



सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2010-11



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,
PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2010-11



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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 2010-11 is the 50th issue in the series. The information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy alongwith indicators and trends, wherever available, 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.

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Mumbai

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2010-11

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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. Ranges of Sahyadri mountain provide a physical backbone to the State on the west, while the Satpuda hills along the north and Bhamragad-Gadchiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the east serve as natural borders.

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India both in terms of population and geographical area (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 population of the State is expected to reach 11.5 crore by 2011. The State is highly urbanised with 42 per cent people residing in urban areas.

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 statutory bodies for planning at the district. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Zilla Parishads, 355 Panchayat Samitis and 27,993 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 23 Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils, 4 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of most of the major corporates & financial institutions. India's main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai.

The gross state domestic product (GSDP) at current prices for 2009-10 is estimated at ₹ 9,01,330 crore and contributes about 14.7 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 and services sector. Both these sectors presently contribute about 89 per cent of the State's domestic product. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes 11 per cent to the State's income.

The State has 224.5 lakh hectares of land under cultivation. Forests cover of 52.1 lakh hectares. Number of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed mission has been launched to ensure 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 7.8 per cent share in agriculture & allied activities sector. The State's share of livestock and poultry population in India is 6.8 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively

The Maharashtra is the most industrialized state. The State is pioneer in Small Scale Industries. 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.

The State is becoming one of the leading wine producing areas in India. At present, out of 38 wineries in India, 36 wineries are functioning in the State. The wine production in India is 6.2 million litre of which 5.4 million litre (87 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 2.87 lakh km. All weather roads connect about 97.5 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 the most 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)	2009-10* (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	355
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	41,095
Un-Inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	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 2004-05 series)						
State Income (₹ Crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	8,17,891+
Agriculture & allied activities(₹ Crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	85,720+
Industry Sector (₹ Crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,36,293+
Service Sector (₹ Crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	4,95,878+
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	74,027+
						(2008-09)
5. Agriculture - (Area in '000 ha.)						
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,422
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	22,454
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	3,970
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	17.7
6. Area under principal crops- (In thousand hectares)						(2009-10)
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,470
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,081
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,176
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,034
All cereals	10,606	10,320	19,976	11,136	9,824	8,735
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	3,376
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	12,111

* Provisional

+ Preliminary estimates

Including census towns

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2009-10* (7)
Sugarcane Area	155	204	319	536	687	N.A.
Sugarcane Harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	756
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,392
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	321
7. Production of principal crops- (In thousand tonnes)						
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,183
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	1,740
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,565
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	766
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	10,215
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	2,370
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	12,585
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	64,159
Cotton (lint)#	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	5,111
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	359
8. Index number of agricultural production @	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	175.8
9. Agricultural Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)
Number of operational holdings (In thousand)	-	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716
Area of operational holdings (In thousand hectares)	-	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,005
Average size of operational holdings (Hectare)	-	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.46
10. Livestock Census -	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)
Total livestock (In thousand)	26,048	25,441	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955*
Total poultry (In thousand)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	64,464* (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 -						(2010-11)\$
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	-	16,140
Investment (₹crore)	-	-	-	-	-	6,95,516
Employment (In thousand)	-	-	-	-	-	3,024
13. Electricity – (Million KWH)						
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	81,345
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	79,139
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	30,866
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	13,925
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	18,171

N.A.- Not Available

* Provisional

Production of cotton in 170kg. per bale in '000 bales

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August,1991 to August, 2010

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2009-10* (7)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June 1971)	(June 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June 2001)	(March, 2010)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	7,928
Villages having banking offices	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749 (Mar.ch, 1991)	2,294 (March,2001)	2,164 (March, 2010)
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	10,490 ⁺
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	10,575 ⁺
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1,264
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	2,924
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	102 (2009)
Birth rate @	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	17.6
Death rate @	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.7
Infant mortality rate @	86	105	79	60	45	31
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	2,40,040
Of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,18,123
Motor vehicles (In thousand)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	15,423
18. Co-operation -						
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,392
Membership (In lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	149
Total No. of Co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,18,320
Total membership (In lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	539
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,490	5,210	24,283	1,34,440	2,38,909
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -						
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,993
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	355
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	4
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional

N.A.- Not available

+ Estimated

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

† 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	-"-	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)	-"-	41,173	4,02,235	10.2
1.9 Geographical area (2001)	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.08	32.87	9.4
2. Agriculture (2007-08)*				
2.1 Net area sown	In Thousand hectares	17,473	1,40,861	12.4
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"-	22,655	1,95,835	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"-	4,037	87,260	4.6
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	17.8	44.6	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2005-06 to 2007-08)				
(i) Rice	In Thousand hectares	1,540	43,790	3.5
(ii) Wheat	-"-	1,139	27,500	4.1
(iii) Jowar	-"-	4,502	8,300	54.2
(iv) Bajra	-"-	1,390	9,550	14.6
(v) All cereals	-"-	9,348	1,00,050	9.3
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"-	13,120	1,23,130	10.7
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"-	N.A.	4,800	...
Harvested Area	-"-	814	N.A.	...
(viii) Cotton	-"-	3,059	9,080	33.7
(ix) Groundnut	-"-	439	6,220	7.1

* Provisional

N.A. - Not available

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census (2003)				
3.1 Total livestock	In Thousand	37,058	4,85,002	7.6
3.2 Wheel Tractors	-"-	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation	-"-	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	16,140	91,598	17.6
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	6,95,516	72,87,324	9.5
(c) Employment	In Thousand	3,024	19,794	15.3
5.2 Foreign direct Investment				
(a) Projects approved	Number	4,175	20,298	20.6
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	83,779	3,54,801	23.6
6. Electricity (2008-09)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	75,195	7,41,167	10.1
6.2 Total consumption	-"-	72,994	5,27,566	13.8
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	-"-	28,850	1,95,921	14.7
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	39.5	37.1	...
7. Banking				
7.1 Banking offices (Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2010)	Number	8,120	85,886	9.5
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2010)	-"-	2,467	34,850	7.1
8. State / National Income (2009-10)				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	8,17,891 †	54,39,557 **	15.0
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	74,027 †	46,492 **	...
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	₹ crore	9,01,330 †	61,33,230 **	14.7
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	81,579 †	52,421 **	...

* Provisional

\$ From August 1991 to August, 2010

† Preliminary estimates

** Quick estimates

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2010-11

1

State Economy

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), as per the advance estimates, is expected to grow at 10.5 per cent during the year 2010-11 as against 8.7 per cent during the previous year. Increased agricultural production will help 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector to grow by 12.5 per cent as against growth of 3.1 per cent in the earlier year. Industry sector is expected to grow by 9.1 per cent. Services sector is expected to grow by 10.9 per cent during the year.

1.2 GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹ 7,01,550 crore during 2009-10, as against ₹ 6,45,492 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 8.7 per cent as per the preliminary estimates. GSDP during 2009-10 at current prices is ₹ 9,01,330 crore, showing an increase of 16.6 per cent over the previous year.

1.3 State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices, as per the preliminary estimates, is ₹ 8,17,891 crore in 2009-10, higher by 16.9 per cent over the previous year. *Per capita* State Income at current prices is estimated at ₹ 74,027 in the year 2009-10, as against ₹ 64,238 during 2008-09.

Prices

1.4 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the period April, 2010 to January, 2011 for rural and urban areas increased by 11.2 per cent and 12 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. Year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for both rural and urban areas for the same period indicates declining trend.

1.5 Inflation rate based on All-India WPI for January, 2011 was 8.2 per cent as against 8.5 per cent for January, 2010. 'Food' inflation for January, 2011 was 15.7 per cent, as against 20.2 per cent for January, 2010. Year-on-year inflation based on WPI declined from 11 per cent in April, 2010 to 8.2 per cent in January, 2011.

Public Finance

1.6 Revenue receipts of the State Government are expected to be ₹ 97,044 crore during 2010-11 (BE), as against ₹ 88,498 crore during 2009-10 (RE). Tax and non-tax revenue are expected to be ₹ 74,722 crore and ₹ 22,322 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2010 were ₹ 69,273 crore (71.4 per cent of budget estimates).

1.7 13th Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid for specific purposes. Amount likely to be received during 2010-11 is ₹ 1,511 crore which includes basic grants for local bodies amounting to ₹ 808 crore.

1.8 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is expected to be ₹ 1,04,698 crore during 2010-11 (BE) as against ₹ 1,01,229 crore during 2009-10 (RE).

1.9 Revenue deficit of ₹ 7,654 crore (0.7 per cent of GSDP) and fiscal deficit of ₹ 24,294 crore (2.4 per cent of GSDP) is projected during 2010-11. Debt stock at the end of 2010-11 is expected to increase to ₹ 2,09,648 crore.

Institutional Finance

1.10 Aggregate bank deposits were ₹ 11,93,866 crore, gross credit was ₹ 9,99,574 crore and credit deposit ratio was 0.84 as on the last Friday of September, 2010.

1.11 Amount deposited by 7.71 lakh Self Help Groups (SHG) was ₹ 568 crore, whereas, the credit disbursed to 1.10 lakh SHGs was ₹ 513 crore and outstanding credit with 3.85 lakh SHGs was ₹ 1,203 crore as on 31st March, 2010.

1.12 About 40.5 lakh households from 4,348 villages having population over 2,000 in the State are identified for financial inclusion, of which, about 30.3 lakh households (75 per cent) were covered upto 30th June, 2010.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.13 Total rainfall in the State during 2010 was 121.2 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 195 talukas received excess, 145 talukas received normal and only 15 talukas received deficient rainfall.

1.14 Production of foodgrains is expected to register a growth of 22.9 per cent with production of 154.63 lakh MT as against 125.85 lakh MT during the previous year. Production of oilseeds, cotton (lint) and sugarcane is expected to increase to 48.84 lakh MT, 89.38 lakh bales and 793 crore MT respectively.

1.15 Excess rains during June-September, 2010 and untimely rains during October-November, 2010 in some parts of the State damaged various agricultural and horticultural crops on 11.46 lakh ha. area. The Government has declared a relief package to assist affected farmers.

1.16 Credit of ₹ 8,658 crore was disbursed for Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAOs), of which credit sanctioned by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) was ₹ 4,384 crore, by scheduled commercial banks was ₹ 3,750 crore and by Regional Rural Banks it was ₹ 524 crore during 2009-10.

1.17 Average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 34.09 lakh litres upto October, 2010 which was 34.74 lakh litres during 2009-10. Milk production was estimated at 76.78 lakh MT during 2009-10.

1.18 Estimated marine and inland fish production was 3.26 lakh MT and 0.95 lakh MT respectively by the end of December, 2010 whereas it was 4.16 lakh MT and 1.23 lakh MT respectively during 2009-10.

Industry

1.19 Total 796 industrial projects including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects with an investment of ₹ 1,51,209 crore and proposed employment of 2,25,710 were approved during September, 2009 to August, 2010. During the same period, 36 projects with an investment of ₹ 8,673 crore and employment of 9,458 were commissioned.

Co-operation

1.20 There were about 2.18 lakh co-operative societies, with about 539 lakh members as on 31st March, 2010. Of these, 9.8 per cent were in agriculture credit, 10.9 per cent were in non-agriculture credit and 79.3 per cent were engaged in marketing, production, lift irrigation, electric supply, water supply, transport, social sectors etc.

Energy

1.21 Installed capacity of electricity is 19,166 MW as on 31st December, 2010. Generation of electricity was 55,077 Million Kilo Watt Hours (MKWH) upto December, 2010.

1.22 Total available installed capacity of electricity at the end of March, 2010 was 17,371 MW besides the Central allocation of 5,268 MW. Use of renewable energy is increased by 29.4 per cent in 2009-10. Transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 4.4 per cent. Distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 20.6 per cent during 2009-10.

Transport

1.23 Total road length was 2.87 lakh km. at the end of March, 2010. As on 31st March, 2010, 97.5 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, 2 per cent villages were connected by fair weather roads and remaining 0.5 per cent villages (236) did not have road connectivity.

Social sector

1.24 Under AADHAAR, 425 enrolment centres enrolled 5.34 lakh persons upto 28th February, 2011 for issuing the unique identification number.

1.25 Birth rate, infant mortality rate and death rate were 17.6, 31 and 6.7 respectively in 2009 as against 17.9, 33 and 6.6 in 2008 respectively.

1.26 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009' has come into force from 1st April, 2010 to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school.

1.27 Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) - 2010 reveals that the percentage of children attending school (on a random day) in primary and upper primary schools was 91.5 and 92.4 respectively.

1.28 Drop-out rate reduced from 15 to 2.7 at primary level and from 24 to 7.6 at upper primary level during 2002-03 to 2009-10.

1.29 Under Indira Aawas Yojana 2,05,149 houses were constructed in 2009-10 as against 1,13,945 houses in 2008-09.

1.30 Number of beneficiaries covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) was 59.71 lakh in rural (including tribal) and 12.84 lakh in urban area during 2009-10.

1.31 State Government has responded to global issue of climate change by entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI).

* * * * *



2

Population

2. POPULATION

2.1 The decadal population censuses are the major and most credible sources of variety of socio-economic information at the grass root level mostly required for planning and development. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and reputation of being one of the best in the world. The main objectives of conducting a census are: (i) to make available the grass root level information, (ii) to provide comprehensive data on the conditions of human settlements and housing deficit, (iii) to provide valuable information about the land and its use and (iv) to provide trends in population and its various characteristics. The first census was conducted in the year 1872 and the Census 2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series which is seventh after independence.

CENSUS 2011

2.2 The Census of India 2011 has been conducted in two phases viz. (i) houselisting & housing census and (ii) population enumeration. The first phase of the Census in the State was completed during 1st May to 15th June, 2010 and the second phase during 9th to 28th February, 2011. The Census moment and the reference date for the Census 2011 is fixed at 00:00 hours of 1st March, 2011. The total expenditure on census operations in India is estimated at ₹ 2,200 crore. The Registrar General of India is likely

Table 2.1 Selected information of the State - Census 2011

Item	Details
Districts	35
Tehsils	355
Statutory Towns	256
Census Towns	279
Villages	43,637
Households (Projected)	2.30 crore
Population (Projected)	11.52 crore

Source : Registrar General of India

to declare the provisional population figures in the last week of March, 2011. The detailed results of Census 2011 are planned to be published within two years after completion of enumeration phase. Selected information of the State according to Census 2011 is given in Table 2.1. Districtwise important population indicators based on Census 2001 are given in Annexure 2.1 while yearwise comparison of State and All-India population is given in Annexure 2.2 and growth of population in the State is given in Annexure 2.3.

2.3 The houselisting schedule of Census 2011 has been used for assessing the quality of houses and living conditions of the households in terms of the type and condition of houses they live in, amenities available to them and the assets they possess. In the population enumeration phase, information on demographic particulars, economic activity, literacy and education, fertility & mortality, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages, religion, migration and disability has been sought.

National Population Register

2.4 The Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) to have a comprehensive identity database. The NPR would not only strengthen the security but also help in better targeting of the benefits and services under the government schemes/programmes and improve planning. The NPR envisages (i) collection of personal details of all residents of the country and (ii) capturing of photographs and finger prints of all residents who are of age 15 years and above.

2.5 The NPR is prepared under the provisions of 'The Citizenship Act, 1955' and 'The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003'. The NPR will contain the details of all the 'Usual Residents' regardless of whether they are citizens or non-citizens. The work of NPR has been carried out alongwith the houselisting operations. Once

the NPR final database is created, the same will be forwarded to Unique Identification Development Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and generation of UID number.

AADHAAR

2.6 The Unique Identification number (Aadhaar), which identifies individuals uniquely on the basis of their demographic information and biometrics will give individuals the means to clearly establish their identity to public and private agencies across the country. It will also create an opportunity to address the existing limitations in financial inclusion. The Aadhaar can help poor residents to easily establish their identity to banks. As a result, banks will be able to scale up their branch-less banking deployments and reach out to a wider population at lower cost. The UID and the accompanying authentication mechanism coupled with easy to use technology can provide the desired micro payment solution. This can bring low-cost access to financial services to everyone.

2.7 The UIDAI is partnering with financial institutions to both augment enrolments through them and to provide bank accounts to residents during Aadhaar enrolment. About 80 per cent of residents have given consent for opening bank accounts during enrolment. In order to simplify the process of opening Aadhaar-enabled bank accounts for the marginalized population, the Aadhaar-based Know Your Resident (KYR) leading to issue of Aadhaar numbers has been accepted as equivalent to banks' Know Your Customer (KYC) norms. Further, the Aadhaar letter has been declared an officially valid document for opening of bank accounts by the Government in December, 2010. The UIDAI is also working towards linking National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme payments with the Aadhaar number of the resident and routing the payments through his/her Aadhaar enabled bank account. The stage is now set for realizing the service-delivery potential of Aadhaar. Transformation in the delivery of services is expected through the use of Aadhaar authentication services.

2.8 The UIDAI created through a notification issued by the Government of India in January, 2009. The UIDAI is in the process of signing memorandum of understanding (MoU) with various stakeholders. The scheme was formally launched on 29th September, 2010 at Tembali village of Nandurbar district in Maharashtra when all the residents in the village were enrolled making it the first 'Aadhaar Gaon' in India. The Directorate of Information Technology has been appointed as the Nodal Agency for Aadhaar programme in the State. It is expected to complete the enrolment for the State by 31st March, 2012. Upto 28th February, 2011, the number of enrolment centres started was 425 thereby enrolling 5.34 lakh population.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

DISTRICTWISE IMPORTANT POPULATION INDICATORS BASED ON CENSUS 2001

Sr. No.	District	Population (In lakh)				Literacy rate			Decennial Growth Rate (%) 1991-2001	Density 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	1,005
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 in the areas affected by natural calamities in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

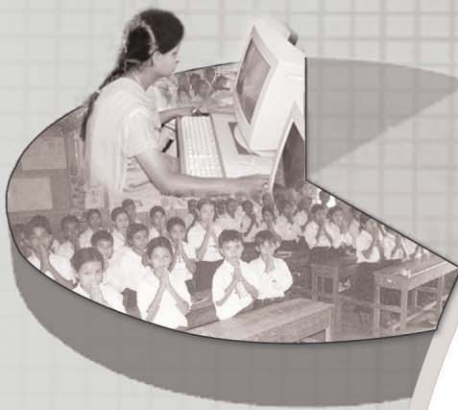
ANNEXURE 2.3

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

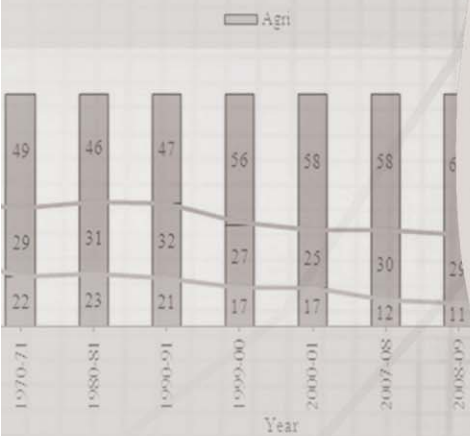
Year	Population (In crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex Ratio			Density per sq. km
	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.22	936	995	801	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.17	930	985	820	164
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.03	937	967	850	204
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.69	934	972	875	257
2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.43	922	960	873	315

Source - Registrar General of India

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

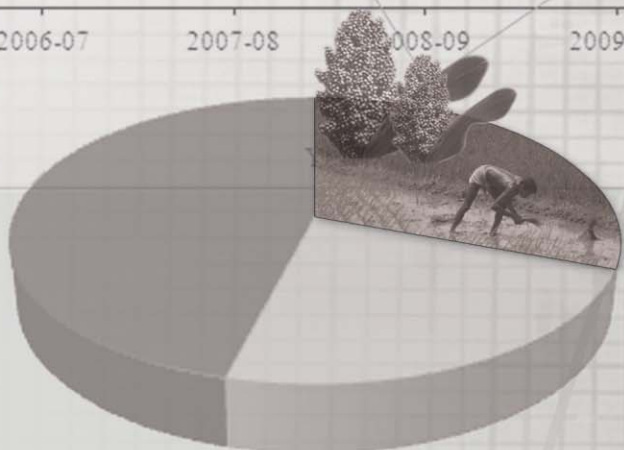
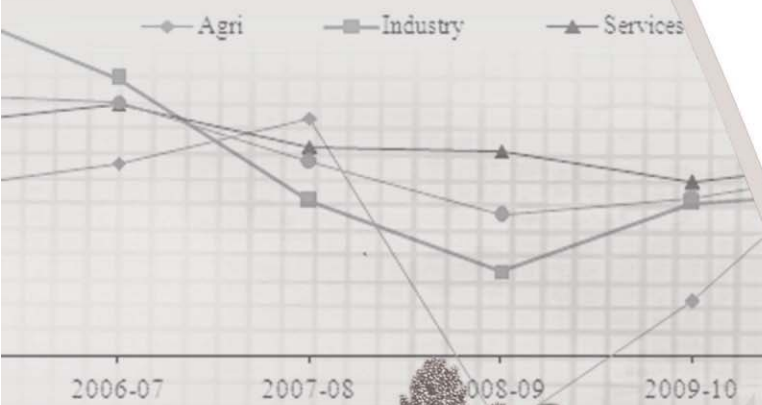
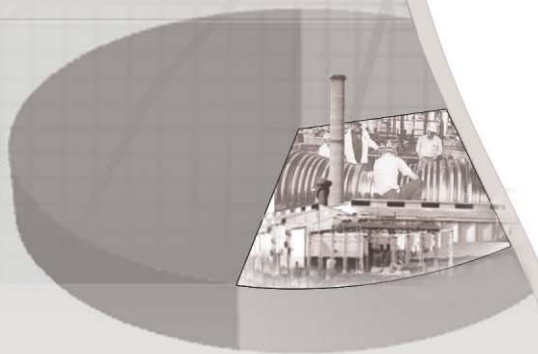


g Sectoral Composition of State Income



3

State Income



3. STATE INCOME

Economic Scenario

3.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to grow by 10.5 per cent during 2010-11 as against 8.7 per cent during 2009-10. Normal rainfall is likely to increase the agricultural production thereby agriculture & allied activity sector returning to the two digit growth rate after 2007-08. Expected growth in construction sector will help industry sector to achieve higher growth rate. Services sector is expected to maintain its momentum in the current fiscal.

GSDP for 2010-11 (forecast)

3.2 Expected increase in agricultural production and continued momentum in services sector will help the State's economy to grow by 10.5 per cent during 2010-11. The advance estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 7,75,020 crore.

3.3 The agriculture & allied activities sector is expected to grow by 12.5 per cent. The food grain production is expected to increase by 22.9 per cent along with increase in production of cotton (74.9 per cent), oilseeds (73.5 per cent) and sugarcane (23.7 per cent). The industry sector is expected to grow by 9.1 per cent. The expected growth in manufacturing sector is 8.6 per cent whereas, the construction sector is expected to grow at 11.0 per cent along with electricity, gas and water supply at 10.4 per cent. 'Communication' and 'banking & insurance' sector together with 'trade, hotels & restaurants' and 'public administration' accelerate services sector growth to 10.9 per cent.

GDP for 2010-11 (forecast)

3.4 According to advance estimates released by CSO, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2004-05) prices is expected to grow by 8.6 per cent during 2010-11 as against 8.0 per cent during 2009-10. Advance estimates of GDP at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 48,79,232 crore. Agriculture & allied activities sector is likely to grow by 5.4 per cent, industry sector by 8.1 per cent and services sector, the major contributor to the national economy by 9.6 per cent. The highest growth of 11.0 per cent in 'trade, hotels & restaurants, transport & communications' followed by 10.6 percent growth in 'financing, insurance, real estate, business services' while moderate growth of 5.7 per cent is observed in 'community, social and personal services' sector in 2010-11.

GSDP for 2009-10

3.5 According to preliminary estimates for 2009-10 at constant (2004-05) prices, the GSDP is estimated at ₹ 7,01,550 crore, as against ₹ 6,45,492 crore in 2008-09 with a growth of 8.7 per cent. Increase in oilseed production by about 28 per cent and pulses by 15 per cent during 2009-10 helped agriculture sector to grow with nominal growth of 2.9 per cent. Growth of agriculture & allied activities sector is 3.1 per cent as compared to the growth of (-) 4.1 per cent during the previous year. The index of industrial production (IIP) for manufacturing, increased by 11.0 per cent, highest increase in last 10 years during 2009-10 over the previous year reflecting the remarkable recovery of manufacturing sector. This has helped industry sector to maintain growth rate at 8.5 per cent. Services sector recorded growth of 9.6 per cent with the help of 'trade, hotel & restaurant' and 'communication' sectors that increased by 14.1 per cent & 12.4 per cent respectively. The details of sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Sectoral growth rates of GSDP (constant (2004-2005) prices)

(Per cent)

Sector	2008-09 *	2009-10 +	2010-11++
Agriculture & allied activities	(-) 4.1	3.1	12.5
i) Agriculture	(-) 6.1	2.9	11.4
ii) Forestry	5.8	4.5	17.0
iii) Fisheries	(-) 7.6	(-) 0.4	13.3
Industry	4.7	8.5	9.1
i) Mining & Quarrying	1.9	3.6	4.4
ii) Manufacturing	1.4	10.3	8.6
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	5.0	8.6	10.4
iv) Construction	16.9	3.2	11.0
Services	11.4	9.6	10.9
i) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communications	10.5	12.5	11.3
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	11.6	6.6	10.5
iii) Community & personal services	12.8	9.9	10.7
GSDP	7.8	8.7	10.5

* Provisional + Preliminary ++ Advance estimates

3.6 Change in the base year, with increased scope and coverage, has resulted in increase in GSDP substantially, the extent of overall inflation can also be observed as measured by GDP / GSDP deflator. The agriculture & allied activities sector shows higher price inflation as compared to the remaining two sectors, both at All-India and the State level. For agriculture & allied activities sector the implicit inflation is at 12.3 per cent at State level, whereas, it is 16.8 per cent at All-India level. The implicit inflation is at moderate rate for both industry and services sector at 6.5 per cent and 7.1 per cent respectively at State level. At All-India level, same are observed at 2.8 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively.

3.7 The GSDP of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2009-10 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 9,01,330 crore, which is 16.6 per cent higher than that of 2008-09. The *Per Capita* GSDP at current prices for the year 2009-10 is estimated at ₹ 81,579 as against that of ₹ 70,972 in 2008-09.

3.8 The sectoral composition of GSDP comprises of ₹ 91,806 crore (10.2 per cent) from agriculture & allied activities sector, ₹ 2,78,731 crore (30.9 per cent) from industry sector and ₹ 5,30,793 crore (58.9 per cent) from services sector.

Growth Trends

3.9 The GSDP, at constant (2004-05) prices, has grown with compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.1 per cent from 2004-05 to 2009-10. CAGR for this period for agriculture & allied activities sector was 6.3 per cent while for Industry and services sector it was 11.2 per cent and 11.9 per cent respectively.

3.10 The GSDP for agriculture & allied activities sector has shown increasing trend

Table 3.2 Sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP (at constant (2004-05) prices)

(Per cent)

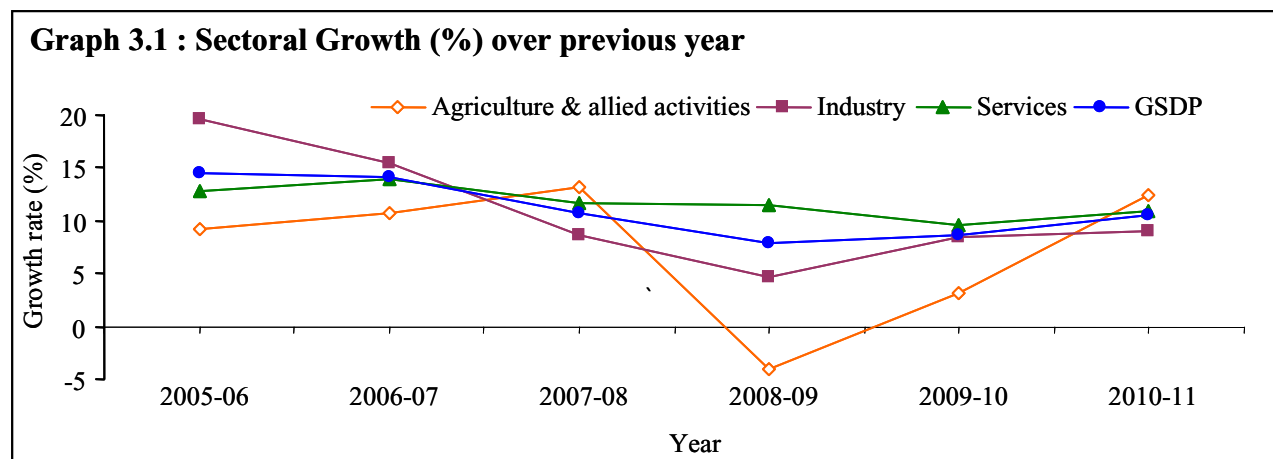
Year	Agriculture & allied activities	Industry	Services	GSDP
VIII FYP	5.2	7.1	7.5	7.0
IX FYP	(-) 0.4	0.1	6.7	3.5
X FYP *	3.5	11.9	10.8	10.3
XI FYP *#	4.6	7.7	10.8	9.1

* Provisional

upto 2010-11(Advance estimates)

except in 2008-09 where the adverse monsoon had hampered agricultural production. The GSDP increased from ₹ 43,679 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 59,823 crore (37.0 per cent rise) in 2007-08 and declined to ₹ 57,374 crore in the year 2008-09. The increased agricultural production during 2009-10 resulted in GSDP to reach at ₹ 59,165 crore. GSDP for Industry sector grew from ₹ 1,22,985 crore to ₹ 2,09,433 crore (70.3 per cent rise) during 2004-05 to 2009-10. However, the growth of 75.2 per cent is observed in the services sector during this period, which increased from ₹ 2,47,162 crore to ₹ 4,32,952 crore. Total GSDP increased from ₹ 4,13,826 crore in 2004-05 to ₹ 7,01,550 crore (69.5 per cent rise) in 2009-10.

3.11 The sectoral annual average growth rates of GSDP for FYP are given in Table 3.2.



Comparative position of GDP and GSDP

3.12 During 2009-10 GDP at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹ 44,93,743 crore as against ₹ 41,62,509 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 8.0 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 8.7 per cent. The growth rates of GDP and GSDP are given in Table 3.3.

3.13 During 2009-10 GDP at current prices is estimated at ₹ 61,33,230 crore as against ₹ 52,82,086 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 16.1 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 16.6 per cent.

**Table 3.3: Growth rates of GSDP and GDP
(At constant (2004-05) prices)**

Year	(Per cent)	
	GSDP	GDP
2005-06 *	14.5	9.5
2006-07 *	14.1	9.6
2007-08 *	10.8	9.3
2008-09 *	7.8	6.8
2009-10 +	8.7	8.0
2010-11 ++	10.5	8.6

* Provisional + Preliminary ++ Advance estimates

State Income

3.14 Preliminary estimate of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 8,17,891 crore in 2009-10, as compared to ₹ 6,99,603 crore in 2008-09 showing an increase of 16.9 per cent against 13.9 per cent of the previous year. The agriculture & allied activities sector is expected to grow by 16.0 per cent, whereas, the industry and services sectors are expected to grow by 15.8 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively. *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 74,027 in the year 2009-10 compared to ₹ 64,238 in 2008-09.

3.15 Preliminary estimates of the State Income at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 is estimated at ₹ 6,34,829 crore, as compared to ₹ 5,84,178 crore in 2008-09 showing an increase of

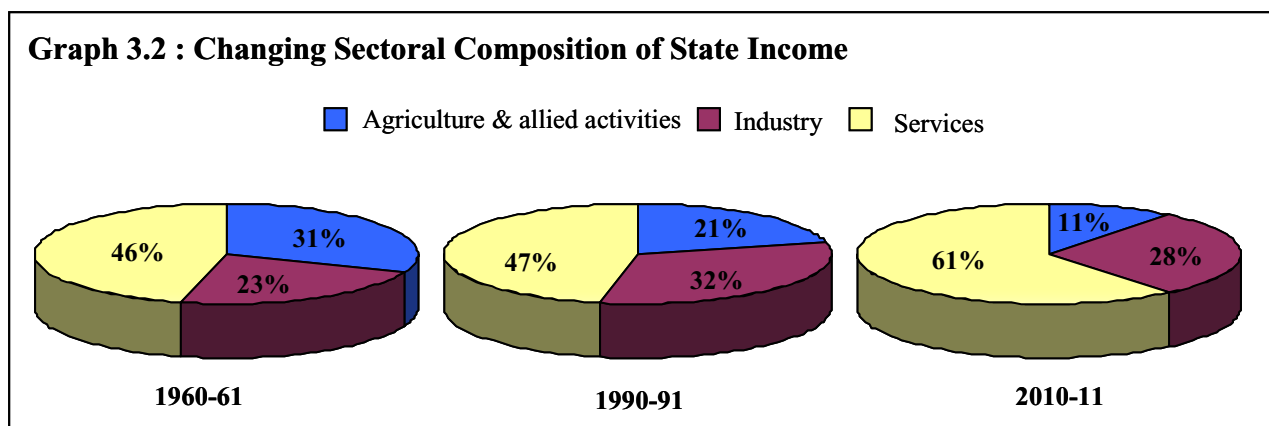
8.7 per cent against 7.7 per cent of the previous year. The agriculture & allied activities sector has shown a nominal growth of 2.6 per cent during 2009-10, whereas, industry and services sectors are expected to grow by 8.5 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. The *Per Capita* State Income at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2009-10 is estimated at ₹ 57,458 as compared to ₹ 53,640 of 2008-09.

3.16 The sector wise details of GSDP and State Income for the years 2004-05 to 2009-10, both at current and constant (2004-05) prices are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

Sectoral composition of the State Income

3.17 The sectoral composition of the State Income (at current prices) in 2009-10 indicates that the share of agriculture & allied activities, industry and services sector is 10.5 per cent, 28.9 per cent and 60.6 per cent respectively. In 2004-05, the corresponding shares were 10.9 per cent, 26.8 per cent and 62.3 per cent respectively.

3.18 The sectoral composition of the State Income has undergone considerable changes during 1960-61 to 2010-11. Over these 50 years, the share of agriculture & allied activities in the State Income has declined steadily from 31.1 per cent to 10.5 per cent, whereas the share of services sector has increased from 45.7 per cent to 60.6 per cent. The services sector, in particular communication and banking & insurance sectors have maintained their steady growth over the period thereby increasing the share of services sector in the State economy. The industry sector, invariably affected by the global situation, has maintained its share between 23.2 per cent and 31.9 per cent for the last 50 years. The services sector is a dominant partner in the economy at national as well as at the State, while the share of agriculture & allied activities in the economy is declining continuously at State as well as National level.



Comparative position of National and State Income

3.19 The National Income (at factor cost) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 54,39,557 crore in 2009-10, as against ₹ 46,85,873 crore in 2008-09, showing an increase of 16.1 per cent. The corresponding increase in the State Income was 16.9 per cent. In 2009-10, the *Per Capita* National Income at current prices was ₹ 46,492 as against *Per Capita* State Income of ₹ 74,027. 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 15.0 per cent to the National Income.

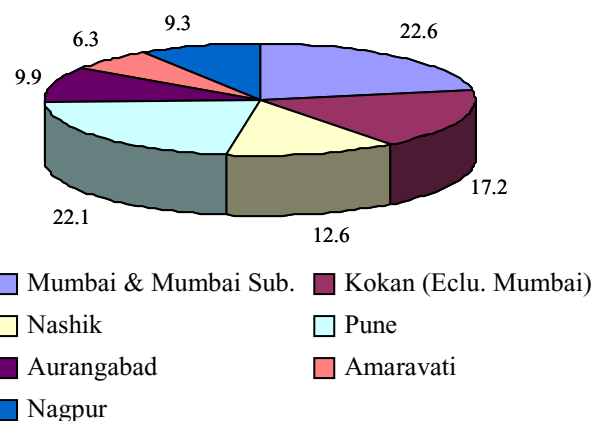
3.20 At constant (2004-05) prices, the National Income for 2009-10 increased by 7.5 per cent, whereas the State Income increased by 8.7 per cent over 2008-09. In 2009-10, *Per Capita* National Income at constant (2004-05) prices was ₹ 33,731 whereas *Per Capita* State Income of ₹ 57,458.

3.21 The sector wise details of Gross / Net Domestic Product and National Income both at current and constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

District Domestic Product

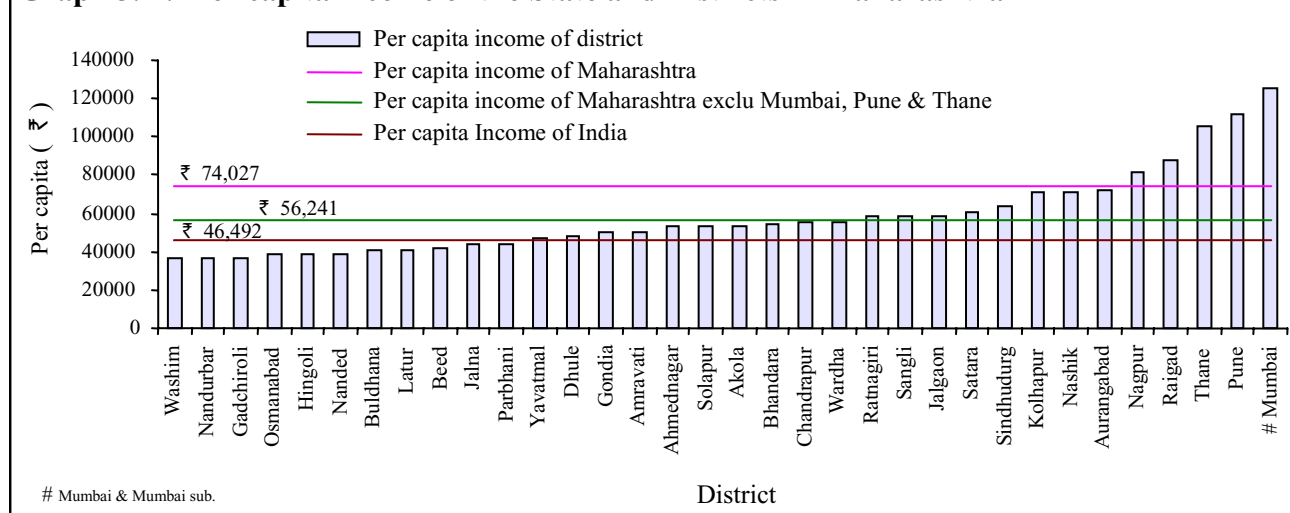
3.22 Estimates of domestic product at district level are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach', the method used for calculating the State Domestic Product. District domestic product estimates, therefore have all the inherent limitations of the State Domestic Product estimates. As such, wherever the basic data is available, the methodology used at the State level has been followed for preparation of estimates at district level. The district level data in respect of agriculture and allied activities sector is mostly available, but the data for other sectors is very inadequate. 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 3.10.

Graph 3.3 : Percentage Share in State Income (2009-10)



3.23 Mumbai & Mumbai suburban districts along with Thane and Pune contribute 56 per cent to the State income (2009-10).

Graph 3.4 : Per capita income of the State and Districts in Maharashtra



* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	33,175	37,993	48,154	60,335	60,493	70,912
2	Forestry	9,130	11,331	14,616	14,906	17,058	18,950
3	Fishing	1,374	1,536	1,641	1,801	1,708	1,944
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	43,679	50,860	64,411	77,042	79,259	91,806
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(10.6)	(10.5)	(11.1)	(11.3)	(10.3)	(10.2)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,490	3,850	3,285	3,857	3,932	4,526
6	Primary Sector	47,169	54,710	67,696	80,899	83,191	96,332
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)						
7	Registered manufacturing	58,528	81,904	1,03,278	1,18,135	1,31,022	1,44,877
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,923	29,990	34,779	39,622	42,140	48,205
9	Construction	26,134	30,129	34,329	44,577	52,824	64,196
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,910	7,596	9,172	10,593	11,358	16,927
11	Secondary Sector	1,19,495	1,49,619	1,81,558	2,12,927	2,37,344	2,74,205
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)						
12	Industry	1,22,985	1,53,469	1,84,843	2,16,784	2,41,276	2,78,731
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(29.7)	(31.8)	(31.8)	(31.9)	(31.2)	(30.9)
13	Railways	2,849	2,928	3,444	3,900	4,303	4,807
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,841	24,432	29,427	33,422	37,773	43,955
15	Communications	8,229	9,152	9,854	11,157	13,389	16,763
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	67,136	75,895	95,309	1,08,478	1,23,285	1,42,811
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	51,130	59,611	69,535	81,944	93,006
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	53,255	62,681	74,683	89,321	1,07,159	1,24,409
19	Public Administration	19,536	21,435	23,593	28,401	39,008	48,527
20	Other services	26,890	31,240	36,550	40,964	45,549	56,515
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,47,162	2,78,893	3,32,471	3,85,178	4,52,410	5,30,793
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	(59.7)	(57.7)	(57.2)	(56.7)	(58.5)	(58.9)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,13,826	4,83,222	5,81,725	6,79,004	7,72,945	9,01,330
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,347	46,392	55,015	63,269	70,972	81,579

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSDP.

ANNEXURE 3.2

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

		(₹ crore)					
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	33,175	37,009	41,466	48,035	45,120	46,433
2	Forestry	9,130	9,147	9,817	10,199	10,786	11,270
3	Fishing	1,374	1,551	1,542	1,589	1,468	1,462
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	43,679	47,707	52,825	59,823	57,374	59,165
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(109.2)	(120.9)	(137.0)	(131.4)	(135.5)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,490	3,575	3,597	3,627	3,696	3,830
6	Primary Sector	47,169	51,282	56,422	63,450	61,070	62,995
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)						
7	Registered manufacturing	58,528	76,727	93,797	99,570	1,01,703	1,12,315
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,923	28,965	31,979	35,179	34,938	38,381
9	Construction	26,134	29,853	31,867	36,417	42,559	43,904
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,910	8,089	8,637	9,652	10,133	11,003
11	Secondary Sector	1,19,495	1,43,634	1,66,282	1,80,818	1,89,333	2,05,603
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)						
12	Industry	1,22,985	1,47,209	1,69,879	1,84,445	1,93,029	2,09,433
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(100.0)	(119.7)	(138.1)	(150.0)	(157.0)	(170.3)
13	Railways	2,849	2,977	3,200	3,415	3,707	4,051
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,841	25,423	26,768	27,451	29,046	31,015
15	Communications	8,229	9,783	11,319	13,633	15,765	17,712
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	67,136	74,951	92,120	1,02,837	1,14,318	1,30,465
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	55,075	65,899	77,657	87,369	95,844
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	53,255	59,965	66,057	72,785	80,566	83,173
19	Public Administration	19,536	20,684	20,885	23,703	30,180	33,588
20	Other services	26,890	30,026	31,797	33,313	34,138	37,104
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,47,162	2,78,884	3,18,045	3,54,794	3,95,089	4,32,952
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	(100.0)	(112.8)	(128.7)	(143.5)	(159.9)	(175.2)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,13,826	4,73,800	5,40,750	5,99,062	6,45,492	7,01,550
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(114.5)	(130.7)	(144.8)	(156.0)	(169.5)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,347	45,488	51,140	55,820	59,269	63,497
		(100.0)	(112.7)	(126.7)	(138.3)	(146.9)	(157.4)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

		(₹ crore)					
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	29,888	34,287	44,121	56,007	55,605	65,350
2	Forestry	9,009	11,191	14,441	14,725	16,853	18,718
3	Fishing	1,196	1,343	1,437	1,574	1,451	1,652
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	40,093	46,821	59,999	72,306	73,909	85,720
	(Sub-Total -1+2+3)	(10.9)	(10.8)	(11.4)	(11.8)	(10.6)	(10.5)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,910	3,162	2,586	3,013	2,979	3,441
6	Primary Sector	43,003	49,983	62,585	75,319	76,888	89,161
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)						
7	Registered manufacturing	43,154	66,026	84,664	98,560	1,08,912	1,19,723
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,149	26,830	31,192	35,732	37,747	43,207
9	Construction	25,116	28,933	32,894	42,605	50,597	61,662
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,561	3,282	3,583	3,848	3,739	8,260
11	Secondary Sector	95,980	1,25,071	1,52,333	1,80,745	2,00,995	2,32,852
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)						
12	Industry	98,890	1,28,233	1,54,919	1,83,758	2,03,974	2,36,293
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	(26.8)	(29.6)	(29.6)	(29.9)	(29.2)	(28.9)
13	Railways	2,339	2,422	2,779	3,200	3,513	3,907
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,359	21,679	26,345	29,952	33,854	39,497
15	Communications	6,909	7,623	8,163	9,374	11,375	14,472
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	65,046	73,379	92,351	1,04,931	1,19,279	1,38,253
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	50,114	58,513	68,318	80,569	91,442
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	48,222	56,855	68,003	81,436	98,252	1,14,277
19	Public Administration	15,705	17,190	18,879	22,626	32,485	41,105
20	Other services	25,307	29,243	34,186	38,170	42,392	52,924
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,29,386	2,58,505	3,09,219	3,58,007	4,21,720	4,95,878
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	(62.3)	(59.6)	(59.0)	(58.3)	(60.3)	(60.6)
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,68,369	4,33,559	5,24,137	6,14,071	6,99,603	8,17,891
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	35,915	41,624	49,568	57,218	64,238	74,027

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to Net State Domestic Product.

ANNEXURE 3.4

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

		(₹ crore)					
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	29,888	33,462	37,846	44,373	41,163	42,124
2	Forestry	9,009	9,013	9,660	10,046	10,621	11,090
3	Fishing	1,196	1,364	1,343	1,365	1,227	1,199
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	40,093	43,839	48,849	55,784	53,011	54,413
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(109.3)	(121.8)	(139.1)	(132.2)	(135.7)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,910	2,923	2,963	2,893	2,903	2,967
6	Primary Sector	43,003	46,762	51,812	58,677	55,914	57,380
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)						
7	Registered manufacturing	43,154	61,546	76,483	81,919	82,632	91,545
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,149	26,007	28,757	31,818	31,307	34,426
9	Construction	25,116	28,705	30,529	34,635	40,634	41,808
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,561	3,994	3,609	3,924	3,945	4,317
11	Secondary Sector	95,980	1,20,252	1,39,378	1,52,296	1,58,518	1,72,096
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)						
12	Industry	98,890	1,23,175	1,42,341	1,55,189	1,61,421	1,75,063
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	(100.0)	(124.6)	(143.9)	(156.9)	(163.2)	(177.0)
13	Railways	2,339	2,502	2,588	2,813	3,056	3,343
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,359	22,775	23,865	24,283	25,623	27,287
15	Communications	6,909	8,340	9,799	12,090	14,098	15,897
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	65,046	72,551	89,417	99,766	1,11,000	1,26,852
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	54,107	64,886	76,570	86,195	94,565
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,222	54,458	60,102	66,257	73,514	75,492
19	Public Administration	15,705	16,635	16,604	18,702	24,777	27,704
20	Other services	25,307	28,122	29,628	30,856	31,484	34,213
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	2,29,386	2,59,490	2,96,889	3,31,338	3,69,747	4,05,353
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	(100.0)	(113.1)	(129.4)	(144.4)	(161.2)	(176.7)
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,68,369	4,26,504	4,88,079	5,42,311	5,84,179	6,34,829
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(115.8)	(132.5)	(147.2)	(158.6)	(172.3)
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	35,915	40,947	46,158	50,532	53,640	57,458
		(100.0)	(114.0)	(128.5)	(140.7)	(149.4)	(160.0)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.5

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST
AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,36,822	6,04,672	7,16,276	7,99,517	9,39,922
2	Forestry	61,640	69,251	83,130	81,311	86,158	90,484
3	Fishing	27,152	31,699	35,182	38,931	43,268	58,891
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	6,37,772	7,22,984	8,36,518	9,28,943	10,89,297
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(18.8)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(17.6)</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	94,462	1,06,787	1,24,812	1,38,649	1,54,269
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	6,50,454	7,32,234	8,29,771	9,61,330	10,67,592	12,43,566
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	3,45,443	4,27,075	4,92,758	5,57,910	6,16,348
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	1,76,226	2,07,753	2,39,962	2,58,307	2,88,876
9	Construction	2,28,855	2,68,634	3,22,429	3,88,914	4,51,414	5,01,706
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	69,107	76,153	83,830	84,164	92,671
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	7,44,755	8,59,410	10,33,410	12,05,464	13,51,795	14,99,601
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	8,29,783	9,53,872	11,40,197	13,30,276	14,90,444	16,53,870
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(27.0)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	30,771	37,429	43,608	47,478	60,144
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	1,94,743	2,26,641	2,56,959	2,91,234	3,25,423
15	Communication	49,280	54,035	58,694	66,069	75,430	91,442
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,77,303	5,66,175	6,74,580	7,82,738	8,94,498	10,00,447
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	1,84,118	2,17,196	2,51,195	2,98,931	3,31,010
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,66,076	3,08,984	3,69,399	4,40,269	5,50,262	6,96,148
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,89,827	2,06,081	2,34,992	3,07,582	3,88,894
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,69,324	2,99,040	3,38,798	3,97,284	4,96,555
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	15,76,255	17,97,977	20,89,060	24,14,628	28,62,699	33,90,063
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>(52.9)</i>	<i>(52.7)</i>	<i>(54.2)</i>	<i>(55.3)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product (Grand Total - 6+11+21)	29,71,464	33,89,621	39,52,241	45,81,422	52,82,086	61,33,230
	(Grand Total - 6+11+21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,116	(-) 33,234	(-) 20,512	(-) 32,923	(-) 38,000
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	33,63,505	39,19,007	45,60,910	52,49,163	60,95,230

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.6

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No (1)	Industry (2)	2004-05* (3)	2005-06* (4)	2006-07* (5)	2007-08* (6)	2008-09* (7)	2009-10+ (8)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,02,996	5,23,745	5,56,956	5,53,454	5,53,010
2	Forestry	61,640	62,742	64,795	65,697	67,103	68,750
3	Fishing	27,152	28,749	30,650	32,427	33,561	35,215
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	5,94,487	6,19,190	6,55,080	6,54,118	6,56,975
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	(19.0)	(18.3)	(17.4)	(16.8)	(15.7)	(14.6)
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	86,141	92,578	95,997	97,244	1,03,999
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	6,50,454	6,80,628	7,11,768	7,51,077	7,51,362	7,60,974
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	3,27,731	3,79,355	4,17,509	4,39,522	4,80,809
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	1,71,280	1,91,081	2,11,543	2,16,253	2,32,619
9	Construction	2,28,855	2,58,124	2,84,798	3,15,389	3,32,557	3,55,918
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	67,121	73,358	79,425	83,344	88,654
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	7,44,755	8,24,256	9,28,592	10,23,866	10,71,676	11,58,000
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	8,29,783	9,10,397	10,21,170	11,19,863	11,68,920	12,61,999
		(27.9)	(28.0)	(28.6)	(28.7)	(28.1)	(28.1)
13	Railways	29,162	31,339	34,831	38,236	41,161	45,035
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	1,87,814	2,04,664	2,22,353	2,34,145	2,50,564
15	Communication	49,280	61,855	77,273	96,925	1,21,911	1,61,055
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,77,303	5,35,688	5,94,785	6,54,298	6,90,358	7,36,628
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	1,98,231	2,39,073	2,78,939	3,18,039	3,53,937
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,66,076	2,94,247	3,22,305	3,49,436	3,88,673	4,17,826
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,81,945	1,85,540	1,99,688	2,40,007	2,71,153
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,58,213	2,67,180	2,84,140	3,05,177	3,38,571
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	15,76,255	17,49,332	19,25,651	21,24,015	23,39,471	25,74,769
		(53.0)	(53.8)	(54.0)	(54.5)	(56.2)	(57.3)
22	Gross Domestic Product (Grand Total - 6+11+21)	29,71,464	32,54,216	35,66,011	38,98,958	41,62,509	44,93,743
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,920	(-) 29,515	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 28,889
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	32,29,296	35,36,496	38,81,779	41,37,125	44,64,854

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.7

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST AND NATIONAL INCOME
AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	4,99,536	5,62,434	6,67,985	7,43,600	8,73,055
2	Forestry	60,813	68,332	82,134	80,216	84,921	89,131
3	Fishing	23,735	27,819	30,770	33,750	37,079	51,323
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	5,95,687	6,75,338	7,81,951	8,65,600	10,13,509
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	(19.9)	(19.7)	(19.1)	(19.1)	(18.3)	(18.5)
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	77,066	86,519	1,00,945	1,10,135	1,15,477
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	5,97,753	6,72,753	7,61,857	8,82,896	9,75,735	11,28,986
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,46,015	3,11,504	3,57,738	4,03,507	4,39,596
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,53,513	1,81,987	2,12,403	2,27,079	2,54,442
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,56,313	3,07,229	3,70,005	4,28,534	4,75,053
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	36,651	39,371	42,211	38,634	39,691
11	Secondary Sector	5,98,795	6,92,492	8,40,091	9,82,357	10,97,754	12,08,782
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)						
12	Industry	6,69,259	7,69,558	9,26,610	10,83,302	12,07,889	13,24,259
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	(25.2)	(25.4)	(26.2)	(26.4)	(25.6)	(24.2)
13	Railways	21,696	22,915	28,529	34,144	36,398	48,778
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	1,77,579	2,07,417	2,35,490	2,66,100	2,96,629
15	Communication	41,226	45,152	49,713	55,408	62,080	74,755
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,64,750	5,51,114	6,56,224	7,60,650	8,67,087	9,69,444
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	1,80,846	2,13,444	2,47,017	2,94,226	3,25,768
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,29,767	2,67,990	3,21,856	3,84,229	4,82,332	6,17,097
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,61,435	1,74,298	1,98,884	2,67,507	3,43,259
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,53,632	2,80,201	3,15,789	3,69,577	4,64,059
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	14,55,025	16,60,663	19,31,682	22,31,611	26,45,307	31,39,789
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	(54.9)	(54.9)	(54.7)	(54.5)	(56.1)	(57.3)
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	30,25,908	35,33,630	40,96,864	47,18,796	54,77,557
	Grand Total – (6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,116	(-) 33,234	(-) 20,512	(-) 32,923	(-) 38,000
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	29,99,792	35,00,396	40,76,352	46,85,873	54,39,557
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	27,123	31,198	35,820	40,605	46,492

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.8

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST AND NATIONAL INCOME
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08*	2008-09*	2009-10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	4,67,207	4,85,634	5,15,735	5,09,258	5,05,374
2	Forestry	60,813	61,859	63,899	64,771	66,142	67,814
3	Fishing	23,735	24,990	26,489	27,781	28,412	29,152
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	5,54,056	5,76,022	6,08,287	6,03,812	6,02,340
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(19.9)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.1)</i>	<i>(17.5)</i>	<i>(16.3)</i>	<i>(15.2)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	69,436	73,984	74,943	73,484	73,235
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	5,97,753	6,23,492	6,50,006	6,83,230	6,77,296	6,75,575
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,31,528	2,71,112	2,94,717	3,05,978	3,32,746
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,49,513	1,67,474	1,87,175	1,89,806	2,04,410
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,46,203	2,70,550	2,98,165	3,12,764	3,33,804
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	36,011	39,742	42,762	45,276	47,200
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	5,98,795	6,63,255	7,48,878	8,22,819	8,53,824	9,18,160
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	6,69,259	7,32,691	8,22,862	8,97,762	9,27,308	9,91,395
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(25.1)</i>	<i>(24.9)</i>
13	Railways	21,696	23,643	26,542	30,021	32,370	35,734
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	1,71,135	1,86,488	2,02,630	2,12,258	2,26,348
15	Communication	41,226	53,346	69,045	87,494	1,10,651	1,47,847
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,64,750	5,21,125	5,78,015	6,35,244	6,68,458	7,12,649
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	1,95,075	2,35,580	2,75,166	3,13,998	3,49,604
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,29,767	2,54,572	2,79,612	3,02,975	3,37,083	3,60,319
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,54,616	1,56,447	1,68,090	2,07,241	2,36,649
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,43,071	2,49,806	2,63,774	2,82,095	3,12,544
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub Total – 13 to 20)	14,55,025	16,16,583	17,81,535	19,65,394	21,64,154	23,81,694
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(55.7)</i>	<i>(56.0)</i>	<i>(56.6)</i>	<i>(58.6)</i>	<i>(59.9)</i>
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	29,03,330	31,80,419	34,71,443	36,95,274	39,75,429
	Grand Total – (6+11+21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(100.0)</i>
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,920	(-) 29,515	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 28,889
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	28,78,410	31,50,904	34,54,264	36,69,890	39,46,540
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	26,025	28,083	30,354	31,801	33,731

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

B.S. & L.S. – Business services & Legal services

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

ANNEXURE 3.9

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 (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1980-81	...	-	-	13.0	3.0	9.5	(-) 0.1
1981-82	...	11.8	2.6	10.6	(-) 1.6	8.3	(-) 3.6
1982-83	...	8.8	4.2	7.6	3.0	5.3	0.7
1983-84	...	13.9	5.9	13.3	5.8	10.9	3.5
1984-85	...	9.5	2.5	8.5	1.3	6.2	(-) 0.8
1985-86	...	14.5	5.3	14.2	4.7	12.0	2.7
1986-87	...	8.3	2.2	7.3	0.0	4.4	(-) 2.7
1987-88	...	15.3	5.8	16.3	8.7	13.7	6.3
1988-89	...	18.0	8.2	18.3	8.5	15.6	6.0
1989-90	...	24.6	14.2	25.0	16.3	22.1	13.6
1990-91	...	14.9	4.1	15.1	2.8	12.4	0.3
1991-92	...	12.0	0.5	11.8	(-) 2.6	9.3	(-) 4.8
1992-93	...	20.8	10.3	21.8	13.9	19.2	11.5
1993-94	...	17.8	7.5	18.9	7.7	16.4	5.4
1994-95	...	14.7	2.7	14.7	1.8	12.3	(-) 0.3
1995-96	...	20.7	10.7	20.1	9.9	17.6	7.6
1996-97	...	13.9	5.1	13.1	5.0	10.8	2.8
1997-98	...	10.7	6.2	11.1	3.8	8.8	1.7
1998-99	...	7.4	2.5	8.1	11.3	6.0	1.2
1999-2000	...	14.3	8.1	14.4	(-) 3.2	26.8	19.6
2000-01	...	2.8	(-) 2.2	2.1	3.2	(-) 0.1	(-) 5.3
2001-02	...	8.2	3.9	7.1	6.4	4.9	1.1
2002-03	...	9.9	6.7	9.8	7.4	7.5	4.2
2003-04	...	13.4	7.5	13.3	(-) 21.3	11.0	5.3
2004-05*	...	(-) 8.5	8.9	13.6	25.5	0.5	12.6
2005-06*	...	16.8	14.5	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.0
2006-07*	...	20.4	14.1	20.9	14.4	19.1	12.7
2007-08*	...	16.7	10.8	17.2	11.1	15.4	9.5
2008-09*	...	13.8	7.8	13.9	7.7	12.3	6.2
2009-10 ⁺	...	16.6	8.7	16.9	8.7	15.2	7.1
2010-11 ⁺⁺	...	14.2	10.5	14.3	10.7	12.8	9.2
Five Year Plan/Period	Annual Average growth rates						
III FYP (1961-62 to 1965-66)	-	-	-	2.4	-	(-) 0.1	
IV FYP (1969-70 to 1973-74)	-	-	-	5.1	-	2.8	
V FYP (1974-75 to 1978-79)	-	-	-	5.4	-	3.1	
VI FYP (1980-81 to 1984-85)	-	4.0	-	2.3	-	0.01	
VII FYP (1985-86 to 1989-90)	-	6.6	-	7.1	-	4.5	
VIII FYP (1992-93 to 1996-97)	-	7.0	-	7.1	-	4.9	
IX FYP (1997-98 to 2001-02)	-	3.5	-	2.9	-	4.1	
X FYP (2002-03 to 2006-07)	-	10.3	-	7.8	-	3.1	
XI FYP (2007-08 to 2010-12#)	-	9.2	-	1.1	-	1.1	

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

* Provisional

+ Preliminary

++ Advance Estimates

Upto 2010-11

ANNEXURE 3.10

GROSS/NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA DISTRICT INCOME

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (₹ in Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ in Crore)				Per Capita District Income	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		at current prices (₹)	
		2008-09*	2009-10 [@]	2008-09*	2009-10 [@]	2008-09*	2009-10 [@]	2008-09*	2009-10 [@]	2008-09*	2009-10 [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	1,76,334	2,03,915	1,58,295	1,84,694	1,53,339	1,65,641	1,38,007	1,50,036	1,10,049	1,2,5506
2	Thane	98,487	1,12,603	88,970	1,02,198	83706	89,973	75,671	81,596	93,968	1,05,914
3	Raigad	21,417	24,197	19,077	21,605	17,217	18,609	15,276	16,522	78,553	87,949
4	Ratnagiri	9,583	11,913	8,671	10,764	7,958	8,981	7,199	8,071	47,196	58,045
5	Sindhudurg	5,517	6,609	5,063	6,072	4,436	4,918	4,067	4,495	53,939	64,119
	KONKAN DIV.	3,11,338	3,59,237	2,80,076	3,25,333	2,66,656	2,88,122	2,40,220	2,60,720	96,390	1,09,824
6	Nashik	40,278	45,026	36,338	40,537	33,365	34,711	30,061	31,136	65,008	71,526
7	Dhule	7,925	9,985	7,257	9,145	6,528	7,572	5,978	6,908	38,539	48,008
8	Nandurbar	4,912	5,709	4,491	5,220	4,040	4,292	3,688	3,901	31,458	36,203
9	Jalgaon	22,559	26,712	20,481	24,236	18,310	19,892	16,608	17,961	50,296	58,797
10	Ahmednagar	23,708	25,841	21,777	23,789	18,225	19,715	16,729	18,096	49,257	53,232
	NASHIK DIV.	99,382	1,13,273	90,344	1,02,927	80,468	86,182	73,064	78,002	51,941	58,464
11	Pune	88,421	1,03,970	79,950	94,017	72,466	79,923	65,371	71,974	96,541	1,11,637
12	Satara	17,153	20,504	15,665	18,747	14,232	15,512	12,999	14,135	51,329	60,825
13	Sangli	15,434	18,208	14,154	16,709	12,852	13,922	11,804	12,754	49,791	58,106
14	Solapur	21,380	25,268	19,612	23,192	18,,205	19,860	16,711	18,193	45,894	53,588
15	Kolhapur	25,823	30,702	23,636	28,111	21,914	24,184	20,105	22,134	60,581	71,170
	PUNE DIV.	1,68,211	1,98,652	1,53,017	1,80,776	1,39,669	1,53,401	1,26,990	1,39,190	68,461	79,788

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 3.10 (Concl.)

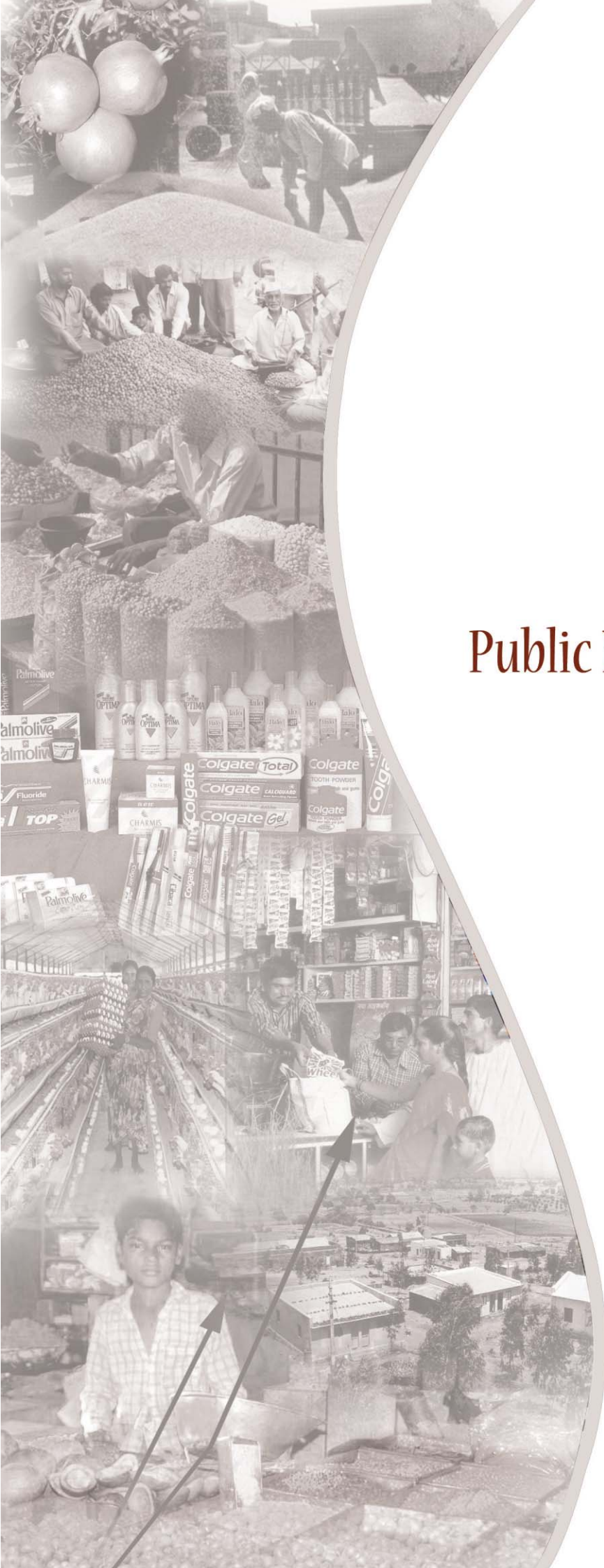
Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (₹ in Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ in Crore)				Per Capita District Income	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		at current prices (₹)	
		2008-09*	2009-10@	2008-09*	2009-10@	2008-09*	2009-10@	2008-09*	2009-10@	2008-09*	2009-10@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	22,468	26,132	20,280	23,574	17,985	19,821	16,181	17,784	62,633	71,824
17	Jalna	7,215	8,526	6,613	7,808	5,759	6,247	5,266	5,683	37,507	43,819
18	Parbhani	7,355	8,265	6,730	7,572	5,878	6,071	5,367	5,529	39,688	44,093
19	Hingoli	3,754	4,532	3,436	4,152	3,038	3,253	2,775	2,960	31,982	38,253
20	Beed	9,079	10,958	8,241	9,901	7,419	8,346	6,716	7,485	34,935	41,535
21	Nanded	11,168	13,438	10,223	12,298	8,973	9,893	8,207	9,007	32,323	38,444
22	Osmanabad	5,773	6,840	5,262	6,235	4,641	5,048	4,222	4,574	32,518	38,145
23	Latur	8,252	10,270	7,569	9,415	6,515	7,303	5,961	6,651	33,104	40,714
	AURANGABAD DIV.	75,064	88,961	68,354	80,955	60,208	65,982	54,695	59,673	39,746	46,535
24	Buldhana	9,315	10,975	8,512	10,025	7,651	8,207	6,984	7,455	34,791	40,527
25	Akola	8,520	10,917	7,761	9,928	7,030	8,137	6,404	7,364	42,544	53,681
26	Washim	3,391	4,557	3,030	4,058	2,745	3,175	2,446	2,792	27,234	36,087
27	Amravati	12,616	16,137	11,570	14,816	10,567	12,081	9,685	11,032	39,849	50,365
28	Yavatmal	12,071	13,859	10,998	12,626	10,151	10,549	9,221	9,546	40,953	46,521
	AMRAVATI DIV.	45,913	56,445	41,871	51,453	38,144	42,149	34,740	38,189	38,160	46,340
29	Wardha	7,329	8,430	6,673	7,679	5,992	6,547	5,445	5,932	48,930	55,648
30	Nagpur	36,990	42,956	33,443	38,783	30,582	33,420	27,662	30,096	71,293	81,225
31	Bhandara	6,541	7,472	5,881	6,752	5,056	5,603	4,581	5,066	47,565	54,065
32	Gondia	6,044	7,192	5,493	6,537	5,055	5,579	4,596	5,056	42,218	49,773
33	Chandrapur	12,451	14,527	11,087	12,872	10,768	11,495	9,562	10,132	48,207	55,260
34	Gadchiroli	3,682	4,185	3,364	3,824	2,894	3,070	2,624	2,773	32,197	36,286
	NAGPUR DIV.	73,037	84,762	65,941	76,447	60,347	65,714	54,470	59,055	55,241	63,179
	MAHARASHTRA	7,72,945	9,01,330	6,99,603	8,17,891	6,45,492	7,01,550	5,84,179	6,34,829	64,238	74,027

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

* Provisional

@ Preliminary

Mumbai City + Mumbai Suburban District



4

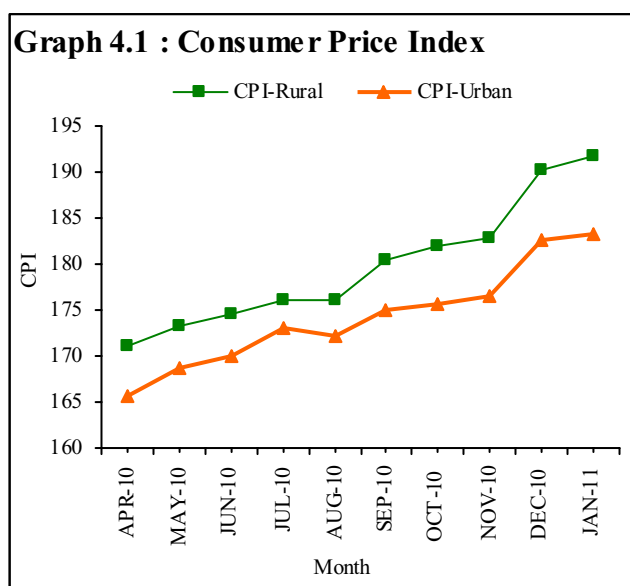
Prices and Public Distribution System

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

4.1 The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also the purchasing power of the people. A continuous watch on price behaviour, therefore, becomes imperative for the regulation of economic policies. High rise in prices, commonly termed as high inflation was one of the major concerns during 2010-11. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) as well as Consumer Price Index (CPI) are commonly used to measure inflation. The WPI is based on the prices of commodities in the wholesale markets or the prices at which the bulk transactions take place, whereas the CPI is based on the prices at which the consumer purchases the commodities in local market or the prices at which retail transactions take place.

Price Situation in Maharashtra



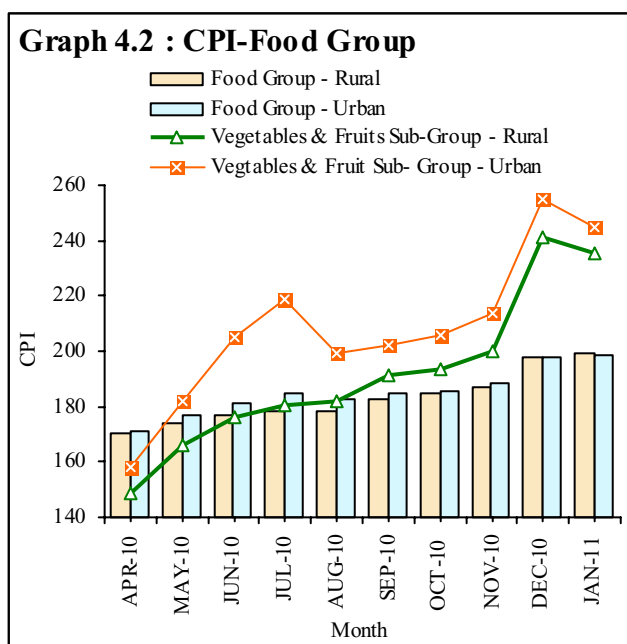
4.2 For assessing the price situation in the State, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics collects retail prices of essential commodities and services on a weekly basis from 68 centres in rural areas and 74 centres in urban areas representing entire state. The weekly retail

Price rise of selected commodities from food group in rural and urban areas during April, 2010 to January, 2011

Price rise (per cent)	Commodities
10-25	Jowar, Groundnut Oil, Groundnut, Eggs, Tea, Milk
25-75	Potato, Lady's Finger, Turmeric, Cauliflower
75-150	Brinjal, Cabbage, Tomato
Above 150	Onion, Garlic

prices of 106 commodities from rural and 127 commodities from urban centres are collected. On the basis of these prices, monthly Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2003) are constructed separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

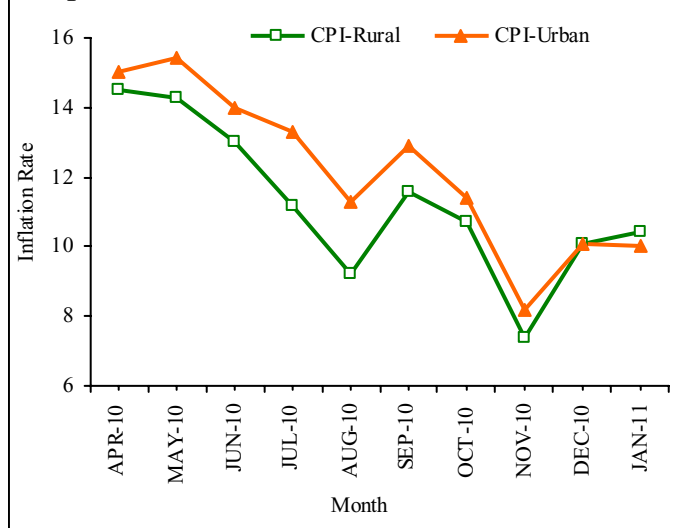
4.3 CPI for rural areas in the State for April, 2010 was 171.0, which continuously increased and reached 191.8 in January, 2011. Similarly, CPI for urban areas for April, 2010 was 165.7, which continuously increased and reached to 183.3 in January, 2011 (Graph 4.1). The average CPI in the State for the period April, 2010 to January, 2011 for rural and urban areas increased by 11.2 per cent and 12 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in these indices was mainly due to rise in prices of jowar, milk, groundnut oil, groundnut and vegetables specifically onion, garlic, tomato, etc. from 'food' group. The prices of vegetables increased at a faster pace than the prices of other items in 'Food' group (Graph 4.2).



4.4 Increase in firewood prices resulted in increase in the index for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group in rural areas, whereas, rise in LPG charges after June, 2010 resulted in increase in the index for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group in urban areas. The series of CPI for rural and urban areas of the State is given in Annexure 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.

4.5 Although, the CPI for both rural and urban areas in the State increased continuously for the period April, 2010 to January, 2011, the year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for both rural and urban areas for the same period shows declining trend.

Graph 4.3 : Inflation Rate Based on CPI



Price Situation at All-India Level

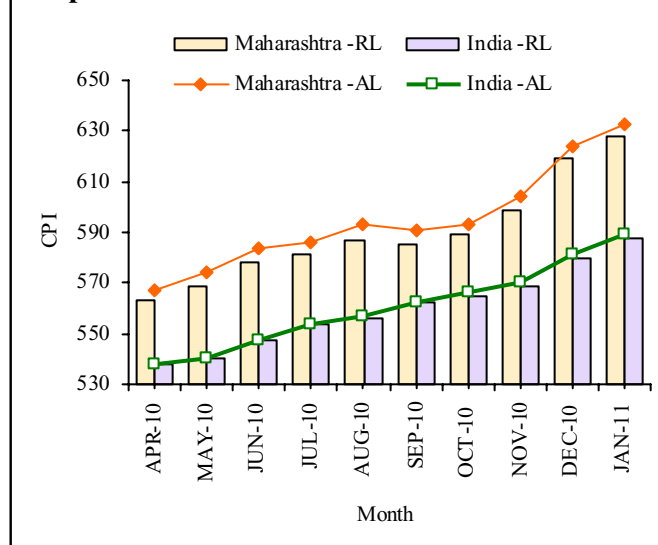
Consumer Price Index

The Central Statistical Organisation has introduced a new series of Consumer Price Indices for All-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined for the purpose of intra temporal price comparison with effect from January, 2011 with 2010 as the base year. The All-India Consumer Price Indices for rural, urban and combined for the month January, 2011 were 107, 104 and 106 respectively. These indices for Maharashtra were 108, 104 and 105 respectively.

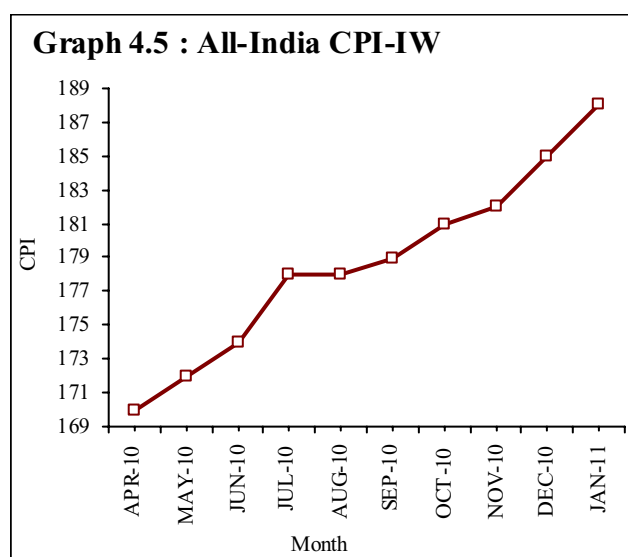
4.6 Labour Bureau, GoI monthly compiles and publishes three types of indices viz. CPI for Agricultural Labourer (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourer (CPI-RL) and CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The monthly CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME) is compiled and published by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), GoI.

4.7 The CPI-AL and CPI-RL are compiled on monthly basis for Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers for 20 States in India including Maharashtra. These are 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 India, of which 54 centres are from the State. During April to January, 2011, the average CPI-AL for the State and All-India were 594.9 and 560.4 respectively showing an increase of 11.3 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year where the average CPI-RL for the State and All-India were 589.8 and 559.9 respectively showing an increase of 11.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively (Graph 4.4). The series of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is given in Annexure 4.3.

Graph 4.4 : CPI AL and RL



4.8 CPI-IW is mainly used for the determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) being paid to millions of public sector employees besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employment. It is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 70 selected centres, of which five centres viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Nashik are from 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, GoM. The average All-India CPI-IW during April, 2010 to January, 2011 shows an increase of 10.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Groupwise All-India CPI-IW is given in Annexure 4.4. CPI-IW for Central centres in the State is given in Annexure 4.5 whereas, CPI-IW for additional centres in the State is given in Annexure 4.6.

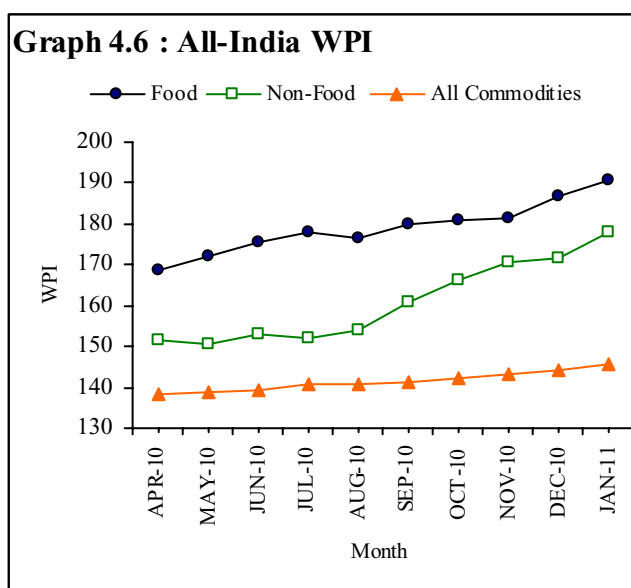


4.9 A monthly series of CPI-UNME (base year 1984-85) for 59 cities in India was released regularly by CSO upto March, 2008 and thereafter it was discontinued. Since April, 2008 linked CPI-UNME are constructed based on ratio method after aggregating the sub-group level indices for CPI-IW of Labour Bureau and using CPI-UNME weights at group/sub-group level for All-India. During April to December, 2010, average linked CPI-UNME was 694.0 showing an increase of 11.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The series on Linked CPI-UNME is given in Annexure 4.7.

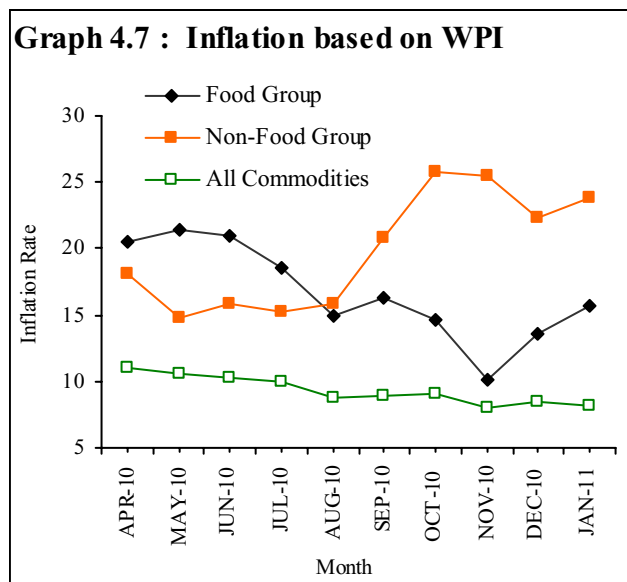
Wholesale Price Index

4.10 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is used by the Government to assess the price situation in various sectors. It is released on weekly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI. The GoI has changed the base year of WPI series from 1993-94 to 2004-05 and accordingly released new series in September, 2010. A number of new items have been included in the new series for better representation and wider coverage. It covers 1,224 commodities, of which 105 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 1100 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 19 from 'Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants' group.

4.11 WPI (with Base 2004-05) increased from 138.3 in April, 2010 to 145.9 in January, 2011. During the same period, the index for 'Food' subgroup among 'Primary Articles' group increased from 168.8 to 190.7, whereas 'Non-Food' group increased from 151.5 to 177.9. The index for 'Fuel & Power' group was increased from 141.1 for April, 2010 to 151.3 for January, 2011.



4.12 Although the WPI with all its group increased continuously during April, 2010 to January, 2011, the 'year-on-year' inflation based on WPI declined from 11 per cent in April, 2010 to 8.2 per cent in January, 2011. The 'Food' inflation, which was at the peak of 21.4 per cent during May, 2010 has declined to 10.1 per cent in November, 2010. However, from December, 2010 it again started to increase and it was 15.7 per cent for January, 2011 (Prov.). On the other hand, the inflation in 'Non-Food' items, which was minimum at 14.8 per cent in May, 2010 increased to 23.9 per cent in January, 2011, which was mainly due to rise in prices of jute, cotton, copra, etc.



4.13 The average inflation based on WPI for the period April, 2010 to January, 2011 was 9.3 per cent, which was much more than that of 2.3 per cent during the same period of the previous year. The 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.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.14 Public Distribution System (PDS) remains a major instrument of the Government to protect poor from inflation as it ensures specified foodgrains at affordable prices. The responsibility of PDS is shared by the Central as well as the State Government. The responsibility of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. lies with the Central Government while creating the network of Fair Price Shops, allocation and distribution of foodgrains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of Fair Price Shop rests with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar, and Kerosene are distributed regularly, whereas, Tur Dal, Pam Oil are also being distributed during 2010-11 through a network of Fair Price Shop on monthly basis.

4.15 The Fair Price Shop is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the cardholders and topography of the area. There were 50,405 Fair Price Shops operating in the State as on 31st December, 2010. The typewise number of card holders for last three years are given in Table 4.1. The drive to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards was launched in 2005 and so far 42.21 lakh ration cards have been cancelled. Typewise number of cards cancelled are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Number of card holders

(in Lakh)

Year	Type of cards				Total	
	Yellow		Saffron	White		
	AAY	BPL	APL	Annapurna		
2008	24.70	43.82	140.04	8.38	1.07	218.01
2009	24.69	45.13	144.49	8.82	1.08	224.21
2010	23.40	43.75	138.40	9.54	0.86	215.95

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

Table 4.2 Number of cancelled cards

(in Lakh)

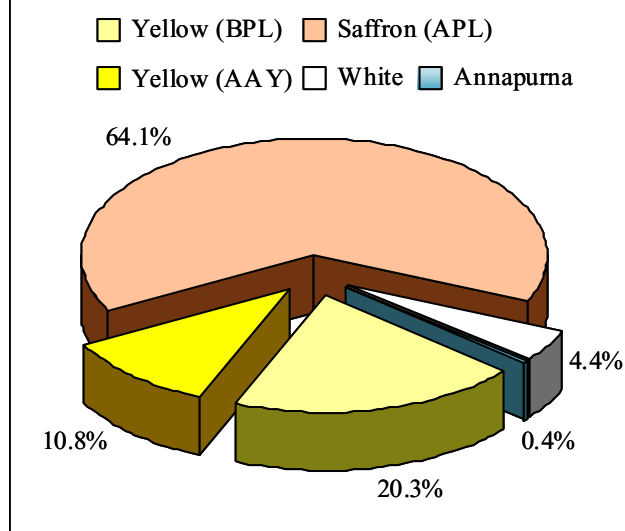
Year	Type of cards					Total
	Yellow		Saffron APL	White	Annapurna	
	AA Y	BPL				
2008	0.85	3.60	22.35	2.56	0.08	29.45
2010	0.82	1.50	10.30	0	0.12	12.76

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

Door Step Delivery Scheme

4.16 The Door Step Delivery Scheme is being implemented in the Tribal areas and areas identified under Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP) wherein the transportation of the commodities is carried out from Government godowns to Fair Price Shops by the Government vehicles and at the Government cost. At present, about 5,000 Fair Price Shops in Integrated Tribal Development Program (ITDP) areas are covered by 162 vehicles and about 2,000 Fair Price Shops in DPAP areas are covered by 90 vehicles. In tribal areas, the scheme is being implemented through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Limited, while in DPAP areas it is implemented through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited.

Graph 4.8 : Typewise number of cards as on 31-5-2010



Targeted Public Distribution System

4.17 The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced with effect from June, 1997 to provide 10 kg of foodgrains at the half rate to the poor families in the State under the Minimum Common Need Programme of GoI. 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 Fair Price Shop level. The GoI has fixed 65.34 lakh beneficiaries in the State on the basis of population of 1st March, 2000. To protect the poor from price hike, the State Government has decided to keep the prices of five commodities viz. Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Tur Dal and Pam Oil stable which are distributed through TPDS.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.18 All landless agriculture labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen, persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector, households headed by widows or terminally ill person or disabled person or person aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support and all primitive tribal households are covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme. Accordingly, the State Government has identified 24.64 lakh beneficiary families. The foodgrains namely Wheat and Rice at ₹ 2 per kg and ₹ 3 per kg respectively are provided to all beneficiaries under AAY w.e.f. 1st May, 2001. Recently, the government has decided to issue AAY ration cards on priority to HIV/AIDS persons and Leprosy affected persons whose names are included in BPL lists and not covered under other scheme and are within the target.

Annapurna Scheme

4.19 'Annapurna' a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State from 1st April, 2001. Under this scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains (wheat and rice) are provided per month free of cost to the old destitute persons of age 65 years and above subject to the condition that the person should not be a recipient of pension under the 'National Old Age Pension' scheme or 'State Pension' scheme. The State Government has been given target to cover 1.20 lakh beneficiaries under this scheme. The Central Govt. has sanctioned ₹ 7.78 crore for the year 2010-11 and entire amount was utilised by the end of January, 2011 giving benefit to 0.86 lakh persons under this scheme.

4.20 The quantity and rates of the commodities distributed through different schemes of PDS are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Quantity and Rates of commodities distributed per month under different schemes

(As on 6th Oct, 2010)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity (per month)				Rates (₹/kg, ₹/ltr)			
		BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL	BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL
Wheat	kg/card	35	35	10	15	5.00	2.00	Free	7.20
Rice						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, GoM.

§ For limited period # kg/card

Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

4.21 The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procurement of foodgrains and their allocation to the states for distribution under the PDS. The allotment of wheat and rice is different in different regions depending upon the consumption pattern within the area. The details of allotment and off-take for BPL and APL families are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 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						
2008-09	5.10	4.30	84.3	5.25	4.51	85.9
2009-10	5.10	4.73	92.7	5.25	4.91	93.5
2010-11 [§]	2.25	2.31	102.7	2.62	2.41	92.0
BPL (Excluding AAY)						
2008-09	8.24	7.02	85.2	8.85	8.11	91.6
2009-10	8.24	7.56	91.7	8.85	8.27	93.4
2010-11 [§]	4.32	3.82	88.4	4.64	4.16	89.7
APL						
2008-09	0.51	0.37	72.5	4.01	2.48	61.8
2009-10	3.97	2.39	60.2	15.04	7.69	51.1
2010-11 [§]	2.22	1.43	64.4	8.45	3.72	44.0
TOTAL						
2008-09	13.85	11.69	84.4	18.11	15.1	83.4
2009-10	17.41	14.68	84.8	29.14	20.87	71.6
2010-11 [§]	8.79	7.56	86.0	15.71	10.29	65.5

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

§ Upto September, 2010 @ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Levy Sugar

4.22 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 GoI as 9:1 of the total sugar production. Levy sugar thus collected is being supplied to the BPL families through PDS. From January, 2002 the State is receiving monthly allocation of about 13,918 MT levy sugar from GoI on the basis of number of BPL card holders and population thereon. The State has been allocated about 4,507 MT of levy sugar as festival quota in August and November, 2010. In 2009-10, total allocation of sugar was 18.96 lakh quintal, whereas off-take was 10.35 lakh quintal (54.6 per cent). In 2010-11 till January, 2011 the total allocation was 14.85 lakh quintal and off take was 11.41 lakh quintal (76.8 per cent). In view of rising prices, the State has taken certain measures to bring prices under control. It was decided to provide two kg sugar to each APL card at ₹ 20 per kg. In 2010-11, for APL card holders Government has allocated 23.34 lakh quintal of sugar, whereas off-take was 18.90 lakh quintal (81 percent). The details of allocation and off-take of levy sugar are given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Allocation and off-take of the Levy Sugar

Year	(Lakh quintals)	
	Allocation	Off-take
2008-09	18.54	5.72
2009-10	18.96	10.35
2010-11 (upto Jan, 2011)	14.85	11.41

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

Kerosene

4.23 The State receives kerosene from three Oil Companies viz. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. At present the retail price of kerosene in Mumbai / Thane Rationing Area is ₹ 12.28 per litre and in other districts it is between ₹ 9.28 to ₹ 13.80 per litre. For 2009-10, total monthly allocation of kerosene is approximately 1.37 lakh kilo litre and the demand is approximately 1.69 lakh kilo litre per month. In order to avoid misuse of kerosene, colour of the kerosene to be distributed under PDS has been made blue and is distributed only on ration cards. The details of demand and allocation of kerosene are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Demand and allocation of Kerosene

Year	(Lakh kilo litre)	
	Demand	Allocation
2008-09	20.28	16.41
2009-10	20.28	16.40
2010-11 (upto Oct, 2010)	11.83	9.12

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

Levy on Rice Millers

4.24 All the Rice Millers in the state 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 and is called Kharif Marketing Season (KMS). In KMS 2009-10 the quantity of levy rice collected from rice millers was 68,916 MT. For KMS 2010-11, upto February, 2011 the quantity of levy rice collected was 42,478 MT. The levy rice collected is deposited to FCI for PDS.

Foodgrain Subsidy

4.25 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided under the PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock for adverse situation and the loss that the State Government has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement

and sale price. The foodgrain subsidy for year 2010-11 was ₹ 310.62 crore whereas for 2009-10 it was ₹ 187.15 crore.

Godowns

4.26 Foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State owned / hired godowns. During 2010-11, there are 973 godowns available with storage capacity of 5.59 lakh MT. Out of these, the condition of 157 godowns with capacity of 0.64 lakh MT were not suitable for storage and 14 godowns with 0.07 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. The State Government has hired 150 godowns of capacity 0.66 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. The State Government is trying to increase godown capacity to avoid the wastage of foodgrains due to poor storage condition. The government has given approval and sanctioned ₹ 2 crore for the construction of new godowns. The construction of godowns at Kudal, District Sindhudurg and Palus, District Sangli is under progress. District wise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.12.

* * * * *

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	3.8
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.8
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10	166	156	261	111	136	163	12.8
2010-11@	183	172	294	114	149	180	11.2
April, 2010	171	164	292	112	142	171	14.5
May, 2010	174	167	294	113	142	173	14.3
June, 2010	177	169	284	113	145	175	13.0
July, 2010	179	170	287	114	147	176	11.2
August, 2010	178	171	286	114	147	176	9.2
September, 2010	183	174	297	114	150	180	11.6
October, 2010	185	174	300	114	150	182	10.7
November, 2010	187	175	295	114	152	183	7.4
December, 2010	198	176	306	114	154	190	10.1
January, 2011*	199	177	307	114	155	192	10.4

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

@ Average for 10 months

* provisional

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	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	...
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	...
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.2
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.2
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10	165	147	245	113	131	157	11.4
2010-11@	185	167	277	118	142	174	12.0
April, 2010	171	159	278	115	137	166	15.0
May, 2010	177	161	278	116	137	169	15.4
June, 2010	181	162	266	116	139	170	14.0
July, 2010	185	165	271	117	141	173	13.3
August, 2010	183	165	271	117	141	172	11.3
September, 2010	185	169	283	118	143	175	12.9
October, 2010	185	170	282	118	144	176	11.4
November, 2010	189	170	273	119	145	176	8.2
December, 2010	198	172	284	120	146	183	10.1
January, 2011*	199	174	284	120	147	183	10.0

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

@ Average for 10 months *provisional

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	...	574	540	522	513	571	535	523	513
2010-11@	...	628	595	569	560	625	590	570	560
April, 2010	...	599	567	545	538	596	563	546	538
May, 2010	...	607	574	547	540	603	569	548	540
June, 2010	...	619	584	555	547	615	578	556	547
July, 2010	...	618	586	563	554	614	581	564	554
August, 2010	...	626	593	564	557	622	587	566	556
September, 2010	...	621	591	571	562	616	585	571	562
October, 2010	...	623	593	574	566	620	589	575	565
November, 2010	...	637	604	578	570	634	599	579	569
December, 2010	...	664	624	590	581	660	619	591	580
January, 2011	...	669	633	599	589	667	628	600	588

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla

@ Average for 10 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	176	150	149	166	128	149	163
2010-11@	193	166	162	199	135	156	179
April, 2010	182	160	152	189	131	153	170
May, 2010	184	164	153	189	131	153	172
June, 2010	188	165	154	189	132	153	174
July, 2010	192	166	161	201	133	155	178
August, 2010	191	167	165	201	134	155	178
September, 2010	193	166	168	201	135	156	179
October, 2010	195	167	167	201	135	157	181
November, 2010	197	168	168	201	137	158	182
December, 2010	203	169	166	201	138	158	185
January, 2011	205	171	167	212	141	160	188

Source- Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 10 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	100.00	59.9	100.00	53.1	100.00	50.6	100.00	52.9	100.00
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
(Base year - 2001)										
Weight	48.9	100.00	54.7	100.00	43.1	100.00	39.8	100.00	41.4	100.00
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	173	163	176	166	192	183	183	167	183	165
2010-11@	191	177	187	181	206	207	201	184	200	184
April, 2010	179	167	177	172	189	195	191	176	185	174
May, 2010	181	169	184	175	194	197	195	177	185	174
June, 2010	186	171	185	175	204	200	197	178	190	176
July, 2010	188	175	185	180	206	206	199	183	196	183
August, 2010	186	175	184	180	205	207	196	182	196	183
September, 2010	190	178	185	181	212	210	200	185	203	186
October, 2010	193	181	187	183	211	210	201	186	205	187
November, 2010	195	182	187	182	207	209	204	187	207	188
December, 2010	204	184	197	188	217	214	216	192	213	191
January, 2011	204	187	198	189	214	217	213	193	215	198

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 10 months

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

(STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD		
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)	
											(Base year - 1982)
Weight	...	62.30	100.00	55.64	100.00	55.98	100.00	60.26	100.00	53.65	100.00
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	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.79	100.00
2008-09	...	134	144	150	149	151	150	153	154	148	150
2009-10	...	156	161	169	164	172	167	169	174	171	164
2010-11@		170	174	190	183	194	184	186	198	187	181
April, 2010	...	159	167	181	175	179	173	177	185	177	171
May, 2010	...	163	168	182	175	179	173	181	187	178	173
June, 2010	...	166	168	185	176	183	174	190	191	186	175
July, 2010	...	168	173	186	182	192	184	194	204	182	180
August, 2010	...	168	174	185	182	196	187	184	200	182	180
September, 2010	...	171	176	187	183	197	188	185	200	186	183
October, 2010	...	174	178	193	186	199	189	187	202	187	184
November, 2010	...	172	177	196	187	201	190	187	202	191	185
December, 2010	...	177	179	200	190	206	193	189	203	198	189
January, 2011	...	177	179	200	192	204	193	190	206	199	191

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

@ Average for 10 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	...	666	640	680	481	584	634
2010-11@	...	724	696	808	505	612	694
April, 2010	...	691	655	775	494	599	667
May, 2010	...	699	659	775	494	602	672
June, 2010	...	712	663	775	498	603	679
July, 2010	...	725	693	824	501	609	696
August, 2010	...	721	711	824	505	612	696
September, 2010	...	728	724	824	509	613	701
October, 2010	...	736	719	824	509	619	705
November, 2010	...	741	724	824	516	623	710
December, 2010	...	761	715	824	520	624	719

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi .

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8
ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Base year - 1993-94)				
Weight	22.03	14.23	63.75	100.00
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
(Base year - 2004-05)				
Weight	20.12	14.91	64.97	100.00
2005-06	104.3	113.6	102.3	104.4
2006-07	114.3	120.9	108.0	111.2
2007-08	123.9	121.0	113.3	116.5
2008-09	137.5	135.0	120.2	125.9
2009-10	154.9	132.1	122.4	130.4
2010-11@	180.4	146.9	128.1	141.5
April, 2010	171.0	141.1	127.4	138.3
May, 2010	172.6	142.8	127.4	138.8
June, 2010	176.0	143.2	127.2	139.4
July, 2010	177.8	147.8	127.4	140.6
August, 2010	177.3	148.0	127.6	140.7
September, 2010	180.8	147.6	127.9	141.5
October, 2010	183.4	148.1	128.3	142.4
November, 2010	182.6	148.6	128.8	143.1
December, 2010*	188.9	150.1	128.9	144.1
January, 2011*	193.4	151.3	129.9	145.9

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

*Provisional @ Average for 10 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	6.51	6.83	6.61	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.81	6.40	5.96	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.03	9.09	8.94	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.57	12.37	13.00	13.91	13.76
2010-11@	9.34	10.79	11.28	10.25	10.28
April, 2010	11.00	13.33	14.41	14.96	14.96
May, 2010	10.60	13.91	14.09	13.68	13.68
June, 2010	10.28	13.73	14.12	13.02	13.02
July, 2010	10.02	11.25	11.54	11.02	11.24
August, 2010	8.82	9.88	10.30	9.65	9.66
September, 2010	8.93	9.82	10.39	9.13	9.34
October, 2010	9.12	9.70	9.64	8.43	8.45
November, 2010	8.08	8.33	8.40	7.14	6.95
December, 2010	8.43*	9.47	9.44	7.99	8.01
January, 2011	8.23*	9.30	N.A.	8.67	8.69

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

+ Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

@@ Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

* Provisional

@ Average for 10 months

N.A. Not Applicable

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	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total. (2) + (3)	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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	11.54	11.69	0.80	14.30	15.10
Of which, TPDS	0.09	11.52	11.67	0.07	12.41	12.48
2009-10 (Total)	0.67	14.01	14.68	2.50	18.37	20.87
Of which, TPDS	0.15	12.35	12.50	0.07	13.07	13.14
2010-11 (Total) (upto Nov, 2010)	0.30	8.84	9.14	1.16	12.38	13.54
Of which, TPDS	0.07	7.92	7.99	0.04	8.65	8.69

ANNEXURE 4.11

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
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	19.02
Of which, TPDS	12.94	14.51
2007-08 (Total)	13.69	15.46
Of which, TPDS	13.34	14.04
2008-09 (Total)	13.85	18.11
Of which, TPDS	12.23	12.93
2009-10 (Total)	17.41	29.14
Of which, TPDS	13.34	14.10
2010-11 (Total)) (upto Nov, 2010)	14.54	21.88
Of which, TPDS	9.49	10.04

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

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

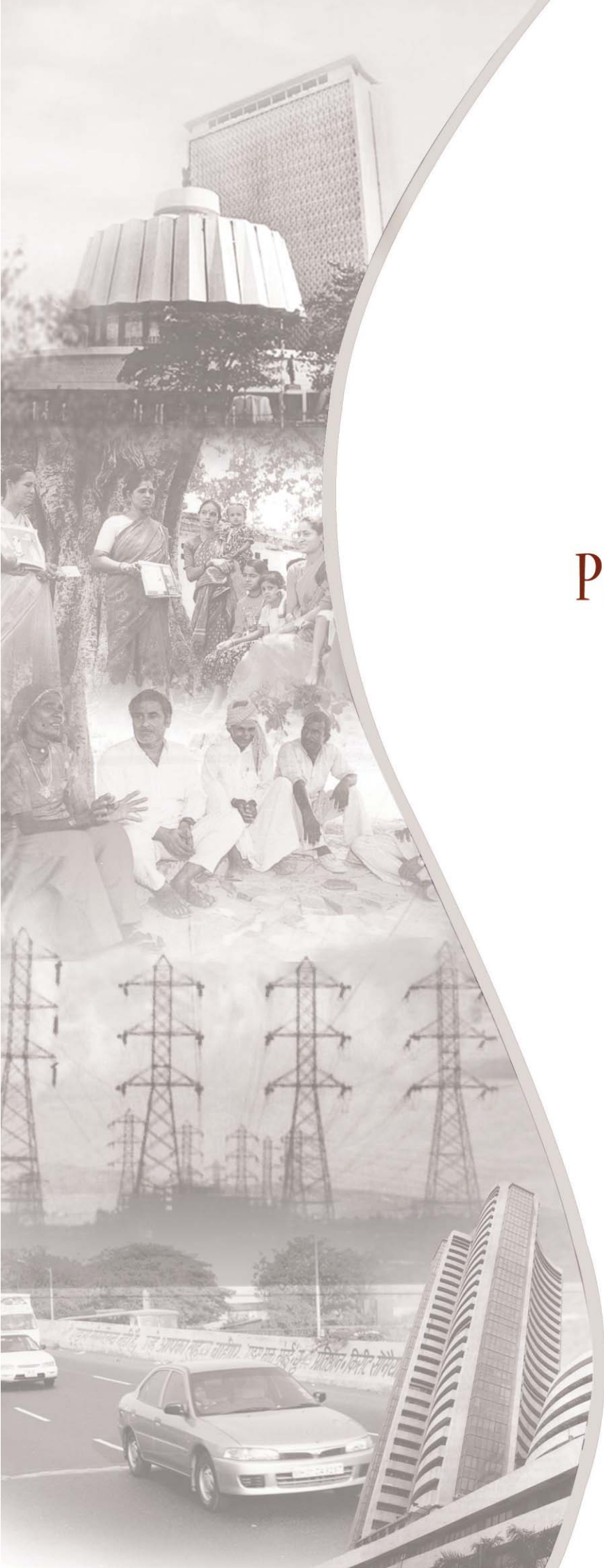
ANNEXURE 4.12

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS, THEIR CAPACITY AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS (2010-11)

District Name	Available Godowns		Number of Fair Price Shops
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	4	8,724	3,929 [#]
Thane	31	14,350	1,436
Raigad	32	15,000	1,109
Ratnagiri	26	11,550	881
Sindhudurg	19	7,600	415
Nashik	27	15,990	2,556
Dhule	21	12,100	972
Nandurbar	26	12,550	984
Jalgaon	54	23,250	1,845
Ahmednagar	45	32,440	1,772
Pune	44	35,260	2,787
Satara	51	17,640	1,592
Sangli	25	12,710	1,318
Solapur	53	37,524	1,854
Kolhapur	21	10,700	1,401
Aurangabad	32	30,376	1,791
Jalna	20	17,450	1,282
Parbhani	22	12,100	797
Hingoli	10	6,100	1,178
Beed	35	24,872	1,865
Nanded	23	13,600	1,935
Osmanabad	27	16,400	1,059
Latur	24	19,150	1,352
Buldhana	55	16,620	1,493
Akola	27	13,650	1,075
Washim	17	8,100	774
Amrawati	30	11,950	1,914
Yeotmal	33	16,500	1,995
Wardha	16	8,585	820
Nagpur	30	28,912	1,823
Bhandara	15	8,600	887
Gondiya	12	9,812	981
Chandrapur	23	14,000	1,478
Gadchiroli	22	9,050	1,055
Total	952	5,53,215	50,405

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

Mumbai / Thane Ration Area



5

Public Finance

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 In the recent past, the State finance has experienced transition from fiscal deficit to surplus, then to deficit and again returning on the path of recovery. The downward trends were mainly because of global recession, high inflation and salary hikes. Various measures taken by the Government such as enactment of Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, implementation of Value Added Tax (VAT) etc. have resulted in consolidation of State finances. During 2009-10, in spite of salary burden, the State Government has not squeezed development programmes and financed highest ever annual plan of ₹ 35,909 crore.

5.2 The year 2010 was the Golden Jubilee year of formation of Maharashtra State. The State Government has adopted a development strategy to improve economic and social development indices, making Maharashtra the most preferred investment destination, accelerating economic growth, enhancing opportunities for employment and self-employment for youth of the State and to improve human development index thereby to achieve inclusive growth.

Budget 2010-11

5.3 In the budget 2010-11, the Government continued the tax exemption on essential items upto March 2011 in view of achievement of tax recovery of VAT. In spite of this tax exemption, tax revenue is expected to increase by 16.8 per cent over the previous year. Expected total receipts and total expenditure for 2010-11 are ₹ 1,29,359 crore and ₹ 1,29,500 crore respectively, resulting in fiscal deficit of ₹ 24,294 crore, 21.4 per cent less than the previous year. Details are given in Table 5.1

Revenue Receipts

5.4 The expected revenue receipts and revenue expenditure during 2010-11 are ₹ 97,044 crore and ₹ 1,04,698 crore respectively, amounting to a revenue deficit of ₹ 7,654 crore. The financial year 2009-10 ended with revenue deficit of ₹ 12,731 crore, whereas, the State enjoyed the revenue surplus of ₹ 5,577 crore in 2008-09.

5.5 During 2006-07 to 2010-11 the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of revenue receipts was 12.3 per cent, as against the CAGR of GSDP at 15.3 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Item	(₹ crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10 (R.E.)	2010-11 (B.E.)
1. Revenue Receipts	81,271	88,498	97,044
(A) Tax Revenue	60,049	63,959	74,722
(B) Non Tax Revenue	21,222	24,539	22,322
2. Revenue Expenditure	75,694	1,01,229	1,04,698
(A) Plan Expenditure	12,421	20,448	21,992
(B) Non-Plan Exp.	63,273	80,781	82,706
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	(-) 5,577	12,731	7,654
4. Capital Receipts	19,065	35,440	32,315
5. Capital Expenditure	24,278	23,404	24,802
6. Total Receipts (1+4)	1,00,336	1,23,938	1,29,359
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	99,972	1,24,633	1,29,500
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-) 364	695	141
9. Fiscal Deficit	13,999	30,904	24,294

Source : Finance Department, GoM

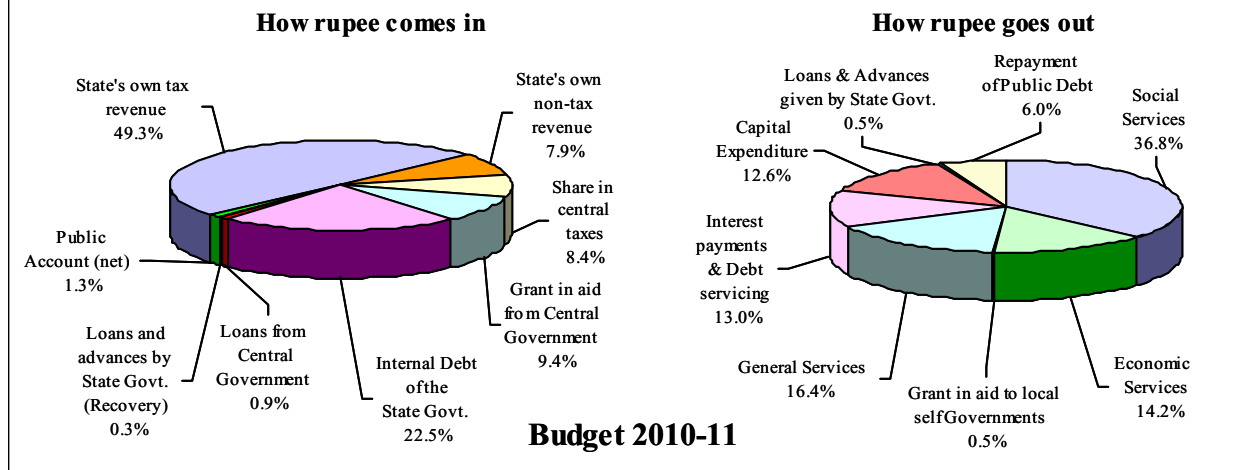
R.E. – Revised Estimates B.E. – Budget Estimates

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	(₹ crore)				
	Tax Revenue			Non-Tax Revenue @	Total Revenue Receipts
	State's OTR	Share in Central Taxes	Total		
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	52,031	8,018	60,049	21,222	81,271
2009-10 (RE)	55,711	8,248	63,959	24,539	88,498
2010-11 (BE)	63,838	10,884	74,722	22,322	97,044

Source: Finance Department, GoM

@ Including the central grants

Graph 5.1 : Receipts and Expenditure in terms of rupee

Tax Revenue

5.6 The tax revenue of the State increased from ₹ 46,122 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 63,959 crore in 2009-10. The expected tax revenue for 2010-11 is ₹ 74,722 crore.

5.7 The OTR is expected to contribute to almost 65.8 per cent of the total revenue receipts during 2010-11. The major contributors to OTR are VAT and Stamps & Registration fees contributing 56.4 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively, whereas Electricity duties contribute 6.0 per cent as per the budget estimates. The details of OTR are given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Own Tax Revenue

Item	(₹ crore)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R.E.)	2010-11 (B.E.)
OTR					
(1) VAT / Sales Tax	24,131	26,753	30,680	31,688	35,986
(2) Stamps and Registration fees	6,416	8,550	8,288	9,324	10,479
(3) State excise duties	3,301	3,963	4,434	5,100	5,800
(4) Electricity duties	1,577	2,688	2,395	3,021	3,800
(5) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,246	1,488	1,561	1,517	1,608
(6) Taxes on vehicles	1,841	2,143	2,220	2,600	2,860
(7) Other Taxes and duties on commodities and services	878	1,043	1,015	964	919
(8) Taxes on goods & passengers	224	388	892	669	738
(9) Land Revenue	484	512	546	828	1,648
Total OTR	40,098	47,528	52,031	55,711	63,838

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Share in Central taxes

5.8 Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended the share of the states in central taxes and laid down fiscal consolidation roadmap for the next five years (2010-2015). The states' share in central taxes is increased from 30.5 per cent to 32.0 per cent. In the devoluble amount of central taxes (excluding service tax), the State's share is fixed at 5.199 per cent, which is slightly more than that of 4.997 per cent recommended by the earlier Finance Commission. The share in service tax is also increased from 5.063 per cent to 5.281 per cent. The total receipt as a share in central taxes for 2010-11 is expected to be ₹ 10,883 crore.

5.9 Apart from the devoluble amount from central taxes, Finance Commission has made recommendations regarding grants-in-aid to the states for some specific purpose. The State is expected to receive about ₹ 1,511 crore as grants-in-aid in 2010-11. This includes grant-in-aid for UID, Improving Delivery of Justice, District Innovation Fund, Improving District & State Statistical System and Employees & Pension Data base. The Commission has also recommended

Table 5.4 Share in Central taxes & Grants-in-Aid (2010-11)

Item	Amount (₹ crore)
A. Grants-in-Aid	1,511.03
1. General basic grant	807.90
(a) Panchayat Raj Institutions	511.95
(b) Urban Local Bodies	295.91
2. Special Area Basic Grant	7.90
3. State Disaster relief fund	332.02
4. Grant for Capacity building	5.00
5. Grant for elementary education	131.00
6. Grant for Forest	38.70
7. Incentive grant for Unique Identification (UID)	63.48
8. Grant for Improving Delivery of Justice	108.53
9. Grant for District Innovation Fund	7.00
10. Grant for Improving District and State Statistical System	7.00
11. Grant for Employees & Pension Database	2.50
B. Share in Central taxes	10,883.23
Total (A+B)	12,394.26

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts 2010-11

5.11 During the first nine months of 2010-11, the total revenue receipts have increased by 21.9 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period, tax revenue increased by 30.7 per cent whereas the non-tax revenue decreased by 11.8 per cent. The increase in OTR was 32.6 per cent. The collection of VAT has increased substantially by 31.8 per cent over that of the previous year whereas taxes on goods and passengers declined by 34.5 per cent. The details of which are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Tax Collection

Item	April to December #		BE 2010-11@	Percentage to BE
	2009	2010		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	45,149	58,990	74,722	79.0
1) Own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	39,811	52,773	63,838	82.7
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	23,291	30,689	35,986	85.3
ii) Stamps & Reg. fees	7,206	10,327	10,479	98.6
iii) State Excise duties	3,460	3,997	5,800	68.9
iv) Taxes & duties on Electricity	1,496	2,344	3,800	61.7
v) Land Revenue	366	730	1,648	44.3
vi) Taxes on Vehicles	1,856	2,447	2,860	85.6
vii) Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,165	1,224	1,608	76.1
viii) Taxes on goods & Passengers	55	36	738	4.9
ix) Other Taxes & duties on Commodities & Services	916	979	919	106.5
2) Share in Central Taxes	5338	6,217	10,883	57.1
B) Non Tax Revenue (i + ii)	11661	10,283	22,322	46.1
i) Non Tax Revenue	4032	4,291	10,216	42.0
ii) Grants-in-Aid from centre	7629	5,992	12,106	49.5
Total Revenue Receipt (A+B)	56,810	69,273	97,044	71.4

Source : # Accountant General, Maharashtra @ Budget in brief, Finance Dept., GoM

grants-in-aid for local self governments. The details of share in central taxes and grants-in-aid for 2010-11 are given in Table 5.4.

Non-Tax Revenue

5.10 The expected non-tax revenue for 2010-11 is ₹ 22,322 crore. The details of non-tax revenue are given in Table 5.5

Table 5.5 Non-Tax Revenue

Year	₹ crore)			
	Interest Receipts	Other Non Tax Revenue	Central Grants	Total Non Tax Revenue
2006-07	2,504	5,014	8,555	16,073
2007-08	1,170	15,778	7,509	24,457
2008-09	1,017	8,773	11,432	21,222
2009-10 (RE)	1,291	5,764	17,484	24,539
2010-11 (BE)	972	9,244	12,106	22,322

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Expenditure

5.12 The revenue expenditure, during 2006-07 was ₹ 61,385 crore. In 2009-10, with the steep hike in the revenue expenditure due to the implementation of Sixth Pay Commission along with interest payments and debt services, it reached to ₹ 1,01,229 crore. During 2010-11, the expected revenue expenditure is ₹ 1,04,698 crore. However, Government has ensured that development expenditure is not curtailed and maintained it around 63.7 per cent. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.7.

5.13 Proportion of expenditure of salary,

Graph 5.2: Composition of Revenue Expenditure

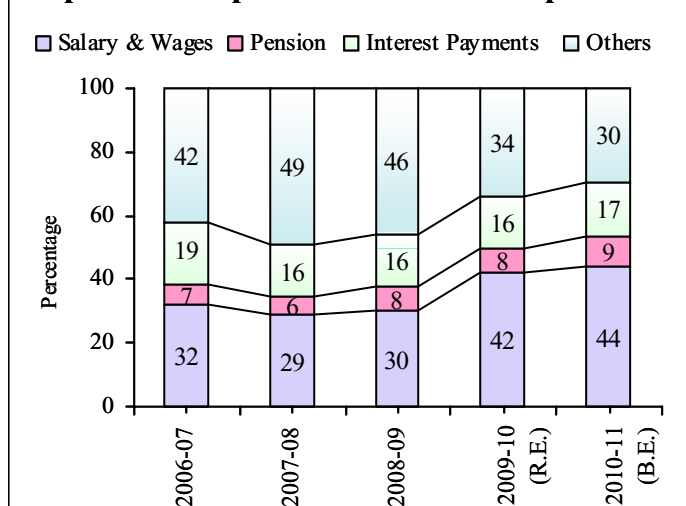


Table 5.7 Expenditure on Revenue Account

Item	(₹ crore)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (R/E)	2010-11 (B/E)
Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	61,385	64,780	75,694	1,01,229	1,04,698
1. Development Expenditure [(a) + (b) + (c)]	36,279	40,934	49,109	68,086	66,658
(a) Social Services	23,559	26,773	31,052	45,569	47,627
(b) Economic Services	11,703	13,237	16,813	21,367	18,327
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contribution to Local Bodies & P. R. Institutions	1,017	924	1,244	1,150	704
2. Non-Dev. Expenditure [(a)+(b)]	25,106	23,846	26,585	33,143	38,040
(a) General Services	12,925	11,081	13,686	18,201	21,179
(b) Interest Payment and Debt Servicing	12,181	12,765	12,899	14,942	16,861

Source : Finance Department, GoM

wages and pension payments to revenue receipts was as high as 38.6 per cent during 2006-07, which declined to 34.6 per cent in 2007-08 and again increased to 37.9 per cent during 2008-09. However, implementation of Sixth Pay Commission and the arrears thereon payable since 2006, this expenditure shot up to 49.4 per cent of revenue receipts in 2009-10 and expected to reach at 53.3 per cent in 2010-11.

5.14 Another component of revenue expenditure is interest payments and debt servicing. Though, the amount of interest payments is steadily increasing in 2006-07 to 2010-11, the average cost of borrowings has declined from 9.6 per cent in 2006-07 to 9.0 per cent in 2010-11, the expenditure on salary, wages, pension and interest payment is given in Table 5.8.

Subsidies

5.15 Certain goods and services are subsidized by the Government to make it affordable to the civil society and subsidies are also given for economic development. The expenditure on subsidies was ₹ 2,818 crore (0.6 per cent of GSDP) during 2005-06, which

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

Year	(₹ crore)			
	Salary, Wages, pension	% to Revenue Receipts	Interest payments	% to Revenue Receipts
2006-07	24,001	38.6	11,983	19.3
2007-08	27,561	34.6	12,932	16.2
2008-09	30,809	37.9	13,027	16.0
2009-10 (RE)	43,755	49.4	14,647	16.6
2010-11 (BE)	51,740	53.3	16,469	17.0

Source: Finance Department, GoM

increased to ₹ 9,741 crore during 2009-10 (RE.) (1.1 per cent of GSDP). During 2010-11, an expenditure on subsidies is estimated at ₹ 5,330 crore. The major budgeted subsidies are:

- ₹ 2,281 crore for compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidized tariffs to agricultural/powerloom users
- ₹ 400 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects
- ₹ 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.
- ₹ 351 crore for food grain transactions and related schemes such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Revenue Expenditure 2010-11

5.16 The total revenue expenditure of the State Government upto end of December 2010, was ₹ 63,788 crore (60.9 per cent of the budget estimates), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 5,938 crore and non-plan expenditure was ₹ 57,850 crore.

Plan and Non-plan Expenditure

5.17 Allocation for the annual plan shows inclination of the Government to stimulate development activities. It is clear from the fact that component of plan expenditure in total expenditure which is increasing every year. During X FYP, the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure was 10.7 per cent. During XI FYP the annual plan size is consistently increasing and it is highest during 2009-10 to ₹ 35,909 crore and further increased to ₹ 37,916 crore in 2010-11. The details of plan and non-plan expenditure of the State Government is given in Table 5.9.

Annual Plan 2010-11

5.18 Annual Plan outlay for 2010-11 is of ₹ 37,916 crore of which an outlay of ₹ 3,867 crore is provided for Special Component sub-plan (SCSP) and ₹ 3,374 crore for Tribal sub-plan. During XI FYP District Plan continuously increased from ₹ 1,808 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 5,623 Crore in 2010-11.

5.19 During 2010-11 maximum outlay of ₹ 16,674 crore was sanctioned for Social & Community Services followed by Irrigation & Flood Control sector (₹ 8,280 crore). The details are given in Table 5.10.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.20 The capital receipts consist of three parts viz. (i) Recovery of loans, (ii) Other receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund and its appropriation, etc. and (iii) Borrowings and other liabilities. The borrowings and other liabilities have a major share in the capital receipts. Reduction in borrowing resulted in decrease of capital receipts of the Government to ₹ 1,718 crore in 2007-08. However, in the last three years capital receipts are rising because of increase in open market borrowings to finance the development expenditure. The share of capital receipts in overall receipts of the Government is expected to be around 25.0 per cent in 2010-11.

Table 5.9 Plan and Non-plan expenditure

(₹ crore)			
Year	Plan Exp.	Non-plan Exp.	Total Exp.
2006-07	17,136 (21.8)	61,370 (78.2)f	78,506 (100.0)
2007-08	19,998 (24.3)	62,196 (75.7)	82,194 (100.0)
2008-09	25,692 (25.7)	74,280 (74.3)	99,972 (100.0)
2009-10 (RE)	35,909 (28.8)	88,724 (71.2)	1,24,633 (100.0)
2010-11 (BE)	37,916 # (29.0)	92,902 (71.0)	1,30,818 (100.0)

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total exp.

- Approved outlay

Table 5.10 Sector wise Outlay of Annual Plan (2009-10 & 2010-11)

(₹ crore)

Sectors	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11	
	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Percentage share in outlay
Agriculture and Allied Services	2,447.82	2,441.27	6.4
Rural Development	1,130.19	1,360.18	3.6
Special Area Programmes	399.70	290.91	0.8
Irrigation and Flood Control	7,608.03	8,279.94	21.8
Power Development	2,477.30	2,740.92	7.2
Industry and Minerals	149.97	222.94	0.6
Transport and Communications	5,180.74	4,222.91	11.1
Science, Technology & Environment	34.57	22.70	0.1
General Economic Services	606.84	560.43	1.5
Social & Community Services	14,496.14	16,673.73	44.0
General Services	733.64	1,099.05	2.9
Other Programme	693.98	1.00	0.0
Total	35,958.92	37,915.98	100.0

Source : Planning Department, GoM

5.21 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 development expenditure. The capital expenditure is expected to reach to ₹ 24,802 crore during 2010-11. The proportion of capital expenditure in the total expenditure of Government during 2010-11 is expected to be 19.2 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.11

Table 5.11 Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

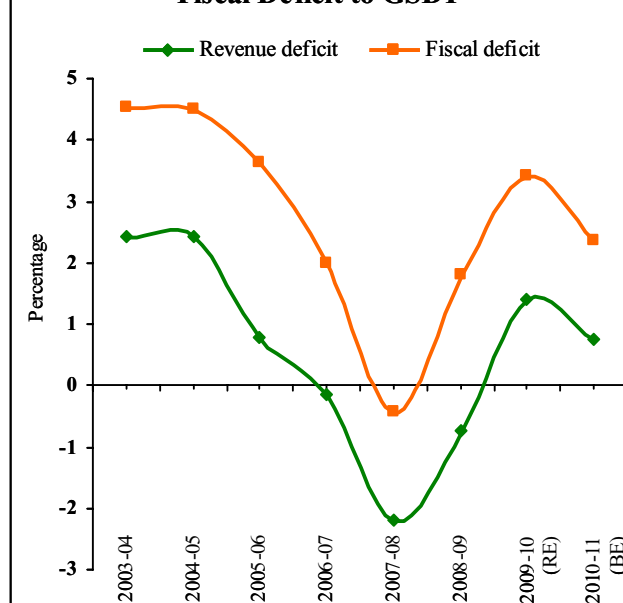
(₹ crore)

Year	Capital Receipt	Capital Expenditure
2006-07	16,298	17,121
2007-08	1,718	17,414
2008-09	19,065	24,278
2009-10 (R.E.)	35,440	23,404
2010-11 (B.E.)	32,315	24,802

Source : Finance Dept., GoM

Deficit Trends

5.22 The State government has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) act in 2005 to discipline the government expenditure and refrain from frequent borrowings. This required the Government to eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reduce fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of GSDP. The percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP which was 2.4 per cent in 2003-04, declined to 0.8 per cent in 2005-06, as a result of fiscal reforms adopted by the Government. Thereafter, for three consecutive years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09, the State enjoyed revenue surplus. But due to increased salary burden, revenue deficit was 1.4 per cent of GSDP during 2009-10. During 2010-11, though expected increase in revenue expenditure is by about 3.4 per cent, the percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP is expected to reduce to 0.7 per cent.

Graph 5.3 : Percentage of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit to GSDP

5.23 Another important fiscal indicator i.e. percentage of fiscal deficit to State GSDP is also declining year by year. The fiscal deficit, which was 4.5 per cent of GSDP in 2003-04, has gradually declined to (-) 0.4 per cent of GSDP in 2007-08. However, in 2010-11 the percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is again expected to increase to 2.4 per cent. 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 consolidation.

Debt Position

5.24 The accumulation of unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government forms the Debt stock. There are three types of debt, (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 compound growth rate of 13.9 per cent during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The loans raised from Central Government during 2009-10 were ₹ 1,291 crore. Considering the repayment or redemption of loans and deposits of ₹ 8,665 crore, the net debt of the Government amounted to ₹ 23,153 crore. The debt stock at the end of 2009-10 increased to ₹ 1,83,825 crore out of which OMB is ₹ 61,573 crore (33.5 per cent).

Table 5.12 Overall debt position and Interest Payments of State Government

Year	Debt Stock	Interest payments	(₹ crore)
			Average cost of borrowing (per cent per annum)
2006-07	1,33,723	11,983	9.6
2007-08	1,42,383	12,932	9.7
2008-09	1,60,672	13,027	9.1
2009-10 (R.E.)	1,83,825	14,647	9.1
2010-11 (B.E.)	2,09,648	16,469	9.0

Source: Finance Department, GoM

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

5.25 During 2010-11, the net debt of the State Government is likely to be ₹ 25,822 crore out of which ₹ 21,847 crore will be the net internal debt including open market borrowings. The debt stock of the Government is expected to increase to ₹ 2,09,648 crore. The trend in debt stock and interest payment is given in Table 5.12.

Government Guarantees

5.26 The outstanding guarantees given by the State Government at the end of 2008-09 amounted to ₹ 21,301 crore. The major guarantees given by the Government were to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department (₹ 4,918 crore), Industry, Energy & Labour Department (₹ 4,177 crore), Public Works Department (₹ 3,535), Water Resources Department (₹ 3,123 crore) and Water supply and Sanitation Department (₹ 2,812 crore).

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA : BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)	2010-11 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	41,013	48,438	62,195	79,583	81,271	88,498	97,044
a) Tax Revenue	34,201	38,522	46,122	55,126	60,049	63,959	74,722
b) Non-Tax Revenue	6,812	9,916	16,073	24,457	21,222	24,539	22,322
2. Revenue Expenditure	51,047	52,280	61,385	64,780	75,694	1,01,229	1,04,698
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	10,258	10,523	11,983	12,932	13,027	14,647	16,469
b) Administrative Services	3,776	4,207	4,824	5,504	6,560	8,670	10,936
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	3,514	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,483	7,871
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	10,034	3,842	(-) 810	(-) 14,803	(-) 5,577	12,731	7,654
4. Capital Receipts	35,316	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,065	35,440	32,315
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	2,041	551	51	733	560	338	354
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	18,743	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	30,209	24,153
5. Capital Expenditure	25,159	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,278	23,404	24,802
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	76,329	72,614	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,23,938	1,29,359
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	76,206	72,362	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,24,633	1,29,500
8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6)	(-) 123	(-) 252	13	893	(-) 364	695	141
9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)	18,620	17,631	11,553	(-) 2,824	13,999	30,904	24,294
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	9.9	10.0	10.7	11.7	10.5	9.8	9.4
a) Tax Revenue	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.1	7.3
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.2
2. Revenue Expenditure	12.3	10.8	10.6	9.5	9.8	11.2	10.2
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
b) Administrative Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	2.4	0.8	(-) 0.1	(-) 2.2	(-) 0.7	1.4	0.7
4. Net Capital Receipts	8.5	5.0	2.8	0.3	2.5	3.9	3.1
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	4.5	3.7	2.0	(-) 0.5	1.9	3.4	2.3
5. Capital Expenditure	6.1	4.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.4
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	18.4	15.0	13.5	12.0	13.0	13.8	12.6
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	17.7	15.0	13.5	12.1	12.9	13.8	12.6
8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6)	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)	4.5	3.6	2.0	(-) 0.4	1.8	3.4	2.4

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

ANNEXURE 5.2

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

		(₹ crore)						
Item		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
(A)	Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	41,013	48,438	62,195	79,583	81,271	88,498	97,044
(1)	State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	30,605	33,539	40,098	47,528	52,031	55,711	63,838
	(1) Sales Tax	18,817	19,677	24,131	26,753	30,680	31,688	35,986
	(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	4,116	5,266	6,416	8,550	8,288	9,324	10,479
	(3) State Excise Duties	2,219	2,824	3,301	3,963	4,434	5,100	5,800
	(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,674	1,661	1,577	2,688	2,395	3,021	3,800
	(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,076	1,157	1,246	1,488	1,561	1,517	1,608
	(6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,177	1,309	1,841	2,143	2,220	2,600	2,860
	(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	737	712	878	1,043	1,015	964	919
	(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	428	504	224	388	892	669	738
	(9) Land Revenue	361	429	484	512	546	828	1,648
(2)	Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	4,118	5,935	7,518	16,948	9,790	7,055	10,216
	(1) Interest Receipts	737	1,737	2,504	1,170	1,017	1,291	972
	(2) Other non-tax revenue	3,381	4,198	5,014	15,778	8,773	5,764	9,244
(3)	Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	3,596	4,983	6,024	7,598	8,018	8,248	10,884
	(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	665	960	1,141	1,618	1,651	1,713	2,018
	(2) Corporation Tax	1,009	1,378	1,881	2,411	2,629	3,043	4,538
	(3) Taxes on Wealth	2	3	2	3	2	3	10
	(4) Customs	729	971	1,175	1,436	1,533	1,501	1,759
	(5) Union Excise Duties	1,003	1,309	1,247	1,371	1,337	983	1,432
	(6) Service Tax	188	362	578	759	866	1,005	1,127
(4)	Grants in Aid from Central Government	2,694	3,981	8,555	7,509	11,432	17,484	12,106
(B)	Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	35,316	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,065	35,440	32,315
(1)	Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	25,727	23,659	14,557	13,761	21,612	24,992	30,263
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.*	23,925	23,169	14,059	13,432	21,227	23,701	29,159
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	1,802	490	498	329	385	1,291	1,104
(2)	Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	2,041	551	51	733	560	338	354
(3)	Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	0	(-134)	183	0	75	0	0
(4)	Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	7,548	100	1,508	(-) 12,776	(-) 3,182	10,110	1,698
	(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	495	587	640	685	804	1,717	1,580
	(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	3,018	1,019	1,646	(-) 11,717	190	(-) 593	80
	(1) Interest Bearing	16	3	7	24	44	31	31
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	3,002	1,016	1,639	(-) 11,741	146	(-) 624	49
	(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,598	1,425	1,714	1,876	1,240	2,943	3,424
	(1) Interest Bearing	840	554	570	468	768	1,606	2,113
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	758	871	1,144	1,408	472	1,337	1,311
	(d) Others	2,437	(-) 2,931	(-) 2,492	(-) 3,620	(-) 5,416	6,043	(-) 3,386
Total Receipts (A + B)		76,329	72,614	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,23,938	1,29,359

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

‡ 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**

		(₹ crore)					
Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	51,047	52,280	61,385	64,780	75,694	1,01,229	1,04,698
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	28,776	30,583	36,279	40,934	49,109	68,086	66,658
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	17,549	19,917	23,559	26,773	31,052	45,569	47,627
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	10,184	10,762	12,316	13,642	16,447	23,464	26,570
(2) Health & Family Welfare	1,891	2,124	2,254	2,695	3,105	3,999	4,239
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	2,491	2,302	3,565	5,044	4,460	8,750	7,030
(4) Information & Broadcasting	28	22	24	27	31	40	39
(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	1,302	1,653	1,904	2,392	3,200	4,352	4,977
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	222	273	319	402	528	744	602
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,399	2,749	3,132	2,527	3,237	4,142	4,101
(8) Others	32	32	45	44	44	78	69
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	10,381	9,315	11,703	13,237	16,813	21,367	18,327
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	3,492	2,732	3,363	3,468	6,403	6,564	4,741
(2) Rural Development	2,234	2,019	2,589	1,060	1,980	2,762	3,956
(3) Special Area Programme	40	21	33	33	31	40	49
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	815	1,318	1,514	1,648	1,939	2,234	2,264
(5) Energy	2,983	1,993	2,601	3,411	2,808	4,258	2,656
(6) Industry and Minerals.	304	458	566	1,043	682	1,006	663
(7) Transport and Communication	220	554	697	2,254	2,691	3,591	2,668
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	9	13	25	26	42	72	68
(9) General Economic Services	284	207	315	294	237	840	1,262
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	846	1,351	1,017	924	1,244	1,150	704
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	22,271	21,697	25,106	23,846	26,585	33,143	38,040
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	13,070	11,941	12,925	11,081	13,686	18,201	21,179
(1) Organs of State	599	434	466	541	641	1,336	1,083
(2) Collection Charges	2,986	761	405	743	1,194	1,620	1,197
(3) Administrative Services	3,776	4,208	4,824	5,503	6,560	8,670	10,936
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	3,514	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,483	7,871
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	2,195	2,434	2,866	79	92	92	92
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	9,201	9,756	12,181	12,765	12,899	14,942	16,861
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	25,159	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,278	23,404	24,802
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	10,627	14,340	12,414	12,715	20,154	18,512	16,994
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	7,877	10,078	10,092	11,490	18,873	17,126	16,281
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	2,750	4,262	2,322	1,225	1,281	1,386	713
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	14,532	5,742	4,707	4,699	4,124	4,892	7,808
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	5,149	5,216	4,304	4,286	3,704	4,466	7,311
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	9,383	526	403	413	420	426	497
Total Expenditure (A + B)	76,206	72,362	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,24,633	1,29,500

Source – Finance Department, GoM.

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.4

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM TAXES ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

								(₹ lakh)
Sr. No.	Particulars	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)	2010-11 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Taxes on agricultural income	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections	13,834	15,836	18,994	20,528	22,755	21,234	25,034
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
4	Increase in land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme.	382	354	372	758	975	1,731	1,759
5	Rates and cesses on land	5,588	4,668	6,032	7,450	7,732	7,817	87,488
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	658	5,651	3,989	346	11,503	9,085	3,500
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act	0	0	0	1	81	142	0
8	Education Cess Act—							
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops	1,340	983	1,453	467	721	1,470	1,470
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands	214	229	191	185	169	209	201
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974	6	128	14	11	139	14	14
	Total ...	22,022	27,849	31,046	29,752	44,075	41,702	1,19,466

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.5

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

							(₹ Crore)	
Item	2004-05 (Actual)	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)	2010-11 (B.E.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	12,545	19,061	11,067	10,239	19,104	23,454	26,179	
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	18,776	17,952	9,755	9,146	17,523	19,235	21,848	
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 7,581	(-) 35	95	(-) 83	(-) 35	865	607	
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,350	1,144	1,217	1,176	1,616	3,354	3,724	
a) Provident Fund (net)	495	587	640	684	804	1,717	1,580	
b) Reserve Fund (net)	15	3	7	24	44	31	31	
c) Civil Deposites (net)	840	554	570	468	768	1,606	2,113	
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	6,197	(-) 1,178	473	(-) 13,956	(-) 4,741	6,755	(-) 2,026	
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	6,197	(-) 1,044	290	(-) 13,952	(-) 4,798	6,755	(-) 2,026	
2) Other capital receipts (net) #	0	(-) 134	183	(-) 4	57	0	0	
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	18,742	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	30,209	24,153	

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

@ 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

(₹ Crore)					
Receipt	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)	Expenditure	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Income from Enter- preneurship and Property	1,940	2,213	1. Total Consumption Expenditure	22,378	30,980
1.1. Profits	0	0	1.1. Consumption of Employees	14,771	20,185
1.2. Income from Property	1,940	2,213	a) Wages & Salaries	10,244	14,594
1.2.1. Net Interest Received	367	731	b) Pension	4,527	5,591
a) Public Authorities	86	95	1.2. Net Purchase of Commodities & Services	7,607	10,795
i) Centre	0	0	a) Purchases	6,117	8,822
ii) States	0	0	b) Maintenance	2,545	3,378
iii) Local Authorities	86	95	c) Less Sales	1,055	1,405
b) Foreign	0	0	2. Benefits	1,390	2,119
c) From other Sectors	281	636	3. Net Interest Paid to	12,421	14,475
1.2.2. Other Property Receipts	1,573	1,482	3.1. Public Authorities	0	0
2. Total Tax Revenue	60,049	63,959	a) Centre	0	0
2.1. Total Direct Taxes	6,389	7,104	b) States	0	0
a) Corporation Tax	2,629	3,043	c) Local Authorities	0	0
b) Land Revenue	546	828	3.2. Foreign Agencies	0	0
c) Other Direct Taxes	3,214	3,233	3.3. Others	12,898	14,942
2.2. Total Indirect Taxes	53,660	56,855	3.4. Less Commercial Interest	477	467
a) Customs	1,533	1,501	4. Subsidies	3,934	5,182
b) Excise Central	1,337	983	5. Total Current Transfers to (Other than Inter-Government)	9,920	11,346
c) Excise States	4,434	5,100	5.1. Other Sectors	9,920	11,346
d) Sales Tax	30,680	31,688	5.2. Foreign	0	0
e) Service Tax	866	1,005	6. Total Inter-Government Transfers	35,762	44,830
f) Stamps & Registration	8,288	9,324	6.1. Current to	24,197	36,943
g) Other Taxes and Duties	6,522	7,254	a) Centre	0	0
3. Fees & Miscellaneous Receipts	5,102	1,686	b) States	940	1,269
4. Total Transfers from Public Authorities	11,432	17,484	c) Local Authorities	23,257	35,674
4.1. Centre	11,432	17,484	6.2. Capital to	11,565	7,887
4.2. States	0	0	a) Centre	0	0
4.3. Local Authorities	0	0	b) States	4,462	3,516
Total Receipts (1+2+3+4)	78,523	85,342	c) Local Authorities	7,103	4,371
			7. Total Current Expenditure (1+3+4+5+6)	84,415	1,06,813
			8. Surplus on Current Account	(-) 5,892	(-) 21,471

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.7

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

(₹ Crore)

Item	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Expenditure		
A. Administration		
1 Capital Outlay	5,503	7,372
2 Net Purchase of Physical Assets	(-) 9	(-) 14
2.1 Second Hand Assets	0	0
2.2 Land	(-) 9	(-) 14
3 Change in Stock	0	0
3.1 Inventory	0	0
3.2 Others	0	0
4 Capital Transfers	1,308	1,866
4.1 for Capital Formation	1,308	1,866
4.2 for Others	0	0
5 Total (1 to 4)	6,802	9,224
B. Enterprises		
6 Capital Outlay	535	639
7 Net Purchase of Physical Assets	0	0
7.1 Second Hand Assets	0	0
7.2 Land	0	0
8 Change in Stock	1	0
9 Total (6 to 8)	536	639
10 Total Expenditure (5 + 9)	7,338	9,863
II Receipts		
11 Surplus on Current Account	(-) 5,892	(-) 21,471
12 Consumption of Fixed Capital	0	0
13 Foreign Grants	0	0
14 Net Budgetary Borrowing	18,327	20,952
14.1 At Home	18,327	20,952
14.2 From Abroad	0	0
15 Other Liabilities	(-) 5,097	10,382
15.1 Net Extra Budgetary Borrowings	(-) 4,347	11,022
15.2 Less Net Purchase of Financial Assets	750	640
16 Total Receipts (11 to 15)	7,338	9,863

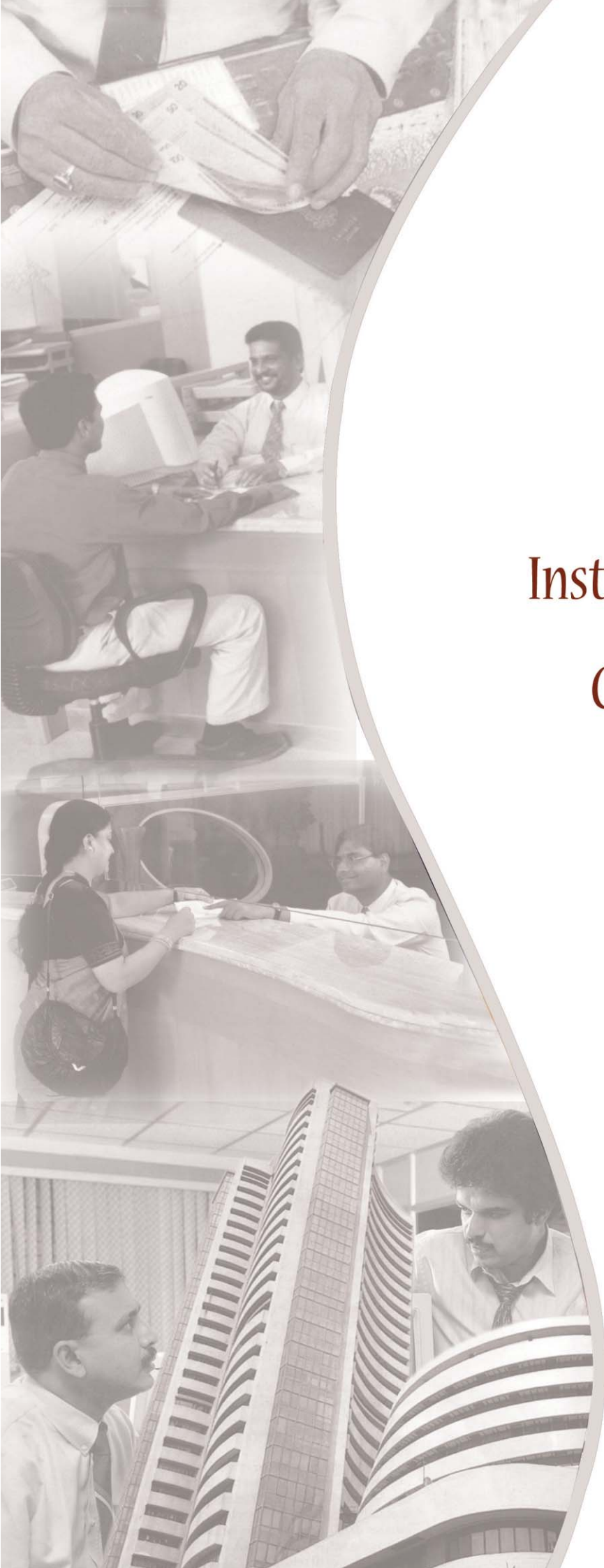
Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.
R. E. – Revised Estimates

ANNEXURE 5.8
BORROWING ACCOUNT OF MAHARASHTRA STATE

(₹ Crore)

Item	Receipt		Expenditure	
	2008-09 (Actual) (2)	2009-10 (R.E.) (3)	2008-09 (Actual) (4)	2009-10 (R.E.) (5)
A Revenue and Capital Account	81,271	88,498	94,567	1,18,355
I Borrowings at Home				
1) Internal Debt	21,227	23,701	3,704	4,466
2) Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	2,220	3,294	1,416	1,577
3) Other Debt	0	0	0	0
Total	23,447	26,995	5,120	6,043
Net Receipts (I)	18,327	20,952	0	0
II Borrowings from Abroad				
1) External debt	0	0	0	0
2) Other Debt	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
Net Receipts (II)	0	0	0	0
III Extra Budgetary Receipts & Adjustments				
1) Loans from Government of India	385	1,291	421	426
2) Loans and Advances from State Government	578	338	1,281	1,386
3) Inter State Settlement	0	0	0	0
4) Contingency Fund	1,109	0	1,052	0
5) Reserve Funds	2,428	1,770	2,238	2,362
6) Deposits and Advances	11,438	12,447	10,197	9,505
7) Suspense and Miscellaneous	1,35,521	3,81,864	1,40,979	3,75,871
8) Remittances	18,139	15,200	18,097	15,150
9) Cash Balance	(-) 907	(-) 542	(-) 543	(-) 1,237
10) Funds Revenue Account	0	0	(-) 684	(-) 2,117
11) Funds Commercial Account	0	0	0	0
Total	1,68,691	4,12,368	1,73,038	4,01,346
Net Receipts (III)	(-) 4,347	11,022	0	0
Total Excluding Funds	2,73,409	5,27,861	2,73,409	5,27,861
Difference (Receipt – Expenditure)	0	0	0	0

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



6

Institutional Finance & Capital Market

6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Economic development and growth of any country largely depends upon a well-knit financial system which often comprises of a set of sub-systems of financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments and services. Financial institutions are one of the major sub-systems that helps in the formation of capital by mobilizing surplus funds and utilizing them effectively for productive purposes promising a better rate of return. Financial institutions provide a mechanism by which savings are transformed into investments and therefore, play a significant role in economic growth of the country. Enlargement of institutional finance in India has accelerated the growth of its economy.

6.2 Financial institutions in India as well as Maharashtra are dominated by banking institutions, with public sector banks being the major stakeholder apart from the co-operative banks which play a major role particularly in rural areas of the State. Though, the banking institutions still represent the major share in overall institutional finance, the proportionate share of non banking financial institutions appears to be increasing over the years indicating their success in tapping the funds available with the general public. Increasing public awareness about the various investment options available to them, besides bank deposits, also leads to prudent and diverse deployment of savings.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

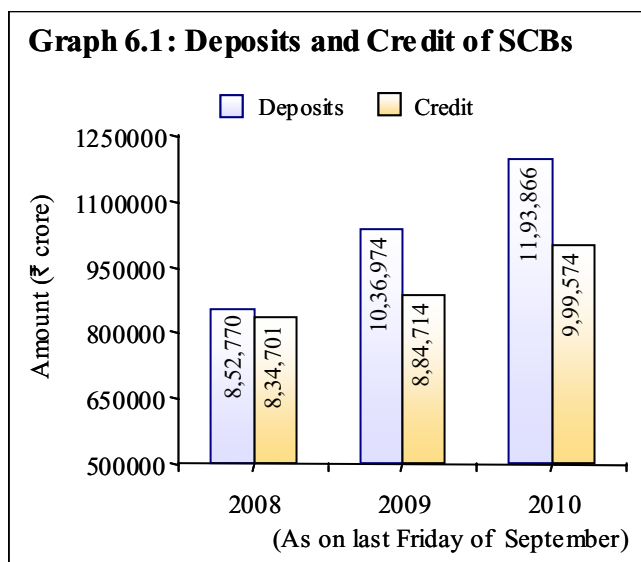
6.3 State Bank of India & its Associates, Nationalized Banks, Foreign Banks, Private Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks together constitute Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India. As on last Friday of September, 2010, out of the total banking offices in the State, about 54 per cent banking offices were in urban areas and about 27 per cent banking offices were in rural areas. The aggregate deposits and credit in rural areas increased by 17.9 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively over the previous year while that of urban areas increased by 14.9 per cent and 12.8 per cent respectively. The share of deposits and credit in urban areas was 94.4 per cent and 95.9 per cent of the total aggregate deposits and gross credit of these banks. Deposits and credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State are given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Deposits and Credit of Schedule Commercial Banks in the State

(As on last Friday of September)

Particulars	2009				2010				Per cent change of total in 2010 over total of 2009
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
No. of Banking offices	2,143	1,452	4,044	7,639	2,179	1,573	4,368	8,120	6.6
Deposits (₹ Crore)	20,522	35,749	9,80,703	10,36,974	24,203	42,531	11,27,132	11,93,866	15.1
Credit (₹ Crore)	15,157	19,420	8,50,137	8,84,714	18,235	22,618	9,58,722	9,99,574	13.0
CD Ratio	0.74	0.54	0.87	0.85	0.75	0.53	0.85	0.84	-

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Reserve Bank of India



6.4 As on last Friday of September, 2010, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, about 10 per cent offices were operating in the State. The State has maximum amount of deposits and credit i.e. 25.6 per cent and 29.1 per cent respectively of total aggregate deposits and gross credit in India. The credit deposit ratio of the State (0.84) is higher than that of India (0.74). The details of deposits and credit of SCBs in major States are given in Table 6.2

Table 6.2 Deposits and Credit of SCBs in the Major States

(As on last Friday of September)

State	2009				2010			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio
Andhra Pradesh	6,641	2,21,651	2,24,549	1.01	7,100	2,51,523	2,77,952	1.11
Bihar	3,894	89,574	24,688	0.28	4,084	1,04,829	29,550	0.28
Gujarat	4,405	1,95,296	1,18,725	0.61	4,678	2,26,503	1,40,687	0.62
Karnataka	5,827	2,67,541	1,96,299	0.73	6,119	3,03,293	2,27,429	0.75
Kerala	4,134	1,40,582	85,578	0.61	4,390	1,54,485	1,05,965	0.69
Madhya Pradesh	4,020	1,05,166	61,279	0.58	4,196	1,23,432	73,476	0.60
Maharashtra	7,639	10,36,974	8,84,714	0.85	8,120	11,93,866	9,99,574	0.84
Punjab	3,344	1,24,139	81,911	0.66	3,557	1,38,003	1,00,822	0.73
Rajasthan	3,989	97,528	78,020	0.80	4,156	1,14,780	98,620	0.86
Tamil Nadu	6,003	2,55,040	2,82,785	1.11	6,335	2,95,343	3,35,423	1.14
West Bengal	5,065	2,48,422	1,44,945	0.58	5,358	2,79,155	1,72,953	0.62
India	81,090	41,01,518	28,81,898	0.70	85,886	46,72,002	34,36,948	0.74

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Reserve Bank of India

6.5 As on last Friday of September, 2010 the share of Nationalized Banks in total deposits as well as credit of the State was more than 50 per cent whereas share of Private Sector Banks in total deposits was 24.8 per cent and credit was 24.5 per cent. Though, the Credit Deposit Ratio of SBI & its associates was highest (1.09) in absolute terms, the amount of deposits of SBI and its associates has decreased by 1.6 per cent. Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,06,555 and ₹ 89,214 respectively. The corresponding figures for all India were ₹ 39,200 and ₹ 28,837. The details of deposits and credit of SCBs according to bank group are given in Table 6.3

Table 6.3 Deposits and Credit of SCBs by Bank group

(As on last Friday of September)

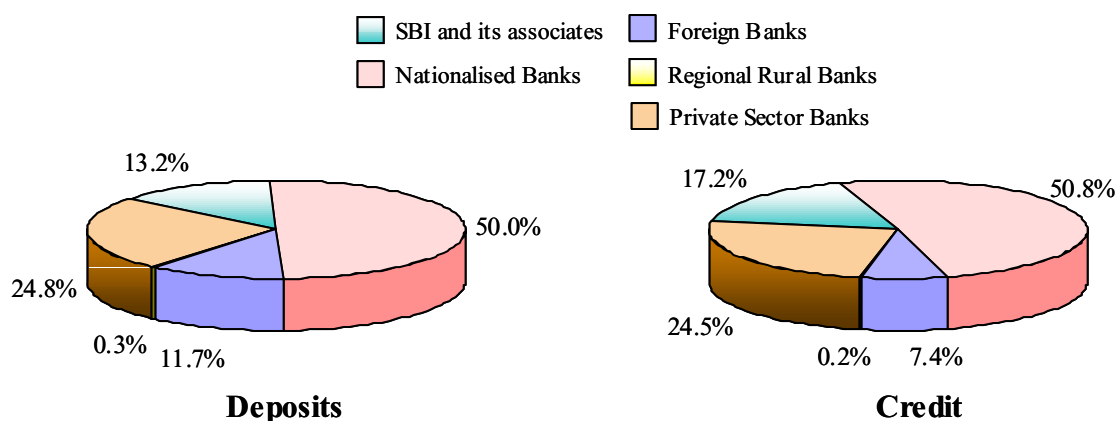
Bank Group	2009				2010			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio
SBI and its associates	1,340	1,60,319	1,56,571	0.98	1,412	1,57,818	1,71,677	1.09
Nationalised Banks	4,550	5,01,090	4,35,820	0.87	4,758	5,97,349	5,07,548	0.85
Foreign Banks	78	1,28,628	62,700	0.49	82	1,39,298	73,651	0.53
Regional Rural Banks	580	3,195	1,835	0.57	584	3,892	2,291	0.59
Other SCBs [@]	1,091	2,43,742	2,27,788	0.93	1,284	2,95,509	2,44,407	0.83
Total	7,639	10,36,974	8,84,714	0.85	8,120	11,93,866	9,99,574	0.84

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, Reserve Bank of India

@ For September, 2010, Bank group to be considered as Private Sector Banks

Graph 6.2: Share of Deposits & Credit of SCBs

(As on last Friday of September, 2010)



6.6 Saving accounts and term deposit accounts of SCBs show increase of 8.4 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively in 2009 over the previous year. However, the number of current accounts and its amount decreased by one per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively, which is a matter of concern. Details about deposits of SCBs according to type of accounts are given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Deposits of SCBs According to Types of Account(As on 31st March)

Type of Account	2008		2009	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)
Current	3,281	1,67,709	3,249	1,40,408
Savings	44,252	1,16,169	47,986	1,38,581
Term Deposits	15,719	5,78,791	18,132	7,19,040
Total	63,252	8,62,669	69,367	9,98,029

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 Of the total credit given by SCBs to priority sector, 36.2 per cent were for small scale industries (SSI) followed by housing sector with 28.6 per cent. The details of credit given by all SCBs to Priority Sector as on last Friday of March 2010 are shown in Table 6.5, whereas, outstanding credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.6

Table 6.5 Credit given by SCBs to Priority Sector

(As on the last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2008		2009		2010*	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,855	47,095	2,560	43,308	2,857	50,477
Small Scale Industries (SSI)	487	50,766	498	61,456	778	71,556
Housing	640	55,916	727	58,117	715	56,428
Self Help Groups \$	105	516	111	1,704	145	765
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) #	386	7,544	379	6,637	129	2,974
Export Credit@	1	12,994	1	14,180	1	15,273
Total	3,474	1,74,831	4,276	1,85,402	4,626	1,97,473

Source: Reserve Bank of India * Provisional @ Applicable only to Foreign Banks (Non Small Enterprises)

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

Comprises of Retail trade, Education ,etc

Table 6.6 Outstanding Credit of SCBs(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Amount outstanding (₹ crore)		
	2007	2008	2009
SBI and its associates	88,775	1,02,999	1,49,516
Nationalized Banks	2,36,074	3,36,272	4,17,085
Foreign Banks	51,774	56,427	58,043
Regional Rural Banks	1,292	1,557	1,654
Other SCBs	1,23,166	1,33,653	1,59,221
Total	5,01,082	6,30,909	7,85,519

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.8 The outstanding credit during 2009, were highest for manufacturing sector (32 per cent of the total credit), however, credit to trade sector, which declined during 2008, increased about 50 per cent in 2009. Outstanding credit of mining and quarrying sector declined by 4.9 per cent. The sector wise outstanding credit of all SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Sector-wise Outstanding Credit of SCBs(As on 31st March)

Sector	Outstanding Credit (₹ crore)			Per cent change in 2009 over 2008
	2007	2008	2009	
Agriculture and Allied Activities	24,399	26,520	27,665	4.3
Mining and Quarrying	4,859	7,933	7,544	(-4.9)
Manufacturing	1,80,056	1,98,091	2,47,870	25.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13,813	17,056	19,001	11.4
Construction	31,469	55,984	73,870	31.9
Transport	8,850	20,675	28,187	36.3
Professional and Other Services	32,510	57,097	82,611	44.7
Trade	53,698	49,716	74,614	50.1
Personal Loans	84,211	83,406	1,10,733	32.8
Others	67,217	1,14,431	1,13,424	(-0.9)
Total	5,01,082	6,30,909	7,85,519	24.5

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annual Credit Plan

6.9 Bank credit availability upto village level is an important input for economic development in rural areas. The flow of credit to priority sector, more so to agriculture and small scale industries should be geared up. The credit planning exercise requires a more focused and participatory approach for ensuring higher credit flow in rural areas. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced a new concept called 'Service Area Approach (SAA)' under which district is the unit of service area. Lead Bank is identified for every district to co-ordinate with government offices, banks and other stakeholders and to undertake planning and formulation of Annual District Credit Plan. It synergizes all efforts to fulfill plan priorities and district-specific requirements with credit delivery system. Bank of Maharashtra is functioning as the convener bank to monitor the credit plan in the State. It is observed that size of the credit plan is steadily increasing. In annual credit plan 2010-11, the share of agriculture and allied activities was 62 per cent while that of rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI was 12 per cent. The targets and achievements in respect of credit disbursement under this plan are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Credit Disbursements in the State under Annual Credit Plan

(₹ crore)

Sector	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement+	Beneficiaries+
Agriculture and Allied Activities	16,703	9,824 (59)	10.71	28,648	15,213 (53)	14.30	26,917	11,349 (42)	11.68
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	2,269	2,890 (127)	0.23	2,758	3,304 (120)	0.26	5,067	2,067 (41)	0.16
Other Sectors	7,021	5,547 (79)	7.58	7,944	8,301 (104)	10.34	11,418	4,310 (38)	5.62
Total	25,993	18,261 (70)	18.53	39,350	26,818 (68)	24.90	43,402	17,726 (41)	17.46

Source : Bank of Maharashtra, Convener, State Level Bankers Committee

+ Upto September, 2010

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

Micro Credit

6.10 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) launched the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme with a view to facilitate smoother and more meaningful banking to the poor. RBI directed commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative banks to actively participate in this linkage programme. The SHG - Bank linkage programme widens the range of delivery channels and has the potential to expand the outreach of the banks. The details about deposits and credit of SHGs are given in Table 6.9

Financial Inclusion

6.11 Access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for gearing up the economic growth, poverty alleviation and social cohesion. However, in order to increase participation of people living in rural and remote areas in this growth, it is essential to encourage and bring them in financial system who were so far excluded or ignored. In view of this, the Government of India has made financial inclusion as an integral part of its financial sector reforms

Table 6.9 Deposits, Loans disbursed and Outstanding Credit of SHGs (As on 31st March, 2010)
(₹ crore)

Item	Type of Bank	Total SHGs		Out of Total			
				SHGs under SGSY [#] & Other Sponsored Schemes		Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Deposits	Total	7,70,695	568.28	1,46,662	87.60	5,21,262	344.21
	Co-operative	2,68,069	266.96	37,641	23.34	1,88,514	104.97
	Regional Rural	91,762	7.04	19,531	1.95	81,314	5.65
	Private Commercial	2,770	2.67	146	0.07	2,458	2.05
	Public Commercial	4,08,094	291.62	89,344	62.24	2,48,976	231.54
Loans disbursed[@]	Total	1,10,287	512.84	21,217	160.19	81,983	404.61
	Co-operative	56,777	186.97	6,612	52.91	46,655	133.82
	Regional Rural	12,768	25.14	1,933	4.41	2,721	23.48
	Private Commercial	101	0.75	12	0.08	93	0.69
	Public Commercial	40,641	299.99	12,660	102.79	32,514	246.61
Loans outstanding	Total	3,84,765	1,203.31	76,744	474.86	2,42,492	994.17
	Co-operative	83,273	164.40	13,600	77.74	63,246	120.20
	Regional Rural	29,482	113.30	6,616	32.86	25,344	94.26
	Private Commercial	897	3.83	112	0.54	825	3.45
	Public Commercial	2,71,113	921.78	56,416	363.71	1,53,077	776.26

Source: NABARD

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ During 2009-10

to promote inclusive growth. This Financial Inclusion is to be implemented through banks which envisages delivery of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low income groups. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India is making an attempt to extend the reach of financial services to all the villages having a population of more than 2000. It has been proposed under financial inclusion to provide banking services to identified villages by respective banks by opening branches/ Satellite banking / mobile banking/ Information Communication Technology (ICT) based Business Correspondent model. For financial inclusion, about 40.5 lakh households from 4,348 villages in the State are identified. Of which, about 30.3 lakh households (75 per cent) were covered upto 30th June, 2010. Targets set by the Government for financial inclusion were 100 per cent achieved in Amravati, Jalna, Satara and Solapur districts whereas the progress of financial inclusion was very poor (up to 10 per cent achievement) in Ahmednagar, Jalgaon and Kolhapur districts. The achievement was moderate (between 26 per cent to 32 per cent) in Bhandara, Nagpur, Nanded and Osmanabad districts.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.12 The Government of India set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects. The RIDF is maintained by NABARD. The main objective of the RIDF is to provide loans to State Governments and State owned corporations to complete ongoing infrastructure projects. The scope of the programme has been widened by including activities such as rural drinking water supply, soil conservation, rural market yards, rural health units, primary schools, anganwadis and power. The details of projects sanctioned, loans disbursed and amount utilized under RIDF are given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Sector wise Projects Sanctioned, loans disbursed and amount utilized under RIDF (Upto February, 2011)

		(₹ crore)						
Year		RIDF I - X (1995-05)	RIDF XI (2005-06)	RIDF XII (2006-07)	RIDF XIII (2007-08)	RIDF XIV (2008-09)	RIDF XV (2009-10)	RIDF XVI (2010-11)
Irrigation	Projects	408	1	152	8,013	54	29	5
	Loans disbursed	964	34	101	578	229	303	32
Connectivity (Roads & Bridges)	Projects	6805	0	1,063	614	768	905	471
	Loans disbursed	1,546	0	300	142	97	414	315
Social Sector (Drinking Water Supply)	Projects	228	-	-	-	9	3	0
	Loans disbursed	98	-	-	-	64	27	0
Anganwadi	Projects	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	170	0
Watershed Development	Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	Projects	7,441	1	1,215	8,627	831	5,937	487
	Loans disbursed	2,608	34	401	720	390	914	356
Amount utilized		2,133	165	148	524	874	801	291

Source: NABARD

Joint Stock Companies

6.13 As on 31st March, 2010, there were 8,35,860 joint stock companies in India of which about 22 per cent were from the State having 24 per cent share in the total paid up capital of all joint stock companies. The total paid up capital of these companies from the State increased by 11.9 per cent in 2010. Details of paid-up capital is given in Table 6.11

Table 6.11 Paid-up Capital of Joint Stock Companies

(As on 31st March)

Item	Maharashtra				India			
	2009 [@]		2010*		2009 [@]		2010*	
	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital (₹ crore)	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital (₹ crore)	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital (₹ crore)	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital (₹ crore)
Private	1,61,676	84,181 (1,12,961)	1,65,832	95,180 (1,12,517)	7,04,716	3,15,581 (5,77,926)	7,53,038	3,62,611 (5,75,693)
Public	15,141	1,38,541 (11,561)	15,753	1,54,107 (11,482)	82,058	6,03,362 (65,469)	82,822	6,63,992 (65,149)
Total	1,76,817	2,22,722 (1,24,522)	1,81,585	2,49,287 (1,23,999)	7,86,774	9,18,943 (6,43,395)	8,35,860	10,26,603 (6,40,842)

Source : Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Gol

@ Revised

* Provisional

Note: Figures in brackets indicate number of companies

Capital market

6.14 Capital market facilitates capital formation, where borrowing and lending of funds takes place. It plays an important role in the development of economy. Two important operations are carried out by capital markets, raising the new capital (Primary Market) and trading in securities

already issued by the companies (Secondary Market). For development and economic growth, existence of a sound capital markets is an essential prerequisite.

6.15 Three major stock exchanges are functioning in the State viz. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Pune Stock Exchange (PSE). In addition to these, three other stock exchanges namely Over The Counter Stock Exchange of India (OTCEI), Inter Connected Stock Exchange (ICSE) and United Stock Exchange of India Limited (USE) are also functioning in the State.

6.16 The market capitalization of equity shares available for trading on Indian bourses experienced considerable growth during 2009-10 with increase of 107.5 per cent and 99.8 per cent respectively over the previous year. The Market Capitalization of NSE and BSE during April to October, 2010 amounted to ₹ 70,55,094 crore and ₹ 72,24,908 crore.

Primary security market

6.17 During 2010-11 (Upto 31st Dec, 2010) the amount of resources mobilized in the State through 15 issues (13 public issues and two rights issues) was ₹ 5,409 crore as against ₹ 48,235 crore through 62 issues (49 public issues and 13 rights issues) in India.

Secondary security market

6.18 The turnover in the equity segments of all the stock exchanges in India have shown a decline during 2008-09 due to the recession in global economy. However, from the year 2009-10 once again the market turnover seems to have gained momentum. NSE and BSE are the major contributors to the total turnover of stock exchanges in India. Stock exchange wise turnover is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Turnover in Stock Exchanges

Stock Exchange	(₹ crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺
NSE	27,52,023 (71.4)	41,38,023 (75.0)	27,87,862 (75.7)
BSE	11,00,075 (28.6)	13,78,809 (25.0)	8,93,883 (24.3)
Total	38,52,098	55,16,832	36,81,745

Source: SEBI + As on 31st December, 2010

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Mutual fund

6.19 Mutual Fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. Mutual funds are usually fully equipped to carry out thorough analysis and can provide superior returns. In India, the mutual fund has become extremely popular investment option and as such mutual fund industry shows a rapid growth. As on 31st December, 2010 there were 45 Mutual Funds in the State as against 48 mutual funds in India. The amount mobilized through mutual funds is given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Amount Mobilised through Mutual Funds

Year	(₹ crore)	
	New Fund Offers (NFOs)	Existing MFs
2008-09	1,03,177	53,23,176
2009-10	36,166	99,82,857
2010-11 ⁺	79,176	74,40,287

Source: Association of Mutual Funds In India (AMFI)

+ Upto January, 2011

Commodity market

6.20 Commodity trading is a good option for those who wish to diversify from the traditional options like shares, bonds and portfolios. The commodity market not only facilitates multi commodity exchange within and outside the country based on requirements but also future trading of major group of items from agriculture, metals and energy products. The Government has made almost all commodities entitled for futures trading.

6.21 Three multi commodity exchanges namely Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX), National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) and National

Multi-Commodity Exchange (NMCE) have been set up in India to facilitate retail investors. Of which viz. National Multi-Commodity & Derivatives Exchange of India Ltd. (NCDEX) and Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX), are headquartered in the State. Turnover of these commodity exchanges are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 Turnover of the Commodity Exchanges

(₹ '000 crore)

Commodities Exchange	No. of Commodities included				Turnover			
	2008-09	2009-10	April 09 – Oct., 09	April 10 – Oct., 10	2008-09	2009-10	April 09 – Oct., 09	April 10 – Oct., 10
MCX [#]	59	42	42	42	9,176 (26)	12,787 (22)	6,754 (26)	10,364 (20)
NCDEX	55	59	59	44	536 (16)	918 (15)	464 (15)	596 (13)

Source : MCX and NCDEX

For the purpose of comparison turnover figures have been doubled

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage share of Maharashtra

6.22 The turnover in MCX and NCDEX during the period April to October, 2010 has increased by 53.4 per cent and 28.4 per cent over corresponding period of the previous year respectively. The share of the State in total turnover however declined in both MCX and NCDEX turnover.

Insurance

6.23 Insurance, whether life or non-life, provides people with a reasonable degree of security and assurance that they will be protected in the event of a calamity or failure of any sort. Presently, Insurance sector in India is growing at a rapid pace. In 1956, Government of India formed Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). With the effect of the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972, the General Insurance business got nationalized in India and four new companies, as the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Company, came into effect viz. National Insurance Company, New India Assurance Company, Oriental Insurance Company and United India Insurance Company. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) was established by the Government of India to provide greater autonomy to insurance companies in order to improve their performance and enable them to act as independent companies with economic motives.

6.24 Insurance sector in India was liberalized in March 2000, lifting all entry restrictions for private players and allowing foreign players to enter the market. The opening up of the insurance sector has led to rapid growth of the sector. The potential for growth of insurance industry in India is immense as a large number of Indian population is without insurance cover. The details of new individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 New Individual Life Insurance Policies Underwritten

(₹crore)

Particulars		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. ('000)	Premium	No. ('000)	Premium
Maharashtra	Private [#]	1,821	5,312	1,799	5,145
	LIC ^S	4,213	5,618	3,673	7,331
Total		6,034	10,930	5,472	12,476
India	Private [#]	15,014	29,126	14,357	31,593
	LIC ^S	35,891	40,403	38,839	50,414
Total		50,905	69,529	53,196	82,007

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

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

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

(₹ 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	1,291†
1981	309	226	714	384	6,568	5,321	7,590	5,931
1991	1,701	1,357	2,347	1,354	36,181	26,936	40,230	29,647
1996	3,286	2,045	4,959	2,409	82,417	61,059	90,662	65,513
2001	6,769	5,029	10,034	4,138	1,59,199	1,34,340	1,76,001	1,43,507
2006 [#]	11,010	10,241	18,105	12,523	5,31,634	5,32,780	5,60,750	5,55,544
2007 [#]	13,234	12,000	23,139	14,670	6,95,456	6,43,191	7,31,830	6,69,861
2008 [#]	16,579	13,435	28,506	16,466	8,07,685	8,04,800	8,52,771	8,34,701
2009 [#]	20,522	15,157	35,749	19,420	9,80,703	8,50,137	10,36,974	8,84,714
2010 [#]	24,203	18,235	42,531	22,618	11,27,132	9,58,722	11,93,866	9,99,574

Year	Per Capita deposits (in ₹)	Per Capita credits (in ₹)	No. of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh of population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban/ Metropolitan	Total	
(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
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
2010 [#]	1,06,555	89,214	3,752	4,368	8,120	7.2

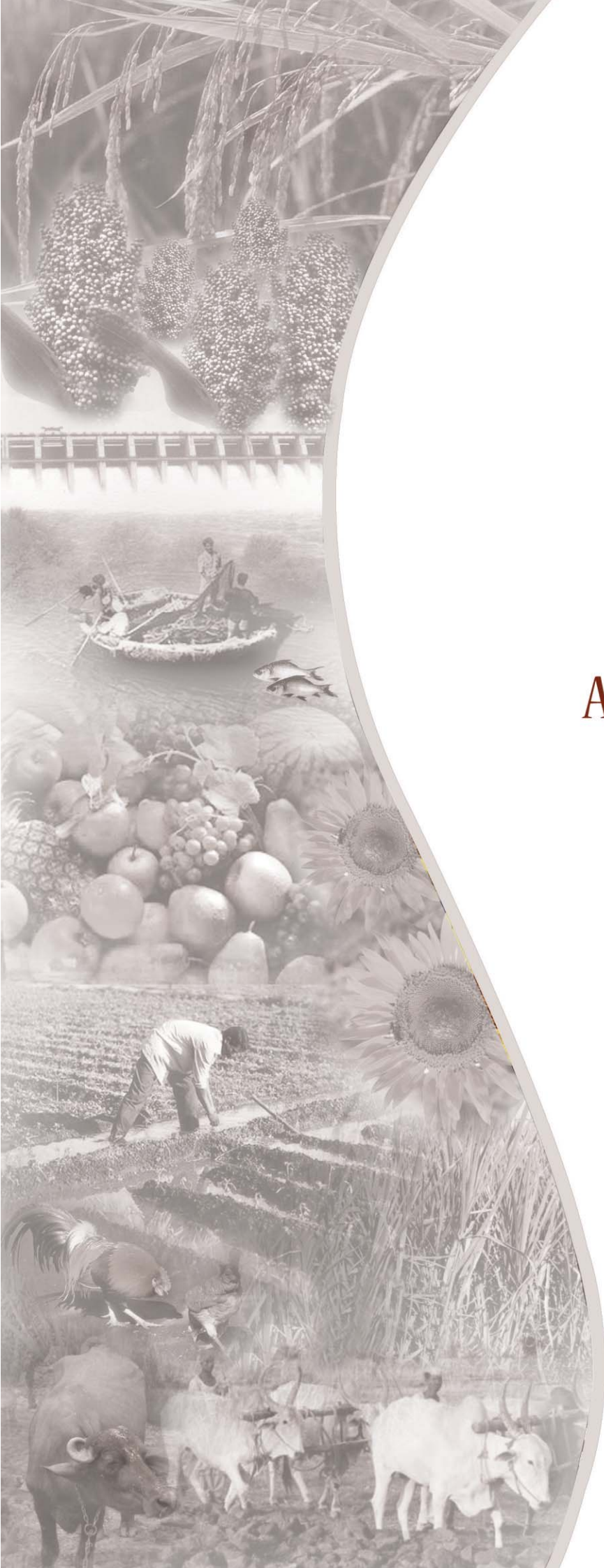
Source - Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

† 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 & Allied Activities

7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities sector has been the backbone of the Indian economy, especially the rural economy which is largely driven by this sector. During first three years of XI FYP, the annual average growth of 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector was 4.1 per cent, which contributes to about 10 per cent in the GSDP. The accelerated growth rate in this sector will not only push the growth in the overall GSDP, but will also bring around 50 per cent of the population under the 'growth umbrella' that will make the growth more inclusive.

7.2 The key issue of this sector in the State is low productivity in foodgrains as compared to national and inter state productivity. During 2009-10, the average yield per ha. for foodgrains of State was 1,074 kg., which was far below national average of 1,798 kg. Limited availability of agricultural land, quality of land and rainfed agriculture has restricted the scope for increase in agricultural production, but areas like horticulture, floriculture, food processing etc. are emerging as areas of high potential growth. Equally important is the production of poultry, meat and fish, the consumption of which has been increasing.

Foodgrains - Production and Requirement

7.3. As per the estimates based on 66th round (July, 2009 to June, 2010) of National Sample Survey, cereals such as rice, wheat, jowar and bajra constitute more than 90 per cent of foodgrains consumption of the people in the State. In view of the present population of the State, the annual requirement of these four cereals is 132.88 lakh MT. The total production of all cereals during 2009-10 was about 102.15 lakh MT. Thus, there is deficiency of about 30.73 lakh MT in the production of cereals. However, in case of pulses the total requirement is of 15.00 lakh MT, whereas, actual production is about 23.70 lakh MT. Thus, there is a surplus production of pulses by 8.70 lakh MT.

National Food Security Mission

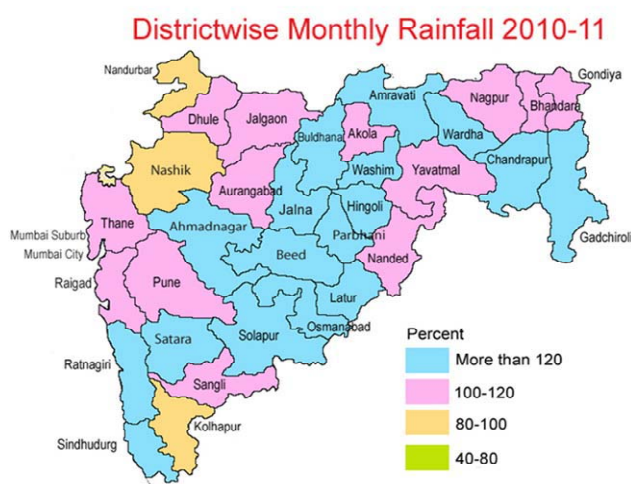
7.4. National Development Council launched a National Food Security Mission with the aim to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion, productivity enhancement and restoring soil fertility. This scheme also aims at generation of employment and thereby improving the standard of living of farmers. Under this mission, six districts for rice, eight districts for wheat and 18 districts for pulses have been selected from the State. During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 24.17 crore for rice, ₹19.38 crore for wheat and ₹ 64.67 crore for pulses has been incurred by the State, as against expenditure of ₹11.57 crore for rice, ₹16.94 crore for wheat and ₹ 39.64 crore for pulses incurred during 2008-09.

Monsoon 2010

7.5 The agriculture sector in the State largely depends on monsoon. The percentage of net area irrigated to net sown area is 44.2 per cent at National level, whereas it is 19.0 per cent at the State level for 2007-08. The years 2008-09 & 2009-10 experienced drought-prone situation in some parts of the State, whereas during current year the excess and untimely rains in some parts of the State affected the crop production adversely.

7.6 The usual date of onset of monsoon in the State is 7th June, however during this year monsoon arrived in southern part of the State (Sindhudurg, Ratnagiri & Kolhapur districts) on 10th June. Thereafter, the monsoon advanced in the remaining parts of the State and covered the entire State on 16th June. However, during June its intensity was low in some parts of Marathwada and Vidarbha region. A dry spell of about two weeks from second week of July was observed in some parts of Western Maharashtra. The State received satisfactory rainfall during July, August and September, however, unseasonal rainfall was received during the month of November.

7.7 During June, July, August, September and October the state received 98.3 per cent, 129.7 per cent, 122.7 per cent, 115.3 per cent and 114.8 per cent rainfall respectively against normal rainfall. The total rainfall in the State during 2010 was 121.2 per cent of the normal rainfall. Compared to two last years, the overall monsoon during 2010 was much better. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 55 per cent talukas received excess, 41 per cent talukas received normal and only four per cent (15 talukas) received deficient rainfall. Out of 15 talukas receiving deficient rainfall, five were from Nashik District, two from Nandurbar District and one each from Sindhudurg, Dhule, Jalgaon, Pune, Kolhapur, Nanded, Amravati & Yavatmal districts. The classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall is given in Table 7.1



The classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall is given in Table 7.1

Table 7.1 Classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage)	No. of Districts #			No. of Talukas		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
120 and more (Excess)	1	1	17	27	81	195
81-119 (Normal)	21	16	16	202	88	145
41-80 (Deficient)	11	16	0	126	178	15
40-79 (scanty)	--	--	--	--	8	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts

Agricultural Production Prospects 2010-11

7.8 The prospects of agricultural production in 2010-11 are considered reasonably bright due to more than normal rainfall in the State. During the current year, the production of foodgrains is expected to register a growth of 22.9 per cent with production of 154.63 lakh MT as against 125.85 lakh MT during 2009-10. The estimates of foodgrains and oilseeds production are given in Table 7.2. The main reason for the expected growth in crop production is the increase in production of *Kharif* Crops.

Table 7.2 Estimates of foodgrains and oilseed production

Crop	(lakh MT)		
	2009-10 (Final forecast)	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Cereals	102.15	121.93	19.4
Pulses	23.70	32.70	38.0
Total foodgrains @	125.85	154.63	22.9
Oilseeds @	28.14	48.84	73.6
Cotton +	51.11	89.38	74.9
Sugarcane (har.)	641.59	793.55	23.7

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ Production of cotton in lakh bales of 170 Kg. each

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

Kharif Crops

7.9 During *Kharif* season of 2010-11, the sowing was completed on 150.04 lakh ha., which was 7.4 per cent more than the previous year. The area under *Kharif* cereals was almost same as that in the previous year. The area under pulses was increased by 32.5 per cent, whereas, under oilseeds it decreased by 12.5 per cent. The area under cotton and sugarcane was more by 17.1 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively. Overall the total area under *kharif* foodgrains increased by about 10.5 per cent resulting in increase in production of foodgrains by about 32.7 per cent. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to increase by 27.4 per cent and 58.0 per cent respectively. The production of total oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane is also expected to increase by about 80.2 per cent, 74.9 per cent and 23.7 per cent respectively. The details are given in Table 7.3 and the time series on area, production & yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.3 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage Change	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage Change
Rice	1,450	1,547	6.7	2,138	2,717	27.1
Bajra	1,034	1,008	(-)2.5	766	1,053	37.5
Jowar	1,064	993	(-)6.7	1,152	1,347	16.9
Ragi	120	133	10.8	109	123	12.8
Maize	673	686	1.9	1,531	2,014	31.5
Other Cereals	54	54	0.0	20	27	35.0
Total cereals	4,395	4,421	0.6	5,716	7,281	27.4
Tur	1,093	1,385	26.7	919	1,112	21.0
Moong	428	615	43.7	142	405	185.2
Udid	354	502	41.8	117	333	184.6
Other pulses	110	129	17.3	32	61	90.6
Total Pulses	1,985	2,631	32.5	1,210	1,912	58.0
Total Foodgrains	6,380	7,052	10.5	6,926	9,193	32.7
Soyabean	3,019	2,600	(-)13.9	2,197	4,119	87.5
Groundnut	260	258	(-)0.8	264	347	31.4
Sesamum	52	50	(-)3.8	14	18	28.6
Nigerseed	33	40	21.2	7	10	42.9
Sunflower	74	57	(-)23.0	31	35	12.9
Other oilseeds	7	10	42.9	2	4	100.0
Total Oilseeds	3,445	3,015	(-)12.5	2,515	4,533	80.2
Cotton (Lint)@	3,392	3,973	17.1	5,111	8,938	74.9
Sugarcane**	756	964	27.5	64,159	79,355	23.7
Total	13,973	15,004	7.4	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

Rabi Crops

7.10 The area under *rabi* crops is expected to decrease by 3.5 per cent than that during 2009-10. However, the production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds are expected to increase by 9 per cent, 17.1 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively. The details are given in Table 7.4

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage change	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Jowar	3,112	2,646	(-)15.0	2,414	2,314	(-)4.1
Wheat	1,081	1,269	17.4	1,740	2,258	29.8
Maize	101	113	11.9	267	248	(-)7.1
Other cereals	5	5	0.0	3	3	0.0
Total cereals	4,299	4,033	(-)6.2	4,424	4,823	9.0
Gram	1,291	1,395	8.1	1,114	1,301	16.8
Other pulses	100	130	30.0	46	57	23.9
Total pulses	1,391	1,525	9.6	1,160	1,358	17.1
Total foodgrains	5,690	5,558	(-)2.3	5,584	6,181	10.7
Sesamum	3	3	0.0	1	1	0.0
Sunflower	141	88	(-)37.6	80	80	0.0
Safflower	188	156	(-)17.0	109	121	11.0
Linseed	36	41	13.9	9	18	100.0
Rapeseed & Mustard	6	8	33.3	2	3	50.0
Total Oilseeds	374	296	(-)20.9	201	223	10.9
Total Crops	6,064	5,853	(-)3.5	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Summer Crops

7.11 During 2010-11, the area under cereals and oilseeds is expected to increase by 15 per cent and 41.5 per cent respectively over the previous year. The information on area and production of principal summer crops is given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal summer crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage change	2009-10	2010-11 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Rice	20	33	65.0	45	70	55.6
Maize	20	13	(-)35.0	30	19	(-)36.7
Total Cereals	40	46	15.0	75	89	18.7
Groundnut	61	82	34.4	95	120	26.3
Sunflower	4	10	150.0	3	8	166.7
Total Oilseeds	65	92	41.5	98	128	30.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Index of Agricultural Production

7.12 The index number of agricultural production for the State (Base: Triennial average 1979-82=100) for 2009-10 was 175.8, which was more by 8.6 per cent than that in 2008-09. The groupwise index no. for 2009-10 was 111.3 for cereals, 243.4 for pulses, 137.5 for foodgrains, 64.6 for oil seeds, 349.0 for fibre, 222.4 for miscellaneous and 218.4 for total non foodgrains. The details of these index numbers are given in Annexure 7.2.

Impact of Excess Rains

7.13 Excess rains during June-September, 2010 and untimely rains during October-November, 2010 in some parts of the State damaged various agricultural and horticultural crops on 11.46 lakh ha. area. The major affected agricultural/horticultural crops were Paddy (4.25 lakh ha.), Onion (1.75 lakh ha.), Grapes (0.60 lakh ha.) etc. The State Government has taken an initiative to provide assistance to the farmers affected due to this natural calamity. The Government has declared a relief package to assist the farmers, whose 50 per cent or more crops/fruit crops are affected due to excess rains during June to September, 2010 and untimely rains during October & November, 2010.

Irrigation

7.14 The gross and net irrigated area in the State during 2008-09 was 39.70 lakh ha. and 32.55 lakh ha. respectively. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 17.7 in 2008-09. Out of the net irrigated area, the area irrigated under wells was 21.15 lakh ha. (65 per cent). The area irrigated by various sources in the State is given in Annexure 7.3.

Irrigation Projects

7.15 The State Government has undertaken various major, medium and minor irrigation projects to create maximum irrigation potential. However, there is a wide gap between potential created and utilized in major, medium and minor projects. The total irrigation potential utilized in the State during 2009-10 was 30.5 lakh ha., of which, 17.71 lakh ha. was from major irrigation

Table 7.6 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created

Item	Major	Me- dium	Minor (State sector)	Minor (Local sector)					Total Minor (State +Local)	Total	
				K.T. Weirs	Perco- lation tanks	Lift irriga- tion	M.I. tanks	Others			
(A) No. of projects as on 30th June, 2010											
(i) completed	32	186	2,549	10,749	20,955	2,891	2,010	23,758	60,363	62,912	63,130
(ii) ongoing	54	72	559	1,534	2,505	156	497	2,651	7,343	7,902	8,028
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha.)											
(i) Created upto June 2010*	25.95	8.23	12.16	3.05	6.34	0.37	2.09	2.35	14.20	26.36	60.54
(ii) Actual utilization during 2009-10*	10.81	2.42	3.32	1.07	1.58	0.15	0.63	1.65	5.08	8.40	21.63
(iii) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2009-10*	6.90	1.25	0.72	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.72	8.87
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilized	17.71	3.67	4.04	1.07	1.58	0.15	0.63	1.65	5.08	9.12	30.50

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM

* Provisional

ii) Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (local), GoM

projects, 3.67 lakh ha. was from medium irrigation projects and remaining 9.12 lakh ha. was from minor irrigation projects (State sector and Local sector). The details of irrigation projects taken up and the irrigation potential created from them is given in Table 7.6.

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.16 The State Government has 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 4,236 WUA covering command area of 16.47 lakh ha. are under various stages of formation. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.4.

Reservoir Storage Status

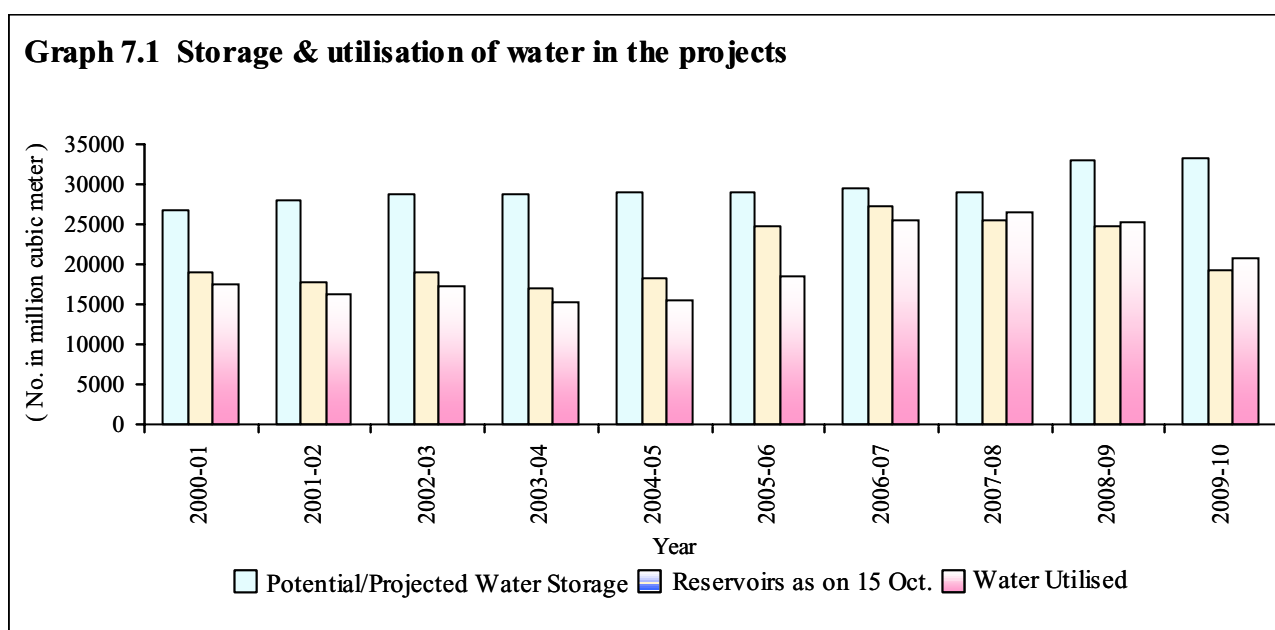
7.17 The total live storage as on 15th October, 2010 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs in the State taken together was 31,950 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was about 88 per cent of the storage capacity, as against 80 per cent in 2008 and 66 per cent in 2009. Regionwise 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., 2010	2008	2009	2010
Konkan	151	1,603	1,490	76	82	93
Nashik	384	4,710	3,650	94	65	77
Pune	594	10,761	9,905	96	90	92
Aurangabad	592	6,743	5,677	70	23	84
Amaravati	357	2,977	2,660	41	39	89
Nagpur	366	3,893	3,133	41	57	80
Others [@]	14	5,805	5,435	98	90	94
Total	2,458	36,492	31,950	80	66	88

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

[@] Storages for drinking water and hydroelectric projects



Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.18 Sprinkler and drip irrigation systems economise 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, 2010, the total area brought under sprinkler and drip irrigation in the State was 2.71 lakh ha. and 5.41 lakh ha. respectively.

Horticulture and Medicinal Plants

7.19 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, in the XI FYP, it is 85 per cent centrally assisted with 15 per cent share of the State Government. 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 ₹ 739.78 crore under NHM and ₹ 4.54 crore for NMPB during 2010-11 (upto December, 2010). The expenditure incurred was ₹ 674.96 crore and ₹ 4.36 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively by the end of October, 2010.

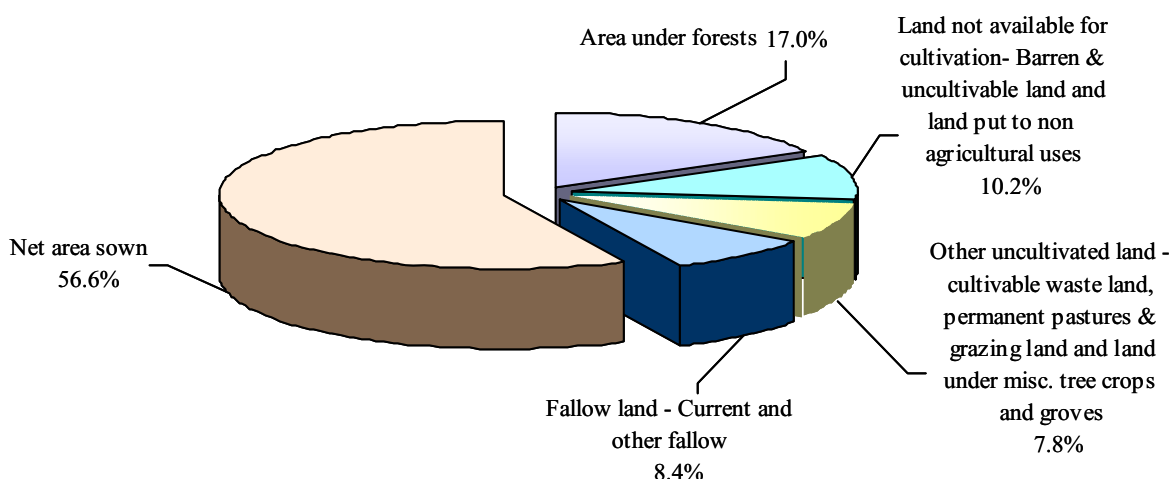
7.20 The achievements under NHM since inception include establishment of 88 new nurseries, plantation of fruits, flowers, spices etc. on 2.20 lakh ha., rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 0.85 lakh ha., construction of 4,203 community tanks, organic farming on 0.15 lakh ha., 1,573 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc. Under the schemes of National Mission on Medicinal Plant, the plantation is completed on 703 ha. and the benefits are given to 1,068 beneficiaries.

7.21 The area under various fruit crops during 2009-10 was estimated to be 15.22 lakh ha., of which, the area under major fruit crops was mango 4.74 lakh ha., orange 1.38 lakh ha., sweet orange 1.08 lakh ha., banana 0.85 lakh ha., grapes 0.82 lakh ha., pomegranate 0.81 lakh ha. etc.

Land Utilisation

7.22 As per the land utilisation statistics for 2008-09, out of the total 307.6 lakh ha. geographical area of the State, the net area sown was 174.2 lakh ha. (56.6 per cent). During 2004-05 to 2008-09 land put to non-agricultural uses increased by 2.9 per cent. The details of land utilisation statistics of the State is given in the Annexure 7.5.

Graph 7.2 : Land utilisation (2008-09) in the State



Operational Holdings

7.23 According to Agricultural Census 2005-06, there were 1.37 crore total operational holdings in the State, of which 1.03 crore operational holdings (74.9 per cent) belonged to marginal farmers with the area less than or equal to two ha. The details are given in Table 7.8 and detailed time series on agricultural census is presented in Annexure 7.6. The proportion of operational holdings by Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) was 7.8 per cent and 6.4 per cent and their area of operational holdings was 6.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent respectively. The average size of land holding for SCs and STs was 1.16 ha. and 1.74 ha.

Table 7.8 Operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census, 2005-06

Size Class (ha.)	No. of operational holdings ('00)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)	Average size of holding (ha.)	
			2000-01	2005-06
Up to 1.0	61,183	28,014	0.51	0.46
1.0 - 2.0	41,503	52,476	1.42	1.26
2.0 - 5.0	28,553	78,015	2.93	2.73
5.0 - 10.0	5,214	32,135	6.58	6.16
10.0 - 20.0	622	6,776	12.89	10.89
20.0 and above	81	2,634	35.24	32.52
Total	1,37,156	2,00,050	1.66	1.46

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Distribution of Improved Seeds

7.24 Certified and quality seeds of various crops will improve agriculture production. 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 33 per cent for self pollinated crops (like paddy, wheat, tur, moong, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (like maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops (like hybrid jowar, bajra, cotton, paddy, etc.). 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. The quantity of improved seeds distributed for *kharif* and *rabi* season is shown in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Quantity of improved seeds distributed

Sector	Crops	Year			Percentage change in 2010 over 2009
		2008	2009	2010	
Public	Kharif	781	727	844	16.1
	Rabi	378	393	404	2.8
	Total	1,159	1,120	1,248	11.4
Private	Kharif	653	1,186	977	(-)17.6
	Rabi	334	308	292	(-)5.2
	Total	987	1,494	1,269	(-)15.1
Total	Kharif	1434	1,913	1,821	(-)4.8
	Rabi	712	702	696	(-)0.9
	Total	2,146	2,615	2,517	(-)3.7

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides

7.25 The anticipated consumption of chemical fertilizers for the year 2010-11 is 71.58 lakh MT, as against 60.93 lakh MT in 2009-10. Per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in the State during 2010-11 is expected to be 170.7 kg, which was 153.4 kg in the previous year. During 2009-10, the distribution of fertilizers was effected through 36,024 fertilizer distribution outlets, of which, 88.1 per cent were in private sector, 11.3 per cent were in Co-operative sector, and 0.6 per cent in public sector.

7.26 The pesticide consumption in the State has gone up from 3,637 MT in 2008-09 to 4,639 MT in 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, the pesticide consumption is estimated at 4,315 MT. The increase in consumption of pesticide is basically due to increased use of fungicides by 26 per cent and weedicides by 40 per cent. The intermittent rains have resulted into the spread of diseases and faster growth of weeds. The declining availability of farm labours has resulted in increased use of weedicides and of systemic insecticides. In order to control the sucking pest complex on crops like cotton & vegetables and lepidopterous pest attack on soyabean crop the consumption of pesticides has increased by 25 per cent.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.27 The soil and water conservation programmes are taken up on a large scale to increase the productivity of dry land farming and prevention of deterioration of soil. Under these programmes, upto September, 2010, 20,263 villages are selected, of which, in 14,955 villages the works of 26,897 watersheds are undertaken. The expenditure incurred during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto September, 2010) was ₹ 529 crore and ₹ 179 crore respectively.

Organic Farming

7.28 In order to restore the ecological balance, organic farming which is an age old farming method, needs to be aggressively promoted. A centrally sponsored scheme i.e. '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 & use, and b) Promotion of organic farming. Integrated use of fertilizers, promotion & certification of organic farming, soil test and soil health cards distribution schemes have been started from 2003-04. During 2008-09, a new component i.e. use of Green Manuring is included in this scheme. From 2009-10, the two components viz. Training of facilitators and Farmers Field School are being included, while two components viz. Organic Farming Groups and Organic Farming Certification are excluded. Upto November, 2010, about 6.5 lakh ha. area has been brought under organic farming through these schemes & traditional farming and expenditure of ₹ 51 crores has been incurred.

Agricultural Marketing

7.29 To get better price for the produce of farmers, to avoid their exploitation from agents and to provide the agricultural produce to the consumers at reasonable price 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 all the market committees in the State was ₹ 17,018 crore and ₹ 33,939 crore during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

7.30 In 2005-06, the Marketing Act was amended by including Direct Marketing, Private Market, Farmer Consumers Market, Single Licenses and Contract Farming. After the amendment, 95 Direct Marketing Licenses have been issued till now, of which, 49 are for purchasing of cotton and 46 are for other agricultural commodities. Apart from these, 12 Private Market licenses are

also issued. Out of these 12 Private Markets, 5 markets have started their functioning, 5 markets are at development stage and the remaining two markets viz. National Spot Exchange and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) are operating through internet.

7.31 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. The website www.msamb.com of MSAMB gives information about various schemes, projects and activities being carried by the Marketing Board. This website also contains online information about arrivals and prices of agricultural commodities.

Agriculture Finance

7.32 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 for agricultural & rural development in the country performs pivotal role in development of agriculture. During 2009-10, short-term credit limit sanctioned for Seasonal Agriculture Operations (SAO) by NABARD to Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was ₹ 1,766 crore as compared to ₹ 1,365 crore during the previous year. For supporting SAOs during 2010-11 (upto November, 2010), NABARD had sanctioned credit limit of ₹ 1,713 crore to MSCB and RRBs, which is 10.8 per cent higher than the corresponding period of the previous year. The disbursement of direct finance for agriculture & allied activities are given in Table 7.10. Apart from short term credit, NABARD has also sanctioned a long term refinance assistance of about ₹ 332.65 crore to various credit agencies in the State during 2009-10, which was less by 26 per cent than that during the previous year.

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

(₹ crore)

Activity	Scheduled Commercial Banks ^S		R R B.s		MSCB/DCCB/ LDB		Total	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
	SAOs	2,477	3,750	286	524	3,683	7,316	6,445	11,591
Dairy & AH**	196	196	16	19	71	82	284	297
Poultry	31	35	1	1	8	10	39	45
Fisheries	43	17	1	1	6	8	50	25
Farm Mechanisation	311	382	15	8	81	143	407	534
Horticulture	561	497	4	3	50	116	615	617
Minor irrigation	211	311	10	13	101	206	322	530
Storage and market yards	96	147	2	0	15	9	113	156
Forestry & waste land development	15	73	2	2	3	84	20	158
Others	1,275	1,186	15	32	39	42	1,330	1,261
Total	5,216	6,594	352	603	4,057	8,016	9,625	15,214

Source : National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

^S Including nationalized banks, ** Animal Husbandry,

7.33 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 in the State at the end of 2009-10 was 21,392 with a membership of 149 lakh. During 2009-10, the amount of loans advanced to the cultivators by the PACS was about ₹ 4,384 crore (against ₹ 3,128 crore in 2008-09), of which ₹ 2,059 crore i.e. 47 per cent was given to small and marginal farmers.

Debt Waiver Scheme

7.34 The State Government under 'Agricultural Debt Waiver & Relief Scheme' is giving exemption in the loan/concession in loan repayment upto Rs. 20,000 to the farmers who were deprived of Central Government's 'Agricultural Loan Exemption Scheme' and are regularly repaying outstanding loan. Under this scheme, upto 31st March, 2010 benefits were given to 33.58 lakh farmers and ₹ 3,907 crore were spent.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.35 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. The details of MSP declared by the State Government are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Minimum Support Prices of major crops in the State

Crop	MSP (₹ /Quintal)	
	2009-10	2010-11
Paddy (FAQ)	900	1,000
Paddy (Gr.A)	980	1,030
Jowar	840	880
Maize	840	880
Bajra	840	880
Gram	1,730	1,760
Sunflower	2,215	2,350
Cotton	2,850	3,000

Source : 1. Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Fed.
2. Maharashtra State Co-Op. Cotton Growers Fed.
FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.36 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 of 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, subsequently, long-term loans are sanctioned since 2006-07. The cumulative number of kisan credit cards issued in the State by the end of September, 2010 was 54.06 lakh. During 2010-11 (upto September, 2010), credit sanctioned was ₹ 1,289.86 crore.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.37 The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in the State since *rabi* season 1999-2000. The main 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 2009-10 are given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Progress of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme during 2009-10

Season / Crop	No. of farmers covered (in lakh)	Sum insured (₹ crore)	Premium collected (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (in '00)	Compensation paid (₹ crore)
(a) Kharif					
Paddy	3.67	417.31	11.03	1,470	55.08
Cotton	1.34	173.17	20.46	560	20.27
Soyabean	8.51	1,135.09	43.44	4,300	177.70
Groundnut	0.96	50.45	1.92	240	2.31
Tur	3.10	135.00	4.14	300	6.30
Jowar	1.31	46.90	1.29	470	4.17
Bajra	1.80	66.18	2.34	130	0.52
Moong	4.58	197.08	7.94	2,670	48.21
Udid	3.68	146.26	6.11	2,590	52.28
Sesamum	1.19	29.34	1.13	330	4.76
Others (6 crops)	0.88	37.74	1.69	240	0.00
Sub-Total (a)	31.02	2,434.52	101.49	13,300	371.60
(b) Rabi					
Wheat (irriga.)	0.14	17.57	0.27	5.47	0.39
Jowar (irriga.)	0.03	1.58	0.03	0.07	0.00
Jowar (unirriga.)	0.12	4.17	0.08	0.00	0.00
Gram	0.46	44.57	0.95	1.43	0.03
Others (6 crops)	0.07	7.08	0.36	6.64	0.96
Sub-Total (b)	0.82	74.97	1.70	13.61	1.38
Total (a + b)	31.84	2,509.49	103.19	13,313.61	372.98

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme

7.38 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. The scheme is now renamed as Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme. During 2009-10, the premium paid by the Government on behalf of the farmers was ₹ 10.96 crore. The proposals received were 2,916, of which, 1,121 proposals were sanctioned and a compensation of ₹ 11.14 crore was paid to the farmers. During 2010-11, the premium paid is ₹ 19.18 crore and 421 proposals are received. A compensation of ₹ 38 lakh is paid by the end of January, 2011.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.39 The share of Animal Husbandry in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2009-10 was 7.8 per cent. As per Live Stock Census 2007, the total livestock in the State was about 360 lakh and livestock per lakh population was 37,152 while, at All-India level, the total livestock was about 5,297 lakh and livestock per lakh population was 46,385. The State's share in livestock and poultry population of India was 6.8 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively. The State ranks sixth in India in livestock and poultry population. The livestock and poultry statistics is shown in Table 7.13 and the detailed information is given in Annexure 7.7.

Table 7.13 Livestock and Poultry Statistics

Particulars	Livestock Census			Percentage change in 2007 over 2003
	1997	2003	2007*	
Cattle	180.72	167.38	161.84	(-3.3)
Buffaloes	60.73	60.84	60.73	(-0.2)
Goat & Sheep	148.02	136.24	133.01	(-2.4)
Other Livestock	6.84	6.12	3.97	(-35.1)
Total Livestock	396.30	370.58	359.54	(-) 3.0
Poultry	354.00	346.00	648.00@	87.3

Source: Livestock Census, GoI

* Provisional

@Including Backyard poultry

Infrastructure For Livestock

7.40 By the end of March, 2010, a network of 32 veterinary polyclinics, 1,572 veterinary dispensaries, 2,896 primary veterinary aid centres, 65 mobile veterinary clinics, 27 district Artificial Insemination(AI) centers and 171 taluka veterinary mini-polyclinics is available in the State to improve and monitor the health conditions of live stock. The AI facility has been provided in all the above 4,763 centres. Three laboratories of frozen sperms are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. The regionwise progress of AI programme is given in table 7.14 and Performance under AI programme is shown in Table 7.15.

Table 7.14 Regionwise progress of AI Programme

Region	Live stock Population (Census 2007)	Live-stock Infrastructure	Annual Target for A.I.	A.I achievement (per cent)		
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺
Konkan	21,35,519	530	90,444	59.7	59.0	23.8
Nashik	84,16,169	884	5,29,447	60.3	59.7	30.0
Pune	82,51,474	991	12,57,712	65.9	62.7	28.7
Aurangabad	40,93,172	468	2,60,777	72.2	61.5	30.1
Latur	35,05,597	482	2,18,960	73.3	84.2	35.6
Amravati	45,67,508	624	2,13,224	79.7	77.4	30.8
Nagpur	49,84,171	784	1,89,300	68.1	63.6	32.0
Maharashtra	3,59,53,610	4,763	27,59,864	67.0	64.6	30.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Dairy Development, GoM + upto Oct.

Table 7.15 Performance under AI Programme

(In lakh)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09
1) Cow (AI)				
a) Cross breed	8.42	8.56	4.91	1.7
b) Exotic	2.95	2.90	1.61	(-)1.7
c) Indigenous	1.20	1.42	0.78	18.3
Total (AI)	12.57	12.88	7.30	2.5
No. of calves born (Cow)	4.03	4.30	2.40	6.7
2) Buffalo (AI)	5.92	6.02	2.25	1.7
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	1.80	1.91	0.74	6.1

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

+ Upto Oct.

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.41 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 in 2009-10, the expenditure incurred was ₹ 4.11 crore. Upto Oct., 2010, an expenditure of ₹ 4.91 crore was incurred on modernisation of three laboratories for frozen semen, procurement of 100 bulls for AI, organisation of 638 infertility camps, implementation of embryo transfer technology and training of 1,200 existing AI workers.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.42 Livestock Insurance scheme is centrally sponsored, being implemented in the State through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2006-07 with twin objectives viz providing protection mechanism to the farmer and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death & attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

7.43 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. From the year 2008-09, the Government of India included six districts viz. Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Yavatmal, Wardha and Jalna dropping the earlier selected districts viz. Ahmednagar, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Solapur. During 2009-10, the number of animals insured were 2,294 and an expenditure of ₹ 21.36 lakh was incurred, while, during 2010-11, animals insured were 6,808 and an expenditure of ₹ 42.49 lakhs was incurred upto September, 2010.

Poultry Development

7.44 The Government has established four central hatcheries, 16 poultry development blocks and two poultry extension centres in order to make available improved layers/eggs to farmers as well as to poultry centres at village, taluka and district levels. The number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2009-10 was 5.70 lakh as against 4.86 lakh in 2008-09. The per capita availability of eggs per annum in the State was 35 while it was 51 for All-India during 2009-10.

Dairy Development

7.45 The State ranks sixth in India in milk production. During 2009-10, the production of milk was 7.7 million MT and the per capita daily availability was 190 gms at the State level while the

production of milk was 112 million MT (prov.) and the per capita daily availability was 264 gms at All-India level. During 2010-11, the milk production is expected at 7.8 million MT.

7.46 During 2009-10, there were 74 milk processing plants and 129 government/co-operative milk chilling centres with capacity of 80.5 lakh litres per day and 22.5 lakh litres per day respectively. The average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies taken together (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 34.74 lakh litres during 2009-10 and 34.09 lakh litres during 2010-11 (upto October, 2010). The details regarding production of by-products of government and co-operative dairies are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Production of by-products of milk - Government & Co-operative dairies

By-product	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09
Skimmed milk powder	MT	3,726.70	339.00	155.06	(-) 91.0
White butter	MT	2,105.70	189.00	84.08	(-) 91.0
Ghee	MT	75.00	525.00	84.91	600.0
Energee	lakh bottles	52.70	58.28	34.87	10.6
Lassi	"	31.50	58.45	59.80	85.6
Masala milk	"	3.50	10.22	6.93	192.0
Long life cows milk	"	2.10	2.24	1.13	6.7

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Dairy Development, GoM. + Upto Oct.

Livestock & Poultry Product

7.47 The production of milk, meat, wool and eggs in the State is shown in Table 7.17 and Major Statewise Production of milk, eggs and meat is shown in Table 7.18.

Table 7.17 Livestock and poultry production

Item	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11* (Expected)	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09
Milk	'000 MT	7,455	7,678	7,873	3.0
Meat@	'000 MT	536	545	509	1.7
Wool	lakh kg	17.07	17.26	15.43	1.1
Eggs	No. in crore	355	386	418	8.7

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

Table 7.18 Major Statewise production of milk, eggs and meat

State	Milk ('000 Tonnes)		Eggs (In lakh)		Meat ('000 Tonnes)	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh	8,925	9,570	1,75,884	1,83,446	556	604
Gujrat	7,911	8,386	8,256	12,675	17	19
Karnataka	4,244	4,538	20,181	23,688	110	115
Madhya Pradesh**	6,572	6,855	9,747	6,713	21	34
Maharashtra**	7,210	7,455	34,640	35,502	250	536
Punjab	9,282	9,387	37,914	36,790	109	108
Tamilnadu**	5,586	5,673	83,937	88,098	398	419
Uttar Pradesh	18,861	19,537	9,814	10,140	203	517
West Bengal	4,087	4,176	30,542	31,372	231	375

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

** Including Unorganised Sector

Fisheries

7.48 The share of Fisheries in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2009-10 was 2.1 per cent. The State is having 720 km. coastal area, the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq.km. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.01 lakh ha. and 0.19 lakh ha. respectively. Fishery sector generates employment and helps many subsidiary activities especially in coastal area of the State. The potential of marine and inland fish production has been estimated at 6.3 lakh MT. Important fisheries statistics is given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Important fisheries statistics

Item	Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09
Fish production	Lakh MT				
Marine		3.96	4.16	3.26	5.1
Inland		1.30	1.23	0.95	(-).5.4
Total		5.26	5.39	4.21	2.5
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		1,572	1,873	1,623	19.1
Inland		604	616	475	2.0
Total		2,176	2,489	2,098	14.4
Export of fish produce					
a) Quantity	lakh MT	1.29	1.32	N.A	2.3
b) Value	₹ crore	1,664	2,027	N.A	21.8
Marine fishing boats (in operation)	No.	13,937	13,707	13,850	(-).1.7
<i>of which, mechanised</i>		11,858	11,505	11,520	(-).3.0
Fish landing centers		184	162	162	

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM.

N.A. – Not Available

+ Up to Dec.

Sericulture

7.49 Sericulture is an agro-cottage industry with potential of employment generation in the rural area and also an additional source of income to farmers. Sericulture activity covers plantation of mulberry & ain trees, rearing of silkworms, production of cocoons and raw silk. Environment in the state is favourable to sericulture activity. Maharashtra stands first in silk production among the non traditional silk producing states. Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 23 districts of the State and Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts of Vidharbha viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. The performance of Sericultural activities is given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Performance of sericultural activities

Item	Mulberry silk				Tasar silk			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺	Percentage change in 2009-10 over 2008-09
Area under plantation (ha.)	4,345	3,743	3,150	(-).13.9	18,519	18,519	18,519	0.0
Supply of DFLs ⁺⁺ (No. in lakh)	38.14	36.81	22.45	(-).3.5	5.02	5.60	5.16	11.6
Cocoon production [@]	1,593	1,744	1,125	9.5	110	208.22	36.10	89.3
Production of raw silk (MT)	28.53	218.00	140.61	664.1	1.08	7.00	1.44	548.1
Employment generated (Number)	57,665	46,795	39,380	(-).18.9	15,000	10,000	7,500	(-).33.3

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

++ DFLs = Disease Free Layings @ Mulberry in metric tonnes and Tasar in lakh no's, + upto Dec.

Forest

7.50 Forest is the second largest land use sector after agriculture in the State. The share of forest in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2009-10 was 20.6 per cent. The total forest area of the State at the end of 2009-10 was 61,939 sq.km (provisional) constituting about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State. The forest areas under the administrative charge of Forest Department and Revenue Department were 55,367 sq.km. and 2,449 sq.km. respectively which were 18.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively of the total geographical area (3,07,713 sq.km.) of the State. From the year 1974-75 to 2009-10, the total forest area transferred to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) was 3,563 sq.km.(provisional) of which 3,402 sq.km was reserved forest and 161 sq.km. was protected forest. The distribution of the forest area is shown in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Distribution of forest area

(Area in sq. km.)		
Name of Agency	Total Forest Area 2009-10*	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

* Provisional

Tree plantation

7.51 Tree plantation is a part of 20 point programme, implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. During 2009-10, under forest department and FDCM, tree plantation was implemented on 51,006 ha. incurring expenditure of ₹ 45.82 crore.

Social Forestry

7.52 Social Forestry plays an important role in meeting the needs of fuel and fodder of growing rural population. The Social Forestry Department has to make extensive efforts to bring non-forest area under forests and tree cover as the State is having forest area of about 20 per cent against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy, 1988.

7.53 During 2009-10, under Social Forestry (20 point programme), plantation was carried out on about 6,133 ha. and 758 km.(roadside land) of community land and supplied 1.54 crore plants for plantation on private land. During 2010-11 upto January, 2011, plantation was carried out on 4,246 ha. and 1,117 km. of community land and supplied 1.94 crore plants for plantation on private land to land owners.

Forest Produce

7.54 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

(₹ crore)

Forest Produce	Unit of production	2008-09		2009-10*		2010-11 (expected)	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	1.64	239.23	1.46	237.17	1.72	216.12
Firewood	LCM **	5.38	43.18	5.13	42.35	4.78	30.85
Total (A)		7.02	282.41	6.59	279.52	6.50	246.97
(B) Minor forest Produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	0.70	21.07	0.71	21.62	2.96	28.91
Tendu	LSB #	7.07	45.32	5.56	66.33	7.53	66.36
Grass	MT	3,270	0.16	3,234	0.19	348	0.16
Gum	Qtls.	11,306	1.56	14,595	1.21	410	0.03
Others (lac, Hirda, Shikekai etc.)		N.A.	4.24	N.A.	1.75	N.A.	0.35
Total (B)		--	72.35	--	91.10	--	95.81
Total (A + B)		--	354.76	--	370.62	--	342.78

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

7.55 Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana is introduced in the State since 2006-07 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, 43 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were added during 2009-10 and total 12,671 JFMC were constituted. The best performing three JFMCs at district & state level and one JFMC for Marathwada were awarded 'Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana best JFMC award' during 2009-10. The expenditure incurred during 2008-09 and 2009-10 were ₹ 34.91 lakh & ₹ 59.80 lakh respectively.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

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

Area : '000 ha.,
Production : '000 MT
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	1990-91	...	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	...	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2004-05	...	1,509	2,147	1,423	756	1,017	1,345	4,756	3,623	762
7	2005-06	...	1,513	2,669	1,765	933	1,301	1,394	4,740	3,711	783
8	2006-07	...	1,529	2,570	1,680	1,231	1,871	1,520	4,618	3,782	819
9	2007-08	...	1,577	3,012	1,911	1,253	2,371	1,893	4,148	4,003	965
10	2008-09	...	1,522	2,288	1,503	1,022	1,516	1,484	4,071	3,352	823
11	2009-10	...	1,470	2,183	1,485	1,081	1,740	1,610	4,176	3,565	854

Sr. No.	Year		Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	
1	1960-61	...	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	...	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	...	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	...	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	...	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2004-05	...	1,529	1,126	734	660	950	1,439	9,210	8,863	962
7	2005-06	...	1,434	932	650	683	1,163	1,703	9,303	9,776	1,051
8	2006-07	...	1,452	1,059	729	786	1,307	1,663	9,616	10,589	1,101
9	2007-08	...	1,283	1,127	878	865	1,950	2,254	9,126	12,463	1,366
10	2008-09	...	865	662	765	845	1,706	2,019	8,325	9,524	1,144
11	2009-10	...	1,034	766	741	974	1,960	2,012	8,735	10,215	1,169

Sr. No.	Year		Tur			Gram			Moong		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
1	1960-61	...	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	...	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	...	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	...	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	...	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2004-05	...	1,074	658	613	830	466	562	656	228	347
7	2005-06	...	1,100	792	720	1,020	705	691	534	189	354
8	2006-07	...	1,123	815	726	1,308	925	707	573	236	412
9	2007-08	...	1,159	1,076	928	1,353	1,116	824	661	367	556
10	2008-09	...	1,009	605	600	1,143	774	677	427	106	248
11	2009-10	...	1,093	919	841	1,291	1,114	863	428	142	332

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1 (Contd..)

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

Foodgrains											
Sr. No.	Year		Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	
1	1960-61	...	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	...	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	...	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2004-05	...	531	217	408	294	99	337	3,385	1,668	493
7	2005-06	...	468	199	424	309	107	346	3,431	1,992	581
8	2006-07	...	490	200	408	334	128	383	3,828	2,304	602
9	2007-08	...	564	320	568	320	145	453	4,057	3,024	745
10	2008-09	...	324	100	308	189	76	402	3,092	1,661	537
11	2009-10	...	354	117	331	210	78	371	3,376	2,370	702

Sr. No.	Year		Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	
1	1960-61	...	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0
2	1970-71	...	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0
3	1980-81	...	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0
4	1990-91	...	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
5	2000-01	...	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
6	2004-05	...	12,595	10,531	836	416	459	1,103	2,102	1,892	900
7	2005-06	...	12,734	11,768	924	449	440	980	2,347	2,527	1,077
8	2006-07	...	13,444	12,894	959	450	404	899	2,521	2,892	1,147
9	2007-08	...	13,182	15,487	1,175	419	506	1,206	2,664	3,976	1,493
10	2008-09	...	11,417	11,185	980	317	352	1,108	3,063	1,840	601
11	2009-10	...	12,111	12,585	1,039	321	359	1,118	3,019	2,197	728

Sr. No.	Year		Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	
1	1960-61	...	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	...	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	...	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	...	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	...	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2004-05	...	252	120	477	555	226	407	3,325	2,697	811
7	2005-06	...	263	159	604	601	278	463	3,660	3,404	930
8	2006-07	...	279	169	606	612	260	425	3,862	3,725	965
9	2007-08	...	231	154	667	510	238	467	3,824	4,874	1,275
10	2008-09	...	186	105	567	413	195	472	3,979	2,492	626
11	2009-10	...	188	109	580	333	159	477	3,883	2,814	725

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1 (Concl.d.)

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

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)
1	1960-61 ...	155	10,404	66,924	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71 ...	167	14,433	86,531	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81 ...	258	23,706	91,742	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91 ...	442	38,154	86,400	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01 ...	595	49,569	83,267	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2004-05...	327	23,914	73,000	2,840	2,939	176	6	7	1,111
7	2005-06 ...	501	38,814	77,473	2,875	3,160	187	6	6	1,071
8	2006-07 ...	849	66,277	78,065	3,107	4,618	253	6	7	1,335
9	2007-08 ...	1,093	88,437	80,912	3,195	7,015	373	6	7	1,430
10	2008-09 ...	768	60,648	78,969	3,146	4,752	257	5	7	1,400
11	2009-10 ...	756	64,159	84,866	3,392	5,111	256	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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	2000-01	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	120.9	136.4	103.4	98.9
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	134.4	244.9	156.6	179.7
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	75.8	81.7	68.4	72.8
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	129.0	156.0	91.7	106.1
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	11.3	15.1	13.2	N.A.
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	828.6	1,499.8	1,307.3	1,532.2
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	62.5	58.4	59.6	51.4
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	27.1	25.9	23.0	N.A.
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	57.2	48.6	59.7	35.9
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	105.8	137.0	103.6	111.3
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	428.9	678.5	470.7	677.7
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	199.1	270.4	152.1	231.1
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	118.6	199.5	67.6	81.0
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	204.3	303.9	168.5	243.4
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	125.3	170.1	116.4	137.5
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	71.3	82.1	71.8	58.3
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	84.2	88.0	44.2	41.7
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	38.9	39.4	16.8	18.3
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	500.0	366.7	250.0	141.0
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	415.1	412.1	311.1	228.9
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	91.2	99.7	80.4	64.6
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	216.7	480.9	325.8	350.4
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	27.7	27.7	24.5	N.A.
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	215.9	479.1	324.6	349.0
(c) Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	146.3	333.4	228.7	241.9
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	90.6	109.9	104.0	N.A.
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	96.5	126.1	115.0	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	68.9	59.7	61.3	N.A.
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	140.4	312.1	215.8	222.4
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	146.7	306.0	212.4	218.4
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	135.4	234.5	161.9	175.8

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Index numbers for 2005-06 to 2009-10 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	6.5
2	1970-71	..	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.4
3	1980-81	..	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.3
4	1985-86	..	1,162	787	1,949	2,420	124	914	1.27	20,569	11.8
5	1990-91	..	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
6	1994-95	..	1,760	1,017	2,778	3,377	122	1,197	1.47	21,358	15.8
7	1995-96	..	1,870	1,010	2,880	3,550	123	1,229	1.52	21,504	16.5
8	1996-97	..	2,059	1,028	3,087	3,769	122	1,243	1.66	21,836	17.3
9	1997-98	..	2,090	1,050	3,140	3,693	118	1,276	1.64	21,384	17.3
10	1998-99	..	2,210	1,063	3,273	3,858	117	1,290	2.54	21,589	17.9
11	1999-00	..	2,285	1,012	3,296	3,873	118	1,310	2.52	22,382	18.1
12	2000-01	..	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	2.47	21,619	17.8
13	2001-02	..	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322.	2.37	20,991	17.8
14	2002-03	..	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331.	2.42	20,915	18.2
15	2003-04	..	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.4
16	2004-05	..	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.4
17	2005-06	..	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.9
18	2006-07	..	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.6
19	2007-08	..	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.8
20	2008-09	..	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,454	17.7

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

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

(3) Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2008-09 are provisional.

N. A. = Not available

ANNEXURE 7.4

IRRIGATION & NON- IRRIGATION WATER CHARGES LEVIED, RECOVERY AND OUTSTANDING

(₹ crore)

Year	Water charges levied			Recovery			Outstanding at the end of year		
	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2000-01	74.48	362.60	437.08	41.23	153.99	195.22	223.39	571.30	794.69
2001-02	84.72	368.83	453.55	43.57	208.12	251.69	264.54	732.01	996.55
2002-03	83.17	360.68	443.85	42.02	335.50	377.52	303.79	751.99	1,055.78
2003-04	93.03	360.26	453.29	42.89	335.20	378.09	376.63	353.06	729.69
2004-05	78.69	418.44	497.13	45.78	402.57	448.35	415.59	378.59	794.18
2005-06	68.25	350.28	418.53	64.03	349.45	413.48	410.18	282.09	692.27
2006-07	90.70	408.75	499.45	74.72	420.26	494.98	427.01	245.82	672.83
2007-08	110.35	563.89	674.24	70.47	556.54	627.01	473.70	275.20	748.90
2008-09	112.95	695.37	808.32	71.05	602.11	673.16	531.10	473.51	1,004.61
2009-10	95.00	715.11	810.11	69.94	732.69	802.63	561.77	466.38	1,028.15

Source – Water Resource Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 7.5

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	5,150	1,544	1,364	959	1,168	327	1,126	1,276	17,844	3,775	21,619
2001-02 ...	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,368	959	1,168	327	1,717	1,303	17,222	3,769	20,991
2002-03 ...	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,371	958	1,168	328	1,736	1,308	17,195	3,720	20,915
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	1,324	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
2008-09 ...	30,758	5,213	1,718	1,433	918	1,246	248	1,372	1,188	17,422	5,032	22,454

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2008-09 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.6

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	2005-06
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)					
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Average size of holdings (ha.)					
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.7

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	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
6	1987	..	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,839
7	1992	..	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	45	32,187
8	1997	..	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
9	2003	..	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	39	34,596
10	2007 [*]	..	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,464

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 & Co-Operation

8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 The Government of India has adopted economic policies regarding globalization, liberalization and privatization in 1991. Since then major changes such as opening of sectors to private companies which were exclusively in the public domain, relaxation of norms for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), etc. resulted into speedy growth and structural changes in the industry. Major industries in the State include chemical & allied products, electrical & non-electrical machinery, textiles, coke, refined petroleum products etc. and basic metal. Other important industries include, information technology, wine, jewellery, pharmaceutical, engineering goods, machine tools, steel & iron castings and plastic wares.

Industrial Policy

8.2 The objective of State's industrial policy 2006 is to achieve higher and sustainable economic growth with emphasis on balanced regional development and employment generation through greater private and public investment in industrial and infrastructure development. The Policy is valid till 31st March 2011. Policy Targets are:

- Industrial Sector growth rate of 10%
- Service Sector growth rate of 12%
- Additional Employment Generation of 20 lakh

Industrial Investment

8.3 The State continued to attract highest industrial proposals resulting into maximum generation of employment compared to other States due to availability of better infrastructure, skilled human resources and stable social conditions. The State's share in proposed investment and employment in the country is 10 and 15 per cent respectively. The details of approved industrial proposals in major states are given in Table 8.1

Table 8.1 Approved Industrial proposals in major states (August, 1991 to August, 2010)

State	No. of Proposals	Investment (₹ crore)	Percentage share to India	Employment (lakh)	Percentage share to India
Gujarat	10,666	8,59,787	11.80	19.49	9.85
Maharashtra	16,140	6,95,516	9.54	30.24	15.28
Andhra Pradesh	7,237	6,94,640	9.53	13.74	6.94
Tamil Nadu	8,502	3,54,710	4.87	23.77	12.01
Uttar Pradesh	7,380	2,26,232	3.10	19.35	9.78
India	91, 598	72,87,324	--	197. 94	--

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.4 Total 20,484 industrial projects, including FDI projects with an investment of ₹ 9,20,121 crore have been approved for setting up new industries in the State during August, 1991 to August, 2010. By the end of August, 2010 with an investment of ₹ 1,95,407 crore, 8,322 projects were commissioned. Total 796 industrial projects including FDI projects with an investment of ₹ 1,51,209 crore and proposed employment of 2,25,710 were approved during September, 2009 to August, 2010. During the same period, 36 projects with an investment of ₹ 8,673 crore and employment of 9,458 were commissioned. The details of industrial projects in the State are given in Table 8.2 & 8.3

Table 8.2 Category wise details of projects in the State (August, 1991 to August, 2010)

(₹ crore)

Category of Projects	Approved			Commissioned		
	No.	Investment	Employment	No.	Investment	Employment
IEM/LOI/EOU	16,140	6,95,516	30,24,378	6,657	1,52,716	8,45,723
FDI	4,175	83,779	N.A.	1,665	42,691	N.A.
MOU	169	1,40,826	2,13,425	-	-	-
TOTAL	20,484	9,20,121	32,37,803	8,322	1,95,407	8,45,723

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 8.3 Details of sector wise approved FDI in the State (August, 1991 to August, 2010)

Industrial groups	Total projects	Investment (₹ crore)
I T Industry	762	12,765
Financial Services	667	11,858
Industrial Machinery	261	771
Electrical & Electronics	212	1,467
Chemicals & Fertilizers	197	2,666
Food Processing	173	1,039
Textiles	122	1,051
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	121	1,012
Automobile	112	895
Transportation	108	4,124
Cements & Ceramics	58	3,727
Power & Fuel	39	2,841
Paper & Paper Pulp	31	1,323
Plastic & Rubber Goods	27	767
Machine Tools / Industrial Instruments	89	717
Business Management Consultancy	369	4,962
Hotel & Tourism Industry	95	6,326
Others	732	25,468
Total	4,175	83,779

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Special Economic Zones

8.5 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from 10th February, 2006 and is implementing the SEZs so as to boost the economic growth of the State. The State has received 233 SEZ proposals up to 31st December, 2010. Out of these, 143 SEZ were approved by the Central Government (formal approval: 105 & in-principle approval: 38) and 63 of them are Notified SEZs. The details of Approved and Notified SEZs in the State are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Proposed Investment and Employment in Approved and Notified SEZs (upto 31st December, 2010)

Division	No.		Area (ha.)		Proposed Investment (₹ crore)		Proposed Employment (lakh)	
	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified
Konkan	73	27	25,291	2,407	1,25,422	32,396	43.25	9.45
Pune	41	20	5,224	2,462	45,033	34,639	10.68	5.47
Nashik	7	1	1,376	1,007	3,083	1,380	2.25	1.25
Aurangabad	12	7	3,759	786	3,855	1,775	1.52	0.31
Amravati	3	3	1,318	1,318	2,776	2,776	0.40	0.40
Nagpur	7	5	2,998	1,888	8,818	4,172	5.46	3.92
Total	143	63	39,966	9,868	1,88,987	77,138	63.56	20.80

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Public and Private IT Park

8.6 The concept 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 the 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, 29 new IT parks have been approved in 2010-11 making total private IT parks in the State to 425, out of which 88 IT parks have started functioning. These are located in Mumbai (41), Thane (9) and Pune (38). They cover approximately 17.38 lakh sq. mt of Built Up Area (BUA) with investment of ₹ 1,403 crores and have generated 1.87 lakh jobs. The remaining 337 IT parks covering 78.62 lakh sq. mt. BUA with investment of ₹ 6,347 crore have been given LOI and are expected to generate 8.46 lakh job opportunities.

Bio-Technology

8.7 The Bio-Technology (BT) Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. Nine BT- SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with total estimated investment of ₹ 4,234 crores and employment generation of 0.98 lakh.

8.8 Public BT parks are developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune), while four private BT parks are being developed in the State with total estimated investment of about ₹ 300 crore.

8.9 The details of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Large Scale Industries (LSI) BT units are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Registered BT industries (upto 31st August, 2010)

Category	Total Units		Employment		Investment in Plant & Machinery (₹ crore)	
	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI
MSME BT Units	47	14	631	228	197.63	140.90
LSI BT Units	16	7	712	931	1119.86	531.20

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.10 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 and is providing several facilities in terms of contribution to share capital and technical guidance for establishing industries. The status of co-operative industrial estates in the State is given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Status of Co-operative industrial estates (as on 30th November, 2010)

Region	Registered	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	Employment
Greater Mumbai	4	3	1,224	15,123
Konkan (excluding Greater Mumbai)	14	12	500	9,950
Nashik	33	28	1,450	39,294
Pune	45	38	3,000	51,250
Aurangabad	26	13	455	4,460
Amravati	10	3	85	670
Nagpur	10	4	295	3,120
Total	142	101	7,009	1,23,867

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.11 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. As on 31st March 2010, almost 89 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Details regarding MIDC areas in the State are given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 MIDC at a glance (as on 31st March, 2010)

Region	Industrial Units								
	No.			Investment (₹ crore)			Employment (lakh)		
	2009	2010	Per cent Change	2009	2010	Per cent Change	2009	2010	Per cent Change
Greater Mumbai	305	305	0.0	1,300	1,400	7.7	1.35	1.20	(-) 11.1
Konkan (Excl.Gr. Mumbai)	10,365	10,821	4.4	8,353	16,529	97.9	2.35	2.55	8.5
Nashik	5,461	6,057	10.9	1,677	2,151	28.3	0.48	0.55	14.6
Pune	7,593	7,603	0.1	18,093	20,032	10.7	3.11	3.07	(-) 1.3
Aurangabad	4,158	4,479	7.7	1,814	4,303	37.2	0.51	0.53	3.9
Amravati	1,409	1,441	2.3	716	768	7.3	0.19	0.19	0.0
Nagpur	2,422	2,649	9.4	7,707	8,609	11.7	0.66	0.71	7.6
Total	31,713	33,355	5.2	39,660	53,792	35.6	8.65	8.80	1.7

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.12 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. Total turnover of MSSIDC in 2010-11 (upto Dec.) has increased by 33 per cent over the same period of previous year. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.8

Table 8.8 Turnover of MSSIDC

Item	(₹ crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11+
Procurement of raw materials	100.99	111.52	75.46
Marketing assistance	181.01	215.00	204.15
Others	3.53	0.99	0.49
Total	285.53	327.51	280.10

Source : MSSIDC

+ Upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.13 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Presently, 116 categories of industries are under the purview of the KVI Sector. Financial assistance of ₹ 27.53 lakh in the form of subsidy was given to KVIs in the State in 2009-10 and ₹ 24.34 lakh are proposed to be disbursed in 2010-11. The value of production and employment generated by KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units Assisted (lakh)	Value of production (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2007-08	2.75	1,638	6.42
2008-09	2.65	1,661	6.56
2009-10	2.74	1,908	6.89
2010-11+	3.01	2,098	7.58

Source: MSKVIB

+ Up to October

8.14 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, 4.68 lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in the year 2009-10 as compared to 4.50 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2010-11, employment opportunities will be provided to 5.75 lakh artisans.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.15 The action plan in 'Tourism Policy 2006' has been articulated by the State Government taking into consideration the employment potential, both direct and indirect, for the development of tourism sector. The thrust areas of this policy are improvement in infrastructural facilities at tourist places, encouraging private participation related to tourist accommodation, recreation facilities etc. by enabling various fiscal incentives such as exemption in luxury tax for the period of five to seven years and concessions in entertainment/ amusement tax, stamp duty, registration charges, water charges etc. to the developer.

8.16 At present MTDC is implementing various tourism development projects in the State. These include infrastructure development at various tourist spots, organisation of renowned festivals like Pune festival, Ellora festival, Elephanta festival etc. The financial information on projects undertaken by MTDC is given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Projects undertaken by MTDC

(₹ 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
2009-10	1	-	04.86	3.88

Source : MTDC, GoM

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.17 State level financial institutions like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporations and central level institutions like LIC of India, GIC of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI etc. provide financial assistance to industries in the State, the details of which are given in Annexure 8.1

Rehabilitation of Sick Industries

Large Scale Sick Industries

8.18 Industrial sickness is one of the major hurdles in the growth of economy as it affects capital assets, productivity and employment. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) was formed by the Government of India under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. There are 919 cases for rehabilitation of medium and large scale industries with the Board from the State upto November, 2010. Of these, 169 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, 140 cases are recommended for winding up, 376 cases are rejected, 96 cases are out of the State, 133 cases are pending while five cases are in court of law.

Index of Industrial Production

8.19 The growth of the industrial sector is measured through Index number of Industrial Production (IIP). The present index of industrial production covers the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) compiles monthly All India Index of Industrial Production and releases it. As per this index, the average growth during April-December, 2010 stands at 8.6 per cent. The series of IIP for broad categories and various industry groups of manufacturing sector is given in Annexure 8.2. The groupwise All-India IIP for the period April-December, 2009 and April-December, 2010 are given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Index of Industrial Production in India

(Base year 1993-94=100)

Item	Weight	IIP		Percentage growth over corresponding period of previous year	
		(April to December)		2009	2010 [@]
		2009	2010 [@]		
General Index	100.00	304.7	331.0	8.6	8.6
Mining	10.47	184.9	199.1	8.7	7.7
Manufacturing	79.36	329.4	359.3	8.9	9.1
Electricity	10.17	235.2	246.3	5.7	4.7

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Gol

@ Quick estimates

Annual Survey of Industries

8.20 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covers all factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 and Bidi and Cigar establishments registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. The results of ASI data show that the State had a share of 13.2 per cent of the total registered industries in India during 2008-09. The contribution of the State in total value of output was 18.4 per cent while that in the gross value added was about 21.4 per cent during the same period. Selected information on industries in the State vis-a-vis All-India are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Selected information on industries in Maharashtra vis-à-vis India

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2007-08		2008-09 *	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Industries (No.)	18,304	1,46,385	20,448	1,55,288
Fixed capital	1,37,292	8,45,132	1,78,383	10,41,968
Working capital	46,935	3,16,953	49,274	3,19,557
Total output	5,19,939	27,75,709	6,00,127	32,69,552
Total input	3,97,347	22,22,953	4,71,160	26,67,770
Gross value added	1,22,593	5,52,756	1,28,967	6,01,781
Net value added	1,10,538	4,81,593	1,14,284	5,18,490
Employment (No.)	9,53,097	81,98,110	10,32,625	87,87,338
Profit	75,496	2,97,576	67,131	2,86,394

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Gol

* provisional

8.21 Major industries in terms of net value added during 2008-09 are i) coke, refined petroleum products etc. (35.0 per cent), ii) chemicals & chemical products (8.5 per cent) and iii) machinery and equipment n.e.c. (7.8 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 51.3 per cent of total industries and 22.9 per cent of fixed capital during 2008-09. The profit of these industry groups is ₹ 39,029 crore (58.1 per cent), ₹ 3,754 crore (5.6 per cent) and ₹ 3,456 crore (5.1 per cent). Collectively it accounted for 68.9 per cent of total profit of the industries registered under ASI. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to Annual Survey of Industries are given in Annexure 8.3.

8.22 Important 'per factory' and 'per worker' indicators based on the results of ASI 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 8.13. The results reveal that per factory investment in fixed capital, value of goods & services produced and net value added in the State are higher by 30 per cent, 35 per cent and 67 per cent respectively than that of India in 2008-09.

Table 8.13 Important indicators

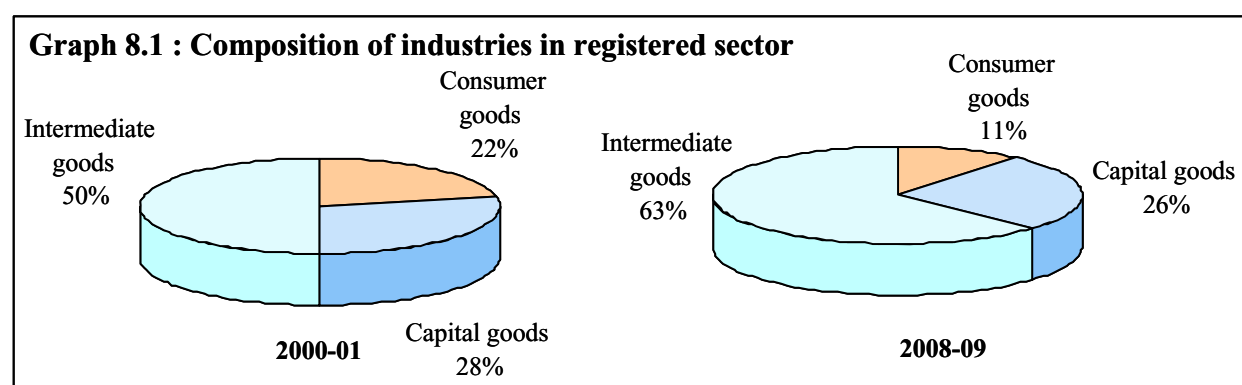
(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2007-08		2008-09 *	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Indicators per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	750	577	872	671
Value of goods & services produced	2,841	1,896	2,934	2,105
Net value added	604	329	559	334
Employment (No.)	52	56	51	57
b) Indicators per worker				
Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)	13.1	9.4	11.8	8.7
Net Value added	11.6	5.9	11.1	5.9
Annual Wages	88,775	62,246	94,080	67,766

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Gol

* provisional

8.23 The composition of registered industrial sector in the State has undergone considerable changes over the period. The shift in composition of register industries during 2000-01 and 2008-09 is shown in Graph 8.1.



Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

8.24 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have 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 enterprises are given in Table 8.14

Table 8.14 Details of MSME & Large Enterprises (as on 30th December, 2010)

(Number)

Region	MSME	Employment@	Large Enterprises	Employment@
Mumbai	14,923	2,14,126	211	97,595
Konkan (Ex. Mumbai)	18,696	2,42,706	777	1,08,042
Nashik	24,215	1,81,622	256	76,369
Pune	75,106	3,73,331	766	2,47,621
Aurangabad	11,824	1,07,861	269	57,510
Amravati	5,607	43,544	70	10,890
Nagpur	14,843	1,37,757	276	63,617
Maharashtra	1,65,214	13,00,947	2,625	6,61,644

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

@ As proposed in MOUs

8.25 Besides the organised sector of industry, the unorganised sector also plays an important role in the economy of the state. The estimates based on the central & state sample together for the survey on “Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises” conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) show that during 2005-06 there were 10.98 lakh enterprises located in the state in which 26 lakh workers were employed. The Gross Value Added per enterprise was found to be ₹ 1.07 lakh while the Gross Value Added per worker was ₹45,133 which were higher by 109 per cent and 88 per cent respectively compared to the national averages. Division wise number of enterprises, workers and annual Gross Value Added per enterprise as well as per worker are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Details of Un-organised Manufacturing Enterprises (2005-06)

Division	Number (lakh)		Annual Gross Value Added (₹)	
	Enterprises	Workers	Per enterprise	Per worker
Konkan	3.96	12.82	1,85,429	57,360
Pune	2.22	4.92	86,524	39,080
Nashik	1.15	2.13	77,605	42,055
Aurangabad	1.23	2.08	51,220	30,310
Amravati	0.92	1.40	37,368	24,538
Nagpur	1.50	2.75	42,370	23,050
Maharashtra	10.98	26.09	1,07,206	45,133

Source: DES, GOM

8.26 Service sector is also a major contributor to the industry sector. The results based on survey of service sector enterprises (excluding trade) conducted by NSSO during 2006-07 show that 14.89 lakh enterprises were located in the State and 31.60 lakh persons were employed. The Gross Value Added per enterprise was found to be ₹1.89 lakh while the Gross Value Added per worker was ₹89,400 in the State which are higher by 105 per cent and 92 per cent respectively compared to national averages.

Minerals

8.27 The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq. km. spread in Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur & Yavatmal in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur & Satara in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg & Thane in Konkan region. The deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite etc. are found in these regions 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 8.4.

8.28 Upto 31st March, 2010, total 274 mines for major minerals with 32,753 employment are working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2009-10 was ₹ 5,482 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2009-10 was ₹ 4,808 crore, which was 88 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted in the State.

Exports from Maharashtra

8.29 The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, software, textiles, readymade garments, cotton yarn, 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 organizing exhibition of products in foreign countries. During the year 2009-10,

sixteen international exhibitions were organized in various countries as against only six in the previous year. Exports from the State and India are given in Table 8.16 and shown in Graph 8.2.

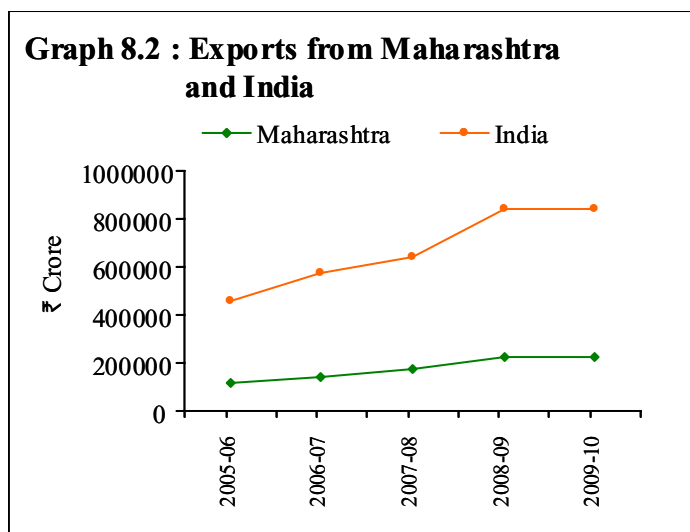


Table 8.16 Exports from Maharashtra and India

(₹ crore)

Year	Maharashtra	India
2005-06	1,13,700	4,54,800
2006-07	1,42,944	5,71,779
2007-08	1,72,846	6,40,172
2008-09	2,26,794	8,39,978
2009-10	2,28,184	8,45,125

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Industrial pollution

8.30 The industrial pollution is one of the major concerns for the State's environment. The highly polluting 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,
- 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.

8.31 Out of the total 72,762 industries under the purview of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), 16 per cent were air pollution prone, 20 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2010. During 2009-10, MPCB had issued directions to 1148 industries under section 33A of Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 and to 349 industries under section 31A of Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being commissioned in 28 industrial areas covering 7,431 industries of the State. Apart from these efforts, bank guarantee was taken from certain industries and electricity & water supply of few polluting industries was disconnected until pollution control measures were implemented.

CO-OPERATION

8.32 The Co-operation movement in Maharashtra is an attempt to synchronize people's initiative and Government's facilitation. This movement is a platform to organize people, raise capital and carry out economic and social activities collectively, which adds to their income and generates employment. It has made remarkable progress in various fields. viz. agriculture, dairy, fisheries, agro-processing, storage, sales, marketing, credit & banking, housing etc.

8.33 As on 31st March, 2010 there were about 2.18 lakh co-operative societies working in the State, with about 539 lakh members. Out of the total co-operative societies, 9.8 per cent are in agriculture credit, 10.9 per cent are in non-agriculture credit and rest 79.3 per cent are engaged in marketing, production, lift irrigation, electric supply, water supply, transport, social sectors etc. Details of societies are given in Table 8.17 and further details are given in Annexure 8.5.

Table 8.17 Details of Co-operative Societies

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage Change
	2009	2010*	
Societies (No.)	2,12,344	2,18,320	2.8
Members (lakh)	517	539	4.3
Paid-up share capital	14,969	17,129	14.4
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	2,178	2,439	12.0
Working capital	2,36,571	2,38,909	1.0
Deposits	1,18,024	1,27,630	8.1
Gross loan	82,556	85,361	3.4
Net loan	57,481	56,604	(-)1.5
Societies in loss (No.)	59,126	62,924	6.4
Amount of loss	5,687	6,336	11.4
Loans outstanding	92,935	81,689	(-) 12.1

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

* Provisional

Agricultural Credit

8.34 Agricultural credit co-operative societies play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. The Agricultural Co-operative structure in the State is three-tier with the Maharashtra 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. Details of these are given in Table 8.18.

Graph 8.3 : Working capital & loan outstanding in co-operative societies

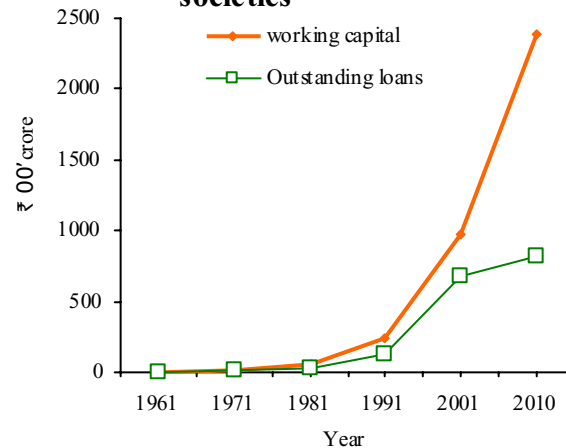


Table 8.18 Important features of agricultural co-operative banks

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (No.)	2,168	2,155	(-) 0.6
Working capital	25,681	26,892	4.7
Deposits	20,954	21,421	2.2
Gross loans	10,364	9,062	(-) 12.6
Loans outstanding	8,743	7,998	(-) 8.5
Over dues	1,356	1,149	(-) 15.2
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (No.)	1,42,186	1,48,360	4.3
Working capital	51,403	57,364	11.6
Deposits	38,062	44,278	16.3
Gross loans	14,336	19,463	35.8
Loans outstanding	22,683	25,100	10.7
Over dues	7,328	5,248	(-) 28.4
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (No.)	827	827	0
Working capital	1,750	1,853	5.9
Deposits	0.01	0.01	0
Gross loans	0	0	0
Loans outstanding	1,168	1,162	Neg.
Over dues	1,074	1,096	2.0
District level Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (In lakh)	11	11	0
Working capital	1,505	1,357	(-) 9.8
Deposits	56	41	(-) 26.8
Gross loans advanced	0	0	0
Loans outstanding	640	486	(-) 24.1
Over dues	552	431	(-) 21.9

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM
 Neg. Negligible * Provisional @ under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

8.35 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. About 38.5 per cent PACS were in loss during 2009-10 as compared to 51.2 per cent during 2008-09. High overdues, inadequacy or non-availability of funds and lack of capability to mobilize resources adversely affects functioning of PACS. Increase in loans recovered and decline in loans outstanding, loans overdue, number of societies in loss during 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09 indicates the improvement in the functioning of PACS. Details of PACS are presented in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Details about Primary Agriculture Credit Societies

Particulars	(₹crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	21,285	21,392	0.5
Members (lakh)	148	149	0.7
Working capital	14,526	15,147	4.3
Own funds	3,156	3,629	15.0
Share capital	1,750	1,699	(-) 3.0
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	7	9	28.6
Loanee members (lakh)	36.77	36.86	0.2
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 hectare)</i>	9.96	9.46	(-) 5.0
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 hectares)	9.01	9.09	0.9
Loans disbursed	5,286	4,384	(-) 17.1
Loans outstanding	10,298	9,108	(-) 11.6
Loans recovered	6,207	7,525	21.2
Loans overdue	5,239	4,938	(-) 5.7
Societies in loss	10,896	8,243	(-) 24.3
Amount of loss	527	506	(-) 4.0

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

* Provisional

Agro-Processing Co-operative Societies

8.36 The agro-processing co-operatives provide means for reasonable returns to 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, dairy societies & dairy unions and fisheries societies are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives. As on 31st March, 2010, there were 47,953 agro-processing co-operatives. The membership of all these societies together was 66.48 lakh.

Sugar Factories

8.37 Co-operative sugar factories have played important role in improvement of socio-economic conditions in rural areas of the State after independence. As on 31st March, 2010, there were 201 sugar factories in the State, of which 172 are from co-operative sector. Details are given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Details of sugar factories[@]

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
Registered factories (No.)	201	201	0
Factories in production (No.)	144	141	(-) 2.1
Membership of sugarcane growers ('00)	21,262	20,782	(-) 2.3
Share capital of State Govt. (₹ crore)	998	1,066	6.8
Average Capacity (T.C.D. # lakh MT)	4.74	4.84	2.1
Sugarcane crushed (Lakh MT)	400.42	521.09	30.1
Average sugarcane price (₹/Tonne)			
a) purchase	811.8	1,298	59.9
b) paid by factories	1,200	2,100	75.0
Sugar produced (Lakh MT)	46.14	59.95	29.9
Average recovery (Per cent)	11.52	11.51	Neg.
Molasses (Lakh MT)	16.02	16.48	2.9
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	58	64	10.3
b) Co-generation plants	21	27	28.6
Electricity generated (Million units)	231.5	349	50.8
Factories in loss (No.)	112	40	(-) 64.3

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

@ including co-operative & private * Provisional Neg. - Negligible # T.C.D. – Tonnes Crushed per Day

8.38 There were 181 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2010. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 20 per cent. About 71.3 per cent societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.21.

8.39 There were 169 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2010. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 86 per cent. About 36.1 per cent spinning mills were running in loss. Details are given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.21 Details of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
Societies (No.)	189	181	(-) 4.2
<i>Of which, in production</i>	175	175	0
Members (No. in '00)	2,231	1,900	(-)14.8
Share capital	10	10	0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	2	2	0
Working Capital	100	100	0
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	196	199	1.5
Societies in loss (No.)	144	129	(-)10.4
Amount of loss	2	2	0

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

* Provisional

Table 8.22 Details of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
Number of mills	166	169	1.8
<i>Of which, in production</i>	53	52	(-)1.9
Membership ('00)	4,860	4,763	(-)2.0
Share capital	925	1,086	17.4
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	777	934	20.2
No. of spindles (lakh)	12.21	11.39	(-)6.7
Value of Yarn produced	1,109	1,185	6.9
Mills in loss (No.)	73	61	(-)16.4
Amount of loss	129	131	1.6

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

* Provisional

8.40 There were 686 co-operative handloom and 1,360 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2010. The share of State Government in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 8.7 and 26.1 per cent respectively. About 53.1 per cent co-operative handloom and 63.6 per cent powerloom societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.23

Table 8.23 Details of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies

Particulars	₹ crore)					
	Handloom			Power loom		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
2009	2010*	2009		2010*		
Societies (No.)	686	686	0	1,366	1,360	Neg.
Members ('00)	873	892	2.2	225	279	24.0
Share capital	89.46	81.50	(-)8.9	128.87	122.40	(-) 5.0
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6.89	7.12	3.3	21	32	52.4
No. of looms ('00)	341	311	(-) 8.8	321	324	0.9
Production value	69	72	4.3	87	72	(-) 17.2
Societies in loss (No.)	360	364	1.1	921	865	(-) 6.1
Amount of loss	27	28	3.7	7.90	7.68	(-) 2.8

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

* Provisional

Neg. – Negligible

Cotton Procurement Scheme

8.41 Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. procures cotton from cultivators under the Cotton Procurement Scheme as per the support prices declared by the Government for different varieties of cotton. During 2009-10, upto 31st December, 2009, 13,774 quintal cotton worth ₹ 3.96 crore was purchased. During 2010-11, upto December, 2010 no procurement was made.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.42 The basic objectives of co-operative marketing societies are to prevent exploitation of farmers from traders and to enable them to get better price 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.

8.43 During 2010, the State Government has decided to implement a programme for investment in development of infrastructure facilities for agriculture trade which is assisted by Asia Development Bank. Under this, to overcome the main hurdles in agriculture development, it is decided to form integrated value chain for agriculture produce from different parts of the State, creation of infrastructure such as road, electricity and water, market intelligence, capacity building of farmers. To handle these issues, the government has set up State level high power committee for agriculture marketing and declared Co-operation and Marketing Department as the nodal agency.

8.44 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 31.8 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2010. The details are given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Details of Co-operative Marketing Societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010 *	
Societies (No.)	1,712	1,754	2.5
Members (lakh)	13	18	38.5
Share capital	67	76	13.4
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	25	27	8.0
Working capital	3,429	6,383	86.1
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	375	523	39.5
(b) Fertilizers	569	740	30.1
(c) Seeds	61	78	27.9
(d) Consumer goods	368	453	23.1
Societies in loss (No.)	598	557	(-) 6.9
Amount of loss	54	53	(-) 1.9

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

* Provisional

Dairy

8.45 At the end of 2009-10, there were 31,645 co-operative dairy societies and 106 co-operative dairy unions in the State. During 2009-10, co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions in loss were 45.3 per cent and 39.6 per cent respectively. The details are given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Details of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2008-09	2009-10*	Percentage change	2008-09	2009-10*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	27,255	31,645	16.1	109	106	(-) 2.8
Members (lakh)	18.68	21.69	16.1	0.60	0.52	(-) 13.3
Share capital	24.86	27.34	10.0	103.12	92.80	(-) 10.0
Working capital	24.51	26.96	10.0	87.62	78.85	(-) 10.0
Milk procured (Value)	113.08	124.38	10.0	167.61	150.84	(-) 10.0
Milk & milk products sold (Value)	68.01	74.81	10.0	81.35	73.21	(-) 10.0
Societies in loss (No.)	13,045	14,349	10.0	47	42	(-) 10.6

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

*Provisional

Fisheries

8.46 There were 3,116 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2010. These societies sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 115.82 crore in 2009-10.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.47 As on 31st March, 2010, under non-agricultural credit societies, there were 553 urban co-operative banks, 16,010 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,276 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 8.26.

Other Co-operative societies

8.48 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. At the end of March, 2010 the outstanding loans of the co-operative housing societies have reduced by 10.7 per cent compared to last year. Details are given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.26 Details of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
Societies (No.)	24,167	23,839	(-) 1.4
Members (lakh)	223	239	7.2
Deposits	56,732	59,597	5.1
Owned funds	16,401	18,371	12.0
Share capital	7,068	8,198	16.0
Of which, State Govt.	8	9	12.5
Working capital	1,14,329	1,31,307	14.9
Loans advanced	52,194	52,219	Neg.
Loans outstanding	48,726	37,024	(-)24.0
Loans overdue	7,990	8,133	1.8
Loans recovered	44,668	46,391	3.9
Societies in loss (No.)	6,139	6,160	0.3
Amount of loss	434	480	10.6

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

*Provisional Neg. - Negligible

Table 8.27 Details of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
Members (No.)	11,183	11,055	(-) 1.1
Deposits	23	15	(-) 34.8
Working capital	169	144	(-) 14.8
Gross loans advanced	644	644	0
Loans outstanding	121	108	(-) 10.7
Loans overdue	38	36	(-) 5.3
Loans recovered	46	42	(-) 8.7

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

* Provisional

8.49 As on 31st March, 2010, there were 81,255 co-operative housing societies in the State with 21.71 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 22,517. There were 10,770 labour contract societies having 5.30 lakh members. Of these 6,737 societies, (62.5 per cent) were in profit. There were 295 forest labour societies with 65,898 members, of which 111 (37.6 per cent) were in profit.

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, 2010, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 167 wholesale consumer stores and 3,355 primary consumer stores working in the State. The details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores are given in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2008-09	2009-10*	2008-09	2009-10*	2008-09	2009-10*
Number	1	1	178	167	3,251	3,355
Member ('00)	6	6	3,404	3,316	17,618	17,360
Share capital	1.65	1.65	15.76	16.04	29.74	28.41
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	2.54	2.42	0.77	0.76
Amount of loss	0.20	0.40	1.34	1.35	5.51	5.85
Consumer stores in loss (No.)	9	6	55	54	1,023	958

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

* Provisional

Private Money Lenders

8.51 Apart from credit institutions, 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 8.29.

Table 8.29 Details about private money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2009	2010*	
License holders (No.)	6,863	7,636	11.3
New licenses issued (No.)	1,026	1,184	15.4
Renewed licenses (No.)	5,837	6,452	10.5
Licenses cancelled (No.)	99	389	293.0
No. of loanee members (Traders/Non-traders/ cultivators/farmers)	5,74,046	5,55,018	(-) 3.3
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	425	479	12.7

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

* Provisional

8.52 The co-operative movement needs professional approach, modernization, adoption of new skills and techniques to curb losses and generate profit.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 8.1

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

		(₹ crore)							
Sr. No.	Financial Institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2008-09		2009-10*	
		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)	1,620.48 (44)	1,496.67 (45)	1,708.06 (26)	1,611.38 (27)
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.	6,072.24 (30)	5,362.23 (34)	6,525.28 (29)	6,055.90 (36)
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65 (47)	3,919.12 (55)	43,125.00 (71)	37,753.00 (60)	24,719.24 (46)	22,719.69 (53)
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^S	108.34	52.25	61.41 (39)	88.60 (56)	291.88 (34)	291.88 (34)	342.18 (28)	342.18 (28)
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	2,599.00	2,510.00	4,155.00	3,970.00
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	53,708.60	47,413.78	37,449.76	34,699.15

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 8.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 1993-94 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	1999-00	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	154.9	227.9	255.0	277.1	286.1	316.2	331.0
II	Mining and quarrying	10.47	126.7	154.9	163.2	171.6	176.0	193.4	199.1
III	Manufacturing	79.36	159.4	242.3	273.5	298.6	308.6	342.5	359.3
	Industry groups								
1	Food products	9.08	140.3	170.6	185.2	198.2	178.9	176.2	171.6
2	Beverages, tobacco and related products	2.38	192.1	400.3	444.5	498.0	578.5	577.1	557.6
3	Cotton textiles	5.52	123.7	137.0	157.3	164.0	160.9	169.7	185.8
4	Wool, silk & man made fibre textiles	2.26	197.8	248.9	268.4	281.2	281.2	304.1	306.6
5	Jute & other veg. fibre textiles (except cotton)	0.59	105.0	107.7	90.7	120.7	108.6	82.1	101.3
6	Textile products (including wearing apparels)	2.54	156.1	255.5	285.0	295.5	312.5	338.9	353.0
7	Wood, wood products and furniture etc.	2.70	101.4	70.5	91.0	127.9	115.6	126.8	110.4
8	Paper and paper products & printing, publishing etc.	2.65	180.5	228.6	248.6	255.3	260.1	270.2	289.4
9	Leather & leather products	1.14	135.5	153.4	154.0	172.0	160.1	164.1	184.1
10	Chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal)	14.00	164.6	261.6	286.1	315.2	332.4	361.8	369.9
11	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	5.73	137.2	200.5	226.3	246.4	242.6	279.9	301.4
12	Non-metallic mineral products	4.40	220.8	300.0	335.2	357.9	362.6	397.2	413.4
13	Basic metal & alloys industries	7.45	146.9	227.0	278.9	312.7	325.1	346.3	368.4
14	Metal products & parts (except machinery & equipment)	2.81	137.8	196.4	222.5	206.3	207.4	231.2	250.1
15	Machinery & equipment (except transport equipment)	9.57	182.5	343.1	400.1	449.7	490.1	590.9	610.9
16	Transport equipment and parts	3.98	194.1	354.1	405.1	420.8	430.7	546.5	632.1
17	Other manufacturing industries	2.56	142.5	256.0	278.6	330.1	341.6	373.1	446.2
IV	Electricity	10.17	148.5	190.9	204.7	217.7	223.7	237.2	246.3

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

+ April to December, 2010

ANNEXURE 8.3

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(₹ crore)									
Industry group (at two digit level) NIC 2008 (1)	Year (2)	No. of Ind. (3)	Fixed capital (4)	Working capital (5)	Wages to workers (6)	Total output (7)	Material consumed (8)	Total input (9)	Value added (10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2007-08	553	204	303	36	2,500	1,956	2,375	104
	2008-09	597	486	357	39	1,593	944	1,414	132
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2007-08	21	3	3	2	7	0	2	4
	2008-09	17	1	14	1	11	1	6	5
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2007-08	2,316	10,552	3,177	881	50,618	36,011	44,050	5,631
	2008-09	2,287	13,290	2,823	922	59,283	41,232	52,101	6,073
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2007-08	79	195	183	77	1,128	448	717	390
	2008-09	95	308	670	86	1,671	790	1,282	361
(5) Textiles (13)	2007-08	1,303	9,661	1,563	624	19,637	11,976	16,890	1,876
	2008-09	1,443	12,548	2,363	761	23,659	14,802	20,043	2,468
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2007-08	557	922	574	129	4,084	1,736	3,254	680
	2008-09	711	773	550	164	4,891	1,818	3,474	1,332
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2007-08	90	37	104	14	574	280	490	78
	2008-09	102	122	127	25	887	461	703	168
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2007-08	226	222	204	26	808	495	650	137
	2008-09	172	314	83	17	528	256	424	82
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2007-08	624	2,455	346	135	4,944	3,017	3,885	859
	2008-09	665	3,163	572	134	4,486	2,633	3,504	787
(10) Publishing and printing (18)	2007-08	478	1,018	548	68	2,666	1,608	2,003	552
	2008-09	695	3,028	(-),427	160	5,871	2,987	4,182	1,385
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (19)	2007-08	139	8,227	2,778	212	92,254	55,998	57,783	34,026
	2008-09	92	8,861	831	212	1,01,290	59,324	60,627	40,031
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2007-08	1,772	20,961	11,915	1,024	55,283	28,976	41,680	11,611
	2008-09	2,036	31,572	11,208	1,218	78,826	36,886	61,590	14,559
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2007-08	1,250	4,843	1,988	302	12,921	7,935	10,103	2,314
	2008-09	1,217	7,272	2,297	385	17,531	11,234	14,231	2,697
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (23)	2007-08	739	4,410	1,284	171	8,849	3,692	5,625	2,899
	2008-09	825	5,292	1,198	218	10,708	4,751	7,062	3,263
(15) Basic metals (24)	2007-08	977	21,998	3,993	633	66,929	42,321	51,908	13,216
	2008-09	1,089	25,697	4,343	772	69,360	48,620	61,803	5,532
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2007-08	1,753	5,567	2,405	545	21,091	12,388	16,657	3,888
	2008-09	2,106	8,230	3,538	628	25,725	15,090	20,218	4,847

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.3 (Concl.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(17) Office, accounting and computing		2007-08	397	3,745	2,841	198	13,984	7,829	10,688	2,825
machinery, Radio, T.V. and communication equipments and apparatus, Medical, precision and optical instruments (26)		2008-09	444	4,174	2,269	217	13,816	7,689	10,267	3,088
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)		2007-08	944	4,811	3,421	428	21,088	13,414	16,219	4,414
		2008-09	1,038	4,215	2,454	403	22,938	13,604	17,234	5,255
(19) machinery and equipments repair & installation (28,33)		2007-08	1,625	6,966	5,836	896	39,148	21,549	30,756	7,618
		2008-09	1,858	9,849	5,386	1,126	51,806	26,329	41,451	9,348
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)		2007-08	817	12,681	(-)1,168	1,093	45,612	30,446	35,272	9,060
		2008-09	857	16,651	530	1,131	40,226	27,600	32,564	6,106
(21) Other transport equipments (30)		2007-08	258	2,258	270	292	14,201	9,177	10,350	3,531
		2008-09	273	3,697	248	338	15,632	10,726	12,506	2,783
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (31,32)		2007-08	708	1,956	4,964	454	25,601	16,263	22,542	2,852
		2008-09	1,098	3,187	7,408	518	30,783	17,718	28,389	2,092
(23) Others		2007-08	679	13,600	(-)597	221	16,013	2,989	13,446	1,972
		2008-09	732	15,651	1,433	240	18,605	3,235	16,086	1,890
Total		2007-08	18,304	1,37,292	46,935	8,461	5,19,939	3,10,502	3,97,347	1,10,538
		2008-09	20,448	1,78,383	49,274	9,715	6,00,127	3,48,730	4,71,160	1,14,284

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

ANNEXURE 8.4

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(quantity : Thousand Tonne)
(value : ₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2008-09*	2009-10*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	...	0.6	...	0.06
		Value	1	5	5	...	8	...	4
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	37,663	38,613
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	4,48,438	4,80,813
3	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	410	238
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	985	1,649
4	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	8,722	14,827
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	53,213	9,595
5	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	739	871
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	29,929	44,270
6	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	...	...
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	...	...
7	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	1,831	1,814
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	5,465	5,369
8	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	189	...
		Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	130	86
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	203	150
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	322	208
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	628	457
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	3	4
		Value	...	...	...	...	24	18	153
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	162	142
		Value	...	...	...	76	107	130	114
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	1	1
		Value	...	11	53	85	1	4	11
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	2,787	2,734
		Value	...	0.36	27	196	49	5,342	5,708
Total (1 to 14) †		Value	450	1,036	8,310	52,126	2,24,036	5,44,355	5,48,293

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, 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 8.5
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)	2008-09 (7)	2009-10* (8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	39	29	31	34	34	35	34
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies ^{\$}	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,285	21,392
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	24,167	23,839
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,712	1,754
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	46,744	47,953
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,18,401	1,23,348
Total	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,12,344	2,18,320
II. Number of members (In 000*)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	229	241
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	14,806	14,923
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	22,276	23,912
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,320	1,851
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	6,767	6,648
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,331	6,395
Total	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	51,729	53,970
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	119	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	79,211	58,058
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	58	343	527	1,851	6,988	14,526	15,147
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	46	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,14,329	1,31,307
(4) Marketing societies	6	39	188	340	1,518	3,429	6,383
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	41	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	16,071	18,899
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	21	107	426	1,191	6,492	9,005	9,115
Total	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,36,571	2,38,909
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	175	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	24,700	28,259
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	43	133	250	800	3,734	5,286	4,384
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	47	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	52,194	52,219
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	3	8	18	10	15
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	3	12	17	103	179	312
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1	4	12	60	235	187	172
Total	270	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	82,556	85,361

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.5 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2008-09 (7)	2009-10* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	87	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	32,738	34,391
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	48	284	384	1,310	5,308	10,298	9,108
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	32	105	731	4,594	35,908	48,726	37,024
(4) Marketing societies	1	2	4	9	182	114	117
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	6	30	69	236	249	297
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2	8	25	191	2,899	809	752
Total	171	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	92,934	81,689
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	10	51	146	239	1,012	414	386
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	3	10	..	38	49	112
(4) Marketing societies	48	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,373	1,794
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	36	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	7,999	10,929
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	11	69	187	330	1,588	2,957	3,526
Total	107	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	12,792	16,747

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

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

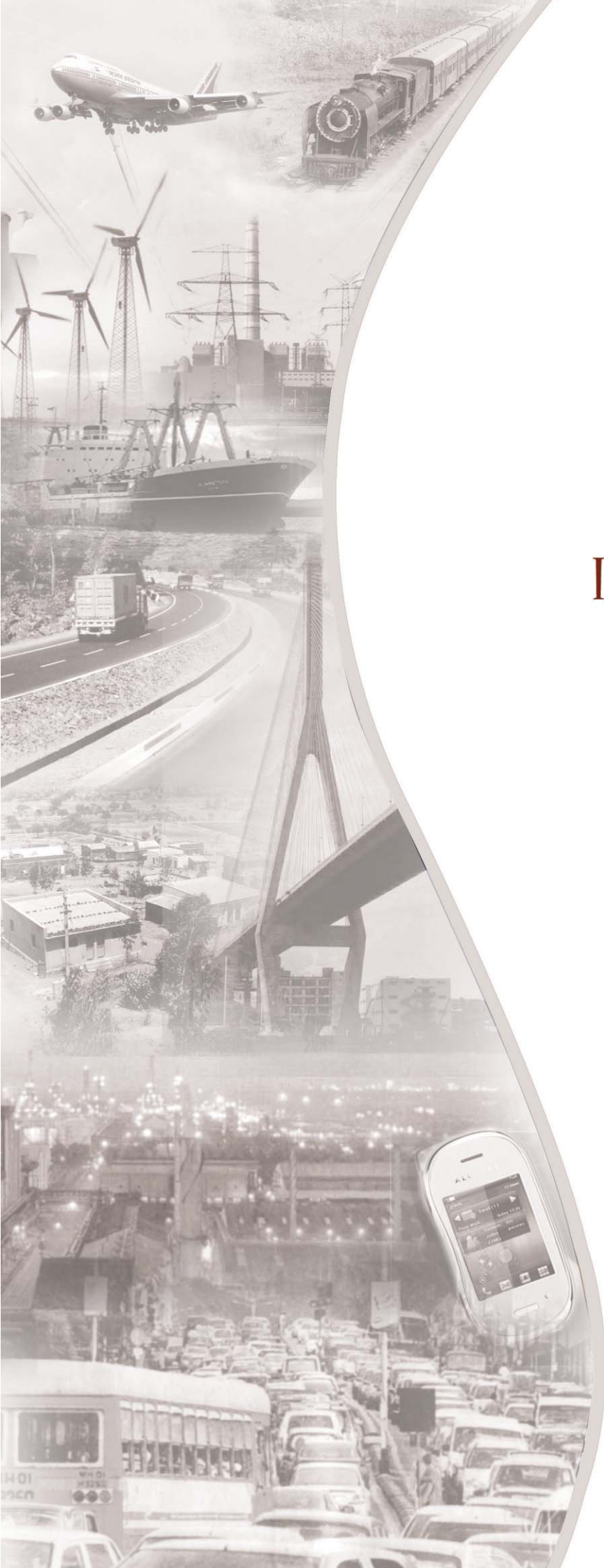
* Provisional

\$ 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.

N.A. Not Applicable.



9

Infrastructure

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 The importance of infrastructure for sustainable economic development is well recognized. Inadequate and inefficient infrastructure can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of the progress on other fronts. Physical infrastructure covering power, transportation and communication, besides facilitating economic growth, has direct impact on quality of life. The visible signs of shortfalls in capacity and inefficiencies include increasing power failures, load shedding, congested roads etc. and illustrate the widening gap between demand and supply of infrastructure. There is a potential for public private partnerships (PPP) to contribute more and help to bridge the infrastructure gap. There has been considerable progress in the last ten years in attracting private investment into the infrastructure sectors. An over view of some of the key infrastructure facilities in the State is indicated in the subsequent sections.

ENERGY

9.2. Electricity plays an essential role in modern society, bringing benefits and progress in various fields, including medicine, transportation, manufacturing and communication technologies. Affordably priced reliable supply of electricity is necessary for effective development of nation.

Installed Capacity & Generation of Electricity

9.3 The installed capacity in the State as on 31st March, 2010 was higher by 2.9 per cent than that on 31st March, 2009. There is a central allocation of 5,268 MW available for the State during 2009-10, whereas for 2010-11, upto December, 2010 it was 5,376 MW. The details of installed capacity are given in Table 9.1.

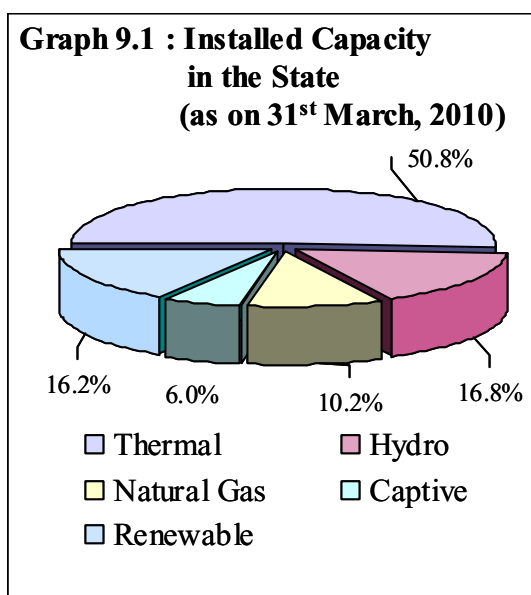
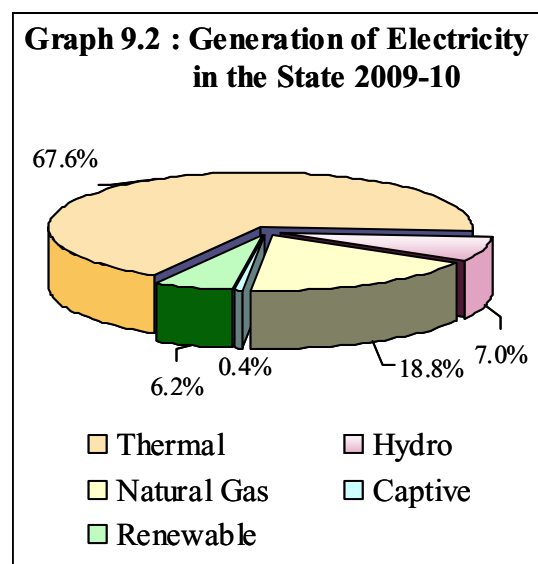


Table 9.1 Installed Capacity in the State

Source	As on 31 st March		(MW)	
	2009	2010	As on 31 st Dec. 2010 +	% change 2009-10 over 2008-09
(i) MAHAGENCO	10,121	10,246	10,732	1.2
Thermal	6,925	6,925	7,295	0
Hydro	2,344	2,469	2,585	5.3
Natural Gas	852	852	852	0
(ii) Tata Power	2,106	2,127	2,127	1.0
Thermal	1,400	1,400	1,400	0
Hydro	447	447	447	0
Natural Gas	180	180	180	0
Renewable	79	100	100	26.6
(iii) Reliance Infra-structure (Thermal)	500	500	500	0
(iv) RGPPL ‡ (Natural Gas) #	740	740	1,967	0
(v) JSW Energy (Thermal)	--	--	600	--
(vi) WPCL ++ (Thermal)	--	--	270	--
(vii) DLHP +++ (Hydro)	--	--	34	--
(viii) Captive power #	908	1,051	N.A.	15.8
(ix) Renewable €	@ 2,514	2,707	2,936	7.7
Total	16,889	17,371	19,166	2.9

Source: MAHAGENCO (Maharashtra State Power Generation Co.ltd), Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, # MAHADISCOM { Maharashtra State Power Distribution Co.ltd. (for RGPPL and Captive for 2008-09 & 2009-10) }, € MEDA (Maharashtra Energy Development Agency), ‡ RGPPL - Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd., ++ WPCL- Wardha Power Company Ltd., +++ DLHP- Dodson Lindblom Hydro Power, + WRPC (Western Region Power Committee), @ Revised N.A.- Not available. - Not applicable.



9.4 The total generation of electricity (including renewable sources) in the State was 81,345 Million Kilo Watt Hours (MKWH) during 2009-10 which was higher by 6,150 MKWH compared to previous year. MAHAGENCO accounted for 62.8 per cent followed by Tata Power 14.5 per cent, RGPPL 10.8 per cent and Reliance Infrastructure 5.5 per cent of the total generation. During 2009-10 the central sector receipt of electricity generated was 30,156 MKWH.

9.5 During 2010-11 upto the end of December, the total electricity generated in the State was 55,077 MKWH, less by 154 MKWH than that for the corresponding period of 2009-10. During 2010-11 upto December, 2010 the central sector receipt of electricity generated was 22,901 MKWH. The details of electricity generated in the State are given in Table 9.2.

Electricity Purchased

9.6 MAHADISCOM has purchased 85,474 MKWH electricity during 2009-10, costing ₹ 23,842 crore as against 79,872 MKWH incurring expenditure of ₹ 20,606 crore in 2008-09. During 2010-11, the electricity purchased was 42,665 MKWH costing ₹ 13,169 crore upto September, 2010.

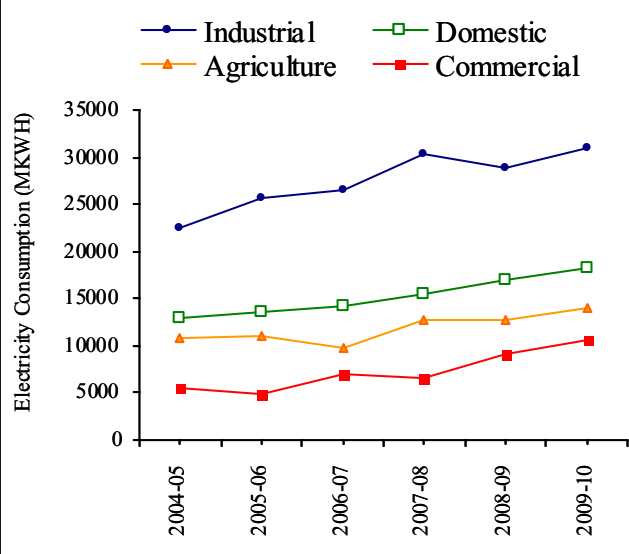
Consumption of Electricity

9.7 The aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2009-10 was 79,139 MKWH, higher by 8.4 per cent over previous year. The details of consumption of electricity are given in Table 9.3. The industrial sector (39 per cent) was the largest consumer of electricity, followed by domestic (23 per cent) and agriculture sector (18 per cent). These three sectors together accounted for 80 per cent of the total electricity consumption. During 2009-10, the per capita total, industrial and domestic consumption of electricity was 716.29 KWH, 279.37 KWH and 164.47 KWH respectively. Sector wise consumption of electricity in the State is shown in graph 9.3.

Table 9.2 Generation of Electricity in the State

Type of source	(MKWH)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11+	% Change 2009-10 over 2008-09
(i) MAHAGENCO	50,399	51,052	33,058	1.3
Thermal	42,061	41,744	26,055	(-0.8)
Hydro	3,906	4,199	2,745	7.5
Natural Gas	4,432	5,109	4,258	15.3
(ii) Tata Power	11,150	11,788	8,377	5.7
Thermal	8,841	8,752	6,275	(-1.0)
Hydro	1,151	1,455	941	26.4
Natural Gas	1,004	1,415	1,161	40.9
Renewable	154	166	N.A.	7.8
(iii) Reliance Infra-structure (Thermal)	4,423	4,482	3,294	1.3
(iv) RGPPL (Natural Gas) #	5,213	8,798	9,016	68.8
(v) JSW Energy (Thermal)	--	--	796	--
(vi) WPCL (Thermal)	--	--	477	--
(vii) DLHP (Hydro)	--	--	57	--
(viii) Captive power #	@ 253	365	N.A.	44.3
(ix) Renewable €	3,757	4,860	N.A.	29.4
Total	75,195	81,345	55,077	8.2

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, #MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL and Captive for 2008-09 & 2009-10) € MEDA, + upto December, 2010 as per WRPC report., @ revised N.A.- Not available. - Not applicable.

Graph 9.3 : Sector wise Consumption of Electricity**Table 9.3 Consumption of Electricity in the State**

Type	(MKWH)			% change over 2008-09
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11+	
Domestic	16,878	18,171	15,291	7.7
Commercial	9,102	10,546	8,935	15.9
Industrial	28,850	30,866	25,004	7.0
Agriculture	12,733	13,925	5,030	9.4
Public Services @	2,560	2,658	2,076	3.8
Railways	2,110	2,119	1,637	0.4
Miscellaneous	761	854	623	12.2
Total	72,994	79,139	58,596	8.4

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST
 @ Public Lighting & Public Water Works.
 + upto December, 2010 (Provisional)

9.8 In 2008-09, the per capita total, industrial and domestic consumption of electricity was 665.47 KWH, 263.02 KWH and 153.87 KWH respectively, as against 457.04 KWH, 169.73 KWH and 112.67 KWH for All-India. The time series data regarding installed capacity, generation of electricity, sector wise consumption and per capita consumption of electricity is presented in Annexure 9.1.

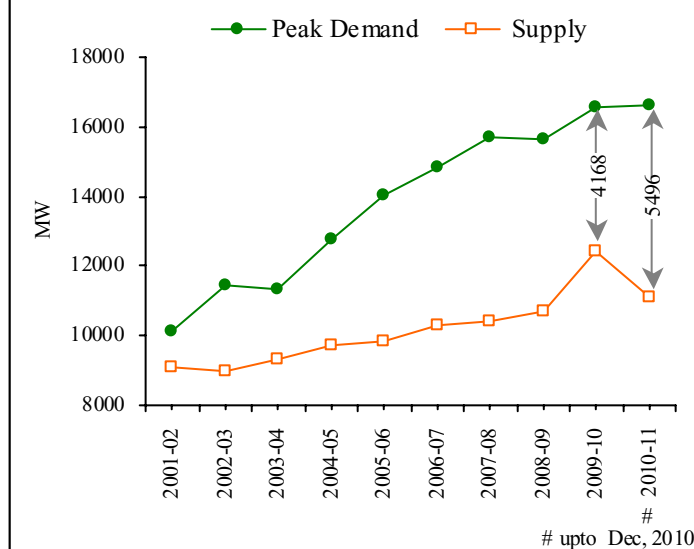
Electricity - Demand and Supply

9.9 The State Government has initiated measures for capacity addition, modernization of existing infrastructure and to curb the unauthorized consumption of electricity that resulted in declining the gap between demand and supply for 2008-09 and 2009-10. During 2009-10, the peak demand of 16,582 MW was met on 20th March, 2010 and the shortfall of 4,168 MW was bridged by resorting to load shedding as per the guidelines laid down by Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission and during 2010-11 up to December, 2010, the peak demand of 16,615 MW was met on 18th May, 2010 with load shedding of 5,496 MW.

Table 9.4 Supply & Shortfall of Electricity at Peak Demand

Year	(MW)		
	Peak Demand	Supply	Shortfall
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	16,582	12,414	4,168
2010-11+	16,615	11,119	5,496

Source: MAHADISCOM +upto December, 2010

Graph 9.4 : Peak Demand & Supply of Electricity

Capacity Addition

9.10 **Thermal Power Generation by Private Companies** – The State Government signed MoUs in 2005-06 for total 12,168 MW electricity generation with eight private companies viz. (i) Tata Power Company Ltd., (ii) JSW Energy Ltd., (iii) Reliance Energy Ltd., (iv) Ispat Energy Ltd., (v) Central India Power Company Ltd., (vi) GMR Maharashtra Energy Ltd., (vii) Spectrum Technology and (viii) Essar Power. Out of these, two projects of JSW Energy Ltd. (600 MW) has been started upto December, 2010 and remaining two projects of 300 MW each are expected to be completed by March, 2011. Other companies except Spectrum Technology (500 MW) and Essar Power (1,500 MW) have started the works related to the project.

9.11 **Captive Power Generation** - Captive Power Plant is set up by an industrial unit for generating 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 2009-10, 83 projects of 1,051 MW installed capacity were commissioned and 365 MKWH electricity was sold to MAHADISCOM.

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

9.13 Installed capacity and untapped potential of Renewable Energy is given in Table 9.5. For exploring 66 per cent untapped potential, an investment to the tunes of ₹ 31,730 crore will be required.

Table 9.5 Potential, Installed Capacity and Untapped potential of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed Capacity			Untapped Potential
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11+	2010-11+
Wind	5,439	1,932	2,071	2,194	3,245
Small Hydro Projects #	733	211	219	227	506
Bagasse co-generation	1,250	270	299	367	883
Biomass	781	95	107	137	644
Urban waste	287	0	0	0	287
Industrial Waste	165	6	11	11	154
Total	8,655	2,514	2,707	2,936	5,719

Source : MEDA (Maharashtra Energy Development Agency)

installed by Water Resource Department

+ upto December, 2010.

9.14 The wind energy potential assessed in the State is about 5,439 MW. Sites with Annual Mean Wind Power Density above 200 W/m² are considered suitable for wind power projects. 40 such sites have been identified in the State. MEDA has installed the demonstration wind power projects of total capacity 11.09 MW. Investor-friendly policies of the State Government and technical viability of demonstration projects have attracted private investment in the wind sector. Private wind power projects of 2,194 MW with the investment of ₹ 10,900 crore have been installed upto December, 2010.

9.15 Photovoltaic Solar Energy project of one MW capacity by MAHAGENCO at Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant started functioning on 9th April, 2010.

9.16 The State Govt. has formulated a Hydro Policy in order to boost the participation of private developers in the development of small hydroelectric projects in the State. Under this policy, seven small hydroelectric projects have been completed with the installed capacity of 74 MW.

9.17 **Nuclear Energy** - Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project of 9,900 MW capacity comprising of six European Power Reactors is proposed to be set up in a phased manner by NPCIL at Jaitapur in Ratnagiri district. The first reactor unit is expected to start generating electricity from 2018.

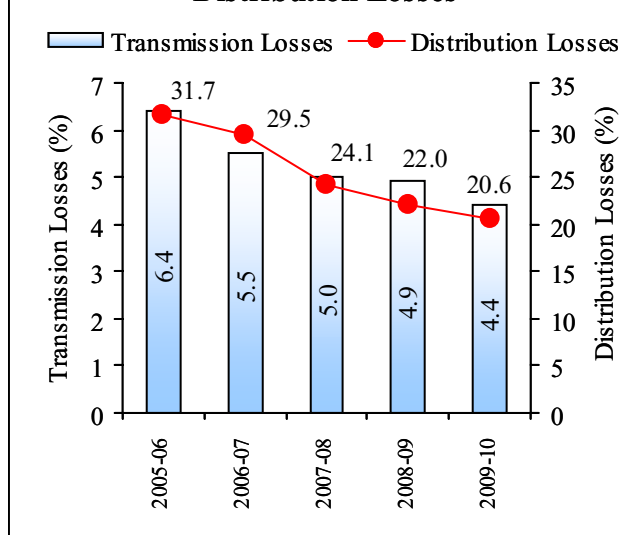
Reduction in Transmission and Distribution Losses

9.18 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. MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM have undertaken following important steps to reduce these losses.

9.19 Transmission Losses

MAHATRANSCO has initiated measures to curb the transmission losses by modernization of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations. As on 31st March, 2010, the Company had 520 sub-stations having transformation capacity of 73,791.5 Million Volt Ampere (MVA) and EHV line length of 37,133 circuit km. In 2009-10, the work of five EHV sub-stations of 7,673.5 MVA transformation capacity and EHV line length of 416.7 circuit km has been completed. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO in 2009-10 were reduced to 4.4 per cent as compared to 4.9 per cent in 2008-09. The transmission system availability for EHV AC system is 99.4 per cent for 2009-10 as compared to 99.3 per cent in the previous year.

Graph 9.5 : Transmission & Distribution Losses



9.20 **Distribution Losses-** The MAHADISCOM has initiated measures like replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on over loaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers and erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes. A massive drive has also been initiated against unauthorized use of electricity. As a result, distribution losses had reduced from 22.0 per cent in 2008-09 to 20.6 per cent in 2009-10 and further reduced to 14.5 per cent up to September, 2010 compared to 19.6 per cent for the same period in the previous year.

9.21 **Theft of Electricity** - In order to detect and curb theft of electricity, there are 40 flying squads and 120 special squads operating in the State. Out of the total 10,40,041 cases inspected 50,698 theft cases were detected; 9,681 cases registered in police station and an amount of ₹ 54.28 crore was recovered against these cases in 2009-10. During 2010-11 (up to the end of October) out of the 4,20,901 cases inspected; 8,944 theft cases were detected; 2,705 cases registered in police station and an amount of ₹ 6.48 crore was recovered.

9.22 **Infrastructure Improvement Plan of the Distribution Network** – Under this plan, measures like setting up 33/11 K.V. Sub Centre and K.V. Lines, increasing the capacity of existing sub centres, increasing the no of H.T.Lines and reducing the ratio of L.T./H.T. lines, drive to change the old electro-mechanical meters etc. are taken.

- Under **Single Phasing Scheme**, village gaothans are to be provided with 8 hours three phase electricity and total 18 hours (Single & Three Phase combined) electricity. Two stages of this scheme are complete and out of 14,270 villages to be covered under the scheme, 13,584 villages are benefited up to October, 2010
- Separate feeders for gaothan and agriculture pumps are to be provided under **Separate Feeder Scheme**. Out of 13,756 villages to be covered under this scheme, separate feeders were provided to 11,524 villages.

Energy Saving

9.23 **Energy Conservation Programme** - Under this programme, energy audits of various industrial establishments are undertaken by MEDA. 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 497 industries up to October, 2010 which has resulted in substantial energy savings of ₹ 62 crore. Under this programme, 19,774 streetlights replacement by CFLs at Grampanchayat have been completed till December, 2010 (8,510 up to 2008-09 and 11,264 in 2009-10).

9.24 **Energy Park** - MEDA has established one State level Energy Education Park at Pune and 49 Energy Parks in different districts upto 31st March, 2010.

9.25 **Biomass Briquetting Scheme** - Briquetting plant is a technology in which all types of agriculture and forestry waste is converted into solid cylindrical shaped logs which can be further used as non-conventional fuel. Since inception from 2007-08, upto December, 2010, MEDA has provided subsidy to 32 projects.

9.26 **Solar Energy** - New scheme of "Solar Home light in common studies" has been introduced under which 41,000 villages are to be provided with Solar Home Light at common place viz. school, gram panchayat office, mandir etc. During 2009-10, MEDA has installed Solar Home Lights in 2,288 villages, and planned to install Solar Home Light in 3,764 villages during 2010-11.

Rural Electrification

9.27 **Bharat Nirman - Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)** - The scheme was initiated from 2005 by Central Ministry of Power with the objective to electrify un-electrified villages and to provide free electricity connections to rural BPL households. Under this scheme total 4,709 villages are to be covered in the State out of which 4,243 villages are electrified (i.e. 90 per cent) as on December, 2010 as per new definition of village electrification in the Rural Electrification Policy-Aug, 2006. As on 31st December, 2010 against the target of 13.44 lakh, total 9.45 lakh connections are given to BPL households in the State.

9.28 Central Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has initiated Remote Village Electrification Programme under which MEDA has completed rural village electrification at 340 villages out of which 255 villages are from Tribal Area.

9.29 **Agricultural Pumps** - During 2009-10, in all 1.54 lakh agricultural pumps were energized, bringing the total number of agricultural pumps energised in the State to 31.69 lakhs by the end of March, 2010. During 2010-11, the number of agricultural pumps energised upto November, 2010 were 1.24 lakhs.

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

9.30 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. Tariffs of MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power & BEST for 2010-11 are given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Tariffs of MAHADISCOM, Reliance Energy, Tata Power & BEST in 2010-11

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
Domestic	3.81	5.24	3.96	3.68
Commercial (upto 20 KW)	6.42	8.56	4.93	6.64
Industry (low & medium Voltage)	5.37	7.86	5.41	6.36
Industry (High Voltage)	5.64	7.90	5.20	5.70
Street Lighting	3.64	8.89	--	5.88

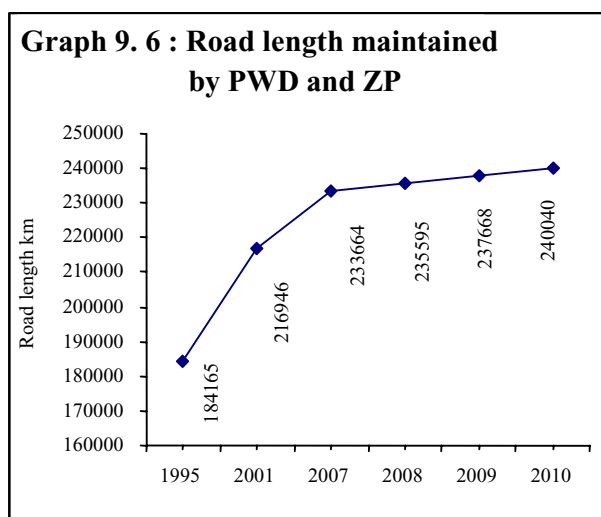
Source: MERC -- Not applicable.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport

9.31 Transport and Communication both are key elements of socio-economic development. Efficient and affordable transport & communication network will ensure global competitiveness alongwith creating an integrated national market. The transport system comprises of road transport, railways, water transport and air transport and the main components of communication system are postal services, telephones and internet services.

Road Network



9.32 The 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 PWD and ZP (excluding internal road

length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2010 was 2.40 lakh km of which surfaced road length was 2.18 lakh km (90.6 per cent). Apart from road length maintained by PWD and ZP, road length maintained by other Government departments and Local bodies was about 47,000 km. The category wise road length maintained by PWD & ZP is given in Table 9.7 and the details of year wise road length by type of road in the State are given in Annexure 9.2

Village connectivity

9.33 As on 31st March, 2010, about 97.5 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and two per cent were connected by fair-weather roads. About 0.5 per cent villages (236) in the State did not have any road connectivity.

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.34 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 18 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 7,187 crore and actual expenditure incurred is ₹ 6,817 crore. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto 31st December, 2010 was ₹ 3,058 crore as against total expenditure of ₹ 8,052 crore. The details of ongoing projects are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.7 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Category	As on 31 st March		
	2008	2009	2010
National Highways	4,367	4,367	4,376
State Highways	33,800	33,933	34,102
Major District Roads	49,393	49,621	49,901
Other District Roads	45,886	46,143	46,817
Village Roads	1,02,149	1,03,604	1,04,844
Total	2,35,595	2,37,668	2,40,040

Source: PWD, GoM

Table 9.8 Ongoing projects undertaken by MSRDC

(₹ crore)

Name of the project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure upto October 2010	Expected year of completion
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	687.54	2010-11
Road Works in Nagpur	422	384.71	2010-11
Road Works in Aurangabad	142	99.13	2010-11
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	11	2.47	N.A.
Road Works in Kolhapur	172	3.80	2011-12
Integrated Road Development Program – Achalpur	40.34	0.11	N.A.
Integrated Road Development Program – Sangli	N.A.	0.12	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Nagpur	N.A.	1.91	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Thane	N.A.	5.77	N.A.
Versova Bandra Sea Link Project	2,300	0.43	N.A.
Modernization of Border Check Post	1,000	21.67	N.A.
Water Transport Project	1,390	4.26	N.A.
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	10.41	N.A.
Mumbai Urban Transport Project	471.73	267.80	2010-11
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project	393.40	123.84	2010-11
Mumbai Trans Harbour Sealink	3,420	12.19	N.A.
Extended – Mumbai Urban Transport Project	2,065	105.71	2010-11

Source: MSRDC

N.A. – Not Available

Transport in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

9.35 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of seven municipal corporations, 13 municipal councils and some rural areas of Thane and Raigad district. 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 better civic infrastructure and to improve the quality of mass transport. 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 Development Project, Milan Flyover and Santacruz Chembur Link Road are expected to be completed in near future. Details of projects in MMR are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Transport Projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of the project	Cost of project	Expenditure upto 31 st October, 2010	Current Status
MUTP : Rail Components			
Phase-I: New lines : Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane, Borivli-Virar, conversion of DC to AC, etc. including new rakes.	3,266	2,913	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.
Quadrupling of Rail Lines from Virar to Borivali	512	568	Has been Completed
BEST buses	161	106	Purchased 644 Buses
Two vital roads are being developed connecting the Eastern and Western suburbs of Jogeshwari and Vikhroli and Santacruz and Chembur	430	368	95 per cent work of Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road completed. Santacruz – Chembur Link Road Work in progress.
Rehabilitation for MUTP	545	561	18,510 Project Affected Households (PAH) have been rehabilitated under MUTP.
Mumbai Metro Rail Project : (Three phases, 150 km)			
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkoper (11 km)	2,356	309	Actual work initiated in February 2008. Work in progress.
Phase II : Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd	8250	8	Work started on 18.8.2009.
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra	-	-	Projects at approval stage.
Mumbai Mono Rail Project Four corridors, approximately 20 km –Jacob circle to Wadala & Wadala to Chembur	2,460	652	Work in progress. Test drive held on 26 th January 2010. Will be fully functional by July 2011.
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	2,500	2,699	--
EXTENDED MUIP : Project to complement the MUIP. Under this Project 24 sub-projects are undertaken. Work of 11 Roads, 7 Flyovers, 3 Creek Bridges and 3 Rail Over Bridges	1,450	82	Out of these 24 sub projects, 9 are in progress.
• Skywalks : 36 Skywalks in Mumbai and its Metropolitan Region.	735	412	Out of 36 Skywalks, works of 28 Skywalks has been completed and are open to Public and work of remaining eight Skywalks are in progress.
The Multi-Modal Corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of 140 km long freeway will have eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses.	10,000	-	Prepared Comprehensive Transport Study which will cater to Metropolitan Region till 2031.
National Mass Transit Training & Research Institute (NaMTTRI) : This training Centre would be first of its kind in the country catering to the training requirements in Mass transit of Asia.	15	-	Work of NaMTTRI is in progress. The Authority has successfully conducted two consecutive training workshops.

Source: MMRDA

MUTP: Mumbai Urban Transport Projects,

MUIP: Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Projects

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.36 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2011 was 170.30 lakh (i.e. 15,200 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 10.4 per cent over the previous year. Of the total vehicles, about 18.77 lakh vehicles (11.0 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The category wise numbers of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.10 and the details of two wheelers & light motor vehicles in the State are given in Table 9.11. Details of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.3.

9.37 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2010 was 201.3 lakh, showing an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2009-10 was 31.37 lakh.

Table 9.10 Categorywise no. of motor vehicles on road

Category	As on 1 st Jan.,	
	2010	2011*
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	10,903	12,063
Auto rickshaws	620	641
LMV (Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & taxis)	2,282	2,561
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	76	82
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (4 & 3 wheelers), etc}	891	964
Tractors	332	367
Trailors	254	278
Ambulances	9	10
Other vehicles	56	63
Total	15,423	17,029

Source : Transport Commissioner's Office, GoM

* Provisional LMV-Light Motor Vehicles, PSV - Public Service Vehicles

Table 9.11 Two wheelers and light motor vehicles on road in the State

(lakh)

Category	As on 1 st Jan		
	2010	2011*	Per cent change #
Two wheelers	109.03	120.63	10.6
Light motor vehicles	22.82	25.61	12.2

Source: Transport Commissioner's Office, GoM

* Provisional # in 2011 over 2010

Public Passenger Road Transport

9.38 Economical and coordinated services rendered by the public transport system makes it most accepted transport option for the citizens.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.39 On an average, MSRTC carried 65.36 lakh passengers per day during 2009-10. Operation in terms of effective km. has marginally increased by about two per cent, however, percentage load factor has remained almost same during 2009-10 as compared to the previous year. Decrease in crew productivity and increase in bus staff ratio during 2009-10 as compared to the previous year are the points of concern. The operational statistics is given in Table 9.12.

Graph 9.7 : Two wheelers and light motor vehicles in the State (As on 1st Jan)

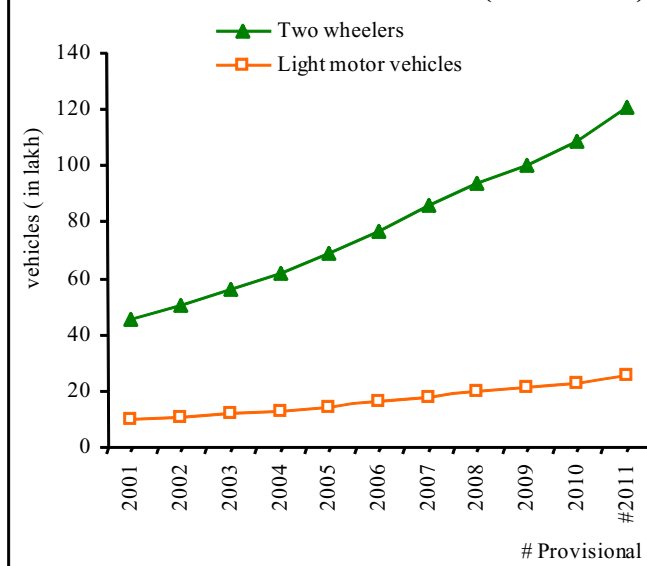


Table 9.12 Operational Statistics of MSRTC

Item	2008-09	2009-10	Per cent change
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	65.73	65.36	(-)0.6
Average no. of buses owned by the MSRTC (No.)	15,695	15,950	1.6
Average no. of buses on road per day (No.)	14,797	15,040	1.6
Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)	49.67	50.61	1.9
Vehicle productivity (km)	316.50	317.23	0.2
Crew productivity (km)	222.20	221.80	(-)0.2
Average seating capacity utilisation of buses on road (% load factor)	60.8	60.9	0.1
Bus: Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	6.87	6.97	1.5
Total vehicles held (including hired and excluding scrapped buses as on 31 st March) (No.)	15,834	15,839	Neg.

Source : MSRTC

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

9.40 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 concessions given to such sections of the society was ₹ 673.44 crore during 2009-10. The State Government reimburses such concessions. Further, low paying 'C' category trips (trips in which net earning per km is less than net variable cost) are operated in remote areas (which is mainly obligatory in nature), due to which MSRTC incurred loss to the tune of ₹ 209.26 crore during 2009-10.

9.41 The total receipts and expenditure of MSRTC for the year 2009-10 were higher by four per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively over the previous year. However the net profit decreased by about 40 per cent compared to the previous year. The Financial Statistics of MSRTC are given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Financial Statistics of MSRTC.

Item	2008-09	2009-10
(₹ in crore)		
(A) Receipts		
Revenue from passengers	4,091.96	4,274.16
Other revenue	104.23	96.00
Total receipt	4,196.19	4,370.16
(B) Expenditure		
Passenger Tax & Motor vehicle tax	573.26	593.82
Depreciation	192.62	218.72
Other Expenditure	3,313.22	3,487.84
Total expenditure	4,079.10	4,300.38
Profit (A) – (B)	117.09	69.78
Prior period Adjustment	(-) 0.11	(+) 0.24
Net Profit	116.98	70.02

Source: MSRTC

City Passenger Transport

9.42 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 seven cities (Arnala, Vasai, Nalasopara, Ratnagiri, Sangli-Miraj, 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 2009-10, MSRTC was operating on an average 384 city buses per day, while 14 local municipal transports in the State were operating on an average 6,412 city buses per day, out of which BEST alone in Brihanmumbai was operating 4,078 city buses. Operational statistics of these City Transport Services is given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Operational Statistics of City Passenger Services

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 (₹ lakh)
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	2008-09	6.51	43.80	3,867	(-) 44,653
	2009-10	6.92	43.71	4,078	(-) 13,207
Thane Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.39	2.21	286	538
	2009-10	0.36	1.93	286	N.A.
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	2008-09	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2009-10	0.18	0.80	140	(-) 103
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.74	2.34	279	(-) 552
	2009-10	0.61	2.20	220	(-) 706.57
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.12	0.50	N.A.	N.A.
	2009-10	0.11	0.54	N.A.	N.A.
Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation	2008-09	2.48	9.71	1,107	(-) 1,556
	2009-10	2.97	11.72	1,236	N.A.
Solapur Municipal Corporation Transport	2008-09	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2009-10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kolhapur Municipal Transport Undertaking	2008-09	0.31	0.75	112	(-) 50
	2009-10	0.30	0.67	125	(-) 186.11
Aurangabad Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.11	0.35	73	32.20
	2009-10	0.11	0.35	73	14.08
Nagpur Municipal Corporation Transport	2008-09	5.8	1.21	150	(-) 466
	2009-10	0.4	1	0	(-) 361.17
Nanded Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.8	0.28	16	26
	2009-10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amravati Municipal Transport	2008-09	0.04	0.08	24	17.58
	2009-10	0.05	0.01	25	18.63
Akola Municipal Transport	2008-09	9.24	0.03	14	(-) 17.11
	2009-10	9.50	0.03	14	(-) 10.48
MSRTC (City operations)	2008-09	1.11	3.83	519	(-) 975
	2009-10	0.79	2.74	384	(-)1,524

Source : Concerned Municipal Corporations, BEST, PMTC & MSRTC

N.A.- Not Available

Railways

9.43 Indian Railways is the backbone of India's transport infrastructure with its network of 64,755 km. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2010 was 5,983 km (including 382 km of Konkan Railway), which is 9.4 per cent of the total railway route length in the country. Total railway route length in the State has hardly increased by 18.3 per cent over the 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, 2010 was 19.44 km (including Konkan Railway) in the State as against 19.69 km in the country. The status of on-going works of Railway at the end of March, 2010 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 (₹ crore)	Current status
Amravati-Narkhed (New line)	138	553.17	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli- Vajjnath (New line)	250	1,010	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2014
Baramati-Lonand (New line)	54	138.48	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future
Kurla – Thane Adl. 5 th & 6 th line (Additional.New line)	10	136.45	New work
• Phase –I Kurla-Bhandup	7	89.19	
• Phase-II- Bhandup-Thane			
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (New Line)	27	495.44	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in the near future
Puntamba-Shirdi(New Line)	17.8	78.43	Completed
Wardha-Nanded (New Line)	270	1,550.25	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future
Panvel-Pen (Doubling)	35	99.38	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future
Pen-Roha (Doubling)	40	191.79	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by June, 2011
Panvel-Roha (Land acquisition for doubling)	75.44	17.32	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future
Godhani-Kalumna Chord (Doubling)	13.7	50.38	New work 2010-2011.
Miraj-Latur, Pandharpur-Miraj Section	374	880.11	Completed
Phandharpur-Miraj section (Gauge Conversion)	137	-	Work Completed in March, 2010. CRS inspection awaited.

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

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.44 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. MbPT and JNPT handled 455.87 lakh tonnes and 434.99 lakh tonnes cargo

Table 9.16 Operational Statistics of Major Ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2008-09	2009-10		2008-09	2009-10	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	474.00	497.00	4.8	572.96	607.63	6.0
No. of employees	14,296	14,059	(-) 1.6	1,746	1,739	(-) 0.4
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	295.23	353.57	19.8	271.1	316.1	16.6
B) Export	223.53	191.84	(-) 14.2	278.7	275.8	(-) 1.0
C) Total	518.76	545.41	5.1	549.8	591.9	7.7
Passenger Traffic handled (in '000)	30.97	64.41	108	@	@	@

Source : MbPT & JNPT @ Not Applicable

traffic respectively during 2010-11 (upto January, 2011). Operational statistics of these major ports for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Table 9.16.

Minor Ports

9.45 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 minor ports together handled 65.18 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 74.57 lakh passenger traffic during 2010-11 (upto September, 2010). Operational statistics of Minor ports are given in Table 9.17

Table 9.17 Operational Statistics of Minor Ports

Item	2008-09	2009-10	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)			
A) Import	88.90	111.73	25.7
B) Export	15.29	13.37	(-)12.6
Total	104.19	125.10	20.1
Passengers traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanised vessels	138.60	149.56	7.9
B) By non- mechanised vessels	18.40	19.15	4.1
Total	157.00	168.71	7.5

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

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

Table 9.18 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports

(as on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Cargo (tonnes)	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Domestic				
Mumbai	153.16	173.67	1,51,328	1,74,184
Pune	174.35	220.31	11,653	17,845
Nagpur	7.04	7.63	3,678	4,717
Aurangabad	1.89	2.19	963	1,247
Kolhapur	0.21	0.22	0	0
Total	336.65	404.02	1,67,622	1,97,993
International				
Mumbai	76.62	78.54	3,78,610	4,08,452
Nagpur	0.79	0.52	217	279
Pune	0.27	0.41	0	0
Total	77.68	79.47	3,78,827	4,08,731

Source : Airport Authority of India

9.47 Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) was constituted in the year 2002 by the State Government as a special purpose vehicle. MADC is handling projects which include 'Multimodal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport at Nagpur' (MIHAN) and Nagpur International Airport. The MIHAN project comprises of developing the existing airport of Nagpur as an international passenger and cargo hub airport. For economic feasibility of the project a Multi product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) abutting the boundary of the airport is also being developed. MADC is also developing several other airports in Maharashtra including Solapur, Shirdi, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Amravati, Jalgaon and new international airport at Rajgurunagar (Navin Chakan, District Pune).

Specialities of MIHAN

- Project Area – 4354 ha. for SEZ, 1295 ha. for airport.
- Located at the integration of three modes of transport i.e. airways, railways and roadways.
- Total projected investments in next five years will be about 20 billion dollars.
- Expected employment generation is about 1,20,000 direct jobs and about 3,50,000 indirect jobs by 2020 in MIHAN area.

9.48 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. The total project cost is ₹ 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

9.49 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.

9.50 Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) and eight private companies are providing telecommunication services in the State. The total number of landline connections at the end of March, 2010 in the State was 59.55 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of December, 2010 in the State was 77,093. Circle/operator wise data of landlines and cell phones is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.19 Operational statistics of Postal Services

Item	Area	(Number)	
		2008-09	2009-10
Post offices	Rural	11,322	11,524
	Urban	1,270	1,329
	Total	12,592	12,853
Post offices with telegraph & telex facility	Rural	1,524	N.A.
	Urban	396	N.A.
	Total	1920	N.A.
Letter boxes	Rural	42,659	42,655
	Urban	10,466	9,929
	Total	53,125	52,584
Delivery postmen	Rural	465	560
	Urban	7,154	7,360
	Total	7,619	7,920

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.20 Landline and Cell phone users

(No. in lakh)

Operator	Landlines / Cell phones	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺
MTNL	Landlines	20.47	19.59	19.20
	Cell phones	24.23	26.90	28.10
BSNL	Landlines	32.94	26.97	25.21
	Cell phones	40.72	49.94	60.58
Bharati	Landlines	3.17	3.67	3.98
	Cell phones	88.04	96.74	111.29
BPL	Cell phones	21.64	28.45	30.61
Idea	Cell phones	82.29	108.94	136.11
Reliance	Landlines	2.34	2.72	3.09
	Cell phones	88.89	129.25	157.31
Tata	Landlines	5.37	6.60	7.15
	Cell phones	69.58	123.41	155.13
Vodaphone	Cell phones	90.40	122.83	153.16
Aircel-Dishnet	Cell phones	-	12.74	23.21
Sistema Shyam Teleservices	Cell phones	-	0.08	8.27
Total	Landlines	64.29	59.55	58.63
	Cell phones	505.79	700.00	863.77

Source : MTNL, BSNL & Telecom Regulatory Authority of India + upto December

9.51 Maharashtra has the largest internet (of less than 256 kbps) subscriber base of 14.64 lakh and broadband (of greater than or equal to 256 kbps) subscriber base of 19.68 lakh in India as on 30th September, 2010.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	443	1,051	2,771	6,462	8,075	8,825	8,825
(2) Oil	34	14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...	---
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	2,791	2,916
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	1,772	1,772
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	908	1,051
(6) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	2,593	2,807
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	16,889	17,371
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of—							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,479	4,578
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,169	5,268
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	22,058	22,639
B. Generation							
(Million Kilo Watt Hour)—							
(1) Thermal	1,835	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	55,325	54,978
(2) Oil	68	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...	...
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	5,057	5,654
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	10,649	15,322
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	253	365
(6) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	3,911	5,026
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	75,195	81,345
C. Consumption							
(Million Kilo Watt Hour)—							
(1) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	16,878	18,171
(2) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	9,102	10,546
(3) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	28,850	30,866
(4) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	781	807
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,110	2,119
(6) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	12,733	13,925
(7) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,779	1,851
(8) Miscellaneous		62	198	267	378	761	854
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	72,994	79,139
D. Per capita consumption							
Of electricity (KiloWatt Hour)							
(1) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	82.9	95.5
(2) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	263.02	279.4

Source- (1) Central Electricity Authority, GoI, New Delhi.
(2) Maharashtra State Electricity Generation Company Ltd., Mumbai.
(3) Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Mumbai, (4) TATA Power, (5) Reliance Infrastructure,
(6) BEST, (7) Maharashtra Energy development Agency, (8) Western Region Power Committee, Mumbai

Note - (1) Figures in Column No. 2 to 6 are related to public utilities only.
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
(3) # This includes figures of captive power and non-conventional energy.

Neg.— Negligible. **N.A.** = Not available.

ANNEXURE 9.2

**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	
13	2009-10	4,376	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040	

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, 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"

ANNEXURE 9.3

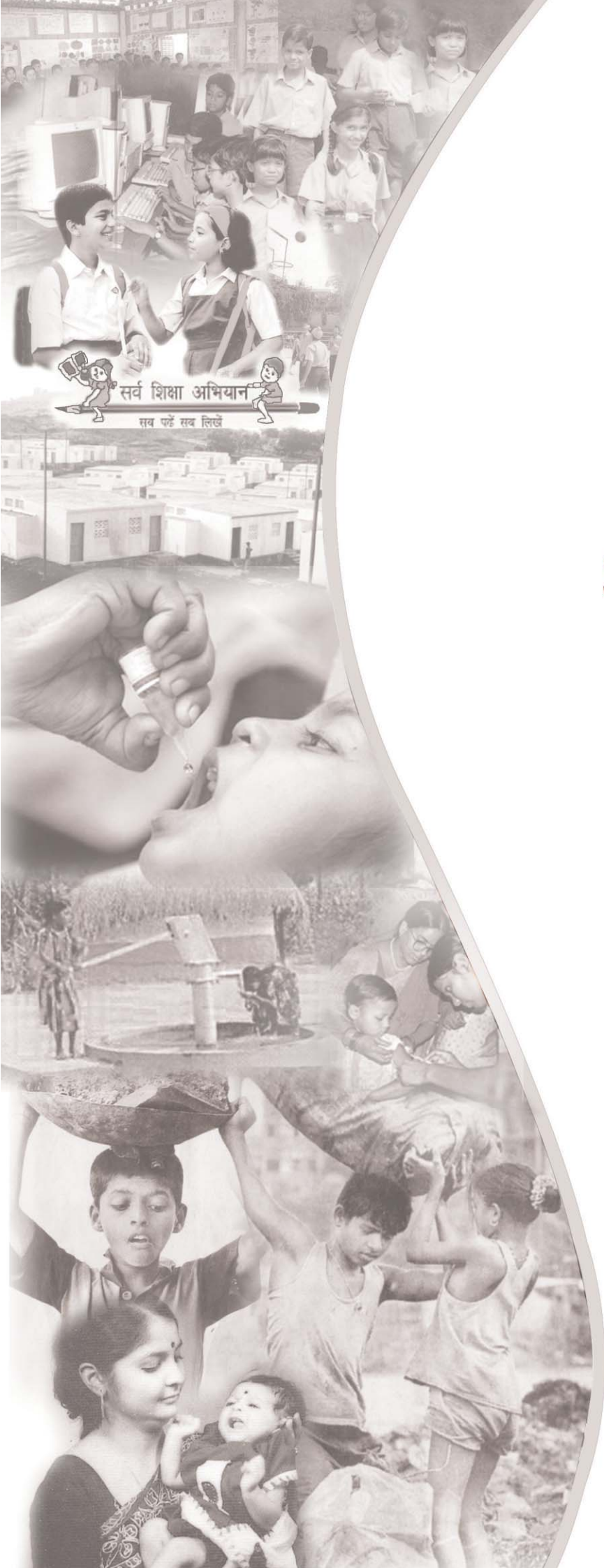
CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2010	2011*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(8)
1	Motor-cycles,scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,09,02,591	1,20,63,066
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	21,14,643	23,79,606
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,67,319	1,81,577
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,19,864	6,41,071
5	Stage carriages—	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	31,910	34,194
6	Contract carriages	..	1,498	3,980	13,975	28,997	32,007
7	Lorries—						
	(i) Diesel engined	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,334	7,67,594	8,42,424
	(ii) Petrol engined	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	1,23,696	1,21,528
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	8,755	9,578
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	5,099	6,106
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,976	10,608
11	Trailors	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,54,268	2,77,750
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,32,354	3,66,592
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	56,490	63,002
	Total	3,11,669	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,054	1,54,23,556	1,70,29,109
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	11,740	12,846
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.0	8.5

Source - Transport Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

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



सर्व शिक्षा अभियान
सब पढ़ें सब लिखें

10

Social Sectors

10. SOCIAL SECTORS

10.1 Social sector 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. To have sustainable economic development, the focus of our planning should be the weaker sections, the disadvantaged and the disabled. Good governance and qualitative services through public participation can provide best results in the social sector development.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs for balanced socio-economic development. 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 & knowledge and giving them access to productive employment which will ultimately help to boost economic growth of the State. Accordingly, the 'Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009' has come into force from 1st April, 2010 to provide free & compulsory education to children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school.

School Education

10.3 Elementary education, consisting 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*. 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. During 2009-10, the State Government's expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education was ₹ 10,095 crore, ₹ 7,670 crore and ₹ 1,283 crore respectively. Table 10.1 gives details of schools and enrolment therein for 2009-10 and 2010-11. 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	2009-10	2010-11
A) Number of Schools / Jr. Colleges and Teachers@		
1) I to VII		
Schools	72,053	75,695 #
Teachers	346	349
2) I to X		
Schools	15,762	15,762 #
Teachers	184	175
3) I to XII		
Schools	3,914	4,626 #
Teachers	114	108
4) XI & XII		
Jr. Colleges	663	969 #
Teachers	14	15
B) Enrolment @		
1) Primary (I to VII)		
Total	10,490	10,626
Of these, girls	4,930	4,935
2) Secondary (VIII to X)		
Total	5,532	5,603
Of these, girls	2,600	2,602
3) Higher Secondary (XI to XII)		
Total	4,236	4,291
Of these, girls	1,991	1,993
4) Junior Colleges (XI to XII)		
Total	807	817
Of these, girls	379	379

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

@ Estimated

As per 8th All India Education Survey

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 The Government of India implements *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) jointly with State Governments with an objective to provide useful and relevant elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. It aims to bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage with focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality. All schemes for elementary education are implemented through SSA. Number of schools under coverage of SSA and enrolment therein are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2 Schools under coverage of SSA and enrolment therein

Category of school	2009-10			2010-11* (upto September, 2010)				
	Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)			Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)		
		Girls	Boys	Total		Girls	Boys	Total
Primary	47,239	19.31	21.56	40.87	49,089	19.11	21.19	40.30
Upper Primary	27,117	30.04	32.63	62.67	27,560	30.22	32.97	63.19
Secondary/Higher Secondary with Upper Primary	19,918	25.52	30.21	55.73	20,470	25.81	30.52	56.33
Total	94,274	74.87	84.40	159.27	97,119	75.14	84.68	159.82

Source : Maharashtra Prathamic Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai * Provisional

10.5 During 2010-11, a budget provision of ₹ 1,600 crore was made and expenditure of ₹ 673 crore (42.1 per cent) was incurred upto 30th November, 2010. Some of the major achievements of the scheme are :

- Drop out rate reduced from 15 in 2002-03 to 2.7 in 2009-10 at primary level while that of upper primary level reduced from 24 in 2002-03 to 7.6 in 2009-10.
- During 2010-11 in all 610 computer laboratories and 351 Model Computer Application Laboratories were established and free text books were distributed to 1.39 crore students.
- During 2010-11, upto December, 2010 number of classrooms constructed was 56,919 and training was imparted to 1,54,389 teachers to upgrade their skills & capacity building.

10.6 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' (IED) programme is being implemented in the State 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. This programme 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, 4.1 lakh beneficiaries were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 28.5 crore was incurred upto December, 2010.

Girl's Education

10.7 Gender disparities persist in enrolment of girls, especially in rural areas and among disadvantaged groups. The disparity is more acute in the enrolment of SC and ST, especially at upper primary level. Gender Parity index (2009) for primary and upper primary is 0.89 and 0.88 respectively. Gender gap in education exists due to various reasons, prominent amongst them being poverty, domestic/sibling responsibilities, girl child labour and preference to marriage over education. Emphasis on education of girls along with attitudinal changes in the society will help to reduce this gap. The decision of the State Government to provide free education to girls up to Class XII, has proved to be a boon for the promotion of girls education. There are 1,998 primary, 925 secondary and 285 higher secondary institutions exclusively for girls. Some of the schemes that are being implemented for the promotion of girls education are :

- **The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):** The Government of India launched this programme under SSA to promote girls education. NPEGEL provides additional resources in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) where the level of rural female literacy is less than the national average & 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 & where SC/ST female literacy is below 10 per cent and in selected urban slums. It 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 2009-10, about 7 lakh girls were enrolled under the scheme and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 4.4 crore. During 2010-11, upto January, 2011, number of girls enrolled was 7.1 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 83 lakh.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya:** This 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 were identified for implementing this scheme. During 2009-10, an expenditure of ₹ 13.8 crore was incurred and 3,366 beneficiaries received benefit while, during 2010-11 upto January, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 6.0 crore was incurred and 3,465 beneficiaries received benefit.
- **Attendance Allowance Scheme:** In order to reduce the drop out rate of the girls studying, in Primary Schools, the State Government introduced 'Attendance Allowance Scheme' in January, 1992. Under this scheme ₹ One per day and maximum ₹ 220 is paid to the parents of the girl studying in standards I to IV with attendance more than 75 per cent of working days in an academic year i.e. June to March. It covers all girls from Tribal Sub - Plan Area, and those belonging to SC, ST & BPL families in other areas. During 2009-10, about 2.90 lakh girls were benefited and expenditure of ₹ 6.4 crore was incurred. During 2010-11, it is expected to cover 4.17 lakh beneficiaries.
- **Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1996-97 to provide free travel concession to girl students. Under this scheme, girls from 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 school facility is not available in their village. During 2009-10, about 18.50 lakh girls availed this facility and one-third share of the total expenses i.e. ₹ 99.1 crore was borne by the State Government.

Education Development Index

10.8 The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) and the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) computes Education Development Index (EDI) for primary and upper primary levels of education and 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, regrouped into four subgroups namely access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome have been used for calculating EDI. Subgroup Index and EDI for Primary and Upper Primary level for the year 2009-10 for some major states are given in Table 10.3

Table 10.3 Subgroup Index and EDI for Primary and Upper Primary Level of major States (2009-10⁺)

State	Access Index		Infrastructure Index		Teacher Index		Outcome Index		Composite	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	EDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.63	0.58	0.67	0.78	0.69	0.86	0.81	0.72	0.66	14
Bihar	0.55	0.52	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.51	0.60	0.43	0.42	35
Gujrat	0.57	0.80	0.68	0.68	0.82	0.85	0.69	0.59	0.66	15
Kerala	0.23	0.62	0.85	0.87	0.98	0.94	0.81	0.82	0.77	3
Madhya Pradesh	0.58	0.66	0.54	0.58	0.46	0.43	0.67	0.58	0.49	30
Maharashtra	0.56	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.76	0.75	0.71	0.66	13
Uttar Pradesh	0.50	0.63	0.71	0.70	0.64	0.25	0.67	0.56	0.52	23
Karnataka	0.57	0.73	0.60	0.66	0.77	0.85	0.82	0.71	0.66	16
Tamilnadu	0.47	0.57	0.80	0.80	0.90	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.74	5
Rajasthan	0.59	0.70	0.69	0.76	0.45	0.59	0.59	0.50	0.54	22
West Bengal	0.57	0.28	0.61	0.69	0.51	0.53	0.67	0.54	0.50	26

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report

+ as on 30th September, 2009

10.9 According to Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (flash statistics), the state ranks 14th at primary level and 13th at upper primary & composite level with EDI 0.58, 0.75 and 0.66 respectively. State wise EDI for primary, upper primary and composite level during 2008-09 and 2009-10 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

Indicators	2008-09	2009-10 ⁺
Percentage share of private to total Schools	28.3	28.2
Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (6 to 11 yr)	8	8
Upper Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (11 to 14 yr)	8	8
Density of Schools per 10 sq. km		
(a) Primary	2.47	2.52
(b) Upper primary	1.53	1.53
Average Students in Class Room Ratio (SCR)	All Schools	
	31	31
Percentage of Schools having Pupil Teacher Ratio > 60	All Schools	
	2.6	3.0
Percentage of schools having Drinking Water Facilities	All Schools	
	87.7	93.7
Percentage of schools having Common Toilet	All Schools	
	77.1	32.5
Percentage of schools having Girls Toilet	All Schools	
	63.9	69.6
Percentage of schools having Computers	All Schools	
	37.2	39.4
Percentage of schools having Ramp	All Schools	
	61.3	65.4
Percentage of schools having Electricity connections	All Schools	
	71.4	71.7
Gross enrolment ratio		
(a) Primary	103.83	104.18
(b) Upper Primary	89.06	88.93
Percentage of Girls enrolment		
(a) Primary	47.1	47.1
(b) Upper Primary	47.0	46.9
Gender Parity Index (Enrolment)		
(a) Primary	0.89	0.89
(b) Upper Primary	0.89	0.88
Percentage of teachers received in - service training during previous academic year	All Schools	
	21.5	22.8

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report

+ as on 30th September, 2009

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.10 With a view of enhancing enrolment, 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. During 2008-09, the scheme was extended to the students of upper primary schools under the name of 'National Mid Day Meal Scheme'. The objectives of this scheme are:

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

10.11 To achieve the objectives of the scheme, the guidelines prescribe the following nutritional contents:

Table 10.5 Nutritional contents

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450	700
Proteins (gms)	12	20
Micro-nutrients	Adequate quantities of micro-nutrients like Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin-A etc.	

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

10.12 During 2009-10, number of students benefitted for class I to V are 82.54 lakh and for class VI to VIII was 39.74 lakh. Total expenditure incurred was ₹ 565.3 crore. During 2010-11, upto February, 2011 total expenditure incurred was about ₹ 520 crore.

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.13 'Maharashtra Cadet Corps' scheme was introduced by the State Government for development of spirit of nationality, co-operation, discipline, leadership, self-confidence, valour and patriotism amongst the students. The scheme is being implemented on optional basis in all the schools for students of standard VIII and IX. During 2009-10, this scheme covered 24.01 lakh students.

Sainiki Schools

10.14 The State has started 43 *sainiki* schools in 33 districts, of which, four schools are exclusively for girls, 36 schools are exclusively for boys and three are for co-education. Of these 43 schools, two are unaided. Total enrolment in these schools is 14,218.

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) - 2010

- An annual survey of rural children conducted by *Pratham* every year since 2005.
- The survey covered 975 villages of 33 districts in the State.
- About 19,815 households were surveyed and information was collected from 34,692 children of age group 3-16 years.
- Percentage of children of age 6 to 14 years enrolled in schools in rural areas was 99.
- Percentage of children attending school (on a random day) in primary as well as upper-primary schools was 91.5 and 92.4 respectively.
- Percentage of children studying in standard I who can read nothing has been reduced considerably from 11.2 in 2009 to 8.8 in 2010.

Source : Pratham, NGO

Fee Concessions

10.15 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the State Government is providing fee concessions through various schemes to the students. The benefits provided under these schemes are given below.

- **Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section:** Under this scheme number of students benefited during 2009-10 was 3.11 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 2.5 crore.
- **Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV:** Under this scheme, 10 lakh students were benefited during 2009-10 and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 10.5 crore. During 2010-11, it is expected to cover 11 lakh beneficiaries
- **Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools:** The eligibility criteria for availing benefit under this scheme is that parents of the students must be resident of the state for at least 15 years. Under this scheme, only term fee and admission fees are reimbursed to the aided school and in case of unaided schools, education fee, term fees and admission fee are reimbursed. During 2009-10 number of students benefited was 35.07 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 4.6 crore.
- **Attendance allowance to tribal students:** Under this scheme attendance allowance is given to tribal students of standard V to X. On an average ₹ 500 per annum is given as stipend. During 2009-10, number of students benefited was 2.21 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 7.9 crore.

Higher & Technical Education

10.16 Higher education plays a crucial role in the process of national development and creates technical and skilled human resource as an important input necessary for the overall economic development. Apart from universalising elementary education, the Government is working to expand opportunities in higher education also. It covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational trades, 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 20 deemed universities in the State. Table 10.6 shows number of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted for 2009-10 and 2010-11. Details of the same for the year 2010-11 are given in Annexure 10.3 & 10.4.

Table 10.6 Institutions and their intake capacity

Stream	2009-10			2010-11*		
	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment
General Education\$						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,353	120 per division	16,28,657	2,387	120 per division	16,86,886
B.Ed	468	100 per division	37,440	468	100 per division	47,852
Vocational education	422	100 per division	42,200	422	100 per division	49,378
Technical Education @						
Engineering (Diploma, Degree, PG)	572	1,91,754	4,50,500	696	2,61,625	5,29,267
Architecture (Degree, PG)	54	2,487	8,119	55	2,867	9,136
Management Science (MBA/MMS)	299	21,585	33,507	366	34,995	41,741
Hotel Management & Catering Technology (Diploma, Degree)	28	1,630	1,639	26	1,530	1,562
Pharmaceutical Science (Diploma, Degree, PG)	339	21,406	49,692	342	23,347	44,437
Master in Computer Application	114	6,988	13,453	127	8,383	15,931
Industrial Training Institute	681	1,19,574	1,04,230	726	1,49,156	1,34,712
Medical Education ^						
Allopathic +	41	3,385	4,698	41	3,385	4,995
Ayurvedic	62	3,102	3,042	62	3,544	3,383
Dental	34	2,326	2,093	35	2,403	2,091
Homeopathic	45	3,782	3,038	45	3,611	3,058
Unani	5	332	326	5	336	336
D.M.L.T.	10	561	194	10	448	190
Physiotherapy +	35	865	600	35	825	700
Occupational Therapy +	6	90	69	6	120	103
Audiology and Speech Language Pathology +	3	93	76	3	93	81
Prosthetics and Orthotics	1	35	23	1	34	14
B.Sc. Nursing	47	2,183	1,600	47	2,541	1,944
Veterinary & Fishery Science £						
Veterinary	6	557	385	6	567	424
Dairy Technology	2	72	64	2	80	72
Fishery Science	2	72	54	2	72	43
Agriculture §						
Agriculture	73	5,895	5,586	82	6,737	6,687
Horticulture	15	439	385	16	478	469
Forestry	4	85	88	4	85	83
Fishery Science	3	73	48	3	73	70
Agriculture Engineering	16	697	655	16	742	712
Food Technology	15	719	618	16	839	790
Home Science	3	54	40	3	54	35
Bio-Technology	17	623	425	19	675	549
Agriculture Marketing & Management	10	415	313	11	495	430

Source : \$ Directorate of Higher Education, Pune. * Provisional

@ 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

+ Excluding intake capacity for Post Graduation

Note : For Medical Education, Veterinary & Fishery Science and Agriculture enrolment is given for first year of the course only

Shikshan Shulka Pratipurti Yojana

10.17 The State Government introduced *Shikshan Shulka Pratipurti Yojana* in 2006-07. Under this scheme 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 un-aided and permanent aided colleges of the State are given. The scheme is applicable for the students of Health Science Degree Courses, Diploma and Degree Courses under Higher & 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 & Dairy Development and Fisheries departments. During 2008-09, total 74,094 students were benefited. Share of students benefited by Higher & Technical Department was 50 per cent.

Sports Education

10.18 State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' at Pune in the year 1995 with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. 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. There are 11 sports academies in the State. So far, 17 students from these academies have received '*Shiv Chhatrapati State Sports Award*' and 39 players had represented the nation in International Competitions. The State Government spends on an average ₹ 6,000 per trainee per month. During 2010-11, the number of trainees selected was 590. The achievements of students in academies are given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Achievements of 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
2007-08	495	2	1	5	52	32	43	313	126	135
2008-09	500	0	0	0	46	53	2	163	89	121
2009-10	590	5	2	1	46	38	40	229	128	91

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare, GoM

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.19 Health is one of the indicators that measures human development. Since independence, India has created a vast health infrastructure and trained health personnel in public, voluntary and private sectors. For producing skilled human resources, a number of medical and paramedical institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) institutions have been set up. During 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) total expenditure incurred by the State on public health services was ₹ 1,080 crore & ₹ 514.55 crore respectively.

10.20 The State has a three tier public health system, comprising of Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), sub-centres (SCs), Rural hospitals/ Cottage hospitals, Sub District hospitals spread across rural & semi-urban areas, District hospitals, multi-speciality hospitals and medical colleges

Table 10.8 Public health services provided by the State Government

(as on 31st October, 2010)

Type of institution	No.
State level Hospitals	498
District Hospitals	23
Sub District Hospitals with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	56
b) 100 beds	23
c) 200 beds	3
Community Health Centers	458
Rural Hospitals /Cottage Hospitals	386
Primary Health Centres	1,816
Sub Centres	10,580
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, GoM

located in urban areas. Table 10.8 gives details of public health services provided by the State Government. The series of the same is given in Annexure 10.5. In order to provide accessible and affordable health services, both the Central and State Governments have introduced many programmes and schemes.

10.21 The main objectives of XI FYP (2007-12) with respect to health sector are to control population, to enhance and strengthen health services at various stages, to remove regional & intra-regional disparities by improving health services in rural, hilly & tribal areas, to decentralize & strengthen regional referral services and to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). Status of selected health indicators is shown in Table 10.9 and the detail series of it is given in Annexure 10.6.

Table 10.9 Status of selected health indicators

Health indicator	Targets under XI FYP	2007	2008	2009
Crude Birth Rate	18	18.1	17.9	17.6
Crude Death Rate	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7
Total Fertility Rate	2.1	2.0	2.0	NA
Infant Mortality Rate	25	34	33	31

Source: Sample Registration scheme, Registrar General of India

National Rural Health Mission

10.22 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being implemented since 12th April, 2005. It is 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the State Government. The main objectives of the mission are:

- Reduction of infant and maternal mortality rate.
- Prevention of communicable and non communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Stabilizing population, gender and demographic balance.
- Providing healthy lifestyle.

10.23 The activities carried out under the mission are upgradation of all District Hospitals and 230 Rural / Sub District Hospitals to meet the Indian Public Health Standards, providing treatment, complete health check up of I to X standard students, telemedicine Project, appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) etc.

10.24 During 2009-10, expenditure of ₹ 133.5 crore was incurred while during 2010-11 upto December, 2010 expenditure of ₹ 37.87 crore was incurred. The progress in the State under NRHM up to the end of October, 2010 is:

- Health services provided to 27,733 villages by 3,592 medical officers thereby benefiting 37.88 lakh people.
- Under School Health Check-up Programme, 403 team of Doctors examined 53.01 lakh students and performed 537 heart surgeries.
- Telemedicine technology available at 23 District Hospitals, 3 Sub District Hospitals and 5 Medical colleges.
- Appointment of 9,476 and 49,338 ASHA in tribal and non-tribal districts respectively.
- Districts under Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme are Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Dhule, Amaravati, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Wardha, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara and Gondia.
- Establishment of Rogi Kalyan Samities at 1,805 PHCs, 449 Rural & Sub District Hospitals, 8 Women hospitals and 23 District Hospitals.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II

10.25 Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II is a major component of NRHM which intends to improve the performance of family welfare thereby reducing maternal and infant mortality, prevent unwanted pregnancies and thus lead to population stabilization. Under this programme, expenditure of ₹ 175 crore & ₹ 61.69 crore was incurred during 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto October, 2010) respectively.

Family Welfare

10.26 The family welfare programme, now as a part of NRHM, is being implemented in the State since 1957 with the objective to stabilize population and improve quality of life of people. However, socio-economic factors such as female literacy, age at marriage of girls, status of women and strong preference for son influence the main objective of the programme. Though sterilization was the mainstay 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. Expenditure incurred under this programme was ₹ 577.85 crore and ₹ 307.04 crore during 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) respectively. Performance of family welfare programme is shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Performance of family welfare programme

(Cases in '000)

Year	Sterilization				IUD	
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total		
2008-09	600	38.1	501.8	539.9	450	394.7
2009-10	650	34.5	499.4	533.9	450	381.9
2010-11 (upto October, 2010)	550	12.3	216.6	228.9	450	188.5

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.27 Special scheme promoting 'No Scalpel Vasectomy' (NSV) is implemented in the State for improving vasectomy performance. To promote vasectomy each beneficiary is given ₹ 1,100 by the Central Government and ₹ 351 by the State Government as an incentive.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.28 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme launched in the State since 2005-06 with the focus on promotion for institutional deliveries. It targets at lowering of MMR by ensuring all deliveries to be conducted by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA). Under the scheme, ₹ 600 for urban area and ₹ 700 for rural area is given to the beneficiary within 7 days after delivery in the institution, while for home delivery by SBA ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiaries having upto two living children. MMR of the State has reduced from 149 during 2001-03 to 130 during 2004-06. The progress of JSY is shown in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

(lakh)

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Grant sanctioned (₹)	Expenditure incurred (₹)	Percentage of expenditure to grant sanctioned
2008-09	2.24	2,381	2,381	100
2009-10	3.48	2,890	2,741	95
2010-11 (upto October, 2010)	1.20	2,258	1,326	59

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.29 Since 1995-96, *Navsanjivani Yojana* is being implemented in tribal areas of 15 districts of the State to reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality in tribal areas. Health related activities in this scheme include provision of medicine & equipments in adequate quantities, pre-monsoon surveillance of tribal villages & padas, implementation of preventive & curative services, monitoring of water chlorination activity and health check up of Anganwadi children by Medical Officers. Under the scheme following activities have been carried out.

- Appointment of 10,714 Pada Volunteers on voluntary/part time basis to each and every hamlet.
- Formation of 155 Mobile Medical squads having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle to go to each and every village and hamlet to identify malnourished and sick children and provide health service at their homes and if required, also shift them to the nearest help centre.

10.30 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under *Navsanjivani Yojana* to provide health services like Antenatal Care Registration, regular health check-up & required medicine to pregnant woman in tribal area. Benefit of ₹ 800 is given to each beneficiary, of which ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health center for Antenatal check up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided. During 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto October, 2010), number of beneficiary mothers were 59,855 and 57,245 respectively. Expenditure incurred during 2009-10 was ₹ five crore.

Universal Immunization Programme

10.31 Universal Immunization Programme is implemented to achieve 100 per cent immunization and to reduce mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. Expenditure incurred during 2009-10 was about ₹ 6.77 crore and during 2010-11 upto October, 2010, it was about ₹ 5.74 crore. Number of beneficiaries under Universal Immunization Programme is given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Number of beneficiaries under Universal Immunization Programme

(lakh)

Vaccine name	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11(upto October, 2010)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.27	20.70	18.8	19.73	19.23	11.10
DPT III	19.27	18.94	18.8	19.51	19.23	10.29
OPV III	19.27	19.46	18.8	19.57	19.23	10.18
Hib	19.27	11.63	18.8	15.56	19.23	11.65
Measles	19.27	17.66	18.8	18.50	19.23	10.46
DPT (Booster)	19.74	17.96	18.8	18.24	19.73	9.98
OPV (Booster)	19.74	18.38	19.27	18.33	19.73	9.85
DT (5 years)	21.50	18.78	21.84	17.21	19.14	8.81
TT (10 years)	21.50	19.31	21.84	20.37	19.99	11.78
TT (16 years)	22.81	19.06	23.17	19.24	19.99	8.25
TT (Mothers)	21.97	21.18	21.30	20.25	21.87	10.38

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Pulse Polio Programme

10.32 The Pulse Polio Immunization Programme was launched in 1995-96 to cover all children below the age of five years. Two cases of polio were detected during 2007 and 2008 each while, no case was reported in 2009. During 2010, oral polio doses were given to about 118 lakh children and upto October, 2010, five cases of polio were detected. During 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto October, 2010) expenditure incurred was ₹ 34.74 crore & ₹ 28.41 crore respectively.

School Health Programme

10.33 Under this programme students studying in standard I to IV from urban schools and I to X from rural schools are examined every year and are provided free of cost medical services. NRHM with the help of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* covers the students from all rural schools. For needy students even major operations like cardiac surgeries are performed free of cost. Upto October, 2010 about 57 lakh students from 55,125 schools throughout the State were examined and treated. Common diseases found in school-going children are dental defects, anaemia, worm infections, night blindness, otitis, skin diseases, eye diseases etc. Table 10.13 gives performance under School Health Programme (including programme implemented under NRHM).

Table 10.13 Performance under School Health Programme

Year	Schools covered	Students in lakh				Major operations performed	Heart operations performed
		Enrolled	Examined	Treated	Referred		
2008-09	79,543	142.47	108.02	25.51	2.64	2,293	1,112
2009-10	1,13,082	243.21	157.21	37.09	1.77	3,482	1,218
2010-11 (upto October, 2010)	55,125	127.06	57.04	12.05	0.63	1,364	537

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM

10.34 'Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM' survey was undertaken by International Institute of Population Sciences in 2009 to assess the reach of NRHM activities. The survey was conducted throughout India and eight districts of the State were selected for the survey. The survey covered eight district hospitals, 16 CHCs, 32 PHCs, 96 sub-centres, 95 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM), 192 villages, 94 grampanchayat, 34 ASHA, 9,600 households/eligible women and 395 IPD/OPD. The main findings of the survey for the State are:

- Poor awareness about ASHA (13 per cent) and JSY (22 per cent) among women.
- About 70 per cent of institutional deliveries of the last child and of the remaining, 80 per cent assisted by health personnel.
- Nearly 90 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months fully immunized.
- About 91 per cent of in-patients and 81 per cent of the out-patients expressed full satisfaction with the services provided at the surveyed facilities.

Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

10.35 *Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana* is being implemented in the State to provide financial assistance of upto ₹ 1.5 lakh per beneficiary from BPL families for major surgeries related to brain,

kidney, heart and cancer. The State Government has approved 75 hospitals for treatment and surgery under the scheme. Table 10.14 gives performance under *Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana*.

Table 10.14 Performance of *Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana*

Year	Surgeries performed					Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
2008-09	35	4,510	29	765	5,339	23.45
2009-10	70	7,205	203	2,345	9,823	42.26
2010-11 (upto November, 2010)	67	4,906	203	1,228	6,404	53.13

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.36 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme 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. The areas vulnerable to malaria are largely tribal, forested and forest fringe inaccessible areas with operational difficulties. National Malaria Eradication Programme is a centrally sponsored 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. Lymphatic Filariasis patients are mostly found in Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Nanded, Thane, Solapur, and Yavatmal districts. Table 10.15 gives details of vector borne diseases.

Table 10.15 Details of Vector Borne Diseases

Disease	2009-10		2010-11 (upto December, 2010)	
	Cases found	Deaths reported	Cases found	Deaths reported
Malaria	98,653	232	1,24,391	177
Lymphatic Filariasis	5,694	0	3,623	0
Dengue fever	6,950	20	3,648	8
Japanese Encephalitis	3	0	7	1
Chikungunya fever	1,703	0	7,439	0
AES/Chandipura	88	15	79	32

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.37 Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease causing a major health problem for public. Revised National TB Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 1998. The DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy ensures that infectious TB patients are diagnosed and treated effectively till cure, by ensuring availability of the full course of drugs and a system for monitoring patient compliance to the treatment. During 2008, suspects per lakh population were 140 and cure rate was 84 per cent while during 2009, suspects per lakh population were 149 and cure rate was 83 per cent.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.38 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme implemented in the State through Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society. 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. The entire focus of the NACP is awareness campaigns and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood sample from patients of Sexually Transmitted Diseases clinic and women seeking antenatal care. Statistics regarding HIV/AIDS is shown in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Statistics regarding HIV/AIDS

Indicator	2008	2009	2010
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	1,566	2,042	2,467
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	70	72	71
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	4.5	3.5	2.9
AIDS cases	11,765	10,130	13,182
Deaths due to AIDS	1,027	1,183	1,574

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.39 The health services provided by AYUSH network largely focused on primary health care. In the private and nonprofit 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 62 Ayurvedic colleges attached to hospitals, 489 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 6 Unani college attached to hospitals, 25 Unani dispensaries and 45 Homeopathic colleges attached to hospitals and one Government Homeopathic hospital 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 in 101 hospitals under NRHM. Free blood is provided to the patients suffering from Sickle Cell anaemia, Thalassaemia and Hoemophelia among tribal and backward communities. As on 31st December, 2010 there are 269 registered blood banks in the State. Of which, 76 belong to the State Government, 11 belong to Red Cross Society, 163 are administered by Charitable Trusts and 19 are private blood banks. Blood collection details are given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Details of Blood collection

Year	Blood banks (Number)	Total collection	(In lakh units)
			Of which voluntarily collected
2008	258	10.78	8.98
2009	264	11.46	9.70
2010 (upto October,2010)	269	9.90	8.52

Source: State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

10.41 The word gender refers to the socio-cultural definition of man & woman and the way societies distinguish men and women and assign them social roles. As soon as a child is born, family and society begin the process of gendering. Gender inequality is therefore, distinct from other forms of economic and social inequalities. It dwells not only outside the household but also centrally within it. Blocking women from participation in social, political and economic activities adversely affects overall well being of the society. Hence gender equality is more than a goal in itself.

Women Welfare

10.42 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 the State. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the manifestations.

Women Policy

10.43 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 with focus on women.
- Preparing plans with the perspective of gender budgeting in Government, Semi-Government and all organizations funded by the Government.
- Providing sufficient funds for women's empowerment.
- Economic development through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Child Development Policy 2002

10.44 The State introduced the Child Development Policy in 2002 to achieve child development in a planned, structured and disciplined manner. It covers orphans, destitutes, homeless and deviated children within the State. The main objectives of this policy are:

- Enhancing antenatal and postnatal care of child health.
- Providing free educational and entertainment facilities in foster care.
- 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 creches, short stay homes, after care homes, observation homes, juvenile homes, etc.

Welfare Schemes

10.45 According to Population Census 2001, of the total population of the State, female population (of all age groups) constitutes 48 per cent and child population (of age group 0 to 14 years) constitutes 32 per cent. The State Government is implementing many important schemes for welfare and development of women & children and empowerment of women such as Financial assistance for community marriages of farmer's daughters, Voluntary observation homes and children homes, Balsangopan, etc.

Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.46 *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) was established by the State Government in 1975 for providing social and economical justice to women through continuous development process. Taking into consideration the importance of overall development of women and expertise of MAVIM in this work, in 2003 the State Government has announced MAVIM as an apex body for various development schemes promoted by the Centre and State. It also works as a co-ordinating agency between SHGs, financial institutions, voluntary organizations and the concerned Government departments.

10.47 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. Congregation of women play a dominant role in women empowerment. SHG is a good medium to congregate women. Through SHGs, women not only come together but gain economic empowerment thereby participating in the development of family & society. By the end of December, 2010, 7.34 lakh women from 12,243 villages were participating in 57,733 SHGs. The total savings of these women was about ₹ 146 crore and the total internal loan was ₹ 420 crore. Loan received from various banks to SHGs was ₹ 312 crore. Various schemes like *Ramai Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana* (RSY), *Krushis Saptak Yojana*, *Mahila Swawalamban Nidhi* (MSN) and *Swayamsidha Yojana* for empowerment of women are being implemented through MAVIM. Information about women members in SHGs is given in Table 10.18. Besides formation of SHGs, MAVIM identifies various skills of women and impart training for capacity building. MAVIM provides training of market intelligence and negotiation skills to women to make them self-independent.

Table 10.18 Number of women SHGs and members therein (as on 31st December, 2010)

Activity Name	SHGs	Members (Number)						
		SC	ST	OBC	Minority	NT	Other	Total
SGSY	10,024	20,302	21,447	33,876	3,426	13,148	25,695	1,17,894
<i>Swayamsidha</i>	3,208	3,327	16,531	10,704	1,883	3,107	6,722	42,274
SCSP-MAVIM	17,474	1,99,077	4,412	8,532	1,792	4,256	3,510	2,21,579
SCSP- NGO	3,897	43,972	643	1,087	380	1,034	545	47,661
TSP	5,174	903	60,020	1,482	130	701	229	63,465
RSY	2,053	3,002	4,334	14,673	518	1,972	1,604	26,103
<i>Krushis Saptak</i>	337	462	422	2,002	143	635	2,492	6,156
MSN	203	260	210	477	339	358	1,482	3,126
<i>Tejaswini</i>	11,050	9,437	10,424	54,226	6,502	16,348	48,441	1,45,378
Others	4,313	6,742	9,446	26,047	1,465	5,145	11,652	60,497
Total	57,733	2,87,484	1,27,889	1,53,106	16,578	46,704	1,02,372	7,34,133

Source : MAVIM, GoM SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana SCSP- Scheduled Cast Sub-Plan
TSP- Tribal Sub-Plan

Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment Programme

10.48 ‘Tejaswini Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment Programme’ is being implemented in the State with the help of International Agricultural Development Fund. Around 62,675 SHGs from 12,243 villages will be covered under this programme through which more than 10 lakh women will be benefited. Information about women members in SHGs formed under this programme is given in Table 10.18. 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 objectives of this programme are :

- To build grassroot institution of SHGs and provide micro finance to SHGs
- To develop entrepreneurship and achieve women empowerment & social equality

Schemes of Central Government for Women Development

10.49 Besides above schemes, many Central Government schemes are also being implemented in the State. Some important schemes are 'Support to Training and Employment Programme' (STEP) and 'Swadhar'. Under STEP, the organization implementing a project, which provides permanent income-generating activities to the poor and needy women, is given 90 per cent of the total cost of the project. Three projects are running in the State under STEP and 39,750 women are benefited. Under *Swadhar*, destitute, orphan, deserted, victimized women, women found in difficult circumstances and unwed mothers are given protection, care, education and vocational training for their rehabilitation. Under this scheme, per woman per month ₹ 500 are given for food and ₹ 50 as medical assistance. Presently 18 projects are being run by Non-Government organizations in which 1,050 beneficiaries are covered.

Participation in decision making

10.50 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, till December, 2010, women are heading 10,281 Panchayats out of total 27,937 Panchayats. Local women, the vast majority of them being illiterate and poor, have come to occupy as much as 80,089 seats out of 2,27,812 seats.

Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measurement

10.51 Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measurement (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. In 2006, GDI for India and Maharashtra was 0.590 and 0.677 respectively where as GEM for the same was 0.497 and 0.516 respectively.

Crime against Women and Children

10.52 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., these 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 during 2009 are given in Table 10.19

10.53 The crime head-wise incidence of reported crimes against women in the State is given in Table 10.20. It is observed that maximum crimes against women during 2009 are under the head 'cruelty by husband and relatives' (46.2 per cent).

10.54 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 10.21

Table 10.19 Percentage of crimes committed against women in major States (during 2009)

State	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	Molestation	Sexual harassment (Eve-teasing)	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5.6	5.9	6.5	12.6	13.3	32.0	11.3	31.6	12.5
Bihar	4.3	7.7	15.4	2.8	1.9	0.1	1.6	19.6	4.3
Gujarat	2.0	4.5	0.3	6.1	1.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	3.9
Haryana	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.6	0.1	2.6
Karnataka	2.4	1.6	3.1	3.6	5.6	0.6	13.3	13.9	3.9
Kerala	2.7	0.7	0.2	4.5	6.6	3.6	12.7	0.5	3.9
Madhya Pradesh	14.0	3.3	10.2	4.4	16.3	6.6	0.8	1.4	7.8
Maharashtra	6.9	3.6	4.1	8.6	8.3	10.0	11.0	0.8	7.4
Punjab	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	1.3
Rajasthan	7.1	9.0	5.2	11.6	6.4	0.2	2.5	1.7	8.5
Tamil Nadu	2.8	4.4	2.3	1.6	3.2	4.6	28.9	3.2	3.0
Uttar Pradesh	8.2	19.7	26.6	9.6	7.2	22.9	1.6	4.2	11.4
West Bengal	10.9	8.5	6.0	18.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	0.8	11.4
Delhi	2.2	6.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.1
ALL INDIA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Crime Record Bureau, GoI

Table 10.20 Crimes against women in the State

Crime Head	(Number)		
	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Cruelty by husband and relatives	7,356	7,829	7,681
Molestation	3,306	3,619	3,196
Rape	1,451	1,558	1,483
Abetment to commit suicide	1,359	1,333	1,200
Sexual harassment	1,039	1,091	1,099
Kidnapping and Abduction	967	998	926
Dowry death	436	390	341
Murder for dowry	192	175	217
Attempt to commit murder for dowry	135	140	155
Others	369	377	322
Total	16,610	17,510	16,620

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

Table 10.21 Crimes against children in the State

Crime Head	(Number)		
	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Murder (Total)	213	178	182
i) Infanticide	2	3	1
ii) Other Murder	211	175	181
Child Rape	615	690	612
Kidnapping and Abduction	590	598	534
Exposure and abandonment	297	274	274
Others	992	969	1,292
Total	2,707	2,709	2,894

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

Integrated Child Development Services

10.55 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme 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 97,462 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 11,567 mini AWCs and 189 Child Development Projects (CDPs) situated at taluka / block level.

Nutrition Programme

10.56 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 minimize the infant mortality rate. According to World Health Organization standards, from 2010-11 onwards children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight instead of normal, grade I, grade II, grade III & grade IV. Percentage of children according to grades of nutrition are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Percentage of children according to grades of nutrition

Year	Area	Percentage of children			
		Normal child	Grade - I	Grade- II	Grades - III and IV
2008-09 ^s	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 ^s	Rural	65.2	30.5	4.2	0.1
	Tribal	51.3	38.8	9.6	0.3
	Urban	53.0	34.1	12.7	0.2
	Total	56.5	34.4	8.9	0.2
2010-11* (November, 2010)		Normal child	Moderately Underweight	Severely Underweight	
	Rural	76.9	20.3	2.8	
	Tribal	64.8	29.3	5.9	
	Urban	67.1	29.2	3.7	
	Total	73.5	23.1	3.4	

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM \$ - 0-6 years *- 0 – 5 years

10.57 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 10.23.

Table 10.23 Performance under SNP

Area	Year	Beneficiaries covered (No. in lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2007-08	52.61	305.42
	2008-09	54.37	298.52
	2009-10	59.71	418.00
	2010-11 #	54.08	305.14
Urban	2007-08	9.53	52.42
	2008-09	10.24	33.00
	2009-10	12.84	69.00
	2010-11 #	12.46	79.59

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM # Upto November, 2010

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Employment

10.58 The generation of productive and gainful employment, on a sufficient scale, to absorb the growing labour force is one of the main strategies of achieving inclusive growth. A well-nurtured and productive labour force contributes to a dynamic economy and equitable society. Successive plan strategies and programmes are designed by the Government with a special focus at employment generation.

10.59 The population census provides an inventory of human resource, employment structure & work force. As population census is conducted after every ten years, to bridge-up the data gaps, quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) for employment data at household level and the Economic Census are conducted. Other sources of employment data are Factory Statistics for employment status of organized sector (factories which are registered under Factory Act, 1948) and 'Employment Market Information' (EMI) Programme for employment in public and private sector establishments.

Population Census

10.60 The percentage of main workers to total workers declined from 91.4 in 1991 to 84.3 in 2001. Series of census data, from 1961 to 2001, shows that there is decline in percentage of cultivators from 46.1 in 1961 to 24.8 in 2001 which may be attributed to the shift of employment in other sectors because of industrialization and globalization. The percentage distribution of workers in the State as per census from 1961 to 2001 is shown in Table 10.24 and the details as per population census 2001 are given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.24 Percentage distribution of workers

Classification of workers	1961 [@]	1971 [@]	1981	1991	2001
Main workers	100.0	100.0	91.0	91.4	84.3
(a) Agriculture and allied activities					
Cultivators	46.1	35.5	31.9	30.0	24.8
Agricultural labourers and fishing	23.8	30.9	26.0	25.9	20.3
(b) Other than Agriculture activities					
Mining and Quarrying	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing (Household & Non-Household Industry)	11.2	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.0
Construction	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4
Trade	4.5	6.7	6.5	7.8	7.1
Transport, Storage and communication	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.3
Others	8.5	9.0	8.6	9.5	13.0
Marginal Workers	-	-	9.0	8.6	15.7
Total Workers (crore)	1.89	1.84	2.67	3.39	4.12

Source : Registrar General, GoI. @ There was no classification as marginal workers.

Economic Census

10.61 The Government of India conducted the Fifth Economic Census in collaboration with the State Government in 2005. The census was conducted throughout the country. All economic activities (agriculture and non-agriculture), except those involved in crop production and plantation, were covered under this census. According to Fifth Economic Census, there were about 1.13 crore people working in the State. Details of employment according to economic activities are given in Annexure 10.8 and 10.9.

Employment and Unemployment

10.62 In the 66th round of NSS (July, 2009 – June, 2010) data was collected on 'Employment and Unemployment'. According to the survey results, nearly 223 lakh (65 per cent) in rural areas and about 128 lakh (53 per cent) persons in the age group 15-59 years were in work force. Table 10.25 gives the percentage distribution of persons in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status.

Table 10.25 Percentage distribution of persons in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status

Current weekly activity status	(provisional)								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
(i) Working	80.8	48.7	65.3	80.0	19.4	52.5	80.6	36.9	60.0
(ii) Not working but seeking and/ or available for work (i.e.unemployed)	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.1
Total labour force (i & ii)	82.1	49.1	66.2	82.2	20.3	54.1	82.2	37.5	61.1
(iii) Not in labour force	17.9	50.9	33.8	17.8	79.7	45.9	17.8	62.5	38.9

Source : NSS 66, State sample

10.63 About 65 per cent of males and 88 per cent females in rural areas in the age group 15-59 years were found to be engaged in agriculture. Percentage distribution of labour force in the age 15-59 years by labour classification is given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Percentage distribution of labour force in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity

(provisional)

Classification of labour force	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	65.0	87.9	3.2	9.7
Self- employed/helper in household enterprises	36.3	40.4	2.2	4.9
Regular wage/ salaried employee	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Casual labour	28.5	47.5	0.9	4.8
Non-agriculture	35.0	12.1	96.8	90.3
Self- employed/helper in household enterprises	12.0	4.5	33.9	27.5
Regular wage/ salaried employee	14.7	5.0	52.6	53.8
Casual labour	8.3	2.6	10.3	9.0

Source : NSS 66, State sample.

10.64 About 0.9 per cent rural and 1.5 per cent urban persons of age 15 years and above were found to be unemployed on all seven days. It is observed that percentage of unemployed diploma / certificate holder is on higher side in both rural and urban. The percentage of persons of age 15 years and above by current weekly activity status and general education level is given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Percentage of persons of age 15 and above by current weekly activity status and general educational level

(provisional)

General educational level	Rural			Urban			All		
	Empl-oyed	Unem-ployed	Out of labour force	Empl-oyed	Unem-ployed	Out of labour force	Empl-oyed	Unem-ployed	Out of labour force
Not literate	61.1	0.7	38.2	42.7	0.7	56.6	56.9	0.7	42.4
Literate without formal schooling: EGS / NFEC / AEC / TLC / others	60.0	0.0	40.0	50.4	0.0	49.6	57.0	0.0	43.0
Literate & upto Middle	67.1	0.7	32.3	51.6	1.3	47.1	61.6	0.9	37.5
Secondary	58.8	1.2	40.0	44.2	0.6	55.2	52.0	0.9	47.1
Higher sec.	49.8	0.9	49.3	41.3	1.4	57.3	45.5	1.2	53.3
Diploma/ certificate	47.3	6.9	45.8	65.8	4.1	30.1	59.2	5.1	35.7
Graduate	67.5	1.8	30.6	59.8	3.0	37.2	61.8	2.7	35.5
Post graduate & above	75.1	0.3	24.6	61.5	3.3	35.2	64.9	2.6	32.5
All	62.5	0.9	36.6	49.3	1.5	49.2	57.3	1.1	41.6

Source : NSS 66, State sample. EGS : Education Guarantee Scheme NFEC : Non-Formal Education Courses
AEC : Adult Education Centres TLC : Total Literacy Campaign

Factory Employment

10.65 During 2009, in all 34,010 factories (factories registered under Factory Act, 1948) in organized sector were working and average daily employment therein was about 15 lakh. Of the total factories, only 18 percent were having more than 50 workers. Maximum workers were from manufacture of food products and beverages (11.3 per cent) followed by manufacture of fabricated metal products (10.8 per cent), manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (10.5 per cent) and manufacture of textiles including wearing apparels (9.7 per cent). During 2009, the number of newly registered factories was 1,140 with 48,278 employees in the State.

10.66 Average daily factory employment in registered factories in the State was 15 lakh in 2009 as against 13.9 lakh in 2008. The proportion of female workers was meager (five per cent) during 2009. As compared to previous year, during 2009 there was major shift of employment seen from capital goods to intermediate goods. It is observed that employment increased in factories of basic metal & metal products (from 15.5 to 16.5 per cent) and non-metallic mineral products (from 2.6 to 3.2 per cent) in intermediate goods industry; whereas it decreased in transport equipments factories (from 9.1 to 7.7 per cent) in capital goods industry. The details of the factory employment in the State are given in Table 10.28 and details are given in Annexures 10.10, 10.11 and 10.12.

Table 10.28 Average Daily Factory Employment

Type of Industry	Year (per cent)		
	2007	2008	2009
Consumer goods	33.0	30.0	31.2
Intermediate goods	32.1	34.6	35.7
Capital goods	27.0	27.5	25.5
Others	7.9	7.9	7.6

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.67 The main objective of Employment Market Information Programme (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 number of establishments in public and private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai and 10 or more employees in the rest of the State. The total employment in the state as on 31st December, 2010 was 51.2 lakh of which 49 per cent was from public sector. Out of the total employment, 17 per cent were female employees.

Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.68 Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) have been established in each district of the State for registration for seeking employment and providing guidance to the unemployed candidates. Besides 35 District ESGC, six University ESGC, eight Coaching cum Guidance centres for Scheduled Tribes and one special ESGC for physically handicapped persons are functioning in the State.

10.69 The number of persons on the live register of ESGC upto December, 2010, was 26.8 lakh. During 2010, number of persons registered in the ESGC was 8.9 lakh and 3.5 lakh persons were placed against 3.8 lakh vacancies notified. The details of the same are given in Annexure 10.13 and the number of persons on the live register of ESGC by December, 2010 is given in the Annexure 10.14.

Employment Promotion Programmes

10.70 The State Government is implementing various programmes for promotion of employment in the State, details of which are given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Beneficiaries under Employment Promotion Programmes

Programme	Object	Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Employment Promotion Programme@	Training	10,995	13,379	14,676 ⁺
Apprenticeship Training Programme@@	Training	35,943	37,081	41,207
Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme#	Youth Training	42,448	43,329	9,340 ⁺

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM (+ upto Dec 2010)
 @@ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM # Directorate of Industries, GoM

Industrial Relations

10.71 During 2010, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 16 which affected 4,002 employees. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages (including continuing work stoppages of earlier year) was 27.12 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

Closed Industries

10.72 The number of closed small scale industries was 31,910 affecting 1,60,622 workers while 418 medium and large scale industries were closed affecting 58,408 workers in the State upto 31st March, 2010. The increase in the closure of Small-Scale Industry (SSI) units may be mainly due to power shortage, worldwide recession in the economy and competition.

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation 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 employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in the state are:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.74 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is being implemented as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the State excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban District. MGNREGA is the combination of NREGA and old Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) which was exclusively implemented by Government of Maharashtra. In MGNREGA, guarantee of providing employment of 365 days per household is given, out of which upto 100 days employment is given under NREGA. The expenditure incurred for the employment generation exceeding 100 days is contributed from old EGS. The performance of MGNREGA is shown in Table 10.30 and Annexure 10.16.

Table 10.30 Performance of MGNREGA

Particulars	2009-10	2009-10	2010-11
		(upto Jan, 2010)	(upto Jan, 2011)
Households (hhs) demanded employment	5,91,611	5,68,616	3,30,498
Households (hhs) provided employment	5,91,547	5,68,060	3,27,474
Percentage of hhs provided employment to hhs which demanded employment	100	99.9	99
Number of hhs provided with less than or equal to 100 days of employment	5,68,917	5,50,273	23,158
Number of hhs provided with more than 100 days of employment	22,630	17,787	20,698
Percentage of hhs provided with more than 100 days of employment	3.8	3.1	6.7
Expenditure incurred for providing employment more than 100 days i.e. under EGS (₹ crore)	86.06	5.64	17.74
Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	321.09	267.60	242.34
Number of works completed	10,613	7,868	830
Person (Employment) Days (crore)	2.74	2.39	1.25
Average Employment per hhs (days)	46	42.14	38
Share of SC in Employment (per cent)	25.61	21.0	7.09
Share of ST in Employment (per cent)	33.16	39.1	12.27
Share of women in Employment (per cent)	33.66	40.2	50.44
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	117	111.79	193

Source: Planning Department, GoM.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

10.75 *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana* (SGSY) is a major self-employment programme to assist BPL families (swarajgaris) by forming their Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, 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 During 2010-11 upto December, 2010, total loan of ₹ 26.85 crore (subsidy of ₹ 10.95 crore) is disbursed to 8,534 individual swarajgaris whereas, ₹ 154.38 crore (subsidy of ₹ 73.20 crore) is disbursed to 7,539 SHGs. The detailed performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.17.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.77 *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana* (SSRY) is a unified centrally sponsored scheme launched afresh in lieu of the erstwhile Urban Poverty Alleviation 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 of this scheme are (i) to address urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, (ii) to support skill development & training to enable the urban poor to have access to employment opportunities provided by the market or undertake self employment and (iii)

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

10.78 Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) were merged to and a new credit linked subsidy programme Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was introduced on 15th August, 2008 by the Government of India for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. The main objectives of the programme are:

- To generate employment opportunities 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 In 2009-10 total margin money of ₹ 37.91 crore was disbursed to 3,238 projects creating employment of 27,846 whereas, during 2010-11 upto December, 2010, total margin money of ₹ 12.62 crore was disbursed to 898 projects creating employment of 21,860. 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 a group of persons of age between 18 and 50 years having passed std. VII is eligible under the scheme. During 2009-10 amount of ₹ 9.64 crore was disbursed to 1,855 projects. Whereas, during 2010-11 upto December, 2010, total of ₹ 4.70 crore was disbursed to 885 projects.

POVERTY

10.81 The concept of poverty is associated with socially perceived deprivation with respect to basic human needs i.e. the lack of basics required for quality of life. These basics begin with food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water and also education, employment and health. 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 based on the NSS 61st round (2004-05) were prepared and published by the Planning Commission. The estimates were based on outdated basket, crude price adjustments and discrepancies in data on health and education expenditure. And, therefore, the Planning Commission appointed the expert group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. The Headcount Ratio, for major states, according to new poverty estimates for the year 2004-05 is shown in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Headcount Ratio (Per cent) in Major States

(Per cent)

State	2004-05					
	Original			Revised		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Andhra Pradesh	11.2	28.0	15.8	32.3	23.4	29.9
Bihar	42.1	34.6	41.4	55.7	43.7	54.4
Gujarat	19.1	13.0	16.8	39.1	20.1	31.8
Karnataka	20.8	32.6	25.0	37.5	25.9	33.4
Kerala	13.2	20.2	15.0	20.2	18.4	19.7
Madhya Pradesh	36.9	42.1	38.3	53.6	35.1	48.6
Maharashtra	29.6	32.2	30.7	47.9	25.6	38.1
Punjab	9.1	7.1	8.4	22.1	18.7	20.9
Rajasthan	18.7	32.9	22.1	35.8	29.7	34.4
Tamil Nadu	22.8	22.2	22.5	37.5	19.7	28.9
Uttar Pradesh	33.4	30.6	32.8	42.7	34.1	40.9
West Bengal	28.6	14.8	24.7	38.2	24.4	34.3
All India	28.3	25.7	27.5	41.8	25.7	37.2

Source: Planning Commission, GoI.

10.83 The below poverty line (BPL) census 1997 which was based on household consumer expenditure approach had limitations. To overcome the limitations, BPL census 2002 was carried out, wherein a score based ranking of each household indicating quality of life was prescribed. There were 13 scorable socio-economic items with a score ranging from zero to four. Some of the items were land under cultivation of the family, type of dwelling, availability of clothing, food security, sanitation, etc. The percentage of BPL families for rural and urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 BPL families as per BPL census

Sector	1997		2002	
	Total families ('000)	% of BPL families to total families	Total families ('000)	% of BPL families to total families
Rural ^s	11,053	34.6	12,593	35.7
Urban [#]	8,489	8.8	7,819 [@]	18.2 [@]

Source: ^s Rural Development Department, GoM [#] Urban Development Department, GoM [@] Information for year 2005

HOUSING

10.84 Shelter is one of the basic needs of human being. Housing sector plays a prominent role in our rapidly expanding economy. According to Census 2001, about 53 percent houses were in good condition, 42 percent were livable and 5 percent were in dilapidated condition in the State. There were 48 percent households with single room dwelling units. A little over one crore persons lived in slums in 62 out of the 65 urban units in the State. These facts prompted the Government to revise the housing policy which would shelter the homeless and rapidly progress towards making the State slum-free.

10.85 The Government has already taken several initiatives to revitalize the urban sector under the flagship programme Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). All efforts are being made to rehabilitate and provide basic services to the urban poor through Slum Development and Integrated Housing Schemes. *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* (RGGNY) and *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY) primarily focus on the slum dwellers and the rural poor. Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) have been steadily trying to meet the growing demand for housing in the State. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) is implementing Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) and Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) in Greater Mumbai thereby providing houses for the project affected families. Increasing share of resources are being allocated by the Government for the development of housing and for the schemes relating to housing for the poor and the slum dwellers. Public-private partnership is playing a prominent role therein.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.86 Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) was established in 1977 with a view to integrate the activities and functions performed by then existing statutory bodies to extend fair housing opportunities to the residents of the State. MHADA has been instrumental in enhancing the housing development in Mumbai and few other parts of the State. Since inception, upto March, 2010, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,37,877 dwelling units of which 13,803 dwelling units were constructed during 2009-10. Categorywise details of construction of dwelling units and expenditure incurred since 2007-08 are given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Dwelling units constructed by MHADA

Year	Category					Total Dwelling units	Expenditure (₹ crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		
2007-08	1,618	2,723	886	943	29	6,199	266.35
2008-09	1,578	1,309	932	342	27	4,188	490.76
2009-10	3,184	8,546	1,185	860	28	13,803	789.69
2010-11+	-	82	103	54	10	249	298.40

Source : MHADA, Mumbai + upto October

EWS—Economically Weaker Section LIG—Low Income Group MIG—Middle Income Group
HIG—High Income Group

10.87 Since inception upto March, 2010, MHADA has constructed a total of 3,90,866 dwelling units across the State under various boards, built 18,289 dwelling units under *Rajiv Gandhi Niwara Prkalp* and reconstructed 28,722 old and dilapidated buildings. During 2009-10, MHADA has constructed 13,184 dwelling units across the State and reconstructed 619 old and dilapidated buildings incurring a total expenditure of ₹ 789.69 crore. Details of houses constructed by MHADA under various boards during the year 2009-10 are given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Dwelling units constructed by MHADA under various boards (during 2009-10)

Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other	Total
Mumbai	1,652	6,452	196	306	8	8,614
Konkan	884	52	319	318	1	1,574
Pune	0	289	0	40	0	329
Nashik	25	241	106	77	2	451
Aurangabad	280	230	174	54	17	755
Amravati	82	299	206	41	0	628
Nagpur	261	364	184	24	0	833
Redevelopment of old and dilapidated buildings in Mumbai	0	619	0	0	0	619
Total	3,184	8,546	1,185	860	28	13,803

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

10.88 MHADA has approved work programme to construct 21,322 dwelling units under various boards with budget provision of ₹ 1,646.26 crore during 2010-11. Of these, 6,223 dwelling units are proposed for the EWS, 10,085 dwelling units for the LIG, 2,967 dwelling units for the MIG, 1,773 dwelling units for the HIG and 274 dwelling units for the others.

City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited

10.89 The State Government has established City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) in March 1970 basically for undertaking development of Navi Mumbai. CIDCO has created environment-friendly model urban settlements with full-fledged physical and social infrastructure to meet residential, commercial and industrial needs of people. 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 various development programmes in Aurangabad, Nanded and Nashik cities. The work of construction of 1,344 tenements is in progress and expenditure incurred there on upto November, 2010 was ₹ 96 crore. The details of dwelling units constructed by CIDCO in various cities since inception upto March, 2010 and the expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Dwelling units constructed by CIDCO in various cities of the State (since inception upto March, 2010)

Place	Category				Expenditure (₹ crore)
	EWS / LIG	MIG	HIG	Total	
Navi Mumbai	60,883	33,079	28,334	1,22,296	1,551
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	1,09,485	37,951	29,348	1,76,784	1,658

Source : CIDCO @ : Includes Walunj

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.90 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is the single largest initiative of the Government of India for a planned development of cities. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are the subcomponents of this mission. These 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 The main thrust of this mission is integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor. Mega infrastructure projects and construction of houses with basic services are the components of this mission. The Government of India gives 50 per cent subsidy for mega infrastructure projects and 25 per cent each is borne by the State Government and implementing agency. For construction of houses with basic services, 50 per cent subsidy is from the Government of India, 30 per cent from the State Government, 8 per cent from implementing agency (10 per cent for reserved category) and remaining 12 per cent from beneficiary's contribution (10 per cent for reserved category). This scheme is being implemented in five cities of the State viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Nanded.

ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

10.92 The basic objective of Integrated Housing and Slum Development programme is the holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers residing in dilapidated conditions as identified by Urban Local Bodies. The State Government has decided to implement this scheme for the cities other than the five cities that are included in JNNURM-BSUP. For construction of houses under this scheme, 80 per cent is the subsidy from the Government of India, 8 per cent (10 per cent in case of reserved category) is the subsidy from the State Government and remaining 12 per cent (10 per cent in case of reserved category) is the contribution of the beneficiary.

10.93 The status of BSUP and IHSDP is given in table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Status of BSUP and IHSDP (upto January, 2011)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GOI	61	103
Target houses	1,82,841	91,065
Total cost of the project (₹ crore)	6,818	1,825.92
Completed dwelling units	30,566	8,320
Dwelling units in progress	69,699	15,425

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

Housing Rehabilitation

10.94 Slums symbolize poverty. Lack of safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities, densely packed shelters become both a cause and effect of poverty thereby engulfing the poor in a difficult maze. To arrest the sprouting of shanties in the State and to enhance the standard of living of these people, the Government has introduced various policies which will bring about a marked improvement in their hygiene and health.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.95 The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) has successfully provided shelter to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) upto December, 2010, the Slum Rehabilitation Authority has approved 1,451 proposals of which 782 proposals were cleared and 1,41,016 slum families were rehabilitated.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.96 *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, 2010, under SPPL 105 buildings, comprising 10,056 tenements, were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 435.38 crore. The work of constructing 617 tenements in 6 buildings is in progress.

Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana

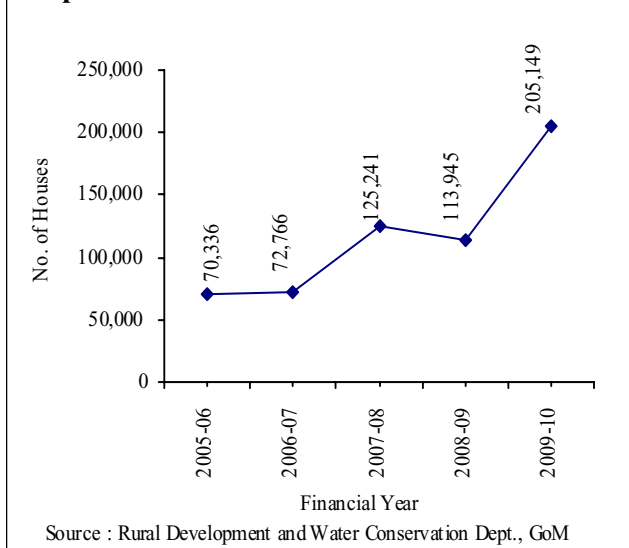
10.97 The State Government has been implementing *Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana* since July, 2001 for the beedi workers to raise their standard of living. The houses are being constructed at Solapur, Nashik, Pune, Kolhapur, Garkheda in Aurangabad, Nanded and Kamtee in Nagpur. Financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 per house is provided by the State and the Central Government each under the scheme. Against the target of constructing 11,280 houses, 11,240 houses were constructed upto March, 2010. Besides, MHADA has constructed 5,595 houses for the beedi workers at Pune, Kolhapur, Nasik, Garkheda in Aurangabad, Nanded, Kamptee in Nagpur and Solapur.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.98 *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY) is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 as a sub-scheme of *Jawahar Rojgar Yojana* to construct the houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with Central and State share in the ratio 75:25. The Government of India has given an independent status to this scheme since 1st January 1996. As per

Graph 10.1 : Number of Houses built under IAY



the guidelines of IAY, nearly 60 per cent grants are made available for SC/ST beneficiaries and 40 per cent for non SC/ST beneficiaries. In order to construct houses of durable quality, the Government of India has fixed the cost of construction at ₹ 45,000 per house from 1st April 2010. The State Government has further revised the total cost of each house to ₹ 70,000. The share is as follows:

a) Central Government (75 per cent)	₹ 33,750
b) State Government (25 per cent)	₹ 11,250
Sub Total	₹ 45,000
c) State Government's additional share	₹ 23,500
d) Beneficiaries share	₹ 1,500
Total	₹ 70,000

10.99 The Government of India has fixed a target of constructing 1,55,052 houses for the year 2010-11 and has made budgetary provision of ₹ 523.30 crore while the State Government has made a provision of ₹ 908.30 crore. By the end of January, 2011, construction work of 62,768 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 600.48 crore. Houses constructed under IAY during the last five years since 2005 are shown in graph 10.1.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana

10.100 For providing shelters to rural BPL families who are not eligible under *Indira Awas Yojana*, the State Government has announced *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* in November, 2005. *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 within low income category.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana I

10.101 *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - I* is being implemented in the rural areas for the BPL families. Under the scheme, grant of ₹ 28,500 is given to BPL beneficiaries to construct their own houses. The target is of 51,510 houses and so far, grant of ₹ 144.61 crore was distributed among 50,834 beneficiaries. Upto December, 2010, the work of 46,806 houses was completed and that of 2,336 houses is in progress.

10.102 During the golden jubilee year of the State, the Government has allocated ₹ 98 crore for *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – I* under *Suvarna Mahotsavi Gramin Niwara Hakka Mohim* with an aim of providing shelter to the unsheltered poor. The target is construction of 22,080 houses and for this grants of ₹ 50 crore has been sanctioned upto December, 2010.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana II

10.103 *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - II* is being implemented in the rural area for the APL families and for the homeless and petty landowners. Under the scheme, loan of ₹ 45,000 is provided to the APL beneficiaries through the Apex Bank in the district. The interest component of the loan is borne by the State Government as a subsidy. The target was fixed at construction of 51,510 houses for which 56,798 proposals were received upto December, 2010. Proposals for 31,184 houses were submitted to various banks of which 3,858 proposals have been sanctioned. The work of 581 houses is completed and for 794 houses it is in progress.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana II

10.104 The Government has decided to build 1,25,000 houses in two years for APL beneficiaries within Low Income category under *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – II*. Loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the Apex Bank in the district to the beneficiaries. The interest component of the loan is borne by the State Government as a subsidy. The proposals received under this scheme upto December, 2010 were 80,363. Proposals for 62,013 houses were submitted to various banks of which 12,431 proposals are sanctioned. The work of 1,779 houses is completed and that of 3,470 houses is in progress.

10.105 Number of houses constructed under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* upto December, 2010 is shown in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Houses constructed under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* (Since inception upto December, 2010)

Region	<i>Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana I</i>	<i>Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana II</i>	<i>Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana II</i>	Total
Konkan	7,767	92	110	7,969
Pune	10,717	155	182	11,054
Nashik	11,163	193	0	11,356
Aurangabad	7,546	6	141	7,693
Amravati	3,676	79	820	4,575
Nagpur	5,937	56	526	6,519
Total	46,806	581	1,779	49,166

Source : MHADA ,Mumbai

National Sample Survey

Housing condition is one of the important indicators of socio-economic development and reflects on many aspects including hygiene & sanitation and standard of living of the individuals. The survey on 'Housing Conditions' conducted during July, 2008 to June, 2009 covers the construction aspects and encompasses the availability of various facilities in and around the dwelling units. Some of the main findings based on the State sample of this survey are:

- About 64 per cent rural and 93 per cent urban households had pucca dwellings.
- About 93.7 per cent rural households and 69.8 percent urban households have 'own' dwelling units.
- The average floor area for a household in rural area was 34.70 sq. mts., while that in urban area it was 36.51 sq. mts.
- About 51 per cent rural and 13 per cent urban households had drinking water facility outside premises.
- Only 33 percent rural and 65 per cent urban households had 'exclusive use' of drinking water facility.
- No latrine facility was available to 60 per cent rural and 8 per cent urban households.

Water Supply and Sanitation

10.106 Individual's health and hygiene is largely dependent on adequate availability of potable drinking water and proper sanitation. Water is a fundamental need and every person has the right to demand safe drinking water. The concept of equitable distribution of water is progressing slowly and steadily.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.107 The Government of India launched the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in 1972-73 to ensure provision of adequate drinking water supply to the rural community through the Public Health Engineering System. The second generation programme started with the launching of Technology Mission in 1986-87, renamed in 1991-92 as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. The Rural Water Supply (RWS) sector emphasized on ensuring sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity while also adopting decentralized approach involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community organizations. Based on these considerations, the ARWSP was modified as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the XIth FYP period. This programme is now implemented under Bharat Nirman, a programme launched by the Government of India in 2005 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. The funding pattern for this scheme is 50:50. The main components of NRDWP are as follows:

- Coverage for providing safe and adequate drinking water.
- Sustainability to achieve drinking water security at the local levels.
- Provide potable drinking water to water quality affected habitations.
- Desert Development Programmes to tackle the extreme conditions of low rainfall and poor water availability.
- Mitigate drinking water problems in rural areas in the wake of natural calamities.
- Operation and maintenance expenditure on running, repairs and replacement costs of drinking water supply projects.

10.108 Targeted habitations that were to be covered in 2010-11 were 9,745, of which 5,181 habitations were covered upto November, 2010. Districts where more than 60 per cent habitations were uncovered are Solapur & Buldhana (around 78 per cent) and Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Akola, Bhandara & Gondia (around 62 per cent). Table 10.38 gives the details of habitations for the year 2010-11.

Table 10.38 Details of habitations under NRDWP (upto November, 2010)

Region	No. of Habitations		
	Targeted	Covered	Uncovered
Konkan	1,945	1,075	870
Pune	1,784	760	1,024
Nashik	1,675	820	855
Aurangabad	2,379	1,630	749
Amravati	1,117	455	662
Nagpur	845	441	404
All	9,745	5,181	4,564

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Comprehensive Action Plan and Scarcity Programme

10.109 Comprehensive Action Plan is being implemented under Bharat Nirman since 2005. The main objective of this plan is to provide water to those villages/wadis which received less than 40

litres of drinking water per person. In the State, 9,745 villages/wadis were identified as facing problem of drinking water as per comprehensive action plan for the year 2010-11 and 5,181 villages/wadis were tackled with an expenditure of ₹ 555.62 crore upto the end of November, 2010. Scarcity Programme is implemented every year during the period from October to June in water scarcity affected villages and wadis. During 2009-10, due to inadequate rainfall in the State, scarcity programme was extended upto 31st July. The scheme-wise number of villages/wadis covered under this programme during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Villages/ wadis covered under Scarcity water supply schemes

Scheme	No. of Villages		No. of Wadis	
	October, 2008 to September, 2009	October, 2009 to July, 2010	October, 2008 to September, 2009	October, 2009 to July, 2010
Construction of new bore wells	2,820	3,141	1,317	1,061
Special repairs to piped water	890	863	166	32
Special repairs to bore wells	3,756	3,118	3,911	690
Temporary supplementary piped water	226	271	21	20
Supply of water by tankers/ bullock carts	2,467	2,070	2,884	1,535
Requisition of private wells	2,798	4,347	501	616
Deepening/desiltation of existing wells	338	230	59	127
Construction of Budkies	23	4	0	0

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.110 On account of the golden jubilee year of the State, the Government has initiated exclusive and qualitative service of water supply and sanitation under profitable service charges and is aiming at an objective of providing technical, economical and administrative improvement under *Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan*. The primary objective of the *abhiyan* is to overcome the water scarcity and growing demand by providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all citizens. Upto January, 2011, administrative approval was given to 69 water supply and sanitation schemes recommended by the State Level Committee. The total cost of these schemes is ₹ 398.56 crore. For the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 ₹ 28.49 crore and ₹ 100.22 crore has been disbursed by the State Government respectively. Of the 69 schemes, two schemes in Parbhani and one scheme in Sangli have been completed upto December, 2010.

Nagri Dalit Vasti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

10.111 In the golden jubilee year of the State, this scheme is being implemented under *Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan* to provide individual water connections and toilets to the SC families and *Nav Boudhha* families. Grants of ₹ 4,000 and ₹ 12,000 per household was entitled for individual water connections and construction of toilets respectively. Under this scheme, the State Government grant is 90 percent and remaining 10 percent is contributed by the beneficiaries or the Urban Local Bodies. A provision of ₹ 50 crore has been budgeted for this scheme in the financial year 2010-11 in December, 2010.

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.112 *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana* is being implemented in the State with an 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 inception (2001) upto October, 2010, villages selected to implement various measures of storing water under this scheme were 7,250. Of these, 6,436 villages were tackled and measures were completed in 5,240 villages and total expenditure of ₹ 171.44 crore was incurred.

Rain Water Harvesting

10.113 Water resources are under increasing pressure due to intensive farming, increasing population and border issues. This situation is exacerbated by climate change and environmental degradation. 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. To arrest the water shortage which continues to plague Mumbai despite heavy rains, the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation has unanimously passed new laws in 2010 for meeting out stringent action against those builders who do not make any provision for rain water harvesting in their projects. Upto October, 2010, as many as 7,914 rainwater harvesting structures were built in the State under *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana*. Of these, 880 structures were from Konkan region, 856 from Pune region, 201 from Nashik region, 2,481 from Aurangabad region, 1,636 from Amravati region and 1,860 from Nagpur region. Nanded has maximum i.e. 1,591 rain water harvesting structures whereas there are no rain water harvesting structures in Nashik district.

Jalswarajya Yojana

10.114 The State Government is implementing *Jalswarajya Yojana* since October, 2003 with an objective to improve the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service. At present, the implementation of the project is being carried out in 3,008 grampanchayats. Water supply and sanitation facilities were to be made available to 11.27 lakh households thereby benefitting 87.90 lakh people. Since its inception (2003) upto November, 2010, a total expenditure of ₹ 1,115.34 crore was incurred. Successful implementation of this scheme resulted in regular water supply in 2,816 grampanchayats and 8,562 villages/wadis/habitations. Table 10.40 gives details of physical progress of Jalswarajya Yojana upto November, 2010 in various regions.

Table 10.40 Physical progress of Jalswarajya Yojana (upto November, 2010)

Region	Number of Gram Panchayats		
	Selected	Covered in the project	Successful in having regular water supply
Amravati	554	464	440
Aurangabad	852	812	754
Konkan	353	323	294
Nagpur	741	646	611
Nashik	380	288	258
Pune	511	475	459

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Rural Water Supply 'Aaple Pani' Project

10.115 With the financial assistance from the German Government Development Bank, Rural Water Supply Project 'Aaple Pani' is being implemented in three districts viz. Pune, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar. The main objective of the project is to improve health and sanitation standards through sustainable water supply, development of watershed areas, exhaustive planning of ground water, etc. It also involves

Table 10.41 Physical progress of 'Aaple Pani' project (since inception upto November, 2010)

Particulars	Number
Successfully implemented water supply schemes	243
Covered Gram panchayats	224
Covered habitats	793
Habitats earlier requiring tanker facilities now having water supply	251
Physically completed schemes	230
Open defecation free gram panchayats	92
Gram panchayats recipient of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana	52

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

strengthening of the local bodies for their active involvement in the project. The project is implemented on the grounds of *Jalswarajya Yojana* and is carried out in two phases. At present, 256 schemes (61 in Phase I and 195 in Phase II) are being implemented in 840 habitats of 237 gram panchayats. Upto November, 2010, water supply has been provided to 793 habitats in 224 gram panchayats through 243 schemes incurring total expenditure of ₹ 95.69 crore. Physical progress of the project since inception upto November, 2010 is shown in Table 10.41.

Integrated Watershed Maintenance Programme

10.116 Watershed development refers to the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all the natural resources (like land, water, plants, animals) by human beings. Watershed Management brings about the best possible balance between natural resources on one side and human skills on the other. Government of India issued new common guidelines for Watershed Development Projects in the year 2008, according to which the project is further categorized at various institutional level structures as Vasundhara Watershed Development Agency (VSLNA), District Watershed Development Unit (DWDU), Watershed Development (WDT), Watershed Committee (WC). The project is proposed to be completed in duration of 4–7 years in three phases. During 2009-10, for area of 9.96 lakh hectares in the 61 mega watershed areas in 29 districts, 243 projects were approved amounting to ₹ 1,255.06 crore. Agriculture, Social Forestry and Forests Departments will be assigned as the ‘Project Implementing Agencies’. The contribution of the Central and State Government will be in proportion of 90:10 respectively. For the year 2010-11, approval has been given to 370 projects in 32 districts thereby initiating treatment to 16.14 lakh hectare area.

Sanitation

10.117 Consumption of unsafe drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, improper environmental sanitation and lack of personal and food hygiene have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries. India is no exception to this. Rural Sanitation Programme strives to provide sanitation facilities to the rural populations, generate awareness about use of toilets and safe sanitation by providing individual household latrine, women complex, school sanitation and garbage disposal system.

Total Sanitation Campaign

10.118 Government of India launched ‘Total Sanitation Campaign’ in the rural areas in 2002 to eradicate the practice of open defecation by construction of latrines and thereby promote health and sanitation. Under this scheme, subsidy for construction of individual latrine from the Central Government is ₹ 1,500, that from the State Government is ₹ 700 and beneficiaries share is ₹ 300. Table 10.42 shows the physical progress of the State under Total Sanitation Programme since inception upto January, 2011.

Table 10.42 Physical progress of Total Sanitation Campaign (since inception upto January, 2011)

Category	Physical Progress
Individual Household Latrine – BPL	22,93,164
Individual Household Latrine – APL	40,14,309
Sanitary Complexes	4,539
School Toilets	85,155
Anganwadi Toilets	56,884
Rural Sanitary Marts	1,507

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.119 The Maharashtra Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board was established in 1970. Subsequently in 1974, the parliament passed 'Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act' which was adopted by the State Government in 1981. The Board was therefore reconstituted under this new act as Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB). The Board advises the State on environment related issues and monitors ambient air quality, rivers, creek/sea, ground water quality, industrial effluent and noise levels, etc.

Air Pollution

10.120 Transportation, fuel combustion in stationary sources, burning of fossil fuels like coal, wood, dry grass, etc. and construction activity are the major causes of air pollution. MPCB, with the help of various educational institutes, is operating air quality monitoring system at 76 stations spread in 11 districts. This is being done under National Air Quality Monitoring program (NAMQP), State Air Quality Monitoring program (SAMQP) and Continuous Monitoring Stations (CMS). Use of less sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making PUC mandatory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting eight year old vehicles for CNG/LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution.

Water Pollution

10.121 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 2009-10, under 'Water and Air Pollution Act', MPCB has issued 11,706 consents to various industries to establish or expand. As per the provisions under the Act, the Board has collected an amount of ₹ 33 crore as cess for consumption of water from the specified industries and local bodies.

Noise Pollution

10.122 Noise pollution, the third most hazardous environmental type of pollution, is now being recognised 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, ban on fire crackers that produce sound of more than 125 decibel and time restriction on festival celebrations, loud speakers & for bursting firecrackers have been imposed to combat noise pollution.

Hazardous Waste

10.123 According to the estimates provided by MPCB, hazardous waste generated in the State is about 18 lakh MT per annum inventoried quantity. Various steps are being taken by MPCB for proper waste management. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at four stations across the state, the major stations being at Taloja & T.T.C. Industrial areas of MIDC in Thane district, Ranjangaon in Pune district and Butibori in Nagpur district. As per the Hazardous Waste Management, Handling and Transboundary Rules, 2008, MPCB has directed 59 industries to pay fine for unlawful storage and disposal of large quantities of hazardous waste in their premises. They were also directed to send hazardous waste lying in their premises to Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility. MPCB has received a total amount of ₹ 43.30 lakh as fine from the defaulting industries upto May, 2010.

10.124 The Global Positioning System (GPS) is considered as an effective tool to control irregularities among the transporters of hazardous waste. The idea of installation of GPS in every hazardous waste transporting vehicle is to track their roads and destinations. The GPS system is made mandatory and the containers carrying the hazardous waste are being tracked by this system to ensure that the waste is disposed properly. At present 93 hazardous waste transporters have installed GPS.

e-Waste

10.125 e-waste management is a global concern though it is in infancy in India. e-waste contains harmful components like halogenated compounds, heavy metals besides radioactive substances that can spell danger to health and the environment. MPCB has identified e-waste as a priority area and has taken certain initiatives to create awareness among its stake holders as awareness is the key to environment preservation. The board has authorized three industries for recycling of e-waste having environmentally sound technology with total recycling capacity of 11,190 MT per year. MPCB indicates alarming 50,000 tonnes of e-waste could be generated per year. MPCB has tied up with MMRDA to start the first integrated e-waste recycling facility in the country, on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Bio-Medical Waste

10.126 The Government of India has recently enacted Bio-Medical (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 and Government of Maharashtra has appointed MPCB as its implementing authority. In the State, 33 Common Bio-Medical Waste Management facilities are functioning of which, 27 are incineration based and others based on deep burial system.

Climate Change

10.127 The State Government responded to the global issue of climate change by entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). This institute will prepare action plan for climate change within a period of two years. This action plan includes study of key sectors like

- Hydrology & water resources,
- Agriculture & food system,
- Coastal areas marine ecosystem & biodiversity,
- Livelihood (irrigation and conflict) associated sectors like human health, forests and disaster management.

Environment Clearance

10.128 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the state for environmental clearance.

National River Action Plan

10.129 The main objective of National River Action Plan is abatement of pollution of main rivers in the country. The National River Action Plan has been initiated in 1995 in the State. In this plan, 70 per cent of funds are received from the Central Government and 30 per cent from concerned council/ municipality/ State Government. In this scheme, the work of cleaning the rivers at Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Nanded, Karad and Sangli cities have been completed successfully. During 2009-10 the work of cleaning the river at Kolhapur town was included for which amount of ₹ 74.29 crore has been sanctioned. Prakasha town (Dist. Nandurbar) was also included under this

scheme. The work of cleaning the river is in progress. The proposal of Paithan (Dist. Aurangabad) has been sent to the Central Government for approval while, the proposal of Nagpur and Wai (Dist. Satara) towns have been received from concerned local bodies.

National Lake Conservation Plan

10.130 Lakes are major sources of fresh water, hence require well planned, sustainable and scientific efforts to prevent their degradation. National Lake Conservation Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme with 30 per cent State share. Under this scheme, in the State 14 lakes viz. Powai Lake in Mumbai (₹ 2.51 crore), nine lakes in Thane (₹ 2.51 crore), Mahalaxmi Lake in Vadgaon (₹ 1.85 crore), Rankala Lake in Kolhapur (₹ 8.65 crore), Varaladevi Lake in Bhiwandi (₹ 4.60 crore) and Siddheshwar Lake in Solapur (₹ 4.32 crore) have been included. Out of these, the work of Powai Lake, nine Lakes in Thane and Mahalakshmi Lake in Vadgaon, Kolhapur has been completed.

State Lake Conservation Plan

10.131 Considering the importance of the lakes in moderating the hydrological extreme events and their influence in microclimate, the State Government provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Projects approved and funded under this scheme are Yamai Lake-Pandharpur (₹ 2.92 crore), Hanuman Lake-Katol (₹ 2.13 crore), Charlotte Lake-Matheran (₹ 3.63 crore), Jaysingrao Lake-Kagal (₹ 2.61 crore), Dedargaon Lake-Dhule (₹ 3.73 crore), Gandhisagar Lake-Nagpur (₹ 1.79 crore), Sonegaon Lake- Nagpur (₹ 3.25 crore) and Peer Lake- Nandurbar (₹ 4.11 crore) . The conservation and restoration work of these lakes are in progress.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.132 Social justice refers to the concept of a society that gives fair treatment and equal share of social benefits to individuals and groups. This concept demands everyone, from the poorest person to the wealthiest from the society and from different social status, has equal rights and opportunities.

10.133 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 focus of various development programmes taken up by the Social Justice Department is directed towards equalization of the weaker sections with other sections at all stages and levels of educational and socio-economic development.

10.134 The strategic policy has been initiated to secure an overall development of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) through plan programmes, such as Scheduled 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, over and above the funds and benefits made available through general programmes, exclusively to respective community in proportion to their population. 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.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

10.135 Under this sub-plan, 132 schemes are being implemented for the benefit of SC population. Of which, 56 are State level and 76 are district level schemes. Some of the schemes are *Swawalamban Yojana*, assistance to SC co-operative societies, housing schemes for SC population and various scholarship schemes. Outlay and expenditure of State level and district level schemes are given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

(₹ crore)

Department / Sector	2009-10		2010-11	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (upto Dec., 2010)
A) State level Schemes^S	1,662.01	1,364.34	2,811.00	305.13
Textile Department	40.00	32.00	25.26	0.00
Water Supply and Sanitation Department	10.00	7.78	60.00	2.58
Social and Community Services	1,612.01	1,324.56	2,725.74	302.55
B) District Level Schemes[@]	989.99	882.73	650.00	332.47
Agriculture and Allied Services	99.73	97.35	99.50	46.12
Rural Development	271.45	241.19	82.47	131.02
Electricity Development	36.29	33.57	25.58	5.00
Industry and Minerals	9.95	8.30	7.92	3.17
Transport and Communications	10.00	9.38	14.24	5.53
Social and Community Services	562.57	492.95	420.29	141.63
Total State (A + B)	2,652.00	2,247.06	3,461.00	637.60

Source : Directorate of Social Welfare, GoM

\$- Department level

@- Sector level

10.136 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 2009-10 was 81 per cent of the total expenditure for SCSP. During 2010-11, upto December, 2010, 70 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on this sector.

Important Schemes for Social Justice

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.137 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 allowance and women in process of divorce, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, ₹ 500 per month is given to a single beneficiary and ₹ 750 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries from the eligible family whose family annual income is upto ₹ 21,000. From October, 2010, this pension has been revised to ₹ 600 for a single beneficiary and ₹ 900 if there are two or more beneficiaries from the eligible family. During 2010-11, expected number of beneficiaries is about 4.7 lakh.

Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

10.138 *Shravanbal Seva Yojana* is renamed as *Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana* since 1st August, 2008. Under this scheme, every destitute person of age 65 years and above and belonging to BPL family is eligible to get a pension of ₹ 300 per month from the State Government. This amount has been increased to ₹ 400 from October, 2010. The beneficiary also receives assistance of ₹ 200 per month from the Central Government, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. During 2010-11, expected number of beneficiaries is about 9.5 lakh.

National Family Benefit Scheme

10.139 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 ₹ 10,000 under this scheme. During 2010-11, upto January, 2011, number of families benefited under the scheme was 33,030.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

10.140 *Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana* is the centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2007 to cover life of family head or one earning member in age-group 18-59 years from landless rural household. For this, annual premium of ₹ 200 is paid to Life Insurance Corporation of India in which Central and State share is ₹ 100 each. The sum assured for premature death is ₹ 30,000 and accidental benefit is between ₹ 37,500 to ₹ 75,000. Also two children of the insured and deceased person studying in 9th to 12th standards get scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child. In 2010-11, upto January, 2011, about 9.7 lakh persons were insured under this scheme.

10.141 The performance of some major schemes which are implemented for social justice is shown in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Performance of schemes under Social Justice

(₹ crore)

Scheme	Expenditure incurred	
	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 10 th February, 2011)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana</i>	150.05	245.19
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana</i>	178.12	362.09
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	103.63	231.96
National Family Benefit Scheme	10.70	8.76
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana</i>	N.A.	0.42

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM N.A.- Not Available

Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.142 The State Government is implementing '*Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana*' since 1995-96 in urban area having higher population of backward class and Nav-Bouddhas. Development works like approach road, drinking water supply, dispensaries, street lights etc. are undertaken under this scheme. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the allocation is ₹ 90.93 crore and ₹ 102.59 crore respectively.

Development Corporations

10.143 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.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.144 Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation Ltd. was established in 1974 for development of SC cobblers. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 50 crore. The main objectives of the corporation are:

- To arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries and to make necessary arrangements for production of their product.
- To render necessary assistance and act as an agent for sale of finished product in domestic as well as international markets.
- To provide training facilities regarding production and marketing.

10.145 The corporation implements various schemes viz. 20 per cent Seed Money scheme, 50 per cent Subsidy scheme etc. and has been authorised as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The performance of some major schemes is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Performance of some major schemes implemented by Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Scheme	2009-10		2010-11 (upto December, 2010)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
20 per cent seed money	176	17	70	7
Term Loan	461	46	168	17
50 per cent subsidy	1,711	170	373	37
Micro Finance	3,350	335	1,040	104
Mahila Samruddhi	696	70	267	27
Mahila Kisan Yojana	77	8	21	2

Source: Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmkar Development Corporation Ltd

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.146 Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd. has been established in 1985 for economic, educational and social development of *Matang* community. At present share capital of this corporation is ₹ 75 crore. It works as State channelising agency of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Performance of some major schemes implemented by Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Scheme	2009-10		2010-11 (upto December,2010)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	812	233	271	342
Subsidy scheme	6,748	675	2,640	629
NSFDC schemes	217	99	3,154	1,517

Source : Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation Ltd.

10.147 Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation Ltd. has been established in 1984 for upliftment of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. The corporation has been appointed as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). At present authorized share capital of this corporation is ₹ 100 crore and paid-up share capital is ₹ 91.55 crore. Many schemes such as Seed Money scheme are implemented by this corporation. During 2008-09, the funds received and loan disbursed under this scheme were ₹ 32 crore each where as number of beneficiaries was 11,428.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.148 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. was established in 1998 for the welfare of other backward class people in the State by providing

loan for their self-employment and is incorporated under Company's Act, 1956 in 1999. The authorized and paid-up share capital of the corporation is ₹ 50 Crore. The corporation works as State channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by the corporation is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Performance of some major schemes implemented by Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Schemes	2009-10		2010-11 (upto December,2010)	
	No.of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No.of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
20 percent seed money	621	166	268	107
Term Loan	823	1,124	63	95
Margin Money	30	56	9	18
Micro Finance	126	20	0	0
Mahila Samruddhi	228	16	0	0
Swarnima	57	25	9	4
Education Loan	326	90	27	10
Swayam Saksham	2	6	1	3

Source : Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.149 Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. was set up by the State Government in 1978 to act as a catalyst for the economic development of SCs and Nav-Bouddhas. At present, authorized share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid-up share capital is ₹ 183.91 crore of which 51 per cent share is of the State Government and 49 percent share is of the Central Government. The corporation implements schemes such as Margin Money, schemes under Special Central Assistance Plan, Schemes of NSCFDC. In 2009-10, number of beneficiaries financed was 17,653 incurring finance of ₹ 68 crore (of which subsidy of ₹ 20 crore) and bank loan of ₹ 30 crore. In the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010), finance to the tune of ₹ 62.55 crore (of which subsidy of ₹ 11.47 crore) and bank loan of ₹ 29.97 crore was provided to 11,764 beneficiaries.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.150 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. Some of the major schemes under TSP are *Khawati loan*, *Kanyadan Yojana*, different scholarship schemes, *Swabhiman Yojana*, etc. Details of outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.48. The Major share of this expenditure was on Social and Community Services (55 per cent), followed by Agriculture and Allied Services (23 per cent).

Table 10.48 Outlay and Expenditure for TSP

(₹ crore)

Sector	2009-10		2010-11	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure (up to January, 2011)
Agriculture and Allied Services	69.42	63.05	76.27	177.32
Rural Development	193.95	181.48	205.47	106.51
Irrigation and Flood Control	230.19	267.73	151.02	27.16
Power Development	33.34	33.34	43.03	16.79
Industry and Minerals	0.73	0.48	1.18	0.10
Transport and Communications	323.30	435.25	171.60	17.18
General Economic Services	0.86	0.85	5.94	0.00
Social and Community Services	1,462.20	1,147.83	1,312.20	418.74
Special Area Programmes	0.00	0.00	44.29	0.00
Special Packages	0.00	0.00	481.00	0.00
Undivided Fund	0.00	0.00	528.00	0.00
Total	2,314.00	2,130.00	3,020.00	763.80

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.151 Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. was established by the State Government in 1998 for the economic welfare of tribal community. Authorized share capital of this corporation is ₹ 100 crore of which 51 per cent share is of the State Government and 49 percent is of the Central Government. The corporation implements various schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The performance of the schemes is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Performance of schemes implemented by Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ crore)

Scheme	2009-10		2010-11 (upto Dec., 2010)	
	No.of Beneficiaries	Expenditure	No.of Beneficiaries	Expenditure
NSTFDC schemes	84	3.24	230	4.09
NSTFDC Mahila Sakshikaran Yojana	-	-	450	1.73
Schemes sponsored by Nationalised bank	130	1.94	140	3.16

Source : Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Minority Development

10.152 State Government is implementing many schemes for development of minorities such as various scholarship schemes for students, grant-in-aid to Haj committee, multisectoral development, grant-in-aid for area development in minority concentrated area, etc. In 2009-10, expenditure incurred under grant-in-aid for area development in minority concentrated area, multisectoral development, grant-in aid for Haj committee was ₹ 14.74 crore, ₹ 28.59 crore and ₹ nine crore respectively. During 2010-11, anticipated expenditure for the same schemes is ₹ 20 crore, ₹ 65 crore and ₹ seven crore respectively.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.153 Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal was established in 2000 for the welfare of minority people in the State by financing loan for the self-employment, education etc. and is incorporated under Company's Act, 1956. The authorized and paid-up share capital of the corporation are ₹ 170 crore and ₹ 166.31 crore respectively. The corporation implements many schemes such as Maulana Azad Direct Loan scheme, *Unnati Term Loan*, *Mahila Samrudhhi* and education loan. During 2009-10, loan of ₹ 76.69 crore was disbursed to 20,604 beneficiaries, whereas during 2010-11 (upto 24th February, 2011), loan of ₹ 36.87 crore was disbursed to 9,529 beneficiaries.

Development of Handicapped Persons

10.154 According to Population Census 2001, there are around 15.7 lakh disabled persons in the State. The State Government is implementing various schemes for development of handicapped persons, to identify / recognize their strengths, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and complete involvement in all aspects and to protect their rights. The main objective of all these schemes is to empower handicapped persons and to involve them in the main stream of the society. Three per cent seats are reserved for them in recruitment and in-service promotion. The upper age limit is relaxed to 45 years for handicapped persons applying for Government service. Aids and appliances like hearing aids, artificial limbs, shoes, wheel chairs, tricycles, etc. are provided to them. Lifetime pension is given to the mentally ill child of government employee. The performance of major schemes for handicapped persons is shown in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Performance of some major schemes for development of handicapped persons

(₹ crore)

Scheme	2009-10		2010-11 (upto Dec., 2010)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure
Financial assistance to physically handicapped persons for rehabilitation	300	0.03	200	0.02
Aid of artificial limb etc. to physically handicapped persons	233	0.07	333	0.10
Assistance to non-government institutions for physically and mentally handicapped persons	46,744	274.23	46,744	213.52
Award to efficient physically handicapped employee and to employer who provides employment to handicapped person	2,000	0.06	25	0.03
Financial Assistance to physically handicapped persons for establishment of small scale industry	220	0.11	N.A.	N.A.

Source : Apang Kalyan Aayuktalay, GoM

N.A. – Not Available

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.155 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. was established in 2002 to involve handicapped persons in the main stream of the society. The corporation works as State channelising agency of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). Corporation implements many schemes such as *Mahila Samrudhhi*, micro finance, Term Loan, *Krushni Sanjivani*, etc. During 2009-10, loan of ₹ 1.80 lakh was disbursed under State Government schemes while loan of ₹ 251 lakh was disbursed under NHFDC schemes.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.156 Success of the agriculture and industrial revolution did not translate into improvement in the standard of living of poorest of the poor and hence, a new concept of 'Human Development' evolved with people at the centre of development. A healthy and educated population leads to increased productivity and hence development strategy needs to be aimed at being inclusive and strive at broad-based improvement in the standards of living. The basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living by participating in economic and political decision making system. It is about much more than economic growth, which is only a means, though an important one, of enlarging the choices people have. Emphasizing the need of high growth to generate resources for social spending, it is equally important to share the fruits of growth equitably among all sections of the society. Thus, the concept of Human Development is an eternal social process creating an environment in which people can develop their potential and lead productive and creative lives.

National Human Development Report

10.157 The Government of India released its first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. The indicators used for computing the Human Development Index (HDI) are given in Table 10.51

Table 10.51 Indicators used for computation of HDI

Attainment	UNDP Indicator	NHDR Indicator
Longevity	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at age one year and infant mortality rate
Knowledge	Adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio	Literacy rate (age 7 years and above) and Intensity of Formal Education
Economic Attainment	Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in Purchasing Power Parity in US \$ (PPP \$)	Per capita consumer expenditure adjusted for inequality

10.158 HDI for Maharashtra improved from 0.363 in 1981 to 0.523 in 2001 and it ranked fourth in India, the topmost position being acquired by Kerala with HDI at 0.638. HDIs for major States in India are given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 HDI for major States

State	1981	1991	2001
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	0.377	0.416
Bihar	0.237	0.308	0.367
Gujarat	0.360	0.431	0.479
Karnataka	0.346	0.412	0.478
Kerala	0.500	0.591	0.638
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	0.328	0.394
Maharashtra	0.363	0.452	0.523
Punjab	0.412	0.475	0.537
Tamil Nadu	0.343	0.466	0.531
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	0.314	0.388
All India	0.302	0.381	0.472

Source: NHDR, 2001

State Human Development Report

10.159 Complex issue of regional imbalance and uneven progress within the State is displayed in the fields of education, health and nutrition. The first Human Development Report of Maharashtra was released in the year 2002. Due to limitation of data availability, the indicators used in calculation of HDI were

- 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 Product (PCDDP).

10.160 The human development index was calculated for each district in the State. The HDI were arrived at by using index of deprivation. The human development indicator ranged from 0.20 (Gadchiroli) to 1.0

Table 10.53 Districtwise Human Development Indices

Districts	Literacy Rate (Age 7+) 2001 (%)	Mean years of Schooling (Std.1-7) 1999-2000 (Years)	IMR (Per 1000) 1991	PCDDP (₹) 1998-99	HDI 2000	HDI Rank
Mumbai	86.82	5.852	37	45,471	1.00	2
Mumbai (Subn.)	87.14	5.852	37	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

(Mumbai). About 25 districts in the State had lower HDI than the State average. The State Human Development Report (SHDR) attempts to assess and explain the status of human development in the State and helps articulate policy implications. District-wise Human Development Indicators and HDI are given in Table 10.53.

10.161 After identifying districts with very low district HDI (below 0.43), State Government has established 'The Maharashtra Human Development Mission' on 29th June, 2006 for improving the HDI of the 12 most backward districts of the State as per the SHDR, 2002. Human Development Committees were formed at the district, taluka and village levels for implementation of the programmes under this mission. For improving HDI indicators, the following criteria were taken care of while implementing the programmes under this mission.

- To increase the coverage of the existing programmes in the State
- To eradicate the shortfalls in the existing programmes in the State
- To introduce new programmes taking into consideration the situation in the district.

The deviation of the human development indicators of the backward districts under the mission from that of the best district HDI in the State is given in Table 10.54

Table 10.54 Deviation of the HDI components from the district having best HDI

Component	Deviation from that of the best district HDI
Literacy rate	Less by 20 percent
Duration of primary schooling (years)	Less by 33 percent
Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand)	More by 100 percent
Per Capita District Domestic Product (₹)	Less by 300 percent

Source: Maharashtra Human Development Mission Report (1st July 2006 to 30th June 2009)

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ANNEXURE 10.1

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Type of institutions †	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2006-07 (E)	2010-11 (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	69,330	75,695
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,717	11,857	9,916	10,626
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	113	178	222	268	302	313	340	349
(4) No. of students per teacher	37	37	38	39	39	38	29	30
2. Secondary (Including Higher Secondary) @								
(1) Institutions	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	13,646	15,389	19,480	21,357
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	7,615	9,267	10,467	10,711
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	35	75	114	194	229	255	284	298
(4) No. of students Per teacher	25	26	29	32	33	36	37	36
3. Higher (All types) §								
(1) Institutions	211	547	739	1,134	1,339	1,528	2,275	3,277
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	110	328	589	1,135	873	1,086	1,171	1,784

Source - 1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM, Pune.
2) Directorate of Secondary & Higher Education, GoM, Pune.
3) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM, 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			
		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09		2009-10		2008-09		2009-10	
		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	0.664	12	0.663	5	0.809	4	0.829	4	0.736	7	0.746	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.657	15	0.561	17	0.746	11	0.762	12	0.702	14	0.662	14
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.512	29	0.328	35	0.519	31	0.620	25	0.516	30	0.474	31
4	Assam	0.446	35	0.386	31	0.519	32	0.503	32	0.483	33	0.445	32
5	Bihar	0.480	32	0.375	32	0.447	35	0.466	35	0.463	34	0.421	35
6	Chandigarh	0.688	10	0.655	7	0.756	9	0.814	5	0.722	10	0.735	6
7	Chattisgarh	0.554	26	0.439	26	0.600	25	0.558	27	0.577	26	0.498	27
8	D & N Haveli	0.594	22	0.493	22	0.640	22	0.710	19	0.617	22	0.602	20
9	Daman & Diu	0.654	17	0.612	9	0.801	5	0.782	10	0.728	9	0.697	9
10	Delhi	0.701	6	0.651	8	0.762	7	0.790	8	0.732	8	0.720	8
11	Goa	0.658	14	0.602	11	0.697	17	0.783	9	0.678	17	0.692	10
12	Gujarat	0.698	7	0.584	13	0.706	16	0.730	18	0.702	13	0.657	15
13	Haryana	0.714	4	0.590	12	0.789	6	0.770	11	0.752	4	0.680	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.611	21	0.567	16	0.746	12	0.741	16	0.679	16	0.654	17
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.586	24	0.404	30	0.661	21	0.621	24	0.623	21	0.512	25
16	Jharkhand	0.449	34	0.363	34	0.464	33	0.500	34	0.456	35	0.431	34
17	Karnataka	0.693	8	0.569	15	0.723	15	0.743	15	0.708	12	0.656	16
18	Kerala	0.689	9	0.700	3	0.822	3	0.844	3	0.756	3	0.772	3
19	Lakshadweep	0.773	2	0.704	2	0.851	2	0.887	2	0.812	2	0.795	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.571	25	0.433	27	0.585	26	0.540	28	0.578	25	0.486	30
21	Maharashtra	0.660	13	0.576	14	0.740	14	0.750	13	0.700	15	0.663	13
22	Manipur	0.464	33	0.411	29	0.630	24	0.627	23	0.547	27	0.519	24
23	Meghalaya	0.498	31	0.365	33	0.522	30	0.501	33	0.510	31	0.433	33
24	Mizoram	0.686	11	0.544	19	0.741	13	0.738	17	0.714	11	0.641	18
25	Nagaland	0.633	20	0.549	18	0.675	20	0.699	20	0.654	20	0.624	19
26	Orissa	0.553	27	0.468	23	0.537	29	0.524	30	0.545	28	0.496	28
27	Puducherry	0.797	1	0.736	1	0.884	1	0.891	1	0.841	1	0.813	1
28	Punjab	0.714	5	0.656	6	0.760	8	0.803	7	0.737	6	0.730	7
29	Rajasthan	0.587	23	0.458	25	0.636	23	0.629	22	0.612	24	0.544	22
30	Sikkim	0.657	16	0.608	10	0.683	18	0.748	14	0.670	18	0.678	12
31	Tamil Nadu	0.747	3	0.677	4	0.753	10	0.811	6	0.750	5	0.744	5
32	Tripura	0.501	30	0.415	28	0.577	27	0.567	26	0.539	29	0.491	29
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.654	18	0.534	21	0.573	28	0.511	31	0.614	23	0.523	23
34	Uttarakhand	0.643	19	0.538	20	0.679	19	0.636	21	0.661	19	0.587	21
35	West Bengal	0.528	28	0.467	24	0.459	34	0.540	29	0.494	32	0.503	26

Source - Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Report (as on 30th Sept. 2009).

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE
FOR THE YEAR 2010-11**

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	20	2,257	-	-	11	1,120	31	3,377
1.2 Post-Graduate	15	942	3	529	10	147	28	1,618
2.	Ayurvedic							
2.1 Graduate	4	220	14	689	40	2,023	58	2,932
2.2 Post-Graduate	4	67	8	84	12	300	24	451
3.	Homeopathic							
3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	45	2,799	45	2,799
3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	12	259	12	259
4.	Unani							
4.1 Graduate	-	-	3	169	3	150	6	319
4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	2	17	2	17
	Dental							
5.	Dental							
5.1 Graduate	4	215	-	-	22	1,697	26	1,912
5.2 Post-Graduate	5	52	-	-	11	127	16	179

Source - Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik

ANNEXURE 10.4

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2010-11

Faculty	Government			Government aided		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	42	18,105	18,540	17	3,685	3,554
1.2 Graduate	7	2,660	2,908	12	3,048	3,262
1.3 Post-Graduate	4	921	815	10	1,043	752
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	-	-	-	3	207	208
2.3 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	-
3. Management Sciences	2	180	173	13	930	870
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	2	120	77	-	-	-
4.2 Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	17
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	4	210	199	20	1,180	1,152
5.2 Graduate	4	220	207	6	270	247
5.3 Post- Graduate	3	82	30	6	238	61
6. Master in Computer Application	2	90	90	7	390	335
7. Industrial Training Institutes	416	1,13,644	1,01,291	-	-	-

Faculty	Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	328	1,19,432	89,302	387	1,41,222	1,11,396
1.2 Graduate	290	1,08,560	87,258	309	1,14,268	93,428
1.3 Post-Graduate	74	4,171	2,634	88	6,135	4,201
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	40	2,200	1,169	43	2,407	1,377
2.3 Post-Graduate	11	420	45	12	460	45
3. Management Sciences	351	33,885	27,601	366	34,995	28,644
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	14	880	106	16	1,000	183
4.2 Graduate	9	490	285	10	530	302
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	171	10,212	8,229	195	11,602	9,580
5.2 Graduate	137	8,620	5,901	147	9,110	6,355
5.3 Post- Graduate	65	2,315	1,912	74	2,635	2,003
6. Master in Computer Application	116	7,813	6,936	125	8,293	7,361
7. Industrial Training Institutes	310	35,512	33,421	726	1,49,156	1,34,712

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.4 (Concl.d.)

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2010-11

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. Fine Art									
8.1 Diploma Foundation, Art Teacher Diploma, Drawing & Painting, Applied Art, Sculpture & Modelling, Interior Decoration, Textile, Metal Craft, Ceramics, Art Master, Diploma in Art Education	3	220	205	246	11,059	8,344	249	11,279	8,549
8.2 Graduate Drawing & Painting, Sculpture & Modelling, Art & Craft, Applied Art	4	1,140	1,092	-	-	-	4	1,140	1,092
8.3 Post-Graduate Master of Fine Art (Painting), Master of Fine Art (Applied art)	2	54	52	-	-	-	2	54	52

Source - (1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai

(2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai

(3) Directorate of Art , Mumbai

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	1996	828	1,399 [#]	1,675	167	2,497	88,530	99
7	1997	839	1,388 ^{**}	1,683	167	2,516	89,155	97
8	1998	843	1,396	1,683	169	2,520	89,575	96
9	1999	887	1,396	1,762	169	2,520	91,273	98
10	2000	889	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	97,007	104
11	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
12	2002	964	2,081	1,806	174	2,520	92,106	93
13	2003	945	2,019	1,807	177	2,520	92,472	92
14	2004	1,028 ^{\$}	2,058	1,807	177	2,520	96,464 ^{\$}	93
15	2005	1,047	2,072	1,809	177	2,520	95,762 ^{\$\$}	92
16	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 ^{\$\$}	90
17	2007	1,099	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	94,603 ^{\$\$}	88
18	2008	1,181	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	1,00,249	91
19	2009	1,178	2,904	1,816	191	2,520	1,08,806	97.5
20	2010	1,264	2,924	1,816	191	2,520	1,15,704	102

Source - State Health Family Welfare Bureau , GoM

@@@ 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	2.1	1.7	2.0
	(24.4)	(18.5)	(22.8)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(58)	(36)	(53)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2009	18.1	16.9	17.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	37	22	31	2.1 ^S	1.7 ^S	2.0 ^S
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9) ^S	(2.0) ^S	(2.6) ^S

Source - (1) Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi
(2) \$ Sample Registration Scheme, 2008

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	Main/ Marginal/ Total	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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, GoI, New Delhi

ii) Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Mumbai

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state.

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

ANNEXURE 10.8
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, GoM, 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, GoM, 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)	2008 (3)	2009 (4)	1961 (5)	2008 (6)	2009 (7)
A. Consumer goods Industries	5,10,254	4,18,126	4,66,901	64.8	30.0	31.2
1. Food products, beverages and tobacco products	90,190	1,72,691	1,74,182	11.4	12.4	11.6
2. Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,69,157	1,65,862	2,08,056	46.9	11.9	13.9
3. Wood and wood products	10,873	17,554	18,820	1.4	1.3	1.3
4. Paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.	38,982	59,399	63,198	5.0	4.3	4.2
5. Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	1,052	2,620	2,645	0.1	0.2	0.2
B. Intermediate goods industries	1,29,631	4,81,213	5,34,189	16.5	34.6	35.6
6. Chemicals and chemical products	34,048	1,50,534	1,56,897	4.3	10.8	10.5
7. Petroleum, rubber, plastic-products	17,379	77,499	82,916	2.2	5.6	5.5
8. Non-metallic mineral products	28,351	36,265	47,753	3.6	2.6	3.2
9. Basic metals and metal products	49,853	2,16,915	2,46,623	6.4	15.6	16.5
C. Capital goods industries	1,21,920	3,83,103	3,82,830	15.5	27.5	25.6
10. Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	59,396	1,98,725	2,16,011	7.5	14.3	14.4
11. Transport equipments	46,867	1,27,005	1,15,952	6.0	9.1	7.7
12. Other manufacturing industries	15,657	57,373	50,867	2.0	4.1	3.4
D. Others						
13. Others	25,574	1,10,322	1,14,616	3.2	7.9	7.7
Total	7,87,379	13,92,764	14,98,536	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source- Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Note - 1) Figures for 2009 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
2008	Factories	19,542	4,786	24,328	8,376	14	8,390	27,918	4,800	32,718
	Employment	361	987	1,348	43	2	44	404	988	1,392
2009	Factories	18,603	6,044	24,647	9,283	80	9,363	27,886	6,124	34,010
	Employment	343	1,095	1,438	51	9	60	394	1,104	1,498

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 2009 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	2008	2009
(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	1,727	1,742
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,567	3,554	2,928	2,527	2,477	2,167	1,892	1,659	2,081
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	62	75	152	152	153	154	167	176	188
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	511	549	530	491	546	525	593	594	632
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	23	25	27	35	36	25	31	26	26
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	947	1,059	1,034	1,215	1,361	1,299	1,455	1,505	1,569
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	353	421	464	482	563	535	656	775	829
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	403	399	423	368	317	322	362	478
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,044	1,310	1,181	1,301	1,448	1,311	1,672	2,169	2,466
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	1,987	2,160
11	Transport equipments	469	608	701	903	1,004	867	1,018	1,025	959	1,270	1,160
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	169	209	171	231	301	395	697	574	509
13	Others	256	412	431	663	681	1,016	1,152	870	1,038	1,103	1,146
	Total	7,873	9,977	10,481	11,922	11,496	11,684	12,787	12,006	12,808	13,928	14,985

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 2009 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
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2682.4

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, GoM, 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, 2010**

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)	4,82,856	1,41,132	29.2	18.0
2.	S.S.C. Passed	6,57,835	1,99,621	30.3	24.5
3.	H.S.C. Passed	7,61,650	1,25,620	16.5	28.4
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,00,106	12,734	6.4	7.5
5.	Diploma holder				
5.1	Engineering/Technology	44,874	5,187	11.6	1.7
5.2	Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	--	--	--	--
5.3	Others	83,118	7,564	9.1	3.1
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	1,27,992	12,751	10.0	4.8
6	Graduate				
6.1	Engineering/Technology	14,207	1,928	13.6	0.5
6.2	Medicine	4,860	1,265	26.0	0.2
6.3	Others	3,87,596	1,52,154	39.3	14.5
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	4,06,663	1,55,347	38.2	15.2
7	Post-Graduate				
7.1	Engineering/Technology	695	32	4.6	Neg.
7.2	Medicine	101	45	44.6	Neg.
7.3	Others	44,513	13,647	30.7	1.7
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	45,309	13,724	30.3	1.7
	Grand Total	26,82,411	6,60,929	24.6	100.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, GoM, Navi Mumbai

Neg. - Negligible

ANNEXURE 10.15

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE **

(Workers participated and persondays lost in hundred)										
Item	1961	1971	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2009	2010
(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	6	1
(b) Workers participated	172	3,197	564	108	61	38	86	17	27	1
(c) Person days lost	356	9,702	47,356	5,920	2,368	5,492	4,533	938	5,267	1,075
2. Engineering factories —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	57	211	119	65	59	47	28	7	12	4
(b) Workers participated	122	469	412	140	110	184	65	20	189	9
(c) Person days lost	1,071	5,641	16,209	10,927	14,462	26,720	25,786	2,890	9,299	16,994
3. Miscellaneous —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	183	323	451	207	148	54	19	10	14	11
(b) Workers participated	541	841	1,031	584	423	144	85	38	49	30
(c) Person days lost	4,329	5,182	31,489	36,131	29,663	15,148	15,896	7,024	12,986	9,057
4. Total —										
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	274	690	636	300	217	112	59	23	32	16
(b) Workers participated	834	4,507	2,007	831	594	366	237	75	265	40
(c) Person days lost.	5,756	20,525	95,054	52,978	46,493	47,360	52,309	10,852	27,552	27,125

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM, 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 MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(₹ in lakh)					
Category of work (1)	2009-10		2010-11 [@]		Expenditure incurred during the year (5)
	Number of completed works (2)	Expenditure incurred during the year (3)	Number of completed works (4)	Expenditure incurred during the year	
	1. Rural Connectivity	...	356	1,352.42		12	29.70
2. Flood Control and Protection	...	346	239.40	1	0.60
3. Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	...	7,305	7,038.25	478	1,209.00
4. Drought Proofing	...	602	606.26	38	106.51
5. Micro Irrigation Works	...	40	47.81	0	0.00
6. Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	611	680.29	1	0.90
7. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	...	552	836.83	224	204.74
8. Land Development	...	801	1,001.86	49	37.50
9. Any other activity approved by MRD	...	0	0.00	27	8.76
Total	...	10,613	11,803.12	830	1,597.71

Source - Planning Department, GoM, Mumbai.

[@] Upto January, 2011

ANNEXURE 10.17

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No.	Programme	2008-09	2009-10	Upto end of December	
				2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana				
	<i>1.1 Total Swarojgaris (Number)</i>	1,44,442	1,52,126	79,186	87,746
	a) Individuals Swarojgaris (Number)	20,112	19,807	8,777	8,534
	b) SHG swarojgaris (Number)	1,24,330	1,32,319	70,409	79,212
	<i>1.2 Total subsidy to Swarojgaris (₹ Crore)</i>	134.16	146.82	76.30	84.14
	a) Individuals Swarojgaris (₹ Crore)	22.21	24.36	10.35	10.95
	b) SHG swarojgaris (₹ Crore)	111.96	122.45	65.94	73.20
	<i>1.3 Total credit to Swarojgaris (₹ Crore)</i>	263.69	297.93	152.57	181.23
	a) Individuals Swarojgaris (₹ Crore)	52.42	59.48	24.84	26.85
	b) SHG swarojgaris (₹ Crore)	211.27	238.45	127.73	154.38
	<i>1.4 Self Help Group Assisted (Number)</i>	11,587	12,614	6,856	7,539
2.	Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana				
	<i>2.1 Funds available</i>				
	a) Central Government (₹ Crore)	89.98	80.76	80.76	90.28
	b) State Government (₹ Crore)	29.90	26.92	13.46	15.04
	<i>2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</i>				
	a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	23,121	4,527	4,527	4,527
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	5,935	6,074	1,543	2,177
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	3.41	9.96	2.40	5.26
	<i>2.3 Training</i>				
	a) Target (Number of Trainees)	28,902	36,203	36,203	36,203
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	55,523	40,693	4,320	1,123
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	12.32	13.03	1.43	17.02
	<i>2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</i>				
	a) Target (Lakh person days)	--	--	--	--
	b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.57	5.40	2.42	2.48
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	18.68	18.13	6.90	10.14
3.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme				
	a) Loan sanctioned (₹ Crore)	18.54	36.68	26.19	36.01
	b) Beneficiaries (Number)	1,573	3,413	2,209	2,889

Source - 1) Rural Development Department, GoM, Mumbai.

2) Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administration, Mumbai.

3) Directorate of Industry, Mumbai.

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

Village Electrification : A village would be declared as electrified if : (i) Basic Infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit basti/ hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through Renewable Energy Sources, a distribution transformer may not be necessary), (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centres dispensaries, community centres etc. and (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10 per cent of the total number of households in the village.

(Definition as per the Rural Electrification Policy- 2006 of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)

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'

$$= 100 \times [1 - (B_{(i, j)} / A_{(1, j-i+1)})]$$

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'.

$$G.E.R = \frac{E_{i, a}^t}{P_a^t} \times 100$$

Gender Parity Index :

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys}}$$

Variables used in Computing Education Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Percentage of Habitations not Served (corrected with reference to new schools (Government) opened since 2002-03)
	Availability of Schools per 1000 Child Population
	Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections (only at Upper Primary stage)
Infrastructure	Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio > 40
	Schools with Drinking Water facility
	Schools with common toilet
	Schools with girl's toilet
Teachers	Percentage of Schools with Female Teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	School with Pupil-Teachers ratio > 40
	Percentage of Schools with less than 2 teachers (in schools with more than 15 students) (Primary schools only)
	Percentage of Schools with < 3 teachers (Upper Primary Schools/Sections)
Outcomes	Teachers without Professional Qualification
	Gross Enrolment Ratio - Overall
	Participation of Scheduled Castes Children: Percentage SC Population (2001 Census) - Percentage SC Enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes Children: Percentage ST Population (2001 Census) - Percentage ST Enrolment
	Gender Parity Index in Enrolment
	Repetition Rate
	Drop-out Rate
	Ratio of Exit Class over Class I Enrolment (only at Primary stage)
	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary level (only for Upper Primary level)
Percentage of Appeared Children securing 60 per cent and more marks	

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.

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.

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.

Current weekly activity status : Activity status for a person during reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey.

Consumer goods : Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

Intermediate goods : Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

Capital goods : Goods such as machinery , used in production of commodities.

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 $(1 - \text{average deprivation index})$

$$\text{i.e. } HDI_{(j)} = 1 - I_{(j)}$$

Formula for General Index:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index = $2/3 * (\text{adult literacy index}) + 1/3 (\text{gross enrolment index})$

HDI = Simple average of Life expectancy index, education index and GDP index

* * * * *



*Selected Socio-Economic
Indicators
of States in India*

C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km.)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	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	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index @@	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Per cent of children fully immunised
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹) (Base year 1999-2000)			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female							
(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2011-15)	(2011-15)	(2009)	(2009)	(2009)	(2008-09)	(2001)	(2008)	(2007-08)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
35.11	70.32	50.43	60.47	66.9	70.9	18.3	7.6	49	40,902	0.416	19.6	67.1
36.54	63.83	43.53	54.34	N.A.	N.A.	21.1	6.1	32	33,302	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.71	71.28	54.61	63.25	63.6	64.8	23.6	8.4	61	23,993	0.386	20.7	50.9
18.84	59.68	33.12	47.00	68.6	68.7	28.5	7.0	52	13,663	0.367	19.5	41.4
26.41	67.30	38.87	53.56	67.5	66.0	25.6	7.0	44	21,465	N.A.	20.5	54.1
9.37	87.33	74.71	81.67	72.2	75.8	18.1	4.4	33	88,421	N.A.	22.1	67.6
22.36	88.42	75.37	82.01	N.A.	N.A.	13.5	6.7	11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	89.8
27.91	79.66	57.80	69.14	69.2	72.5	22.3	6.9	48	49,251	0.479	21.0	54.9
27.22	78.49	55.73	67.91	68.9	71.3	22.7	6.6	51	68,914	0.509	20.1	59.6
43.67	85.35	67.42	76.48	70.8	74.3	17.2	7.2	45	44,538	N.A.	22.1	82.3
22.45	66.60	43.00	55.52	66.5	69.3	18.6	5.7	45	N.A.	N.A.	23.3	62.5
31.98	76.10	56.87	66.64	68.0	72.3	19.5	7.2	41	41,513	0.478	20.3	76.7
15.38	94.24	87.72	90.86	73.2	77.6	14.7	6.8	12	49,316	0.638	22.8	79.5
33.21	76.06	50.29	63.74	64.5	65.3	27.7	8.5	67	21,648	0.394	21.4	36.2
40.04	77.38	51.85	64.66	63.0	66.0	25.7	8.1	54	34,483	N.A.	20.2	59.3
30.81	85.97	67.03	76.88	68.9	72.5	17.6	6.7	31	54,867	0.523	20.9	69.1
39.02	80.33	60.53	70.53	N.A.	N.A.	15.4	4.7	16	21,062	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35.15	65.43	59.61	62.56	N.A.	N.A.	24.4	8.1	59	33,674	N.A.	N.A.	33.7
47.54	90.72	86.75	88.80	N.A.	N.A.	17.6	4.5	36	30,292	N.A.	N.A.	54.5
38.06	71.16	61.46	66.59	N.A.	N.A.	17.2	3.6	26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24.66	75.35	50.51	63.08	64.3	67.3	21.0	8.8	65	29,464	0.404	20.5	62.4
19.05	75.23	63.36	69.65	69.7	72.8	17.0	7.0	38	52,879	0.537	22.2	79.9
33.49	75.70	43.85	60.41	67.6	70.7	27.2	6.6	59	27,001	0.424	19.8	48.8
38.57	76.04	60.40	68.81	N.A.	N.A.	18.1	5.7	34	37,553	N.A.	N.A.	77.8
31.54	82.42	64.43	73.45	68.6	71.8	16.3	7.6	28	45,058	0.531	21.9	81.8
21.08	81.02	64.91	73.19	N.A.	N.A.	14.8	5.1	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38.5
16.54	68.82	42.22	56.27	66.0	66.9	28.7	8.2	63	18,710	0.388	20.2	30.3
27.33	83.28	59.63	71.62	66.0	69.5	19.7	6.5	41	36,675	N.A.	N.A.	62.9
18.32	77.02	59.61	68.64	69.2	72.1	17.2	6.2	33	36,322	0.472	20.2	75.8
25.63	75.26	53.67	64.84	67.3	69.6	22.5	7.3	50	37,490	0.472	20.6	54.1

* 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 2007-09.

@@ 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 (₹)	Share of State's Own Tax Revenue in Total revenue receipts (per cent)	Per capita share in central taxes (₹)	Per capita grants from centre (₹)	Share of development expenditure in total expenditure (per cent)	Percentage of 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 (₹)	Per capita credit (₹)	Credit - Deposit Ratio (per cent)	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)	Sugarcane
(30-9-2010)	(30-9-2010)	(30-9-2010)	(30-9-2010)	(31-3-2010)	Triennial average (2005-06 to 2007-08)					
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
8.4	29,825	32,959	110.5	44.8	3,014	751	2,403	861	417	80,367
6.5	33,675	9,039	26.8	29.7	1,228	1,000	1,225	889	--	18,667
4.7	15,902	6,125	38.5	41.6	1,396	550	1,360	494	170	38,212
4.2	10,748	3,030	28.2	64.9	1,577	763	1,504	993	--	41,378
5.9	21,275	7,174	33.7	47.5	1,592	671	1,444	423	--	32,000
13.0	3,11,765	2,40,957	77.3	22.1	3,356	1,000	3,354	875	--	--
24.6	1,65,068	41,093	24.9	51.5	2,555	1,141	2,293	2,028	--	56,667
8.0	38,585	23,966	62.1	40.5	1,829	713	1,602	1,357	603	73,013
9.9	45,338	29,788	65.7	61.0	3,395	683	3,286	1,229	561	65,375
15.2	42,888	17,000	39.6	67.3	1,824	903	1,788	400	--	15,778
7.4	26,948	11,589	43.0	50.1	1,748	506	1,708	650	--	--
10.4	51,454	38,583	75.0	38.5	1,978	465	1,538	586	277	85,702
12.5	44,077	30,233	68.6	60.0	3,051	793	2,973	722	229	1,09,333
5.8	17,047	10,148	59.5	66.0	1,349	715	1,122	993	219	43,182
5.4	19,661	9,214	46.9	54.2	1,305	536	1,165	485	--	2,642
7.2	1,06,555	89,214	83.7	19.9	1,162	644	1,013	1,054	271	77,787
3.0	9,502	4,188	44.1	49.9	2,373	526	2,259	500	--	21,000
8.1	31,441	7,631	24.3	38.7	1,708	767	1,674	700	186	--
9.7	23,749	11,256	47.4	71.5	950	981	951	1,000	--	3,667
4.0	18,046	5,454	30.2	42.6	1,600	1,225	1,555	907	340	49,650
7.0	21,573	11,198	51.9	51.4	1,568	436	1,397	575	406	61,854
13.0	50,478	36,878	73.1	53.4	4,102	808	4,086	1,167	715	59,828
6.2	17,038	14,639	85.9	45.1	1,334	375	1,073	1,110	359	59,016
13.1	51,699	20,458	39.6	60.0	1,418	879	1,362	763	--	--
9.3	43,587	49,502	113.6	40.2	2,578	394	2,194	1,731	326	1,05,840
6.5	21,635	6,167	28.5	55.3	2,441	669	2,384	722	204	47,333
5.2	16,456	6,834	41.5	62.8	2,299	756	2,100	896	249	58,340
12.2	44,442	15,014	33.8	61.1	1,955	675	1,872	858	--	57,710
5.9	30,856	19,117	62.0	41.9	2,545	761	2,486	955	404	77,518
7.2	39,200	28,837	73.6	35.8	2,049	611	1,779	1,012	417	68,282

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	Percentage of Tree cover to Geographical area
Reference Year or Date	(2007-08)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2007)
(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Andhra Pradesh	235.9	222.0	48.7	1.4	39.5	127.3	22.6	2.61
Arunachal Pradesh	208.5	2.9	20.2	0.8	2.5	130.6	61.5	0.71
Assam	116.7	55.4	3.8	0.7	35.1	144.7	23.6	2.03
Bihar	116.6	174.0	61.0	0.7	60.1	137.7	6.6	2.65
Jharkhand	139.6	87.2	9.7	0.4	18.9	112.3	28.1	3.80
Delhi	7.1	14.9	72.8	0.6	15.5	187.8	0.7	8.29
Goa	82.7	49.0	22.0	2.7	36.5	123.3	33.8	7.73
Gujarat	145.8	148.4	45.6	1.7	50.0	118.1	9.4	4.28
Haryana	648.1	198.8	85.3	1.2	80.9	181.3	0.9	3.19
Himachal Pradesh	238.8	61.3	19.7	0.3	9.7	173.1	19.8	1.15
Jammu & Kashmir	128.8	92.4	41.4	0.5	3.3	153.9	9.1	3.04
Karnataka	213.3	148.1	31.9	1.5	53.0	121.6	16.0	2.96
Kerala	15.8	96.8	17.0	2.9	53.8	129.0	27.8	7.21
Madhya Pradesh	175.5	68.9	32.5	1.4	48.5	138.3	28.2	2.23
Chhatisgarh	267.9	81.4	27.0	1.1	34.8	120.7	47.0	2.98
Maharashtra	141.6	116.1	19.0	1.5	56.6	126.9	16.9	3.08
Manipur	161.5	54.5	21.9	0.6	10.6	100.0	75.8	0.88
Meghalaya	92.0	10.9	21.5	0.6	12.7	118.7	42.3	2.42
Mizoram	19.5	45.8	11.8	0.4	4.5	100.0	75.6	0.82
Nagaland	217.4	2.3	20.5	0.6	19.1	127.2	52.1	1.81
Orissa	205.0	59.0	35.0	1.3	36.0	161.9	37.3	2.85
Punjab	1013.3	223.4	97.6	2.0	82.8	189.8	5.9	3.37
Rajasthan	250.2	46.2	34.7	1.3	51.3	129.7	8.0	2.42
Sikkim	189.5	--	9.1	0.8	15.1	109.8	45.0	0.28
Tamil Nadu	99.5	217.2	58.3	1.0	38.8	115.5	16.2	3.82
Tripura	181.3	47.0	35.4	0.9	26.7	105.5	57.8	1.63
Uttar Pradesh	222.2	157.9	76.4	0.7	68.1	155.6	14.5	3.06
Uttaranchal	190.3	128.6	47.9	0.5	14.1	157.7	22.0	1.24
West Bengal	183.6	155.0	56.2	0.9	59.6	185.1	13.2	2.77
India[§]	202.1	127.7	45.3	1.1	43.0	138.0	21.2	2.82

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Factory Statistics*		Annual Survey of Industries		Percentage of employed persons #		Unemployment Rate @		Labour force participation Rate #		Percentage of women employment to total employment in organised sector
Number of working factories per lakh population	Average daily factory employment per lakh population (No.)	Per capita gross output (₹)	Per capita net value added (₹)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
(2008)	(2008)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2006)
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
36	1,059	22,309	3,845	54	38	0.8	2.7	54.8	41.6	22.1
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	32	2.7	4.8	45.4	34.8	N.A.
8	434	10,439	1,101	37	34	4.7	9.5	39.0	37.1	33.0
7	129	2,347	124	32	28	1.9	3.8	32.6	30.5	4.7
22	1,029	20,222	6,911	40	29	1.6	7.6	40.4	32.0	7.4
46	2,210	15,930	2,150	29	33	2.5	2.2	30.2	36.2	15.7
44	3,346	1,17,367	24,287	37	38	1.5	3.7	37.5	41.6	15.4
N.A.	N.A.	79,620	11,032	49	38	0.6	2.2	49.0	41.5	13.6
42	2,861	52,872	7,735	40	35	2.9	2.2	40.8	38.8	15.4
51	2,955	50,595	17,253	51	40	2.0	4.1	52.1	43.5	15.6
7	320	13,302	2,251	42	34	2.1	5.4	43.2	37.6	9.5
20	1,977	32,247	6,066	50	39	0.7	3.1	50.4	42.7	30.7
N.A.	N.A.	16,298	1,739	38	37	7.3	9.6	41.1	40.3	38.7
13	556	11,448	2,068	44	33	0.4	3.4	44.4	36.5	13.2
N.A.	N.A.	24,679	6,205	52	35	0.4	3.6	52.0	38.6	11.8
30	1,284	48,447	10,300	52	37	1.0	3.5	52.1	40.3	16.9
N.A.	N.A.	223	42	38	33	3.8	5.4	39.7	36.1	25.0
5	248	6,799	2,140	44	33	1.1	5.3	44.7	36.7	25.0
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	49	38	0.3	4.6	48.9	41.7	25.0
N.A.	N.A.	625	171	53	32	5.4	16.7	56.4	34.9	25.0
6	440	12,087	3,401	44	34	2.3	6.0	44.9	37.6	16.2
64	2,229	36,337	5,353	40	37	2.8	3.7	41.2	40.8	17.9
17	921	11,939	1,908	44	33	0.8	3.2	44.1	36.0	15.7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	42	42	3.6	10.2	43.0	46.1	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	40,119	5,946	49	40	2.1	4.3	50.1	44.4	32.1
44	1,239	2,195	411	33	35	13.3	25.2	38.5	38.2	20.0
7	465	10,232	1,359	35	30	1.0	4.4	34.9	33.3	11.0
16	2,185	35,032	8,809	41	32	2.8	7.5	42.5	35.1	15.4
15	1,087	12,519	1,621	37	38	2.6	5.8	38.4	41.4	11.3
16	803	23,580	4,097	42	35	1.6	4.1	42.9	38.9	19.0

* Provisional N.A - Not Available

Based on National Sample Survey, 64th Round (2007-08), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}@ Based on National Sample Survey, 64th Round (2007-08), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to labour force {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)	Annual Per capita consumption of electricity* (kwh.)				Percentage of rural electrification*
	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishments per lakh population	CAGR				Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
			Establishment	Employment							
Reference Year or Date	(2005)	(2005)	(1998-2005)		(31-03-2010)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	
(1)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
Andhra Pradesh	4,996	14,002	4.68	5.87	12.89	513.33	654.61	140.90	211.36	200.39	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2,395	9,199	4.80	4.61	6.77	144.41	226.23	80.83	97.06	0.00	56.82
Assam	3,416	7,667	7.49	0.09	1.53	61.58	94.32	36.21	31.13	0.70	78.57
Bihar	1,358	2,516	2.31	0.23	0.60	5.27	52.76	18.72	15.15	8.45	61.29
Jharkhand	1,694	3,974	3.02	-0.53	5.46	187.54	413.37	53.21	311.98	2.29	31.07
Delhi	4,766	22,367	1.43	0.23	4.04	298.91	1013.66	452.29	154.69	3.06	100.00
Goa	4,901	15,209	0.37	0.80	4.51	252.32	1605.51	384.37	994.37	24.65	100.00
Gujarat	4,443	11,171	3.44	2.08	19.58	820.08	804.90	136.75	365.83	205.39	99.72
Haryana	3,641	9,803	6.61	5.35	14.61	731.09	789.98	154.47	222.74	301.61	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	4,184	10,304	2.49	1.93	15.82	617.38	823.61	164.27	513.81	4.33	98.22
Jammu & Kashmir	2,825	6,535	6.03	6.82	8.26	176.89	355.14	123.27	83.71	23.91	98.24
Karnataka	4,542	11,352	4.14	2.73	15.55	569.38	622.12	115.59	156.55	195.31	99.92
Kerala	8,395	17,164	8.69	5.86	6.74	220.09	358.92	175.27	98.72	6.92	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	2,617	6,001	1.23	0.19	6.68	282.11	312.23	72.99	78.21	89.55	96.37
Chhatisgarh	2,808	6,675	2.64	1.89	16.36	861.49	512.20	93.02	238.86	87.34	95.61
Maharashtra	4,055	10,853	3.89	1.14	14.44	641.87	668.48	155.60	265.32	119.97	88.32
Manipur	4,189	9,443	3.83	2.34	1.89	7.12	82.82	50.47	3.65	0.05	85.79
Meghalaya	3,328	9,694	5.69	3.98	7.27	241.05	370.78	88.90	207.27	0.20	59.29
Mizoram	5,303	11,856	9.71	4.68	7.99	62.33	168.88	113.60	1.64	0.00	80.62
Nagaland	1,694	8,341	2.70	0.04	1.37	43.91	88.11	66.21	6.35	0.02	64.40
Orissa	4,705	9,526	3.39	2.61	6.25	227.79	294.20	73.89	166.84	3.55	62.56
Punjab	4,154	10,473	5.91	3.67	18.90	1035.42	1085.61	239.92	387.73	346.41	100.00
Rajasthan	3,164	6,938	3.61	2.81	8.76	404.60	408.61	76.92	120.53	150.17	69.19
Sikkim	3,227	11,415	5.79	5.33	8.56	232.21	470.02	108.03	165.73	0.00	94.44
Tamil Nadu	6,821	15,481	8.44	4.92	17.23	657.64	806.65	203.37	320.38	158.59	100.00
Tripura	5,571	11,344	8.88	5.32	4.12	187.41	128.44	68.90	24.21	9.51	57.23
Uttar Pradesh	2,204	4,466	5.16	2.34	2.77	130.57	206.10	82.63	61.68	35.67	88.27
Uttaranchal	3,534	8,020	6.05	4.23	18.25	712.97	493.34	121.14	238.30	31.27	96.52
West Bengal	4,929	11,761	3.82	1.94	8.20	332.51	317.44	87.20	141.64	9.64	97.34
India\$	3,776	9,109	4.69	2.78	13.47	639.62	457.04	112.67	169.73	93.37	83.60

\$ Includes Union Territories

* Provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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)	Teledensity		State's share in total value of Mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population
			Wireline	Wireless		
(31-3-2006)	(31-3-2008)	(2009-10)	(30-9-2010 ¹)	(30-9-2010 ²)	(2009-10)	(2007-08)
(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)
9,018	125	1.91	2.83	62.47	8.82	185
1,899	20	Neg.	N.A	N.A	0.15	317
3,172	294	3.10	0.98	33.63	4.06	228
1,588	128	3.79	1.06	34.78	0.02	187
5,191	22	2.51	N.A	N.A	12.51	247
28,287	1,993	12.34	15.31	183.66	0.00	208
34,850	285	4.73	N.A	N.A	4.78	157
15,780	75	2.55	3.45	65.53	6.25	199
13,489	67	3.51	2.77	67.91	0.00	195
5,213	65	0.53	5.09	90.25	0.08	236
4,569	10	0.12	1.87	40.64	0.02	171
11,135	133	1.73	4.64	72.83	5.02	194
10,647	527	2.70	9.69	81.29	0.06	166
6,954	54	1.61	1.53	38.93	9.53	285
6,792	55	0.88	N.A	N.A	12.61	228
10,528	73	1.94	5.16	72.07	5.99	217
4,874	74	Neg.	N.A	N.A	0.00	284
4,232	44	--	N.A	N.A	1.43	395
5,466	29	0.01	N.A	N.A	0.00	255
8,658	135	0.08	N.A	N.A	0.00	220
4,971	138	1.53	1.40	45.86	16.22	194
15,614	90	4.24	5.45	82.74	0.00	160
7,674	50	1.69	2.08	55.84	3.80	239
3,823	26	--	N.A	N.A	0.00	272
15,466	139	3.12	5.13	90.65	3.94	215
3,109	303	1.44	N.A	N.A	0.11	239
4,381	118	3.62	1.13	43.24	1.11	235
7,028	77	0.65	N.A	N.A	0.02	243
3,366	239	4.38	2.51	55.62	3.47	183
8,089	97	1.97	3.00	57.99	100.00	213

* 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

State	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Pupil -Teacher Ratio			Gender Parity Index	
	Classes I –VIII (6-13 Years)			Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher secondary schools	Classes I-VIII	Classes I-XII
	Boys	Girls	Total					
Reference Year or Date	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)
(1)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)
Andhra Pradesh	88.45	88.14	88.30	32	28	33	1.00	0.97
Arunachal Pradesh	131.97	119.05	125.63	33	24	25	0.90	0.90
Assam	100.66	100.16	100.42	38	18	28	1.00	0.99
Bihar	91.34	73.16	82.57	68	54	41	0.80	0.79
Jharkhand	122.87	115.21	119.12	73	55	47	0.94	0.93
Delhi	104.10	107.13	105.49	46	31	31	1.03	1.03
Goa	114.07	109.43	111.83	25	27	21	0.96	0.96
Gujarat	113.25	97.70	105.98	30	37	38	0.86	0.85
Haryana	82.92	86.97	84.76	53	37	28	1.05	1.02
Himachal Pradesh	113.15	112.24	112.72	18	13	25	0.99	0.98
Jammu & Kashmir	92.84	84.57	88.84	39	10	14	0.91	0.89
Karnataka	101.11	98.80	99.98	23	32	50	0.98	0.98
Kerala	95.38	95.06	95.22	28	25	27	1.00	1.02
Madhya Pradesh	135.67	131.11	133.47	41	33	24	0.97	0.92
Chhatisgarh	116.22	108.02	112.18	43	32	31	0.93	0.91
Maharashtra	97.77	94.36	96.13	34	32	38	0.97	0.95
Manipur	148.74	142.75	145.80	33	22	23	0.96	0.96
Meghalaya	158.58	158.85	158.71	47	15	34	1.00	1.01
Mizoram	139.59	132.82	136.26	17	8	14	0.95	0.96
Nagaland	79.45	80.50	79.95	20	15	31	1.01	1.02
Orissa	103.75	101.64	102.72	42	35	17	0.98	0.96
Punjab	84.45	82.53	83.55	53	21	32	0.98	1.00
Rajasthan	110.64	97.49	104.40	43	32	28	0.88	0.83
Sikkim	114.05	119.16	116.57	16	15	8	1.04	1.04
Tamil Nadu	115.57	114.00	114.81	44	54	33	0.99	1.00
Tripura	123.77	121.81	122.81	27	19	26	0.98	0.98
Uttar Pradesh	95.91	96.87	96.37	76	79	65	1.01	0.97
Uttaranchal	105.66	113.41	109.29	25	16	25	1.07	1.00
West Bengal	96.46	96.94	96.70	51	70	51	1.00	0.98
India\$	102.36	98.02	100.28	47	35	37	0.96	0.94

\$ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Drop Out Rates #						Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average No. of Teachers per school	Percentage of Female Teachers	Percentage of Girls enrolment	
Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X					(Classes I-V)	(Classes VI-VIII)
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2007-08)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)
(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)
19.10	18.48	47.74	49.78	62.30	64.00	0.662	4.9	45.70	49.20	49.07
39.68	42.59	48.09	47.87	63.67	62.21	0.474	3.9	37.78	48.50	48.15
2.87	7.64	69.73	68.81	80.11	80.18	0.445	4.2	30.89	49.68	51.17
44.61	49.68	71.83	68.79	82.76	85.71	0.421	4.9	37.55	47.80	46.44
12.66	5.49	--	--	--	--	0.431	3.5	27.71	49.52	48.75
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.84	38.38	0.720	19.4	72.18	46.92	45.99
0.00	0.00	-1.51	4.21	41.97	35.56	0.692	5.2	77.97	47.99	46.54
28.60	24.79	44.48	53.02	57.53	61.19	0.657	6.1	54.55	46.64	45.74
0.00	0.00	4.53	8.75	33.99	39.15	0.680	5.9	46.61	47.10	47.44
1.63	4.35	0.00	0.00	26.14	34.23	0.654	3.7	42.98	47.49	47.21
0.00	0.00	40.89	39.99	63.62	64.48	0.512	4.8	44.21	47.42	46.02
9.14	8.31	33.08	34.77	49.93	48.85	0.656	4.8	55.14	48.36	48.17
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	-2.59	0.772	11.0	73.90	49.60	48.91
0.00	0.00	45.95	46.28	66.00	73.68	0.486	3.3	39.23	49.32	48.48
30.68	32.77	--	--	--	--	0.498	3.4	35.84	49.02	48.77
17.73	20.17	28.34	32.82	43.41	49.15	0.663	5.7	43.58	47.09	46.86
35.80	39.25	41.03	42.88	47.91	40.83	0.519	6.0	44.29	49.91	49.95
37.20	35.51	62.51	58.34	76.78	75.50	0.433	3.2	52.34	50.28	52.99
47.85	47.65	64.26	61.06	72.13	67.94	0.641	5.6	42.54	48.44	49.20
36.76	39.21	46.84	46.44	74.58	73.39	0.624	7.8	44.72	48.71	49.08
24.35	21.92	62.62	59.71	65.07	64.27	0.496	3.2	38.29	48.80	48.52
-2.88	3.10	25.58	26.52	49.95	50.04	0.730	4.5	64.98	45.29	45.15
45.46	47.86	62.21	62.52	70.19	73.58	0.544	4.3	30.14	46.57	42.66
26.21	12.54	68.13	61.65	80.63	79.30	0.678	8.5	48.66	48.87	54.33
8.12	8.87	9.48	8.67	38.88	36.51	0.744	6.1	76.65	48.55	48.20
24.34	20.57	55.33	54.15	73.48	73.35	0.491	6.6	25.19	48.68	49.16
36.28	31.25	34.57	18.99	34.01	24.05	0.523	3.6	39.11	49.47	50.05
21.84	17.63	--	--	--	--	0.587	3.1	47.15	48.13	48.81
36.52	35.18	64.96	62.70	71.38	74.40	0.503	4.3	43.07	49.43	51.39
25.70	24.41	43.72	41.34	56.55	57.33	--	4.5	44.83	48.46	48.12

Drop out rates for Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttaranchal are shown combined with the respective parent state

Note : Zero indicates that there is no Drop-Out

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Crimes against women (No.)	Crimes against children (No.)	Percentage of households having access to safe drinking water	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population Below poverty Line (MRP) [@]
Reference Year or Date	(2009)	(2009)	(2001)	(31-3-2010)	(2004-05)
(1)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Andhra Pradesh	25,569	1,719	80.1	51	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh	164	33	77.5	127	13.40
Assam	9,721	44	58.8	110	15.00
Bihar	8,803	1,016	86.6	46	32.50
Jharkhand	3,021	60	42.6	47	4.20
Delhi	4,251	2,839	97.2	14	8.00
Goa	164	92	70.1	29	10.20
Gujarat	8,009	968	84.1	28	12.00
Haryana	5,312	353	86.1	38	12.50
Himachal Pradesh	954	221	88.6	65	9.90
Jammu & Kashmir	2,624	18	65.2	41	6.70
Karnataka	7,852	308	84.6	35	34.80
Kerala	8,049	587	23.4	41	17.40
Madhya Pradesh	15,827	4,646	68.4	28	11.40
Chhatisgarh	4,002	1,319	70.5	43	32.00
Maharashtra	15,048	2,894	79.8	45	32.40
Manipur	194	72	37.0	95	25.20
Meghalaya	237	83	39.0	158	13.20
Mizoram	150	14	36.0	123	14.10
Nagaland	46	0	46.5	20	9.50
Orissa	8,120	194	64.2	73	14.50
Punjab	2,631	729	97.6	53	39.90
Rajasthan	17,316	1,407	68.2	34	5.20
Sikkim	41	40	70.7	232	17.50
Tamil Nadu	6,051	634	85.6	45	15.20
Tripura	1,517	163	52.5	44	17.80
Uttar Pradesh	23,254	3,085	87.8	37	14.40
Uttaranchal	1,188	33	86.7	88	25.50
West Bengal	23,307	484	88.5	23	31.80
India^S	1,99,171	21,216	77.9	43	21.80

^S Includes Union Territories

[@] MRP- Mixed Reference Period