 10.27 : Crimes against women in the State

Crime Head	(Number)		
	Year		
	2006	2007	2008
Murder for dowry	168	192	175
Attempt to commit murder for dowry	98	135	140
Dowry death	387	436	390
Abetment to commit suicide	1,329	1,359	1,333
Rape	1,500	1,451	1,558
Kidnapping and Abduction	921	967	998
Cruelty by husband and relatives	6,738	7,356	7,829
Molestation	3,479	3,306	3,619
Sexual harassment	984	1,039	1,091
Others	443	369	377
Total	16,047	16,610	17,510

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

10.57 There is no separate classification of offences categorised as offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children were the victims are considered as Crime against Children. Details of the same are given in Table 10.28

Table 10.28 : Crimes against children in the State

(Number)

Crime Head	Year		
	2006	2007	2008
Murder (Total)	207	213	178
i) Infanticide	4	2	3
ii) Other Murder	203	211	175
Child Rape	655	615	690
Kidnapping and Abduction	552	590	598
Exposure and abandonment	255	297	274
Others	1,172	992	969
Total	2,841	2,707	2,709

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

Integrated Child Development Services

10.58 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) basically aims at providing basic services to children below six years age, pregnant women and lactating mothers in order to promote their health and nutritional status as well as to promote pre-school education. The basic services are immunization, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition, health education and pre-school education. The programme is operationalised through Anganwadi Centres(AWCs) situated at village level. There are 97,462 AWCs, 11,567 mini AWCs and 553 Child Development Projects (CDP) sanctioned in the State. Of these CDP, 364 are in rural areas, 104 are in urban areas and 85 are in tribal areas. By the end of November 2009, there were in all 84,241 AWCs, 7,296 mini AWCs and 472 CDPs in operation in the State. The scheme is monitored through Child Development Project Offices established at project (taluka/block) level.

Nutrition Programme

10.59 In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them, the 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under the ICDS. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of the pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnutrition situation in remote and sensitive areas to minimise the infant mortality rate. Supplementary nutrition is being provided to the children of age group 6 months to 6 years, pregnant & nursing mothers and adolescent girls for 25 days in a month and 300 days in a year as per the guidelines given by the Central Government. A therapeutic food is provided to the children in the age group of 6 months to 1 year, in rural and tribal areas and urban slums. Under SNP, diet with 500 calories and 12 to 15 gram proteins to children of age 6 months to 6 years and diet with 600 calories and 18 to 20 gram proteins to pregnant women and lactating mothers is made available. Severely malnourished children in Grade III and IV are required to provide 800 calories and 20 to 25 gram proteins. The Government has fixed the norms of expenditure for SNP i.e. Rs. 4.00 per day per child in the age group 6 month to 6 years, Rs. 6.00 per day per child for severely malnourished and Rs. 5.00 per day per pregnant/ lactating mother. Percentages of children according to grades of nutrition are given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Percentage of children according to grades of nutrition under SNP

Year	Area	Percentage of children			
		Normal child	Grade - I	Grade- II	Grades - III and IV
2007-08	Rural	61.1	33.3	5.5	0.1
	Tribal	45.2	41.6	12.8	0.3
	Urban	48.6	35.9	15.3	0.3
	Total	57.1	34.9	7.9	0.2
2008-09	Rural	62.2	32.4	5.3	0.1
	Tribal	47.0	41.1	11.6	0.3
	Urban	50.1	34.9	14.7	0.2
	Total	58.3	34.1	7.5	0.2
2009-10 (Upto November, 2009)	Rural	65.4	30.3	4.2	0.1
	Tribal	48.3	40.2	11.2	0.4
	Urban	52.9	34.4	12.5	0.2
	Total	61.5	32.3	6.2	0.1

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

10.60 The expenditure on nutrition is borne by the State Government, while the expenditure other than nutrition is fully reimbursed from the Government of India. The performance under SNP is shown in Table 10.30

Table 10.30 Performance under SNP

Area	Year	Beneficiaries covered (No. in lakh)	(Rs. crore)
			Expenditure incurred
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2007-08	52.61	305.42
	2008-09	54.61	298.52
	2009-10 #	54.96	198.35
Urban	2007-08	9.53	52.42
	2008-09	10.43	33.00
	2009-10 #	12.40	35.33

Source : Department of Women and Child Development, GoM # Upto November, 2009

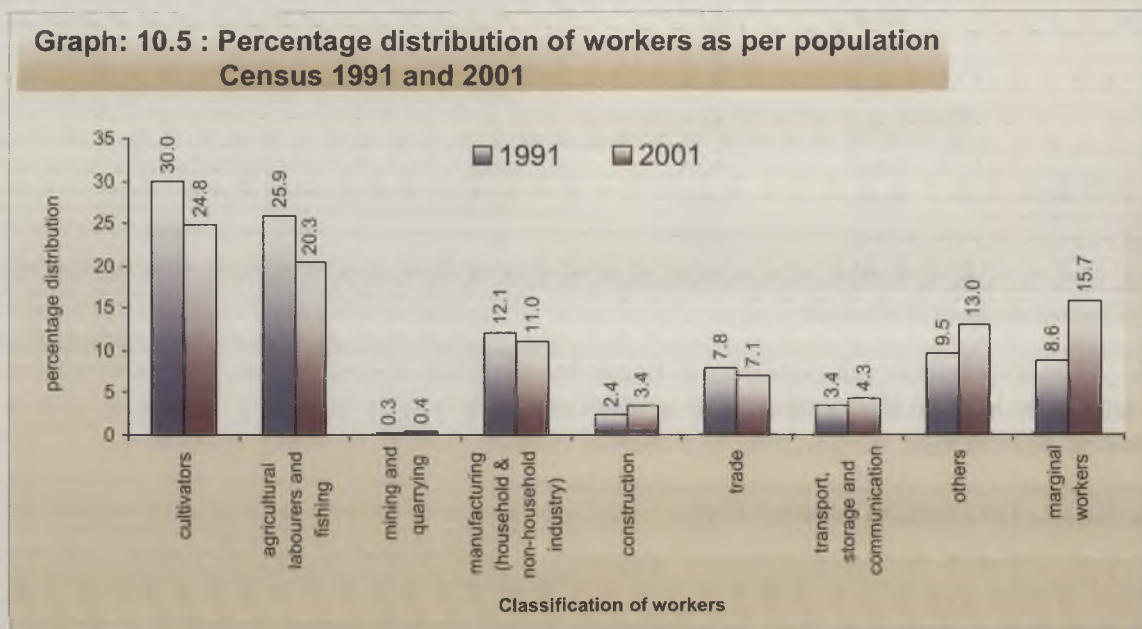
EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.61 Employment generation is one of the major priorities drawing the attention of the government and economic planners. In the initial five year plans, the generation of employment was viewed as part of the process of development. It was, however, observed that the rate of growth of employment was generally much lower than the GDP rate. Seasons of severe drought and failure of monsoons exposed large section of population to extensive deprivations and compounded the situation. Successive plan strategies and programmes were, therefore, re-designed to bring about a special focus on employment generation as a specific objective.

10.62 The decennial population census provides an inventory of human resources of the country and identifies various potential areas of employment generation. Population Census and National Sample Survey rounds are the main sources of data for employment. Factory Statistics (factories which are registered under Factory Act 1948) gives employment status of organized sector. 'Employment Market Information' (EMI) Programme is one of the sources which gives employment in public and private sector establishments. Economic Census is also another source which gives employment status of agricultural (except those involved in crop production and plantation) and non-agricultural activities.

Population Census

10.63 The proportion of main workers in agriculture and allied activities declined from 55.9 per cent in 1991 to 45.1 per cent in 2001. It shows that there is a shift of work force from agriculture to other sectors. The percentage of main workers declined from 91.4 to 84.3 during 1991-2001 and proportion of marginal workers registered substantial increase from 8.6 per cent in 1991 to 15.7 per cent in 2001. The percentage distribution of workers in the State as per 1991 and 2001 census is presented in graph 10.5.

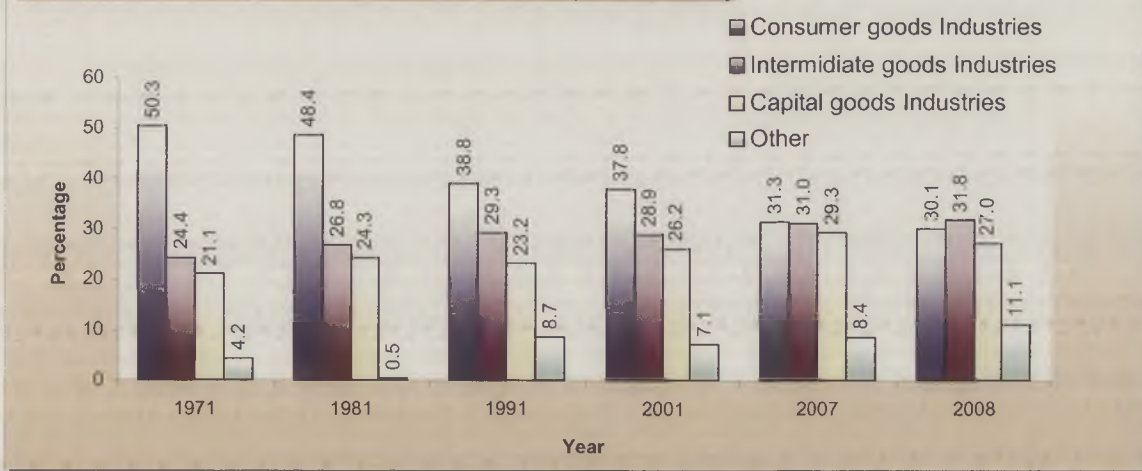


Source: Office of The Registrar General of India.

Factory Employment

10.64 Average daily factory employment in registered factory (factories registered under Factory Act, 1948) in the State was 15.55 lakh in 2008 as against 13.8 lakh in 2007. The proportion of female workers in the total factory employment was 3.4 per cent during 2008, which shows slight increase over previous year. The proportion of the employment during 2008 in the consumer goods industries, intermediate goods industries and capital goods industries was 30.1 per cent, 31.8 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively. It is observed that the proportion of factories employing less than 50 workers was 85 per cent with 26 per cent share in the total factory employment. It is also seen that the share in the total employment decreased in food products, beverages & tobacco products and transport equipments over last year whereas, employment increased in basic metals & metal products, machinery & equipments (other than transport equipments), chemicals & chemical products and textile. Daily factory employment is shown in Graph 10.6. The details of the factory employment in the State are given in Annexure 10.10, 10.11 and 10.12. (Data collected for calendar year)

10.65 During 2008 about 821 factories were newly registered which has potential of creating 0.37 lakh employment opportunities in the state. The corresponding figures for 2007 were 1,564 and 1.1 lakh respectively. The employment in these newly registered factories was mainly in furniture (18.4 per cent), wearing apparels (12.0 per cent), fabricated metal products (9.6 per cent), Textiles (8.6 per cent), food products and beverages (7.7 per cent), Machinery and equipments (5.7 per cent), sale and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (4.6 per cent), publishing printing (4.3 per cent) and Chemicals and chemical products (4.2 per cent).

Graph 10.6 : Daily Factory Employment (In Per cent)

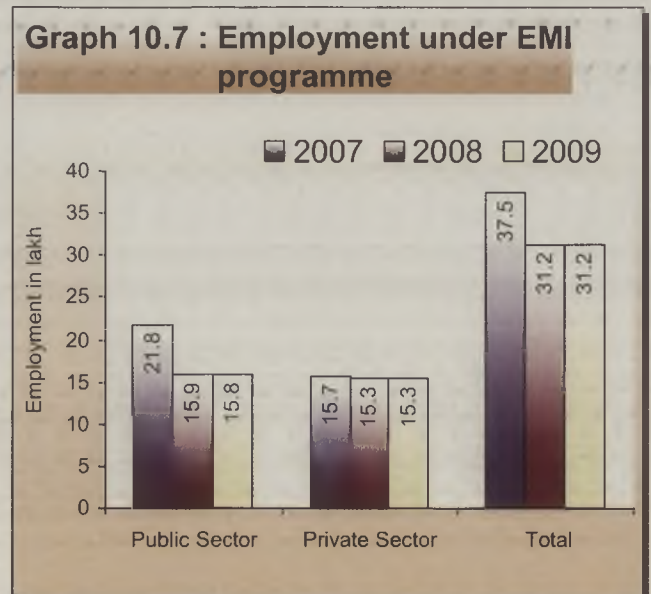
Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.66 Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) have been established in each district of the State for registration of unemployed candidates and giving them guidance for employment and self employment. There are 35 District ESGC, 6 University ESGC, 8 Coaching cum guidance centres for Scheduled tribes and one Special ESGC for Physically handicapped persons working in the State.

10.67 The number of persons registered in the Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) was 6.98 lakh during calendar year 2009 and the number of persons on the live register of ESGCs was 28.76 lakh at the end of December, 2009. In the year 2009 the vacancies notified was 1.77 lakh and placements effected were 0.17 lakh. The details about the same are given in Annexure 10.13 and the number of persons on the live register of ESGCs as at the end of December, 2009 is given in the Annexure 10.14.

Employment Market Information Programme (EMI)

10.68 The main objective of EMI is to provide information about the structure of employment in public and private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. The progress in generating employment in organized sector during the five year plans can be monitored through EMI. The number of establishments in public and private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. Under this programme, data on employment is collected on regular basis from public and private sector establishments, those employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai and 10 or more employees in the rest of the State. Employment under EMI is presented in Graph 10.7.



10.69 The employment in the public and private sector establishments reported under EMI programme as on 31st December, 2009 was 31.18 lakh of which about 51 per cent was from public sector. Of the total employment 18.3 per cent were female employees.

10.70 For promotion of employment in the State, Government is implementing various programmes, details of which are given in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Employment Promotion Programmes

Employment Programme	Object	Year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Employment Promotion Programme@	Training	10,849	10,995	11,420
Apprenticeship Training Programme@@	Training	33,500	35,943	35,296
Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme#	Youth Training	42,352	42,448	^ 8,774

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, Government of Maharashtra (^ upto Dec 2009)

@@ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training # Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

Industrial Relations

10.71 During the calendar year 2009 number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were 32 thereby affecting 26,423 employees. The number of person days lost due to work stoppages (including continuing work stoppages of earlier year) was 27.55 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

Closed Industries

10.72 Closing of industries is now becoming a severe problem in the State. Details of industries closed down and workers affected in the State are given in Table 10.32. The percentage of small scale industries closed during 2009-10 (upto Sept. 2009) was increased by 35 over previous year. The increase in the closure of small-scale industries (SSI) and medium & large-scale industries units may be due to power shortage, worldwide recession in the economy and competition.

Table 10.32 Industries closed and workers affected

Year	(In numbers)			
	Small Scale Industries		Medium & Large Scale Industries	
	Closed down	Workers affected	Closed down	Workers affected
2007-08	26,220	1,43,381	474	67,355
2008-09	33,359	1,94,629	808	1,45,110
2009-10 (upto September, 2009)	44,997	1,97,798	845	1,53,786

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra.

Poverty alleviation and Employment generation Programmes

10.73 Poverty alleviation through employment generation has been an important goal of development policy since the inception of planning in India. The various poverty alleviation programs being implemented in the state are:

- Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS).
- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY).
- Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).
- Seed Money Scheme for educated unemployed.

Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

10.74 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) was implemented in the State since 2nd Feb 2008. Initially it was implemented in few districts of state. Now this scheme is implemented in all districts of the State excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban District as

Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MREGS) which is the integrated rural employment program. MREGS is the combination of NREGS and old Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) which was exclusively implemented by Government of Maharashtra. In MREGS, guarantee of providing employment of 365 days in financial year per household is given, out of which upto 100 days employment is given under NREGS. The expenditure incurred for the employment generation exceeding 100 days is being made from old EGS. The performance of MREGS is shown in Table 10.33 and Annexure 10.16.

Table 10.33 Performance of MREGS

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan'2010)
Number of hhs demanded employment	9,07,783	5,68,616
Number of hhs provided employment	9,06,297	5,68,060
Percentage of hhs provided employment to hhs demanded employment	99.8	99.9
Number of hhs provided with less than or equal to 100 days of employment	8,73,787	5,50,273
Number of hhs provided with more than 100 days of employment	32,510	17,787
Percentage of hhs provided with more than 100 days of employment	3.6	3.1
Expenditure incurred for providing employment more than 100 days i.e. under EGS (Rs. crores)	6.80	5.64 [@]
Total Expenditure incurred (Rs. crores)	144.04	90.42
Number of works completed	10,778	7,868
Person (Employment) Days (crore)	4.19	2.39
Average Employment per hhs (days)	46.32	42.14
Share of SC in Employment (per cent)	16.5	21.0
Share of ST in Employment (per cent)	44.2	39.1
Share of women in Employment (per cent)	46.2	40.2
Cost of generating one day of employment (Rs.)	86.11	111.79

Source: Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra.

@: Upto Feb., 2010

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

10.75 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self employment programme to assist BPL families (swarajgaris) by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building. The main objective of the scheme is to bring the BPL families above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through both bank credit and Government subsidy on sustainable basis.

10.76 The total number of SHGs formed in the State since inception of the scheme upto Dec. 2009 is 2,25,140 of which, number of SHGs activated is 61,325. In the year 2009-10 total loan of Rs.24.84 lakh (subsidy of Rs. 10.35 lakh) and Rs.127.73 lakh (subsidy of Rs. 65.95 lakh) is disbursed to total number of 8,777 individual swarajgaries and 6,856 SHGs respectively upto Dec. 2009.

10.77 Marketing of rural product is an important component of the programme. The rural artisans do not have wherewithal to connect themselves to the market as they lack adequate capacity, market intelligence and negotiation skills. To overcome this, a new policy of permanent marketing centres at Village, District and State levels was launched by GOI under SGSY from 2008-09. Under this total number of 99 village haats in 33 districts was sanctioned with the fund of Rs.556.88 lakh during 2008-2009. The detailed performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.17.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.78 Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) is a unified Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched a fresh in lieu of the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alliviation Programme viz. Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The main objectives are -

- To address urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor.
- To Support skill development and training to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities provided by the market or undertake self employment.
- To empower the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures and capacity building programmes. The detailed performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.17.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.79 The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a new credit linked subsidy programme introduced on 15th August 2008 by the Government of India by merging Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. The main objectives of the scheme are-

- To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting of new self-employment ventures bringing together widely dispersed traditional artisans / unemployed youth at their place, so as to reduce migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of rural artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

10.79.1 In 2008-09 total margin money of Rs. 11.56 crore was disbursed to 1,028 projects creating 5,934 employment, whereas in 2009-10 total margin money of Rs. 8.25 crore was disbursed to 700 projects creating 3,949 employment upto Dec 2009. The detailed performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.17.

Seed Money Scheme to educated unemployed

10.80 The objective of the scheme is to encourage unemployed person to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business, by providing soft loans to meet part of the margin money to avail institutional finance. Local unemployed person or group of persons of age between 18 to 50 years having qualification VII pass is/are eligible under the scheme. During 2008-09 Rs.8.81 crore was disbursed to 1,641 projects. Whereas, during the year 2009-10 total of Rs.5.05 crore is disbursed to 984 projects upto Dec 2009.

POVERTY

10.81 Poverty is one of the main barriers between entitlement and access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. Poverty indicates a condition in which people fail to maintain a living standard adequate for their physical and mental efficiency which ultimately results in poor economic development.

10.82 The poverty estimates provided by the Planning Commission reveal that the poverty ratio in the State is 30.7 per cent, more by 3.2 percentage points than that of All-India (27.5 per cent). The State stands third amongst major states in the country after Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as regards the population below poverty line in absolute number. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had the same level of incidence of poverty during 1993-94, but poverty ratios for the states Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are much less than that of Maharashtra during 2004-05. However, in absolute terms, the population below poverty line of the State is increased by 12.2 lakh during the same period. This increase was mainly observed in urban areas. The share of the poor in the population i.e. Headcount Ratio and number of persons below poverty line in major States are given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Headcount Ratio and Number of Persons Below Poverty Line in Major States

State	Headcount Ratio				Number of Persons (in Lakh)			
	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	28.9	22.2	15.8	225.7	164.6	154.0	126.1
Bihar	61.9	62.2	55.0	41.4	370.6	462.1	493.4	369.2
Gujarat	48.2	32.8	24.2	16.8	138.4	117.9	105.2	90.7
Karnataka	54.5	38.2	33.2	25.0	170.7	149.8	156.5	138.9
Kerala	59.8	40.4	25.4	15.0	135.5	106.8	76.4	49.6
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	49.8	42.5	38.3	276.3	278.0	298.5	249.7
Maharashtra	53.2	43.4	36.9	30.7	287.4	290.9	305.2	317.4
Punjab	28.2	16.2	11.8	8.4	40.5	28.6	25.1	21.6
Rajasthan	46.1	34.5	27.4	22.1	128.5	126.8	128.5	134.9
Tamil Nadu	54.9	51.7	35.0	22.5	239.5	260.1	202.1	145.6
Uttar Pradesh	57.1	47.1	40.9	32.8	535.7	556.7	604.5	590.0
West Bengal	63.4	54.9	35.7	24.7	299.3	318.7	254.6	208.4
All India	54.9	44.5	36.0	27.5	3213.4	3229.0	3203.7	3017.2

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

10.83 The below poverty line (BPL) family census 1997 which was based on household consumer expenditure approach had limitations. To overcome this in BPL census 2002, a score based ranking of each household indicating quality of life was prescribed. There were 13 scorable socio-economic indicators with a score ranging from 0 to 4. States were given flexibility in deciding the cut off points by comparing poverty estimates of NSSO consumer expenditure surveys at sub-regional level. According to BPL family census, 1997, total number of BPL families in rural and urban area was 38.19 lakh and 7.46 lakh respectively. As per BPL census 2002 total number of BPL families in rural area is 45.02 lakh and that of in urban area is 14.16 lakh in the State. The details are given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 BPL families as per BPL censuses

Sector	1997			2002		
	Total families	BPL families	% of BPL families to Total families	Total families	BPL families	% of BPL families to Total families
Rural \$	11,053	3,819	34.6	12,593	4,502	35.8
Urban #	8,489	746	8.8	10,223	1,416	13.9

Source: \$ Rural Development Department # Urban Development Department, Government of Maharashtra.

HOUSING

10.84 Shelter is one of the basic needs of humans. Housing has evolved as a prime component over the period of time not only in providing shelter but also providing employment opportunities and in development of locations. Addressing housing shortage is thus an important strategy of poverty alleviation. To meet the growing demand of housing, the State Government has been pro-active in its housing policies. To provide an affordable shelter to the needy people, the State Government has set up Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) Limited. Implementation of the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme and Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp has accelerated the rehabilitation of the urban slums. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has implemented Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) and Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) in Greater Mumbai thereby providing houses for the project affected families. The Government is also successfully implementing 'Indira Awas Yojana' and 'Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana' with a view to provide quality houses to the families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and for weaker sections in the rural areas.

10.85 Considering the importance of this sector, the State Government has announced Housing Policy on 23rd July, 2007. Main objectives of this policy are :-

- To facilitate affordable housing in the State by creating housing stock for Lower Income Group (LIG) and Economically weaker section (EWS).
- To promote sustainable development of urban & rural growth centers, employment opportunities, to pursue the target of cities without slum through Slum Rehabilitation Strategies, public private partnership in financing, construction & maintenance of houses for LIG .
- To encourage technology innovation and promote environmentally sustainable cities and townships.

To achieve these objectives following major decisions have been taken –

- Implementation of Urban Renewal Scheme for reconstruction of old and dilapidated cessed and non-cessed buildings in Mumbai city and sub-urban area through their owners, private developers, co-operative housing societies and Municipal Corporation as well as MHADA
- Entitlement of a minimum of 225 Sq. ft. to 300 Sq. ft. area free of cost to tenants of buildings undertaken for redevelopment.
- Construction of 5 lakh tenements in metropolitan region through MMRDA to provide temporary shelter to poor and needy people of the city on ‘leave and license’ basis.
- Amendments to Maharashtra Ownership of Flat Act, 1963 to facilitate sell and purchase of the tenements on carpet area basis only.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.86 Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) was constituted in 1977 with an aim to extend fair housing opportunities to the residents of the State. The set-up of this premier Housing Authority in Maharashtra marked the realization that the demand on the real estate has been increasing rapidly. MHADA has been very instrumental in undertaking the rehabilitation of slum dwellers by clearing the slums and then developing the land to offer decent houses, flats and apartments with necessary facilities and amenities like water supply, electricity. MHADA has been very instrumental in enhancing the housing development in Mumbai and other parts of the State. Since inception upto the end of March, 2009, MHADA has constructed in all 4,22,824 dwelling units of which 4,188 dwelling units were constructed during 2008-09. Dwelling units constructed in 2009-10 (upto October, 2009) were 1,239 and total expenditure on these units has been Rs. 289.44 Crore. Categorywise details of construction of dwelling units and expenditure incurred since 2003-04 are given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Details of dwelling units constructed by MHADA

Year	Category					Total dwelling units	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		
2003-04	1,361	3,862	975	642	1,301	8,141	206.19
2004-05	997	2,824	903	1,270	816	6,810	305.41
2005-06	288	3,325	601	634	30	4,878	217.55
2006-07	90	2,678	128	1,113	15	4,024	326.56
2007-08	1,668	2,723	886	943	29	6,199	266.35
2008-09	1,578	1,309	932	342	27	4,188	490.76
2009-10@	529	418	16	148	128	1,239	289.44

Source : MHADA, Mumbai @ upto October, 2009

EWS – Economically Weaker Section LIG – Low Income Group

MIG – Middle Income Group HIG – High Income Group

10.87 MHADA has constructed a total of 3,75,957 dwelling units across the State under various boards, built 18,291 dwelling units under Rajiv Gandhi Niwara Prakalp and reconstructed 28,576 old and dilapidated buildings. The details of houses constructed by various housing boards are given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Details of dwelling units constructed by MHADA under various housing boards (since inception upto March, 2009)

Board	Industrial	Slum Rehabilitation	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other	Total
Mumbai	29,600	19,184	36,824	71,161	17,714	16,208	15,229	2,05,195
Pune	1,374	2,628	5,024	21,706	6,484	2,475	3,165	42,856
Nashik			1,244	1,649	823	116	38	3,853
Amravati			3,091	1,101	266	200	2	4,660
Konkan	3,472		3,408	11,129	3,996	1,402	13,779	37,186
Aurangabad	1,107	1,000	11,321	17,644	3,949	1,116	216	36,353
Nagpur	3,934		10,916	16,825	5,081	2,624	6,471	45,854
Rajiv Gandhi Prakalp Niwara (special project)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18,291	18,291
Redevelopment of old & dilapidated buildings in Mumbai	NA	NA	NA	28,451	NA	NA	125	28,576

Source : MHADA , Mumbai NA = Not Applicable

10.88 The total number of dwellings for sale in MHADA's latest affordable housing scheme (December, 2009) for the economically weaker, lower, middle and higher sections of the society, were 3,449. The total forms sold were 5,02,940 of which total forms accepted by MHADA were 3,28,349. This unprecedented rush for dwellings, proves that even in the times of recession there is a huge demand for affordable housing in Mumbai.

City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited

10.89 City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) was formed in March 1970 for undertaking development of Navi Mumbai. CIDCO's corporate mission is to plan and create environment-friendly model urban settlements with full-fledged physical and social infrastructure to meet residential, commercial and industrial needs of people considering present and future demand. CIDCO is implementing ambitious development programmes covering housing for all sections of the community, providing infrastructure for schools, hospitals, community centres, playgrounds, recreational areas, public utilities and land scaping, etc. The Government of Maharashtra has appointed CIDCO as Special Planning Authority for development of District Head Quarter of Sindhudurg in Oros, Vasai-Virar Project and Meghdootnagar in Butibori area near Nagpur. CIDCO is also implementing development programmes in Aurangabad, Nanded and Nashik cities.

10.90 Since inception upto March, 2009, CIDCO has constructed a total of 1,74,388 tenements across Navi Mumbai and new towns at Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. A total of 1,19,900 tenements (including site and services) in different nodes of Navi Mumbai were constructed, for which an expenditure of Rs. 1,455 crore was incurred. The work of construction of 2,396 tenements is in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 102 crore incurred upto November, 2009. The details of category-wise number of tenements constructed by CIDCO and the expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.38

Table 10.38 Details of dwelling units constructed by CIDCO in various cities of the State (since inception upto March, 2009)

Place	Total tenements				Expenditure (Rs. crore)
	EWS / LIG	MIG	HIG	Total	
Navi Mumbai	59,747	32,603	27,550	1,19,900	1,455
Aurangabad@	19,501	2,127	432	22,060	56
Nashik	21,343	2,619	582	24,544	42
Nanded	7,758	126	0	7,884	9
Total	1,08,349	37,475	28,564	1,74,388	1,562

Source : CIDCO (@ : Includes Walunj)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.91 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a well meaning programme putting out incentives for many towns and cities to improve civic life. The Government of India has discontinued *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana* (VAMBAY) and *National Slum Development Programme* (NSDP) to implement JNNURM. Under this mission, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) are being implemented in the State with MHADA as the nodal agency for monitoring of these schemes.

i) Basic Services to Urban Poor

10.91.1 The objective of this scheme is to urbanise the developing colonies which are unplanned and without basic services. The components of the scheme are mega infrastructure projects and houses with basic services. The Government of India will give 50 per cent subsidy for mega infrastructure projects and 25 per cent each will be borne by the State Government and implementing agency. For construction of houses with basic services, 50 per cent will be subsidy from the Government of India, 30 per cent will be subsidy from the State Government, 9 per cent from implementing agency and remaining 11 per cent will be from beneficiary's contribution (10 per cent for reserved category). This scheme is being implemented in five cities of the State namely Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Nanded. The Government of India has sanctioned 60 projects in these cities for 1,82,841 houses amounting to Rs. 6,682.11 crore. Of the sanctioned 1,82,841 houses, the work of 13,692 houses have been completed and the work of 74,967 houses is in progress.

ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program

10.91.2 The State Government has decided to implement this scheme for the cities other than the five cities that are included in JNNURM-BSUP. This scheme is to be implemented by cluster approach. MHADA has been appointed as Nodal Agency for monitoring this scheme. Under this scheme 80 per cent will be the subsidy from the Government of India, 8 per cent (10 per cent in case of reserved category) will be the subsidy from the State Government and remaining 12 per cent (10 per cent in case of reserved category) will be beneficiary's contribution. The Government of India has sanctioned 103 projects in various cities for constructing 91,065 houses. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1,825.92 crore of which the share of the Government of India is Rs. 1,160.41 crore, the share of the State Government is Rs. 431.70 crore and the balance from the beneficiaries and the urban local bodies. Of the sanctioned 91,065 houses, work of 4,332 houses was completed and that of 10,641 houses is in progress.

Housing Rehabilitation

10.92 Slums have constituted an integral part of many cities in the State for several decades. Slum-dwellers stay in shanty structures in unhygienic environment, not by choice but by compelling circumstances as they were deprived of the formal housing sector, the latter being unaffordable and much beyond their income levels. The State Government has introduced various policies to enhance the standard of living of these people and for that an authorized dwelling unit is

a first step in the right direction. This, in turn, will bring about a marked improvement in their hygiene and health as well as raise the level of public hygiene which has fallen to very low ebb.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.93 *The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS)* has successfully provided shelter to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) upto October, 2009, the Slum Rehabilitation Authority has completed 582 proposals and rehabilitated 1,11,444 slum families.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.94 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd. (SPPL)* was set up in 1998 with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception up to the end of October, 2009, under SPPL 85 buildings, comprising 7,649 tenements were constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 402 crore. The work of 3,024 tenements in 26 buildings was in progress.

Beedi Worker Gharkul Yojana

10.95 The State Government has been implementing *Beedi Worker Gharkul Yojana* since July, 2001 for the workers who belong to economically weaker sections of the society. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 20,000 per house is provided by the State and the Central Government each. The State Government has given a grant of Rs. 24.20 crore to four co-operative housing societies of Beedi workers in Solapur to construct 11,280 houses. By the end of October 2009, 11,087 houses were completed. In Sangamner (District Nashik) 80 houses were constructed and a grant of Rs. 10.48 lakh was given by the Government for this scheme.

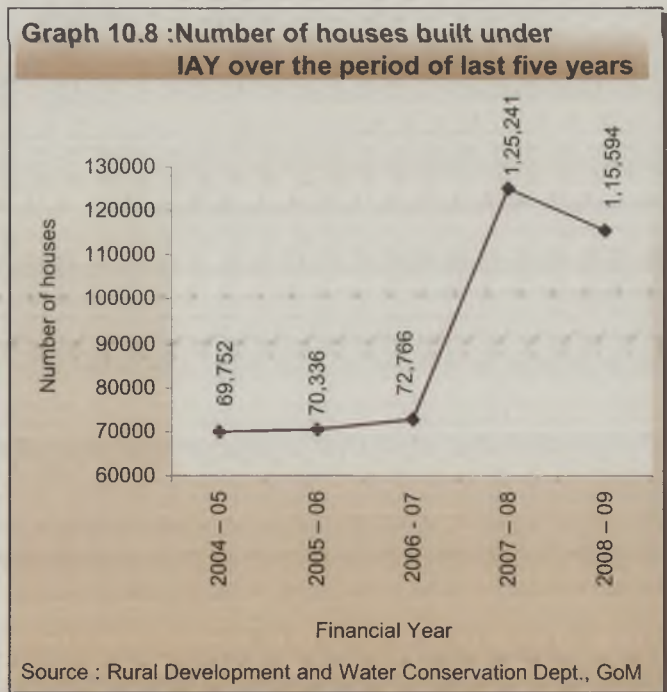
Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.96 *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*, a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. The Government of India has given an independent status to this scheme since 1st January 1996. Since then this scheme is being implemented independently in the rural areas of the State. The funding pattern of this scheme is 75 per cent Central share and 25 per cent State share. The objective of this scheme is to construct the houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas. As per the guidelines of IAY, 60 per cent grants are made available for SC/ST beneficiaries. In order to construct houses of durable quality, the Government of India has fixed cost per house at Rs. 35,000/- from 1st April 2008. The State Government has decided to increase additional State share from Rs 8,500 to Rs. 33,500 from 1st April 2009. The total cost per house is fixed at Rs. 70,000/- including beneficiary's share of Rs. 1,500 in the form of labour charges.

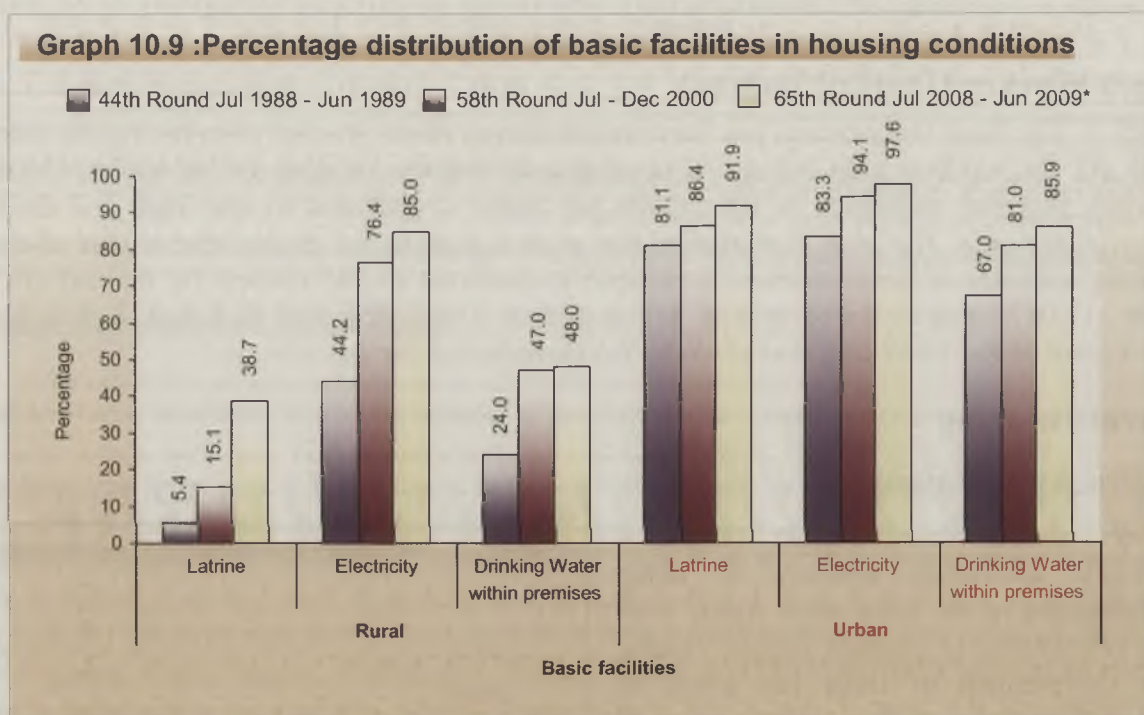
10.97 The Government of India has fixed a target of 2,23,653 houses for the year 2009-10 and has made budgetary provision of Rs. 457.74 crore while the State Government has made a provision of Rs. 947.76 crore. By the end of December, 2009 construction work of 82,013 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 428.54 crore. The graph 10.8 shows the progress of IAY over the period of last 5 years.

Graph 10.8 : Number of houses built under IAY over the period of last five years



Survey findings of the Survey on Housing Conditions

Results of National Sample Survey 65th round* (July 2008 – June 2009) on the ‘Housing Conditions’, reveal that the housing conditions in the rural and the urban areas have improved considerably. Approximately 88 percent (80 percent in rural and 97 percent in urban) households have pucca/ semi pucca house in the state. Number of households having all the basic facilities of an approach road, drainage, garbage disposal and latrines is 54 percent (31 percent in rural and 78 percent in urban). The survey findings also show that 5 percent rural households and 28 percent urban households stay in rented houses. The graphs 10.9 show the rise in the percentage of households availing various facilities during 1988-1989, 2000 and 2008-2009.



Source: State Sample of National Sample Survey (* : 65th round results are provisional)

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana

10.98 For providing shelters to rural poor who are not covered under *Indira Awas Yojana* and who are BPL, the State Government has announced *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* in November, 2005. The State Government has extended this scheme for APL families of rural areas. Therefore, *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - I* is for BPL families and *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - II* is for APL families, which is further revised as “*Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - II*” for the APL families but within low income category.

10.99 Under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - I*, grant of Rs. 28,500/- is given to BPL beneficiaries to construct their own houses. The beneficiaries are selected by Gramsabha and the scheme is implemented through Zilla Parishad. The grant is released in two installments through MHADA. The target is of 51,510 houses and so far, grant of Rs. 144.61 crore was distributed among 50,834 beneficiaries. Work of 45,706 houses has been completed and work of 4,110 houses is in progress upto December, 2009.

10.100 Under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - II*, for APL beneficiaries loan of Rs. 45,000 is provided through the Apex Bank in the district. The interest component of the loan will be borne by the State Government as a subsidy. The target is of 51,510 houses and 48,444 proposals are sanctioned upto October 2009. Proposals for 34,372 houses were submitted to various

banks of which 3,421 proposals have been sanctioned and the loan has been disbursed for 1,583 houses. The work of 313 houses is completed and for 635 houses it is in progress.

10.101 The Government has decided to build 1,25,000 houses in two years for APL beneficiaries who are above poverty line but within Low Income category under *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – II*. Loan of Rs. 90,000 is provided through the Apex Bank in the district to the beneficiaries. The interest component of the loan will be borne by the State Government as a subsidy. The monthly instalment is fixed at Rs. 833. The Housing Committees have approved 27,398 proposals upto October, 2009. Proposals for 18,196 houses were submitted to various banks of which 1,312 proposals are sanctioned and the loan is disbursed to 380 houses. The work of 67 houses is completed and for 262 houses it is in progress.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.102 Potable drinking water and good sanitation plays major role in the health care of the people. Providing safe drinking water and good sanitation facilities to the public is primary responsibility of the local bodies.

10.103 Over the years growing population, industrialization, and urbanisation has pushed up the demand for water. Acute scarcity of water in the summer is a common problem thus exposing the inability of civic authorities to access new sources of potable water. In Action plan 2008-09, out of the 197 water supply schemes, 115 schemes have been physically completed by end of August, 2009. While 38 schemes are in progress, 44 schemes are commissioned. Provision of Rs. 146.02 crore is made for Urban Water Supply Scheme for the year 2009-10 (including Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan). Administrative approval was given to 63 schemes recommended by the State Level Committee under Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 332.11 crore of which Rs. 275.01 crore is the grant of the State Government. During 2009-10 upto November, 2009, Rs. 26.79 crore has been released.

Bharat Nirman

10.104 Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman period, 17,738 un-covered and 11,579 slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 3,787 quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem. By the end of Phase I, all the proposed un-covered habitations and 11,706 slipped-back habitations were covered. 9,003 quality-affected habitations were addressed for water quality problem. The remaining habitations are proposed to be covered in Phase II.

Comprehensive Action Plan

10.105 Comprehensive Action Plan is being implemented under Bharat Nirman for four years since 2005. The main objective of this plan was to provide water supply to those villages/wadis which received less than 40 litres of drinking water per person. In the State as on 1st April, 2009 as per comprehensive action plan, 11,639 villages/wadis were having problem of drinking water. In the Annual Plan 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 1,050.77

Table 10.39 Villages/ wadis covered under emergency water supply schemes (October, 2008 to September, 2009)

Schemes	Villages	Wadis
Construction of new bore wells	2,820	1,317
Special repairs to piped water	890	166
Special repairs to bore wells	3,756	3,911
Temporary supplementary piped water	226	21
Supply of water by tankers/ bullock carts	2,467	2,884
Requisition of private wells	2,798	501
Deepening/desiltation of existing wells	338	59
Construction of Budkies	23	0

Source: Water Supply Department, Government of Maharashtra

crore is earmarked for rural water supply programme. Upto the end of October, 2009, 3,985 villages/wadis were tackled for which an expenditure of Rs. 420.82 crore was incurred. Of these 3,985 villages/wadis, 3,564 were from comprehensive action plan, 421 were from slipped back and water quality affected villages/wadis. Scarcity Programme is implemented every year during the period from October to June in water scarcity affected villages and wadis. During the year 2008-09, due to inadequate rainfall in the State, scarcity programme was extended upto 30th September, 2009. The scheme-wise number of villages/wadis covered under this programme during October, 2008 to September, 2009 is given in Table 10.39.

10.106 The total expenditure incurred during 2009-10 (upto November) on the various emergency water supply schemes in urban areas was Rs. 441.68 crore as against Rs. 967.16 crore during 2008-09.

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.107 Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana is being implemented in the State with objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures for strengthening drinking water source, harvesting roof top rainwater, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater and similar other measures for sustained availability of drinking water. Since its inception (2001) upto November, 2009, 6,449 villages were selected by the committee to implement various measures of storing water under Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana. Of these, upto November, 2009, 5,490 villages were tackled and total expenditure of Rs. 135.42 crore was incurred. A total of Rs. 155.09 crore was received as fund from various sources of which Rs. 21.72 crore was contributed by 11th Finance commission.

Rain Water Harvesting

10.108 To address the problem of water scarcity, the Government is trying to come out with new solutions in regards to conservation of rain water. Rainwater harvesting has become a very popular method of conserving water especially in the urban areas. Town planners and civic authority in many cities in India are introducing bylaws making rainwater harvesting compulsory in all new structures. Upto November 2009, as many as 6,969 rainwater harvesting structures were built in the State under Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana. Of these, 870 structures are from Konkan region, 199 structures are from Nashik region, 833 structures are from Pune region, 1,650 structures are from Aurangabad region, 1,566 structures are from Amravati region and 1,851 structures are from Nagpur region. There are no rain water harvesting structures in Beed, Nashik and Sindhudurg districts whereas Wardha has maximum viz. 1,044 rain water harvesting structures.

Jalswarajya Yojana

10.109 The State Government is implementing Jalswarajya Yojana with an objective to improve the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service delivery to achieve sustainability of investments. The project was implemented in October, 2003 and plans to achieve all its physical targets upto 2010. The implementation of the project is being carried out in 3,017 grampanchayats. Water supply and sanitation facilities were to be made available to 11.61 households thereby benefitting 88.46 lakh people. Since its inception (2003) upto December, 2009, a total expenditure of Rs. 1,079.74 crore was incurred. Successful implementation of this scheme resulted in regular water supply in 2,500 grampanchayats and 5,990 habitations.

Total Sanitation Campaign

10.110.1 Lack of sanitation is directly linked to a number of waterborne diseases affecting health indicators adversely. This is more so in rural areas. Government of India has decided to take up the programme of constructing latrines in the rural areas to eradicate the practice of open defecation and thereby promote health and sanitation. Thus, under Centrally sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign, construction of latrines and other components have been undertaken. Under this scheme

in subsidy of individual latrine, the Central share is of Rs. 1,500/- , the State share is of Rs. 700/- and beneficiaries share is Rs. 300. In the baseline survey conducted in October, 2003, out of 110.53 lakh households of the APL and BPL families, 21.56 lakh households had individual toilets whereas 88.97 lakh households did not have the facility of individual toilets. Table 10.40 shows the physical progress of the State under Total Sanitation Campaign since inception in 2002. Since its inception upto 9th March, 2010, under Total Sanitation Campaign 58,93,312 individual toilets have been provided to the APL and BPL beneficiaries. A total outlay of Rs.1,208.18 crore was allotted of which Rs. 666.72 crore were released and total expenditure of Rs. 499.78 crore was incurred upto 9th March, 2010.

Table No. 10.40 Details of physical performance of Total Sanitation Campaign

Category	Physical Progress (As on 9 th March, 2010)
Individual Household Latrine – BPL	20,90,264
Individual Household Latrine – APL	38,03,048
Sanitary Complexes	3,588
School Toilets	81,772
Anganwadi Toilets	55,511
Rural Sanitary Marts	1,506

Source: Ministry of Rural Development, NIC - Department of Drinking Water Supply

Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachhata Abhiyaan

10.110.2 The State Government is implementing Sant Gadgebaba Gram Swachhata Abhiyaan in the rural areas of the State mainly to encourage the use of toilets. Since 2000-01 to 2007-08 ,8,400 Village Panchayats have been awarded under this programme and total of Rs. 60 crore have been spent on this award .

10.110.3 Under Open Defecation Free Panchayat Samitis and Open Defecation Free Zilla Parishads, there are awards for the best Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad respectively. Cash prizes in the name of Sane Guruji Clean School and Savitribai Phule Clean Anganwadi are distributed to honour schools and anganwadis doing best work in the field of sanitation.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana

10.110.4 The Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana, a reward scheme for 100 percent open defecation free community has been a motivating factor in the rural areas. The rural people of the State have given positive response to these efforts and the State is leading in the implementation of Cleanliness Campaign in the country. 6,668 Village Panchayats and 3 Panchayat Samiti have received the Nirmal Gram Puraskars.

10.111 Thus, Rural sanitation is promoted as a total package consisting of scientific disposal of waste water, safe disposal of human excreta including child excreta, solid waste management, domestic sanitation and village sanitation.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.112 The Maharashtra Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board was established in 1970 which occupied a prominent position in pollution prevention and control. In 1974, the Parliament passed Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act which was adopted by the State Government in 1981. The Board was constituted under this new act and named as Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB). The Board monitors industrial effluent, rivers, creek/sea, ground water quality and ambient air quality.

10.113 Emissions from vehicular exhaust, stacks of industries are the major sources of air pollution. MPCB, with the help of various educational institutes, is operating air quality monitoring at 76 stations spread in 11 districts. This is being done under National Air Quality Monitoring program (NAMP), State Air Quality Monitoring program (SAMP) and Continuous Monitoring Stations (CMS). Measures are being taken such as use of less sulphur content diesel, use of lead

free petrol, use of CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making PUC compulsory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting 8 year old vehicles to use CNG/LPG.

10.114 MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) projects under National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP) funded by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). At present MPCB monitors 250 stations of which 200 locations are Surface water and 50 locations are Ground Water .During 2008-09 under 'Water and Air Pollution Act', MPCB has issued 18,534 consents to various industries to establish or expand. As per the provision under the Act, the Board has collected an amount of Rs. 35.38 crore as cess for consumption of water from the specified industries and local bodies.

10.115 Noise pollution, the third most hazardous environmental type of pollution, is now being recognized as a major environmental issue around the world. With increasing awareness of the adverse impacts of noise on human health, more and more people are becoming less tolerant to environmental noise. The Government has introduced Noise Pollution Act in February 2000. As per this act, areas have been classified as industrial, residential, commercial and silence zones and thereby restricting the noise level to a certain decibel for that particular zone. During festivals like Diwali, ban is induced on fire crackers that produce sound more than 125 decibel. Also time constraint to festival celebrations and for bursting firecrackers has been induced.

10.116 The State of Maharashtra generates almost half of the hazardous waste generated in India. MPCB has done a marvelous job of proper waste management. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at 6 stations across the State, the major stations being at Taloja and T.T.C. Industrial areas of MIDC in Thane district. As per the Hazardous Waste Management Act 2003, fine has been levied on 23 industries for non-compliance with the CPCB guidelines and dumping their hazardous wastes elsewhere. An amount of Rs. 40.60 lakh has been collected as fine from the defaulting industries upto October, 2008.

10.117 E-waste management is a global concern and is in its infancy in India. MPCB has identified e-waste as a priority area and has taken certain initiatives to create awareness among its stake holders. MPCB has taken initiative to establish the e-waste inventory by commissioning the E-waste city assessment studies for Mumbai and Pune.

10.118 India released its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June, 2008 to outline its strategy to meet the challenge of global climatic changes taking place. The National Action Plan advocates a strategy that promotes, firstly, the adaptation to climate change and secondly, further enhancement of the ecological sustainability. It includes various National Missions such as National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission for Sustainable Habitat, National Water Mission, National Mission for Green India, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, etc. The Energy and Research Institute (TERI) has identified likely impacts of these climatic changes on Maharashtra. These impacts are particularly rise in the sea level affecting the coastal areas which are densely populated & developed and deficiency in the rainfall in Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions which are likely to go up in the future. A committee working towards climate change has been formed at State level as per the directions from Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India and it has been taking steps towards providing measures to combat effects of the climate change in the State.

National River Action Plan

10.119 The main objective of National River Action Plan is abatement of pollution of main rivers in the country. Having launched in 1995 in the State, The National River Action Plan has been successful in cleaning the rivers at Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Nanded, Karad and Sangli cities. Total amount of Rs. 74.29 crore has been sanctioned and tenders have been invited for the work in Kolhapur city. Approval has been taken from the Central Government for this work in

Prakasha city (District Dhule) which is in progress and the expected expenditure for this is Rs. 2.44 crore.

National Lake Conservation Plan

10.120 Lakes are major sources of access to fresh water, hence require well planned, sustainable and scientific efforts to prevent their degradation and ultimate death. National Lake Conservation Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme with 30 per cent state share. Under this scheme, 13 lakes from Maharashtra have been given a new lease of life viz. Powai Lake in Mumbai (Rs. 2.51 crore), 9 lakes in Thane (Rs. 2.51 crore), Mahalaxmi Lake in Vadgaon in Kolhapur (Rs. 1.85 crore), Rankala Lake in Kolhapur (Rs. 8.65 crore) and Varaladevi Lake in Bhiwandi (Rs. 4.60 crore). Of these, the work on Powai Lake has been completed in April 2003 with incurred cost of Rs. 4.32 crore.

State Lake Conservation Plan

10.121 Knowing the importance of the lakes in being a significant source of precious water, moderating the hydrological extreme events and influence microclimate, the State Government provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Projects approved and funded under this scheme are Yamai Lake-Pandharpur (Rs. 2.92 crore), Hanuman Lake-Katol (Rs. 2.13 crore), Charlotte Lake-Matheran (Rs. 3.63 crore), Jaysingrao Lake-Kagal (Rs. 2.61 crore) and Dedargaon Lake-Dhule (Rs. 3.73 crore). The conservation and restoration work of these lakes is in progress and so far expenditure of Rs. 10 crores has been incurred.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.122 Indian society consists of different categories of people having different economic and social status. Vulnerable sections which remained away from the main stream of development, are termed as weaker sections. The Indian Constitution states, "The State shall strive to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

10.123 The central focus of various development programmes taken up by the Social Justice Department is directed towards equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections at all stages and levels of educational and socio-economic development. Also it has mainly concentrated its programmes towards the educational and socio-economic development of the weaker sections along with welfare of handicapped and aged persons.

10.124 The strategic policy has been initiated to secure an overall development of SCs and STs through plan programmes, such as Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs. The basic aim of SCSP/TSP programmes is to channelise the flow of funds and benefits exclusively to respective community in proportion to their population, over and above the funds and benefits made available through general programmes. The broad objectives of SCSP and TSP include reduction of poverty and unemployment, creating productive assets in order to sustain the growth likely to be accrued through developmental efforts and human resource development of respective community. The State Government has been making provision in the annual plans for welfare of SC and ST community, in order to remove socio-economic disparities.

Schedule Caste Sub-Plan

10.125 Under this plan, 149 schemes are being implemented for the benefit of SC population. Of which, 66 are state level and 83 are district level schemes. Outlay and expenditure of state level and district level schemes is given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

Department / Sector	(Rs. crore)			
	2008-09		2009-10	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (upto Sept., 2009)
A) State level Schemes[§]	1,179.93	1,139.02	2,019.28	27.03
Textile Department	1.00	35.32	40.00	0.00
Water Supply and Sanitation Department	36.83	20.08	10.00	0.00
Social and Community Services	1,142.10	1,083.62	1,969.28	27.03
B) District Level Schemes[@]	1,152.87	1,073.98	632.72	115.10
Agriculture and Allied Services	130.13	119.52	99.73	9.36
Rural Development	82.32	68.03	64.18	1.14
Electricity Development	35.38	35.92	36.29	6.58
Industry and Minerals	16.38	11.29	9.95	0.78
Transport and Communications	13.73	12.44	10.00	5.22
Social and Community Services	874.92	826.78	412.57	92.01
Total State (A + B)	2,332.80	2,213.00	2,652.00	142.13

Source : Directorate of Social Welfare, GoM

§: Department level

@: Sector level

10.126 The major share of expenditure is on Social and Community Services both at State and district level schemes. Social and Community Services cover sub sectors like education, health, housing, water supply, women & child development, welfare of backward classes, etc. The expenditure on this sector during 2008-09 was 86 per cent of the total expenditure for SCSP. It is expected that the same momentum of expenditure will be maintained during 2009-10.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.127 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in the hilly districts viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Thane and in the forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati and Yavatmal. Sectorwise outlay and expenditure on TSP is given in Table 10.42. The Major share of this expenditure was on Social and Community Services (51.71 per cent), followed by Transport and Communications (25.94 per cent).

Table 10.42 Outlay and Expenditure for TSP

Sector	(Rs. crore)			
	2008-09		2009-10	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (up to Oct., 2009)
Agriculture and Allied Services	53.38	69.56	55.56	3.00
Rural Development	61.48	60.60	71.95	0.91
Irrigation and Flood Control	231.83	259.93	230.19	1.75
Power Development	35.55	37.75	33.34	6.59
Industry and Minerals	2.96	0.40	0.74	0.01
Transport and Communications	469.89	533.21	323.30	85.44
General Economic Services	1.42	1.00	0.86	0.00
Social and Community Services	1,352.00	1,063.00	1,369.67	100.06
Special Area Programmes	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	2,238.51	2,055.55	2,085.61	197.76

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Important Schemes for Social Justice

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.128 Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana is implemented in the State from 1st August, 2008, by amalgamating Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar/Arthik Durbalansathi Anudan Yojana and Indira Gandhi Niradhar and Bhoomiheen Shetmajoor Mahila Anudan Yojana. This scheme is applicable to destitute persons of age below 65 years, orphan children, all types of handicapped, person unable to earn due to illness like T.B., Cancer, AIDS and leprosy, destitute widows including those of farmers who committed suicide, destitute divorced women not getting maintenance and women in process of divorce, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 500 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 750 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries from the eligible family whose family annual income is upto Rs. 21,000. During 2008-09, the number of beneficiaries was 3.89 lakh. During 2009-10 upto November, 2009 about 3.95 lakh persons were benefited under this scheme.

Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

10.129 From 1st August, 2008, Shravanbal Seva Yojana is renamed as Shranvanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana. Under this scheme, every destitute person of age 65 years and above and belonging to BPL family is provided a pension of Rs. 300 per month by the State Government. The beneficiary also gets assistance of Rs. 200 per month from the Central Government, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. During 2008-09, the number of beneficiaries was 8.54 lakh. During 2009-10 upto November, 2009 about 9.29 lakh persons were benefited under this scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme

10.130 In case of death of a primary bread earner of a BPL family in the age group 18 to 64 years, the affected family is provided with an assistance of Rs. 10,000 under this scheme. During 2009-10, upto November, 2009 about 7,000 families were benefited under this scheme.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna

10.131 Life of family head or one earning member in age-group 18-59 years from landless rural household is insured in this scheme. For this annual premium of Rs. 200 is paid to Life Insurance Corporation of India in which Central and State shares Rs. 100 each. The sum assured for premature death is Rs. 30,000 and accidental benefit is between Rs. 37,500 to Rs. 75,000. Also two children of the insured and deceased person studying in 9th to 12th standards get scholarship of Rs. 100 per month per child.

10.132 The performance of important schemes for social justice is shown in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Expenditure on schemes under Social Justice

Scheme	2008-09	(Rs. crore)
		2009-10 (upto November, 2009)
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana (including Indira Gandhi Niradhar Bhoomihin Shetmajoor Mahila Anudan Yojana)	246	150
Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana	292	178
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	298	104
National Family Benefit Scheme	32	11
Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna	50	N.A.

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, Government of Maharashtra
N.A. : Not Available

Development Corporations

10.133 To accelerate economic development of economically backward classes of society, the State Government has established following Development Corporations through which different schemes are being implemented. The State Government has taken the decision to waive off loan of Rs. 1,100 crore of these development corporations.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation

10.134 This corporation was established in 1974. The share capital of this corporation is Rs. 50 crore. The main objectives of the corporation are:

- To arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries or to make necessary arrangements for production of their product.
- To render necessary assistance and act as an agent for sale of finished product in domestic as well as international markets.
- Arrange and manage training facilities in production and marketing.

10.135 The corporation implements various schemes viz. 20 per cent Seed Money scheme, 50 per cent Subsidy scheme etc. Under 20 percent Seed Money Scheme, loan is sanctioned to a project whose cost is between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5 lakh in which corporation's share is 20 per cent (maximum Rs. 10,000 as subsidy) with 4 per cent rate of interest, Bank share is 75 per cent while share of beneficiary is 5 per cent. The period for repayment of loan is 3 to 5 years. Under 50 percent Subsidy scheme, loan is given by nationalized bank to a BPL person (Maximum project cost Rs. 50,000). 50 per cent of this loan (maximum Rs. 10,000) is given by the corporation. The corporation has been appointed as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). It implements various schemes of NSFDC such as Term Loan, Mahila Samrudhhi Yojna, Micro Finance scheme. The details of the schemes are given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Details of important schemes implemented by Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation

Schemes	2008-09		2009-10 (upto December, 2009)	
	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)
20 per cent seed money	75	24	93	29
Term Loan	377	411	145	153
50 per cent subsidy	931	93	950	95
Micro Finance	925	234	2,136	534
Mahila Samruddhi	789	202	159	40
Mahila Kisan Yojna	8	4	25	13

Source : Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation

10.136 Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation has been established in 1985 for economic, educational and social development of matang community. At present share capital of this corporation is Rs. 75 crore. Corporation works as State channeling agency of NSFDC. During 2008-09, the funds received and loan disbursed were Rs. 23.38 crore and Rs. 16.76 crore

Table 10.45 : Details of important schemes implemented by Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation

Scheme	2008-09		2009-10 (upto December, 2009)	
	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)
Seed Money scheme	277	197	206	107
Subsidy scheme	5,243	753	2,612	353
NSFDC schemes	1,951	726	217	99

Source : Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation

respectively. Whereas during 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), the expenditure was Rs. 5.58 crore. The corporation implements Seed Money Scheme. It also implements schemes under Special Central Assistance Plan such as Subsidy scheme, Training scheme and schemes of NSFDC such as Term Loan, Micro Finance, Mahila Samruddhi Yojna. Details of the same are given in Table 10.45.

Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation

10.137 Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation has been established in 1984 for upliftment of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. At present share capital of this corporation is Rs. 100 crore. Many schemes are implemented by this corporation. Under Seed Money scheme, the maximum project cost is upto Rs. 5 lakh. Corporation sanctions 25 percent participation in the form of Seed Capital Loan with 4 percent interest rate and 75 per cent participation is of bank. The period for repayment of loan is 5 years. During 2008-09, the funds received and loan disbursed under this scheme were Rs. 32 crore each where as number of beneficiaries was 11,428.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation

10.138 This corporation is established in 1998 and is incorporated under Company's Act, 1956 in 1999. The share capital of the corporation is Rs. 50 Crore. The corporation works for the welfare of other backward class people in the State by financing loan for the self-employment. The corporation works as State channeling agency of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). During 2008-09, the funds received and expenditure incurred were Rs. 16.13 crore and Rs. 19.99 crore respectively. Whereas during 2009-10 (upto December, 2009), funds received were Rs. 12.23 crore and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 17.40 crore. The corporation implements 20 per cent Seed Money scheme. The maximum loan limit is Rs. 5 lakh in which corporation's share is 20 percent with 6 per cent rate of interest, Bank share is 75 per cent and beneficiary's share is 5 per cent. The period for repayment of loan is 5 years. Also the schemes of NBCFDC such as Term Loan, Margin Money, Micro Finance etc. are implemented by the corporation. The details about the same are given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 : Details of important schemes implemented by Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation

Schemes	2008-09		2009-10 (upto December, 2009)	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. lakh)
20 percent seed money	699	152	430	112
Term Loan	736	957	667	935
Margin Money	12	20	28	52
Micro Finance	70	15	126	20
Mahila Samruddhi	32	3	211	15
Swarnima	46	19	40	17
Education Loan	555	153	283	77
Swayam Saksham	8	18	1	3

Source : Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.139 Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation is set up by the State Government in 1978 to act as a catalyst for the economic development of SCs and Neo-Boudhhists. At present share capital of this corporation is Rs. 100 crore, out of which 51 per cent is of the State Government and 49 percent is of the Central Government. The corporation implements schemes such as Margin Money, schemes under Special Central Assistance Plan, Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS), etc. In 2008-09, number of beneficiaries under Special Central Assistance, Margin Money scheme and SRMS was 7,998, 700 and 1,145 respectively.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 10.1

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Type of institutions †	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06 (E)	2009-10 (E)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Primary—								
(1) Institutions	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	62,342	65,960	68,644	72,053
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,717	11,857	13,384	10,490
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	113	178	222	268	302	313	338	346
(4) No. of students per teacher	37	37	38	39	39	38	35	30
2. Secondary (Including Higher Secondary) @								
(1) Institutions	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	13,646	15,389	19,480	20,339
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	7,615	9,267	10,467	10,575
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	35	75	114	194	229	255	284	312
(4) No. of students Per teacher	25	26	29	32	33	36	37	34
3. Higher (All types) §								
(1) Institutions	211	547	739	1,134	1,339	1,528	1,654	3,243
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	110	328	589	1,135	873	1,086	1,094	1,708

Source - Directorate of Education, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.

E - Estimated.

† Excluding school level and pre-degree level vocational institutions.

@ From 1994-95 onwards junior colleges are included in higher secondary education.

§ From 1994-95 Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Institutions are excluded.

ANNEXTURE 10.2

STATEWISE COMPOSITE EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX
ALL SCHOOLS : ALL MANagements

Sr. No.	State / UT	Primary Level				Upper Primary Level				Composite Primary & Upper Primary			
		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09		2007-08		2008-09	
		EDI	Rank	EDI	Rank	EDI	Rank	EDI	Rank	EDI	Rank	EDI	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	A & N Islands	0.652	16	0.664	12	0.762	13	0.809	4	0.707	15	0.736	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.698	12	0.657	15	0.781	9	0.746	11	0.740	11	0.702	14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.422	34	0.512	29	0.548	32	0.519	31	0.485	34	0.516	30
4	Assam	0.461	32	0.446	35	0.568	30	0.519	32	0.515	31	0.483	33
5	Bihar	0.389	35	0.480	32	0.424	35	0.447	35	0.406	35	0.463	34
6	Chandigarh	0.730	6	0.688	10	0.795	4	0.756	9	0.763	6	0.722	10
7	Chattisgarh	0.573	24	0.554	26	0.567	31	0.600	25	0.570	29	0.577	26
8	D & N Haveli	0.588	23	0.594	22	0.723	18	0.640	22	0.656	20	0.617	22
9	Daman & Diu	0.712	10	0.654	17	0.789	7	0.801	5	0.750	8	0.728	9
10	Delhi	0.767	2	0.701	6	0.793	5	0.762	7	0.780	4	0.732	8
11	Goa	0.677	15	0.658	14	0.754	14	0.697	17	0.716	14	0.678	17
12	Gujarat	0.718	8	0.698	7	0.778	11	0.706	16	0.748	9	0.702	13
13	Haryana	0.730	7	0.714	4	0.780	10	0.789	6	0.755	7	0.752	4
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.642	19	0.611	21	0.747	16	0.746	12	0.695	17	0.679	16
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.648	17	0.586	24	0.708	20	0.661	21	0.678	18	0.623	21
16	Jharkhand	0.456	33	0.449	34	0.527	33	0.464	33	0.491	32	0.456	35
17	Karnataka	0.699	11	0.693	8	0.787	8	0.723	15	0.743	10	0.708	12
18	Kerala	0.741	5	0.689	9	0.842	1	0.822	3	0.791	2	0.756	3
19	Lakshadweep	0.756	3	0.773	2	0.821	2	0.851	2	0.788	3	0.812	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.572	26	0.571	25	0.607	26	0.585	26	0.590	26	0.578	25
21	Maharashtra	0.685	13	0.660	13	0.770	12	0.740	14	0.727	13	0.700	15
22	Manipur	0.537	29	0.464	33	0.686	21	0.630	24	0.611	24	0.547	27
23	Meghalaya	0.527	31	0.498	31	0.586	29	0.522	30	0.556	30	0.510	31
24	Mizoram	0.679	14	0.686	11	0.731	17	0.741	13	0.705	16	0.714	11
25	Nagaland	0.630	21	0.633	20	0.676	23	0.675	20	0.653	23	0.654	20
26	Orissa	0.554	28	0.553	27	0.589	28	0.537	29	0.572	28	0.545	28
27	Puducherry	0.799	1	0.797	1	0.816	3	0.884	1	0.808	1	0.841	1
28	Punjab	0.712	9	0.714	5	0.751	15	0.760	8	0.732	12	0.737	6
29	Rajasthan	0.593	22	0.587	23	0.714	19	0.636	23	0.653	22	0.612	24
30	Sikkim	0.639	20	0.657	16	0.672	24	0.683	18	0.656	21	0.670	18
31	Tamil Nadu	0.752	4	0.747	3	0.790	6	0.753	10	0.771	5	0.750	5
32	Tripura	0.572	25	0.501	30	0.647	25	0.577	27	0.609	25	0.539	29
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.568	27	0.654	18	0.603	27	0.573	28	0.586	27	0.614	23
34	Uttarakhand	0.643	18	0.643	19	0.677	22	0.679	19	0.660	19	0.661	19
35	West Bengal	0.536	30	0.528	28	0.441	34	0.459	34	0.488	33	0.494	32

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE
FOR THE YEAR 2009-10**

Faculty	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
	Institutions	Admitted student	Institutions	Admitted student	Institutions	Admitted student	Institutions	Admitted student
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A)	Medical							
1.	Allopathi							
1.1 Graduate	18	2,261	2	2,060	11	1,120	31	5,441
1.2 Post-Graduate	16	770	1	404	10	143	27	1,317
2.	Ayurvedic							
2.1 Graduate	4	220	16	697	42	1,796	62	2,713
2.2 Post-Graduate	4	54	11	78	10	118	25	250
3.	Homeopathic							
3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	45	2,657	45	2,657
3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	11	436	11	436
4.	Unani							
4.1 Graduate	-	-	3	170	2	145	5	315
4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	11
	Dental							
5.	Dental							
5.1 Graduate	4	239	-	-	22	1,643	26	1,882
5.2 Post-Graduate	5	46	-	-	7	94	12	140

Source - Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik

N.A. - Not Available

ANNEXURE 10.4

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2009-10

Faculty	Government			Government aided		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	40	15,109	15,000	18	3,995	3,900
1.2 Graduate	6	1,810	1,810	6	691	691
1.3 Post-Graduate	2	410	N.A.	3	318	N.A.
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	-	-	-	3	167	165
2.3 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Management Sciences	3	180	181	12	900	900
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	2	120	121	-	-	-
4.2 Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	40
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	4	210	180	20	1,180	1,119
5.2 Graduate	4	220	211	6	300	308
5.3 Post- Graduate	3	54	54	5	174	174
6. Master in Computer Application	2	90	90	8	330	294
7. Industrial Training Institutes	409	88,508	73,687	-	-	-

Faculty	Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	243	72,829	63,057	301	91,933	81,957
1.2 Graduate	253	82,640	81,722	265	85,141	84,223
1.3 Post-Graduate	59	3,058	N.A.	64	3,786	N.A.
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	38	1,820	585	41	1,987	752
2.3 Post-Graduate	13	500	N.A.	13	500	N.A.
3. Management Sciences	284	20,505	19,568	299	21,585	20,649
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	17	1,040	124	19	1,160	245
4.2 Graduate	8	430	328	9	470	368
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	174	10,458	7,737	198	11,848	8,036
5.2 Graduate	131	7,825	6,056	141	8,345	6,575
5.3 Post- Graduate	39	985	275	47	1,213	503
6. Master in Computer Application	104	6,478	4,985	114	6,988	5,369
7. Industrial Training Institutes	272	31,066	30,543	681	1,19,574	1,04,230

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.4

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2009-10

Faculty	Government			Government aided/ Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
8. Drawing & Painting, Sculpture & Modelling, Art & Craft, Applied Art									
8.1 Graduate									
Foundation, Art Teacher Diploma, Drawing & Sculpture & Modelling, Textile, Metal Art, Ceramic, Art Master, Diploma in Art Education	4	1,360	1,074	-	-	-	4	1,360	1,074
8.2 Diploma									
Master of Fine Art (Painting), Master of Fine Art (Applied art)	3	220	197	246	12,248	10,212	249	12,638	10,409
8.3 Post-Graduate									
	2	54	53	-	-	-	2	54	53

Source - (1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai

(2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai

(3) Directorate of Art, Mumbai

N.A. - Not Available

ANNEXURE 10.5

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
(Public and Government aided)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (No.)	Dispensaries (No.)	Primary Health Centres (No.)	Primary Health Units (No.)	T. B. Hospitals and Clinics (No.)	Beds in @@ Institutions (No.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971	299	1,372	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1976	423	1,502	409	220	90	48,748	105
3	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
4	1986	769	1,782	1,539	81 ⁺⁺	90	99,487	142
5	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
6	1994	826	1,404 †	1,669	167	2,489	88,676	105
7	1995	828	1,404 †	1,672	167	2,494	88,143	101
8	1996	828	1,399#	1,675	167	2,497	88,530	99
9	1997	839	1,388**	1,683	167	2,516	89,155	97
10	1998	843	1,396	1,683	169	2,520	89,575	96
11	1999	887	1,396	1,762	169	2,520	91,273	98
12	2000	889	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	97,007	104
13	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
14	2002	964	2,081	1,806	174	2,520	92,106	93
15	2003	945	2,019	1,807	177	2,520	92,472	92
16	2004	1,028 [§]	2,058	1,807	177	2,520	96,464 [§]	93
17	2005	1,047	2,072	1,809	177	2,520	95,762 ^{§§}	92
18	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 ^{§§}	90
19	2007	1,099	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	94,603 ^{§§}	88
20	2008	1,181	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	1,00,249	91

Source - Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.

@@ Includes beds in General and Government Aided Hospitals only. Beds in Private Hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

Due to Closure of Urban Dispensaries Kandhar, Biloli, Hadgaon, Mukhed (Dist.-Nanded)

****** Due to stopping of the aid from Zilla Parishad Cess Fund, 11 Dispensaries are reduced.

† As per resolution passed in general body meeting 22 aided Dispensaries under Zilla Parishad Amaravati Cess Fund have been closed, hence reduction in number

++ Reduction in numbers due to upgradation as Primary Health Centers.

§ Numbers has increased as Hospital under Maharashtra Health Services Development Board have started functioning.

§§ Due to closing of some Maternity hospitals in Mumbai & some aftercare centre in Maharashtra.

ANNEXURE 10.6

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
BASED ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME, MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total Fertility rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	29.0	32.2	13.5	9.7	12.3	111	88	105	4.9	3.9	4.6
	(38.9)	(30.1)	(36.9)	(16.4)	(9.7)	(14.9)	(138)	(82)	(129)	(5.4)	(4.1)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	24.5	28.5	10.6	7.4	9.6	90	49	79	4.0	3.0	3.7
	(35.6)	(27.0)	(33.9)	(13.7)	(7.8)	(12.5)	(119)	(62)	(110)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.5)
1991 *	28.0	22.9	26.2	9.3	6.2	8.2	69	38	60	3.4	2.5	3.0
	(30.9)	(24.3)	(29.5)	(10.6)	(7.1)	(9.8)	(87)	(53)	(80)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.6)
1996 *	24.9	21.0	23.4	8.7	5.4	7.4	58	31	48	3.2	2.4	2.8
	(29.3)	(21.6)	(27.5)	(9.7)	(6.5)	(9.0)	(77)	(46)	(72)	(3.7)	(2.4)	(3.4)
2001	21.1	20.2	20.7	8.5	5.9	7.5	55	28	45	2.6	2.2	2.4
	(27.1)	(20.3)	(25.4)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(72)	(42)	(66)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)
2002 #	20.6	19.8	20.3	8.3	5.6	7.3	52	34	45	2.5	2.2	2.3
	(26.6)	(20.0)	(25.0)	(8.7)	(6.1)	(8.1)	(69)	(40)	(63)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(3.0)
2003 #	20.1	19.4	19.9	8.2	5.6	7.2	48	32	42	2.4	2.1	2.3
	(26.4)	(19.8)	(24.8)	(8.7)	(6.0)	(8.0)	(66)	(38)	(60)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(3.0)
2004	19.9	17.9	19.1	6.8	5.4	6.2	42	27	36	2.4	1.9	2.2
	(25.9)	(19.0)	(24.1)	(8.2)	(5.8)	(7.5)	(64)	(40)	(58)	(3.3)	(2.1)	(2.9)
2005	19.6	18.2	19.0	7.4	5.7	6.7	41	27	36	2.4	1.9	2.2
	(25.6)	(19.1)	(23.8)	(8.1)	(6.0)	(7.6)	(64)	(40)	(58)	(3.2)	(2.1)	(2.9)
2006	19.2	17.5	18.5	7.4	5.8	6.7	42	26	35	2.3	1.8	2.1
	(25.2)	(18.8)	(23.5)	(8.1)	(6.0)	(7.5)	(62)	(39)	(57)	(3.1)	(2.0)	(2.8)
2007	18.7	17.3	18.1	7.3	5.7	6.6	41	24	34	2.2	1.8	2.0
	(24.7)	(18.6)	(23.1)	(8.0)	(6.0)	(7.4)	(61)	(37)	(55)	(3.0)	(2.0)	(2.7)
2008	18.4	17.2	17.9	7.4	5.6	6.6	40	23	33	2.2 ^{\$}	1.8 ^{\$}	2.0 ^{\$}
	(24.4)	(18.5)	(22.8)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(58)	(36)	(53)	(3.0) ^{\$}	(2.0) ^{\$}	(2.7) ^{\$}

Source - (1) Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

(2) \$ Sample Registration Scheme, 2007

Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.

(2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

(3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand population.

(4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.

(5) # Excludes Nagaland (Rural).

ANNEXURE 10.7

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER
POPULATION CENSUS 2001

		(In thousand)						
Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India*			
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)	
(A)	Workers							
1.	Cultivators	Main	6,181	4,001	10,182	78,259	25,367	1,03,626
		Marginal	500	1,132	1,632	7,158	16,529	23,687
		Total	6,681	5,133	11,813	85,416	41,896	1,27,313
2.	Agricultural labourers	Main	3,942	3,700	7,641	41,119	22,378	63,497
		Marginal	982	2,192	3,174	16,210	27,068	43,278
		Total	4,924	5,891	10,815	57,329	49,446	1,06,775
3.	Workers engaged in Household Industries	Main	494	316	810	7,509	4,697	12,206
		Marginal	73	206	279	1,235	3,516	4,751
		Total	567	522	1,089	8,744	8,213	16,957
4.	Other	Main	13,800	2,315	16,115	1,13,261	20,415	1,33,676
		Marginal	881	460	1,340	10,264	7,250	17,514
		Total	14,681	2,775	17,455	1,23,525	27,665	1,51,190
	Total (A)	Main	24,416	10,332	34,748	2,40,148	72,857	3,13,005
		Marginal	2,436	3,989	6,425	34,867	54,363	89,230
		Total	26,852	14,321	41,173	2,75,014	1,27,220	4,02,235
B)	Non-Workers	Total	23,549	32,157	55,705	2,57,142	3,69,233	6,26,376
	Total (A+B)		50,401	46,478	96,879	5,32,157	4,96,454	10,28,610

Source- i) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi

ii) Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Mumbai

* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapti district of Manipur state.

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

ANNEXURE 10.8
ECONOMIC CENSUS 1998 AND 2005 AT A GLANCE

(In thousand)									
Item	Rural			Urban			Total		
	1998	2005	per cent increase	1998	2005	per cent increase	1998	2005	per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. No. of Establishments									
(a) Own Account Establishments	1,295	1,442	11.37	969	1,078	11.25	2,263	2,519	11.32
(b) Establishments with atleast one hired worker	319	668	109.66	652	1,037	59.13	971	1,706	75.72
(c) Total	1,613	2,110	30.80	1,621	2,115	30.50	3,234	4,225	30.65
2. Persons usually working in —									
(a) Own Account Establishments	2,008	1,923	(-) 4.25	1,305	1,296	(-) 0.71	3,313	3,219	(-) 2.36
(b) Establishments with atleast one hired worker	1,680	2,501	48.89	5,452	5,589	2.52	7,132	8,090	13.44
(c) Total	3,688	4,424	19.95	6,757	6,885	1.89	10,445	11,309	8.27
3. Average No. of workers per establishment	2.3	2.1	..	4.2	3.3	..	3.2	2.7	..
4. Average No. of workers per establishment with atleast one hired worker	5.3	6.6	..	8.4	5.4	..	7.4	4.7	..
5. Hired workers in all establishments	1,495	2,082	39.26	4,782	4,619	(-) 3.40	6,277	6,701	6.75
6. No. of establishment according to principal characteristics									
(1) Seasonal ..	137	193	40.88	23	47	104.35	160	240	50.00
(2) Without premises ..	218	405	85.78	226	316	39.82	444	721	62.39
(3) With power /fuel ..	239	470	96.65	363	644	77.41	602	1,114	85.05
(4) Social group of owner ..									
(a) Scheduled castes ..	124	148	19.35	100	151	51.00	224	299	33.48
(b) Scheduled tribes ..	92	102	10.87	48	85	77.08	140	187	33.57
(5) Type of ownership ..									
(a) Private ..	1,472	1,876	27.45	1,568	2,032	29.59	3,040	3,908	28.55
(b) Co-operative ..	21	30	42.86	12	21	75.00	33	51	54.55
(c) Govt. & PSU ..	121	204	68.60	40	62	55.00	161	266	65.22

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai

Note - Percentage may not tally due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 10.9

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS USUALLY WORKING ACCORDING
TO MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(ECONOMIC CENSUS 2005)**

Major industry groups (1)	No. of establishments (In thousand)			Persons usually working (In thousand)			Hired persons usually working (In thousand)		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)
1. Agriculture	580	24	604	999	52	1,051	175	19	194
2. Mining and quarrying	3	2	5	21	14	35	17	13	30
3. Manufacturing	309	385	693	860	1,574	2,434	498	1,144	1,642
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	2	2	4	11	31	42	10	30	40
5. Construction	23	29	52	43	76	118	17	45	83
6. Sale, Maint. & Repair M/V & M/C	254	61	86	54	182	237	27	115	142
7. Wholesale trade	42	89	131	83	226	309	38	127	165
8. Retail trade	565	855	1,420	891	1,883	2,574	259	732	990
9. Restaurants and hotels	54	86	140	134	336	470	88	237	304
10. Transport and storage	58	122	180	113	323	434	55	201	257
11. Posts & Tele- communications	27	50	77	46	180	207	25	110	135
12. Financial Intermediation	24	30	54	108	258	367	79	238	317
13. Real estate and Banking services	50	94	144	96	389	465	42	271	313
14. Pub. Admin. Defence Social Security	50	22	73	189	592	781	179	586	764
15. Education	100	53	153	446	407	853	432	367	799
16. Health & Social work	37	60	97	92	286	357	63	204	267
17. Other Community Pers. Service	162	150	312	240	333	573	99	180	279
18. Other activities (Unspecified industry groups)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Total	2,110	2,115	4,225	4,424	6,885	11,309	2,082	4,619	6,701

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Note - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding of figures in column No. 5 to 10.

ANNEXURE 10.10

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Industry Division (1)	Average daily employment (No.)			Percentage to total		
	1961 (2)	2007 (3)	2008 (4)	1961 (5)	2007 (6)	2008 (7)
A. Consumer goods Industries	5,10,254	4,30,760	4,68,117	64.8	31.3	30.1
1. Food products, beverages and tobacco products	90,190	1,58,785	1,77,358	11.4	11.5	11.4
2. Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,69,157	1,69,116	1,97,978	46.9	12.3	12.7
3. Wood and wood products	10,873	43,475	17,595	1.4	3.2	1.1
4. Paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.	38,982	56,042	72,664	5.0	4.1	4.7
5. Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	1,052	3,342	2,522	0.1	0.2	0.2
B. Intermediate goods industries	1,29,631	4,25,861	4,94,803	16.5	31.0	31.8
6. Chemicals and chemical products	34,048	1,36,237	1,54,236	4.3	9.9	9.9
7. Petroleum, rubber, plastic-products	17,379	66,903	78,528	2.2	4.9	5.0
8. Non-metallic mineral products	28,351	34,345	37,262	3.6	2.5	2.3
9. Basic metals and metal products	49,853	1,88,376	2,24,777	6.4	13.7	14.5
C. Capital goods industries	1,21,920	3,93,252	4,20,310	15.5	28.6	27.0
10. Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	59,396	1,87,029	2,36,026	7.5	13.6	15.1
11. Transport equipments	46,867	1,43,693	1,26,936	6.0	10.5	8.1
12. Other manufacturing industries	15,657	62,530	57,348	2.0	4.6	3.7
D. Others						
13. Others	25,574	1,25,628	1,71,903	3.2	9.1	11.1
Total	7,87,379	13,75,501	15,55,133	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source- Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Note - 1) Figures for 2007 and 2008 are Provisional .

2) Details may not add upto totals due to rounding in respect of percentage.

ANNEXURE 10.11

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Employment in thousand)

Year	Item* **	Power operated factories			Non-power operated factories			All factories		
		Employ- ing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total power operated	Employ- ing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total non- power operated	Employ- ing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	Factories	5,097	1,781	6,878	1,004	351	1,355	6,101	2,132	8,233
	Employment	99	626	725	21	41	63	120	667	787
1966	Factories	5,504	2,246	7,750	934	359	1,293	6,438	2,605	9,043
	Employment	108	715	823	18	38	57	126	753	879
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1976	Factories	8,414	2,715	11,129	724	70	794	9,138	2,785	11,923
	Employment	157	874	1,031	11	6	17	168	880	1,048
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1986	Factories	11,364	3,043	14,407	5,524	35	5,559	16,888	3,078	19,966
	Employment	189	929	1,117	28	4	32	217	933	1,150
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
1996	Factories	14,710	3,757	18,467	9,168	33	9,201	23,878	3,790	27,668
	Employment	245	985	1,231	45	4	48	290	989	1,279
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2006	Factories	17,325	5,213	22,538	8,140	19	8,159	25,465	5,232	30,697
	Employment	330	909	1,239	40	2	42	370	911	1,281
2007	Factories	18,027	5,155	23,182	7,616	33	7,649	25,643	5,188	30,831
	Employment	342	965	1,307	38	30	68	380	995	1,376
2008	Factories	19,525	4,806	24,331	8,353	15	8,368	27,878	4,821	32,699
	Employment	361	1,149	1,510	42	3	45	404	1,152	1,555

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

* * Factories-Number of working factories, Employment-Average Daily Employment.

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974.

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns.

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

(3) Figures for 2007 & 2008 are provisional.

(4) Non-power operated factories are inclusive of the power operated small factories registered under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948.

(5) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment.

ANNEXURE 10.12

EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(In hundred)

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Average daily employment										
		1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	839	965	1,196	1,330	1,591	1,662	1,542	1,588	1,774
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,567	3,554	2,928	2,527	2,477	2,167	1,892	1,691	1,980
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	62	75	152	152	153	154	167	435	176
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	390	494	511	549	530	491	546	525	593	560	727
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	23	25	27	35	36	25	31	33	25
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	947	1,059	1,034	1,215	1,361	1,299	1,455	1,362	1,542
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	353	421	464	482	563	535	656	669	785
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	403	399	423	368	317	322	343	373
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,044	1,310	1,181	1,301	1,448	1,311	1,672	1,884	2,248
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,431	1,786	1,728	1,614	1,773	1,720	1,784	1,870	2,360
11	Transport equipments	469	608	701	903	1,004	867	1,018	1,025	959	1,437	1,269
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	169	209	171	231	301	395	697	625	573
13	Others	256	412	431	663	681	1,016	1,152	870	1,038	1,256	1,719
	Total	7,873	9,977	10,481	11,922	11,496	11,684	12,787	12,006	12,808	13,755	15,551

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

- Note* - (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.
 (2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974.
 (3) Figures for 2007 & 2008 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 10.13

**REGISTRATIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT
GUIDANCE CENTRES IN THE STATE, THE VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND
PLACEMENTS EFFECTED**

(In thousand)				
year	Number of registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register as at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3159.8
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2875.9

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 10.14

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 2009**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Persons	of which, females	Percentage of females	Percentage of persons to grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Below S.S.C. (including illiterates)	4,16,991	1,42,799	34.2	14.5
2.	S.S.C. Passed	7,93,338	1,99,621	25.2	27.6
3.	H.S.C. Passed	9,01,599	2,08,053	23.1	31.4
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	1,85,604	12,734	6.9	6.5
5.	Diploma holder				
5.1	Engineering/Technology	41,776	5,187	12.4	1.5
5.2	Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	--	--	--	--
5.3	Others	80,577	7,564	9.4	2.8
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	1,22,353	12,751	10.4	4.3
6	Graduate				
6.1	Engineering/Technology	11,217	1,928	17.2	0.4
6.2	Medicine	4,616	1,265	27.4	0.2
6.3	Others	3,95,637	1,52,154	38.5	13.8
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	4,11,470	1,55,347	37.8	14.3
7	Post-Graduate				
7.1	Engineering/Technology	229	32	14.0	Neg.
7.2	Medicine	133	45	33.8	Neg.
7.3	Others	44,271	13,647	30.8	1.5
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	44,633	13,724	30.7	1.6
	Grand Total	28,75,988	7,45,029	25.9	100.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai

Neg. - Negligible

ANNEXURE 10.15
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE **

Item	(Workers participated and persondays lost in hundred)									
	1961	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2008	2009
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Textile mills —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	34	156	66	28	10	11	12	6	9	6
(b) Workers participated	172	3,197	564	108	61	38	86	17	35	27
(c) Person days lost	356	9,702	47,356	5,920	2,368	5,492	4,533	938	3,354	5,267
2. Engineering factories —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	57	211	119	65	59	47	28	7	10	12
(b) Workers participated	122	469	412	140	110	184	65	20	24	189
(c) Person days lost	1,071	5,641	16,209	10,927	14,462	26,720	25,786	2,890	4,130	9,299
3. Miscellaneous —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	183	323	451	207	148	54	19	10	16	14
(b) Workers participated	541	841	1,031	584	423	144	85	38	51	49
(c) Person days lost	4,329	5,182	31,489	36,131	29,663	15,148	15,896	7,024	8,334	12,986
4. Total —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	274	690	636	300	217	112	59	23	35	32
(b) Workers participated	834	4,507	2,007	831	594	366	237	75	110	265
(c) Person days lost.	5,756	20,525	95,054	52,978	46,493	47,360	52,309	10,852	15,818	27,552

Source - Commissioner of Labour, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding.

(2) ** Under State Industrial Relations Machinery.

ANNEXURE 10.16

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON
UNDER THE MAHARASHTRA RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MREGS)
IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

		(Rs. in lakh)				
		2008-09		2009-10 [@]		
Category of work		Number of completed works	Expenditure incurred during the year	Number of completed works	Expenditure incurred during the year	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Rural Connectivity	...	351	1,072.97	298	1,096.62
2.	Flood Control and Protection	...	18	51.09	125	102.40
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	...	7,362	10,531.76	5,400	5,481.87
4.	Drought Proofing	...	678	319.31	385	262.89
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	...	4	3.4	32	29.50
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned	...	353	275.75	447	463.81
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	...	518	488.53	493	629.29
8.	Land Development	...	1,486	1,644.05	688	976.09
9.	Any other activity approved by MRD	...	8	17.34	0	0.00
Total		...	10,778	14,404.20	7,868	9,042.47

Source - Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

@ Upto January, 2010

ANNEXURE 10.17

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES
IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No.	Employment Programme	2007-08	2008-09	Upto end of December	
				2008-09	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana				
	<i>1.1 Total Swarajgaries (Number)</i>	1,20,668	1,44,442	76,103	79,186
	a) Individuals Swarajgaries (Number)	12,543	20,112	8,524	8,777
	b) SHG swarajgaries (Number)	1,08,125	1,24,330	67,579	70,409
	<i>1.2 Total subsidy to Swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)</i>	113.23	134.16	71.55	76.30
	a) Individuals Swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)	15.49	22.21	9.51	10.35
	b) SHG swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)	97.74	111.95	62.04	65.95
	<i>1.3 Total credit to Swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)</i>	215.43	263.69	139.41	152.57
	a) Individuals Swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)	32.52	52.42	20.85	24.84
	b) SHG swarajgaries (Crore Rs.)	182.91	211.27	118.56	127.73
	<i>1.4 Self Help Group Assisted (Number)</i>	10,281	11,587	6,463	6,856
2.	Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana				
	<i>2.1 Funds available</i>				
	a) Central Government (Crore Rs.)	59.44	89.98	89.98	86.86
	b) State Government (Crore Rs.)	19.81	29.90	10.00	13.46
	<i>2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</i>				
	a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	23,121	23,121	23,121	4,527
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	42,298	5,935	2,166	2,047
	c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	32.34	3.41	1.17	2.23
	<i>2.3 Training</i>				
	a) Target (Number of Trainees)	28,902	28,902	28,902	36,203
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	78,199	55,523	9,700	4,320
	c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	17.52	12.32	2.94	1.33
	<i>2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</i>				
	a) Target (Lakh person days)	--	--	--	--
	b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.02	5.57	2.06	2.42
	c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	15.21	18.68	7.17	6.44
3.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme				
	a) Loan sanctioned (Crore Rs.)	227.58 [#]	17.45	##	26.19
	b) Beneficiaries (Number)	34,408 [#]	1,589	##	2,209

Data of Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana

Not Available

11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Human Development is defined as “the process of enlarging peoples’ choices”, the critical one being to live a long and healthy life and in the process to be educated and to enjoy decent standard of living. The key dimensions of human development include promotion of gender and economic equity, social and cultural rights, etc. A healthy and educated population leads to increased productivity which effectively contributes to growth in output. High growth is essential to generate resources for development spending. However, the benefits of growth need to be shared equitably among all sections, especially weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. This is a new concept, termed as ‘inclusive growth’ which is the main objective of the XI Five Year Plan.

11.2 The first Human Development Report (HDR) was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990 and it is prepared thereafter every year. Many other countries including India, have brought out their National Human Development Report (NHDR). The preparation of NHDR’s has contributed to the identification and monitoring of national and subnational human development gaps and their impact on vulnerable groups. These reports have been effective tools for formulation of national development strategies and specific action plans and programmes that relate to poverty reduction.

11.3 HDR 2009, published by UNDP, shows that in 2007 the HDI for India was 0.612 and was ranked 134 out of 182 countries in the world. HDI for India improved from 0.596 in 2005 to 0.612 in 2007. The HDI is based on three indicators viz. i) longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth, ii) knowledge as measured by adult literacy rate & gross enrollment ratio (combined for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary education) and iii) economic attainment as measured by Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in US\$.

HDI in India

11.4 The Government of India released its first Human Development Report in 2001. The indicators used to compute HDI at National level are given in Table 11.1. Due to limitation of available data, alternative indicators are used as against the standard indicators set by UNDP.

Table 11.1 Human Development Indicators

Attainments	UNDP Indicators	NHDR Indicators
Longevity	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at age 1 and infant mortality rate
Knowledge	Adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio	Literacy rate (age 7+) and Intensity of Formal Education
Economic attainment	Real GDP per capita in PPP\$	Per capita consumer expenditure adjusted for inequality

11.5 HDI for Maharashtra improved from 0.363 in 1981 to 0.523 in 2001, ranks fourth in India. HDI of some major states, as per National Human Development Report 2001, are given in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Human Development Index of Major States

State	1981		1991		2001	
	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.638	1
Punjab	0.412	2	0.475	2	0.537	2
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.531	3
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.523	4
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.509	5
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.479	6
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.478	7
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.472	8
Rajasthan	0.256	12	0.347	11	0.424	9
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.416	10
Orissa	0.267	11	0.345	12	0.404	11
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.394	12
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.388	13
Assam	0.272	10	0.348	10	0.386	14
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.367	15
All India	0.302	--	0.381	--	0.472	--

Source: National Human Development Report 2001

State Human Development Report

11.6 The State Human Development Report (SHRD) will help the State Government to enhance allocations to sectors related to human development. The process of preparation of SHRDs would provide disaggregated data and indicators for policy makers. The State Governments have been encouraged by UNDP and the Planning Commission of Government of India for preparation and publishing of SHDR. Maharashtra prepared SHDR and published in 2002. For computing human development indices for districts, due to limitation of available data, the following indicators are used.

- Longevity in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
- Knowledge in terms of Literacy rate and Mean years of Schooling
- Economic attainment in terms of Per capita District Domestic Products.

11.7 Human Development Index for districts were arrived at by using index of deprivation. Considering HDI for Mumbai at 1.00, the index numbers for rest of the districts of the State were calculated and State HDI arrived at was 0.58. Accordingly, Mumbai ranks first while Gadchiroli ranks 35th in the State. About 25 districts in the State were having HDI less than the State HDI. Its substance and weakness includes higher urbanization, large scale in-migration and persistence of poverty, uneven development and spread of social and economic gain. Economic growth itself is not sufficient for human development attainment. SHDR attempts to assess and explain the status of human development in the state and helps articulate policy implications. Districtwise Human development indicators and HDI are given in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3 Districtwise Human Development Indicators and HDI

District	Literacy Rate (Age 7+) 2001 (per cent)	Mean years of Schooling (Std.I-VII) 1999-2000	IMR (Per 1000) 1991	PCDDP (Rs.) 1998-99	HDI	HDI Rank
Mumbai	86.82	5.852	37	45,471	1.00	2
Mumbai (Subn.)	87.14	5.852	---	45,471	1.00	1
Thane	81.00	5.460	46	33,200	0.82	3
Raigad	77.32	5.313	63	30,364	0.70	6
Ratnagiri	75.35	4.912	75	14,354	0.44	22
Sindhudurg	80.52	6.356	70	20,016	0.60	9
Nashik	75.10	4.151	79	20,636	0.51	13
Dhule	72.08	3.836	73	11,789	0.36	30
Nandurbar	56.06	3.836	73	11,789	0.28	32
Jalgaon	76.06	5.131	71	16,449	0.50	14
Ahmednagar	75.82	4.550	47	15,251	0.57	11
Pune	80.78	5.740	52	28,000	0.76	4
Satara	78.52	5.425	51	15,563	0.59	10
Sangli	76.70	5.600	41	20,411	0.68	7
Solapur	71.50	4.228	68	18,097	0.48	17
Kolhapur	77.23	5.768	55	20,925	0.64	8
Aurangabad	73.63	4.207	56	19,365	0.57	12
Jalna	64.52	2.870	76	12,047	0.27	33
Parbhani	67.04	3.017	50	13,827	0.43	24
Hingoli	66.86	3.017	50	13,827	0.43	25
Beed	68.48	4.116	52	15,303	0.47	18
Nanded	68.52	3.507	68	13,068	0.37	29
Osmanabad	70.24	4.249	72	12,905	0.38	28
Latur	72.34	5.306	57	13,677	0.47	19
Buldhana	76.14	4.305	82	13,823	0.41	27
Akola	81.77	5.355	101	16,069	0.44	23
Washim	74.03	5.355	101	16,069	0.36	31
Amravati	82.96	5.586	94	17,168	0.50	15
Yavatmal	74.06	4.263	124	13,382	0.22	34
Wardha	80.50	6.258	88	16,952	0.49	16
Nagpur	84.18	6.286	75	28,878	0.71	5
Bhandara	78.68	6.104	81	14,467	0.46	20
Gondiya	78.65	6.104	81	14,467	0.46	21
Chandrapur	73.07	5.551	96	19,325	0.41	26
Gadchiroli	60.29	4.872	106	17,140	0.21	35
Maharashtra	77.27	4.970	74	22,763	0.58	

Source: Maharashtra Human Development Report 2002

11.8 As a follow up of State Human Development Report, UNDP has undertaken studies for some backward districts in Maharashtra to identify the district level issues regarding human development. These studies were undertaken by various academicians/institutions with the help of district administration. Reports based on these studies are a step ahead towards strengthening district level planning. This will help to identify district and taluka level issues related to human development and facilitate taluka/village planning.

11.9 Although economic growth is essential for human development attainment, the State Governments' intervention is required to translate this economic growth into improved capabilities of the society. The pattern of economic growth affects the distribution of benefits flowing from economic growth and contributes to capability building.

11.10 The State Government has constituted 'The Maharashtra Human Development Mission' on 29th June, 2006 for improving HDI of the 12 most backward districts of the State. The most important factor for low HDI of these backward districts is very low per capita income. The Mission has been empowered to :i) sanction new programmes, schemes, etc., ii) expand the scope of the existing programmes, schemes, etc. and iii) monitor and review implementation of the existing programmes, schemes, etc. through the convergence process. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 65 crore is allocated for the mission. So far, IMR in the Mission area is reduced from 42 to 30, the percentage of institutional deliveries also improved from 32 to 68 and still birth reduced from 25 to 14 since 2006.

11.11 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, released first country report on Millennium Development Goals. They affirm the commitment of right to development, peace, security and gender equality, eradication of poverty and overall balanced sustainable development. The Millennium Declaration adopted eight development goals. Selected millennium development goals are given in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4 Selected Millennium Development Goals

Goal description	Target	Status
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	(1) Proportion of people be reduced to 50 per cent whose income is less than 1 dollar per day by 2015	To reduce the proportion of people below poverty line from 37.5 per cent in 1990 to about 18.75 per cent in 2015
	(2) Proportion of people to reduce by 50 per cent who is suffering from hunger by 2015	
2 Achieve universal primary education	(3) All children boys and girls to complete full course of primary education school by 2015	To increase primary school enrolment rate to 100 per cent and wipe out dropout rate by 2015
3 Promote gender equality and empower women	(4) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2015	To promote female participation at all levels to reach a female-male proportion to equal by 2015
4 Reduce child mortality	(5) Under 5 mortality be reduced by two-third by 2015	To reduce under 5 mortality rate to 42 by 2015
5 Improved maternal health	(6) Maternal mortality ratio be reduce by 75 per cent by 2015	To reduce maternal mortality ratio to 109 by 2015
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	(7) Reduce by 50 per cent by 2015 and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	To reverse the increasing trend by 2015
	(8) Reverse incidence of malaria and other major diseases to be halted by 2015	
7 Ensure environmental Sustainability	(9) Atleast half the population should by 2015 have access to safe drinking water and sanitation	On the right track

11.12 The State Government has decided to monitor plan schemes related to Human Development. Plan schemes that are having impact on Health, Education and Income are identified and shall be monitored individually which in turn will improve Human Development Index. The schemes relating to Women and Child Development are classified into two categories: i) expenditure more than 70 per cent as Class I scheme and (ii) expenditure between 30 to 70 per cent as Class II scheme. The progress and expenditure of these schemes will be monitored separately.

11.13 A plan scheme 'Annual Assessment of Human Development Index' is formulated to assess the impact of various schemes being implemented as a part of the State plan. District and taluka level indicators will be calculated and published on a regular basis for every district and taluka in the State so as to monitor the progress made in the improvement of HDI. This is State Government's initiative which will be a step ahead to monitor the HDI in all talukas and can be treated as extension of Maharashtra Human Development mission.

* * * * *

GLOSSARY

Net National Product (NNP) : It is also commonly known as National Income (NI). It is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced (without duplication) within the geographical boundaries of the country during a given period of time (generally, one year). It also takes into account the netting of receipts from and payments from abroad.

Net Domestic Product (NDP) : It is the Net National Product without component of netting receipts & payment to and from abroad.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : When consumption of fixed capital is added to the Net Domestic Product (NDP), it is termed as Gross Domestic Product and when consumption of fixed capital is added to Net National Product (NNP), it is termed as Gross National Product (GNP).

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) : It is also commonly known as State Income and is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced [without duplication] within the geographical boundaries of the State during a given period of time (generally, one year).

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) : When the consumption of fixed capital is added to NSDP, it is termed as Gross State Domestic Product.

Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) : which is also commonly known as District Income, is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced [without duplication] within the geographical boundaries of the district during a given period of time (generally, one year).

Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) : When the consumption of Fixed Capital is added to NDDP, it is termed as Gross District Domestic product.

Preliminary estimate : Revision of earlier years forecast

Advance estimate : Estimates based on available suitable indicators

EBB : Educationally Backward Block is a block where rural female literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average.

CWSN : Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

DROP OUT RATE : FORMULA

$DOR_{(i,j)}$ = Drop Out Rate of students for standard 'i' with reference to year 'j'

$$= 100 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{B_{(i,j)}}{A_{(1,j-i+1)}} \right) \right]$$

where, $B_{(i,j)}$ = No. of students on enrolment in standard 'i' for the year 'j'

$A_{(1,j-i+1)}$ = No. of students on enrolment in the first standard in the year (j-i+1).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) : The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is a division of enrolment at school level 'i' in year 't' by a population in that age group 'a' which officially correspond to that level 'i'.

$$G.E.R = \frac{E_{i,t}}{P_a^t} \times 100$$

Gender Parity Index :

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys}}$$

Main Workers: Main workers are those who worked for 183 days or more in the year preceding census

Marginal Workers: Marginal workers are those who worked less than 183 days in the year preceding census.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) : It is the total number of live births during the year per 1,000 persons.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) : It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1,000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1,000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) : It is the number of children dying under 28 days of age divided by the number of live births that year.

Maternal Death : It is the death of a woman during or shortly after a pregnancy.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : It is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The MMR is used as a measure of the quality of a health care system.

Total Fertility Rate : It is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time.

SHGs activated : Self Help Groups provided with loan.

Gender Development Index

The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) is based on following three dimensions:

- A long and Healthy Life as measured by Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at age 1
- Knowledge as measured by 7+ Literacy Rate and mean years of education for 15+ age group
- A Decent Standard of Living as measured by female / male estimated earned income per capita per annum.

Dimension index is calculated for each dimension using the following formula

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

The female and male indices in each dimension are combined and equally distributed index is then calculated using following formula

$$\text{Equally distributed index} = \{[\text{female population share (female index}^{-1})] + [\text{male population share (male index}^{-1})]\}^{-1}$$

GDI is then calculated as a simple average of three equally distributed indices.

Gender Empowerment Measure

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) captures gender inequality in three key areas

- political participation and decision-making power as measured by percentage shares of seats in parliament, legislature, Zilla Parishads, Gram Panchayats and percentage candidates in electoral process in National Parties in the Parliamentary election, percentage electors exercising the Right to Vote in the Parliamentary election.
- economic Participation and decision-making power as measured by two indicators –percentage shares of officials in service in Indian Administration Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service and share of enrolment in medical and engineering colleges.
- power over economic resources as measured by percentage females/ males with bank accounts in Scheduled Commercial Banks (with credit limit above Rs. Two Lakh) and share of female/ male estimated earned income.

For each of these three dimensions, an equally distributed equivalent percentage (EDEP) is calculated using following formula

$$\text{EDEP} = \{[\text{female population share (female index}^{-1})] + [\text{male population share (male index}^{-1})]\}^{-1}$$

For political and economic participation and decision making, the EDEP is then indexed by dividing it by 50.

Finally, the GEM is calculated as a simple average of the three indexed EDEPs.

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI -

A country's deprivation with respect to each of the indicators is calculated using the following formula:

$$I_{(i,j)} = [(\max_j X_{(i,j)} - X_{(i,j)}) / \text{Range}_{(i)}]$$

Where:

$I_{(i,j)}$ is the deprivation indicator for the j^{th} country with respect to the i^{th} variable

$\max_j X_{(i,j)}$ is the maximum of $X_{(i,j)}$ across countries

$X_{(i,j)}$ is the value of the i^{th} variable for the j^{th} country

$\text{Range}_{(i)}$ is the range of the i^{th} variable across countries

An average deprivation indicator $I_{(j)}$ for each country is calculated by taking a simple average of the deprivation indicators:

The HDI for the j^{th} country is then derived as (1 - average deprivation index)

$$\text{i.e. HDI}_{(j)} = 1 - I_{(j)}$$

Formula for General Index:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index = 2/3 * (adult literacy index) + 1/3 (gross enrolment index)

HDI = Simple average of Life expectancy index, education index and GDP index

* * * * *

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

C. DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

District	Geographical area (Thousand sq.km)	Population (Thousand)	Density of population (per sq. km.)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to total population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
Reference Year or Date	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(1991-01)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brihan Mumbai	0.60	11,978.45	19,865	100.00	20.68	809	5.6	35.24	0.18	13.06
Thane	9.56	8,131.85	851	72.58	54.92	858	18.9	34.21	21.87	19.62
Raigad	7.15	2,207.93	309	24.22	20.99	976	14.6	30.10	48.91	29.81
Ratnagiri	8.21	1,696.78	207	11.33	9.89	1,136	2.6	32.86	66.09	39.52
Sindhudurg	5.21	868.83	167	9.47	4.41	1,079	5.0	26.91	66.15	39.17
Nashik	15.53	4,993.80	322	38.80	29.66	927	32.5	38.27	62.40	34.03
Dhule	8.06	1,707.95	212	26.11	15.94	944	32.4	33.58	70.49	34.20
Nandurbar	5.03	1,311.71	261	15.45	23.45	977	68.7	34.94	81.55	40.97
Jalgaon	11.77	3,682.69	313	28.59	15.53	933	19.6	35.30	70.85	33.03
Ahamadnager	17.05	4,040.64	237	19.89	19.80	940	19.5	39.87	69.70	38.90
Pune	15.64	7,232.56	462	58.08	30.73	919	14.2	36.58	39.54	27.10
Satara	10.48	2,808.99	268	14.17	14.59	995	9.5	37.20	69.90	39.11
Sangli	8.57	2,583.52	301	24.51	16.93	957	12.8	36.86	69.32	37.85
Solapur	14.90	3,849.54	258	31.83	19.14	935	16.8	38.60	62.90	36.93
Kolhapur	7.69	3,523.16	458	29.81	17.85	949	13.4	39.59	58.01	36.72
Aurangabad	10.11	2,897.01	287	37.53	30.86	924	16.5	35.40	62.11	31.12
Jalna	7.72	1,612.98	209	19.09	18.22	951	13.2	37.94	77.71	38.39
Parbhani	6.52	1,527.72	234	31.76	18.14	958	12.3	36.65	74.82	34.83
Hingoli	4.52	987.16	218	15.60	19.81	953	19.0	41.82	82.89	41.62
Beed	10.69	2,161.25	202	17.91	18.61	936	14.1	38.43	77.60	39.21
Nanded	10.53	2,876.26	273	23.96	23.42	942	26.1	33.55	73.87	34.42
Osmanabad	7.57	1,486.59	196	15.69	16.47	932	18.4	37.35	78.67	36.71
Latur	7.16	2,080.29	291	23.57	24.07	935	21.7	34.27	73.11	31.35
Buldhana	9.66	2,232.48	231	21.20	18.35	946	16.0	40.71	80.59	38.65
Akola	5.43	1,630.24	300	38.49	20.58	938	16.5	35.72	67.33	26.93
Washim	5.15	1,020.22	198	17.49	18.31	939	22.9	38.78	83.78	37.96
Amravati	12.21	2,607.16	214	34.50	18.50	938	30.8	34.84	70.42	29.46
Yavatmal	13.58	2,458.27	181	18.60	18.35	942	29.5	38.62	77.26	37.23
Wardha	6.31	1,236.74	196	26.28	15.87	935	25.3	34.88	68.68	33.75
Nagpur	9.80	4,067.64	415	64.26	23.74	932	28.0	31.54	38.65	22.77
Bhandara	3.90	1,136.15	292	15.47	11.23	981	26.4	32.17	70.49	41.56
Gondiya	5.43	1,200.71	221	11.95	10.54	1,005	30.3	32.64	67.92	43.29
Chandrapur	11.44	2,071.10	181	32.11	16.88	948	32.5	32.98	64.97	36.03
Gadchiroli	14.41	970.29	67	6.93	23.29	976	49.5	34.73	82.22	46.89
Maharashtra	307.58	96,878.63	315	42.43	22.73	922	19.1	35.87	54.96	30.81

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

Literacy percentage ††									Life expectancy at birth (years)	Human Development Index
Rural			Urban			Total				
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2000)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
--	--	--	91.17	81.20	86.75	91.17	81.20	86.75	70.97	1.00
75.56	52.59	64.45	90.97	81.09	86.53	87.06	73.10	80.66	71.57	0.82
84.10	63.64	73.78	92.04	81.41	87.06	86.15	67.75	77.03	70.87	0.70
85.04	63.56	73.32	91.67	84.66	88.26	85.89	65.77	75.05	72.33	0.44
89.83	69.83	79.30	94.09	85.28	89.72	90.26	71.23	80.30	72.40	0.60
79.03	55.80	67.73	90.59	77.91	84.58	83.65	64.35	74.36	68.90	0.51
77.99	55.65	67.05	90.78	77.67	84.46	81.40	61.39	71.65	67.50	0.36
61.96	40.02	51.05	87.42	72.73	80.31	66.16	45.18	55.78	66.03	0.28
83.97	59.56	72.10	90.63	76.07	83.62	85.91	64.30	75.43	69.13	0.50
84.22	61.14	72.92	91.40	77.32	84.68	85.70	64.35	75.30	70.23	0.57
83.60	60.74	72.44	91.60	80.00	86.11	88.34	71.89	80.45	74.00	0.76
87.51	66.45	76.84	92.13	80.38	86.44	88.20	68.38	78.22	73.90	0.59
84.60	63.47	74.14	91.24	76.79	84.18	86.26	66.73	76.62	73.35	0.68
79.57	56.12	68.26	87.15	67.52	77.51	81.99	59.84	71.25	70.97	0.48
85.22	60.70	73.07	92.56	78.69	85.87	87.47	66.02	76.93	72.20	0.64
81.62	51.59	67.03	90.18	74.38	82.65	84.89	60.09	72.94	68.70	0.57
77.43	44.62	61.31	86.25	68.00	77.43	79.14	49.04	64.40	67.33	0.27
77.02	45.48	61.44	85.06	66.10	75.86	79.63	52.02	66.07	69.03	0.43
79.65	48.26	64.26	86.33	66.91	76.91	80.71	51.17	66.25	68.03	0.43
78.91	51.00	65.33	88.75	70.62	80.03	80.70	54.52	67.99	70.77	0.47
78.44	49.95	64.56	86.58	68.30	77.80	80.44	54.35	67.77	66.63	0.37
78.94	54.40	67.05	88.30	70.27	79.60	80.42	56.89	69.02	69.67	0.38
81.19	55.88	68.90	88.47	70.89	80.05	82.94	59.40	71.54	68.83	0.47
85.80	60.99	73.67	91.06	75.50	83.52	86.93	64.07	75.78	69.23	0.41
87.87	69.13	78.80	90.55	80.19	85.53	88.91	73.43	81.41	70.43	0.44
84.56	57.56	71.43	89.48	74.77	82.39	85.44	60.57	73.37	68.40	0.36
86.78	71.09	79.18	92.88	84.38	88.77	88.91	75.73	82.54	65.40	0.50
82.09	58.48	70.62	92.62	79.76	86.39	84.09	62.52	73.62	66.10	0.22
84.80	68.57	76.95	93.74	83.18	88.64	87.18	72.45	80.06	68.30	0.49
83.97	66.56	75.58	93.57	83.36	88.65	90.18	77.42	84.03	67.57	0.71
87.74	65.19	76.53	95.39	81.98	88.82	88.97	67.82	78.47	64.43	0.46
88.76	65.55	77.05	95.56	82.43	89.08	89.61	67.58	78.52	63.03	0.46
78.84	56.04	67.65	91.32	77.50	84.69	82.94	62.89	73.17	64.13	0.41
70.39	46.05	58.34	90.75	74.83	82.97	71.86	48.07	60.10	62.67	0.21
81.93	58.40	70.36	91.03	79.09	85.48	85.97	67.03	76.88	69.63	0.58

†† The literacy rates relate to the population aged seven years and above

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

District	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of rural families below poverty line	Per capita net District Domestic Income (at current prices) @ (Rs.)	Scheduled Commercial Banks	
				No. of banking offices per lakh population	Credit Deposit Ratio
Reference Year or Date	(30-9-2009)	(2002)	(2008-09)	(30-9-2009)	(30-9-2009)
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Brihan Mumbai	27	--	89,343	12.3	92.78
Thane	17	45.0	78,531	7.3	34.85
Raigad	45	29.7	57,074	8.1	42.94
Ratnagiri	47	34.7	45,060	8.2	36.76
Sindhudurg	44	39.1	47,183	9.8	35.17
Nashik	43	40.4	55,841	5.2	57.31
Dhule	51	53.6	33,869	4.3	57.69
Nandurbar	68	73.0	30,516	3.6	50.31
Jalgaon	45	43.3	43,184	4.6	62.36
Ahamadnager	38	25.0	47,856	5.4	58.34
Pune	34	19.5	79,968	9.1	67.79
Satara	51	15.5	47,009	5.8	47.76
Sangli	45	16.4	46,699	6.7	53.10
Solapur	43	29.3	45,055	5.4	68.75
Kolhapur	37	17.6	55,931	6.5	79.21
Aurangabad	54	28.7	49,465	6.0	81.69
Jalna	72	38.3	32,635	4.7	92.89
Parbhani	68	33.2	36,161	4.7	71.71
Hingoli	66	34.5	29,150	3.7	62.30
Beed	86	26.0	33,672	4.5	70.46
Nanded	56	30.6	28,853	4.5	47.44
Osmanabad	62	32.8	29,155	4.8	51.95
Latur	56	29.8	28,764	4.6	60.67
Buldhana	63	44.5	30,165	4.5	73.57
Akola	58	48.1	36,750	6.4	55.11
Washim	69	43.1	23,628	4.6	75.00
Amravati	65	49.6	33,710	5.4	49.45
Yavatmal	74	45.5	36,979	4.8	66.72
Wardha	63	41.1	41,757	6.4	58.08
Nagpur	39	47.4	60,592	7.4	58.79
Bhandara	71	51.0	42,037	5.4	42.00
Gondiya	75	57.9	36,986	5.3	60.73
Chandrapur	63	47.5	43,456	6.9	34.04
Gadchiroli	84	55.0	24,370	4.2	40.86
Maharashtra	46	35.7	54,867	6.9	85.32

@ Preliminary

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Percentage of total area under foodgrains to total cropped area	Cropping Intensity	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	Percentage of net irrigated area		Percentage of area under forest to total geographical area *
					By wells	By other sources	
(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2001-02)	(2001-02)	(2001-02)	(2001-02)	(2007-08)
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
25.6	74.6	102.2	5.4	5.3	71.6	28.4	40.2
26.4	75.7	114.3	7.9	7.8	59.9	40.1	24.4
29.8	42.6	104.7	4.0	4.2	49.6	50.4	0.8
26.9	55.8	113.3	12.2	10.6	55.3	44.7	10.7
56.9	60.5	112.9	25.3	24.9	80.8	19.2	22.1
53.8	60.1	116.4	10.6	10.8	79.4	20.6	25.4
58.9	65.8	118.2	12.6	13.7	92.6	7.4	47.5
72.3	38.9	153.6	15.2	16.6	84.4	15.6	16.9
65.5	71.3	133.9	29.8	30.8	73.6	26.4	11.7
59.8	65.3	127.7	28.4	28.5	53.8	46.2	13.3
52.5	65.6	122.5	32.3	32.3	60.4	39.6	14.7
71.1	69.2	120.5	24.4	28.9	71.6	28.4	5.9
69.8	73.2	110.4	24.6	22.0	73.2	26.8	2.4
55.8	27.9	173.0	26.0	32.0	62.5	37.5	22.7
68.6	45.2	159.5	15.8	15.4	85.1	14.9	8.9
74.0	59.0	128.3	13.5	10.6	82.0	18.0	1.3
74.2	58.8	178.5	9.6	10.1	71.3	28.7	1.5
72.8	44.0	159.6	17.4	15.8	63.8	36.2	6.1
70.3	71.1	121.8	24.5	23.2	63.7	36.3	2.2
66.9	53.1	117.9	11.6	10.2	74.8	25.2	12.2
63.3	88.8	151.7	16.1	17.0	82.4	17.6	0.8
72.5	62.5	141.0	10.7	11.5	80.0	20.0	0.6
69.3	55.6	126.4	5.7	6.3	90.2	9.8	12.1
80.0	67.0	122.0	4.9	4.2	80.3	19.7	8.6
73.3	50.6	149.0	5.0	6.2	83.5	16.5	6.2
61.6	37.0	147.8	9.4	10.0	91.4	8.6	28.7
62.4	38.0	115.3	5.7	5.9	85.7	14.3	21.8
57.8	37.3	107.0	8.7	8.2	90.4	9.6	16.6
55.8	47.3	109.6	21.5	21.7	44.3	55.7	28.2
45.9	107.6	124.5	51.0	58.5	20.3	79.7	38.9
33.8	107.8	116.9	45.3	51.6	24.6	75.4	52.2
39.6	58.4	123.2	20.5	22.8	67.9	32.1	43.7
12.0	100.6	107.7	31.7	38.9	68.2	31.8	90.4
56.8	58.3	129.7	17.8	18.2	68.4	31.6	20.1

* Provisional

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

District	No. of regulated markets per lakh hectares of net area sown	Factory Statistics *		Economic Census					
		Number of working factories per lakh population	Average daily factory employment per lakh population (No.)	No. of Establishments per lakh population			Employment in establishments per lakh population		
				Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Reference Year or Date	(2005-06)	(2007)	(2007)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)
(1)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
Brihan Mumbai	--	55	2,784	--	4,268	4,268	--	16,768	16,768
Thane	3	62	2,095	2,818	3,928	3,639	10,126	13,431	12,571
Raigad	5	43	3,130	2,851	5,123	3,432	8,197	18,187	10,749
Ratnagiri	Neg.	16	750	3,086	5,531	3,380	8,648	20,611	10,091
Sindhudurg	1	14	287	4,343	7,831	4,695	8,479	20,468	9,690
Nashik	2	30	1,646	2,053	4,323	2,972	4,729	13,034	8,092
Dhule	1	22	706	2,967	4,239	3,317	5,589	12,249	7,421
Nandurbar	2	--	--	1,497	5,592	2,169	2,997	12,459	4,549
Jalgaon	1	20	741	2,950	4,272	3,348	4,835	9,752	6,313
Ahamadnager	1	14	572	3,499	5,469	3,914	7,870	19,748	10,370
Pune	1	44	2,654	3,818	4,656	4,319	10,496	16,154	13,880
Satara	2	15	899	4,468	7,344	4,901	8,208	19,015	9,835
Sangli	1	28	948	6,309	5,622	6,131	11,708	14,793	12,505
Solapur	1	56	786	3,743	3,991	3,826	7,425	14,002	9,621
Kolhapur	1	39	1,586	11,320	6,664	9,862	21,712	16,847	20,188
Aurangabad	1	25	1,568	2,575	5,545	3,739	5,595	12,872	8,448
Jalna	1	11	398	3,259	4,595	3,529	7,689	18,366	9,847
Parbhani	2	7	196	2,284	3,853	2,806	3,917	10,632	6,154
Hingoli	2	8	258	1,883	3,193	2,100	3,057	9,046	4,049
Beed	1	4	204	4,428	4,076	4,361	8,594	12,413	9,319
Nanded	3	9	235	2,151	4,296	2,693	3,475	11,650	5,541
Osmanabad	2	3	233	4,002	5,707	4,286	8,498	16,306	9,798
Latur	2	6	159	2,873	4,439	3,263	5,525	13,306	7,460
Buldhana	2	16	301	2,559	4,676	3,034	4,521	12,439	6,296
Akola	2	27	474	3,153	5,697	4,175	5,596	14,005	8,976
Washim	2	11	162	2,562	5,070	3,027	4,286	11,850	5,688
Amravati	2	11	153	2,693	5,225	3,608	4,583	12,530	7,454
Yavatmal	2	9	260	2,894	5,717	3,450	5,297	14,341	7,078
Wardha	2	10	664	3,442	5,218	3,934	7,462	15,188	9,601
Nagpur	2	36	1,192	4,043	5,119	4,752	8,701	14,131	12,278
Bhandara	3	11	369	4,388	7,685	4,929	9,366	20,405	11,179
Gondiya	3	8	98	4,245	5,215	4,368	9,003	17,102	10,033
Chandrapur	3	10	742	3,175	3,598	3,318	6,789	10,610	8,076
Gadchiroli	2	5	101	2,942	8,353	3,343	6,126	23,279	7,396
Maharashtra	2	29	1,229	3,629	4,597	4,055	7,607	14,964	10,853

*Provisional

Neg. - Negligible

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

Economic Census						Per capita consumption of electricity (kwh.)			
CAGR									
Establishment #			Employment #			Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture
Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total				
(1998-2005)						(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)
(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
--	2.38	2.38	--	-2.19	-2.19	1,566.30	434.81	162.48	0.00
5.67	5.76	5.74	7.11	1.76	2.71	1,286.86	316.99	740.34	2.59
4.56	5.69	4.98	1.57	2.93	2.14	1,431.39	105.59	1,264.72	7.07
3.20	1.99	2.95	4.51	1.53	3.71	369.35	103.30	221.15	6.77
2.60	1.98	2.49	1.08	1.11	1.08	171.80	103.62	22.88	10.91
1.18	4.88	3.23	-3.07	-1.22	-1.90	545.76	86.42	280.30	104.82
-1.64	0.39	-0.91	-3.70	-1.17	-2.62	291.59	66.81	125.32	55.06
						170.88	33.96	34.20	51.53
2.37	3.64	2.84	-0.58	-2.96	-1.74	359.47	76.29	105.19	89.76
2.88	4.18	3.25	-0.50	6.01	1.73	291.77	42.32	87.70	130.18
2.07	6.97	5.01	2.64	3.99	3.56	963.64	215.44	531.64	45.74
4.81	4.57	4.75	1.97	0.39	1.49	280.89	64.11	97.14	80.13
7.63	1.42	5.87	7.34	-1.93	3.74	384.30	66.83	124.04	151.41
4.46	-2.60	1.53	4.30	-0.12	1.96	332.33	58.04	109.28	126.09
6.69	6.21	6.59	3.98	2.32	3.52	605.59	81.26	386.96	84.05
3.60	10.52	7.18	1.10	4.57	3.06	535.58	91.14	314.86	62.99
6.32	4.55	5.83	9.29	6.25	8.07	489.07	36.03	417.04	13.76
3.71	3.70	3.71	4.26	0.35	2.10	163.96	56.26	27.02	53.50
						137.95	34.70	18.91	61.86
9.66	1.33	7.75	9.43	-0.34	6.20	135.00	43.13	25.13	39.47
3.31	5.01	3.97	2.18	2.89	2.55	150.70	50.11	23.06	39.52
6.32	6.22	6.29	8.76	3.97	7.25	155.52	40.68	37.67	49.09
8.72	5.47	7.53	9.07	1.79	5.34	211.27	56.48	34.59	83.86
2.38	1.48	2.06	0.84	-0.61	0.18	230.06	62.96	49.60	62.44
2.84	3.68	3.23	2.13	3.54	2.90	237.72	86.09	59.31	30.82
						152.92	53.88	17.49	62.70
1.14	2.25	1.71	1.10	-1.08	-0.26	237.84	88.68	31.67	56.65
1.75	2.70	2.05	1.31	-0.57	0.53	184.34	66.15	52.16	42.30
3.30	3.44	3.35	2.90	2.00	2.50	776.74	119.11	494.22	61.84
4.32	4.69	4.58	-0.29	2.39	1.69	667.74	178.06	338.82	28.04
1.88	3.55	2.21	2.17	1.83	2.08	346.86	74.07	131.20	88.31
						194.59	58.06	37.86	26.78
-0.65	2.81	0.51	-1.70	-1.19	-1.48	535.57	99.26	348.58	17.05
0.13	1.33	0.34	1.54	0.42	1.27	210.89	75.12	74.50	29.86
3.91	3.88	3.89	2.63	0.27	1.14	666.35	155.30	261.42	50.97

Growth rates for Establishment and Employment for Nandurbar, Hingoli, Washim and Gondiya are shown combined with the respective parent Districts.

DISTRICTWISE SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE STATE

District	Motor vehicles per lakh population* (No.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area (km.)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	No. of telephones per lakh population	Pupil Teacher Ratio		No. of hospitals per lakh population	No. of dispensaries per lakh population	No. of primary health centers per lakh population	No. of beds in public / aided medical institutions per lakh population
					Primary and upper primary schools	Secondary schools				
Reference Year or Date	(1-1-2010)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(1-1-2008)	(1-1-2008)	(1-1-2008)	(1-1-2008)
(1)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
Brihan Mumbai	12,006	8	17.32	28,838	34	35	Neg.	2	--	125
Thane	18,962	68	3.23	9,703	38	31	1	1	1	76
Raigad	16,727	72	4.28	4,449	22	27	1	1	2	164
Ratnagiri	8,849	87	2.38	4,934	20	27	1	1	4	80
Sindhudurg	9,298	116	2.05	6,231	17	25	1	1	4	96
Nashik	16,422	91	1.68	2,942	34	32	1	1	2	61
Dhule	11,107	67	0.66	2,441	35	31	2	2	2	78
Nandurbar	3,764	92	1.49	1,353	31	31	1	1	4	61
Jalgaon	10,563	85	3.49	3,258	35	33	1	1	2	62
Ahamadnager	14,411	75	1.15	3,085	27	30	1	Neg.	2	77
Pune	31,854	90	1.97	5,741	30	32	2	1	1	119
Satara	12,942	95	1.27	3,724	22	25	1	2	2	66
Sangli	13,811	102	1.84	4,888	28	26	1	3	2	87
Solapur	11,113	88	2.20	3,085	28	28	1	2	2	75
Kolhapur	15,548	89	0.44	4,446	29	26	1	3	2	67
Aurangabad	17,252	96	1.06	3,027	36	31	2	2	2	150
Jalna	7,649	59	0.75	1,386	32	28	1	2	2	49
Parbhani	5,937	67	4.03	2,124	35	28	1	Neg.	2	40
Hingoli	6,140	66	N.A.	1,763	37	33	1	2	2	78
Beed	7,121	88	0.44	3,265	31	30	1	1	2	108
Nanded	5,513	95	2.14	2,113	32	28	1	2	2	61
Osmanabad	5,823	75	0.79	2,254	27	23	1	Neg.	3	61
Latur	7,479	78	2.19	2,376	32	29	1	Neg.	2	94
Buldhana	7,220	48	0.88	2,468	33	35	1	3	2	54
Akola	10,067	51	5.76	2,962	32	29	2	4	2	91
Washim	8,647	61	N.A.	2,218	30	28	1	3	2	51
Amravati	10,702	54	1.86	2,380	30	28	2	4	2	138
Yavatmal	7,160	53	1.19	1,905	31	25	1	2	2	74
Wardha	9,763	63	2.18	3,320	23	27	2	4	2	205
Nagpur	24,983	76	3.94	3,906	30	28	1	4	1	137
Bhandara	7,827	104	1.92	1,796	29	26	1	4	3	86
Gondiya	7,862	92	3.79	1,463	28	27	2	3	3	67
Chandrapur	10,640	64	2.96	3,185	25	25	1	1	3	79
Gadchiroli	4,291	45	0.13	1,964	22	26	4	2	4	103
Maharashtra	13,927	77	1.90	7,246	30	30	1	2	2	93

*Provisional

N.A. – Not Available

Neg. – Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

D. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km.)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to total population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers
Reference Year or Date	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(1991-01)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	762.10	277	27.30	7.41	14.59	978	22.78	38.11	62.16
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	10.98	13	20.75	0.11	27.00	893	64.79	37.80	61.74
Assam	0.78	266.56	340	12.90	2.59	18.92	935	19.26	26.69	52.36
Bihar	0.94	829.99	881	10.46	8.07	28.62	919	16.64	25.37	77.25
Jharkhand	0.80	269.46	338	22.24	2.62	23.36	941	38.14	23.92	66.68
Delhi	0.01	138.50	9,340	93.18	1.35	47.02	821	16.92	31.17	1.17
Goa	0.04	13.48	364	49.76	0.13	15.21	961	1.81	31.56	16.49
Gujarat	1.96	506.71	258	37.36	4.93	22.66	920	21.85	33.60	51.58
Haryana	0.44	211.45	478	28.92	2.06	28.43	861	19.35	29.52	51.29
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	60.78	109	9.80	0.59	17.54	968	28.74	32.31	68.47
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	101.44	100	24.81	0.99	31.42	892	18.50	25.72	48.96
Karnataka	1.92	528.50	276	33.99	5.14	17.51	965	22.76	36.64	55.71
Kerala	0.39	318.41	819	25.96	3.10	9.43	1,058	10.95	25.87	22.80
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	603.48	196	26.46	5.87	24.26	919	35.44	31.65	71.49
Chhatisgarh	1.35	208.34	154	20.09	2.03	18.27	989	43.37	33.86	76.47
Maharashtra	3.08	968.79	315	42.43	9.42	22.73	922	19.05	35.87	54.96
Manipur	0.22	21.67#	97	26.58	0.21	17.94	978	36.98	30.43	52.19
Meghalaya	0.22	23.19	103	19.58	0.23	30.65	972	86.42	32.65	65.84
Mizoram	0.21	8.89	42	49.63	0.09	28.82	935	94.49	40.79	60.60
Nagaland	0.17	19.90	120	17.23	0.19	64.53	900	89.15	35.38	68.38
Orissa	1.56	368.05	236	14.99	3.58	16.25	972	38.66	26.05	64.77
Punjab	0.50	243.59	484	33.92	2.37	20.10	876	28.85	32.17	38.95
Rajasthan	3.42	565.07	165	23.39	5.49	28.41	921	29.72	30.86	65.91
Sikkim	0.07	5.41	76	11.07	0.05	33.06	875	25.62	39.36	56.36
Tamil Nadu	1.30	624.06	480	44.04	6.07	11.72	987	20.04	38.07	49.33
Tripura	0.10	31.99	305	17.06	0.31	16.03	948	48.42	28.52	50.83
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,661.98	690	20.78	16.16	25.85	898	21.21	23.67	65.89
Uttaranchal	0.53	84.89	159	25.67	0.83	20.39	962	20.89	27.36	58.38
West Bengal	0.89	801.76	903	27.97	7.79	17.77	934	28.51	28.72	44.15
India\$	32.87	10,286.10	325	27.82	100.00	21.54	933	24.40	30.43	58.20

\$ Includes Union Territories

Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur State

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female workers participation rate	Percentage of households having access to safe drinking water	Number of fair price/ration shops per lakh population	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index @@
			Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices * (Rs.)	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
(2001)	(2001)	(31-1-2010)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2006-10)	(2006-10)	(2008)	(2008)	(2008)	(2007-08)	(2001)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
35.11	80.1	51	70.32	50.43	60.47	65.4	69.4	18.4	7.5	52	35,864	0.416
36.54	77.5	128	63.83	43.53	54.34	N.A.	N.A.	21.8	5.2	32	28,945	N.A.
20.71	58.8	111	71.28	54.61	63.25	61.6	62.8	23.9	8.6	64	21,991	0.386
18.84	86.6	46	59.68	33.12	47.00	67.1	66.7	28.9	7.3	56	11,135	0.367
26.41	42.6	47	67.30	38.87	53.56	66.0	64.0	25.8	7.1	46	19,928	N.A.
9.37	97.2	14	87.33	74.71	81.67	71.4	74.8	18.4	4.8	35	78,690	N.A.
22.36	70.1	30	88.42	75.37	82.01	N.A.	N.A.	13.6	6.6	10	1,05,582	N.A.
27.91	84.1	28	79.66	57.80	69.14	67.2	71.0	22.6	6.9	50	45,773	0.479
27.22	86.1	38	78.49	55.73	67.91	67.9	69.8	23.0	6.9	54	58,531	0.509
43.67	88.6	66	85.35	67.42	76.48	69.8	73.3	17.7	7.4	44	40,134	N.A.
22.45	65.2	42	66.60	43.00	55.52	65.0	67.0	18.8	5.8	49	24,214	N.A.
31.98	84.6	35	76.10	56.87	66.64	66.5	71.1	19.8	7.4	45	36,266	0.478
15.38	23.4	41	94.24	87.72	90.86	72.0	76.8	14.6	6.6	12	43,104	0.638
33.21	68.4	28	76.06	50.29	63.74	62.5	63.3	28.0	8.6	70	18,051	0.394
40.04	70.5	43	77.38	51.85	64.66	61.0	64.0	26.1	8.1	57	29,776	N.A.
30.81	79.8	46	85.97	67.03	76.88	67.9	71.3	17.9	6.6	33	47,051	0.523
39.02	37.0	95	80.33	60.53	70.53	N.A.	N.A.	15.8	5.0	14	19,780	N.A.
35.15	39.0	158	65.43	59.61	62.56	N.A.	N.A.	25.2	7.9	58	29,811	N.A.
47.54	36.0	120	90.72	86.75	88.80	N.A.	N.A.	17.8	5.1	37	27,501	N.A.
38.06	46.5	20	71.16	61.46	66.59	N.A.	N.A.	17.5	4.6	26	N.A.	N.A.
24.66	64.2	74	75.35	50.51	63.08	62.3	64.8	21.4	9.0	69	23,403	0.404
19.05	97.6	53	75.23	63.36	69.65	68.7	71.6	17.3	7.2	41	44,923	0.537
33.49	68.2	34	75.70	43.85	60.41	66.1	69.2	27.5	6.8	63	23,933	0.424
38.57	70.7	233	76.04	60.40	68.81	N.A.	N.A.	18.4	5.2	33	33,349	N.A.
31.54	85.6	45	82.42	64.43	73.45	67.6	70.6	16.0	7.4	31	40,757	0.531
21.08	52.5	43	81.02	64.91	73.19	N.A.	N.A.	15.4	5.9	34	28,806	N.A.
16.54	87.8	37	68.82	42.22	56.27	64.0	64.4	29.1	8.4	67	16,060	0.388
27.33	86.7	87	83.28	59.63	71.62	64.0	68.0	20.1	6.4	44	32,884	N.A.
18.32	88.5	23	77.02	59.61	68.64	68.2	70.9	17.5	6.2	35	31,722	0.472
25.63	77.9	43	75.26	53.67	64.84	65.8	68.1	22.8	7.4	53	33,283	0.472

*Provisional

N.A - Not Available

†† The literacy rates relate to the population aged seven years and above.

@ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2006-08.

@@ The HDI for 2001 has been estimated only for a few selected States for which some data, including the Census 2001, was available.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Financial Indicators									
	Per capita revenue receipts of the State (Rs.)	Share of State's Own Tax Revenue in Total revenue receipts (per cent)	Per capita share in central taxes (Rs.)	Per capita grants from centre (Rs.)	Share of development expenditure in total expenditure (per cent)	Percentage of plan expenditure to Total expenditure	Percentage of annual plan outlay to GSDP	Percentage of revenue deficit(+)/surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit(+)/surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
Reference Year or Date	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(31-3-2010)
(1)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Andhra Pradesh	9,456	51.5	1,450	1,586	71.5	39.8	13.46	-0.6	2.8	31.3
Arunachal Pradesh	26,631	3.3	4,219	18,921	75.7	53.5	48.75	-17.0	22.4	73.1
Assam	7,528	17.5	1,810	3,735	53.9	32.1	6.39	-2.4	2.7	29.4
Bihar	4,353	17.5	2,465	1,069	68.3	33.5	11.67	-2.6	5.7	46.8
Jharkhand	5,854	33.7	1,881	995	65.0	41.6	9.69	-0.8	5.0	30.1
Delhi	10,660	71.1	--	1,643	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12.7
Goa	24,292	45.0	2,971	2,460	63.9	32.8	9.44	N.A.	N.A.	35.8
Gujarat	7,221	60.9	1,057	928	64.3	37.2	6.24	N.A.	N.A.	29.7
Haryana	9,222	65.3	790	933	71.0	34.3	4.44	Neg.	2.1	18.8
Himachal Pradesh	15,771	25.8	1,558	7,718	59.1	21.6	7.03	N.A.	N.A.	54.2
Jammu & Kashmir	14,885	15.6	1,445	10,188	64.1	32.9	12.76	N.A.	N.A.	68.8
Karnataka	8,293	67.6	1,310	1,010	67.2	40.1	10.63	-0.3	3.4	26.0
Kerala	8,104	64.7	1,559	878	48.3	18.2	4.67	2.0	3.3	35.0
Madhya Pradesh	5,613	40.2	1,552	1,250	61.9	39.0	9.15	N.A.	N.A.	39.0
Chhatisgarh	7,791	37.2	2,253	1,508	75.4	53.3	14.01	-1.1	2.4	20.5
Maharashtra	8,061	57.2	775	1,413	65.9	31.8	3.80	-0.6	2.3	26.0
Manipur	14,950	4.5	2,318	11,168	56.4	43.2	20.64	-17.8	7.5	75.8
Meghalaya	14,723	10.6	2,460	9,772	72.2	52.4	17.95	-5.4	1.3	41.8
Mizoram	30,090	3.9	3,930	23,180	63.9	39.7	27.54	-6.5	10.2	113.1
Nagaland	17,541	4.0	2,427	13,674	55.6	44.5	12.64	N.A.	N.A.	50.6
Orissa	6,550	30.9	2,183	1,791	63.1	30.2	7.20	-0.6	2.1	35.9
Punjab	8,898	58.4	934	758	44.8	15.4	4.50	2.4	4.3	39.8
Rajasthan	5,770	43.7	1,450	999	64.4	28.8	8.12	0.1	3.2	43.1
Sikkim	49,405	5.9	6,182	20,926	52.3	41.3	33.28	-22.7	13.2	77.0
Tamil Nadu	8,667	66.2	1,353	1,070	59.2	29.0	5.20	Neg.	2.7	24.1
Tripura	12,895	11.8	2,051	8,876	55.2	37.8	11.95	N.A.	N.A.	37.6
Uttar Pradesh	4,809	35.4	2,019	799	59.8	33.1	8.93	-1.0	5.2	50.3
Uttaranchal	11,269	32.2	1,591	4,574	62.0	32.2	11.93	-1.5	3.9	39.8
West Bengal	4,730	46.0	1,553	694	51.6	23.6	3.55	N.A.	N.A.	42.9
India§	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

§ Includes Union Territories

N.A. - Not Available

Neg. - Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Scheduled Commercial Banks					Yield per hectare (kg.)					
Number of banking offices per lakh population	Per capita deposits (Rs.)	Per capita credit (Rs.)	Credit Deposit Ratio	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total food-grains	Total oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugar-cane
(30-9-2009)	(30-9-2009)	(30-9-2009)	(30-9-2009)	(31-3-2009)	Triennial average (2004-05 to 2006-07)					
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
8.0	26,544	26,891	101.31	45.9	2,826	672	2,244	688	348	77,960
6.4	30,229	8,038	26.59	45.6	1,210	1,000	1,203	914	--	16,000
4.5	13,584	5,218	38.41	44.9	1,404	552	1,369	497	170	37,926
4.1	9,321	2,569	27.56	68.1	1,454	727	1,386	967	--	42,768
5.7	18,317	6,025	32.89	49.6	1,405	621	1,285	332	--	35,500
12.2	3,04,301	1,91,531	62.94	19.7	3,127	1,000	3,187	--	--	--
24.0	1,49,536	37,129	24.83	43.6	2,685	1,108	2,396	2,000	--	58,333
7.6	33,723	20,501	60.79	39.2	1,666	657	1,462	1,148	550	73,669
9.2	38,507	24,020	62.38	58.3	3,284	746	3,177	1,215	529	64,946
14.5	36,588	14,586	39.87	57.5	1,830	737	1,789	477	--	16,222
7.4	22,950	11,290	49.19	48.2	1,740	501	1,699	745	--	Neg.
10.0	45,851	33,642	73.37	39.4	1,908	413	1,484	555	243	83,853
11.9	40,466	24,633	60.87	62.9	2,314	859	2,272	833	208	1,04,444
5.6	14,771	8,607	58.27	69.8	1,355	764	1,143	932	203	42,559
5.2	16,605	8,372	50.42	41.7	1,215	472	1,079	449	170	2,683
6.9	93,857	80,075	85.32	20.3	1,040	559	908	902	205	71,881
3.0	7,701	3,710	48.18	55.4	2,378	495	2,293	--	--	22,667
7.9	25,315	6,526	25.78	39.8	1,675	961	1,644	700	194	Neg.
9.3	17,770	10,630	59.82	61.7	1,509	1,198	1,491	952	170	5,333
3.8	14,984	5,168	34.49	38.4	1,624	1,085	1,559	999	340	48,961
6.8	18,112	9,151	50.53	50.6	1,484	416	1,336	562	401	62,699
12.4	45,887	30,278	65.98	52.8	4,032	811	4,014	1,104	726	59,594
6.0	14,706	11,765	80.00	51.6	1,262	366	1,015	1,120	326	54,605
11.9	40,810	17,835	43.70	57.4	1,413	905	1,365	733	--	--
8.9	37,934	42,060	110.88	39.1	2,454	430	2,111	1,646	296	1,03,606
6.0	18,726	5,484	29.28	55.1	2,311	653	2,257	739	340	49,000
5.0	14,463	5,823	40.26	63.0	2,226	794	2,025	897	207	59,511
11.4	41,819	12,605	30.14	69.5	1,725	618	1,668	845	--	57,114
5.7	27,769	16,202	58.35	36.0	2,533	742	2,471	944	397	74,097
6.9	34,899	24,522	70.26	34.7	1,964	596	1,708	935	386	66,897

Neg. - Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Per capita foodgrains production (kg.)	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare cropped area (kg.)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (Hectare)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping Intensity	Percentage of area under forest to total geographical area
Reference Year or Date	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)
(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)
Andhra Pradesh	200.5	193.90	47.4	1.3	36.9	126.3	22.6
Arunachal Pradesh	209.5	2.65	18.9	0.7	2.5	131.6	61.5
Assam	104.5	57.33	5.3	0.7	35.1	129.1	24.9
Bihar	121.0	141.35	58.4	0.7	59.0	136.5	6.6
Jharkhand	125.3	52.41	9.9	0.5	22.2	149.4	29.3
Delhi	7.4	24.19	72.1	0.6	15.5	187.0	0.7
Goa	93.5	34.59	22.1	2.7	37.0	125.5	33.8
Gujarat	117.2	115.46	39.5	1.7	50.3	123.9	9.5
Haryana	634.8	175.94	85.4	1.2	80.4	179.8	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	213.9	51.72	19.2	0.3	9.8	174.4	19.8
Jammu & Kashmir	133.0	76.40	40.8	0.5	3.3	151.8	9.1
Karnataka	169.9	119.46	29.0	1.5	52.7	123.1	16.0
Kerala	19.0	71.60	16.8	2.9	54.1	138.9	27.8
Madhya Pradesh	203.6	59.92	32.5	1.3	47.8	136.5	28.2
Chhatisgarh	251.4	76.10	25.9	1.1	34.9	121.4	47.0
Maharashtra	119.6	100.08	19.7	1.5	56.8	129.2	16.9
Manipur	154.7	85.13	22.8	0.6	10.0	100.0	75.8
Meghalaya	93.1	19.36	27.2	0.5	9.5	124.4	42.0
Mizoram	58.2	40.22	19.6	0.4	4.4	100.0	75.6
Nagaland	202.9	1.58	26.1	0.6	19.4	126.1	52.1
Orissa	186.9	46.43	30.9	1.4	36.9	151.2	37.3
Punjab	967.7	211.85	97.2	2.1	84.3	188.1	6.1
Rajasthan	225.3	43.47	37.0	1.3	49.0	128.5	7.9
Sikkim	169.8	2.85	9.8	0.9	15.8	109.8	45.0
Tamil Nadu	126.0	192.53	56.6	1.0	39.4	114.0	16.2
Tripura	182.8	56.26	36.4	0.9	26.7	105.0	57.8
Uttar Pradesh	221.7	144.42	74.1	0.8	69.0	155.1	6.9
Uttaranchal	186.6	115.34	45.8	0.5	14.4	161.6	64.8
West Bengal	184.9	141.69	56.3	0.9	59.7	181.9	13.2
India\$	193.1	111.76	44.3	1.1	42.7	138.1	21.0

\$ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Factory Statistics*		Annual Survey of Industries		Percentage of employed persons #		Unemployment Rate @		Economic Census			
Number of working factories per lakh population	Average daily factory employment per lakh population (No.)	Per capita gross output (Rs.)	Per capita net value added (Rs.)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	CAGR	
										Establishment	Employment
(2007)	(2007)	(2005-06)	(2005-06)	(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2005)	(2005)	(1998-2005)	
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
36	1,013	14,744	2,206	54	39	0.7	3.6	4,996	14,002	4.68	5.87
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	32	0.9	1.2	2,395	9,199	4.80	4.61
8	408	8,889	1,241	39	34	2.6	7.2	3,416	7,667	7.49	0.09
N.A.	N.A.	1,861	47	32	27	1.5	6.4	1,358	2,516	2.31	0.23
21	1,018	14,359	4,317	43	31	1.4	6.5	1,694	3,974	3.02	-0.53
N.A.	N.A.	13,037	1,726	31	33	1.9	4.8	4,766	22,367	1.43	0.23
45	3,294	1,01,589	21,708	34	36	11.1	8.7	4,901	15,209	0.37	0.80
N.A.	N.A.	56,359	8,761	51	38	0.5	2.4	4,443	11,171	3.44	2.08
42	2,897	37,491	5,938	42	34	2.2	4.0	3,641	9,803	6.61	5.35
47	2,590	27,990	8,898	53	46	1.8	3.8	4,184	10,304	2.49	1.93
7	327	6,105	882	42	33	1.5	4.9	2,825	6,535	6.03	6.82
20	1,962	23,481	3,740	54	39	0.7	2.8	4,542	11,352	4.14	2.73
N.A.	N.A.	12,945	1,337	40	37	10.7	15.6	8,395	17,164	8.69	5.86
13	526	7,476	1,078	46	35	0.5	2.8	2,617	6,001	1.23	0.19
N.A.	N.A.	13,268	3,075	51	36	0.6	3.5	2,808	6,675	2.64	1.89
29	1,229	35,867	7,138	52	38	1.0	3.6	4,055	10,853	3.89	1.14
N.A.	N.A.	174	39	44	34	1.1	5.5	4,189	9,443	3.83	2.34
5	245	3,594	940	53	37	0.3	3.5	3,328	9,694	5.69	3.98
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	52	38	0.3	1.9	5,303	11,856	9.71	4.68
N.A.	N.A.	548	165	53	36	1.8	5.5	1,694	8,341	2.70	0.04
6	415	7,198	1,618	45	33	5.0	13.4	4,705	9,526	3.39	2.61
62	2,159	23,000	2,560	44	37	3.8	5.0	4,154	10,473	5.91	3.67
16	733	8,752	1,296	46	35	0.7	2.9	3,164	6,938	3.61	2.81
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	37	2.4	3.7	3,227	11,415	5.79	5.33
N.A.	N.A.	29,224	4,304	53	42	1.2	3.5	6,821	15,481	8.44	4.92
42	1,176	1,576	320	32	30	13.3	28.0	5,571	11,344	8.88	5.32
N.A.	N.A.	6,517	901	37	33	0.6	3.3	2,204	4,466	5.16	2.34
12	1,030	17,018	3,776	47	33	1.3	5.4	3,534	8,020	6.05	4.23
15	1,087	9,537	1,110	38	38	2.5	6.2	4,929	11,761	3.82	1.94
13	647	17,225	2,815	44	37	1.7	4.5	3,776	9,109	4.69	2.78

* Provisional N.A. - Not Available

Based on National Sample Survey, 61st Round (2004-05), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

@ Based on National Sample Survey, 61st Round (2004-05), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to labour force {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity (kwh.)	Per capita consumption of electricity (kwh.)				Percentage of rural electrification	Motor vehicles per lakh population* (No.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area Ω (km.)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area* (km)
			Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture				
Reference Year or Date	(31-10-2009)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(31-3-2005)	(31-3-2006)	(31-3-2004)	(2008-09)
(1)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)
Andhra Pradesh	12.66	530.02	597.18	130.51	188.01	186.28	99.8	9,018	75	1.89
Arunachal Pradesh	6.80	138.67	142.45	40.13	18.50	0.00	48.3	1,899	19	Neg.
Assam	1.54	55.25	85.56	33.36	28.03	1.25	77.0	3,172	246	2.91
Bihar	0.61	3.46	47.14	18.24	11.83	7.07	51.3	1,588	78	3.73
Jharkhand	5.50	171.90	381.62	45.10	291.58	2.24	31.5	5,191	15	2.47
Delhi	5.14	315.12	968.42	423.61	167.94	2.20	100.0	28,287	2,010	12.30
Goa	4.58	268.64	1,582.68	373.96	987.65	23.98	100.0	34,850	277	4.73
Gujarat	19.12	857.79	788.81	134.90	360.89	195.19	98.7	15,780	73	2.72
Haryana	12.72	616.81	773.09	147.19	211.26	310.56	100.0	13,489	65	3.51
Himachal Pradesh	15.36	568.54	769.85	161.17	475.44	4.07	68.3	5,213	59	0.51
Jammu & Kashmir	8.40	126.45	330.40	114.68	77.87	22.25	98.2	4,569	9	0.11
Karnataka	15.58	573.05	599.15	108.63	194.35	189.78	98.1	11,135	104	1.70
Kerala	6.77	271.06	345.86	164.98	93.81	7.06	100.0	10,647	369	2.70
Madhya Pradesh	6.74	281.31	343.09	71.89	109.31	109.59	96.3	6,954	54	1.61
Chhatisgarh	15.11	495.99	452.01	80.20	219.31	62.13	76.6	6,792	55	0.88
Maharashtra	14.07	678.06	638.93	144.75	273.08	119.22	86.5	10,528	89	1.94
Manipur	1.90	8.07	75.63	45.31	3.40	0.03	82.2	4,874	56	0.01
Meghalaya	7.31	260.79	354.47	83.99	201.46	9.90	57.6	4,232	43	--
Mizoram	7.63	66.42	184.99	119.49	1.73	0.00	80.6	5,466	23	0.01
Nagaland	1.38	46.79	83.82	58.27	6.00	0.00	66.9	8,658	125	0.08
Orissa	6.34	279.21	284.40	83.39	151.52	4.33	55.2	4,971	137	1.53
Punjab	18.97	994.36	1,129.08	239.85	398.87	378.62	100.0	15,614	91	4.24
Rajasthan	8.61	400.03	368.62	69.55	115.41	126.90	63.9	7,674	42	1.71
Sikkim	8.61	235.30	441.10	104.44	150.22	0.00	94.4	3,823	29	--
Tamil Nadu	17.27	653.27	800.37	195.58	319.13	161.99	94.9	15,466	131	3.16
Tripura	4.15	193.95	113.99	63.07	6.01	6.87	57.2	3,109	228	1.44
Uttar Pradesh	2.59	119.89	198.14	72.35	45.35	32.73	58.2	4,381	101	3.61
Uttaranchal	18.37	587.17	501.71	123.19	242.34	31.80	92.2	7,028	109	0.64
West Bengal	8.24	315.84	300.18	80.07	129.64	12.70	84.8	3,366	101	4.38
India§	13.26	632.79	440.05	106.00	166.06	91.33	74.1	8,089	81	1.97

§ Includes Union Territories

* Provisional

Neg. – Negligible

Ω Excluding road constructed under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Pupil Teacher Ratio				Gender Parity Index		
	Classes I – VIII (6-14 Years)			Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher secondary schools	Higher education	Classes I-VIII	Classes I-XII	Higher education
	Boys	Girls	Total							
(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2005-06)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2005-06)
(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)
188	88.47	87.77	88.13	33	29	33	29	0.99	0.96	0.60
289	125.47	111.44	118.58	28	27	28	26	0.89	0.89	0.67
208	86.15	85.68	85.92	39	21	8	14	0.99	0.97	0.51
173	83.74	63.80	74.12	92	64	28	17	0.76	0.76	0.24
191	95.50	83.09	89.41	68	60	26	28	0.87	0.87	0.68
208	99.85	102.56	101.10	46	29	33	52	1.03	1.03	1.14
158	110.63	105.86	108.34	26	28	19	12	0.96	0.96	1.32
199	110.60	94.64	103.11	32	38	38	35	0.86	0.84	0.88
197	83.70	86.93	85.17	57	41	29	27	1.04	1.02	0.99
242	111.70	110.38	111.07	24	34	8	29	0.99	0.96	0.90
176	91.83	83.41	87.76	32	15	14	34	0.91	0.89	0.83
197	101.53	98.28	99.94	25	35	80	16	0.97	0.97	0.74
170	96.00	94.94	95.48	27	27	27	18	0.99	1.01	1.12
279	134.10	125.76	130.07	42	33	23	44	0.94	0.90	0.55
228	114.31	105.46	109.93	43	38	12	36	0.92	0.90	0.77
240	110.31	107.65	109.03	37	35	42	24	0.98	0.97	0.74
287	143.16	136.66	139.97	33	21	23	8	0.95	0.95	0.76
407	152.31	153.26	152.78	46	15	38	11	1.01	1.01	0.91
255	132.54	127.86	130.23	16	8	13	26	0.96	0.97	0.68
221	79.09	79.07	79.08	20	16	32	26	1.00	1.01	0.55
196	102.01	95.60	98.88	36	42	22	18	0.94	0.92	0.23
149	74.13	79.29	76.45	43	19	31	26	1.07	1.04	1.01
244	112.93	99.24	106.42	46	31	27	33	0.88	0.83	0.56
280	111.64	117.26	114.40	14	17	12	51	1.05	1.04	0.82
198	114.84	114.03	114.44	32	36	32	21	0.99	1.01	0.72
241	121.82	117.95	119.92	27	19	26	25	0.97	0.96	0.73
213	95.56	85.82	90.91	55	35	44	54	0.90	0.87	0.74
246	108.50	112.90	110.60	25	16	25	44	1.04	1.01	0.95
176	89.66	91.35	90.49	46	50	55	29	1.02	0.98	0.58
208	100.43	93.47	97.08	44	34	34	26	0.93	0.91	0.69

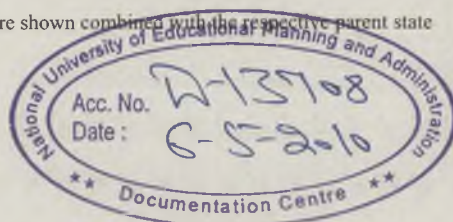
SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Drop Out Rates #						Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Crimes against women (No.)	Crimes against children (No.)
	Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Reference Year or Date	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(2008-09)	(2007)	(2007)
(1)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)
Andhra Pradesh	23.66	24.38	55.68	57.85	62.40	64.81	0.702	24,738	1,499
Arunachal Pradesh	30.90	29.75	53.94	54.16	66.97	66.84	0.516	185	4
Assam	45.66	42.79	72.69	74.68	78.18	77.14	0.483	6,844	167
Bihar	49.65	54.10	76.03	76.23	83.95	86.99	0.463	7,548	675
Jharkhand	40.51	43.44	--	--	--	--	0.456	3,317	74
Delhi	-5.66	3.97	20.67	26.39	31.39	39.30	0.732	4,804	2,019
Goa	-13.42	3.08	-6.17	2.42	42.71	36.85	0.678	80	70
Gujarat	21.71	30.10	45.17	54.59	56.70	58.54	0.702	8,260	1,110
Haryana	11.54	6.62	0.00	0.00	42.50	44.26	0.752	4,645	325
Himachal Pradesh	6.06	7.50	3.22	5.88	25.37	31.04	0.679	1,018	151
Jammu & Kashmir	13.70	11.01	44.12	36.98	62.08	61.45	0.623	2,521	26
Karnataka	12.09	11.64	38.75	38.83	54.83	53.24	0.708	6,569	266
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	-0.69	0.756	7,837	487
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	48.71	48.06	67.36	74.58	0.578	15,370	4,290
Chhatisgarh	23.07	27.57	--	--	--	--	0.577	3,775	1,024
Maharashtra	-0.39	5.80	22.92	20.84	45.32	49.96	0.700	14,924	2,707
Manipur	44.37	47.07	40.60	41.87	46.70	40.49	0.547	188	49
Meghalaya	44.78	43.37	62.54	58.26	76.38	75.32	0.510	172	71
Mizoram	50.29	48.87	63.71	61.26	75.10	70.90	0.714	151	64
Nagaland	20.11	20.27	38.03	39.18	66.86	68.02	0.654	32	7
Orissa	26.91	28.81	65.04	59.09	69.31	61.95	0.545	7,304	201
Punjab	14.21	4.92	29.30	30.54	43.88	49.40	0.737	2,694	527
Rajasthan	38.66	47.45	57.19	66.20	69.45	79.79	0.612	14,270	1,252
Sikkim	29.08	19.37	68.12	63.54	84.75	85.17	0.670	55	31
Tamil Nadu	8.64	7.36	0.00	0.00	43.58	39.67	0.750	7,811	441
Tripura	18.15	18.02	52.19	48.67	73.75	75.45	0.539	1,067	63
Uttar Pradesh	30.16	32.16	45.35	42.35	42.18	52.36	0.614	20,993	2,248
Uttaranchal	19.71	17.47	--	--	--	--	0.661	1,097	101
West Bengal	30.90	29.36	63.01	59.54	70.98	73.55	0.494	16,544	361
India\$	24.57	26.75	46.44	45.22	58.61	61.50	--	1,85,312	20,410

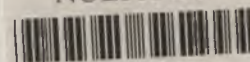
\$ Includes Union Territories

Drop out rates for Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal are shown combined with their respective parent state

Note : Zero indicates that there is no Drop-Out



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