



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12



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

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12



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

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 Legislature. The present publication for the year 2011-12 is the 51st 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.

S. M. Aparajit,
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra

Mumbai

Dated : 22nd March, 2012

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2011-12

CONTENTS		
	Subject	Page No.
	Overview of the State	1
A.	Maharashtra at a Glance	3
B.	Maharashtra's comparison with India	6
1.	State Economy	9
2.	Population	13
3.	State Income	21
4.	Prices and Public Distribution System Prices Public Distribution System	37
5.	Public Finance	55
6.	Institutional Finance & Capital Market	71
7.	Agriculture and Allied Activities Agriculture Irrigation Horticulture Animal Husbandry Dairy Development Fisheries Forests and Social Forestry	83
8.	Industry & Co-operation Industry Co-operation	113
9.	Infrastructure Energy Transport & Communications	139
10.	Social Sector Education Public Health Women & Child Welfare Employment & Poverty Housing Water Supply & Sanitation Environment Conservation Social Justice	165
11.	Human Development	225
12.	Special Studies	231
	Glossary	233
C.	Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India	237

ANNEXURES

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 2.1	Districtwise important population indicators based on Census 2011	18
Annx. 2.2	Population of Maharashtra and India based on Censuses	19
Annx. 2.3	Rural and urban population in Maharashtra based on Censuses	19
Annx. 3.1	Gross State Domestic Product by industry of origin at current prices	26
Annx. 3.2	Gross State Domestic Product by industry of origin at constant (2004-05) prices	27
Annx. 3.3	Net State Domestic Product by industry of origin at current prices	28
Annx. 3.4	Net State Domestic Product by industry of origin at constant (2004-05) prices	29
Annx. 3.5	Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income at factor cost at current prices	30
Annx. 3.6	Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices	31
Annx. 3.7	Net Domestic Product at factor cost and National Income at current prices	32
Annx. 3.8	Net Domestic Product at factor cost and National Income at constant (2004-05) prices	33
Annx. 3.9	Gross/Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income	34
Annx. 4.1	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for rural Maharashtra	44
Annx. 4.2	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for urban Maharashtra	45
Annx. 4.3	Consumer Price Index numbers for agricultural labourers and rural labourers in Maharashtra and All-India	46
Annx. 4.4	All-India Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers	47
Annx. 4.5	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra State	48
Annx. 4.6	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra State	49
Annx. 4.7	All-India Wholesale Price Index numbers	50
Annx. 4.8	Inflation rates based on important price indices	51
Annx. 4.9	Districtwise total number of existing ration cards as on 31.8.2011	52
Annx. 4.10	Quantity of rice and wheat issued to authorised ration / fair price shops in Maharashtra	53
Annx. 4.11	Allotment by Government of India to Maharashtra State	53
Annx. 4.12	Districtwise number of godowns, their capacity and Fair Price Shops (2011-12)	54

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 5.1	Government of Maharashtra : Budget at a glance	64
Annx. 5.2	Government of Maharashtra Budget : Trends in receipts on revenue and capital accounts	65
Annx. 5.3	Government of Maharashtra Budget : Trends in expenditure on revenue and capital accounts	66
Annx. 5.4	Revenue receipts from taxes on agriculture sector in Maharashtra State	67
Annx. 5.5	Borrowings & other liabilities during the year	68
Annx. 5.6	Government final consumption expenditure and expenditure on capital formation	69
Annx. 6.1	Deposits and credits of all scheduled commercial banks in rural, semi-urban and urban/metropolitan areas of Maharashtra State	80
Annx. 6.2	Districtwise Annual Credit Plan (2011-12)	81
Annx. 7.1	Area under principal crops, production and yield per hectare in the state	104
Annx. 7.2	Cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State	107
Annx. 7.3	Land utilisation statistics of the State	108
Annx. 7.4	Total number, area and average size of operational holdings in the State according to agricultural censuses	109
Annx. 7.5	Area under irrigation in the State	110
Annx. 7.6	Irrigation & non-irrigation water charges levied, recovery and outstanding	111
Annx. 7.7	Livestock and poultry in Maharashtra State	112
Annx. 8.1	Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by financial institutions to industries in Maharashtra State	132
Annx. 8.2	Minerals production in Maharashtra State	133
Annx. 8.3	Index numbers of industrial production in India	134
Annx. 8.4	Important characteristics of industries in Maharashtra State	135
Annx. 8.5	Details of Co-operative societies in Maharashtra State	137
Annx. 9.1	Electricity supply & consumption in the State	160
Annx. 9.2	Road length by type of roads in Maharashtra State (Maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishads)	161
Annx. 9.3	District-wise achievement in road length by breadth (Maintained by PWD and ZP)	162
Annx. 9.4	Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road in Maharashtra State	163

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 10.1	Progress of education in Maharashtra	207
Annx. 10.2	Statewise Composite Educational Development Index All Schools : All Managements	208
Annx. 10.3	Number of Health Science Colleges / Institutions in the state and admitted students for the year 2011-12	209
Annx. 10.4	Number of Technical, Art Colleges / Institutions in the state, their intake capacity and admitted students for the year 2011-12	210
Annx. 10.5	Medical facilities available in Maharashtra State (Public and Government aided)	212
Annx. 10.6	Birth rates, Death rates, Infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on Sample Registration Scheme, Maharashtra State	213
Annx. 10.7	Economic classification of workers as per population census 2001	214
Annx. 10.8	Economic Census 1998 and 2005 at a glance	215
Annx. 10.9	Number of establishments and persons usually working according to major industry groups (Economic Census 2005)	216
Annx. 10.10	Factory employment in major industry divisions in Maharashtra State	217
Annx. 10.11	Working factories and factory employment in Maharashtra State	218
Annx. 10.12	Employment in different industries in Maharashtra State	219
Annx. 10.13	Registrations in the employment and self employment guidance centres in the State, the vacancies notified and placements effected	220
Annx. 10.14	Number of persons on the live register of employment and self-employment guidance centres as at the end of December, 2011	221
Annx. 10.15	Industrial disputes in Maharashtra State	222
Annx. 10.16	Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred thereon under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Maharashtra State	223
Annx. 10.17	Performance of centrally sponsored employment and self employment programmes implemented in Maharashtra State	224

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

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

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India both in terms of population and geographical area (3.08 lakh sq. km.). The State has a population of around 11 crore (Census 2011) which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India. The State is highly urbanised with 45 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, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,906 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 23 Municipal Corporations, 221 Municipal Councils, 5 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 2010-11 is estimated at ₹ 10,68,327 crore and contributes about 14.9 per cent of the GDP. The GSDP has been growing at a rapid pace over the last few years. Presently industrial and services sector both together contribute about 87 per cent of the State's domestic product. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes 13 per cent to the State's income.

The State has 226.1 lakh hectares of land under cultivation and area under forest is 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.

Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity. The State's share of livestock and poultry population in India is 6.8 per cent and 10 per cent respectively and the State ranks sixth in India in livestock and poultry population.

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 has given importance to primary education, which has resulted in consistent improvement in literacy rate. The literacy rate of the State is 82.9 per cent as against 74 per cent at national level as per Census 2011. The State has excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management.

Progress on Human Development Index is often depicted as a benchmark of a state's progress of key development indicators. As per India Human Development Report, 2011 Human Development Index of India is 0.467 and State ranks 5th in the country with Human Development Index of 0.572.

The State has well spread road network of 2.41 lakh km. (maintained by public works Department and Zilla Parishads). All weather roads connect about 97.8 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)	2010-11* (7)
1. Geographical Area- (Thousand Sq. Km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308
2. Administrative Setup -						(2011)
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	} 43,663
Un-Inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	535
3. Population as per Census- (In thousand)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,373
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,361
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,012
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,545
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,828
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	-
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	-
Density of population (per Sq. Km.)	129	164	204	257	315	365
Literacy rate (Percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	82.9
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	925
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.2
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	9,82,452+
Agriculture & allied activities(₹ Crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,28,190+
Industry Sector (₹ Crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,79,286+
Service Sector (₹ Crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,74,976+
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	87,686+
5. Agriculture - (Area in '000 ha.)						(2009-10)
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,401
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	22,612
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	4,050
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	17.9
6. Area under principal crops- (In thousand hectares)						(2010-11)
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,518
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035
All cereals	10,606	10,320	19,976	11,136	9,824	8,990
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,028

* 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)	2010-11 * (7)
Sugarcane Area	155	204	319	536	687	N.A.
Sugarcane Harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	357
7. Production of principal crops- (In thousand tonnes)						
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,696
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,321
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,417
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691
Cotton (lint)#	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	458
8. Index number of agricultural production @	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	223.8
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	64,756* (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 -						(2011-12) [§]
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	-	17,207
Investment (₹crore)	-	-	-	-	-	8,74,053
Employment (In thousand)	-	-	-	-	-	4,336
13. Electricity – (Million KWH)						
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,397
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547

N.A.- Not Available

* Provisional

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

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August,1991 to October, 2011

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11* (7)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2011)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,515
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,231
15. Education -						
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695
Enrolment (In thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626 ⁺
Secondary schools (Incl. Higher Secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357
Enrolment (In thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711 ⁺
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2010)
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
Birth rate @	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	17.1
Death rate @	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.5
Infant mortality rate @	86	105	79	60	45	28
17. Transport -						
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984
Total road length (Kilometer) †	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712
Of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182
Motor vehicles (In thousand)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,989
18. Co-operation -						
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451
Membership (In lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150
Total No. of Co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306
Total membership (In lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	560
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,490	5,210	24,283	1,34,440	2,48,341
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions \$ -						(2011-12)
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,906
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	221
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	5
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.

\$ As per State Election Commission

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	In Thousand	1,12,373	12,10,193	9.3
(a) Males	-"	58,361	6,23,724	9.4
(b) Females	-"	54,012	5,86,469	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	In Thousand	61,545	8,33,088	7.4
(b) Percentage of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.77	68.84	...
1.3 (a) Urban population	In Thousand	50,828	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.23	31.16	...
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	925	940	...
1.5 Percentage growth of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	15.99	17.64	...
1.6 Literacy rate	-"	82.91	74.04	...
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 (2011)	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.08	32.87	9.4
2. Agriculture (2008-09)*				
2.1 Net area sown	In Thousand hectares	17,426	1,41,364	12.3
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"	22,429	1,95,104	11.5
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"	3,970	88,419	4.5
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	17.7	45.3	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2006-07 to 2008-09)				
(i) Rice	In Thousand hectares	1,540	44,419	3.5
(ii) Wheat	-"	1,168	27,927	4.2
(iii) Jowar	-"	4,279	7,920	54.0
(iv) Bajra	-"	1,200	9,278	12.9
(v) All cereals	-"	9,022	1,00,567	9.0
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"	12,681	1,23,540	10.3
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"	N.A.	4,875	...
Harvested Area	-"	903	N.A.	...
(viii) Cotton	-"	3,149	9,319	33.8
(ix) Groundnut	-"	395	6,025	6.6

* Provisional

N.A. - Not Available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2007)	In Thousand	35,955	5,29,698	6.8
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	..-	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	..-	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2007)*	Sq.km.	61,939	7,69,512	8.0
5. Industry \$				
5.1 Industrial Investment				
(a) Projects approved	Number	17,207	96,322	17.9
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	8,74,053	93,16,291	9.4
(c) Employment	In Thousand	4,336	22,147	19.6
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 (2009-10)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	81,345	7,99,851*	10.2
6.2 Total consumption	..-	79,139	5,72,015*	13.8
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	..-	30,866	2,10,087*	14.7
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	39.0	36.7*	...
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (June, 2011)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	8,515	90,147	9.4
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices	..-	2,488	35,147	7.1
8. State / National Income (2010-11)				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	9,82,452 †	63,25,038 **	15.5
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	87,686 †	53,331 **	...
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	₹ crore	10,68,327 †	71,57,412 **	14.9
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	95,351 †	60,349 **	...

* Provisional

\$ From August, 1991 to October, 2011

† Preliminary estimates

** Quick estimates

1

State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), as per advance estimates, is expected to grow at 8.5 per cent during 2011-12 as against 11.3 per cent during the previous year. The Agriculture sector is expected to show negative growth of 9.1 per cent, restraining the growth of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector at (-) 5.1 per cent. The Industry sector is expected to grow at 9.1 per cent. The Services sector is expected to grow by 10.1 per cent.

1.2 GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹ 7, 41,694 crore during 2010-11, as against ₹ 6,66,123 crore in 2009-10, showing an increase of 11.3 per cent as per the preliminary estimates. GSDP during 2010-11 at current prices is ₹ 10, 68,327 crore, showing an increase of 23.1 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 ₹ 9,82,452 crore in 2010-11, higher by 24.7 per cent over the previous year. *Per Capita* State Income at current prices is estimated at ₹ 87,686 in the year 2010-11, as against ₹ 71,300 during 2009-10.

Prices

1.4 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 for rural and urban areas increased by 9.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.5 Inflation rate based on All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for January, 2012 was 6.6 per cent as against 9.5 per cent for January, 2011. 'Food' inflation for January, 2012 was (-) 0.5 per cent, as against 16.7 per cent for January, 2011. Year-on-year inflation based on WPI declined from 9.7 per cent in April, 2011 to 6.6 per cent in January, 2012.

Public Finance

1.6 Revenue receipts of the State Government are expected to be ₹ 1,21,504 crore during 2011-12 (BE), as against ₹ 1,07,159 crore during 2010-11 (RE). Tax and non-tax revenue are expected to be ₹ 97,404 crore and ₹ 24,100 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2011 were ₹ 79,353 crore (65.3 per cent of budget estimates).

1.7 Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid for specific purposes. Amount likely to be received during 2011-12 is ₹ 2,876 crore which includes basic grants of ₹ 937 crore and performance grants of ₹ 320 crore for local self governments.

1.8 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is expected to be ₹ 1,21,446 crore during 2011-12 (BE) as against ₹ 1,12,847 crore during 2010-11(RE).

1.9 Revenue surplus of ₹ 58 crore and fiscal deficit of ₹ 22,805 crore (1.8 per cent of GSDP) is projected during 2011-12. Debt stock at the end of 2011-12 is expected to reach at ₹ 2,26,926 crore.

Institutional Finance

1.10 Aggregate bank deposits were ₹ 14,03,955 crore, gross credit was ₹ 11,76,087 crore and credit deposit ratio was 83.8 per cent as on the last Friday of June, 2011.

1.11 Amount deposited by 7.60 lakh Self Help Groups (SHG) was ₹ 648 crore, whereas, the loan disbursed to 0.44 lakh SHGs was ₹ 286 crore and outstanding credit with 2.33 lakh SHGs was ₹ 1,045 crore as on 31st March, 2011.

1.12 Under financial inclusion, of the identified 4,292 unbanked villages, 3,839 (87 per cent) villages were covered by the end of December, 2011. Total 19.28 lakh 'no frill' accounts were opened upto the end of December, 2011. Upto the end of November, 2011 about 97.6 lakh Kisan Credit Cards were issued and the total amount sanctioned against these cards was ₹ 53,296.29 crore.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.13 Total rainfall in the State during 2011 was 102.3 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 46 talukas received excess, 209 talukas received normal and only 100 talukas received deficient rainfall.

1.14 Due to late arrival of monsoon in Vidarbha & Marathwada and its erratic nature, the sowing of major Kharif crops was delayed by two to three weeks and also affected the total coverage adversely. The erratic rainfall in September and deficient rainfall in October have resulted in reduction of area under Rabi crops and thus the overall production of foodgrains, oil seeds and cotton is expected to reduce drastically during the current year.

1.15 Production of foodgrains in 2011-12 is expected to register a decrease of 23 per cent with production of 118.09 lakh MT as against 154.19 lakh MT during the previous year. Production of oilseeds and cotton (lint) are also expected to decrease by 8 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The production of sugarcane is expected to be at 856.35 lakh MT.

1.16 During 2010-11, credit of ₹ 12,327 crore was disbursed for Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAOs), of which credit sanctioned by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) was ₹ 6,158 crore, by scheduled commercial banks was ₹ 5,566 crore and by Regional Rural Banks it was ₹ 603 crore.

1.17 Average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies was 36.16 lakh litres upto October, 2011 which was 35.57 lakh litres during 2010-11. Milk production was estimated at 80.44 lakh MT during 2010-11.

1.18 Estimated marine and inland fish production was 3.12 lakh MT and 1.00 lakh MT respectively by the end of December, 2011, whereas, it was 4.47 lakh MT and 1.30 lakh MT respectively during 2010-11.

Industry

1.19 During August, 1991 to September, 2010, the State received 4,221 number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals amounting to ₹ 84,958 crore of which 42 per cent were completed and 7 per cent are under execution, which constituted 52 per cent and 9 per cent of investment respectively. The United States of America and Mauritius are the two prominent countries investing in industrial sector of Maharashtra with 16 and 14 per cent share respectively in total FDI.

Co-operation

1.20 There were about 2.24 lakh co-operative societies, with about 560 lakh members as on 31st March, 2011. Of these, 9.6 per cent were in agriculture credit, 10.4 per cent were in non-agriculture credit and 80 per cent were engaged in marketing, production, lift irrigation, electric supply, water supply, transport, social sectors, etc.

Energy

1.21 Installed capacity of electricity was 19,816 MW as on 31st December, 2011. Generation of electricity was 67,177 Million Units (MUs) upto December, 2011, which was higher by 22 per cent of previous year.

1.22 Total available installed capacity of electricity at the end of March, 2011 was 19,153 MW besides the Central allocation of 5,376 MW. Generation of electricity using natural gas was increased by 22.2 per cent in 2010-11. Transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 4.3 per cent. Distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 17.3 per cent, while AT & C losses were 18.5 per cent.

Transport

1.23 Total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding local bodies) was 2.41 lakh km. at the end of March, 2011. As on 31st March, 2011, 97.8 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, 1.6 per cent villages were connected by fair weather roads and remaining 0.6 per cent villages (227) did not have road connectivity.

Social sector

1.24 As per Population Census 2011, Maharashtra is the second largest State in India in terms of population. The total population of the State is 11.24 crore, of which, female population is 48.0 per cent. The percentage of urban population is 45.2. The decadal growth of the population is about 16 per cent.

1.25 Birth rate, infant mortality rate and death rate were 17.1, 28 and 6.5 respectively in 2010 as against 17.6, 31 and 6.7 in 2009 respectively. Maternal Mortality ratio during 2007 - 2009 was 104.

1.26 Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) - 2011 reveals that the percentage of children attending school (on a random day) in primary and upper primary schools was 89.6 and 90.0 respectively. Also, the percentage of children of age 6-14 years enrolled in schools in rural areas was 99.

1.27 Under Mid-day meal scheme, about 1.22 crore students were benefitted during 2010-11.

1.28 Under Indira Aawas Yojana 1,56,575 houses were constructed in 2010-11. Since inception upto October, 2011, total 52,880 houses were constructed under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana.

1.29 Number of beneficiaries covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) was 62.39 lakh in rural (including tribal) and 13.18 lakh in urban area during 2010-11.

1.30 The State Government has made mandatory to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the containers carrying the hazardous waste which allows tracking whether the waste is disposed properly or not. At present, 200 hazardous waste transporters have installed GPS.

1.31 As per the 'India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011' the State (HDI 0.572) ranks fifth in India (HDI 0.467) preceded by Kerala, Delhi, Goa and Punjab.

* * * * *

2

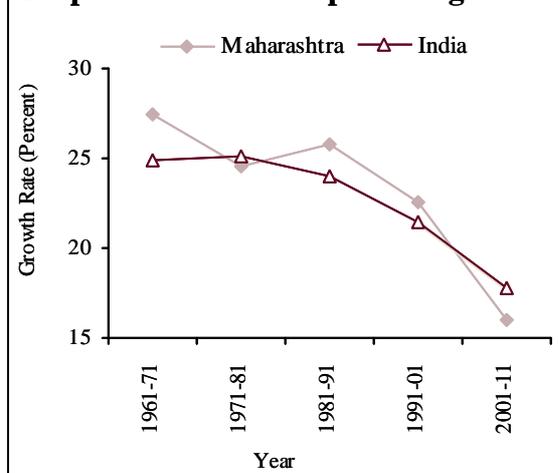
Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 Population Census is the largest source of statistical information on the different characteristics of the people of India. It provides valuable information about the land and its people at a given point of time. It also gives trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential inputs for planning. It is the most credible source of information on demography, work force, literacy, housing and household amenities, urbanization, social group, language, religion, migration, disability, etc. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the world. Census 2011 is the fifteenth in the unbroken series since 1872 and is seventh after independence. Registrar General of India (RGI) carries out the census operations in India. RGI has published selected provisional population results of Census 2011 which are presented herewith.

Graph 2.1 :Decadal Population growth



Census 2011

2.2 As per the population census 2011, the State population was 11.24 crore, which was 9.3 per cent of the total population of India (121.02 crore). Maharashtra is the second largest State in terms of size of population after Uttar Pradesh in India. Important population indicators of Maharashtra and India are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Important Population Indicators of Maharashtra and India

Particulars	Maharashtra		India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Population (in lakh)				
Total Persons	969	1,124	10,287	12,102
Male	504	584	5,322	6,237
Female	465	540	4,965	5,865
Rural Persons	558	615	7,425	8,331
Male	285	316	3,816	4,279
Female	273	299	3,609	4,052
Urban Persons	411	509	2,862	3,771
Male	219	268	1,506	1,958
Female	192	241	1,356	1,813
Decadal percentage growth	22.7	16.0	21.5	17.6
Urban population (per cent)	42.4	45.2	27.8	31.2
Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	922	925	933	940
Area (lakh sq. km.)	3.08	3.08	32.87	32.87
Population density (per sq. km.)	315	365	325	382
Literacy rate (per cent) (age 7 years & above)	76.9	82.9	64.8	74.0

Source : RGI

2.3 During the decade 2001-2011, the population of the State increased by 16 per cent. This is the lowest rate of growth after 1941. The corresponding growth during the earlier decade was 22.7 per cent. The decadal growth at the National level during 2001-2011 is 17.6. Thane, Pune and Mumbai Suburban districts contribute 9.8, 8.4 and 8.3 per cent respectively to the State population. Higher decadal growth rate is observed in Thane (35.9 per cent) followed by Pune (30.3 per cent) and negative growth rates are observed in three districts viz. Mumbai city, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg with (-)5.8, (-)5.0 and (-)2.3 per cent respectively. Details of the districtwise important population indicators are given in Annexure 2.1.

Population Density

2.4 As per Census 2011, the population density (persons per sq.km.) in the State is 365 which is lower than that of India (382). According to Census 2001, the population density in the State was 315. Mumbai Suburban and Mumbai city districts top in population density with 20,925 and 20,038 respectively. In Thane the population density is 1,157 persons, whereas, Pune (603) and Kolhapur (504) are the other districts with density more than 500. Gadchiroli has lowest population density (74) followed by Sindhudurg (163), Chandrapur (192) and Ratnagiri (196).

Urban Population

2.5 Census 2011 indicates that 45.2 per cent of the State's population is in urban areas as against 31.2 per cent at All-India level, the corresponding figures were 42.4 and 27.8 per cent respectively for 2001. However, during the decade, in absolute terms the urban population in the State has increased by 98 lakh.

2.6 An Urban Agglomeration (UA) is continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or

without outgrowths of such towns. An urban agglomeration consists of at least one statutory town with total population (as per Census 2001) of 20,000 and more.

2.7 There are five urban agglomerations and one city having population one million and above in the State. These UAs are Greater Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Aurangabad and the city is Vasai-Virar (Municipal Corporation). These six urban agglomerations/ cities contribute 26.6 per cent of the total population of the State, while their contribution is 58.9 per cent of the urban population of the State. These urban agglomerations/cities have high literacy rate. Details of these urban agglomerations/ cities are given in Table 2.2.

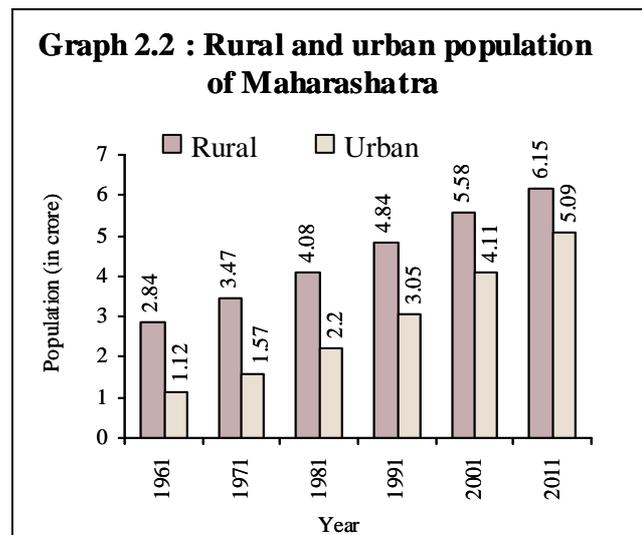


Table 2.2 Population characteristics of urban agglomerations/ cities with population one million and above

Urban Agglomerations/ Cities	Population (lakh)	Population (0-6 years) (lakh)	Literates (lakh)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy rate (7 years & above) (per cent)
Gr.Mumbai	184	17	151	861	900	90.8
Pune	51	6	41	899	883	91.4
Nagpur	25	3	21	958	920	93.2
Nashik	16	2	13	895	855	91.0
Aurangabad	12	2	9	918	859	89.2
Vasai-Virar (Municipal Corporation)	12	1	10	880	915	91.1

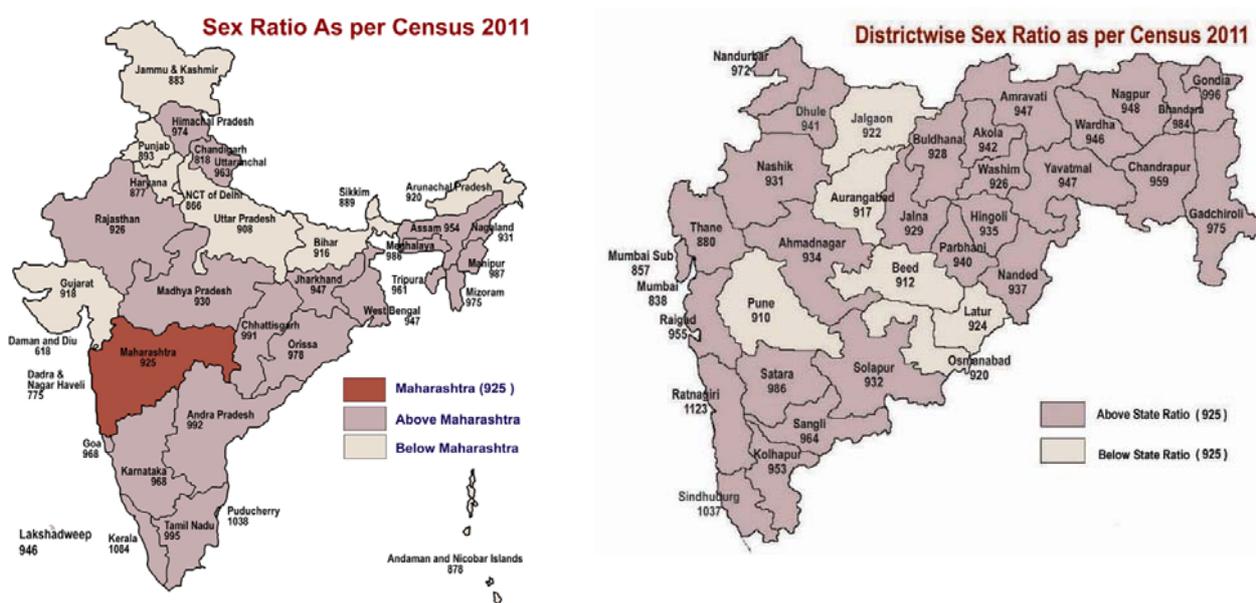
Source : RGI

Note : Composition of UAs is as follows :

Gr. Mumbai - Gr. Mumbai , Mira Bhayndar, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Kalyan-Dombivali, Ulhasnagar, Ambernath, Badalapur
 Pune - Pune (M.Corp.), Pune (CB), Kirkee, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Dehu Road (CB), Dehu
 Nagpur - Nagpur, Digdoh, Wadi
 Nashik - Nashik, Eklahare, Deolali, Bhagur
 Aurangabad - Aurangabad (M.Corp.), Aurangabad (CB).

Rural Population

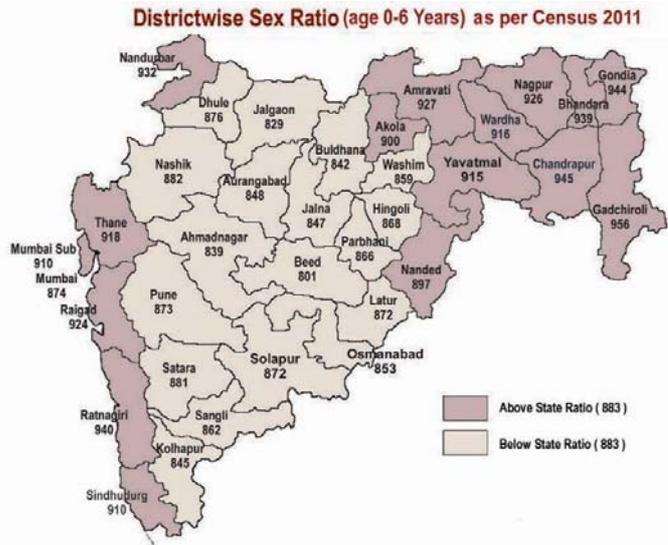
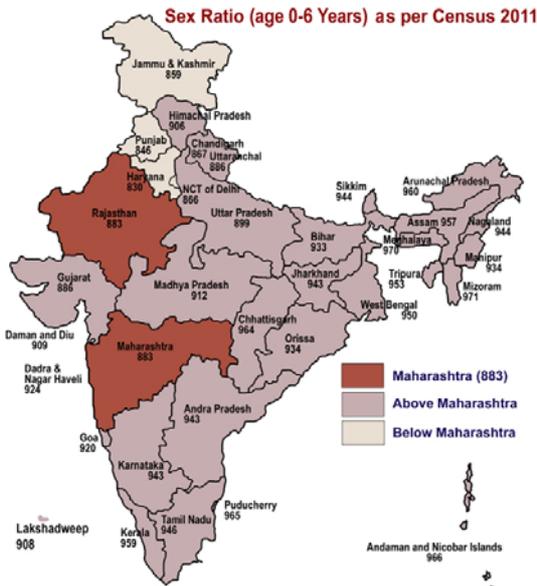
2.8 Census 2011 indicates that 54.8 per cent of the State population is in the rural area as against 68.8 per cent at All-India level, the corresponding figure were 57.6 per cent and 72.2 per cent respectively for 2001. However, during the decade, in absolute terms the rural population in the State has increased by 57 lakh.



Sex Ratio

2.9 Census 2011 revealed that sex ratio of the State has slightly increased from 922 in 2001 to 925 in 2011, whereas, at the National level, the same was 933 in 2001 which increased to 940 in 2011 and the State stands at 22nd position in India. The sex ratio is on lower side in Mumbai City (838), Mumbai Suburban (857) and Thane (880) districts. Ratnagiri district has the highest sex ratio (1,123) followed by Sindhudurg district (1,037). The sex ratio in the State for the age-group 0-6 years has reduced to 883 in 2011 from 913 in 2001. This shows a sharp reduction in child sex ratio by 30 points during 2001-2011. At the National level, the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years is higher (914) than that of the State. Beed district has recorded the maximum decline in child sex

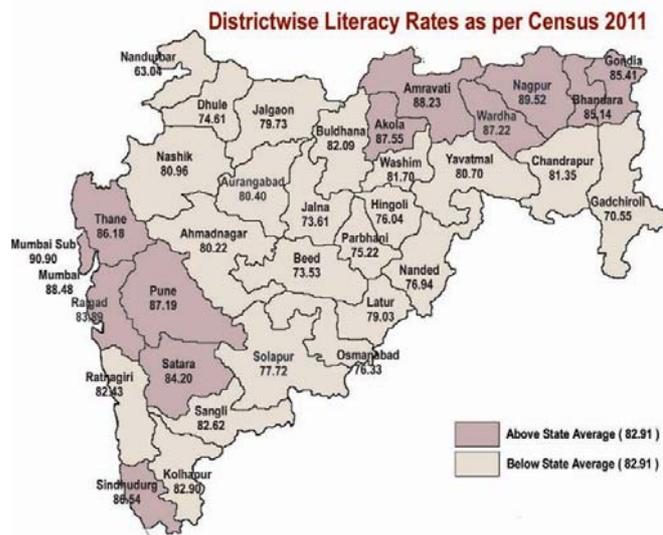
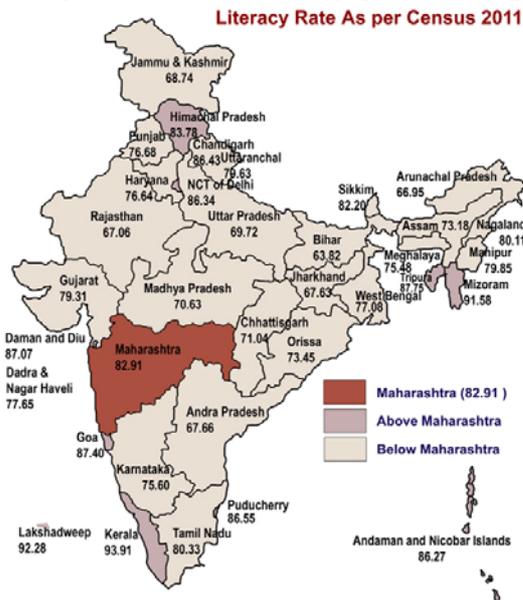
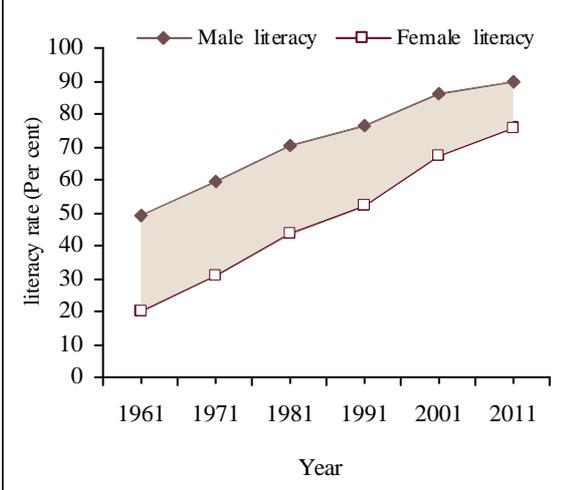
ratio in the State with an adverse child sex ratio of 801 as against 894 in 2001. Gadchiroli has recorded highest child sex ratio of 956 followed by Chandrapur with 945.



Literacy

2.10 The State has registered impressive growth in literacy among major States in India. The literacy rate of the population aged seven years and above increased from 76.9 per cent in 2001 to 82.9 per cent in 2011. At the national level, these rates are 64.8 and 74.0 per cent respectively. Despite this, the State stands at 12th position according to Census 2011 as against 10th position in 2001 in India. Tripura and Himachal Pradesh are the two states which have gained higher rank over Maharashtra in 2011 compared to 2001. The literacy rates for males and females are 89.8 and 75.5 per cent respectively. The gap in literacy rates of males and females show decreasing trend. The literacy gap was 29.5 point in

Graph 2.3 :Gender gap in literacy rate



1961 and reduced to 14.3 point in 2011. Though the State has registered impressive growth in literacy during the decade 2001-2011, about 1.70 crore persons are still illiterate of which 69.2 per cent are females. Literacy rate is highest in Mumbai Suburban (90.9 per cent) and lowest in Nandurbar (63.0 per cent).

2.11 The divisionwise selected indicators of the population are presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Divisionwise Selected Indicators of Population - Census 2011

Division	Total Population (in lakh)			Sex ratio	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	Literacy Rate (per cent)	Literacy gap	Density
	Persons	Male	Female					
Kokan (incl. Gr. Mumbai)	286	151	135	891	913	87.6	9.6	932
Kokan (excl. Gr. Mumbai)	162	84	77	922	921	85.4	11.7	536
Nashik	186	96	90	934	864	78.2	16.5	323
Pune	235	121	114	937	868	83.8	14.7	409
Aurangabad	187	97	90	926	856	76.8	20.1	289
Amaravati	113	58	55	940	890	84.2	14.1	245
Nagpur	117	60	57	961	934	85.1	12.7	229
Maharashtra	1,124	584	540	925	883	82.9	14.3	365

Source : RGI

National Population Register

2.12 The Government of India has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) to have a comprehensive identity database. The NPR will contain the details of all the 'Usual Residents' regardless of whether they are citizens or non-citizens.

Aadhaar

2.13 The Directorate of Information Technology is functioning as the nodal agency for Aadhaar programme in the State. Upto 1st February, 2012, total 3.66 crore persons were enrolled and 2.22 crore UID's were generated. During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹ 31.74 crore was incurred and grant of ₹ 63.48 crore is expected in 2011-12. The State has achieved 1st position in generation of UID in India.

ANNEXURE 2.1

DISTRICTWISE IMPORTANT POPULATION INDICATORS BASED ON CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	State/ District Name	Total Population (In lakh)			Literacy Rate			Decennial Growth Rate (%) (2001-11)	Density (Population per sq.km.)	Sex Ratio
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mumbai City	31.46	17.12	14.34	88.48	90.54	86.03	(-) 5.75	20,038	838
2	Mumbai Suburban	93.32	50.25	43.07	90.90	94.28	86.93	8.01	20,925	857
3	Thane	110.54	58.79	51.75	86.18	90.90	80.78	35.94	1,157	880
4	Raigad	26.35	13.48	12.87	83.89	90.68	76.79	19.36	368	955
5	Ratnagiri	16.13	7.60	8.53	82.43	91.43	74.55	(-) 4.96	196	1,123
6	Sindhudurga	8.49	4.17	4.32	86.54	93.68	79.73	(-) 2.30	163	1,037
7	Nashik	61.09	31.64	29.45	80.96	88.03	73.43	22.33	393	931
8	Dhule	20.49	10.56	9.93	74.61	82.59	66.21	19.96	285	941
9	Nandurbar	16.46	8.35	8.11	63.04	71.98	53.90	25.50	276	972
10	Jalgaon	42.24	21.98	20.27	79.73	87.97	70.92	14.71	359	922
11	Ahmednagar	45.43	23.49	21.94	80.22	88.81	71.15	12.43	266	934
12	Pune	94.27	49.36	44.91	87.19	92.72	81.13	30.34	603	910
13	Satara	30.04	15.13	14.91	84.20	92.09	76.29	6.94	287	986
14	Sangli	28.21	14.36	13.85	82.62	90.40	74.66	9.18	329	964
15	Solapur	43.16	22.34	20.82	77.72	86.35	68.55	12.10	290	932
16	Kolhapur	38.74	19.83	18.91	82.90	91.33	74.18	9.96	504	953
17	Aurangabad	36.96	19.28	17.68	80.40	89.31	70.81	27.33	365	917
18	Jalna	19.58	10.15	9.43	73.61	85.25	61.28	21.84	255	929
19	Parbhani	18.36	9.46	8.90	75.22	85.66	64.27	20.18	295	940
20	Hingoli	11.79	6.09	5.70	76.04	86.73	64.73	19.43	244	935
21	Beed	25.86	13.52	12.33	73.53	83.99	62.29	19.65	242	912
22	Nanded	33.57	17.33	16.24	76.94	86.62	66.68	16.70	319	937
23	Osmanabad	16.60	8.65	7.96	76.33	85.31	66.67	11.69	219	920
24	Latur	24.56	12.76	11.79	79.03	87.42	70.02	18.04	343	924
25	Buldhana	25.88	13.42	12.46	82.09	90.69	72.95	15.93	268	928
26	Akola	18.19	9.36	8.82	87.55	92.89	81.91	11.60	321	942
27	Washim	11.97	6.21	5.75	81.70	90.54	72.26	17.23	244	926
28	Amaravati	28.88	14.83	14.05	88.23	92.70	83.52	10.77	237	947
29	Yavatmal	27.75	14.26	13.50	80.70	88.58	72.41	12.90	204	947
30	Wardha	12.96	6.66	6.30	87.22	92.27	81.89	4.80	205	946
31	Nagpur	46.53	23.89	22.65	89.52	93.76	85.07	14.39	470	948
32	Bhandara	11.99	6.04	5.94	85.14	93.17	77.02	5.52	293	984
33	Gondia	13.22	6.63	6.60	85.41	93.54	77.30	10.13	253	996
34	Chandrapur	21.94	11.20	10.74	81.35	88.73	73.65	5.95	192	959
35	Gadchiroli	10.72	5.43	5.29	70.55	80.21	60.66	10.46	74	975
Total		1,123.73	583.61	540.12	82.91	89.82	75.48	15.99	365	925

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	102.87	22.73	21.54	76.9	64.8
2011	11.24	121.02	15.99	17.64	82.9	74.0

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, 2001 and 2011 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.

ANNEXURE 2.3

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

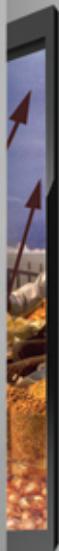
Year	Population (In crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex Ratio			Density per sq. km
	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.22	936	995	801	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.17	930	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
2011	6.15	5.09	11.24	5.84	5.40	45.23	925	948	899	365

Source - Registrar General of India

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

3

State Income



3. STATE INCOME

Economic Scenario

3.1 The estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to increase by 8.5 per cent during 2011-12 as against 11.3 per cent during the previous year. Decline in area under crops and uneven monsoon is likely to reduce foodgrain production, thereby affecting agriculture growth. Overall growth in Agriculture & allied activities sector is estimated at (-) 5.1 per cent. Robust construction sector in the State with 22 per cent growth over previous year is contributing to 9.1 per cent growth in Industry sector. Communications, Railways, Banking & Insurance, Business Services are the sub sectors, with more than 10 per cent growth each, are responsible to keep up the momentum of Services sector that is expected to grow at 10.1 per cent.

GSDP for 2011-12 (forecast)

3.2 Overall normal monsoon lacked uniformity in spread and intensity alongwith reduction in area under crops, for cereals, pulses, oilseeds, is likely to hamper agriculture production in the State. The foodgrain production, during rabi season, is expected to decrease by 45 per cent alongwith 47 per cent decrease in oilseeds production resulting in overall reduction in foodgrain production by 23 per cent, oilseed production by 8 per cent and cotton production by 15 per cent over the previous year. The agriculture sector is expected to show negative growth of 9.1 per cent, thereby restraining the growth of Agriculture and allied activities sector at (-) 5.1 per cent. The manufacturing sector, losing its momentum due to the price hike and effect of global situation, may be able to maintain its growth at 4.2 per cent. However, the robust growth of 22.3 per cent in construction sector will help Industry sector to grow at 9.1 per cent. The ever flourishing Services sector will continue its momentum with growth of 10.1 per cent in 2011-12.

3.3 The advance estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 8,05,031 crore, registering a growth of 8.5 per cent over the previous year.

GDP for 2011-12 (forecast)

3.4 According to advance estimates released by Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2004-05) prices is expected to grow with moderate rate of 6.9 per cent during 2011-12. The growth in Agriculture & allied activities sector is expected to be 2.5 per cent. The manufacturing sector, though struggling with growth of 3.9 per cent, growth of 8.3 per cent in 'Electricity, Gas & Water Supply' has helped Industry sector to achieve the growth rate of 3.9 per cent. The highest growth of 11.2 per cent in 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communications', supported by 9.1 per cent growth in 'Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services' alongwith moderate growth of 5.9 per cent in 'Community, Social & Personal Services', resulted in 9.4 per cent growth of Services sector. The moderate growth of 6.9 per cent in GDP is possible only due to higher growth of 9.4 per cent in Services sector.

3.5 Advance estimates of GDP at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 52,22,027 crore, whereas at current prices is expected at ₹ 82,79,975 crore.

GSDP for 2010-11

3.6 According to preliminary estimates for 2010-11 at constant (2004-05) prices, the GSDP is estimated at ₹ 7,41,694 crore, as against ₹ 6,66,123 crore in 2009-10 with a robust growth of 11.3 per cent. The booming harvest in both kharif and rabi helped agriculture sector to grow by 18.8 per cent. The increase in foodgrain production is 22.5 per cent, oilseed production is 79.3 per cent, cotton production is 46.2 per cent and sugarcane production is 33.6 per cent in 2010-11. The growth

in Agriculture and allied activity sector is 15.6 per cent as against marginal growth of 0.8 per cent during the previous year. Manufacturing sector continued its momentum with growth of 8.3 per cent, 'Electricity, Gas & Water Supply' with growth of 10.0 per cent and flourishing construction sector with the growth of 18.8 per cent helped Industry sector to grow by 10.8 per cent. 'Trade, Hotel & Restaurant' of Services sector, largely depending on agriculture and manufacturing production, grew by 10.9 per cent. The highest growth of 31.9 per cent is recorded by 'Communication' sector, but due to very little share of about 2.0 per cent in the GSDP, it contributes very little to the growth of GSDP. 'Banking & Insurance' sector with growth of 13.0 per cent and 'Business services' with growth of 9.6 per cent, alongwith above two subsectors helped Services sector to record growth of 11.0 per cent. The details of sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP and GDP are presented in Table 3.1.

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

(Per cent)

Sector	GSDP			GDP \$		
	2009-10 *	2010-11 +	2011-12++	2009-10 *	2010-11 +	2011-12++
Agriculture & allied activities	0.8	15.6	(-) 5.1	1.0	7.0	2.5
i) Agriculture	3.9	18.8	(-) 9.1	0.7	7.8	--
ii) Forestry	(-) 10.6	3.1	14.3	2.8	2.9	--
iii) Fisheries	(-) 1.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	--
Industry	10.0	10.8	9.1	8.4	7.2	3.9
i) Mining & Quarrying	7.1	1.3	(-) 2.9	6.3	5.0	(-) 2.2
ii) Manufacturing	7.2	8.3	4.2	9.7	7.6	3.9
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	10.9	10.0	11.0	6.3	3.0	8.3
iv) Construction	18.8	18.8	22.3	7.0	8.0	4.8
Services	10.0	11.0	10.1	10.5	9.4	9.4
i) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communications	19.8	12.8	8.7	10.3	11.1	11.2
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	3.9	10.3	11.9	9.4	10.4	9.1
iii) Community & personal services	5.0	8.6	9.1	12.1	4.5	5.9
GSDP/GDP	9.2	11.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	6.9

* Provisional + Preliminary ++ Advance estimates \$ source : CSO, GoI

The growth trend and Share

3.7 GSDP recorded more than 13 per cent growth in 2005-06 and 2006-07. Growth rate declined to 11.3 per cent during 2007-08. Though the series of GSDP revised to base 2004-05, during 2010-11, ratio of one of the parameters viz. Gross Trading Income (GTI) was revised during 2011-12. The ratio was reduced substantially by Central Statistical Office and hence the estimates for entire series were revised during 2011-12. Accordingly, the growth in 2008-09 was revised to 2.6 per cent. Good harvest and recovery from global crisis helped growth rate to reach at 9.2 per cent in 2009-10. Improved weather conditions and obliterating the gloomy effect restored the growth in 2010-11 to higher position at 11.3 per cent. The details are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

3.8 At National level the scenario is not much different. After achieving prominent growth of more than 9 per cent for three consecutive years from 2005-06, the growth of GDP in 2008-09 was restricted at 6.7 per cent. For next two years the GDP was able to achieve the growth rate of 8.4 per cent each. The quick estimates revealed that GDP at constant prices is expected to reach at

₹ 48,85,954 crore during 2010-11. Comparison of GSDP and GDP growth is given in Table 3.2. The details are given in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

**Table 3.2 Growth rates of GSDP and GDP
(At constant (2004-05) prices)**

(Per cent)		
Year	GSDP	GDP
2005-06	13.3	9.5
2006-07	13.5	9.6
2007-08	11.3	9.3
2008-09	2.6	6.7
2009-10 *	9.2	8.4
2010-11 +	11.3	8.4
2011-12++	8.5	6.9

Source : CSO, GoI and DES, Maharashtra

* Provisional + Preliminary ++ Advance estimates

3.9 The GSDP of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2010-11 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 10,68,327 crore, which is 23.1 per cent higher than that of 2009-10. The GDP for 2010-11 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 71,57,412. The State share in GDP 2010-11 at current prices is 14.9 per cent.

3.10 The *Per Capita* GSDP at current prices for the year 2010-11 is estimated at ₹ 95,351 as against ₹ 78,551 in 2009-10. The Per capita GDP at current prices for the year 2010-11 is ₹ 60,349.

The sectoral composition and growth

3.11 In the current series, the share of Agriculture & allied activities sector in GSDP at current prices remained between 10 to 13 per cent. In 2008-09, growth decelerated to (-) 15.5 per cent due to bad monsoon whereas good monsoon has shown its effect as observed in 2007-08 (growth of 13.8 per cent) and now in 2010-11 (growth of 15.6 per cent). The GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector in 2010-11 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,36,540 crore (12.8 per cent of total GSDP).

3.12 Manufacturing sector, maintains its existence due to large domestic market and availability of labour at low cost. The fluctuation in manufacturing sector reflects in its share of Industry sector in GSDP which is between 29 per cent and 32 per cent. Year 2008-09 was the year of global crisis as well, effect of which is reflected in the negative growth of Industry sector ((-) 1.1 per cent). Since 2004-05, Industry sector is able to maintain its growth at constant prices at 10 per cent or more except in 2008-09. The GSDP of Industry sector in 2010-11 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 3,23,311 crore (30.3 per cent of total GSDP).

3.13 The Services sector is consistently growing by more than 10 per cent at constant prices in the revised series, except in 2008-09. Its share in GSDP at current prices is between 55 per cent and 60 per cent. The main contributor to the Services sector are 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurant', 'Banking & Insurance' and 'Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services' with more than 10 per cent contribution each.

3.14 At National level, in the current series, the share of Agriculture & allied activities sector is decreasing slowly from 19 per cent to 14 per cent irrespective of its higher growth in 2007-08 and 2010-11.

3.15 The share of Industry sector in GDP reached at its peak value of 29 per cent in 2007-08 from where it again started declining and reached 28 per cent in 2010-11. The growth in Industry sector at constant prices is more than 8 per cent except in 2008-09, where it decelerated to 4.4 per cent and now again has moderated at 7.2 per cent in 2010-11.

3.16 The share of Services sector showed the obvious trend, minimum in 2007-08 where share of other two sectors, in particular industry sector, was at peak. Services sector contributes more than 50 per cent in GDP. The growth of Services sector at constant prices was always above 10 per cent or more except in 2010-11 which was 9.4 per cent.

State and National Income

3.17 Preliminary estimates of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 9,82,452 crore in 2010-11, as compared to ₹ 7,87,761 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 24.7 per cent against 16.2 per cent in the previous year. The State Income at constant (2004-05) prices in 2010-11 is estimated at ₹ 6,69,279 crore, as compared to ₹ 5,98,455 crore in 2009-10 showing an increase of 11.8 per cent against 9.5 per cent of the previous year.

3.18 *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 87,686 as compared to per capita National Income of ₹ 53,331 in 2010-11.

Comparison with Other States

3.19 The growth rates, share of GSDP in GDP and per capita income of major States are given in Table 3.3. The percentage share of Maharashtra in GDP is 14.9 per cent, highest among these States.

Table 3.3 State Comparison – 2010-11

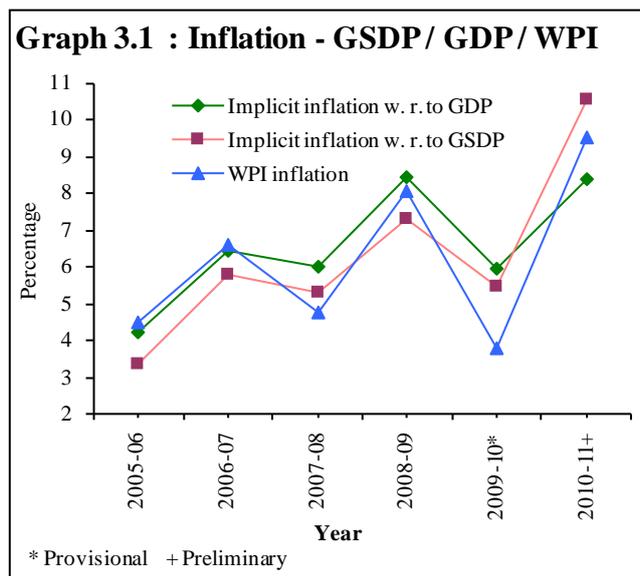
State	Growth rate (%) (at constant prices)	Share in GDP (%) (at current prices)	Per capita Income (₹) (at current prices)
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	8.23	62,912
Bihar	14.8	3.04	20,708
Gujarat	10.5	7.17	75,115
Karnataka	8.9	5.66	60,946
Kerala	9.1	3.87	71,434
Madhya Pradesh	8.2	3.63	32,222
Maharashtra	11.3	14.93	87,686
Punjab	7.0	3.20	69,737
Rajasthan	11.0	4.52	42,434
Tamil Nadu	11.7	7.65	72,993
Uttar Pradesh	7.9	8.31	26,355
West Bengal	7.1	6.62	48,536

Source : CSO, GoI for other states and DES, Maharashtra for Maharashtra State

Inflation

3.20 The inflation in prices is usually measured in terms of growth in WPI. But it can also be observed in a bundle of commodities / items comprising the sectors of the GSDP / GDP in terms of GSDP / GDP deflator. The trend in inflation measured by WPI and implicit inflation measured by GSDP / GDP deflator is presented in graph 3.1.

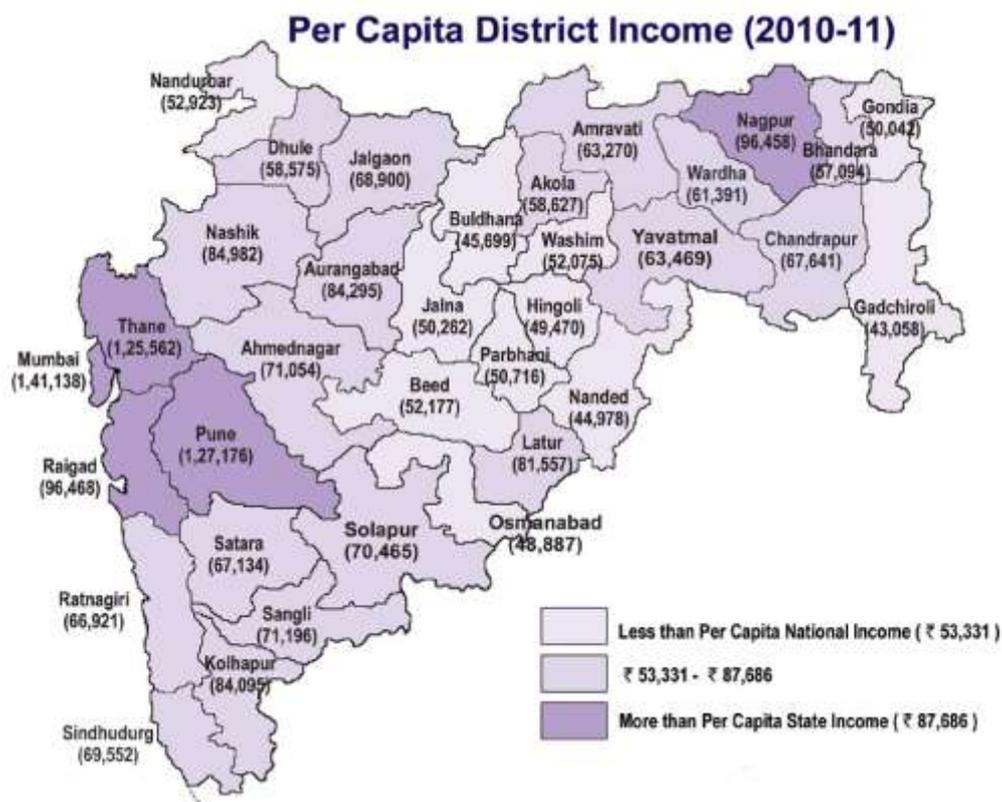
3.21 The implicit inflation for agriculture & allied activities sector is 28.7 per cent at State level, whereas, it is 9.9 per cent at All-India level in 2010-11. The implicit inflation for both industry and services sector is 9.0 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively at State level. At All-India level, the same are 7.9 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively.



District Income

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 3.9.



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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	39,897	50,971	64,712	59,198	73,631	1,15,186
2	Forestry	9,130	11,331	14,616	14,171	14,898	16,226	18,980
3	Fishing	1,374	1,536	1,642	1,801	1,737	1,940	2,374
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	52,764	67,229	80,684	75,833	91,797	1,36,540
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(10.8)	(10.8)	(11.5)	(11.8)	(10.1)	(10.6)	(12.8)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,852	3,286	3,873	5,168	4,353	4,664
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	48,418	56,616	70,515	84,557	81,001	96,150	1,41,204
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	81,943	1,03,310	1,18,209	1,20,748	1,30,046	1,52,060
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	31,082	36,769	44,133	46,436	51,194	59,392
9	Construction	26,143	30,207	34,387	44,743	52,512	68,624	90,243
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	7,599	9,175	10,598	11,225	13,397	16,952
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	1,19,531	1,50,831	1,83,641	2,17,683	2,30,921	2,63,261	3,18,647
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	1,23,022	1,54,683	1,86,927	2,21,556	2,36,089	2,67,614	3,23,311
		(29.6)	(31.8)	(32.0)	(32.4)	(31.3)	(30.8)	(30.2)
13	Railways	2,853	2,928	3,444	3,900	4,522	6,042	6,116
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	24,441	29,449	33,585	38,958	44,007	50,756
15	Communications	8,229	9,134	9,819	11,121	12,995	20,040	23,709
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	67,156	76,139	93,154	1,05,793	1,12,740	1,31,487	1,57,780
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	51,130	59,612	69,535	83,320	89,306	1,09,469
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	53,262	62,599	74,520	89,135	1,06,302	1,18,197	1,40,569
19	Public Administration	19,536	21,435	23,593	28,401	35,953	42,485	51,563
20	Other services	27,223	31,512	36,752	41,105	47,257	56,891	68,513
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	2,47,531	2,79,318	3,30,342	3,82,576	4,42,047	5,08,455	6,08,475
		(59.6)	(57.4)	(56.5)	(55.8)	(58.6)	(58.6)	(57.0)
22	Gross State Domestic Product Grand Total- (6+11+21)	4,15,480	4,86,766	5,84,498	6,84,817	7,53,969	8,67,866	10,68,327
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	46,732	55,277	63,810	69,230	78,551	95,351

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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	38,364	44,587	51,855	41,549	43,159	51,279
2	Forestry	9,130	9,147	9,817	10,197	10,775	9,629	9,930
3	Fishing	1,374	1,551	1,541	1,589	1,484	1,462	1,500
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	49,062	55,945	63,641	53,808	54,250	62,709
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(109.2)	(124.5)	(141.7)	(119.8)	(120.8)	(127.8)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,573	3,665	3,694	3,571	3,824	3,873
6	Primary Sector	48,418	52,635	59,610	67,335	57,379	58,074	66,582
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	76,780	93,435	99,377	93,687	1,00,648	1,09,071
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	29,995	33,395	38,491	38,214	40,698	44,066
9	Construction	26,143	27,875	30,326	38,125	41,844	49,712	59,069
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	8,085	8,630	9,646	10,007	11,097	12,212
11	Secondary Sector	1,19,531	1,42,735	1,65,786	1,85,639	1,83,751	2,02,155	2,24,418
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	1,23,022	1,46,308	1,69,451	1,89,332	1,87,322	2,05,980	2,28,290
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(100.0)	(118.9)	(137.7)	(153.9)	(152.3)	(167.4)	(156.0)
13	Railways	2,853	2,982	3,205	3,420	3,921	4,675	4,956
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	23,432	25,534	26,300	26,645	29,029	29,652
15	Communications	8,229	10,020	11,579	13,625	16,004	28,153	37,133
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	67,156	72,688	83,720	90,595	89,769	1,01,521	1,12,546
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	55,049	65,616	77,215	88,647	95,289	1,07,711
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	53,262	60,105	66,284	73,065	80,489	80,477	86,233
19	Public Administration	19,536	20,818	21,074	23,918	27,984	29,067	31,832
20	Other services	27,223	30,465	32,246	33,719	35,603	37,684	40,632
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,47,531	2,75,559	3,09,258	3,41,857	3,69,062	4,05,894	4,50,695
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	(100.0)	(111.3)	(124.9)	(138.1)	(149.1)	(164.0)	(163.6)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,15,480	4,70,929	5,34,654	5,94,831	6,10,191	6,66,123	7,41,694
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(113.3)	(128.7)	(143.2)	(146.9)	(160.3)	(157.5)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	45,212	50,563	55,425	56,028	60,291	66,198
		(100.0)	(111.6)	(124.8)	(136.8)	(138.3)	(148.8)	(146.4)

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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	36,191	46,938	60,384	55,204	68,664	1,07,415
2	Forestry	9,009	11,191	14,441	13,990	14,705	16,016	18,734
3	Fishing	1,196	1,343	1,437	1,574	1,493	1,667	2,041
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	48,725	62,816	75,948	71,402	86,347	1,28,190
	(Sub-Total -1+2+3)	(11.2)	(11.1)	(11.9)	(12.3)	(10.6)	(11.0)	(13.0)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	3,164	2,587	3,028	4,056	3,416	3,660
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	44,252	51,889	65,403	78,976	75,458	89,763	1,31,850
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	66,066	84,696	98,633	94,862	1,02,167	1,19,462
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	27,923	33,183	40,243	42,094	46,407	53,838
9	Construction	25,125	29,010	32,952	42,772	49,874	65,175	85,708
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,285	3,585	3,854	6,108	7,236	16,618
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	96,016	1,26,284	1,54,416	1,85,502	1,92,938	2,20,985	2,75,626
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	98,927	1,29,448	1,57,003	1,88,531	1,96,994	2,24,401	2,79,286
		(26.7)	(29.7)	(29.8)	(30.4)	(29.1)	(28.5)	(28.4)
13	Railways	2,342	2,422	2,779	3,200	3,706	4,952	5,012
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	21,689	26,367	30,115	34,428	38,890	44,854
15	Communications	6,909	7,605	8,128	9,339	10,566	16,295	19,279
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	65,065	73,623	90,196	1,02,246	1,08,140	1,26,122	1,51,343
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	50,114	58,514	68,318	81,999	87,890	1,07,734
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,229	56,773	67,840	81,250	96,750	1,14,691	1,40,236
19	Public Administration	15,705	17,190	18,880	22,626	30,127	35,600	43,207
20	Other services	25,641	29,515	34,387	38,311	43,670	52,573	63,313
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	2,29,755	2,58,930	3,07,091	3,55,405	4,09,386	4,77,013	5,74,976
		(62.1)	(59.2)	(58.3)	(57.3)	(60.3)	(60.5)	(58.5)
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	4,37,103	5,26,910	6,19,884	6,77,781	7,87,761	9,82,452
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	41,965	49,831	57,760	62,234	71,300	87,686

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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	34,816	40,966	48,193	38,398	39,886	47,391
2	Forestry	9,009	9,013	9,659	10,045	10,625	9,495	9,792
3	Fishing	1,196	1,364	1,343	1,365	1,281	1,262	1,295
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	45,193	51,969	59,603	50,304	50,643	58,477
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(109.3)</i>	<i>(125.7)</i>	<i>(144.2)</i>	<i>(121.7)</i>	<i>(122.5)</i>	<i>(129.4)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	2,921	3,031	2,960	2,644	2,832	2,868
6	Primary Sector	44,252	48,115	55,000	62,563	52,949	53,475	61,345
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	61,599	76,120	81,725	71,298	76,596	83,005
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	27,036	30,173	35,130	34,536	36,782	39,825
9	Construction	25,125	26,728	28,988	36,344	39,561	46,999	55,846
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,990	3,602	3,919	5,617	4,411	4,756
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,19,353	1,38,882	1,57,117	1,51,011	1,64,788	1,83,433
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,22,274	1,41,913	1,60,077	1,53,655	1,67,620	1,86,301
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(123.6)</i>	<i>(143.5)</i>	<i>(161.8)</i>	<i>(155.3)</i>	<i>(169.4)</i>	<i>(152.4)</i>
13	Railways	2,342	2,507	2,593	2,818	3,243	3,867	4,100
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	20,784	22,631	23,132	22,699	24,730	25,261
15	Communications	6,909	8,577	10,058	12,083	13,956	24,550	32,380
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	65,065	70,289	81,018	87,524	86,093	97,365	1,07,938
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	54,081	64,602	76,128	87,513	94,069	1,06,332
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,229	54,599	60,328	66,538	73,234	76,972	84,855
19	Public Administration	15,705	16,768	16,794	18,917	23,221	24,119	26,413
20	Other services	25,641	28,561	30,078	31,262	32,615	34,521	37,222
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	2,29,755	2,56,165	2,88,102	3,18,401	3,42,574	3,80,192	4,24,501
	(Sub-Total-13 to 20)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(111.5)</i>	<i>(125.4)</i>	<i>(138.6)</i>	<i>(149.1)</i>	<i>(165.5)</i>	<i>(165.7)</i>
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	4,23,632	4,81,983	5,38,081	5,46,533	5,98,455	6,69,279
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(114.5)</i>	<i>(130.3)</i>	<i>(145.4)</i>	<i>(147.7)</i>	<i>(161.7)</i>	<i>(158.0)</i>
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	40,671	45,582	50,138	50,183	54,166	59,735
		<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(112.7)</i>	<i>(126.3)</i>	<i>(139.0)</i>	<i>(139.1)</i>	<i>(150.1)</i>	<i>(146.9)</i>

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*	2010-11 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,36,822	6,04,672	7,16,276	8,06,646	9,24,581	10,93,806
2	Forestry	61,640	69,251	83,130	81,311	92,485	1,02,421	1,13,488
3	Fishing	27,152	31,699	35,182	38,931	44,073	52,363	62,594
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	6,37,772	7,22,984	8,36,518	9,43,204	10,79,365	12,69,888
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.8)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>	<i>(17.7)</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	94,462	1,06,787	1,24,812	1,39,828	1,57,400	1,91,207
6	Primary Sector	6,50,454	7,32,234	8,29,771	9,61,330	10,83,032	12,36,765	14,61,095
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	3,45,443	4,27,075	4,92,758	5,61,460	6,26,452	7,20,376
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	1,76,226	2,07,753	2,39,962	2,56,862	2,80,580	3,19,969
9	Construction	2,28,855	2,68,634	3,22,429	3,88,908	4,51,034	5,02,190	5,85,265
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	69,107	76,153	83,830	91,070	1,12,522	1,24,038
11	Secondary Sector	7,44,755	8,59,410	10,33,410	12,05,458	13,60,426	15,21,744	17,49,648
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	8,29,783	9,53,872	11,40,197	13,30,270	15,00,254	16,79,144	19,40,855
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	<i>(28.3)</i>	<i>(27.6)</i>	<i>(27.1)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	30,771	37,429	43,608	47,478	58,216	59,382
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	1,94,871	2,26,909	2,57,120	2,92,540	3,28,875	3,91,326
15	Communication	49,280	54,035	58,694	66,069	75,430	89,837	98,274
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,77,303	5,66,929	6,75,347	7,83,247	8,95,397	10,08,548	12,06,549
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	1,84,118	2,17,196	2,51,195	2,98,931	3,31,660	4,11,744
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,66,076	3,08,984	3,69,399	4,40,269	5,46,438	6,30,526	7,58,778
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,89,827	2,06,081	2,34,992	3,06,653	4,05,631	4,52,056
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,69,324	2,99,040	3,38,798	3,97,242	4,79,683	5,68,560
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	15,76,255	17,98,859	20,90,095	24,15,298	28,60,109	33,32,976	39,46,669
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>(53.1)</i>	<i>(52.9)</i>	<i>(52.7)</i>	<i>(53.9)</i>	<i>(54.7)</i>	<i>(55.1)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product	29,71,464	33,90,503	39,53,276	45,82,086	53,03,567	60,91,485	71,57,412
	(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>	<i>(100.0)</i>
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,116	(-) 33,234	(-) 20,512	(-) 32,923	(-) 37,900	(-) 78,900
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	33,64,387	39,20,042	45,61,574	52,70,644	60,53,585	70,78,512

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.	Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,02,996	5,23,745	5,56,956	5,55,442	5,59,376	6,02,939
2	Forestry	61,640	62,742	64,795	65,697	66,932	68,813	70,802
3	Fishing	27,152	28,749	30,650	32,427	33,315	34,320	35,362
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	5,65,426	5,94,487	6,19,190	6,55,080	6,55,689	6,62,509	7,09,103
		(19.0)	(18.3)	(17.4)	(16.8)	(15.8)	(14.7)	(14.5)
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	86,141	92,578	95,997	98,055	1,04,225	1,09,421
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	6,50,454	6,80,628	7,11,768	7,51,077	7,53,744	7,66,734	8,18,524
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	3,27,739	3,79,374	4,17,528	4,42,055	4,93,893	5,32,219
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	1,71,281	1,91,084	2,11,545	2,14,247	2,25,835	2,41,943
9	Construction	2,28,855	2,58,129	2,84,806	3,15,495	3,32,329	3,55,717	3,84,199
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	67,123	73,362	79,430	83,050	88,266	90,944
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	7,44,755	8,24,272	9,28,626	10,23,998	10,71,681	11,63,711	12,49,305
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	8,29,783	9,10,413	10,21,204	11,19,995	11,69,736	12,67,936	13,58,726
		(27.9)	(28.0)	(28.6)	(28.7)	(28.1)	(28.1)	(27.8)
13	Railways	29,162	31,339	34,832	38,235	41,161	45,036	48,118
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	1,87,814	2,04,665	2,22,344	2,34,275	2,51,269	2,72,388
15	Communication	49,280	60,857	75,669	93,928	1,17,465	1,54,730	1,96,870
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,77,303	5,35,397	5,94,918	6,55,013	6,92,224	7,46,178	8,13,079
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	1,98,158	2,38,899	2,78,776	3,17,826	3,53,880	4,05,132
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,66,076	2,94,182	3,22,164	3,49,348	3,85,803	4,16,003	4,44,863
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,82,212	1,85,639	1,99,773	2,39,349	2,82,891	2,86,453
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,58,214	2,67,184	2,84,144	3,05,148	3,27,205	3,51,222
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	15,76,255	17,48,173	19,23,970	21,21,561	23,33,251	25,77,192	28,18,125
		(53.1)	(53.7)	(54.0)	(54.5)	(56.1)	(57.2)	(57.7)
22	Gross Domestic Product (Grand Total - 6+11+21)	29,71,464	32,53,073	35,64,364	38,96,636	41,58,676	45,07,637	48,85,954
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,896	(-) 29,515	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,664	(-) 52,776
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	32,28,177	35,34,849	38,79,457	41,33,292	44,79,973	48,33,178

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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	4,99,528	5,62,333	6,67,874	7,50,631	8,57,596	10,10,582
2	Forestry	60,813	68,332	82,134	80,216	91,247	1,01,064	1,12,051
3	Fishing	23,735	27,819	30,770	33,751	37,884	44,794	54,166
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	5,95,679	6,75,237	7,81,841	8,79,762	10,03,454	11,76,799
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(19.9)</i>	<i>(19.7)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(18.5)</i>	<i>(18.4)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	77,066	86,516	1,00,948	1,11,318	1,20,669	1,52,986
6	Primary Sector	5,97,753	6,72,745	7,61,753	8,82,789	9,91,080	11,24,123	13,29,785
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,46,015	3,11,499	3,57,748	4,07,017	4,48,254	5,14,419
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,53,513	1,81,928	2,12,317	2,25,214	2,44,980	2,81,084
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,56,313	3,07,226	3,69,997	4,28,136	4,75,542	5,54,055
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	36,651	39,371	42,170	45,290	58,843	64,766
11	Secondary Sector	5,98,795	6,92,492	8,40,024	9,82,232	11,05,657	12,27,619	14,14,324
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	6,69,259	7,69,558	9,26,540	10,83,180	12,16,975	13,48,288	15,67,310
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(25.4)</i>	<i>(26.2)</i>	<i>(26.4)</i>	<i>(25.7)</i>	<i>(24.8)</i>	<i>(24.5)</i>
13	Railways	21,696	22,915	28,529	34,144	36,398	46,948	46,646
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	1,77,707	2,07,667	2,35,628	2,66,802	2,99,404	3,58,046
15	Communication	41,226	45,152	49,704	55,394	61,675	72,633	81,536
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,64,750	5,51,867	6,57,231	7,61,525	8,68,530	9,77,375	11,68,618
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	1,80,846	2,13,444	2,47,017	2,94,282	3,26,481	4,05,835
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,29,767	2,67,991	3,21,704	3,83,999	4,77,963	5,51,326	6,68,263
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,61,435	1,74,298	1,98,884	2,66,495	3,60,206	4,00,183
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,53,633	2,80,194	3,15,780	3,69,488	4,47,472	5,30,702
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	14,55,025	16,61,546	19,32,771	22,32,371	26,41,633	30,81,845	36,59,829
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(54.7)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(55.7)</i>	<i>(56.7)</i>	<i>(57.1)</i>
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	30,26,783	35,34,548	40,97,392	47,38,370	54,33,587	64,03,938
	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>	<i>(100.0)</i>
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 26,117	(-) 33,235	(-) 20,514	(-) 32,923	(-) 37,900	(-) 78,900
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	30,00,666	35,01,313	40,76,878	47,05,447	53,95,687	63,25,038
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	27,131	31,206	35,825	40,775	46,117	53,331

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*	2010-11 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	4,67,200	4,85,542	5,15,643	5,11,172	5,11,665	5,48,573
2	Forestry	60,813	61,859	63,899	64,771	65,971	67,874	69,896
3	Fishing	23,735	24,991	26,489	27,781	28,166	28,257	28,919
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	5,54,050	5,75,930	6,08,195	6,05,309	6,07,796	6,47,388
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	(19.9)	(19.1)	(18.1)	(17.5)	(16.4)	(15.2)	(15.0)
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	69,436	73,982	74,945	74,299	75,094	80,956
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	5,97,753	6,23,486	6,49,912	6,83,140	6,79,608	6,82,890	7,28,344
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,31,536	2,71,126	2,94,744	3,08,477	3,44,624	3,65,678
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,49,514	1,67,423	1,87,103	1,87,432	1,96,640	2,11,495
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,46,208	2,70,556	2,98,270	3,12,520	3,33,591	3,59,281
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	36,013	39,746	42,732	44,764	46,188	46,810
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	5,98,795	6,63,271	7,48,851	8,22,849	8,53,193	9,21,043	9,83,264
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	6,69,259	7,32,707	8,22,833	8,97,794	9,27,492	9,96,137	10,64,220
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	(25.2)	(25.2)	(25.9)	(25.9)	(25.1)	(25.0)	(24.6)
13	Railways	21,696	23,643	26,543	30,020	32,370	35,816	38,319
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	1,71,135	1,86,473	2,02,600	2,11,857	2,26,473	2,45,311
15	Communication	41,226	52,348	67,432	84,484	1,05,843	1,41,072	1,84,542
16	Trade, Hotels & restaurants	4,64,750	5,20,833	5,78,366	6,36,267	6,70,729	7,22,051	7,85,366
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	1,95,002	2,35,406	2,75,003	3,13,829	3,49,593	4,00,437
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,29,767	2,54,508	2,79,334	3,02,698	3,33,794	3,58,388	3,83,538
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,54,883	1,56,546	1,68,175	2,06,521	2,48,572	2,50,052
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,43,070	2,49,802	2,63,772	2,82,028	3,01,421	3,22,319
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub Total – 13 to 20)	14,55,025	16,15,422	17,79,902	19,63,019	21,56,971	23,83,386	26,09,884
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	(54.9)	(55.7)	(56.0)	(56.6)	(58.5)	(59.8)	(60.4)
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	29,02,179	31,78,665	34,69,008	36,89,772	39,87,319	43,21,492
	Grand Total – (6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 24,895	(-) 29,516	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,666	(-) 52,777
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	28,77,284	31,49,149	34,51,829	36,64,388	39,59,653	42,68,715
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	26,015	28,067	30,332	31,754	33,843	35,993

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

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

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (₹ in Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		at current prices (₹)	
		2009-10*	2010-11 [@]	2009-10*	2010-11 [@]	2009-10*	2010-11 [@]	2009-10*	2010-11 [@]	2009-10*	2010-11 [@]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	1,91,555	2,28,228	1,74,553	2,12,396	1,53,408	1,68,973	1,38,474	1,53,685	1,18,615	1,41,138
2	Thane	1,12,189	1,34,921	1,01,281	1,23,425	89,512	99,654	80,032	89,298	1,04,963	1,25,562
3	Raigad	22,950	26,759	20,138	23,961	17,569	18,883	15,119	16,304	81,977	96,468
4	Ratnagiri	11,771	13,738	10,591	12,520	9,086	9,836	8,065	8,746	57,116	66,921
5	Sindhudurg	6,010	7,084	5,602	6,643	4,424	4,775	4,101	4,437	59,157	69,552
	KONKAN DIV.	3,44,474	4,10,729	3,12,166	3,78,945	2,73,999	3,02,122	2,45,791	2,72,470	1,05,379	1,25,527
6	Nashik	43,063	54,512	38,154	48,814	32,761	37,248	28,676	32,762	67,321	84,982
7	Dhule	9,856	12,077	9,003	11,287	7,434	8,512	6,699	7,723	47,255	58,575
8	Nandurbar	5,157	8,214	4,809	7,704	3,758	4,101	3,481	3,816	33,356	52,923
9	Jalgaon	26,999	31,728	24,218	28,737	19,964	21,775	17,722	19,430	58,755	68,900
10	Ahmednagar	24,053	34,432	22,252	32,083	17,754	20,727	16,334	18,918	49,795	71,054
	NASHIK DIV.	1,09,129	1,40,963	98,437	1,28,624	81,670	92,364	72,913	82,649	55,914	72,209
11	Pune	1,00,786	1,21,033	90,075	1,08,874	76,886	85,216	67,864	75,433	1,06,957	1,27,176
12	Satara	19,551	22,414	18,022	20,886	14,525	15,530	13,277	14,237	58,472	67,134
13	Sangli	17,292	22,137	15,960	20,701	13,155	15,282	12,053	14,060	55,504	71,196
14	Solapur	25,964	33,437	23,787	30,873	19,305	22,344	17,568	20,431	54,963	70,465
15	Kolhapur	29,563	36,362	27,115	33,618	22,617	25,351	20,623	23,191	68,644	84,095
	PUNE DIV.	1,93,156	2,35,383	1,74,959	2,14,952	1,46,488	1,63,724	1,31,386	1,47,354	77,221	93,626

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 3.9 (Concl.)

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (₹ in Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		at current prices (₹)	
		2009-10*	2010-11@	2009-10*	2010-11@	2009-10*	2010-11@	2009-10*	2010-11@	2009-10*	2010-11@
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	26,610	31,563	23,483	28,035	20,022	22,533	17,402	19,664	71,548	84,295
17	Jalna	8,233	9,717	7,608	9,048	5,892	6,575	5,397	6,047	42,698	50,262
18	Parbhani	7,842	9,424	7,279	8,817	5,614	6,293	5,178	5,826	42,385	50,716
19	Hingoli	3,987	5,767	3,727	5,421	2,756	3,083	2,561	2,876	34,340	49,470
20	Beed	10,124	13,382	9,396	12,563	7,334	8,337	6,742	7,697	39,415	52,177
21	Nanded	12,552	15,462	11,702	14,548	9,100	10,616	8,432	9,877	36,581	44,978
22	Osmanabad	6,665	8,605	6,193	8,068	4,751	5,362	4,380	4,966	37,890	48,887
23	Latur	10,607	20,335	9,897	19,067	7,505	8,551	6,952	7,951	42,797	81,557
	AURANGABAD DIV.	86,621	1,14,255	79,285	1,05,567	62,972	71,351	57,044	64,904	45,575	60,013
24	Buldhana	10,093	12,186	9,375	11,424	7,417	8,323	6,841	7,710	37,899	45,699
25	Akola	9,717	11,766	8,984	10,988	7,234	8,076	6,649	7,448	48,580	58,627
26	Washim	4,548	6,238	4,272	5,915	3,188	3,711	2,969	3,482	37,984	52,075
27	Amravati	15,725	20,129	14,618	18,851	11,597	12,778	10,701	11,796	49,692	63,270
28	Yavatmal	12,121	18,859	11,081	17,400	9,132	10,709	8,221	9,640	40,829	63,469
	AMRAVATI DIV.	52,204	69,178	48,329	64,577	38,568	43,598	35,381	40,076	43,527	57,500
29	Wardha	7,582	9,191	7,001	8,568	5,759	6,462	5,275	5,943	50,735	61,391
30	Nagpur	43,791	51,336	39,457	46,861	33,874	36,709	30,225	33,011	82,636	96,458
31	Bhandara	6,392	7,754	5,890	7,199	4,576	5,215	4,188	4,784	47,164	57,094
32	Gondia	5,871	7,093	5,447	6,632	4,324	4,825	3,986	4,470	41,477	50,042
33	Chandrapur	14,676	17,592	13,108	15,951	11,085	12,396	9,703	10,907	56,275	67,641
34	Gadchiroli	3,972	4,851	3,681	4,575	2,809	2,930	2,562	2,712	34,928	43,058
	NAGPUR DIV.	82,283	97,818	74,585	89,786	62,426	68,536	55,940	61,827	61,640	73,231
	MAHARASHTRA	8,67,866	10,68,327	7,87,761	9,82,452	6,66,123	7,41,694	5,98,455	6,69,279	71,300	87,686

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

* Provisional

@ Preliminary

Mumbai City + Mumbai Suburban District

4

Prices & Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

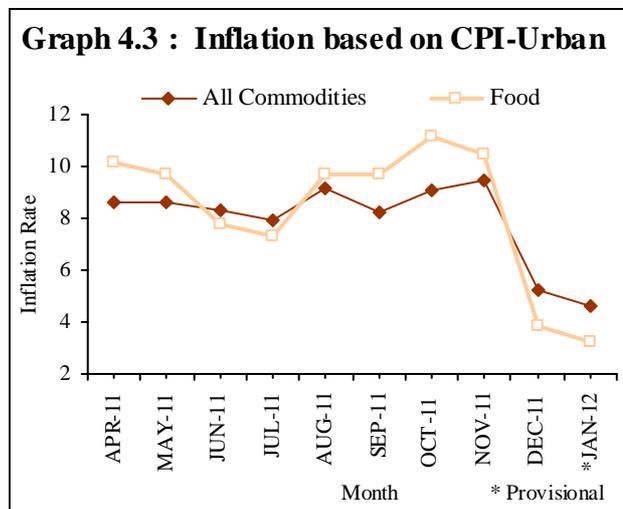
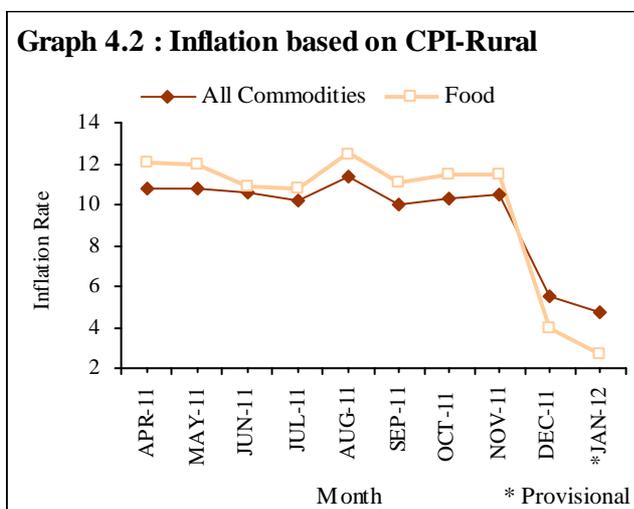
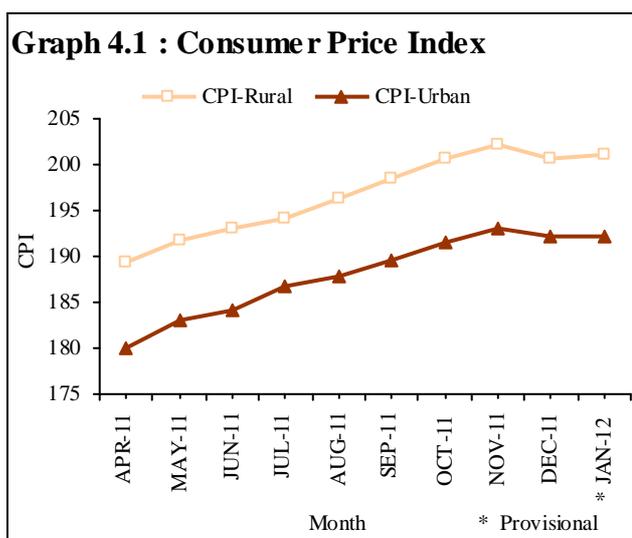
4.1 Prices affect quantum and pattern of consumption of goods & services and purchasing power of people. Price Index is a statistical tool to measure the relative change in the price level for commodities with reference to time. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are the tools to measure inflation at retail and wholesale levels respectively.

Price Situation in Maharashtra

4.2 Monthly Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2003) are constructed separately for rural and urban areas of the State by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM. Retail prices of 106 commodities from 68 rural centres and 127 commodities from 74 urban centres are collected on a weekly basis.

4.3 CPI for rural areas in the State for April, 2011 was 189.4, which increased continuously and reached at 202.1 in November, 2011. Similarly, CPI for urban areas for April, 2011 was 180.0, which continuously increased and reached at 193.1 in November, 2011. However, in December, 2011, CPI for both rural and urban areas decreased to 200.8 and 192.2 respectively. In January, 2012 CPI for urban areas showed the same trend while CPI for rural areas increased slightly. The average CPI in the State for the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 for rural and urban areas increased by 9.4 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.4 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for rural area decreased from 10.5 in January, 2011 to 4.7 in January, 2012 whereas, for urban area it decreased from 10.2 to 4.6 for the same period. Inflation for all commodities and food group are shown in Graph 4.2 and Graph 4.3 respectively. The decrease in 'food' inflation is mainly due to 'vegetables and fruits'.



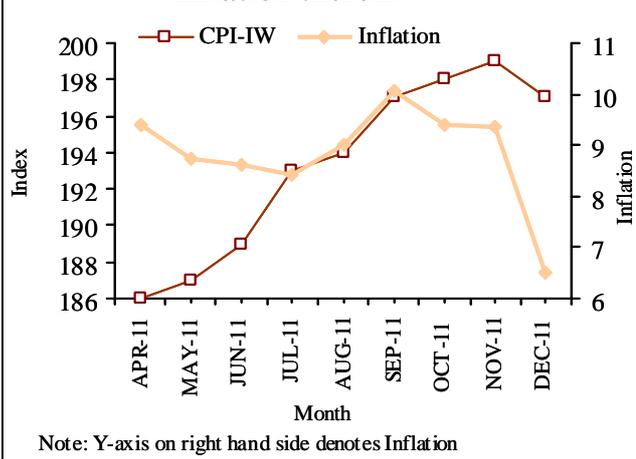
Price Situation at All-India Level

4.5 The Central Statistical Office, GoI 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 of January, 2012 were 115.0, 112.8 and 114.0 respectively whereas, the indices for Maharashtra were 115.4, 112.3 and 113.4 respectively. Besides this, Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes three types of indices monthly viz. CPI for Agricultural Labourer (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourer (CPI-RL) and CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW).

4.6 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, 2011 to January, 2012, the average CPI-AL for the State and All-India were 672.2 and 608.2 respectively showing an increase of 13.0 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year whereas the average CPI-RL for the State and All-India were 664.4 and 608.3 respectively showing an increase of 12.7 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively. The series of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is given in Annexure 4.3.

4.7 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 the State. In addition to the above five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State viz. Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Akola by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM. The average All-India CPI-IW during April, 2011 to December, 2011 shows an increase of 8.8 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.

Graph 4.4 : All-India CPI-IW & Inflation therein



Wholesale Price Index

4.8 WPI is widely used by Government, banks, industry and business circles. Important monetary and fiscal policy changes are often linked to WPI movements. The WPI indices are also used for the purpose of escalation clauses in the supply of raw materials, machinery and construction work. It is released on monthly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI. It covers 1,224 commodities, of which 105 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 1,100 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 19 from 'Fuel and Power' group.

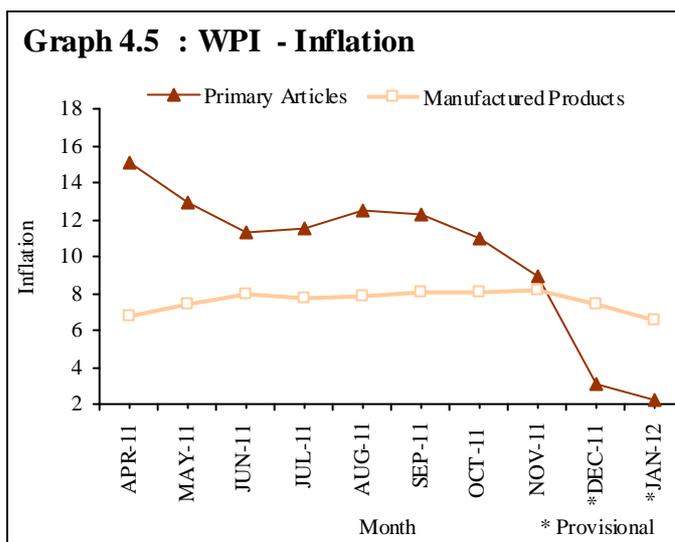
4.9 Salient features of WPI :

- Index for 'All Commodities' increased from 152.1 in April, 2011 to 157.7 in January, 2012.

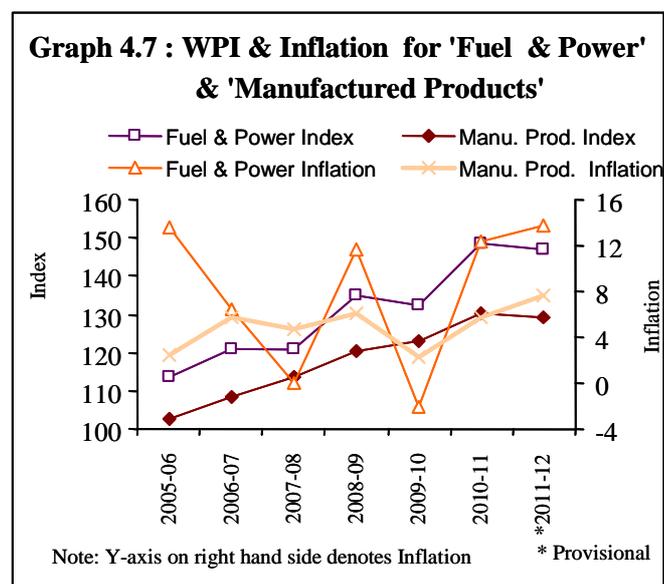
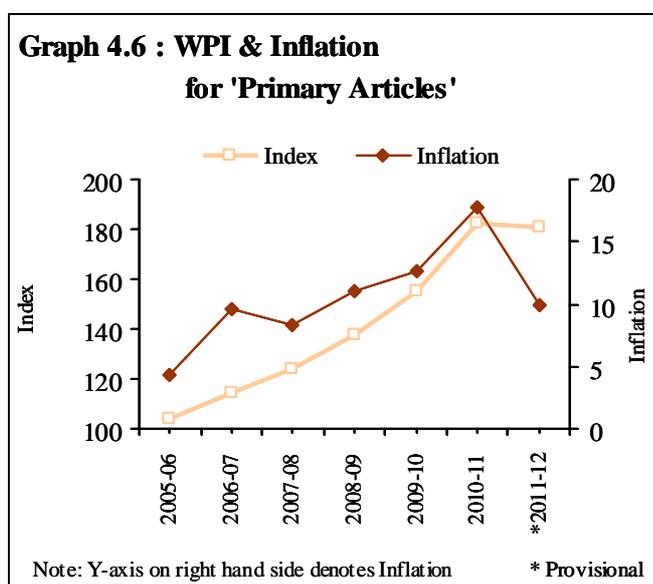
- The index for 'Primary Articles' group increased from 196.8 in April, 2011 to 199.7 in January, 2012, while the index of 'Food' subgroup among 'Primary Articles' group increased from 186.8 in April, 2011 to 191.4 in January, 2012. During the same period, the index for 'Non-Food' subgroup among 'Primary Articles' group decreased from 192.2 to 182.8.
- For 'Fuel & Power' group, the index increased from 159.5 in April, 2011 to 172.8 in January, 2012.
- The index for 'Manufactured Products' showed continuous increase from 136.6 to 141.2 during the same period.

4.10 The 'year-on-year' inflation based on WPI is as follows

- Inflation for 'All Commodities' declined from 9.7 per cent in April, 2011 to 6.6 per cent in January, 2012.
- The inflation of 'Primary Articles' group decreased from 15.1 to 2.3.
- Food inflation in 'Primary Articles' group declined sharply from 10.7 in April, 2011 to (-) 0.5 in January, 2012. The inflation is negative due to higher price index in earlier year. The inflation in 'Non-Food' items showed continuous decrease from 26.9 per cent in April, 2011 to 0.6 per cent in January, 2012 (except August, 2011 when there was rise in inflation).
- Inflation for 'Manufactured Products' first increased from 6.8 in April, 2011 to 8.2 in November, 2011 and then decreased to 6.5 in January, 2012.
- Inflation in 'Fuel and Power' group increased from 13.0 to 14.2.



4.11 The inflation based on average WPI for the period April, 2011 to January, 2012 was 9.1 per cent, which was less than that of 9.6 per cent during the same period of the previous year. Yearwise index and inflation for major groups are shown in Graph 4.6 and Graph 4.7. Inflation for



both 'Manufactured Products' and 'Fuel and Power' is increasing since 2009-10. For 'Primary Articles' group inflation was increasing since 2007-08 till 2010-11. But in 2011-12, it reached to the level of 2006-07. The series on All-India WPI is given in Annexure 4.7, whereas the inflation rates based on important price indices are given in Annexure 4.8.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.12 Public Distribution System evolved as a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of foodgrains to the public at affordable prices as well as for enhancing the food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the programme for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the large number of poor who are nutritionally at risk. 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, etc. rests with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis, whereas, Pam Oil is also being distributed during 2011-12 through a network of Fair Price Shops.

4.13 A Fair Price Shop is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the cardholders and topography of the area. There were 50,645 Fair Price Shops operating in the State as on 31st December, 2011. Regular inspections of Fair Price Shops are carried out. In 2011, till October, 49,405 fair price shops were inspected, 531 shop licences were cancelled and ₹ 2.12 crore fine was recovered. The number of card holders for last three years are given in Table 4.1 and districtwise details are given in Annexure 4.9.

Table 4.1 Number of card holders

(in Lakh)

Year	cards					Total
	Yellow		Saffron	White	Annapurna	
	AAY	BPL	APL			
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
2011 [#]	22.94	42.72	133.47	14.08	0.75	213.96

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

till 31st August, 2011

4.14 The drive to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards was launched during 2005 to 2008. In 2009-10 and 2011, two more drives were launched. So far 54.07 lakh ration cards have been cancelled. Number of cards cancelled are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Number of cancelled cards

(in Lakh)

Year	cards					Total
	Yellow		Saffron	White	Annapurna	
	AAY	BPL	APL			
2005-2008	0.85	3.60	22.35	2.56	0.08	29.45
2009-2010	0.82	1.50	10.30	0	0.12	12.76
2011 [#]	0.47	1.25	10.02	0.02	0.09	11.86

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

till 31st August, 2011

Door Step Delivery Scheme

4.15 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 from Government godowns to Fair Price Shops is carried out in Government 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.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.16 PDS was criticised on a wide front for its failure to serve the population Below Poverty Line (BPL), its perceived urban bias, negligible coverage in states with a high density of rural poor and lack of transparent & accountable arrangements for delivery. The GoI, therefore, introduced Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with effect from June, 1997. 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. 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

4.17 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 25.05 lakh 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. 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

4.18 '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 destitute persons of age 65 years and above subject to the condition that the person should not be a beneficiary 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 Government has sanctioned ₹ 7.78 crore for the year 2011-12 and ₹ 4.11 crore were utilised by the end of December, 2011.

4.19 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 Dec, 2011)

Commodity	Unit	Quantity (per month)				Rates (₹/kg, ₹/ltr)			
		BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL	BPL	AAY	Annapurna	APL
Wheat & Rice	kg/card	35	35	10	15	5.00	2.00	Free	7.20
						6.00	3.00		9.60
Palm Oil §	ltr/card	1	1	1	1	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00

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

§ For limited period

Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

4.20 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						
2009-10	5.10	4.73	92.8	5.25	4.91	93.5
2010-11	5.03	4.61	91.7	5.05	4.61	91.3
2011-12 [#]	3.31	3.08	93.1	3.24	3.02	93.2
BPL (Excluding AAY)						
2009-10	8.24	7.56	91.8	8.85	8.27	93.5
2010-11	9.65	8.11	84.0	10.80	8.66	80.2
2011-12 [#]	7.44	5.87	78.9	7.99	6.39	80.0
APL						
2009-10	3.97	2.39	60.2	15.04	7.69	51.1
2010-11	4.52	2.56	56.7	16.27	7.81	48.0
2011-12 [#]	2.03	1.47	72.4	10.29	4.85	47.1
TOTAL						
2009-10	17.31	14.68	84.8	29.14	20.87	71.6
2010-11	19.20	15.28	79.6	32.12	21.08	65.6
2011-12 [#]	12.78	10.42	81.5	21.52	14.26	66.3

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

[#] Upto November, 2011

[@] Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Levy Sugar

4.21 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. The State is receiving monthly allocation of about 13,960 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 as well as November, 2011. 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

(Lakh quintals)

Year	Allocation	Off-take
2009-10	18.96	10.35
2010-11	17.63	12.88
2011-12 [#]	14.80	10.31

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

[#] Upto Jan., 2012

Kerosene

4.22 The State had received approximately 1.30 lakh kilo litre allocation per month from April, 2010 to May, 2011. Since June, 2011 State is receiving approximately 0.99 lakh kilo litre allocation per month. At present the retail price of kerosene in Mumbai / Thane Rationing Area is ₹ 14.10 per litre and in other districts it is between ₹ 14.10 and ₹ 16.25 per litre. Distribution of kerosene depends upon gas connections and number of family members. 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

(Lakh kilo litre)		
Year	Demand	Allocation
2009-10	20.28	16.41
2010-11	20.28	15.64
2011-12 [#]	11.47	9.59

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

[#] Upto December, 2011

Levy on Rice Millers

4.23 All the Rice Millers in the State are required to deposit some part (30 per cent in 2010-11) of the rice milled by them in the form of levy to the Government. The levy rice collection period usually starts in the month of November / December and is called Kharif Marketing Season (KMS). During KMS 2010-11, the quantity of levy rice collected from rice millers was 1,77,957 MT. The levy rice collected is deposited for PDS.

Foodgrain Subsidy

4.24 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 2011-12 was ₹ 280.68 crore whereas for 2010-11, it was ₹ 252.58 crore.

Godowns

4.25 Foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State owned / hired godowns. During 2011-12, there are 1,039 godowns available with storage capacity of 5.68 lakh MT. Out of these, the condition of 184 godowns with capacity of 0.75 lakh MT were not suitable for storage and 11 godowns with 0.08 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. The State Government has hired 134 godowns of capacity 0.64 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 ₹ 36.88 crore for the construction of new godowns in 2011-12. The construction of godowns in 21 districts 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	184	174	297	114	150	181	14.1
2011-12@	201	203	320	119	163	197	9.4
April, 2011	191	193	313	115	159	189	10.8
May, 2011	195	197	313	117	160	192	10.7
June, 2011	196	197	316	117	161	193	10.6
July, 2011	198	199	317	118	161	194	10.2
August, 2011	201	201	319	119	162	196	11.4
September, 2011	203	201	323	119	163	198	10.0
October, 2011	206	206	324	120	165	201	10.3
November, 2011	208	209	324	120	165	202	10.5
December, 2011	205	209	325	121	165	201	5.5
January, 2012*	205	214	328	122	166	201	4.7

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	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12@	200	204	291	126	154	188	7.9
April, 2011	189	186	285	123	150	180	8.6
May, 2011	194	194	285	124	151	183	8.6
June, 2011	195	197	286	124	152	184	8.3
July, 2011	199	200	291	125	153	187	7.9
August, 2011	200	201	292	126	154	188	9.2
September, 2011	202	204	293	127	155	189	8.2
October, 2011	206	208	293	127	156	192	9.1
November, 2011	208	212	294	128	157	193	9.5
December, 2011	206	215	294	128	157	192	5.3
January, 2012*	205	217	294	129	157	192	4.6

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)	
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	...	633	600	572	564	629	595	573	564
2011-12@	...	698	668	600	606	691	660	601	606
April, 2011	...	662	637	585	587	656	631	585	587
May, 2011	...	676	648	588	592	669	641	589	592
June, 2011	...	690	660	593	598	682	652	594	597
July, 2011	...	696	666	599	604	689	658	600	604
August, 2011	...	704	673	604	610	697	665	605	610
September, 2011	...	713	680	608	615	705	672	609	614
October, 2011	...	720	687	613	619	712	678	614	620
November, 2011	...	725	692	612	621	716	683	613	621

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla

@ Average for 8 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	194	168	163	201	136	157	180
2011-12@	204	190	183	218	152	166	192
April, 2011	197	184	171	212	146	162	186
May, 2011	198	185	174	212	149	163	187
June, 2011	201	188	177	212	150	165	189
July, 2011	204	190	186	223	152	166	193
August, 2011	205	192	188	223	153	167	194
September, 2011	209	193	190	223	155	169	197
October, 2011	212	195	192	223	157	170	198

Source- Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 7 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 - 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	178	189	182	205	207	203	185	202	186
2011-12@	206	194	213	202	214	222	225	202	216	206
April, 2011	195	184	201	193	203	214	217	196	207	197
May, 2011	196	186	207	198	205	215	217	197	220	203
June, 2011	200	189	207	198	209	217	221	199	214	201
July, 2011	205	194	210	201	217	224	222	200	214	204
August, 2011	206	195	211	201	218	224	225	202	216	206
September, 2011	211	199	214	204	220	225	230	204	217	207
October, 2011	215	201	219	207	223	227	230	206	218	210
November, 2011	216	201	218	207	221	228	231	207	221	211
December, 2011	210	199	221	209	213	225	228	206	219	211

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

		(STATE CENTERS)									
		AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
Year/Month		Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(Base year - 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	175	191	184	195	186	187	200	188	183
2011-12@		180	185	215	204	217	204	213	224	211	203
April, 2011	...	175	180	205	197	207	196	203	214	202	194
May, 2011	...	174	180	210	199	211	198	207	216	204	195
June, 2011	...	177	182	211	200	217	202	218	222	209	197
July, 2011	...	177	185	211	202	219	206	218	228	212	204
August, 2011	...	178	185	217	206	217	205	213	226	212	205
September, 2011	...	177	186	220	208	220	207	213	227	212	206
October, 2011	...	183	188	219	208	219	207	219	230	223	211
November, 2011	...	188	192	221	210	221	208	216	229	215	208
December, 2011	...	185	191	220	210	221	209	213	228	214	209

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

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 - 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	182.4	148.3	130.1	143.3
2011-12@	199.1	167.0	138.9	155.2
April, 2011	196.8	159.5	136.6	152.1
May, 2011	194.9	160.4	137.4	152.4
June, 2011	195.9	161.6	137.9	153.1
July, 2011	198.2	165.6	138.0	154.2
August, 2011	199.4	167.1	138.4	154.9
September, 2011	202.9	168.3	139.0	156.2
October, 2011	203.5	170.0	139.6	157.0
November, 2011	201.8	171.6	140.4	157.4
December, 2011*	197.9	172.6	140.6	156.9
January, 2012*	199.7	172.8	141.2	157.7

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

*Provisional @ Average for 10 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

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 agricultural labourers +	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	7.13	3.82	(-) 0.33	0.03
2001-02	3.62	4.31	1.09	1.33
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.16	3.13
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.90	3.79
2004-05	6.48	3.83	2.60	2.58
2005-06	4.43	4.41	3.85	3.85
2006-07	6.51	6.83	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.81	6.40	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.03	9.09	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.57	12.37	13.91	13.76
2010-11	9.56	10.45	10.00	10.01
2011-12@	9.11	8.82@@	8.53	8.64
April, 2011	9.74	9.41	9.11	9.11
May, 2011	9.56	8.72	9.63	9.63
June, 2011	9.51	8.62	9.32	9.14
July, 2011	9.36	8.43	9.03	9.03
August, 2011	9.78	8.99	9.52	9.71
September, 2011	10.00	10.06	9.43	9.25
October, 2011	9.87	9.39	9.36	9.73
November, 2011	9.46	9.34	8.95	9.14
December, 2011	7.47*	6.49	6.37	6.72
January, 2012	6.55*	N.A.	4.92	5.27

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

+ Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

@ Average for 10 months

* Provisional

@@ Average for 9 months

N.A. Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 4.9

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RATION CARDS AS ON 31.8.2011

District Name	Yellow		Saffron	Annapurna	White	Total Ration Card
	BPL	AAY	APL			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mumbai	30,612	19,922	31,74,072	10,777	6,10,980	38,46,363
Thane	1,60,881	1,28,929	4,30,020	2,423	25,343	7,47,596
Raigad	97,384	62,604	3,25,441	1,876	61,213	5,48,518
Ratnagiri	75,909	44,101	2,47,469	811	21,657	3,89,947
Sindhudurg	48,517	24,387	1,29,623	723	18,157	2,21,407
Nashik	2,91,618	1,68,375	5,24,524	1,025	63,337	10,48,879
Dhule	1,39,949	66,434	1,56,546	1,959	4,144	3,69,032
Nandurbar	1,04,720	85,898	1,16,125	1,319	7,874	3,15,936
Jalgaon	2,01,812	1,36,104	4,38,367	1,982	52,264	8,33,529
Ahmednagar	2,46,574	82,121	5,27,693	2,071	54,330	9,12,789
Pune	1,60,807	68,558	13,04,946	1,248	1,16,001	16,51,560
Satara	1,32,035	35,235	4,25,081	1,958	46,350	6,40,659
Sangli	72,049	34,868	4,01,825	1,381	59,305	5,69,428
Solapur	2,32,660	84,787	4,54,089	1,198	64,448	8,37,192
Kolhapur	1,56,378	58,180	5,60,037	492	20,973	7,96,060
Aurangabad	1,82,037	65,266	4,00,769	2,555	7,385	6,58,012
Jalna	1,18,842	40,093	1,68,974	2,342	3,207	3,33,458
Parbhani	73,017	43,903	2,10,747	1,921	0	3,29,588
Hingoli	60,571	27,463	1,61,724	1,096	2,626	2,53,480
Beed	2,49,260	43,120	2,83,364	1,986	5,627	5,83,357
Nanded	1,39,237	74,862	2,99,775	1,835	3,252	5,18,961
Osmanabad	1,04,533	38,183	2,05,252	1,449	10,411	3,59,828
Latur	87,733	41,229	2,96,101	2,053	7,065	4,34,181
Buldhana	1,42,215	63,113	2,49,677	3,888	4,121	4,63,014
Akola	91,256	39,266	1,63,750	1,963	12,156	3,08,391
Washim	70,692	39,641	83,098	1,529	2,230	1,97,190
Amrawati	1,69,648	1,20,438	2,39,593	2,898	12,424	5,45,001
Yeotmal	1,32,331	1,13,264	2,46,509	4,675	5,828	5,02,607
Wardha	48,433	42,727	1,57,359	2,150	10,011	2,60,680
Nagpur	1,30,381	93,309	5,76,615	6,521	49,741	8,56,567
Bhandara	76,706	53,237	84,902	1,329	10,668	2,26,842
Gondiya	95,156	65,607	87,479	1,565	5,091	2,54,898
Chandrapur	1,04,023	1,08,611	1,55,968	1,529	24,476	3,94,607
Gadchiroli	44,268	80,147	89,512	0	2,512	1,86,439
Total	42,72,244	22,93,982	1,33,47,026	74,527	14,08,217	2,13,95,996

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

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)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
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)	0.87	14.62	15.49	1.99	19.44	21.43
Of which, TPDS	0.13	12.71	12.84	0.08	13.41	13.49
2011-12 (Total) (upto Nov, 2011)	0.54	9.93	10.47	1.20	13.04	14.24
Of which, TPDS	0.11	8.87	8.98	0.05	9.34	9.39

ANNEXURE 4.11

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
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)	19.20	32.12
Of which, TPDS	14.68	15.85
2011-12 (Total) (upto Nov, 2011)	12.78	21.52
Of which, TPDS	10.75	11.23

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 (2011-12)

District Name (1)	Available Godowns		Number of Fair Price Shops (2011) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	13	8,724	4,010
Thane	35	16,700	1,614
Raigad	62	25,800	1,210
Ratnagiri	45	16,050	879
Sindhudurg	14	6,550	419
Nashik	28	17,200	2,283
Dhule	17	8,500	979
Nandurbar	26	13,000	984
Jalgaon	32	14,100	1,928
Ahmednagar	76	49,100	1,693
Pune	48	37,020	2,789
Satara	43	15,640	1,605
Sangli	29	13,760	1,196
Solapur	54	38,024	1,795
Kolhapur	22	10,450	1,398
Aurangabad	27	26,188	1,791
Jalna	28	18,700	1,285
Parbhani	21	9,300	1,178
Hingoli	11	6,600	797
Beed	35	25,110	2,018
Nanded	41	16,350	1,935
Osmanabad	30	17,000	1,059
Latur	27	19,700	1,352
Buldhana	21	8,800	1,560
Akola	23	13,100	1,071
Washim	11	7,150	775
Amrawati	29	11,750	1,914
Yeotmal	35	17,500	1,995
Wardha	14	8,685	831
Nagpur	49	26,182	1,848
Bhandara	16	9,500	887
Gondiya	23	12,400	990
Chandrapur	33	15,000	1,474
Gadchiroli	21	9,050	1,103
Total	1,039	5,68,683	50,645

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

5

Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2011-12

5.1 The budget of 2011-12 was presented with surplus revenue, after a gap of two years. The main component of revenue i.e. the tax revenue is expected to increase by 14.7 per cent over that of 2010-11(RE) and by 44.6 per cent over actuals of 2009-10. The budget estimates of 2011-12 indicate that the total expenditure of the government is expected to increase by about 9.0 per cent over the previous year to ₹ 1,44,784 crore. By restricting the revenue expenditure in the limit of revenue receipts, government was able to make the provision for plan expenditure of ₹ 45,796 crore, including centrally sponsored scheme, which was higher by 20.3 per cent over the previous year. The fiscal deficit for 2011-12 is expected to ₹ 22,805 crore, as low as 1.8 per cent of GSDP. Summary of the State budget is given in Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Items	2009-10	(₹ crore)	
		2010-11 (R.E.)	2011-12 (B.E.)
1. Revenue Receipts	86,910	1,07,159	1,21,504
2. Revenue Expenditure	94,916	1,12,847	1,21,446
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	8,006	5,688	(-)58
3.1 As % of GSDP	0.9	0.5	0.0
4. Capital Receipts #	26,558	25,786	23,335
5. Capital Expenditure #	18,690	19,932	23,338
6. Total Receipts (1+4) #	1,13,468	1,32,945	1,44,839
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) #	1,13,606	1,32,779	1,44,784
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	138	(-)166	(-)55
9. Fiscal Deficit	26,156	25,042	22,805
9.1 As % of GSDP	3.0	2.3	1.8

Source : Finance Department, GoM # net of loan repayment

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

Revenue Receipts

5.2 The expected revenue receipts during 2011-12 are ₹ 1,21,504 crore, 13.4 per cent higher than that of the previous year. The revenue receipts in 2010-11 were expected to increase by 10.4 per cent over the budgeted figure. Rigorous efforts for tax collection and higher rate of devolution by Thirteenth Finance Commission have resulted in increase in revenue during 2010-11 and 2011-12. The details are given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	Tax Revenue	(₹ crore)	
		Non-Tax Revenue @	Total Revenue Receipts
2006-07	46,122	16,073	62,195
2007-08	55,126	24,457	79,583
2008-09	60,049	21,222	81,271
2009-10	67,354	19,556	86,910
2010-11 (RE)	84,915	22,244	1,07,159
2011-12 (BE)	97,404	24,100	1,21,504

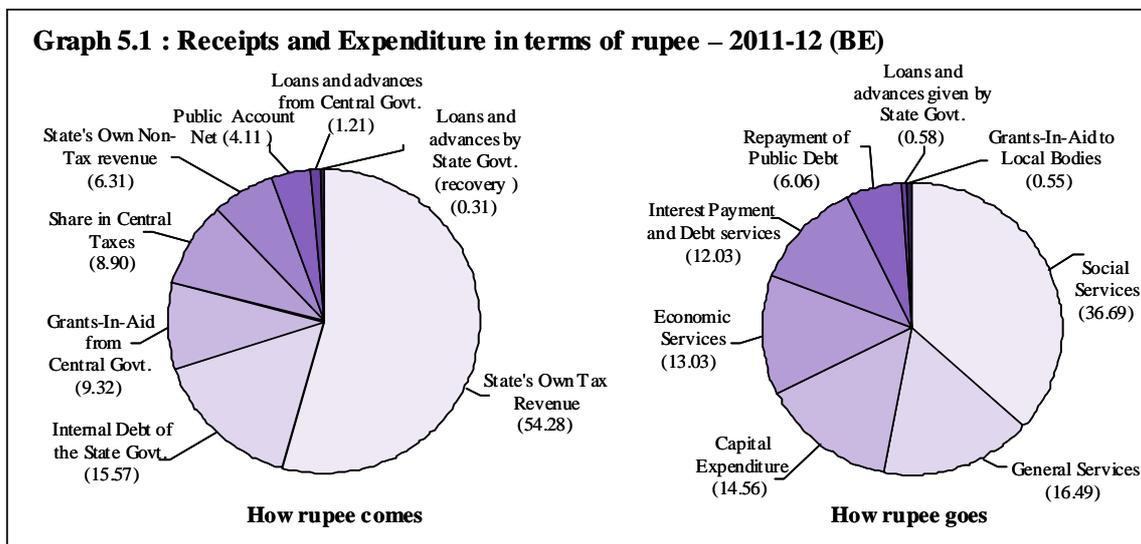
Source : Finance Department, GoM

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

@ Includes central grant

Tax Revenue

5.3 Expected increase of 13.9 per cent in Own Tax Revenue (OTR) alongwith 20.1 per cent increase in share in central taxes contribute to increase the tax revenue in 2011-12 by 14.7 per cent



over the previous year. The tax revenue of the State is likely to become more than double from ₹ 46,122 crore in 2006-07 to expected amount of ₹ 97,404 crore in 2011-12 as the share of OTR has increased from 64.4 per cent in 2006-07 to 68.6 per cent in 2010-11 (RE) and further expected to reach to 68.9 per cent in 2011-12 in total revenue receipts. The details of tax revenue are given in Table 5.3.

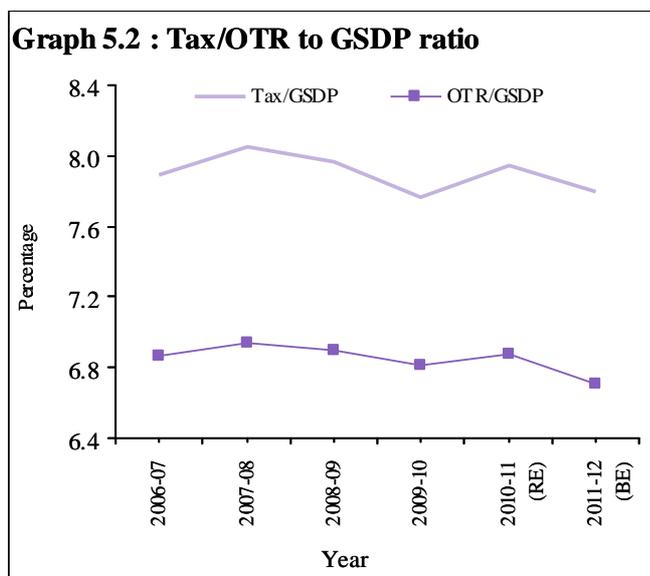


Table 5.3 Tax revenue

(₹ crore)

Year	State's OTR	Share in Central Taxes	Total
2006-07	40,098	6,024	46,122
2007-08	47,528	7,598	55,126
2008-09	52,031	8,018	60,049
2009-10	59,106	8,248	67,354
2010-11 (RE)	73,496	11,419	84,915
2011-12 (BE)	83,686	13,718	97,404

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.4 Own Tax Revenue

(₹ crore)

Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (R.E.)	2011-12 (B.E.)
1. VAT / Sales Tax	24,131	26,753	30,680	32,676	40,815	46,000
2. Stamps and Registration fees	6,416	8,550	8,288	10,774	14,140	15,677
3. State excise duties	3,301	3,963	4,434	5,057	5,800	8,500
4. Electricity duties	1,577	2,688	2,395	3,289	4,686	4,400
5. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,246	1,488	1,561	1,612	1,608	1,700
6. Taxes on vehicles	1,841	2,143	2,220	2,682	3,471	4,000
7. Other Taxes and duties on commodities and services	878	1,043	1,015	1,325	1,041	1,099
8. Taxes on goods & passengers	224	388	892	977	739	813
9. Land Revenue	484	512	546	714	1,196	1,497
Total OTR	40,098	47,528	52,031	59,106	73,496	83,686

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.4 The share of VAT, major contributor to OTR is 55.0 per cent whereas, Stamps & Registration fees and Electricity duties contribute 18.7 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively as per the budget estimates. The details of OTR are given in Table 5.4.

5.5 The State receives share from central taxes as per the recommendations of Finance Commission. As per the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission, the State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from central taxes has increased from 4.997 per cent to 5.199 per cent, the share of service tax has also increased from 5.063 per cent to 5.281 per cent. The State is expected to receive ₹ 13,718 crore as share in central taxes during 2011-12.

Non-Tax Revenue

5.6 Grants from Central Government are major contributor to Non-tax revenue. The expected non-tax revenue for 2011-12 is ₹ 24,100 crore. The details of non-tax revenue are given in Table 5.5

Table 5.5 Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ crore)				
Year	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	1,342	7,011	11,203	19,556
2010-11(RE)	1,621	7,372	13,251	22,244
2011-12 (BE)	1,156	8,575	14,369	24,100

Source: Finance Department, GoM

13th Finance Commission

5.7 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 ₹ 2,875.85 crore as grants-in-aid in 2011-12. This includes grants-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 grants-in-aid for local self government. The details of grants in aid are given in Table 5.6

Table 5.6 13th FC - Grants-in-Aid

Items	(₹ crore)		
	2010-11		2011-12
	Received	Expenditure #	Expected
1. General basic grant	798.05	798.05	936.90
(a) Panchayat Raj Institutions	505.78	505.78	593.80
(b) Urban Local Bodies	292.27	292.27	343.10
2. General Performance Grant	0.00	0.00	320.30
3. Special Area Basic Grant	7.90	7.90	7.88
4. Special Area Performance Grant	0.00	0.00	3.94
5. State Disaster relief fund (Central share)	332.02	332.02	348.62
6. Grant for Capacity building	5.00	4.89	5.00
7. Grant for elementary education	131.00	130.99	140.00
8. Grant for Forest	38.70	32.94	38.70
9. Incentive grant for Unique Identification (UID)	31.74	31.74	63.48
10. Grant for Improving Delivery of Justice	108.53	4.62	108.53
11. Grant for District Innovation Fund	0.00	0.00	14.00
12. Grant for Improving District and State Statistical System	0.00	0.00	14.00
13. Grant for Employees & Pension Database	2.50	0.00	3.75
14. Water Sector	0.00	0.00	92.00
15. Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	0.00	0.00	470.00
16. State specific needs	0.00	0.00	308.75
Total	1,455.44	1,343.15	2,875.85

Source : Finance Department, GoM # Respective departments

Revenue Expenditure

5.8 From 2006-07 to 2008-09, revenue expenditure was confined to revenue receipts for three consecutive years, resulting in revenue surplus. Thereafter, upto 2010-11(RE), there was revenue

deficit. To comply with the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission from 2011-12, revenue expenditure must be confined to revenue receipts.

5.9 With increase in total revenue expenditure, the development expenditure is also increasing every year. The share of development expenditure in total revenue expenditure is expected to be 63.8 per cent in 2011-12. Social services which include education, health, employment etc. have major share in total revenue expenditure as well as in development expenditure, which is expected to reach at 46.6 per cent during 2011-12. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Annexure 5.3

5.10 Objectwise break up of revenue expenditure reveals that expenditure on salary, wages and pension payments is a major chunk of revenue expenditure. The percentage of salary, wages and pension payments to revenue receipts, which shot up to 48.5 per cent in 2009-10 from 37.9 per cent in 2008-09, is expected to increase further to 51.1 per cent in 2010-11(RE). In 2011-12, the same is likely to decrease to 49.5 per cent. Also interest payment is steadily increasing due to increase in debt stock. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.7.

Graph 5.3 : Percentage of interest payments to OTR

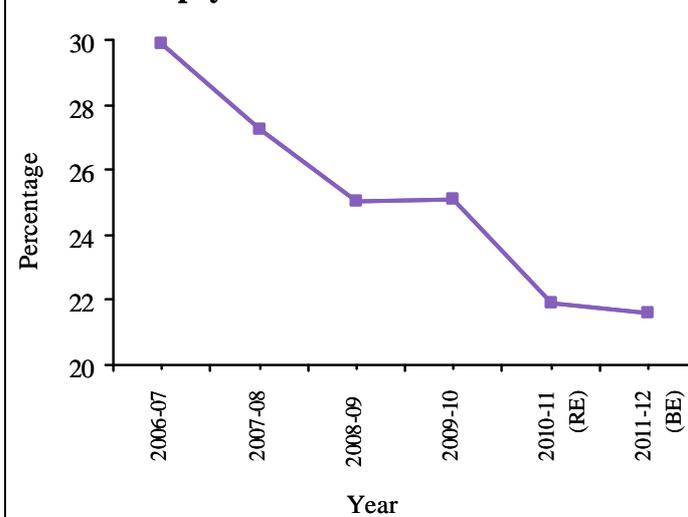


Table 5.7 Composition of Revenue Expenditure

Year	(₹ crore)				
	Salary & Wages	Pension	Interest	Others	Total Revenue Expenditure
2006-07	19,882 (32.4)	4,119 (6.7)	11,983 (19.5)	25,401 (41.4)	61,385 (100.0)
2007-08	22,879 (35.3)	4,682 (7.2)	12,932 (20.0)	24,287 (37.5)	64,780 (100.0)
2008-09	24,478 (32.3)	6,331 (8.4)	13,027 (17.2)	31,858 (42.1)	75,694 (100.0)
2009-10	35,193 (37.1)	6,946 (7.3)	14,838 (15.6)	37,939 (40.0)	94,916 (100.0)
2010-11(RE)	43,391 (38.4)	11,384 (10.1)	16,102 (14.3)	41,970 (37.2)	1,12,847 (100.0)
2011-12(BE)	48,761 (40.1)	11,431 (9.4)	18,049 (14.9)	43,205 (35.6)	1,21,446 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Subsidies

5.11 Certain goods and services are subsidised to make it affordable to the civil society and / or for economic development. The provision for subsidies in 2010-11(RE) was ₹ 7,949 crore, same is estimated at ₹ 7,100 crore during 2011-12. The major budgeted subsidies are:

- ₹ 3,000 crore for compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agricultural / powerloom users
- ₹ 400 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects
- ₹ 505 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.
- ₹ 281 crore for foodgrain transactions and related schemes such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Tax realised

5.12 One of the mandatory statements to be submitted to legislature as a part of FRBM Act is a statement of tax raised and realised. Accordingly, tax amount of ₹ 27,320 crore has been raised but not realised till end of 2009-10. Out of undisputed amount of ₹ 9,247 crore, ₹ 4,110 crore is not realized for more than 4 years.

5.13 Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant) and Central Sales tax, have largest share of 76.0 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively in non-realised taxes. The details are given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Tax Raised but not realised

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	Amount – By end of 2009-10		
	Under dispute	Not under dispute	Total
1. Sales Tax / VAT including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant	14,864	5,909	20,773
2. Central sales tax	2,490	2,220	4,710
3. Taxes on professions, trades and employment	4	623	627
4. Minor mineral etc.	188	120	308
5. Electricity duties	210	14	224
6. Others	317	361	678
Total	18,073	9,247	27,320

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts 2011-12

5.14 By the end of December, 2011, the total revenue receipts are 65.3 per cent of budgeted amount as against 71.4 per cent revenue receipts of the budgeted amount of 2010-11. Total revenue receipts upto December 2011 increased by 14.6 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period, tax revenue and non-tax revenue both have increased by 14.7 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively. The increase in OTR was 13.4 per cent, including VAT collected which increased by 19.3 per cent over that of the previous year. The details of revenue receipts are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 Revenue Receipts 2011-12

Items	(₹ crore)			
	April to December #		BE	Percentage to BE
	2010	2011	2011-12@	
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	58,990	67,666	97,404	69.5
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to ix)	52,773	59,826	83,686	71.5
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	30,689	36,619	46,000	79.6
ii) Stamps & Reg. fees	10,327	9,879	15,677	63
iii) State Excise duties	3,997	5,630	8,500	66.2
iv) Taxes & duties on Electricity	2,344	1,647	4,400	37.4
v) Land Revenue	730	575	1,497	38.4
vi) Taxes on Vehicles	2,447	2,937	4,000	73.4
vii) Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,224	1,337	1,700	78.6
viii) Taxes on goods & Passengers	36	26	813	3.2
ix) Other Taxes & duties on Commodities & Services	979	1,176	1,099	107
2) Share in Central Taxes	6,217	7,840	13,718	57.2
B) Non Tax Revenue (i + ii)	10,283	11,687	24,100	48.5
i) Non-tax revenue	4,291	5,800	9,731	59.6
ii) Grants-in-Aid from centre	5,992	5,887	14,369	41
Total (A+B)	69,273	79,353	1,21,504	65.3

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

Revenue Expenditure 2011-12

5.15 The total revenue expenditure of the State Government by the end of December, 2011, was ₹ 77,272 crore (63.6 per cent of the budget estimates), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 9,777 crore and non-plan expenditure was ₹ 67,495 crore.

State Plan Performance

5.16 Consistent increase in the plan outlay shows inclination of the Government to stimulate development activities. The total plan outlay of the State, which was ₹ 14,829 crore at the end of X FYP, is expected to reach to ₹ 42,000 crore at the end of XI FYP. The approved plan outlay for XI FYP at start was ₹ 1,27,538 crore which is increased to ₹ 1,61,074 crore at the end of XI FYP. Yearwise plan outlay and plan expenditure is given in Table 5.10.

Annual Plan 2011-12

5.17 Annual Plan outlay for 2011-12 is of ₹ 42,000 crore of which ₹ 41,279 crore has been budgeted. Out of total plan, an outlay of ₹ 4,284 crore is provided for Special Component Sub-Plan (SCSP) and ₹ 3,738 crore for Tribal Sub-Plan. Plan for 2011-12 includes an outlay of ₹ 7,115 crore for District Plan .

5.18 During 2011-12, maximum outlay of ₹ 19,558 crore was approved for Social & Community Services followed by ₹ 7,577 crore for Irrigation & Flood Control sector. The details are given in Table 5.11.

Budgeted Plan expenditure

5.19 The share of plan expenditure in the total expenditure of the State budget has increased from 21.8 per cent in 2006-07 to 29.7 per cent in 2011-12. During the XI FYP period, though the expenditure incurred on capital component of plan expenditure is increasing, its

Table 5.10 Plan Outlay and Plan Expenditure

Year	Plan outlay #	Plan expenditure	(₹ crore)
			Percentage to outlay
2006-07	14,829	15,681	105.7
2007-08	20,200	19,422	96.1
2008-09	25,000	22,870	91.5
2009-10	35,958	27,731	77.1
2010-11 (RE)	37,916	32,216*	85.0
2011-12 (BE)	42,000	--	--

Source: Planning Department, GoM
- Approved outlay * Provisional

Table 5.11 Sector wise Annual Plan Outlay (2010-11 & 2011-12)

Sectors	Anticipated Expenditure * 2010-11	2011-12	
		Approved Outlay	Share in outlay (%)
Agriculture and Allied Services	2,391	2,827	6.7
Rural Development	756	1,182	2.8
Special Area Programmes	227	186	0.4
Irrigation and Flood Control	8,777	7,577	18.0
Power Development	2,336	3,046	7.3
Industry and Minerals	207	302	0.7
Transport and Communications	3,886	4,776	11.4
Science, Technology & Environment	15	29	0.1
General Economic Services	531	739	1.8
Social & Community Services	12,382	19,558	46.6
General Services	708	1,410	3.4
Other Programme	0	368	0.9
Total	32,216	42,000	100.0

Source : Planning Department, GoM * Provisional

Table 5.12 Plan and non-plan expenditure

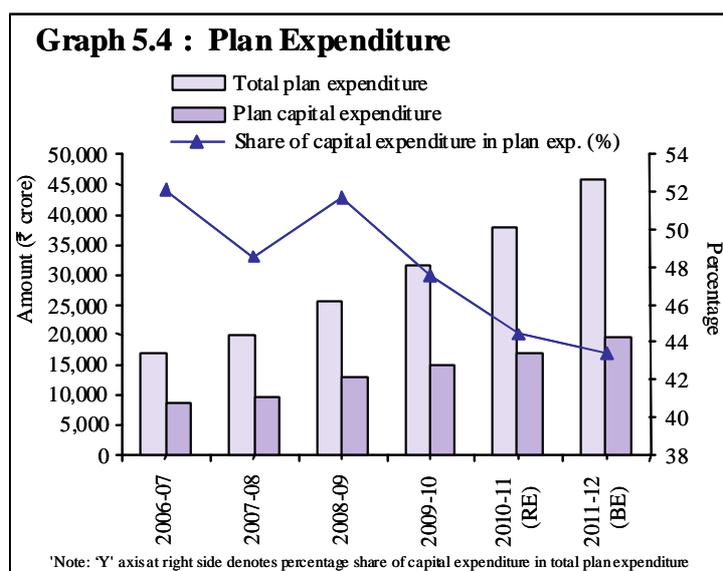
Year	Plan Expenditure			Non-Plan Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
2006-07	8,205	8,930	17,135	61,371	78,506
2007-08	10,289	9,709	19,998	62,196	82,194
2008-09	12,420	13,272	25,692	74,280	99,972
2009-10	16,724	15,155	31,879	85,902	1,17,781
2010-11 (RE)	21,165	16,896	38,061	1,00,492	1,38,553
2011-12 (BE)	25,904	19,892	45,796	1,08,329	1,54,125

Source : Finance Department, GoM

share is decreasing. The government is encouraging private participation in the development of infrastructure facilities. The details of plan-non plan expenditure are given in Table 5.12

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.20 The capital receipts is minor component of total receipts and mainly consists of debt (Borrowings and other liabilities). The non-debt components of capital receipts are (i) Recovery of loans and (ii) Other receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund and its appropriation, etc. So far, substantial share of borrowings was utilised for financing the revenue expenditure. However, from 2011-12 based on recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission, the borrowings will be utilised to finance capital expenditure, which is mainly development expenditure.



5.21 The capital expenditure mainly consists of two parts namely (i) capital expenditure outside the revenue account, which is a major component and (ii) Debt (loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt). The capital expenditure is expected to reach to ₹ 32,679 crore during 2011-12 which is 21.2 per cent of the total expenditure. The details are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

Year	Total Capital Receipts	Of which, Internal debt	Total Capital Expenditure	Of Which	
				Capital expenditure outside revenue expenditure	Repayment of public debt
2006-07	16,298	14,058	17,121	10,092	4,707
2007-08	1,718	13,432	17,414	11,490	4,699
2008-09	19,065	21,227	24,278	18,873	4,125
2009-10	30,383	20,812	22,865	17,429	4,175
2010-11(R.E.)	31,560	24,698	25,706	18,823	5,774
2011-12 (BE)	32,676	24,000	32,679	22,439	9,342

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. During past few years, the percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP was at the lowest (-) 2.2 per cent in 2007-08. Though the State enjoyed revenue surplus during 2008-09, due to increased salary burden, revenue deficit was 0.9 per cent of GSDP during 2009-10. During 2010-11, with the efforts to increase the tax recovery and plugging the loopholes in the revenue collection, revenue was expected to increase by about 23.3 per cent, thereby decreasing the revenue deficit and consequently the percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP to 0.5 per cent.

5.23 Thirteenth Finance Commission has laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for states, for the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 and the same is given in Table 5.14. Accordingly, fiscal deficit for the states should be contained to 2.4 per cent, whereas debt stock of the states should be contained to 24.3 per cent of GDP by 2014-15.

Table 5.14 Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path for States

Particulars	(per cent of GDP)	
	Fiscal Deficit – States	Debt Stock – States
2009-10	2.8	27.1
2010-11	2.6	26.6
2011-12	2.5	26.1
2012-13	2.5	25.5
2013-14	2.4	24.8
2014-15	2.4	24.3

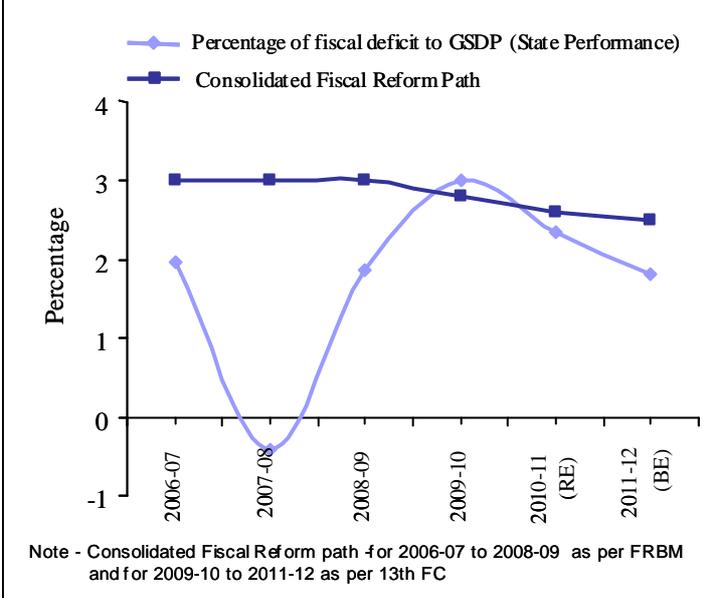
Source : Thirteenth Finance Commission, GoI

5.24 The extent of fiscal deficit is closely related to revenue deficit. Percentage of fiscal deficit to State GSDP is declining over the years. The fiscal deficit, which was 4.4 per cent of GSDP in 2004-05, has gradually declined to (-) 0.4 per cent of GSDP in 2007-08. In 2011-12, the percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is again expected to increase to 1.8 per cent which is within the limit of 2.4 per cent, stipulated by Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Debt Position

5.25 The accumulation of unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government forms the Debt stock. The debt stock of the State is increasing over the year due to increase in internal debt required to finance the development activities and increasing obligatory loan repayment. The debt stock which was ₹ 1,09,167 crore in 2004-05 is increased to ₹ 2,05,689 crore by the end of 2010-11, out of which open market borrowings were ₹ 73,825 crore (35.9 per cent). But during the same period, the debt stock to GSDP ratio is likely to decrease from 26.3 per cent to 19.3 per cent.

Graph 5.5 : Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path –a- vis –State Performance



Graph 5.6 : Percentage of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit to GSDP

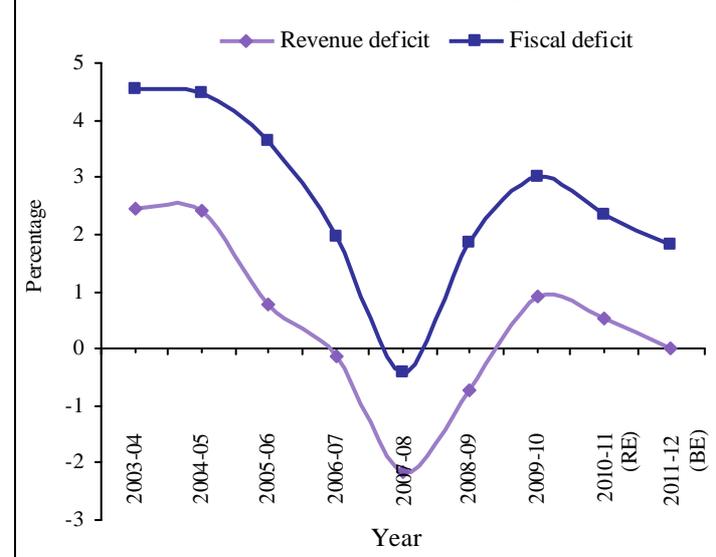


Table 5.15 Debt Stock and interest payments

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	1,81,447	14,838	9.2
2010-11 (R.E.)	2,05,689	16,102	8.9
2011-12 (BE)	2,26,926	18,049	8.8

Source: Finance Department, GoM

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

5.26 During 2011-12, expected open market borrowings are ₹ 19,000 crore of which ₹ 1,480 crore will be utilised for loan repayment. The overall expected internal debt is of ₹ 24,000 crore of which ₹ 8,827 crore is for repayment. The debt stock of the Government is expected to increase to ₹ 2,26,926 crore (18.2 per cent of GSDP) of which ₹ 91,345 crore will be open market borrowings.

5.27 Open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) are two main components of debt stock which contribute about 75 per cent of the debt stock. Open market borrowings are mainly in the form of dated securities. The maturity period of these dated securities is seven to ten years. During 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was increase in open market borrowings due to tight fiscal position of the State. This will lead to substantial increase in the repayment amount of the loan from 2013-14 due to the maturity of the securities.

The State has to consolidate the finances and make efforts to increase revenue to minimize the debt.

Government Guarantees

5.28 The outstanding guarantees given by the State Government at the end of 2009-10 amounted to ₹ 17,320 crore. The major guarantees given by the Government were to the Public Works Department (₹ 3,628 crore), Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department (₹ 3,328 crore), Industry, Energy & Labour Department (₹ 3,165 crore), Water Resources Department (₹ 2,608 crore) and Water supply & Sanitation Department (₹ 2,403 crore). The details are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Guarantees given by the Government during 2009-10

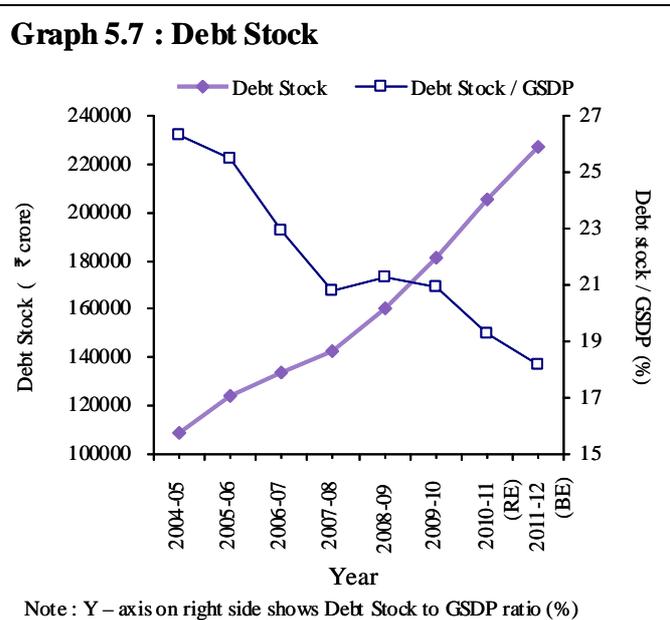
(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of the Department	Outstanding at the beginning of the year 2009-10	Addition during the year 2009-10		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year 2009-10\$	Outstanding at the end of the year 2009-10
			4a	4b #		
1	2	3	4a	4b #	5	6
1	Agriculture & ADF	451	150	10	443	168
2	Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	330	0	0	123	207
3	Social Justice & Special Assistance	279	0	14	60	233
4	Tourism & Cultural Affairs	4	0	0	2	2
5	Urban Development	229	0	2	22	209
6	Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	4,177	0	250	1,262	3,165
7	Water Resources	3,123	0	0	515	2,608
8	Home	15	0	0	15	0
9	Public works	3,535	1,085	0	992	3,628
10	Revenue & Forest	2	0	0	0	2
11	Tribal Development	50	25	8	10	73
12	Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	4,918	853	0	2,443	3,328
13	Rural Development & Water Conservation	86	0	0	11	75
14	Water Supply & Sanitation	2,812	0	0	409	2,403
15	Minority Development	23	0	5	6	22
16	Planning	1,267	0	0	70	1,197
Total		21,301	2,113	289	6,383	17,320

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Note : i) # - Loans received on the revolving guarantee & amount changed due to revised interest rate, are given.

ii) \$- Invoked Amounts during 2009-10 are nil.



ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA : BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(1)	(Actual) (2)	(Actual) (3)	(Actual) (4)	(Actual) (5)	(Actual) (6)	(R.E.) (7)	(B.E.) (8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	48,438	62,195	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,07,159	1,21,504
a) Tax Revenue	38,522	46,122	55,126	60,049	67,354	84,915	97,404
b) Non-Tax Revenue	9,916	16,073	24,457	21,222	19,556	22,244	24,100
2. Revenue Expenditure	52,280	61,385	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,12,847	1,21,446
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	10,523	11,983	12,932	13,027	14,838	16,102	18,049
b) Administrative Services	4,207	4,824	5,504	6,560	8,173	10,793	12,561
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,229	9,177	10,007
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	3,842	(-) 810	(-) 14,803	(-) 5,577	8,006	5,688	(-) 58
4. Capital Receipts	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,065	30,383	31,560	32,676
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	551	51	733	560	515	578	475
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	0	18	25	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	25,208	22,860
5. Capital Expenditure	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,278	22,865	25,706	32,679
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	72,614	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,38,719	1,54,180
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	72,362	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,38,553	1,54,125
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-) 252	13	893	(-) 364	138	(-) 166	(-) 55
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	17,631	11,553	(-) 2,824	13,999	26,156	25,042	22,805
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	10.0	10.6	11.6	10.8	10.0	10.0	9.7
a) Tax Revenue	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.9
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.7	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.6	9.7
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
b) Administrative Services	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	0.8	(-) 0.1	(-) 2.2	(-) 0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0
4. Net Capital Receipts	5.0	2.8	0.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.6
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	3.7	2.0	(-) 0.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	1.8
5. Capital Expenditure	4.1	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.6
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	14.9	13.4	11.9	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.3
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	14.9	13.4	12.0	13.3	13.6	13.0	12.3
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	3.6	2.0	(-) 0.4	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.8

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		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		(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)	48,438	62,195	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,07,159	1,21,504
(1)	State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	33,539	40,098	47,528	52,031	59,106	73,496	83,686
	(1) Sales Tax	19,677	24,131	26,753	30,680	32,676	40,815	46,000
	(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	5,266	6,416	8,550	8,288	10,774	14,140	15,677
	(3) State Excise Duties	2,824	3,301	3,963	4,434	5,057	5,800	8,500
	(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,661	1,577	2,688	2,395	3,289	4,686	4,400
	(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,157	1,246	1,488	1,561	1,612	1,608	1,700
	(6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,309	1,841	2,143	2,220	2,682	3,471	4,000
	(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	712	878	1,043	1,015	1,325	1,041	1,099
	(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	504	224	388	892	977	739	813
	(9) Land Revenue	429	484	512	546	714	1,196	1,497
(2)	Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	5,935	7,518	16,948	9,790	8,353	8,993	9,731
	(1) Interest Receipts	1,737	2,504	1,170	1,017	1,342	1,621	1,156
	(2) Other non-tax revenue	4,198	5,014	15,778	8,773	7,011	7,372	8,575
(3)	Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	4,983	6,024	7,598	8,018	8,248	11,419	13,718
	(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	960	1,141	1,618	1,651	1,891	2,359	2,726
	(2) Corporation Tax	1,378	1,881	2,411	2,629	3,394	4,463	5,542
	(3) Taxes on Wealth	3	2	3	2	8	9	11
	(4) Customs	971	1,175	1,436	1,533	1,154	1,997	2,323
	(5) Union Excise Duties	1,309	1,247	1,371	1,337	930	1,452	1,771
	(6) Service Tax	362	578	759	866	871	1,139	1,345
(4)	Grants in Aid from Central Government	3,981	8,555	7,509	11,432	11,203	13,251	14,369
(B)	Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	24,176	16,298	1,718	19,065	30,383	31,560	32,676
(1)	Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	23,659	14,557	13,761	21,612	21,564	25,507	25,872
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.*	23,169	14,059	13,432	21,227	20,812	24,698	24,000
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	490	498	329	385	752	809	1,872
(2)	Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	551	51	733	560	515	578	474
(3)	Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	(-)134	183	0	75	24	0	0
(4)	Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	100	1,508	(-) 12,776	(-) 3,182	8,280	5,475	6,330
	(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	587	640	685	804	1,790	2,341	2,372
	(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	1,019	1,646	(-) 11,717	190	(-) 351	405	311
	(1) Interest Bearing	3	7	24	44	51	(-) 57	(-) 9
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,016	1,639	(-) 11,741	146	(-) 402	462	320
	(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,425	1,714	1,876	1,240	3,502	2,632	4,148
	(1) Interest Bearing	554	570	468	768	1,899	2,616	3,500
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	871	1,144	1,408	472	1,603	16	648
	(d) Others	(-) 2,931	(-) 2,492	(-) 3,620	(-) 5,416	3,339	97	(-) 501
Total Receipts (A + B)		72,614	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,38,719	1,54,180

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		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(1)		(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A)	Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	52,280	61,385	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,12,847	1,21,446
(1)	Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	30,583	36,279	40,934	49,109	62,845	73,707	77,488
	(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	19,917	23,559	26,773	31,052	41,005	52,281	56,552
	(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	10,762	12,316	13,642	16,447	22,208	27,994	30,940
	(2) Health & Family Welfare	2,124	2,254	2,695	3,105	3,696	4,705	4,864
	(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	2,302	3,565	5,044	4,460	6,939	7,837	9,224
	(4) Information & Broadcasting	22	24	27	31	40	49	49
	(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	1,653	1,904	2,392	3,200	4,145	5,016	5,547
	(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	273	319	402	528	599	693	718
	(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	2,749	3,132	2,527	3,237	3,325	5,912	5,131
	(8) Others	32	45	44	44	53	75	79
	(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	9,315	11,703	13,237	16,813	20,372	20,495	20,083
	(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	2,732	3,363	3,468	6,403	6,460	6,072	5,853
	(2) Rural Development	2,019	2,589	1,060	1,980	2,493	2,482	2,799
	(3) Special Area Programme	21	33	33	31	28	62	40
	(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,318	1,514	1,648	1,939	2,340	2,402	2,562
	(5) Energy	1,993	2,601	3,411	2,808	4,138	3,714	3,407
	(6) Industry and Minerals.	458	566	1,043	682	998	974	684
	(7) Transport and Communication	554	697	2,254	2,691	3,227	3,673	3,364
	(8) Science, Technology & Environment	13	25	26	42	72	67	74
	(9) General Economic Services	207	315	294	237	616	1,049	1,300
	(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,351	1,017	924	1,244	1,468	931	853
(2)	Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	21,697	25,106	23,846	26,585	32,071	39,140	43,958
	(a) General Services (1 to 5)	11,941	12,925	11,081	13,686	17,129	22,674	25,410
	(1) Organs of State	434	466	541	641	1,149	1,279	1,268
	(2) Collection Charges	761	405	743	1,194	1,486	1,333	1,482
	(3) Administrative Services	4,208	4,824	5,503	6,560	8,173	10,793	12,561
	(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	4,104	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,229	9,177	10,007
	(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	2,434	2,866	79	92	92	92	92
	(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	9,756	12,181	12,765	12,899	14,942	16,466	18,548
(B)	Capital Expenditure (1+2)	20,082	17,121	17,414	24,278	22,865	25,706	32,679
	(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	14,340	12,414	12,715	20,154	18,690	19,932	23,338
	(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	10,078	10,092	11,490	18,873	17,429	18,823	22,439
	(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	4,262	2,322	1,225	1,281	1,261	1,109	899
	(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	5,742	4,707	4,699	4,124	4,175	5,774	9,341
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	5,216	4,304	4,286	3,704	3,398	5,292	8,827
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	526	403	413	420	427	482	514
	(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
	Total Expenditure (A + B)	72,362	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,38,553	1,54,125

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	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (R.E.)	2011-12 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Taxes on agricultural income	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections	15,836	18,994	20,528	22,755	31,877	27,840	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.	354	372	758	975	1,680	1,759	1,759
5	Rates and cesses on land	4,668	6,032	7,450	7,732	8,543	8,491	65,488
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	5,651	3,989	346	11,503	12,297	3,931	4,439
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act	0	0	1	81	236	0	0
8	Education Cess Act—							
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops	983	1,453	467	721	1,130	1,470	1,470
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands	229	191	185	169	247	275	201
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974	128	14	11	139	38	14	14
	Total ...	27,849	31,046	29,752	44,075	56,048	43,780	98,405

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.5
BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

							(₹ Crore)
Item	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (R.E.)	2011-12 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	19,061	11,067	10,239	19,104	21,479	24,633	22,393
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	17,952	9,755	9,146	17,523	17,414	19,407	15,173
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 35	95	(-) 83	(-) 35	325	326	1,358
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,144	1,217	1,176	1,616	3,740	4,900	5,862
a) Provident Fund (net)	587	640	684	804	1,790	2,341	2,372
b) Reserve Fund (net)	3	7	24	44	51	(-) 57	(-) 9
c) Civil Deposites (net)	554	570	468	768	1,899	2,616	3,499
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 1,178	473	(-) 13,956	(-) 4,741	4,539	575	467
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	(-) 1,044	290	(-) 13,952	(-) 4,798	4,540	575	467
2) Other capital receipts (net) #	(-) 134	183	(-) 4	57	(-) 1	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	17,883	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	25,208	22,860

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.

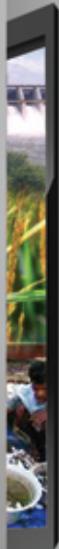
ANNEXURE 5.6

GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE
ON CAPITAL FORMATION

		(₹ Crore)				
Item	2005-06 (Actual)	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (R.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Consumption Expenditure						
1. Compensation of Employee (1.1+1.2)	9,406	11,005	13,208	14,771	18,322	24,308
1.1 Wages & Salaries	6,635	7,933	9,533	10,244	12,915	16,190
1.2 Pension	2,771	3,072	3,675	4,527	5,407	8,118
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services	2,587	4,571	7,077	7,607	9,992	11,880
2.1 Purchases	2,626	5,121	6,215	6,117	8,614	10,099
2.2 Maintenances	1,171	1,682	2,207	2,545	2,938	3,725
2.3 Less Sales	1,210	2,232	1,345	1,055	1,560	1,944
Total Consumption Expenditure	11,993	15,576	20,285	22,378	28,314	36,188
B. Expenditure of Capital Formation						
1. Buildings	673	1,217	1,103	1,269	1,139	1,675
2. Roads & Bridges	539	978	979	1,723	2,974	2,368
3. Other Capital Outlay	1,331	2,012	1,992	2,270	2,448	2,287
4. Transport Equipment	33	45	58	82	63	151
5. Machinery & Equipment	237	340	428	650	704	648
6. Cultivated Assets	0	53	82	44	86	41
7. Animal Stock	36	1	2	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	2,849	4,646	4,644	6,038	7,414	7,170
9. Change in Stock	(-) 7	35	0	1	(-) 7	1
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	2,842	4,681	4,644	6,039	7,407	7,171

6

Institutional Finance & Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Financial institutions play very significant role in the growth of economy. A good network of financial institutions will facilitate sustainable economic development. These institutions cater to the need of credit for all sections of the society, and also provide credit to infrastructure projects at reasonable rate. These institutions also help in the formation of capital by mobilizing surplus funds and utilizing them effectively for productive purposes promising a better rate of return.

6.2 Banking institutions are prime financial institutions in India. Public sector banks, a major stakeholder among banking institutions are actively engaged in credit delivery in rural areas. Non banking financial institutions are actively involved in wide range of activities like hire-purchase finance, equipment lease finance and investment. By adopting innovative strategies, these institutions have been able to build up a clientele base among the depositors, mop up public savings and command large resources.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.3 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India comprises of State Bank of India & its Associates, Nationalized Banks, Foreign Banks, Private Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks. As on last Friday of June, 2011, there were 8,515 banking offices in the State. Of which, about 26 per cent were for rural areas and 54 per cent for urban areas. As compared to urban areas, rise in aggregate deposits and credit was more in rural areas. In the aggregate deposits and gross credit, the share of urban areas was almost 95 per cent. Deposits and credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State are given in Table 6.1 and the detailed series is given in Annexure 6.1.

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

Particulars	2010				2011				Per cent change of total in 2011 over total of 2010
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
No. of Banking offices	2,170	1,548	4,319	8,037	2,231	1,671	4,613	8,515	5.9
Deposits (₹ Crore)	23,555	40,526	11,03,423	11,67,504	29,231	49,174	13,25,550	14,03,955	20.3
Credit (₹ Crore)	17,437	21,878	9,53,799	9,93,114	22,703	27,604	11,25,780	11,76,087	18.4
Credit Deposit Ratio (per cent)	74.0	54.0	86.4	85.1	77.7	56.1	84.9	83.8	-

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on last Friday of June, 2011, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, one-tenth offices were operating in the State. The State remained at the numero uno position in India in aggregate deposits and gross credit with 26.1 per cent and 29.1 per cent share respectively. The credit deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 83.8 per cent and that of India was 75.2 per cent. The details of deposits and credit of SCBs in major States are given in Table 6.2

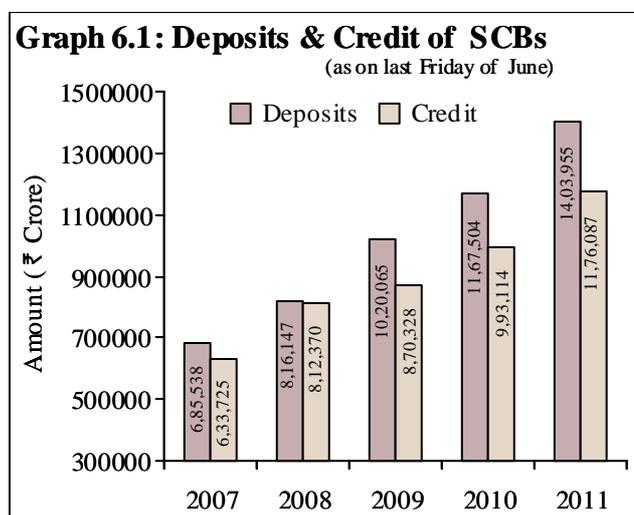


Table 6.2 Deposits and Credit of SCBs in Major States

(As on last Friday of June)

State	2010				2011			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)
Andhra Pradesh	7,040	2,46,324	2,63,407	106.9	7,465	2,88,991	3,27,775	113.4
Bihar	4,053	1,01,369	28,822	28.4	4,243	1,16,898	33,628	28.8
Gujarat	4,621	2,17,644	1,37,605	63.2	4,948	2,61,768	1,71,664	65.6
Karnataka	6,087	2,92,824	2,22,485	76.0	6,378	3,49,673	2,51,443	71.9
Kerala	4,286	1,50,611	96,424	64.0	4,555	1,72,319	1,23,892	71.9
Madhya Pradesh	4,164	1,22,178	72,929	59.7	4,374	1,40,572	86,085	61.2
Maharashtra	8,037	11,67,504	9,93,114	85.1	8,515	14,03,955	11,76,087	83.8
Punjab	3,506	1,33,942	94,696	70.7	3,852	1,54,937	1,14,589	74.0
Rajasthan	4,116	1,08,988	94,460	86.7	4,414	1,28,138	1,16,297	90.8
Tamil Nadu	6,268	2,82,535	3,22,989	114.3	6,645	3,34,167	3,94,358	118.0
West Bengal	5,320	2,73,466	1,63,754	59.9	5,542	3,37,388	1,96,113	58.1
India	84,986	45,40,130	33,56,757	73.9	90,147	53,70,669	40,38,310	75.2

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.5 As on last Friday of June, 2011 of the aggregate deposits of SCBs and gross credit disbursed by them, almost 50 per cent share was of all nationalized banks (excluding SBI and its associates). Though the CD ratio of SBI and its associates group was highest (110.2 per cent), the increase in aggregate deposits was highest for nationalized banks. Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,24,048 and ₹ 1,03,911 respectively. The corresponding figures for all India were ₹ 44,606 and ₹ 33,540. 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 June)

Bank Group	2010				2011			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio
SBI and its associates	1,403	1,60,118	1,71,894	107.4	1,449	1,77,373	1,95,531	110.2
Nationalised Banks	4,724	5,93,484	5,10,692	86.0	4,964	7,48,356	6,09,994	81.5
Foreign Banks	82	1,26,387	73,800	58.4	85	1,33,732	82,293	61.5
Regional Rural Banks	583	3,859	2,065	53.5	587	4,404	2,632	59.8
Other SCBs [@]	1,245	2,83,656	2,34,661	82.7	1,430	3,40,091	2,85,637	84.0
Total	8,037	11,67,504	9,93,112	85.1	8,515	14,03,956	11,76,087	83.8

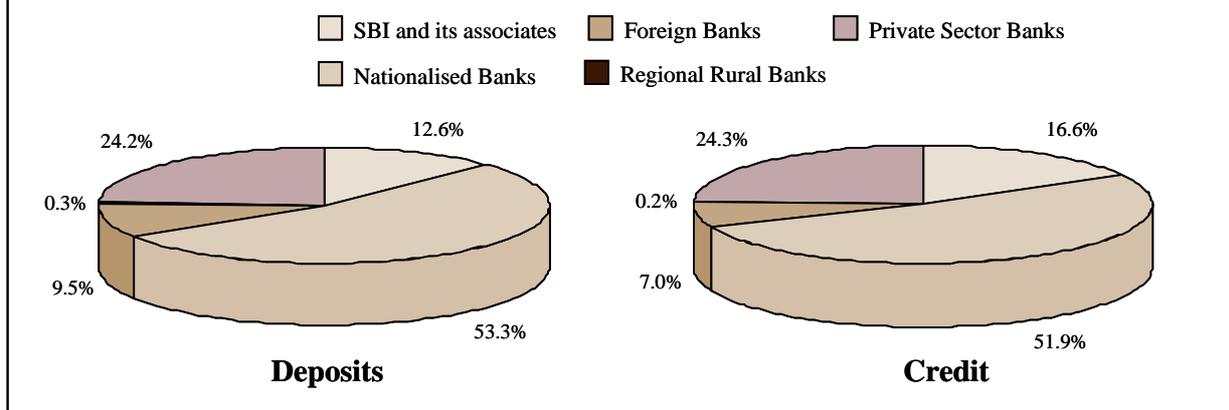
Source: Reserve Bank of India

@ For June, 2011, Bank group to be considered as Private Sector Banks

6.6 Though the term deposit and current accounts decreased in 2010, the total deposits in current and term deposit accounts were increased by 31.1 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively over the previous year. Details about deposits of SCBs according to type of accounts are given in Table 6.4.

Graph 6.2: Share of Deposits & Credit of SCBs

(As on last Friday of June, 2011)

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

Type of Account	2009		2010	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)
Current	3,249	1,40,408	3,109	1,84,025
Savings	47,986	1,38,581	51,300	1,63,146
Term Deposits	18,132	7,19,040	16,789	8,54,820
Total	69,367	9,98,029	71,198	12,01,991

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 Of the total credit given by SCBs to priority sector, 42.4 per cent were for small scale industries (SSI) followed by housing sector with 27.2 per cent share. The details of credit given by all SCBs to Priority Sector as on last Friday of March, 2011 are shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Credit to Priority Sector by SCBs

(As on the last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2009		2010		2011*	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,560	43,308	2,857	50,447	2,587	54,577
Small Scale Industries (SSI)	498	61,456	778	71,556	963	1,09,427
Housing	727	58,117	715	56,428	738	70,162
Self Help Groups ^{\$}	111	1,704	145	765	176	993
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) [#]	379	6,637	129	2,974	144	3,551
Export Credit [@]	1	14,180	1	15,273	1	19,396
Total	4,276	1,85,402	4,626	1,97,473	4,609	2,58,106

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)		
	2008	2009	2010
SBI and its associates	1,02,999	1,49,516	1,71,849
Nationalized Banks	3,36,272	4,17,085	5,05,125
Foreign Banks	56,427	58,043	61,423
Regional Rural Banks	1,557	1,654	1,991
Other SCBs	1,33,653	1,59,221	1,70,784
Total	6,30,909	7,85,519	9,11,172

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.8 Of the total disbursed credit, the share of Nationalized banks including SBI and its associates in total amount outstanding was 74.3 per cent. The amount outstanding towards manufacturing sector remained high i.e. 30.8 per cent in 2010. However, total amount outstanding towards personal loans declined by 13 per cent during the same period. Amount outstanding of SCBs are given in Table 6.6 whereas the sector wise outstanding credits 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	Amount outstanding (₹ crore)			Per cent change in 2010 over 2009
	2008	2009	2010	
Agriculture and Allied Activities	26,520	27,665	35,343	27.8
Mining and Quarrying	7,933	7,544	12,735	68.8
Manufacturing	1,98,091	2,47,870	2,80,325	13.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17,056	19,001	25,028	31.7
Construction	55,984	73,870	95,401	29.1
Transport	20,675	28,187	42,578	51.1
Professional and Other Services	57,097	82,611	96,953	17.4
Trade	49,716	74,614	75,651	1.4
Personal Loans	83,406	1,10,733	96,304	(-)13.0
Others	1,14,431	1,13,424	1,50,854	33.0
Total	6,30,909	7,85,519	9,11,172	16.0

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. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced a new concept called 'Service Area Approach (SAA)' under which district is the unit of service area. Under this approach, lead Bank is identified for every district to co-ordinate with government offices, banks and other stakeholders and to undertake planning & formulation of Annual District Credit Plan. Bank of Maharashtra is functioning as the convener bank to monitor the credit plan in the State. The size of annual credit plan was increased by about 26 per cent in 2011-12. Under annual credit plan, maximum (61.2 per cent) share was of agriculture and allied activities, 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 and district wise details are given in Annexure 6.2.

Table 6.8 Credit Disbursement in the State under Annual Credit Plan

(₹ crore)

Sector	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺ (lakh)
Agriculture and Allied Activities	28,648	15,213 (53)	14.30	26,917	18,505 (69)	17.39	33,424	16,920 (51)	15.90
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	2,758	3,304 (120)	0.26	5,067	5,247 (104)	0.41	6,402	2,665 (42)	0.21
Other Sectors	7,944	8,301 (104)	10.34	11,418	12,646 (111)	15.75	14,832	5,498 (37)	6.85
Total	39,350	26,818 (68)	24.90	43,402	36,398 (84)	33.55	54,658	25,083 (41)	22.96

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

+ Upto September, 2011

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

Micro Credit

6.10 Micro-credit refers to small savings, credit and insurance services extended to socially and economically disadvantaged segments of the society. It is nothing but the provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve standard of living. National Agriculture Banks for Rural

Table 6.9 Deposits, Loans disbursed and Loans outstanding of SHGs (As on 31st March, 2011)

(₹ crore)

Item	Type of Bank	Total SHGs		Out of Total			
		No.	Amount	SHGs under SGSY [#] & Other Sponsored Schemes		Exclusive Women SHGs	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Deposits	Total	7,60,161	647.79	2,51,439	91.91	5,12,462	385.81
	Co-operative	2,87,217	302.56	41,144	26.78	2,02,544	96.87
	Regional Rural	52,685	33.51	1,08,264	1.19	45,786	25.53
	Private Commercial	3,061	0.93	143	0.06	2,853	0.86
	Public Commercial	4,17,198	310.79	1,01,888	63.88	2,61,279	262.55
Loans disbursed[@]	Total	44,275	286.23	5,641	69.02	35,410	227.98
	Co-operative	28,398	158.31	4,317	52.67	20,798	110.93
	Regional Rural	13,098	112.45	836	13.56	11,988	102.43
	Private Commercial	379	3.39	91	0.75	372	3.35
	Public Commercial	2,400	12.08	397	2.04	2,252	11.27
Loans outstanding	Total	2,32,835	1,044.82	66,874	383.84	1,89,740	834.63
	Co-operative	57,864	170.94	13,654	81.86	36,031	108.66
	Regional Rural	32,200	162.47	7,197	29.04	29,176	147.37
	Private Commercial	2,780	14.45	54	0.58	2,740	14.37
	Public Commercial	1,39,991	696.96	45,969	272.36	1,21,793	564.23

Source: NABARD

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ During 2010-11

Development (NABARD), Commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), credit cooperative societies etc. are the mainstream of financial institutions involved in extending micro credit. Besides this, there are some alternative institutions that provide micro credit viz. Self Help Groups (SHGs), linking SHGs with nationalized bank, etc. 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. Total no.of SHGs decreased by 1.4 per cent in 2011 over 2010. Of the total SHGs, 67.4 women SHGs share in total deposits was 59.6 per cent. The details about deposits and credit of SHGs are given in Table 6.9.

Financial Inclusion

6.11 The banking services in India are showing a rapid growth. However, sizable section of the population particularly, weaker and disadvantaged sections of the society and low income groups remain excluded from the opportunities and services provided by banks. As per Population Census 2011, of the total households in the State, 68.9 per cent of households were availing banking services. Due to this limited outreach of institutional channels of finance, non-institutional channels like landlords, money lenders etc. continue to exist for credit supply. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced a new concept of 'Financial Inclusion' for disadvantaged section of the society to access financial services at affordable costs. According to this concept, RBI has attempted to extend the reach of financial services to cover villages having population more than 2000. It is proposed to provide banking services to these identified villages through respective banks by opening branches /satellite banking/mobile banking/Information & Communication Technology (ICT) based Business Correspondent model. Under financial inclusion, of the identified 4,292 unbanked villages, 3,839 (87 per cent) villages were covered by the end of December, 2011. Total 19.28 lakh 'no frill' accounts were opened upto the end of December, 2011. Upto the end of November, 2011 about 97.6 lakh Kisan Credit Cards were issued and the total amount sanctioned against these cards was ₹ 53,296.29 crore.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.12 The Government of India has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to provide loans to State Governments and State owned corporations to complete ongoing

Table 6.10 Projects Sanctioned, loans disbursed and amount utilized under RIDF

(upto Feb.,2012)

Department / Project	Number/Amount (₹ crore)	RIDF				
		I - XIII (1995-2008)	XIV (2008-09)	XV (2009-10)	XVI (2010-11)	XVII (2011-12)
Irrigation	No.	8,574	54	29	21	10
	Loans disbursed	1,775	406	184	126	-
Connectivity (Roads & Bridges)	No.	8,482	768	905	563	714
	Loans disbursed	2,109	315	270	113	-
Social Sector (Drinking Water Supply)	No.	228	9	3	-	-
	Loans disbursed	98	127	17	-	-
Anganwadi	No.	0	-	5,000	-	2,223
	Loans disbursed	0	-	34	-	-
Watershed Development	No.	0	-	-	23	-
	Loans disbursed	0	-	-	22	-
Kharland Development	No.	0	-	-	35	35
	Loans disbursed	0	-	-	9	-
Fisheries	No.	0	-	-	20	-
	Loans disbursed	0	-	-	22	-
Total	No.	17,284	831	5,937	662	2,982
	Loans disbursed	3,982	848	505	283	-

Source: NABARD

infrastructure projects in rural areas. Activities such as rural drinking water supply, soil conservation, rural market yards, rural health units, primary schools, anganwadis and power are newly incorporated in these projects. The details of projects sanctioned, loans disbursed and amount utilized under RIDF are given in Table 6.10.

Joint Stock Companies

6.13 As on 31st March 2011, of the total 7,14,555 joint stock companies in India, 20 per cent were functioning in the State. The share of these companies in the State in total paid up capital was 22 per cent. Details of paid-up capital are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Paid-up Capital of Joint Stock Companies

(As on 31st March)

Item	2010 [@]				2011*			
	Maharashtra		India		Maharashtra		India	
	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	1,65,832	1,03,041 (98,473)	7,53,038	4,09,485 (4,72,106)	1,34,452	1,09,332 (1,08,526)	6,54,909	4,47,050 (5,33,343)
Public	15,753	1,66,102 (9,483)	82,822	7,35,840 (48,955)	10,897	1,65,236 (9,367)	59,646	8,10,190 (49,473)
Total	1,81,585	2,69,143 (1,07,956)	8,35,860	11,45,125 (5,21,061)	1,45,349	2,74,568 (1,17,893)	7,14,555	12,57,240 (5,82,816)

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GOI

@ Revised

* Provisional

Note: Figures in brackets indicate number of companies

Capital market

6.14 For development and economic growth, existence of a sound capital markets is an essential prerequisite. 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.

6.15 The market capitalization of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses experienced considerable growth during 2010-11 with increase of 11.5 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively over the previous year. The Market Capitalization of NSE and BSE during April to October, 2010 amounted to ₹ 61,01,891 crore and ₹ 62,40,155 crore.

Primary security market

6.16 During 2011-12 upto 31st Dec, 2011, the amount of resources mobilized in the State through 14 issues (12 public issues and two rights issues) was ₹ 5,190 crore as against ₹ 23,003 crore through 51 issues (41 public issues and 10 rights issues) in India.

Secondary security market

6.17 The turnover in the equity segments of all the stock exchanges in India declined during 2010-11. 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.

Mutual fund

6.18 Mutual Fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. Fully equipped to generate superior returns, mutual fund has become extremely popular investment option and as such mutual fund industry shows a rapid growth. During 2010-11 new mutual fund increased by about 3.5 times. As on 31st December 2011 there were 46 Mutual Funds in the State as against 49 mutual funds in India. The amount mobilized through mutual funds is given in Table 6.13.

Commodity market

6.19 The commodity market facilitates multi commodity exchange within and outside the country based on requirements along with future trading of major group of items from agriculture, metals & energy products. The Government has made almost all commodities entitled for futures trading.

6.20 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 headquarters of National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange of India Ltd. (NCDEX) and Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX) are located 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			
	2009-10	2010-11	April, 10 – Oct., 10	April, 11 – Oct., 11	2009-10	2010-11	April, 10 – Oct., 10	April, 11 – Oct., 11
MCX [#]	42	42	42	45	12,787 (22)	19,683 (19)	10,364 (20)	18,682 (18)
NCDEX	59	59	44	44	918 (15)	1,411 (15)	596 (13)	970 (14)

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage share of Maharashtra

6.21 The turnover in MCX and NCDEX during April to October 2011 increased by 80.3 per cent and 62.8 per cent over corresponding period of the previous year respectively. The share of the State in total turnover of NCDEX increased by one per cent whereas in total turnover of MCX State's share decreased by 0.7 per cent.

Table 6.12 Turnover in Stock Exchanges

(₹ crore)

Stock Exchange	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺
NSE	41,38,023 (75.0)	35,77,410 (76.4)	19,73,731 (80.4)
BSE	13,78,809 (25.0)	11,05,027 (23.6)	4,82,263 (19.6)

Source: SEBI

+ As on 31st December, 2011

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Table 6.13 Amount Mobilised through Mutual Funds

(₹ crore)

Year	New Fund Offers (NFOs)	Existing MFs
2009-10	36,166	99,82,857
2010-11	1,24,890	87,34,625
2011-12 ⁺	44,498	39,58,097

Source: Association of Mutual Funds In India (AMFI)

+ Upto January, 2011

Insurance

6.22 Insurance sector in India is growing at a rapid pace. In 1956, Government of India established Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) was incorporated in 1972. 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 objectives.

6.23 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 potential for growth of insurance industry in India is immense as a large number of Indian populations 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	2009-10		2010-11		
	No. ('000)	Premium	No. ('000)	Premium	
Maharashtra	Private [#]	1,799	5,145	1,350	4,747
	LIC	3,673	7,331	4,278	7,824
	Total	5,472	12,476	5,628	12,571
India	Private [#]	14,357	31,593	11,094	30,442
	LIC	38,839	50,414	37,012	52,732
	Total	50,905	82,007	48,106	83,174

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

6.24 During 2010-11 gross direct premium undertaken by non life insurance is increased by 21.5 per cent. Medical insurance reported highest premium collection. Gross direct premium undertaken by Non-life insurance is given in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 Gross direct premium undertaken by Non-life insurer

(₹ crore)

Year	Fire	Marine (cargo)	Marine (Hull)	Engi-neering	Motor (own damage)	Motor (third party)	Liabi-lity insu-rance	Pers-onal acc-ident	Medical insu-rance	Overseas Medical insurance	Crop insu-rance	All other miscall-aneous	Grand total
2009-10	1,294	343	778	497	1,407	738	330	359	2,481	121	114	1,049	9,511
2010-11	1,488	436	759	551	1,883	881	359	362	3,268	147	145	1,275	11,554

Source: IRDA

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

DEPOSITS AND CREDIT 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 credit
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit		
(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
2007	12,411	11,609	21,705	14,111	6,51,423	6,08,006	6,85,538	6,33,725
2008	16,172	13,559	27,180	16,395	7,72,796	7,82,416	8,16,147	8,12,370
2009	19,426	14,616	33,792	18,560	9,66,847	8,37,151	10,20,065	8,70,328
2010	23,555	17,437	40,526	21,878	11,03,423	9,53,799	11,67,504	9,93,114
2011	29,231	22,703	49,174	27,604	13,25,550	11,25,780	14,03,955	11,76,087

Year	Per Capita deposits (in ₹)	Per Capita credit (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
2007	64,117	59,217	3,295	3,425	6,720	6.3
2008	75,217	74,869	3,425	3,662	7,087	6.5
2009	92,662	79,060	3,566	3,954	7,520	6.8
2010	1,04,571	88,978	3,718	4,319	8,037	7.2
2011	1,24,048	1,03,911	3,902	4,613	8,515	7.5

Source - Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

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

N.A. - Not Available.

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

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2011-12)

(₹ crore)

Sr.No.	District	Priority Sector					Total	NPS	Total Plan
		Agriculture & Allied	Of which Crop Loan	NFS	OPS				
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	
1	Thane	308	73	721	2,455	3,484	911	4,395	
2	Raigad	176	60	115	421	712	114	826	
3	Ratnagiri	367	180	109	626	1,102	228	1,330	
4	Sindhudurg	286	119	62	252	600	309	909	
5	Nashik	3,102	2,123	457	924	4,484	737	5,221	
6	Dhule	556	350	53	141	750	54	804	
7	Nandurbar	368	239	10	55	433	19	451	
8	Jalgaon	1,300	925	677	460	2,437	83	2,519	
9	Ahmednagar	2,257	1,281	312	414	2,983	1,033	4,015	
10	Pune	3,217	1,588	921	2,344	6,482	3,495	9,977	
11	Satara	1,600	933	228	872	2,700	323	3,023	
12	Sangli	1,580	834	244	350	2,174	549	2,722	
13	Solapur	2,623	1,668	201	433	3,257	500	3,757	
14	Kolhapur	2,530	1,550	725	1,000	4,255	180	4,435	
15	Aurangabad	985	594	499	664	2,148	653	2,801	
16	Jalna	780	600	134	139	1,053	110	1,163	
17	Parbhani	546	434	30	92	669	3	672	
18	Hingoli	267	201	11	52	331	28	359	
19	Beed	855	700	29	183	1,066	25	1,091	
20	Nanded	1,107	875	64	286	1,458	36	1,494	
21	Osmanabad	895	569	57	195	1,147	11	1,158	
22	Latur	1,010	727	156	358	1,524	12	1,536	
23	Buldhana	736	550	29	115	880	45	924	
24	Akola	631	407	91	189	912	91	1,003	
25	Washim	562	439	26	124	712	19	731	
26	Amrawati	1,007	782	30	197	1,234	113	1,347	
27	Yeotmal	1,152	940	51	306	1,510	183	1,693	
28	Wardha	593	439	57	145	795	35	831	
29	Nagpur	780	565	71	249	1,100	106	1,206	
30	Bhandara	341	263	82	239	663	80	743	
31	Gondiya	208	143	52	66	326	41	368	
32	Chandrapur	519	362	81	403	1,003	165	1,168	
33	Gadchiroli	182	91	14	80	277	23	300	
	Maharashtra	33,424	21,606	6,402	14,832	54,658	10,314	64,972	

Source – SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

7

Agriculture & Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 The 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector, which has contributed about 12.8 per cent to GSDP during 2010-11, grew at annual average growth rate of 3.7 per cent during first four years of XI FYP. Though the State is about to achieve the Five Year Plan target of four per cent growth in this sector, the year wise performance of this sector depicts a different scenario. The ratio of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area for 2008-09 in the State was 17.7 per cent, which was much below the National level ratio of 45.3 per cent. This, along with low productivity of soil are the major concerns in this sector in the State.

Monsoon 2011

7.2 This year the South-West monsoon arrived in Vengurla (Southern Konkan) on 3rd June. In remaining parts of Konkan region and Kolhapur, Satara, Nashik & Nandurbar districts it reached by 5th June. It advanced in eastern Vidarbha on 16th June and in western Vidarbha and Marathwada on 22nd June. Thus, monsoon covered entire State by 22nd June. Compared to last year, though the monsoon arrived earlier, the coverage of entire State was delayed by about two weeks.

7.3 During June, July, August, September and October the state received 94.7 per cent, 101.6 per cent, 122.3 per cent, 96.9 per cent and 58.9 per cent rainfall respectively against the normal. The total rainfall in the State during 2011 was 102.3 per cent of the normal. Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Satara districts received more than 120 per cent rainfall while Osmanabad and Nanded districts received rainfall below 80 per cent compared to normal. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 13 per cent talukas received excess, 59 per cent talukas received normal and 28 per cent talukas received deficient rainfall. The classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1.

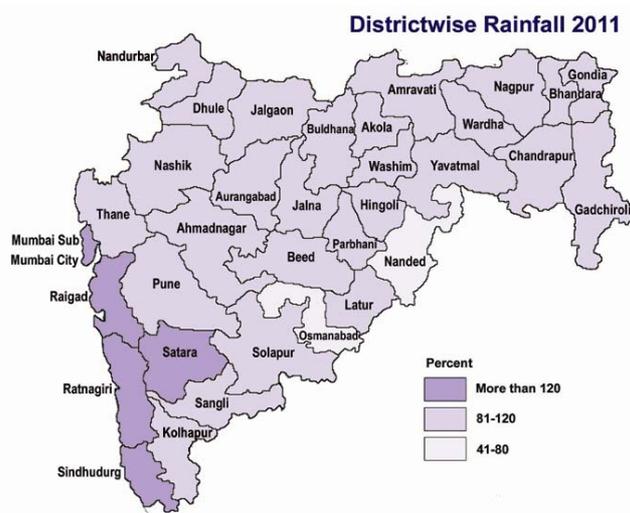


Table 7.1 Classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage)	No. of Districts #			No. of Talukas		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
More than 120 (Excess)	1	17	4	81	195	46
81-120 (Normal)	16	16	27	88	145	209
41-80 (Deficient)	16	0	2	178	15	100
0-40 (scanty)	--	--	0	8	0	0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts

Agricultural Production Prospects 2011-12

7.4 Due to late arrival of monsoon in Vidarbha & Marathwada and its erratic nature, the sowing of major kharif crops was delayed by two to three weeks and also affected the total coverage adversely. The erratic rainfall in September and deficient rainfall in October have resulted in reduction of area under rabi crops and thus the overall production of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton is expected to reduce drastically during the current year. The details are given in Table 7.2.

7.5 The requirement of cereals and pulses for the State based on the per capita consumption as per 66th round of National Sample Survey (2009-10) is 132.06 lakh MT and 11.90 lakh MT respectively.

Kharif Crops

7.6 During *Kharif* season of 2011-12, the sowing was completed on 147.1 lakh ha., which was two per cent less than the previous year (150 lakh ha.). The area under cereals and pulses decreased by 8 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, while that under oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane has increased by eight per cent, five per cent and six per cent respectively compared to the last year. The production of cereals and pulses is expected to fall by about 6 per cent and 24 per cent respectively as compared to the last year. Also, the production of oilseeds and cotton are expected to fall by 8 per cent and 15 per cent respectively compared to the last year. 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 7.2 Foodgrains and oilseeds production in the State

(lakh MT)			
Crop	2010-11 (Final forecast)	2011-12 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Cereals	123.21	96.92	-21
Pulses	30.96	21.17	-32
Total foodgrains[@]	154.17	118.09	-23
Oilseeds [@]	50.46	46.38	-8
Cotton +	74.73	63.69	-15
Sugarcane (har.)	856.91	856.35	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[@] includes kharif, rabi and summer crops

+ lakh bales (170 kg. each)

Table 7.3 Area and production of principal kharif crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)	Percentage Change	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)	Percentage Change
Rice	1,486	1,514	2	2,625	2,712	3
Bajra	1,035	837	(-) 19	1,123	799	(-) 29
Jowar	1,032	882	(-) 15	1,367	1,325	(-) 3
Ragi	120	136	13	117	140	20
Maize	731	694	(-) 5	2,209	2,013	(-) 9
Other Cereals	54	58	7	27	27	--
Total cereals	4,458	4,121	(-) 8	7,468	7,016	(-) 6
Tur	1,302	1,209	(-) 7	976	818	(-) 16
Moong	554	398	(-) 28	372	244	(-) 34
Udid	482	336	(-) 30	329	228	(-) 31
Other pulses	129	88	(-) 32	61	34	(-) 44
Total Pulses	2,467	2,031	(-) 18	1,738	1,324	(-) 24
Total Foodgrains	6,925	6,152	(-) 11	9,206	8,340	(-) 9
Soyabean	2,729	3,069	12	4,316	4,029	(-) 7
Groundnut	275	223	(-) 19	346	274	(-) 21
Sesamum	53	41	(-) 23	19	15	(-) 21
Nigerseed	35	37	6	8	11	38
Sunflower	69	33	(-) 52	35	17	(-) 51
Other oilseeds	10	8	(-) 20	4	3	(-) 25
Total Oilseeds	3,171	3,411	8	4,728	4,349	(-) 8
Cotton (Lint) [@]	3,942	4,126	5	7,473	6,369	(-) 15
Sugarcane ^{**}	965	1,022	6	85,691	85,635	--
Total	15,003	14,711	(-) 2	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[@] Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 Kg. each , ^{**} Harvested area

Rabi Crops

7.7 The deficient rains in return Monsoon is expected to hamper the rabi crops as the area under rabi sowings is estimated to fall by 28 percent than the previous year. The details of estimates of rabi crops are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal rabi crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)	Percentage change	2010-11	2011-12 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Jowar	3,028	2,381	(-)21	2,085	1,120	(-) 46
Wheat	1,307	792	(-) 39	2,301	1,185	(-) 49
Maize	138	115	(-)17	362	240	(-) 34
Other cereals	5	12	140	3	5	67
Total cereals	4,478	3,300	(-)26	4,751	2,550	(-) 46
Gram	1,438	1,023	(-)29	1,300	750	(-) 42
Other pulses	133	102	(-) 23	58	42	(-) 28
Total pulses	1,571	1,125	(-) 28	1,358	792	(-) 42
Total foodgrains	6,049	4,425	(-) 27	6,109	3,342	(-) 45
Sesamum	3	3	0	1	1	--
Sunflower	139	51	(-) 63	90	27	(-) 70
Safflower	173	123	(-) 29	94	60	(-) 36
Linseed	39	30	(-) 23	10	12	20
Rapeseed & Mustard	8	12	50	3	4	33
Total Oilseeds	362	219	(-) 40	198	104	(-) 47
Total Crops	6,411	4,644	(-) 28	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Summer Crops

7.8 The estimates of summer crops are based on targets. 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.)	
	2010-11 (Tentative)	2011-12 (Target)	2010-11 (Tentative)	2011-12 (Target)
Rice	32	40	71	97
Maize	22	18	31	28
Total Cereals	54	58	102	125
Groundnut	82	107	112	170
Sunflower	10	16	8	14
Total Oilseeds	92	123	120	184

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

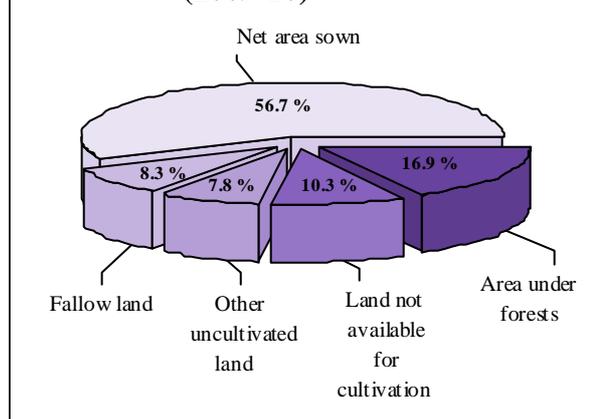
Index of Agricultural Production

7.9 The index number of agricultural production for the State (Base: Triennial 1979-82=100) for 2010-11 is expected to be 223.8, which is more by 27.2 per cent than that in 2009-10 (i.e.175.9). The groupwise index no. for 2010-11 was 134.2 for cereals, 305.6 for pulses, 169.2 for foodgrains, 79.8 for oil seeds, 510.4 for fibers, 273.4 for miscellaneous and 285.6 for total non-foodgrains. The details of these index numbers are given in Annexure 7.2.

Land Utilisation

7.10 As per the land utilisation statistics for 2009-10, out of the total 307.6 lakh ha. geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 226.1 lakh ha., net area sown was 174 lakh ha., area under forest was 52.1 lakh ha., land not available for cultivation was 31.7 lakh ha., other uncultivated land was 24.1 lakh ha. and fallow land was 25.6 lakh ha. During the period of last five years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10, land put to non-agricultural uses increased by 2.6 per cent. The details of land utilisation statistics of the State is given in the Annexure 7.3.

Graph 7.1 : Land utilisation in the State (2009-10)



Operational Holdings

7.11 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 land holding less than or equal to two ha. The proportion of operational holdings of 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 of SCs and STs was 1.16 ha. and 1.74 ha. The details of size classwise operational holdings are given in Table 7.6 and detailed time series on agricultural census is presented in Annexure 7.4.

Table 7.6 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

Irrigation

7.12 The gross and net irrigated area in the State during 2009-10 was 40.50 lakh ha. and 33.21 lakh ha. respectively. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area was 17.9 in 2009-10. Out of the net irrigated area, the area irrigated under wells was 21.59 lakh ha. (65 per cent). The time series data on area under irrigation in the State is given in Annexure 7.5.

Irrigation Projects

7.13 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 2010-11 was 46.58 lakh ha., of which, 27.44 lakh ha. was from major irrigation projects, 6.16 lakh ha. was from medium irrigation projects and remaining 12.98 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 7.7.

Table 7.7 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			Total Minor (Local)
(A) No. of projects as on 30th June, 2011											
(i) completed @	32	186	2,549	10,775	21,452	2,914	2,039	25,965	63,145	65,694	65,912
(ii) ongoing @	54	72	559	1,496	1,999	121	385	2,680	6,681	7,240	7,366
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha.)											
(i) Created upto June 2011*	26.72	8.53	12.99	3.07	6.46	0.40	2.12	3.41	15.46	28.45	63.70
(ii) Actual utilization during 2010-11*	19.32	4.47	5.76	1.07	1.62	0.16	0.64	2.39	5.88	11.64	35.43
(iii) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2010-11*	8.12	1.69	1.34	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.34	11.15
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilized	27.44	6.16	7.10	1.07	1.62	0.16	0.64	2.39	5.88	12.98	46.58

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM

* Provisional

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

@ For Major, Medium and Minor (State Sector) data is as on 30th June, 2010

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.14 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 4,553 WUA covering command area of 21.20 lakh ha. are under various stages of formation. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6.

Reservoir Storage Status

7.15 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 27,309 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was about 82 per cent of the storage capacity, as per the project design. The details of status live storage along with utilization are given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Live Storage and utilisation of Water

(In MCM)

Year	As per project design	Live Storage as on 15 th October	% of Live Storage	Evaporation losses	Water utilised for Irrigation	Water utilised for non irrigation/ other purposes	Total water utilised	% of water utilised to live Storage as on 15 th October
2007-08	30,153	25,489	84	--	19,763	6,671	26,434	104
2008-09	33,071	24,803	75	--	18,486	6,880	25,366	102
2009-10	33,211	19,366	58	3,972	12,113	4,763	20,848	108
2010-11	33,385	27,309	82	5,383	15,447	5,876	26,706	98

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

Note : Evaporation losses are included in water utilised for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.16 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. The State Government encourages cultivators to adopt these irrigation systems by giving them 50 per cent subsidy for general farmers and 60 per cent subsidy for small & marginal farmers from June, 2010 for purchase of sprinkler and drip irrigation equipments as per the Central Government norms. The details are given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Year wise Sprinkler & Drip sets distributed and expenditure

(₹ crore)

Year	Sprinkler		Drip		Expenditure
	No. of sets	Area(ha.)	No. of sets	Area (ha.)	
2005-06	11,448	12,824	28,079	27,894	60.06
2006-07	13,215	26,901	29,885	40,827	109.94
2007-08	35,288	37,719	63,298	63,548	167.28
2008-09	34,701	41,851	58,014	74,782	197.55
2009-10	36,329	37,552	91,058	81,660	192.11
2010-11	38,030	38,029	1,40,764	1,27,967	407.88

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM and Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Subsidy to Agricultural Pumps

7.17 There are about 31 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Subsidy is provided in electricity supplied to the agricultural pumps. A provision of ₹ 3,050 crore has been made for the year 2011-12 for giving subsidiable electricity to agricultural pumps.

Electrification of Agriculture Pumps

7.18 During the year 2010-11, Mahavitaran has provided electricity connection to 3,21,299 agricultural pumps. Efforts are being made to reach the stage of 'Electricity Connection on demand' and to remove the backlog of electrification of Agricultural pumps, a provision of ₹ 80 crore is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Use of Improved Seeds

7.19 For increasing the agricultural production and quality of the produce, the use of certified and quality seeds of various crops is essential. Maharashtra State Seed Corporation (MSSC) and National Seed Corporation (NSC) are the major Public Sector Organizations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Nearly 320 private seed producers also sell seeds of various crops. The Government of India has fixed seed replacement targets of 33 per cent for self pollinated crops (like paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (like maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops (like hybrid jawar, bajara, cotton, paddy etc.). 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 for above crops. The quantity of improved seeds distributed for kharif and rabi season is shown in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Distribution of improved seeds

(*000 Quintals)

Sector	Crops	Year					Percentage change in 2011 over 2010
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 *	
Public	Kharif	622	781	727	844	869	3.0
	Rabi	326	378	393	423	298	(-) 29.6
	Total	948	1,159	1,120	1,267	1,167	(-) 7.9
Private	Kharif	460	654	1,186	977	975	0
	Rabi	250	334	308	339	116	(-) 65.8
	Total	710	988	1,494	1,316	1,091	(-) 17.1
Total	Kharif	1,082	1,435	1,913	1,821	1,844	1.3
	Rabi	576	712	702	762	414	(-) 45.7
	Total	1,658	2,147	2,615	2,583	2,258	(-) 12.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM * Provisional for rabi season

Use of Chemical Fertilizers

7.20 The total and per ha. consumption of chemical fertilizers in the state is expected to be 67.4 lakh MT and 172.8 kg. respectively for the year 2011-12. The distribution of fertilizers was effected through 35,245 fertilizer distribution outlets, out of which 3,989 (11.3 per cent) were in co-operative sector, 220 (0.6 per cent) in public sector and 31,036 (88.1 per cent) in private sector, in 2010-11. The consumption of chemical fertilizer for last six years is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Year wise consumption of Chemical fertilizers

Year	Total Consumption (lakh MT)	Per hectare Consumption (Kg)
2005-06	42.6	97.5
2006-07	48.2	100.2
2007-08	47.9	109.7
2008-09	52.5	133.0
2009-10	60.9	153.4
2010-11	70.3	163.8

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Use of Chemical and Bio Pesticides

7.21 The consumption of chemical pesticides for the current year, is estimated at 10,531 MT. The consumption of chemical pesticides has gone up considerably, basically due to increased use of weedicides, plant growth regulators, fungicides and systemic insecticides. The consumption of Bio-pesticides is estimated to be 2,500 MT. The details are given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Consumption of Pesticides

Year	Consumption (MT)	
	chemical	Bio
2007-08	3,050	1,050
2008-09	3,637	1,300
2009-10	7,189	1,788
2010-11	8,317	2,200

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Flagship Programmes

7.22 The Government of India introduced some flagship programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Horticulture Mission, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) etc. for the overall development in Agriculture sector. These programmes are mainly aimed at protecting the interests of farmers and increasing overall foodgrain production by providing better agricultural inputs .

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

7.23 The GoI introduced this centrally assisted scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for the agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking into account the agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues & technology and integrating livestock, poultry & fisheries. This scheme is basically aimed at the State-specific strategies including special schemes of land reforms. The details of RKVY is given in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Status of RKVY

(₹ crore)

Year	Administrative approval of GoI	Project Sanctioned by SLSC	Grants Received from GoI	Expenditure
2007-08	139.10	132.10	128.20	128.20
2008-09	269.63	450.92	261.77	261.77
2009-10	407.24	522.79	404.39	404.39
2010-11	653.00	1191.78	653.00	653.00
2011-12+	727.67	942.53	727.67	259.80
Total	2,196.64	3,240.12	2,175.03	1,707.16

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ Upto Feb.

National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

7.24 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. 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 NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). Since beginning upto January, 2012, the MSHMPB received grants of ₹ 895.03 crore under NHM and ₹ 7.63 crore for NMPB upto February, 2012. The expenditure incurred was ₹ 829.88 crore and ₹ 7.05 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively by the end of February, 2012.

7.25 The achievements under NHM since inception, include establishment of 54 new nurseries, plantation of fruits, flowers, spices etc. on 4.85 lakh ha., rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 0.88 lakh ha., construction of 4,760 community tanks, organic farming on 0.15 lakh ha., 1,960 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc. Under the schemes of

National Mission on Medicinal Plant, the plantation is completed on 495.54 ha. and the benefits are given to 559 beneficiaries.

7.26 The area under various fruit crops during 2010-11 was estimated to be 15.37 lakh ha. of which, the area under mango was 4.77 lakh ha., sweet orange 1.28 lakh ha., mosambi 1.07 lakh ha., pomegranate 0.82 lakh ha., banana 0.82 lakh ha., sapota 0.70 lakh ha. and grapes 0.86 lakh ha.

7.27 The State Government has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small and marginal farmers and SC & ST farmers to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. This programme has been linked with E.G.S. since 1990-91. As a result, the area under fruit crops has increased from 2.42 lakh ha. in 1990-91 to 17.82 lakh ha. till March 2011. During 2011-12, target is set to bring an additional area of 0.50 lakh ha. under horticulture crops. During 2010-11, an expenditure of ₹ 119.58 crore was incurred.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

7.28 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme was initiated from 1996-97. Under this programme central assistance was given upto 2005-06 and from 2006-07 that central assistance is given as grant-in-aid for irrigation projects in the State. The details are given in Table 7.14.

National Food Security Mission

7.29 NFSM is an ambitious programme in Agriculture sector launched by National Development Council 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 all (33) districts for pulses have been selected from the State. During 2011-12, upto February, an expenditure of ₹ 16.84 crore for rice, ₹ 12.12 crore for wheat and ₹ 54.56 crore for pulses has been incurred by the State, as against expenditure of ₹ 19.15 crore for rice, ₹ 20.29 crore for wheat and ₹ 51.71 crore for pulses incurred during 2010-11.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.30 As agriculture in the State is mainly rainfed, the works of soil and water conservation are carried out on a large scale. With a view to increase the productivity of dry land farming and prevention of deterioration of soil, watershed-based soil & water conservation works are being implemented in the State since 1993. Various schemes are framed and implemented under Integrated Watershed Development Programme. Under this programme, the villages from draught prone

Table 7.14 Irrigation Projects under AIBP

(₹ crore)			
Year	Large and Medium	Minor	Expenditure
2006-07	24	96	1,140.63
2007-08	36	117	2,207.53
2008-09	37	121	2,734.27
2009-10	23	-	2,349.47
2010-11	16	46	2,363.94
2011-12+	12	6	1,326.60

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM + Upto Feb.

Table 7.15 Watershed works in the State

(₹ crore)			
Year	No. of villages	No. of watershed works undertaken	Expenditure
2005-06	13,074	26,679	444
2006-07	17,351	27,573	491
2007-08	18,645	27,151	681
2008-09	14,773	26,858	766
2009-10	20,263	26,897	530
2010-11	15,449	26,985	662

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

area and with acute water deficiency are selected. For the year 2011-12, by the end of January, 2012, the number of villages selected is 15,531 in which the works of 26,947 watersheds are undertaken. The expenditure incurred during 2011-12 (upto January, 2012) was ₹ 266 crore. The details are given in Table.7.15.

Organic Farming

7.31 In order to restore the ecological balance, organic farming which is a time proven 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; viz., 'Vermicompost production' and 'Use & 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. Upto December, 2011, about 7.31 lakh ha. area has been brought under organic farming through these schemes of traditional farming, of which 1.5 lakh ha. area is under certification. Till 2010-11, the cumulative expenditure of ₹ 57 crores has been incurred. During the current year grant of ₹ 4.31 crores is sanctioned under the scheme. Upto January, 2012 an expenditure of ₹ 1.97 crore is incurred.

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. The details of activitywise loans disbursed are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Activitywise loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs, MSCB/DCCB/ LDB

Activity	(₹ crore)							
	Scheduled Commercial Banks ^{\$}		R R B.s		MSCB/DCCB/ LDB		Total	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
SAOs	3,751	5,566	524	603	7,316	7,205	11,591	13,374
Minor irrigation	311	430	13	18	206	220	530	668
Land Development	92	207	3	6	11	17	106	230
Farm Mechanisation	382	533	9	16	143	160	534	709
Horticulture	498	590	3	6	116	517	617	1,113
ADF	246	319	20	22	100	119	367	459
Others	1,314	1,774	31	21	124	157	1,469	1,952
Total	6,594	9,419	603	692	8,016	8,395	15,214	18,505

Source : National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

\$ Including nationalized banks,

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 details of PACS are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Loan Advanced to Farmers by PACS

(₹ crore)

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Societies (No.)	21,238	21,248	21,285	21,392	21,451
Members (lakh)	122	147	148	150	150
Total loan advanced	5,788	6,189	5,286	6,991	6,158
Of which to small and marginal farmers	2,470	2,560	2,721	3,284	3,847

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

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.34 The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) 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 being sanctioned since 2006-07. The cumulative number of kisan credit cards issued in the State by the end of November, 2011 was 97.61 lakh., out of which co-operative banks issued 57.01 lakh, regional rural banks issued 3.81 lakh and commercial banks issued 36.79 lakh cards and the amount sanctioned was ₹ 33,657.94 crore, ₹ 1,429.64 crore and ₹ 18,208.71 crore respectively. The details of regionwise number of landholders and KCC issued by Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is given in Table 7.18 and details of yearwise loans disbursed is given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.18 No. of land holdings and KCC issued by MSCB

Region	No. of Land Holders (As per Agr. Census 2005-06) (in lakh)	No. of KCC Issued till 30 th Sep. 2011 (in lakh)	Percentage of KCC to no. of Operational Holdings
Konkan	13.30	3.14	23.6
Pune	35.95	13.70	38.1
Nashik	25.93	11.69	45.1
Aurangabad	33.29	17.14	51.5
Amaravati	15.61	7.25	46.4
Nagpur	13.08	4.21	32.2

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM
2. Maharashtra State Co-Op. Bank.

Table 7.19 Agriculture loans to Farmers by MSCB

(₹ crore)

Year	Short Term Loans		Long Term Loans	
	No of Beneficiaries (In Thousands)	Amount	No of Beneficiaries (In Thousands)	Amount
2007-08	2,867	4,332	10.8	202
2008-09	2,311	2,310	15.6	237
2009-10	3,470	6,353	20.3	509
2010-11	3,499	7,110	26.8	546
2011-12+	3,017	7,069	29.2	327

Source : Maharashtra State Co-Op Bank

+ Upto Nov.

Agricultural Marketing

7.35 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 arrivals and value of arrivals in all the market committees in the State for last five year are shown in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Arrival & Value of arrivals in the Market Committees

Year	Arrivals (lakh MT)	Values (₹ crore)
2005-06	178.77	17,293.47
2006-07	164.60	23,101.60
2007-08	118.04	17,019.49
2008-09	210.97	32,515.52
2009-10	225.87	37,079.95

Note:- Up to 2006-07 financial year Oct to Sept.
For 2007-08 financial year Sept. to March
From 2008-09 Financial year April to March

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board,

7.36 The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 was amended in 2005 including Direct Marketing, Private Market, Farmer Consumers Market, Single Licenses and Contract Farming. After the amendment, 101 Direct Marketing Licenses have been issued till now, of which, 54 are for purchasing of cotton and 47 are for other agricultural commodities. Apart from these, eight Private Market licenses have also been issued of which six markets have started their functioning and two markets viz. National Spot Exchange and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) are operating through internet.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.37 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 during 2010-11 & 2011-12 are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Minimum Support Prices of major crops in the State

Crop	MSP (₹ /Quintal)	
	2010-11	2011-12
Paddy (FAQ)	1,000	1,080
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,030	1,110
Jowar	880	980
Maize	880	980
Bajra	880	980
Gram	1,760	2,100
Tur	3,000	3,200
Moong	3,170	3,500
Sunflower	2,350	2,800
Soyabean (yellow)	1,440	1,690
Groundnut-in -shell	2,300	2,700
Cotton	3,000	3,300

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

Krishi Sanjeevani Yojana-2011

7.38 Even after giving heavy concessions in electricity rates, electricity dues are outstanding with several farmers. The total amount of outstanding electricity bills of farmers at the end of December 2010 was about ₹ 5,900 crore. this

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2011-12

includes principal amount of ₹ 2,910 crore, interest of ₹ 2,930 crore and penal interest of ₹ 60 crore. To resolve this issue, the State has introduced “Krishi Sanjeevani Yojana-2011”. Under this scheme a waiver of entire interest and delay charges accrued upon pending electricity bills of agriculturists who pay entire amount on or before 30.06.2011 in respect of bills pending upto 31.12.2010 was declared. In all 4,12,233 consumers have availed the benefits of this scheme and ₹ 250.82 crore amount is recovered against arrears.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.39 The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in the State since *rabi* season 1999-2000. Under this scheme 16 kharif and 10 rabi crops are covered. Under this scheme the benefits given to farmers is shown in Table 7.22

Table 7.22 Farmers covered under NAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (In lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	No. of farmers (In lakh)	Amount
2006-07	16.76	850.35	38.45	6.21	140.59
2007-08	19.83	879.22	32.12	2.60	86.31
2008-09	35.02	1,665.45	74.81	17.23	473.91
2009-10	31.83	2,507.16	103.05	13.29	376.26
2010-11*	22.04	1,324.64	51.72	0.85	14.84

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

* Provisional

Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme

7.40 The State Government introduced Farmers Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (FPAIS) 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 2011-12, the premium paid is ₹ 19.18 crore and 472 new proposals are received & 161 proposals are paid by the end of February, 2012. The details of the scheme are given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Details of FJAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation to farmers
	Insurance Premium paid by Govt.	Total Insurance proposals received (No.)	Insurance proposals sanctioned (No.)	
2006-07	7.73	2,651	1,290	12.90
2007-08	9.53	2,895	1,445	14.45
2008-09	9.53	2,728	1,650	16.50
2009-10	10.96	3,067	2,047	20.34
2010-11	19.18	3,138	2,397	23.84

Source : : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.41 Livestock, dairy and fisheries play an important role as they provide supplementary income opportunities to millions of rural households having agriculture as main source of livelihood. As per Livestock Census 2007, the total livestock in the State was about 360 lakh and livestock per lakh population was 31,995, much lower than All India level of 43,770. The State's share in poultry population of India was 10 per cent. The State ranks sixth in India in livestock and poultry population. The livestock and poultry statistics is shown in Table 7.24 and the detailed information is given in Annexure 7.7.

Table 7.24 Livestock and Poultry Statistics

Particulars	(In lakh)			
	Livestock Census			Percentage change in 2007 over 2003
	1997	2003	2007*	
Cattle	180.71	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	6.92	6.12	3.97	(-) 35.1
Total Livestock	396.38	370.58	359.55	(-) 3.0
Poultry	353.92	345.96	647.56[@]	87.3

Source: Livestock Census, GoI

* Provisional

@Including Backyard poultry

Livestock Infrastructure

7.42 By the end of March, 2011, a network of 32 veterinary polyclinics, 1,738 veterinary dispensaries, 2,853 primary veterinary aid centres, 65 mobile veterinary clinics and 171 taluka veterinary mini-polyclinics is available in the State to improve and monitor the health conditions of livestock. The AI facility has been provided in all the above 4,859 centres. Three laboratories of frozen sperms are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where sperm straws are prepared and are distributed through these three and 27 District Artificial Insemination (DAI) centres to all the AI centres in the State. The regionwise progress of AI programme is given in Table 7.25 and performance under AI programme is shown in Table 7.26.

Table 7.25 Regionwise progress of AI Programme

Region	Live stock Population (Census 2007)	Live-stock Infrastructure	Annual Target for A.I.	A.I achievement (per cent)		
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺
Konkan	21,35,519	537	90,444	59.0	66.5	32.4
Nashik	84,16,169	901	5,29,447	59.7	66.3	32.8
Pune	82,51,474	1,061	12,57,710	62.7	67.1	31.3
Aurangabad	40,93,172	477	2,60,777	61.5	65.1	30.8
Latur	35,05,597	485	2,18,960	84.2	89.9	39.5
Amravati	45,67,508	625	2,13,224	77.4	86.2	39.7
Nagpur	49,84,171	800	1,89,300	63.6	71.4	36.1
Maharashtra	3,59,53,610	4,886	27,59,862	64.6	70.3	33.2

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM + upto Oct.

Table 7.26 Performance under AI Programme

Particulars	(In lakh)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺	Percentage change in 2010-11 over 2009-10
1) Cow (AI)				
a) Cross breed	8.56	8.75	4.42	2.2
b) Exotic	2.90	2.94	1.48	1.4
c) Indigenous	1.42	1.61	0.86	13.4
Total (AI)	12.88	13.30	6.76	3.3
No. of calves born	4.30	4.50	2.46	4.7
2) Buffalo (AI)	6.02	6.11	2.39	1.5
No. of calves born	1.91	2.02	0.96	5.8

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM. + upto Oct.

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.43 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 and expansion of animal breeding services, indigenous breed preservation and generation of self employment for rural youth. During 2010-11, the Central govt. provided ₹ 16.57 crore and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.63 crore. Upto December, 2011 provision made by Central Govt. was ₹ 10 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 5.32 crore was incurred on modernisation of three laboratories for frozen semen, procurement of 96 bulls for AI, organisation of 630 infertility camps, implementation of embryo transfer technology and training of 2,400 existing AI workers.

7.44 As a part of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, for the effective conservation and improvement in husbandry of the pure indigenous breed cattle, 14 Khillar breed, 20 Gavlaun breed, 3 Surti breed and 3 Jersey HF breed bulls for natural insemination at local level have been distributed on 100% grant through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board in 2010-11. Besides this, since the milk generating capacity of the indigenous buffaloes in the State is less, there is a target to distribute 300 Murha male buffalo calves to the needy farmers/pastoralists and 259 Murha breed male buffalo have been distributed on 100% grant upto January, 2012 for natural insemination.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.45 Livestock Insurance, a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2006-07 with twin objectives of providing protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to permanent disability or death and attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

7.46 Under this scheme, two milch cattle are insured per cattle owner. The 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 2010-11, the scheme is implemented in 18 districts viz. Nashik, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Nanded, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Wardha, Yavatmal and Jalna. Details of animals insured and expenditure incurred since inception of this scheme is given in Table 7.27.

Table 7.27 Performance of livestock Insurance Scheme

Year	No. of districts covered	No. of animals insured	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
2006-07	6	33,754	207.56
2007-08	6	27,938	228.57
2008-09	6	00	00.00
2009-10	6	2,294	65.98
2010-11	18	14,872	75.38
2011-12 ⁺	18	13,770	192.51

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM. + upto Jan.

Poultry Development

7.47 Poultry activities in the State are mainly operated by private poultry owners. The National Institute of Nutrition has recommended per annum per capita consumption of 180 eggs and 11 kg of poultry meat for our country. At present, national level per capita availability of poultry meat is 1.6 kg. and per capita availability of eggs is 1.8 kg or 42 eggs. Average consumption of eggs is 170 eggs in major cities, 40 eggs in smaller cities, 20 eggs in developed rural areas and only 5 eggs in undeveloped rural areas. It shows the potential of growth in this sector. Hence, the state government has decided to promote poultry activity through contract farming. For the same, in the year 2011-12, the provision of ₹ 29.75 crore was made and upto January was distributed in 33 districts. In Kolhapur and Nashik districts, the process of finalization of contractors has been completed and the process for the same is in progress in rest of the districts. The information on number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and per capita availability of eggs in the state and country is given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Information on poultry

Year	No. of birds supplied (in lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2007-08	6.40	32	47
2008-09	5.07	33	47
2009-10	5.71	35	51
2010-11	3.87	38	53
2011-12 ⁺	1.29	N.A	N.A

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry,
N.A - Not available + upto Nov.

Dairy Development

7.48 Dairying is a non-farm activity, which offers the potential for generating additional income and employment opportunities for the rural households and improving their nutritional standards. The State ranks sixth in India in milk production. The details of milk production and per capita availability of milk is given in Table 7.29.

7.49 During 2010-11, there were 68 milk processing plants and 139 milk chilling centres with capacity of 77.68 lakh litres and 27.07 lakh litres per day

respectively under government / co-operative sector. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies taken together was 35.57 lakh litres during 2010-11 and 36.16 lakh litres during 2011-12 (upto October), which constitutes a small portion of the total milk collection in comparison with private dairies. The details regarding production of milk by-products of government and co-operative dairies are given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.29 Details of production of milk and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (MMT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2007-08	7.2	104.8	184	252
2008-09	7.5	108.5	187	258
2009-10	7.7	112.5	190	264
2010-11	8.0	121.8	196	281
2011-12*	8.2	127.3	N.A	N.A

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

* Anticipated N.A.- Not available

Table 7.30 Production of by-products of milk - Government & Co-operative dairies

By-product	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺	Percentage change In 2010-11 over 2009-10
Skimmed milk powder	MT	339.00	255.63	30.43	(-) 24.6
White butter	MT	189.00	142.30	16.92	(-) 24.7
Ghee	MT	525.00	103.83	14.92	(-) 80.2
Energee	lakh bottles	58.28	61.58	32.59	5.7
Lassi	"	58.45	60.48	22.09	3.5
Masala milk	"	10.22	12.53	4.28	22.6
Long life cows milk	"	2.24	1.75	0.73	(-) 21.9

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

Livestock & Poultry Product

7.50 Maharashtra is one of the major states in the livestock related production. The production of milk, eggs, meat and wool of major states is shown in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 Major Statewise production of milk, eggs, meat and wool

State	Milk ('000 Tonnes)		Eggs (In lakh)		Meat ('000 Tonnes)		Wool ('000 kg.)	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Andhra Pradesh	10,429	11,203	1,93,958	2,01,277	679	747	4,605	4,832
Gujrat**	8,844	9,321	12,762	13,269	21	22	2,919	2,918
Karnataka	4,822	5,114	29,094	30,674	119	124	7,165	7,179
Madhya Pradesh	7,167	7,514	7,075	7,577	36	38	370	372
Maharashtra	7,679	8,044	38,640	42,245	545	563	1,726	1,448
Punjab	9,389	9,423	32,828	35,449	147	175	485	506
Tamilnadu	5,778	6,831	1,08,476	1,15,137	457	424	31	1
Uttar Pradesh	20,203	21,031	10,596	10,991	496	845	1,523	1,543
West Bengal	4,300	4,471	32,307	39,939	348	577	697	705

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM ** Excluding Unorganised Sector

Fisheries

7.51 Fishery sector generates employment, especially in Coastal areas. The share of Fisheries in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2010-11 was 1.7 per cent. The State has 720 km. coastal line. 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. There are 162 fish landing centres in the State. The potential of marine and inland fish production has been estimated at 6.3 lakh MT. Fisheries statistics is given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Fisheries statistics

Item	Unit	2009- 10	2010-11	2011-12**	Percentage change in 2010-11 over 2009-10
Fish production	Lakh MT				
Marine		4.16	4.47	3.12	7.5
Inland		1.23	1.30	1.00	5.7
Total		5.39	5.77	4.12	7.1
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		1,872	2,147	1,566	14.7
Inland		616	852	650	38.3
Total		2,488	2,999	2,216	20.5
Export of fish produce					
a) Quantity	lakh MT	1.32	1.58	1.36 ⁺⁺	19.7
b) Value	₹ crore	2,027	2,244	2,126.04 ⁺⁺	10.7
Marine fishing boats (in operation)	No.	13,707	14,446	15,000	5.4
<i>of which, mechanised</i>		11,505	12,154	12,700	5.6

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM. + Upto Dec.

* Provisional ++ Upto Feb.

Sericulture

7.52 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 7.33.

Table 7.33 Performance of sericultural activities

Item	Mulberry silk						Tasar silk					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺	Percentage change in 2010-11 over 2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺	Percentage change in 2010-11 over 2009-10
Area under plantation (ha)	4,112	4,345	3,743	2,930	2,323	(-) 21.7	18,519	18,519	18,519	18,866	18,866	1.9
Supply of DFLs ⁺⁺ (No. in lakh)	27.99	38.14	36.81	30.59	20.65	(-) 16.9	4.07	5.02	5.60	5.75	8.37	2.7
Cocoon production [@]	1,184	1,593	1,744	1,590	1,104	(-) 8.8	93	110	208.22	168.61	307.36	(-) 19.0
Production of raw silk (MT)	20.88	28.53	218.00	198.77	138.00	(-) 8.8	0.75	1.08	7.00	6.74	12.29	(-) 3.7
Employment generated (No)	52,750	57,665	46,795	36,630	29,037	(-) 21.7	13,060	15,000	10,000	9,250	11,605	(-) 7.5

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM ++ DFLs = Disease Free Layings @ Mulberry in metric tonnes and Tasar in lakh no. + upto Feb.

Forest

7.53 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 2010-11 was 13.9 per cent. The total forest area of the State is 61,939 sq.km (provisional) constituting about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State. The forest area is mainly under the administrative charge of Forest Department, Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) and Revenue Department. Out of total forest area, 49,223 sq. km is reserved forest, 8,194 sq. km is protected forest and 4,522 sq. km. is unclassified forest. The Forest cover in the State is based on interpretation of satellite data. It is shown in four density classes viz. very dense forest (VDF) with more than 70% canopy density, moderately dense forests (MDF) between 40% and 70%, open forests (OF) between 10% and 40% and scrub (density less than 10 %). Rest of the forest area is either without any vegetation or water bodies. Area under mangrove cover is included in corresponding density class. The distribution of the forest area is shown in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34 Details of forest land as per density of forest

(in sq.km.)

Year	Area as per density of forest				
	Very Dense	Moderate Dense	Open	Scrub	Total
2001	@	30,894	16,588	6,137	53,619
2003	8,070	20,317	18,478	4,175	51,040
2005	8,191	20,193	19,092	4,248	51,724
2007	8,739	20,834	21,077	4,157	54,807
2009	8,739	20,834	21,077	4,157	54,807

Source: India State of Forest Report, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun

@Included in Moderate Dense Forest

Tree plantation

7.54 Tree plantation is a part of 20 point programme, implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. Details of tree plantation are given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.35 Details of tree plantation under 20 point programme.

Year	Forest Dept.		F.D.C.M.		Social Forestry	
	Area of plantation (in ha.)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area of plantation (in ha.)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area of plantation (in ha.)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2006-07	35,369.09	21.51	2,543.41	2.25	3,266.05	10.04
2007-08	31,112.74	24.58	2,650.09	2.33	13,371.00	14.56
2008-09	55,967.23	39.21	2,331.87	1.75	11,154.81	13.67
2009-10	48,099.43	43.49	2,906.74	@	6,540.31	7.37
2010-11	30,189.97	31.88	3,223.37	5.98	4,846.92	7.54
2011-12 ⁺	31,368.79	53.52	4,011.26	7.74	3,869.25	9.15

Source: Directorate Of Social Forestry, GOM

@Included in Forest

+ upto Jan.

Social Forestry

7.55 Social Forestry Project was launched in Maharashtra State in 1982. It plays an important role in meeting the growing needs of fuel and fodder for 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. Details of afforestation carried out by Social Forestry Department under 20 point programme are given in Table 7.36.

Table 7.36 Plantation details by Social Forestry Department under 20 point programme

Year	Plantation by Social Forestry Department		No. of plants supplied (in crore)		
	Area (in ha)	Road side (in km)	Social Forestry plantation	To other organisations	Total
2006-07	2,876.83	723.95	@	@	3.63
2007-08	12,484.59	1,503.00	@	@	4.48
2008-09	10,514.79	1,190.43	1.59	1.14	2.73
2009-10	6,132.79	758.00	1.28	1.29	2.57
2010-11	4,246.15	1,117.44	0.65	1.29	1.94
2011-12 ⁺	3,345.35	974.45	0.45	0.65	1.10

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GOM

@ Bifurcation not available + upto Jan.

7.56 The Directorate of Social Forestry implements various schemes to increase tree cover. The yearwise details of plantation of major schemes are given in Table 7.37.

Forest Produce

Table 7.37 Plantation details of Major Schemes

(Area in ha.)

Scheme	Year			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1 Plantation Programme on Community Land in Selected Watersheds	437.50	0.00	0.00	385.82
2 Western Ghat Development Programme	849.65	762.50	0.00	0.00
3 Plantation Programme on Private Wasteland under Employment Guarantee Scheme.	8,382.75	3,609.08	2,942.89	1,103.98
4 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Maharashtra	441.86	146.12	82.00	132.30
5 Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	884.52	266.77	179.42	312.43
6 National Bamboo Mission	122.50	289.76	221.20	105.95
Total	11,118.78	5,074.23	3,425.51	2,040.48

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GOM.

7.57 Forests provide major products like timber, firewood and minor products like bamboo, Tendu leaves, gum, grass etc. All these forest produce are of great value in terms of generating revenue and providing livelihood to local people. The production and value of major and minor forest produce in the State are given in Table 7.38.

Table 7.38 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ crore)

Forest Produce	Unit of production	2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12 (expected)	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	1.16	238.14	1.17	110.35	1.47	281.14
Firewood	LCM **	4.97	42.43	4.21	42.18	4.59	32.96
Total (A)		6.13	280.27	5.38	152.53	6.06	314.10
(B) Minor forest Produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	0.71	21.90	1.54	22.74	2.32	57.91
Tendu	LSB #	6.64	66.34	6.42	90.56	6.20	100.08
Grass	MT	53,107	0.19	17,629	0.39	1,125	1.67
Gum	Qtls.	15,053	1.22	5,552	0.87	532	0.11
Others (Iac,Hirda, Shikekai etc.)		N.A.	3.42	N.A.	4.11		2.99
Total (B)		--	93.07		118.67		162.76
Total (A + B)		--	373.34		271.20		476.86

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM. N.A. – Not Available

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

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.58 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, total 14,238 Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) were constituted. The expenditure incurred during 2010-11 was ₹ 32.70 lakh and during 2011-12, upto June is expected to be ₹ 112.65 lakh.

Wild Life and National Parks / Sanctuaries

7.59 As per wildlife monitoring carried out in the year 2010, by line transect method according to the guidelines of National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Institute of India, a status report was released in March, 2011 by the National Tiger Conservation Authority in which the population of tigers in Maharashtra is estimated to be 160 to 196 with an average of 169. For creation of more natural habitat for tigers, government has relocated three villages viz. Amona, Nagartas and Barukheda from Akot Division of Melghat Sanctuary with the expenditure of ₹ 18.87 crore in the year 2010-11. The information on centrally sponsored schemes implemented under Wildlife and National Parks / Sanctuaries is shown in Table 7.39.

Table 7.39 Projectwise Area and Expenditure under Wildlife & National Parks/ Sanctuaries

(₹ crore)

Scheme	Area (sq. km)	Expenditure			Percentage change in 2010-11 over 2009-10
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺	
I. Tiger Project					
i) Melghat	1,500.49	2.21	22.20	2.55	904.5
ii) Tadoba-Andhari	619.76	2.14	2.58	1.16	20.6
iii) Pench	257.26	1.37	1.44	1.68	5.1
iv) Sahyadri	741.22	0.00	0.75	0.07	100.0
II. Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	14,050.77	2.87	3.68	1.16	28.2
III. Elephant Project Kolhapur	N.A.	0.29	0.50	0.11	72.4
Total		8.88	31.15	6.73	250.8

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM N.A. – Not Available + upto Jan.

* * * * *

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	2005-06	...	1,513	2,669	1,765	933	1,301	1,394	4,740	3,711	783
7	2007-08	...	1,577	3,012	1,911	1,253	2,371	1,893	4,148	4,003	965
8	2008-09	...	1,522	2,288	1,503	1,022	1,516	1,484	4,071	3,352	823
9	2009-10	...	1,471	2,186	1,486	1,081	1,740	1,610	4,176	3,565	854
10	2010-11	...	1,518	2,696	1,776	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850

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	2005-06	...	1,434	932	650	683	1,163	1,703	9,303	9,776	1,051
7	2007-08	...	1,283	1,127	878	865	1,950	2,254	9,126	12,463	1,366
8	2008-09	...	865	662	765	845	1,706	2,019	8,325	9,524	1,144
9	2009-10	...	1,034	766	742	974	1,961	2,014	8,735	10,218	1,170
10	2010-11	...	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,070	2,749	2,569	8,990	12,321	1,371

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	2005-06	...	1,100	792	720	1,020	705	691	534	189	354
7	2007-08	...	1,159	1,076	928	1,353	1,116	824	661	367	556
8	2008-09	...	1,009	605	600	1,143	774	677	427	106	248
9	2009-10	...	1,093	919	841	1,291	1,114	863	428	142	332
10	2010-11	...	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1 (Contd..)

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

Foodgrains			Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
Sr. No.	Year		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	...	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	...	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	...	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2005-06	...	468	199	424	309	107	346	3,431	1,992	581
7	2007-08	...	564	320	568	320	145	453	4,057	3,024	745
8	2008-09	...	324	100	308	189	76	402	3,092	1,661	537
9	2009-10	...	354	117	332	209	79	378	3,375	2,372	703
10	2010-11	...	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767

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	2005-06	...	12,734	11,768	924	449	440	995	2,347	2,527	1,077
7	2007-08	...	13,182	15,487	1,175	419	506	1,206	2,664	3,976	1,493
8	2008-09	...	11,417	11,185	980	317	352	1,108	3,063	1,840	601
9	2009-10	...	12,109	12,590	1,040	322	365	1,133	3,019	2,197	728
10	2010-11	...	13,028	15,417	1,184	357	458	1,281	2,729	4,316	1,581

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	2005-06	...	263	159	604	601	278	463	3,660	3,404	930
7	2007-08	...	231	154	667	510	238	467	3,824	4,874	1,275
8	2008-09	...	186	105	567	413	195	472	3,979	2,492	626
9	2009-10	...	188	109	579	333	159	477	3,883	2,814	724
10	2010-11	...	173	94	544	336	178	530	3,624	5,046	1,392

(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 (57)	Production (58)	Yield (in MT) (59)	Area (60)	Production (61)	Yield (62)	Area (63)	Production (64)	Yield (65)	
1	1960-61	...	155	10,404	66.92	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	...	167	14,433	86.53	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	...	258	23,706	91.74	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	...	442	38,154	86.40	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	...	595	49,569	83.27	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2005-06	...	501	38,814	78.00	2,875	3,160	187	6	6	1,071
7	2007-08	...	1,093	88,437	80.91	3,195	7,015	373	6	7	1,430
8	2008-09	...	768	60,648	78.97	3,146	4,752	257	5	7	1,400
9	2009-10	...	756	64,159	84.87	3,392	5,111	256	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10	2010-11	...	965	85,691	88.80	3,942	7,473	322	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	2009-10	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains—							
(a) Cereals—							
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	120.9	98.9	122.1
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	134.4	179.7	237.7
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	75.8	72.8	70.5
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	129.0	106.1	155.5
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	11.3	22.6	188.7
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	828.6	1,532.2	2,180.5
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	62.5	51.4	55.5
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	27.1	2.4	23.6
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	57.2	34.0	26.1
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	105.8	111.3	134.2
(b) Pulses—							
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	428.9	677.7	790.7
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	199.1	231.1	245.3
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	118.6	81.1	196.5
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	204.3	243.4	305.6
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	125.3	137.5	168.2
2. Non-Foodgrains							
(a) Oil Seeds—							
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	71.3	59.2	74.3
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	84.2	42.7	58.9
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	38.9	18.3	5.1
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	500.0	141.0	333.3
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	415.1	232.3	267.3
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	91.2	65.5	79.8
(b) Fibres—							
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	216.7	350.4	512.3
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	27.7	25.91	26.4
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	215.9	349.1	510.4
(c) Miscellaneous—							
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	146.3	241.9	297.2
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	90.6	32.7	32.7
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	96.5	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	68.9	N.A.	N.A.
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	140.4	222.5	273.4
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	146.7	218.7	285.6
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	135.4	175.9	223.8

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Index numbers for 2005-06 to 2010-11 are provisional

ANNEXURE 7.3

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS OF THE STATE

(Area '000 ha.)

Year	Geographical area	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land			Fallow lands		Cropped Area		Gross cropped Area
			Barren and uncultivable Land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area Sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1986-87 ...	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1990-91 ...	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1995-96 ...	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
2000-01 ...	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,364	959	1,168	327	1,126	1,276	17,844	3,775	21,619
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
2009-10 ...	30,758	5,214	1,729	1,443	917	1,242	250	1,373	1,189	17,401	5,211	22,612

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2009-10 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.4

**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 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION 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	1995-96	..	1,870	1,010	2,880	3,550	123	1,229	1.52	21,504	16.5
7	2000-01	..	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	2.47	21,619	17.8
8	2001-02	..	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322.	2.37	20,991	17.8
9	2002-03	..	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331.	2.42	20,915	18.2
10	2003-04	..	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.4
11	2004-05	..	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.4
12	2005-06	..	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.9
13	2006-07	..	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.6
14	2007-08	..	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.8
15	2008-09	..	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,454	17.7
16	2009-10	..	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,612	17.9

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 2009-10 are provisional.

N. A. = Not available

ANNEXURE 7.6

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	672.82
2007-08	110.35	563.89	674.24	70.47	556.54	627.01	473.70	275.20	748.90
2008-09	112.95	695.37	808.32	71.05	602.11	673.16	531.10	466.38	1,004.61
2009-10	95.00	715.11	810.11	69.94	732.69	802.63	561.77	466.38	1,028.15
2010-11	96.24	670.46	766.70	79.03	666.87	745.90	745.90	468.62	1,047.90

Source – Water Resource Department, 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	64,756

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 Recognizing the role of the industry sector in the economic development, the GoI adopted liberalization policy in 1991 which facilitated speedy growth and brought out structural changes in the industry sector. Maharashtra has rich natural resources, skilled manpower and quality education facilities to harvest the industry sector. The State had to frame its industrial policy to address the challenges of globalization, liberalization and privatization. The State, therefore, adopted first industrial policy in the year 1993 which was revisited in 1995 and 2001. Latest industrial policy was introduced in 2006, which aimed at 10 per cent growth in the industry sector, 12 per cent growth in the service sector and generation of additional 20 lakh employment by 2010. State has nearly achieved these growth targets. Industrial policy 2012, is in the offing.

Highlights of industrial development in Maharashtra

Industrial Investment

8.2 Conducive atmosphere in the state facilitated to fetch 17,207 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 8,74,053 crore and were approved during the period August, 1991 to October, 2011, which is 9.4 per cent of the total approved investment in India. Out of these proposals, 40 per cent have been completed and 11 per cent are under execution, which constituted 17.8 per cent and 7 per cent of total investment respectively. However, during the first four years of XI FYP (2007-12), the State succeeded in fetching proposals of ₹ 4,50,448 crore which is 8.5 per cent of the total proposals received in India. The details of approved industrial proposals in selected states are given in Table 8.1. The year wise trends of approved investments of major States are depicted in graph 8.1.

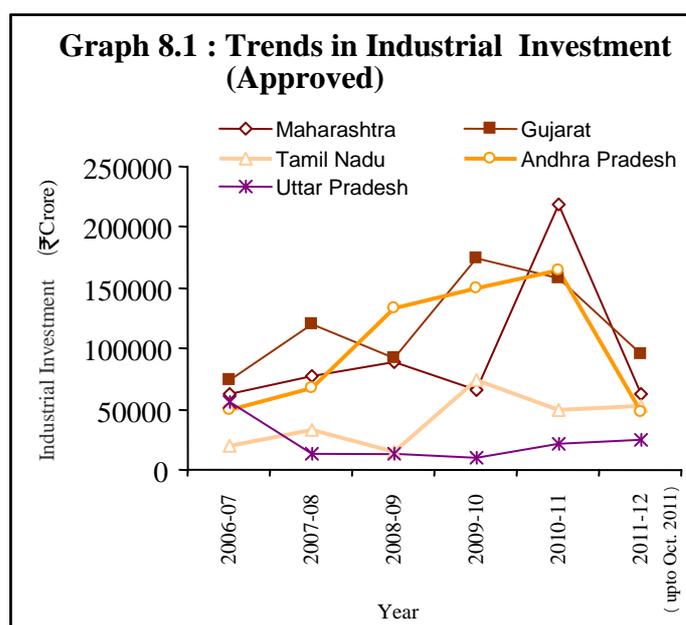


Table 8.1 Approved Industrial Proposals in selected States

(August, 1991 to October, 2011)

	Mahara- shtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	All India
IEM						
Number	15,997	10,328	7,261	6,723	6,964	87,554
Investment (₹ crore)	8,46,923	10,03,347	3,70,037	7,73,720	2,39,981	89,43,558
Employment (Lakh)	41.0	19.8	21.8	13.0	18.5	205.1
LOI						
Number	603	471	874	550	377	4,507
Investment (₹ crore)	18,981	27,534	14,328	15,839	9,956	1,37,101
Employment (Lakh)	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	9.7
100%EOU						
Number	607	509	676	458	229	4,261
Investment (₹ crore)	8,149	8,627	61,199	42,440	16,839	2,35,632
Employment (Lakh)	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	6.7
Total						
Number	17,207 (17.9)	11,308 (11.7)	8,811 (9.2)	7,731 (8.0)	7,570 (7.9)	96,322
Investment (₹ crore)	8,74,053 (9.4)	10,39,508 (11.2)	4,45,564 (4.8)	8,31,999 (8.9)	2,66,776 (2.9)	93,16,291
Employment (Lakh)	43.4 (19.6)	21.2 (9.6)	24.4 (11.0)	14.7 (6.7)	19.9 (9.0)	221.5

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note-(i) IEM Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum , LOI Letter of Intent and EOU Export Oriented Units

(ii) Figures in parentheses show percentage to All India.

Foreign Direct Investment

8.3 As per the latest available data, during the period August, 1991 to September, 2010, the State received 4,221 number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals amounting to ₹ 84,958 crore of which 42 per cent were completed and 7 per cent are under execution, which constituted 52 per cent and 9 per cent of investment respectively. The United States of America and Mauritius are the two prominent countries investing in industrial sector of Maharashtra with 16 and 14 per cent share respectively in total FDI. Details of FDI proposals in selected states are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Proposed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in selected States

(August,1991 to September, 2010)

State	Number	Percentage share to India	Investment (₹ crore)	Percentage share to India
Maharashtra	4,221	20.7	84,958	22.4
Tamil Nadu	2,217	10.9	28,418	7.5
Andhra Pradesh	1,117	5.5	20,781	5.5
Gujarat	711	3.5	23,398	6.2
Uttar Pradesh	565	2.8	5,505	1.5
All India	20,436	--	3,79,443	--

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.4 IT industry and financial services groups continued to receive sizeable FDI proposals in the state. The industry group wise approved FDI proposals since August, 1991 to September, 2010 is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Industry group wise approved FDI proposals

(August, 1991 to September, 2010)

Industry group	Number of Proposals	Percentage of number of proposals	Investment Amount (₹ crore)	Percentage of Investment Amount
IT Industry	762	18.1	12,765	15.0
Financial Services	667	15.8	11,858	14.0
Hotel & Tourism Industry	95	2.3	6,326	7.5
Business Management Consultancy	369	8.7	4,962	5.8
Transportation	108	2.6	4,124	4.9
Cements & Ceramics	58	1.4	3,727	4.4
Power & Fuel	39	0.9	2,841	3.3
Chemicals & Fertilizers	197	4.7	2,666	3.1
Electrical & Electronics	212	5.0	1,467	1.7
Paper & Paper Pulp	31	0.7	1,323	1.6
Textiles	122	2.9	1,051	1.2
Food Processing	173	4.1	1,039	1.2
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	121	2.9	1,012	1.2
Automobile	112	2.7	895	1.1
Industrial Machinery	261	6.2	771	0.9
Plastic & Rubber Goods	27	0.6	767	0.9
Machine Tools / Industrial Instruments	89	2.1	717	0.8
Others	778	18.4	26,647	31.4
Total	4,221	100.0	84,958	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Exports from Maharashtra

8.5 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 & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. For recognition of efforts put up by the exporters and to boost the exports, State is taking initiatives like giving 'The Export Award' and organizing exhibition of products in foreign countries. During the year 2009-10, sixteen international exhibitions were organized in various countries. Exports from the State and India are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Exports from Maharashtra and India

(₹ crore)

Year	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
2005-06	1,13,700	4,54,800	25.0
2006-07	1,42,945	5,71,779	25.0
2007-08	1,72,846	6,40,172	27.0
2008-09	2,26,794	8,39,978	27.0
2009-10	2,28,184	8,45,125	27.0

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.6 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.

Special Economic Zones

8.7 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from 10th February, 2006. The State has received 233 SEZ proposals up to 30th November, 2011. Of these, 116 SEZs were approved by the Central Government and 63 of them are notified. The details of approved and notified SEZs in the State are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Proposed Investment and Employment in Approved and Notified SEZs

(upto 30th November, 2011)

Region	No. of SEZ		Area (ha.)		Proposed Employment (lakh)		Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	
	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified	Approved	Notified
Konkan	56	27	12,769	2,407	33.56	9.45	77,974	32,396
Pune	34	20	2,960	2,462	9.66	5.47	40,731	34,640
Nashik	6	1	1,275	1,007	2.12	1.25	2,883	1,380
Aurangabad	10	7	896	786	1.15	0.31	2,845	1,775
Amravati	2	2	1,110	1,110	0.35	0.35	2,360	2,360
Nagpur	8	6	3,206	2,096	5.50	3.97	9,235	4,588
Total	116	63	22,216	9,868	52.34	20.80	1,36,028	77,139

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.8 Total 25 SEZs were de-notified or withdrawn. The details of the loss of investment and employment are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Loss of Investment and Employment in De-notified and Withdrawn SEZs

(upto 30th November, 2011)

Region	De-notified.				Withdrawn			
	No	Area (ha.)	Loss of Investment (lakh)	Loss of Employment (₹ crore)	No	Area (ha.)	Loss of Investment (₹ crore)	Loss of Employment (lakh)
Konkan	3	33	1,140	1.28	5	244	1,725	0.56
Pune	3	123	827	0.34	7	368	10,471	1.72
Nashik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aurangabad	-	-	-	-	2	112	307	0.17
Amravati	2	308	756	0.15	-	-	-	-
Nagpur	2	212	2,309	0.43	1	637	1,300	0.05
Total	10	676	5,032	2.20	15	1,361	13,803	2.50

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.9 The total 24 SEZ with 159 units were in operation as on 30th November, 2011. The total investment in these SEZs was of ₹ 17,830 crore which generated employment of about 86 thousand.

IT Parks

8.10 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and CIDCO have developed 37 public IT parks. For getting private participation in IT industry, 451 private IT parks have been approved out of which 107 have started functioning with an investment of ₹2,107 crore, thereby creating employment of 2.3 lakh. The remaining 344 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 6,345 crore have been given Letters of Intent and are expected to generate 8.6 lakh job opportunities. The private IT Parks are concentrated (98 per cent) in Greater Mumbai (171) followed by Pune (161) and Thane (109) districts.

Bio-Technology Parks

8.11 The Bio-Technology (BT) Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. 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

Table 8.7 Registered BT units

(upto 30th November, 2011)

BT units	Total Units		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment	
	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI
MSME	47	14	197.63	140.90	631	228
Large	16	7	1,119.86	531.20	712	931

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

₹ 300 crore. Eight BT- SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with total estimated investment of ₹ 4,009 crore and employment generation of 0.93 lakh. The details of registered BT units are given in Table 8.7.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.12 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. To meet out the cost of establishing co-operative industrial estates, the funding pattern is 20 per cent of project cost from the State, 60 per cent guarantee by the State for availing loan from financial institutions and remaining 20 per cent is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital. As on 30th November, 2011, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were sanctioned, of which 101 are functioning, 34 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining 7 became bankrupt. The state has provided financial assistance to 92 co-operative industrial estates. At the end of November, 2011, in all 7,550 units have been constructed of which 7,222 units were in operation with 1.37 lakh employment and the share capital of the State in these co-operatives was of ₹15.49 crore. The status of co-operative industrial estates in the State is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Status of Co-operative industrial estates

(as on 30th November, 2011)

Region	Registered	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	Share Capital (₹ crore)	Employment
Mumbai	4	3	1,248	Neg.	17,230
Konkan (excluding Mumbai)	14	12	510	0.77	11,155
Nashik	33	28	1,455	4.92	42,295
Pune	45	38	3,150	7.82	57,150
Aurangabad	26	13	462	0.96	5,260
Amravati	10	3	92	0.23	677
Nagpur	10	4	305	0.79	3,315
Total	142	101	7,222	15.49	1,37,082

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Neg. -Negligible

Micro, Small, Medium and Large Enterprises

8.13 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into micro, small, medium (MSME) and large enterprises based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing or rendering services. Details of MSMEs and large enterprises are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Details of MSMEs & Large Enterprises

(as on 31st December, 2011)

Region	MSME	Employment (in lakh)	Large Enterprises	Employment (in lakh)
Mumbai	17,235 (10.6)	2.49 (17.8)	311 (6.3)	0.47 (4.2)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	21,387 (13.1)	2.03 (14.5)	1,222 (24.9)	2.45 (21.8)
Nashik	25,194 (15.5)	2.07 (14.8)	665 (13.5)	1.52 (13.5)
Pune	66,588 (40.9)	4.38 (31.3)	1,490 (30.3)	4.07 (36.2)
Aurangabad	12,271 (7.5)	1.17 (8.4)	538 (11.0)	1.11 (9.9)
Amravati	4,689 (2.9)	0.34 (2.4)	148 (3.0)	0.32 (2.8)
Nagpur	15,609 (9.6)	1.51 (10.8)	541 (11.0)	1.31 (11.6)
Maharashtra	1,62,973 (100.0)	13.99 (100.0)	4,915 (100.0)	11.25 (100.0)

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentage to All

Minerals

8.14 The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq. km. spread in Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur & Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur & Satara districts in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg & Thane districts 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. Upto 31st March, 2011, total 277 mines of major minerals with 0.6 lakh employment are operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2010-11 was ₹ 8,703 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2010-11 was ₹ 5,082 crore, which was 58 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted in the State. The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.2.

Institutional Framework

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.15 MIDC is the State agency constituted for development of industrial areas. MIDC has developed industrial areas with essential infrastructure like internal roads, water, electricity and other internal services for entrepreneurs. As on 31st March 2011, about 89 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Details regarding industrial units in MIDC are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Industrial Units in MIDC(as on 31st March)

Region	No. of Units		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment (lakh)		No. of Plots @		
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	Developed	Allotted	Percentage of Allotted to Developed
Mumbai	305	305	1,400	3,715	1.20	0.72	360	357	99.2
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	10,821	11,125	16,529	17,849	2.55	2.69	19,094	16,825	88.1
Nashik	6,057	6,135	2,151	12,730	0.55	0.66	9,370	8,723	93.1
Pune	7,603	9,273	20,032	24,641	3.07	3.5	16,356	15,009	91.8
Aurangabad	4,479	4,577	4,303	5,573	0.53	0.54	10,672	9,548	89.5
Amravati	1,441	1,589	768	795	0.19	0.19	4,697	3,350	71.3
Nagpur	2,649	2,687	8,609	8,628	0.71	0.71	5,518	4,648	84.2
Total	33,355	35,691	53,792	73,931	8.80	9.01	66,067	58,460	88.5

Source: MIDC, GoM

@ For 2011

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.16 The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs for the development of small scale industries. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ crore)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12+
Procurement of raw materials	114.41	111.51	54.94
Marketing assistance	203.64	355.31	375.33
Others	0.64	1.08	203.07
Total	318.69	467.90	633.34

Source : MSSIDC

+ Upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.17 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. Financial assistance of ₹ 32.35 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2010-11 and ₹ 19.19 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2011-12. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units Assisted (lakh)	Value of production (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2008-09	2.65	1,661	6.6
2009-10	2.74	1,908	6.9
2010-11	4.27	2,862	5.5
2011-12+	6.91	4,631	8.9

Source: MSKVIB

+ Upto December

8.18 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, five lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in the 2010-11 as against 4.7 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2011-12, employment opportunities will be provided to 5.5 lakh artisans.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.19 MTDC is the nodal agency for implementation of tourism policy in the State. The action plan in 'Tourism Policy 2006' has been articulated by the State Government taking into consideration tourism potential coupled with the employment potential, both direct and indirect, for the development of tourism sector. The state has provided outlay of ₹ 510.5 crore in 2011-12 to the tourism sector as against outlay of ₹ 283.3 crore in 2010-11. As on 31st December, 2011 unspent balance of State fund was ₹ 47.81 crore & that of GoI was ₹ 31.51 crore with MTDC.

Table 8.13 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
2010-11	8	-	6.08	2.02

Source : MTDC, GoM

8.20 Details of projects undertaken by MTDC are given in Table 8.13.

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

8.21 The industrial pollution is one of the major concerns for environment. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) acts as the nodal agency for implementation of pollution related acts. Of the total 75,080 industries under the purview of MPCB, 17 per cent were air pollution prone, 18 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2011. During 2010-11, MPCB had issued directions to 680 industries under section 33A of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974 and to 221 industries under section 31A of Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 8,007 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.

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

8.22 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 940 cases for rehabilitation of medium and large scale industries with the Board from the State since enactment upto November, 2011. Of these, 170 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, 140 cases are recommended for winding up, 376 cases are rejected, 96 cases are out of the State purview and 158 cases are pending.

Results of various surveys

Index of Industrial Production

8.23 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 Office (CSO) compiles and releases the monthly All India Index of Industrial Production. The average All India index of industrial production (IIP) (base year 2004-05) has increased from 162.5 in April, 2010-January, 2011 to 169.0 in April, 2011-January, 2012. As per this index, the average growth during April, 2011-December, 2012 stands at 4.0 per cent as against 8.3 per cent for same period of previous year. The details of IIP at All India level are given in Annexure 8.3. The group wise All India IIP for the period April, 2010-January, 2011 and April, 2011-January, 2012 are given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Index of Industrial Production in India

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Item	Weight	IIP		Percentage growth during April, 2011 to January, 2012 over corresponding period of previous year [@]
		April to January		
		2010 -11	2011-12 [@]	
General Index	100.00	162.5	169.0	4.0
Mining	14.16	128.9	125.5	(-)-2.6
Manufacturing	75.53	172.3	179.9	4.4
Electricity	10.31	136.8	148.8	8.8

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

@ Quick estimates

Annual Survey of Industries

8.24 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. It is revealed from the latest available ASI data that the State had a share of 12.3 per cent of the total registered industries in India during 2009-10. The contribution of the State in total value of output was 16.8 per cent, the gross value added was about 19.6 per cent, and Net value added 20.2 per cent. Selected indicators on industries in the State vis-a-vis All India are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Selected indicators of industries based on ASI

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2008-09			2009-10 *		
	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
Industries (No.)	20,450	1,55,321	13.2	19,457	1,58,877	12.3
Fixed capital	1,79,018	10,55,966	17.0	1,97,276	13,51,324	14.6
Working capital	49,276	3,11,233	15.8	63,437	3,87,761	16.4
Total output	6,00,174	32,72,798	18.3	6,23,997	37,22,777	16.8
Total input	4,72,568	26,61,486	17.8	4,89,081	30,35,605	16.1
Gross value added	1,27,605	6,11,311	20.9	1,34,917	6,87,172	19.6
Net value added	1,12,878	5,27,766	21.4	1,17,806	5,82,024	20.2
Employment (in lakh)	10.34	87.77	11.8	10.63	91.58	11.6
Profit	66,259	2,96,991	22.3	68,478	3,22,834	21.2

Source : Central Statistical Office , GoI

* provisional

8.25 The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the Net Value Added during the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 was 12.2 for the State as against 16.9 for All India. Trends of Net Value added in selected States based on ASI are depicted in Graph 8.2

8.26 Major industries in terms of Net Value Added during 2009-10 are i) coke, refined petroleum products etc. (25.9 per cent), ii) chemicals & chemical products (13.2 per cent) and iii) Machinery and equipments, repair & installation (9.0 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 48.1 per cent of total industries and 27 per cent of fixed capital during 2009-10. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to Annual Survey of Industries are given in Annexure 8.4.

8.27 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 19 per cent, 37 per cent and 65 per cent respectively than that of India in 2009-10. Important ‘per factory’ and ‘per worker’ indicators based on ASI 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in Table 8.16 and the trends of the same for selected States are depicted in Graph 8.3 & 8.4 respectively.

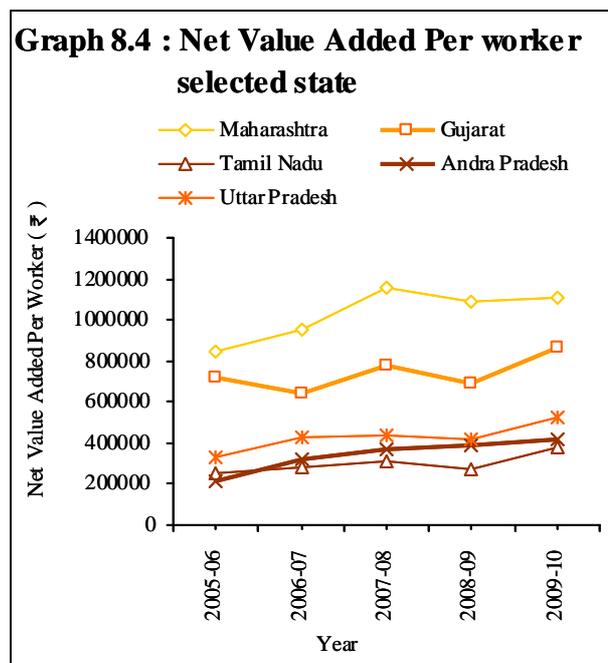
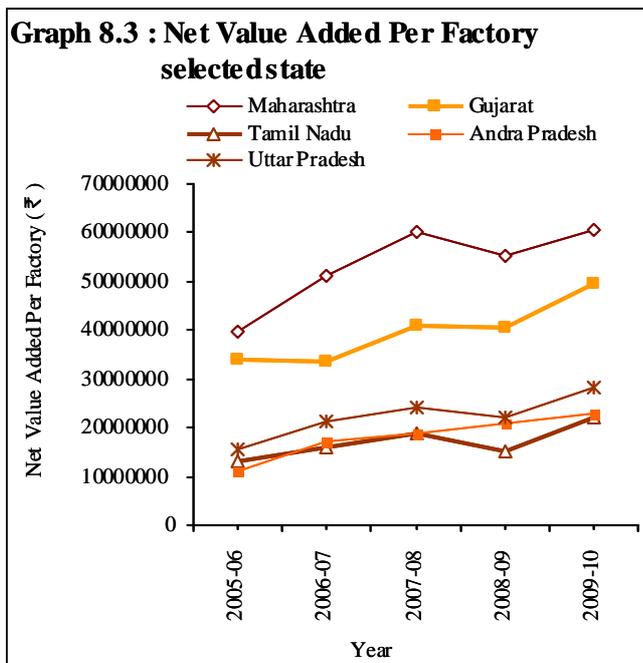
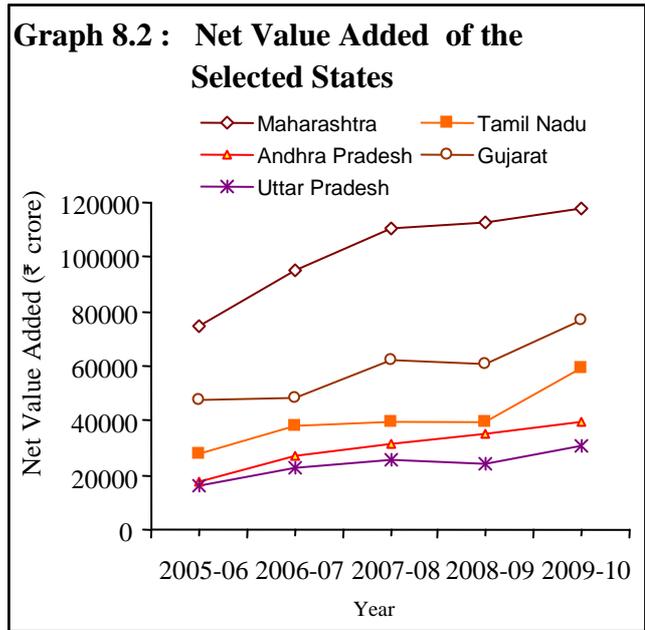


Table 8.16 Important indicators

(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2008-09		2009-10 *	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	875	680	1,014	851
Value of goods & services produced	2,935	2,107	3,207	2,343
Net value added	552	340	605	366
Employment (No.)	51	57	55	58
b) Per worker				
Labour productivity (₹) @	11.6	8.8	10.7	8.4
Net Value added	10.9	6.0	11.1	6.4
Annual Wages	0.94	0.68	1.03	0.75

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* provisional

Note- @ Net value added per wage

8.28 The composition of registered industrial sector in the State has undergone considerable changes over the period. The shift in composition of registered industries during 2000-01 and 2009-10 is shown in Graph 8.5.



National Sample Survey

8.29 National Sample Survey office (NSSO) conducts nationwide sample surveys on various socio-economic subjects regularly. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics participates in the NSS rounds. The subject covered under NSS 67th round survey (July, 2010 to June, 2011) was 'Un-incorporated Non-Agricultural Enterprises (excluding construction)'. During 2005-06, NSS 62nd round was conducted in the State which covered 'Un-organised Non-Agricultural Manufacturing Enterprises'. The provisional result of NSS 67th round (based on 31,000 State sample enterprises) show that in the manufacturing sector Annual Gross Value Added (GVA) Per Enterprise was ₹ 1.53 lakh and GVA Per Worker was ₹ 0.77 lakh, which were ₹ 0.98 lakh Per Enterprise and ₹ 0.44 lakh Per Worker as per the 62nd round estimates. The CAGR of GVA Per Enterprise was 9.32 and GVA Per Worker was 11.8. Also, as per the NSS 67th round estimates for service sector (excluding trade) GVA Per Enterprise was ₹ 1.89 lakh and GVA Per Worker was ₹ 0.86 lakh. The performance in terms of GVA Per Enterprise and GVA Per Worker for trade sector appears to be better with ₹ 2.02 lakh and ₹ 1.13 lakh.

CO-OPERATION

8.30 Co-operation is a movement registered under co-operative societies act, which is initiated and managed by group of people called members to carry out economic and social activity to generate profit / benefits which are shared by them. The co-operation movement in the State has shown remarkable progress in various sectors. viz. agriculture, agro-processing, dairy, fisheries, storage, sales, marketing, credit & banking, housing etc.

8.31 The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2012 as the International Year of Co-operatives (IYC) highlighting the contribution of co-operatives to socio-economic development, particularly poverty reduction, employment generation and social integration. The IYC aims at increasing awareness, promote growth and establishing appropriate policies for this sector.

8.32 Accordingly the State has planned to carry out following activities to boost co-operation movement.

- The Co-operation Department will arrange quarterly programme on Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure, Urban Credit Institutions, International Co-operation Council, handloom & powerloom, textile etc. In these programmes, future strategy for marketing, exchange of commodities in foreign market etc. will be included.
- Commissionerate of Sugar, Directorate of Marketing etc. will prepare their programme for the year.
- In every district, minimum one programme will be arranged.
- Various awards will be given to institutes / persons for contributing outstanding work in this sector.

8.33 As on 31st March, 2011 there were about 2.24 lakh co-operative societies operating in the State, with about 560 lakh members. Out of the total co-operative societies, 9.6 per cent are engaged in agriculture credit, 10.4 per cent are engaged in non-agriculture credit and rest 80 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 additional details are given in Annexure 8.5.

Graph 8.6 : Working capital & outstanding Loan in co-operative societies

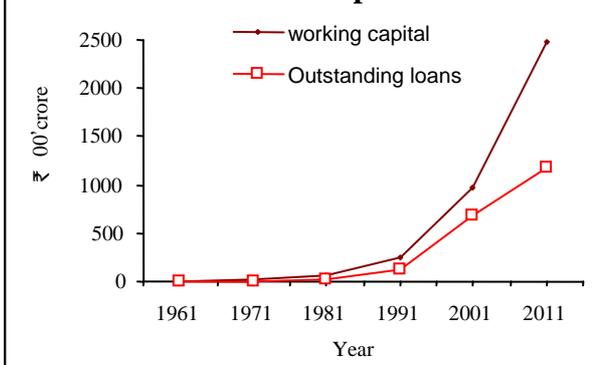


Table 8.17 Details of Co-operative Societies

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2010	2011*	
Societies (No.)	2,18,320	2,24,306	2.7
Members (lakh)	542	560	3.3
Paid-up share capital	15,012	15,505	3.3
Of which, State Govt.	2,037	2,197	7.9
Working capital	2,46,162	2,48,341	0.9
Deposits	1,28,579	1,36,696	6.3
Gross loan	81,680	95,484	16.9
Societies in loss (No.)	60,215	61,038	1.4
Amount of loss	3,867	3,820	(-) 1.2
Loans outstanding	1,12,968	1,17,206	3.8

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

* Provisional

Agricultural credit

8.34 Agricultural credit co-operative societies are envisaged as a mechanism for farmers to provide them access to credit services to enable them to carry out their agriculture & allied activities. 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.

Table 8.18 Important features of Agricultural Co-operative Banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	(₹ crore)		
	2010	2011*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (No.)	2,155	2,153	Neg.
Working capital	26,892	25,441	(-) 5.4
Deposits	21,421	17,429	(-) 18.6
Gross loans	10,364	11,888	14.7
Loans outstanding	7,998	10,989	37.4
Over dues	1,149	1,874	63.1
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (No.)	1,48,360	1,52,684	2.9
Working capital	57,364	62,194	8.4
Deposits	44,278	46,611	5.3
Gross loan	19,463	27,904	43.4
Loans outstanding	25,100	30,173	20.2
Over dues	5,248	5,850	11.5
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (No.)	827	827	0
Working capital	1,853	1,955	5.5
Deposits	0.01	0.01	0
Gross loan	0	0	0
Loans outstanding	1,162	1,133	(-) 2.5
Over dues	1,096	1,094	(-) 0.2
District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (lakh)	11	11	0
Working capital	1,357	808	(-) 40.3
Deposits	41	30	(-) 26.8
Gross loans	0	0	0
Loans outstanding	486	397	(-) 18.3
Over dues	431	377	(-) 12.5

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. PACS include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. As on 31st March, 2011 though the percentage of PACS in loss has reduced by 2.5 per cent as compared to 31st March, 2010 as many as 48.8 per cent PACS are in loss. High overdues, inadequacy or non-availability of funds and lack of capability to mobilize resources are adversely affecting functioning of PACS. Details of PACS are presented in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Details of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		(₹crore)
	2010	2011*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	21,392	21,451	0.3
Members (lakh)	150	150	0
Working capital	15,347	16,255	5.9
Own funds	3,240	3,346	3.3
Share capital	1,765	1,781	0.9
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6	6	0
Loanee members (lakh)	38.22	39.73	4.0
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 hectare)@</i>	26.2	25.4	N.A.
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 hectares)@	22.3	20.3	N.A.
Loans disbursed	6,991	6,158	(-) 11.9
Loans outstanding	10,727	11,425	6.5
Loans recovered	9,479	7,879	(-) 16.9
Loans overdue	4,375	4,852	10.9
Societies in loss	10,739	10,469	(-) 2.5
Amount of loss	618	712	15.2

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

Provisional *

@ percentage to total loanee members N.A. Not Applicable

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme

8.36 In order to motivate farmers for timely repayment of the short term crop loan and also to encourage them for crop production, an interest subsidy is given to them. The farmer members availing loan under three-tier co-operative credit structure are eligible. Under this scheme, four per cent interest subsidy is given for the loan up to ₹ 0.25 lakh and two per cent interest subsidy is given for loan amount exceeding ₹ 0.25 lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan by 30th June of each year. For this scheme, during XI FYP budget provision of ₹ 10.93 crore was made and expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.82 crore. The target was 1.91 lakh beneficiaries against which 1.59 lakh beneficiaries were covered. During the year 2011-12, the total outlay for the scheme was ₹ 84.28 crore and expenditure incurred is ₹ 69.66 crore till January, 2012. The target to cover 9.89 lakh beneficiaries was achieved.

Financial Assistance to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies

8.37 To encourage the co-operative lift irrigation societies, the government approves a financial assistance of ₹ one crore or 25 per cent of project cost, whichever is less, which enables to reduce the burden on the members of these societies. Under this scheme, the societies registered after March, 1994 and which have not started the project work because of lack of funds and proposals regarding financial assistance pending in Finance Department, are the beneficiaries. For this scheme, during XI FYP budget provision of ₹ 16.33 crore was made and expenditure incurred was ₹ 18.06 crore. The target was 130 societies against which 101 societies were covered. The budget provision as well as actual expenditure was i.e. ₹ 3.43 crore for the year 2010-11. Financial assistance was provided to 15 societies against the target of 25 societies.

Agro-Processing Co-operatives

8.38 The agro-processing co-operatives provide means for reasonable returns to cultivators and also promote growth of rural industries. 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, 2011 there were 48,848 agro-processing co-operatives. The membership of all these societies together was 75.62 lakh.

Sugar Factories

8.39 After independence, co-operative sugar factories have played crucial role in improvement of socio-economic conditions in rural areas of the State. As on 31st March, 2011 there were 202 sugar factories in the State. Details are given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Details of Sugar Factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2010	2011*	
Registered factories (No.)	202	202	0
Factories in production (No.)	111	123	10.8
Members ('00)	18,700	21,220	13.5
Share capital of State Govt. (₹ crore)	851	920	8.0
Average Capacity (T.C.D. # lakh MT)	4.87	5.12	5.1
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	614.47	802.52	30.6
Average sugarcane price (₹/Ton)			
a) Purchase	1,298	1,391	7.2
b) Paid by factories	2,100	2,048	(-) 2.5
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	71.06	90.72	27.7
Average recovery (Per cent)	11.56	11.30	(-) 2.2
Molasses (lakh MT)	16.5	32.1	94.5
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	64	65	1.6
b) Co-generation plants	27	32	18.5
Electricity generated (Million units)	349	425	21.8
Factories in loss (No.)	40	48	20.0

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

* Provisional # T.C.D. – Tones Crushed per day

8.40 Of the total sugar factories in the country, 32 per cent are located in the State followed by 23 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. As on 15th January, 2012 the share of State was 62.1 per cent and 66.4 per cent respectively in the total cane crushed and sugar produced at national level, which was much higher than that for Uttar Pradesh i.e. seven per cent, and 5.2 per cent respectively.

8.41 There were 164 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2011. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 20 per cent. About 81.1 per cent societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.21.

8.42 There were 167 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2011. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 64.3 per cent. Percentage of spinning mills running in loss is 43.7. 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
	2010	2011*	
Societies (No.)	181	164	(-) 9.4
<i>Of which, in production</i>	153	164	7.2
Members (No. in '00)	2,245	2,259	0.6
Share capital	10	10	0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	2	2	0
Working Capital	90	95	5.6
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	159	178	11.9
Societies in loss (No.)	122	133	9.0
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
	2010	2011*	
Number of mills	166	167	0.6
<i>Of which, in production</i>	58	59	1.7
Members ('00)	5,470	5,238	(-) 4.2
Share capital	1,004	1,114	11.0
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	656	716	9.1
No. of spindles (lakh)	13.37	13.74	2.8
Value of Yarn produced	1,089	1,016	(-) 6.7
Mills in loss (No.)	72	73	1.4
Amount of loss	137.97	133.43	(-) 3.3

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

8.43 There were 685 co-operative handloom and 1,378 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2011. The contribution of State Government in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 8.6 and 24 per cent respectively. About 49.3 per cent co-operative handloom and 71.6 per cent power loom societies were in loss. Details are given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Details of Co-operative Handloom & Powerloom Societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom		Percentage change	Powerloom		Percentage change
	2010	2011*		2010	2011*	
Societies (No.)	685	685	0	1,390	1,378	(-) 0.9
Members ('00)	902	887	(-) 1.7	489	507	3.7
Share capital	77.76	83.35	7.2	84.5	87.65	3.7
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	7.47	7.14	(-) 4.4	20.21	21	3.8
No. of looms ('000)	276	307	11.2	301	311	3.3
Production value	69	70	1.4	66	76	15.2
Societies in loss (No.)	319	338	6.0	1,058	987	(-) 6.7
Amount of loss	19	21	10.5	7.60	7.75	2.0

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

Dairy

8.44 At the end of March, 2011, there were 27,110 co-operative dairy societies and 78 co-operative dairy unions in the State. The number of Co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions in loss were 42.7 and 34.6 per cent respectively. The details are given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Details of Co-operative Dairy Societies and Dairy Unions

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2010	2011*	Percentage change	2010	2011*	Percentage change
Societies (No.)	31,345	27,110	(-) 13.5	106	78	(-) 26.4
Members (lakh)	21.69	16	(-) 26.2	0.52	0.78	50
Share capital	27.34	16.78	(-) 38.6	92.80	76.83	(-) 17.2
Working capital	26.96	10.88	(-) 59.6	78.85	62.53	(-) 20.7
Milk procured (Value)	124.38	108.27	(-) 13.0	150.84	530.61	251.8
Milk & milk products sold (Value)	74.81	169.73	126.9	73.21	94.77	29.4
Societies in loss (No.)	14,349	11,583	(-) 19.3	42	27	(-) 35.7
Amount of loss	12.22	12.24	0.2	14.83	64.47	334.7

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

*Provisional

Fisheries

8.45 There were 3,186 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2011. These societies sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 399.73 crore in 2010-11. Loans are provided to societies of fisherman through National Co-operation Development Corporation for mechanisation of fishing boats. During the year 2011-12, budge provision is ₹ 42 crore and expenditure incurred is ₹ 2.54 crore. Up to February 2012, against the target of providing loan to 300 societies, the achievement is 102.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.46 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organizational 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 43.4 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2011 as compared to 46.5 per cent by the end of March, 2010. The details are given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Details of Co-operative Marketing Societies

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2010	2011 *	
Societies (No.)	1,754	1,779	1.4
Members (lakh)	14	15	7.1
Share capital	71	75	5.6
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	26	26	0
Working capital	1,424	2,501	75.6
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	455	535	17.6
(b) Fertilizers	697	825	18.4
(c) Seeds	44	46	4.5
(d) Consumer goods	384	400	4.2
Societies in loss (No.)	816	773	(-) 5.3
Amount of loss	19	18	(-) 5.3

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.47 As on 31st March, 2011, there were 541 urban co-operative banks, 15,575 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,317 salary earners' co-operative credit societies in the State. About 23.8 per cent of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. The details are given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Details of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2010	2011*	
Societies (No.)	23,839	23,434	(-) 1.7
Members (lakh)	237	253	6.8
Deposits	58,655	62,392	6.4
Own funds	14,496	15,453	6.6
Share capital	5,600	6,349	13.4
Of which, State Govt.	7	8	14.3
Working capital	1,01,466	1,07,879	6.3
Loans advanced	40,727	45,728	12.3
Loans outstanding	45,209	47,426	4.9
Loans overdue	7,051	7,174	1.7
Loans recovered	42,274	43,137	2.0
Societies in loss (No.)	5,849	5,579	(-) 4.6
Amount of loss	486	549	13.0

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

Status of Urban Co-operative Banks

8.48 Out of the total urban co-operative banks in the country, 32.9 per cent are located in the State. As on 31st March, 2011 there are 86 banks which under liquidation. Of these, for 83 banks, the Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation has approved the reimbursement of insured amount of deposits up to ₹ 1 lakh and the disbursement is in process. One bank has not completed its audit work while two banks have obtained stay from H'ble court.

Other Co-operative Societies

8.49 As on 31st March, 2011, there were 85,335 co-operative housing societies in the State with 21.61 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 22,670. There were 11,113 labour contract societies having 5.74 lakh members. There were 300 forest labour societies with 60,868 members, of which 113 (37.6 per cent) were in profit.

8.50 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. At the end of March, 2011 the deposits have increased by 13.3 per cent and recovery of loans is 38.5 per cent as compared to corresponding figures of previous year. Details are given in Table 8.27.

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

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Percentage change
	2010	2011*	
Members (No.)	11,055	10,931	(-) 1.1
Deposits	15	17	13.3
Working capital	144	126	(-) 12.5
Gross loan	644	644	0
Loans outstanding	108	90	(-) 16.7
Loans overdue	36	33	(-) 8.3
Loans recovered	13	18	38.5

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

8.51 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, 2011, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 174 wholesale consumer stores and 2,855 primary consumer stores working in the State. The details are given in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Details of Consumer Federation, Wholesale and Primary Co-operative Consumer stores

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2010	2011*	2010	2011*	2010	2011*
Number	1	1	167	174	3,911	2,855
Member ('00)	6	6	3,587	3,780	17,774	17,932
Share capital	1.65	1.65	15.02	15.42	30.78	31.84
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	1.32	1.93	0.74	0.71
Amount of loss	0.20	0.66	4.18	2.76	5.59	5.67
Consumer stores in loss (No.)	0	0	52	49	1,060	1,042

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

Private Money Lenders

8.52 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State Government allowed private money lenders disburse loans to individuals. Compared to these societies the private money lenders mortgage goods in many ways that are acceptable to loanee. 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
	2010	2011*	
License holders (No.)	7,636	8,323	9.0
New licenses issued (No.)	1,184	1,331	12.4
Renewed licenses (No.)	6,452	7,292	13.0
Licenses cancelled (No.)	389	303	(-) 22.1
No. of loaner members (Traders/Non-traders/ cultivators)	5,55,018	6,77,165	22.0
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	479	851	77.7

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

8.53 It is observed that as on 31st March, 2011, the total amount of loss in co-operative sector is 2.8 per cent of total deposits at aggregate level, though the sectoral performance of the co-operatives viz. sugar, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom societies, marketing societies etc. is much lower. The aggregate losses are reduced due to the relatively better performance of non-agricultural credit societies which constitute 10.4 per cent of the total co-operatives with minor loss of 0.4 per cent as compared to total deposits.

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		2009-10		2010-11*	
		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)	1,708.06 (26)	1,611.38 (27)	N.A.	N.A.
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.	6,525.28 (29)	6,055.90 (36)	8,362.00 (22)	7,235.00 (29)
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65 (47)	3,919.12 (55)	24,719.24 (46)	22,719.69 (53)	20,746.94 (50)	19,345.27 (55)
6	General Insurance Corporation of India [§]	108.34	52.25	61.41 (39)	88.60 (56)	342.18 (28)	342.18 (28)	627.40 (46)	627.40 (46)
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	4,155.00	3,970.00	4,947.00	5,340.00
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	37,449.76	34,699.15	34,683.34	32,547.67

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

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(quantity : Thousand Tonne)

(value : ₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10*	2010-11*
(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	38,613	36,932
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	4,80,813	5,08,249
3	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	238	1,018
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	1,649	7,154
4	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	14,827	1,84,882
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	9,595	2,77,322
5	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	871	589
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	44,270	54,109
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	1,814	2,492
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	5,369	4,585
8	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	...	...
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	86	79
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	150	71
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	208	327
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	457	982
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	4	284
		Value	...	...	...	...	24	153	12,457
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	142	49
		Value	...	...	...	76	107	114	58
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	1	3
		Value	...	11	53	85	1	11	24
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	2,734	4,034
		Value	...	0.36	27	196	49	5,708	5,258
Total (1 to 14) †		Value	450	1,036	8,310	52,126	2,24,036	5,48,293	8,70,269

Source - (1) Directorate of Geology and Mining, 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 8.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2004-05 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 [†]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	108.6	122.6	141.7	145.2	152.9	165.5	169.0
II	Mining and quarrying	14.16	102.3	107.5	112.5	115.4	124.5	131.0	125.5
III	Manufacturing	75.53	110.3	126.8	150.1	153.8	161.3	175.7	179.9
	Industry groups								
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	131.2	147.5	135.4	133.5	142.9	169.6
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	102.9	98.4	102.7	102.0	104.1	110.6
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	116.8	124.6	120.1	127.4	135.9	133.0
4	Weating apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	137.2	149.9	134.6	137.1	142.2	132.9
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	104.0	110.0	104.4	105.8	114.3	117.5
6	Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, articles of straw & plating	1.05	106.8	126.0	148.0	155.3	160.1	156.5	157.0
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	111.0	112.6	118.0	121.1	131.4	137.0
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.98	113.7	122.8	140.2	142.4	133.8	148.8	183.8
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	112.6	119.6	123.4	121.8	121.5	124.7
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	110.4	118.4	115.0	120.7	123.1	122.5
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	119.6	135.7	142.6	167.4	185.2	183.0
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	119.5	130.6	134.9	145.4	151.4	156.2
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	132.6	156.3	159.0	162.4	176.7	191.1
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	133.3	143.8	144.0	158.6	182.8	192.5
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	150.9	185.0	171.0	198.0	256.3	231.5
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	155.5	164.8	148.8	154.4	146.3	144.8
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	131.6	373.0	530.8	459.2	472.1	380.4
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	312.8	604.2	726.7	809.1	911.5	966.8
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	104.8	111.4	119.8	100.9	107.8	116.6
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	138.0	151.2	138.0	179.1	233.3	251.2
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	132.9	129.0	134.0	171.1	210.7	232.7
22	Furniture , manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	111.7	132.7	142.5	152.7	142.2	139.0
IV	Electricity	10.32	105.2	112.8	120.0	123.3	130.8	138.0	148.8

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

+ April, 2011 to January, 2012

ANNEXURE 8.4

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)	2008-09	597	486	357	39	1,593	944	1,414	132
	2009-10	582	613	438	36	4,650	3,385	4,371	219
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2008-09	17	1	14	1	11	1	6	5
	2009-10	25	21	3	1	3	--	2	1
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2008-09	2,287	13,290	2,823	922	58,088	41,081	51,950	5,030
	2009-10	2,252	14,287	2,364	1,079	70,874	49,873	62,855	6,854
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2008-09	95	308	670	86	1,671	790	1,282	361
	2009-10	112	596	349	98	1,635	640	1,182	432
(5) Textiles (13)	2008-09	1,443	12,548	2,363	761	23,659	14,802	20,043	2,468
	2009-10	1,389	12,766	6,658	800	26,190	13,592	21,390	3,588
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2008-09	711	773	550	164	4,830	1,818	3,474	1,270
	2009-10	557	1,746	1,276	193	7,170	3,531	5,396	1,614
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2008-09	102	122	127	25	887	461	703	168
	2009-10	89	85	63	28	555	318	412	132
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2008-09	172	313	83	17	528	256	424	82
	2009-10	197	225	154	24	1,140	612	976	141
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2008-09	665	3,163	572	134	4,486	2,633	3,504	787
	2009-10	702	4,589	737	151	5,361	3,008	4,069	1,054
(10) Publishing and printing (18)	2008-09	695	3,028	(-)1,427	160	5,871	2,987	4,182	1,385
	2009-10	631	2,989	(-)1,341	192	6,136	3,062	4,409	1,407
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (19)	2008-09	92	8,861	831	212	1,01,290	59,324	60,627	40,031
	2009-10	145	9,919	2,998	268	92,205	58,854	61,175	30,457
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2008-09	2,036	31,594	11,207	1,218	78,826	36,884	61,588	14,562
	2009-10	1,823	31,057	13,810	1,300	72,452	37,862	53,811	15,550
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2008-09	1,217	7,261	2,104	385	17,531	11,222	13,989	2,939
	2009-10	1,143	11,293	5,332	488	25,572	16,131	19,661	5,038
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (23)	2008-09	825	5,304	1,198	218	10,708	4,751	7,062	3,263
	2009-10	689	4,668	1,206	178	8,313	3,246	4,907	3,062
(15) Basic metals (24)	2008-09	1,090	26,241	4,471	777	70,939	49,562	63,232	5,643
	2009-10	1,062	29,708	6,405	853	74,274	52,998	64,412	7,666
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2008-09	2,106	8,230	3,539	628	25,725	15,072	20,198	4,867
	2009-10	2,211	7,263	2,233	792	23,073	14,223	18,574	3,742

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.d.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(17) Office, accounting and computing		2008-09	444	4,171	2,269	217	13,816	7,687	10,264	3,090
machinery, Radio, T.V. and communication equipments and apparatus, Medical, precision and optical instruments (26)		2009-10	337	5,372	4,625	279	17,057	9,607	12,311	4,120
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)		2008-09	1,038	4,215	2,451	403	22,938	13,601	17,230	5,258
		2009-10	966	5,429	2,990	478	28,167	17,133	21,424	6,142
(19) Machinery and equipments repair & installation (28,33)		2008-09	1,858	9,833	5,382	1,126	51,441	26,331	41,824	8,610
		2009-10	1,806	12,372	9,205	1,066	44,230	21,897	32,355	10,639
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)		2008-09	857	16,651	530	1,131	40,226	27,600	32,564	6,106
		2009-10	926	21,388	(-)6,113	1,643	51,243	37,655	43,820	5,248
(21) Other transport equipments (30)		2008-09	274	3,784	326	344	15,692	10,775	12,574	2,769
		2009-10	247	3,280	2,148	336	18,339	12,105	13,300	4,780
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (31,32)		2008-09	1,098	3,187	7,408	518	30,783	17,718	28,389	2,092
		2009-10	879	2,589	6,078	479	25,275	16,830	21,751	3,266
(23) Others		2008-09	732	15,652	1,429	240	18,633	3,194	16,045	1,960
		2009-10	689	15,021	1,818	226	20,083	1,889	16,521	2,655
Total		2008-09	20,450	1,79,018	49,276	9,727	6,00,174	3,49,493	4,72,568	1,12,878
		2009-10	19,457	1,97,276	63,437	10989	6,23,997	3,78,454	4,89,081	1,17,806

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

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)	2009-10 (7)	2010-11* (8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	39	29	31	34	34	34	34
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies ^{\$}	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,392	21,451
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,839	23,434
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,754	1,779
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	47,953	48,848
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,23,348	1,28,760
Total	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,18,320	2,24,306
II. Number of members (In 000^o)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	241	247
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	14,923	15,017
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	23,912	25,331
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,851	1,555
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	6,648	7,562
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,395	6,323
Total	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,970	56,035
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	119	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	58,058	89,719
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	58	343	527	1,851	6,988	15,147	16,255
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	46	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,31,307	1,07,879
(4) Marketing societies	6	39	188	340	1,518	6,383	2,501
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	41	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	18,899	28,838
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	21	107	426	1,191	6,492	9,115	3,149
Total	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,38,909	2,48,341
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	175	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	28,259	40,436
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	43	133	250	800	3,734	4,384	6,158
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	47	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	52,219	45,728
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	3	8	18	15	12
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	3	12	17	103	312	2,966
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1	4	12	60	235	172	184
Total	270	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	85,361	95,484

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.5 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2009-10 (7)	2010-11* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	87	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	34,391	42,385
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	48	284	384	1,310	5,308	9,108	11,425
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	32	105	731	4,594	35,908	37,024	47,426
(4) Marketing societies	1	2	4	9	182	117	5,733
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	6	30	69	236	297	9,397
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2	8	25	191	2,899	752	840
Total	171	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	81,689	1,17,206
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	386	482
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	3	10	..	38	112	62
(4) Marketing societies	48	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,794	1,658
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	36	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	10,929	45,501
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	11	69	187	330	1,588	3,526	5,640
Total	107	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	16,747	53,343

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 Systematic and planned investment in the basic infrastructure boosts not only the growth of the economy but also assures its sustainable development. Infrastructure plays an important role in socio-economic development. Physical infrastructure which covers power, transport & communication, facilitates economic growth and has direct impact on quality of life. The ultimate goal of infrastructure development is to deliver infrastructure services of high quality at competitive & affordable prices and its success must be judged by the quality, quantity and prices that the end users are charged for these services in comparison with the global standards on each of these three fronts. In the last few years, there has been considerable increase in private investment in infrastructure sector. An over view of some of the physical infrastructure facilities in the State are given below.

ENERGY

9.2 Electricity is an essential requirement of all facets of our life. Availability of reliable and affordable electricity is essential to rural areas for overall development, to industries for global competitiveness & employment generation and to the service sector, which has made significant contribution to the growth of the economy, for its sustained growth. The percentage of State Govt. Expenditure on Energy Sector to GSDP at current prices for 2009-10 was 5.1 per cent as compared to 5.3 per cent for 2008-09.

Installed Capacity

9.3 The installed capacity has increased by 10.3 per cent during 2010-11, whereas the Central Sector allocation to the State increased by 2.1 per cent. The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2011 in the State comprises of Public Sector (MAHAGENCO) 54 per cent, Private Sector 36 per cent and PPP (RGPPL) 10 per cent. The details of installed capacity are given in Table 9.1.

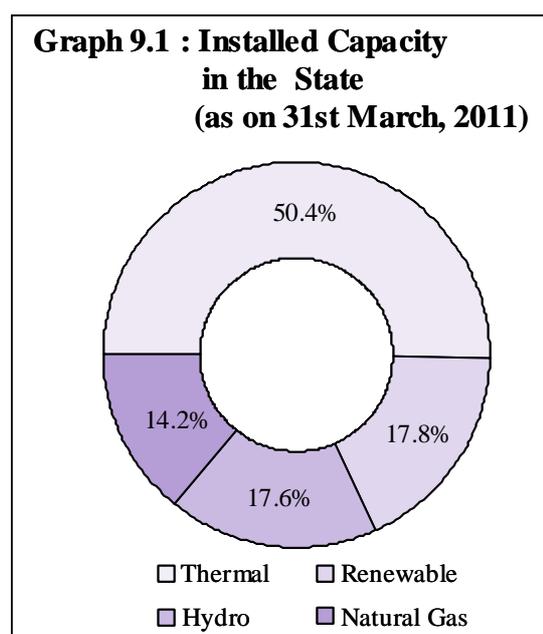


Table 9.1 Installed Capacity

Source	As on 31 st March		As on 31 st Dec. 2011	% change during 2010-11
	2010	2011		
In the State	17,371	19,153	19,816	10.3
Thermal	8,825	9,665	10,120	9.5
Renewable \$	2,807	3,408	3,604	21.4
Hydro	2,916	3,366	3,378	15.4
Natural Gas	1,772	2,714	2,714	73.4
Captive power #	1,051	N.A.	N.A.	--
Central Sector Allocation	5,268	5,376	5,792	2.1

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, \$ MEDA, # MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL –natural gas State share and Captive power), CEA/WRPC (for Central Sector Allocation & JSW Energy, WPCL, DLHP)
N.A.- Not available, – Not applicable

Generation of Electricity

9.4 The total generation of electricity (including captive & renewable sources) in the State was 83,017 Million Units (MUs) during 2010-11 which was 2.1 per cent higher than previous year.

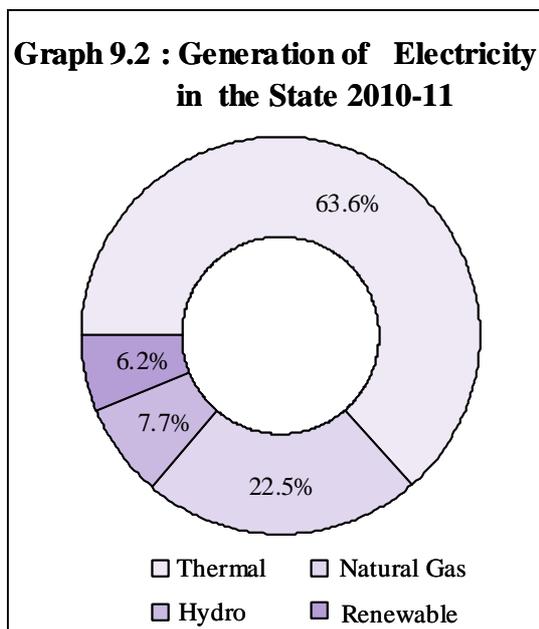


Table 9.2 Generation of Electricity

Type of source	(MUs)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12+	% Change 2010-11 over 2009-10
In the State	81,345	83,017	67,177	2.1
Thermal	54,978	52,796	43,001	(-) 4.0
Natural Gas	15,322	18,729	13,957	22.2
Hydro	5,654	6,374	5,704	12.7
Renewable \$	5,026	5,118 [@]	4,515 [@]	1.8
Captive power #	365	N.A.	N.A.	--
Central Sector Receipt to State #	30,156	29,982	23,980	(-) 0.6

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, \$ MEDA, # MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL –natural gas State share and Captive power), CEA/WRPC (for generation figs of private companies upto December), N.A.- Not available, – Not applicable + upto December, @ including captive power.

Note : 1 Kilo Watt Hour = 1 Unit

9.5 MAHAGENCO accounted for 57.8 per cent followed by RGPPL 14.0 per cent, Tata Power 13.3 per cent, Renewable Energy 6.0 per cent and Reliance Infrastructure 5.3 per cent of the total generation. During 2010-11, the State has received 29,982 MUs electricity generated from the central sector.

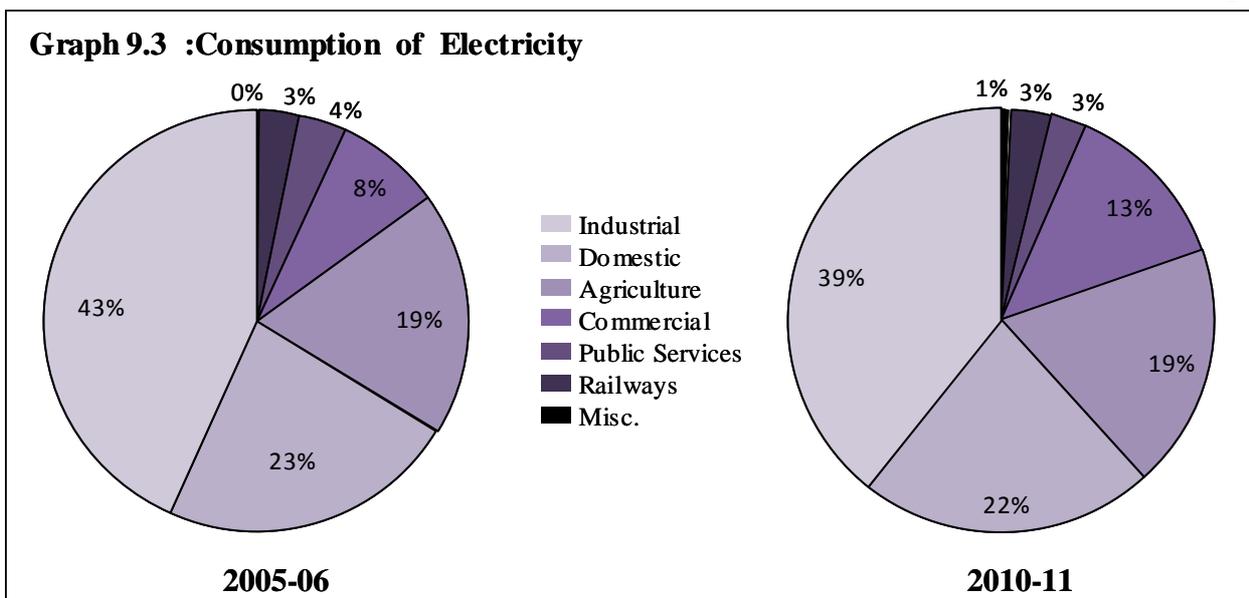
9.6 During 2011-12 upto the end of December, the total electricity generated in the State was 67,177 MUs, higher by 22 per cent than that for the corresponding period of 2010-11. During 2011-12 upto December, the State has received 23,980 MUs electricity generated from the Central Sector. The details of electricity generated in the State are given in Table 9.2.

Electricity Purchased

9.7 During 2010-11, MAHADISCOM has purchased 90,341 MUs electricity costing ₹ 28,949 crore, as against 85,474 MUs electricity costing ₹ 23,842 crore in 2009-10. During 2011-12 upto December 72,968 MUs electricity costing ₹ 24,700 crore was purchased. BEST has purchased 4,635 MUs electricity during 2010-11 and 3,645 MUs electricity during 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

Consumption of Electricity

9.8 The aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2010-11 was 87,397 MUs, higher by 10.4 per cent over previous year and 71,867 MUs in 2011-12 upto December which was higher by 22.7 per cent than that for the corresponding period of 2010-11. The details of consumption of electricity are given in Table 9.3. The industrial sector (39.4 per cent) was the largest consumer of electricity, followed by domestic (22.4 per cent) and agriculture sector (18.6 per cent). These three sectors together accounted for 80 per cent of the total electricity consumption. The comparison of sector wise consumption of electricity in the State during 2005-06 and 2010-11 is shown in graph 9.3.



9.9 During 2010-11, the per capita total, industrial and domestic consumption of electricity was 780.0 Units, 307.2 Units and 174.5 Units as against 716.3 Units, 279.4 Units and 164.5 Units respectively in 2009-10. The respective All-India consumption figures for 2009-10 were 486.7 Units, 178.8 Units and 121.2 Units. 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.

Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.10 During 2010-11, the peak demand of 17,150 MW was met on 9th March and the shortfall of 3,882 MW was bridged by resorting to load shedding as per the guidelines laid down by Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission. Similarly, during 2011-12 up to January, the peak demand of 18,145 MW was met on 6th December, with load shedding of 4,468 MW.

Table 9.4 Supply & Shortfall of Electricity at Peak Demand

(MW)			
Year	Peak Demand	Supply	Shortfall
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	17,150	13,268	3,882
2011-12+	18,145	13,677	4,468

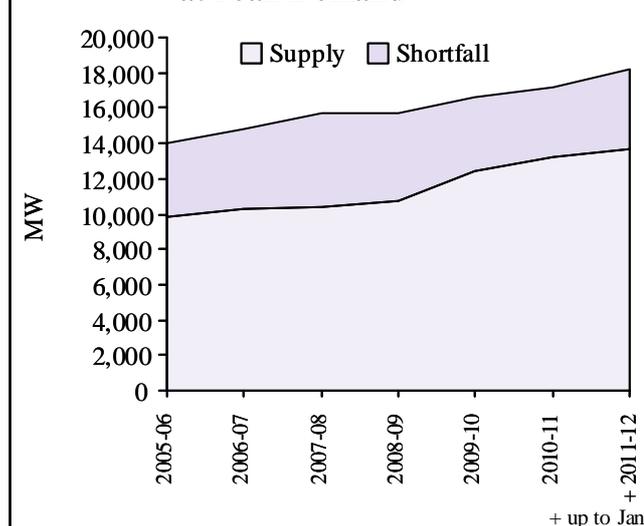
Source: MAHADISCOM + upto January

Table 9.3 Consumption of Electricity

Type	(MUs)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12+	% change 2010-11 over 2009-10
Industrial	30,866	34,416	26,687	11.5
Domestic	18,171	19,547	16,484	7.6
Agriculture	13,925	16,257	15,515	16.7
Commercial	10,546	11,571	9,047	9.7
Public Services @	2,658	2,310	2,260	(-)13.1
Railways	2,119	2,707	1,657	27.7
Miscellaneous	854	589	217	(-)31.0
Total	79,139	87,397	71,867	10.4

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

Graph 9.4: Supply & Shortfall of Electricity at Peak Demand



Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

9.11 The State Government has set up the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) on 5th August, 1999 under the provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 (continued as per provisions under Electricity Act, 2003) 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 for 2010-11 are given in Table 9.5. In the absence of the tariff determination process for FY 2011-12, the same tariffs are being continued. The Tariffs for MAHADISCOM for Agricultural Irrigation are ₹ 2.69 & 2.19 per unit for HT & LT respectively and for Public Water Works ₹ 4.55 & 2.45 per unit for HT & LT respectively.

Table 9.5 Tariffs of Electricity in 2010-11

Category of user	(₹. per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
Domestic	4.17	5.24	3.95	3.68
Commercial LT	7.45	9.52	5.37	6.64
Industry LT	5.85	7.86	4.87	6.36
Industry HT	6.16	7.88	5.20	5.72
Street Lighting	3.98	8.80	--	5.91
Railways	6.64	--	4.99	--

Source: MERC.

-- Not applicable

Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure

9.12 Improvement in the Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure and reduction in the Transmission and Distribution losses (both technical & non-technical) are the major steps to improve upon the shortfall between demand and supply. MAHATRANSCO has initiated measures to curb the transmission losses by modernization of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations. 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. The details of the Transmission & Distribution Network of MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM along with the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) Losses for last five years are given in Table 9.6.

Graph 9.5 :Transmission & Distribution Losses

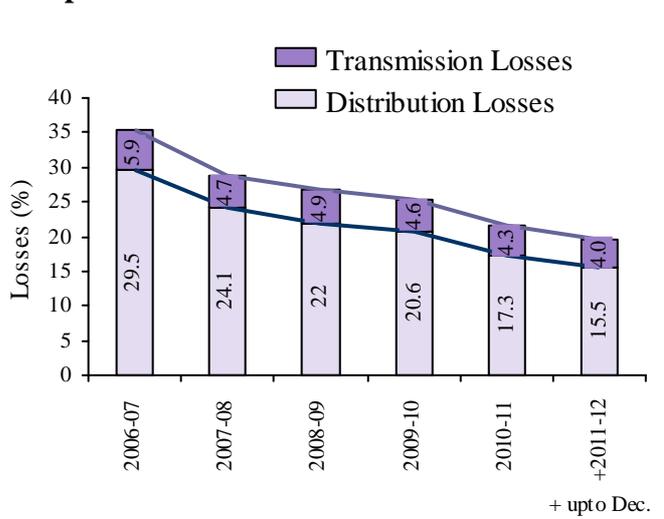


Table 9.6 Transmission & Distribution Network along with AT & C Losses

Year	Transmission Network (cumulative)			Distribution Network (cumulative)			Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) Losses (%) [@]
	No. of sub-stations	Transformation Capacity in MVA	Lines in Ckt.km.	No. of sub-stations	No. of distribution transformers	Lines in Ckt.km.	
2006-07	486	57,713	35,626	1,827	2,72,231	7,07,067	34.0
2007-08	498	61,530	36,286	1,889	3,00,957	7,28,754	26.1
2008-09	515	66,118	36,716	1,947	3,27,314	7,58,093	24.7
2009-10	520	73,792	37,133	2,033	3,51,243	7,92,785	21.4
2010-11	536	82,619	38,068	2,234	3,91,574	8,33,470	18.5

Source : MAHATRANSCO, MAHADISCOM

@ MAHADISCOM - (AT&C losses during 2011-12 upto Dec., 17.9 %)

9.13 A massive drive has also been continued against unauthorized use of electricity, details of which are given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7 Measures to curb the Distribution Losses

Year	Installation of meters at		Meter Replacement (Nos)	Anti-Theft Drive	
	Feeders (Cum.Nos)	DTCs # (Cum.Nos)		Cases Detected (Nos)	Amt. Recovered (₹ crore)
2006-07	N.A.	66,642	9,51,458	59,797	38.77
2007-08	5,994	87,731	10,97,545	89,880	55.41
2008-09	6,851	1,05,236	8,75,511	57,065	44.48
2009-10	7,758	1,22,083	12,57,308	50,698	54.28
2010-11	8,377	1,87,448	12,05,364	17,269	14.24
2011-12+	10,196	2,29,827	10,51,251 [@]	28,337	16.64

Source : MAHADISCOM N.A.- Not Available. + upto Dec. @ upto Jan. # Distribution Transformer Centre

9.14 The important schemes undertaken for network improvement and loss reduction are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Schemes undertaken for network improvement & loss reduction

(Nos.)

Scheme	Objective/ Targets (if available)/ Remarks	Achievement		
		2010-11	2011-12+	Cumulative 2011-12 +
Bharat Nirman - Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY) The Central Govt. has launched the scheme in 2005	To electrify un-electrified villages	3,915	207	4,709
	To provide free electricity connections to rural BPL households.	3,28,971	1,23,808	11,58,223
Remote Village Electrification Scheme (MNRE, GoI) \$	To electrify remote villages by Renewable energy.	--	--	340
	Village Electrification Scheme through Renewable Energy (under State Plan) \$	77	--	77
Energisation of Agricultural Pumps	To energise agricultural pumps.	3,21,299	2,04,668 [#]	36,95,082 [#]
Single Phasing Scheme	Village gaothans are to be provided with 8 hours three phase electricity and total 18 hours (Single & Three Phase combined) electricity	294	175 [#]	13,842 [#]
Separate Feeder Scheme	Separate feeders for gaothan and agriculture pumps are to be provided.	3,523	979 [#]	13,653 [#]
Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) – GoI's initiative focused on Part-A- Establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability and Part B- reduction of AT & C losses.	Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 are to be covered under the scheme.			
	Amt. released by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) (Part A-,B & SCADA/DMS control centre)	--	--	₹ 638.4 crore
	Expenditure incurred on Part-A (during 2011-12 upto Dec.)	--	--	₹ 78.8 crore

Source : MAHADISCOM,

\$ MEDA

+ upto Dec.

upto Jan.

Capacity Addition

9.15 **Thermal Power Generation** – The Thermal Power projects alongwith their status are given in Table 9.9. Projects of 9,750 MW capacity are proposed by MAHAGENCO in the XIIth FYP.

Table 9.9 Thermal Power Projects by MAHAGENCO & Private Companies

(MW)

Projects	Capacity	Status
Mahagenco – Parli Unit-3, 4 and 6,7 (each of 250 MW)	1,000	Commissioned during XIth Plan (till 2011)
Mahagenco – Khaparkheda Unit-5	500	Commissioned on 31.01.2011
Mahagenco – Bhusawal Unit-4	500	Expected to be commissioned by Mar., 2012
JSW Energy Ltd., Jaigad, Ratnagiri	1,200	Commissioned in Dec.,2011
Wardha Power Pvt.Ltd.,Warora, Chandrapur	540	Commissioned in Dec.,2011
M/s.Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd. Tiroda, Gondia	3,300	Expected to be commissioned by Mar., 2012
M/s.Ideal Energy Pvt.Ltd, Umred, Nagpur	540	Expected to be commissioned by Mar., 2012
M/s.Indiabulls Power Ltd., Nandgaon Peth, Amaravati	2,700	Expected to be commissioned by May, 2012
M/s.Emco Energy Ltd, Warora, Chandrapur	600	Expected to be commissioned by May, 2012
M/s.Indiabulls Realtech Ltd. Sinnar, Nashik	2,700	Expected to be commissioned by Sept.,2012

Source : MAHAGENCO, Energy Dept., GoM for private companies.

9.16 **Renewable Energy** - Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, tidal, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable energy sources. The State Government has notified Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) as the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001 within the State.

Table 9.10 Potential and Installed Capacity of Renewable Energy

(MW)

Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed Capacity		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12+
Wind	5,439	2,071	2,310	2,552
Small Hydro Projects #	733	219	246	246
Bagasse co-generation	1,250	299	576	576
Biomass	781	107	155	155
Urban waste	287	0	0	0
Industrial Waste	350	11	11	11
Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	35/sq.km ^{\$} 49/sq.km ^{\$}	0	4	14
Total	8,840	2,707	3,302	3,554

Source : MEDA # installed by Water Resource Department + upto December

\$ Not included in total potential

9.18 **Wind Power** : As on 31st December, 2011 careful Wind Resources Assessment (WRA) study at 181 locations is in progress. Total 34 wind monitoring stations have been installed in 2010-11 and 20 stations of 80 mtr. height are expected to be installed during 2011-12.

9.19 Solar Power :

- MAHAGENCO's 1 MW Solar Photovoltaic (PV), 2 MW Solar crystalline PV and 2 MW Solar Thin film PV projects at Chandrapur have been commissioned.
- The 25 MW Solar PV project at Sakri, Dhule, is expected to be commissioned in two stages viz.10 MW by March, 2012 and 15 MW by June, 2012. Apart from this, 125 MW Solar PV project at Shivajinagar, Sakri, Dhule is expected to be commissioned by Dec.,2012.

- Tata Power project of 3 MW at Mulshi-Pune and projects of 5 MW at Chandrapur, 2 MW at Supa-Baramati & 1 MW at Bamni-Osmanabad are the private projects completed.
- During XIIth FYP, 1,305 MW Solar projects are proposed by MAHAGENCO.

9.20 **Small Hydro-electric Projects (SHPs)** : The State Govt. has declared policy in order to boost the development of small hydroelectric projects through privatization on 15th Sept.,2005. Under this policy, the developers for 74 projects of 211.1 MW are finalized of which 11 projects of 52.9 MW are commissioned upto Dec.,2011. Remaining 63 projects are at various stages of development.

New Schemes of Renewable Sources of Energy

9.21 As the sources of conventional energy are depleting day by day, exploring new and renewable resources, which would be the future energy sources is the need of the time. Some of the initiatives by MEDA through Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI schemes in this direction are given below.

9.22 **Solar Resources Assessment Centre** : To accelerate the development of solar power sector, MNRE has decided to setup a network of solar radiation assessment stations to identify suitable sites of solar power projects. Accordingly, three stations have been commissioned at Karad in Satara; Shegaon in Buldhana; and Pandharpur in Solapur district. To have additional monitoring stations for the solar mapping of the State, MEDA has proposed to install solar resources assessment stations during XIIth FYP.

9.23 **Solar Steam Generation Systems** : Some of the initiatives in the State are stated below.

- World's largest solar steam cooking system is installed with grant of MNRE, GoI at Shirdi Saibaba Sansthan, for cooking food for 17,000 people per day which has helped in saving significant amount of LPG.
- Mahendra Vehicle manufacturers Ltd., Chakan has installed total scheffler concentrators of 16 sq.m. each for heat recovery application for its paint shop which has helped in saving of 739 tonnes LPG per anum/ 8,100 Units electricity per month.
- Thane Municipal Corporation has completed the first phase of installation of 160 tonnes solar air conditioning at Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Kalwa, Thane.
- Two units of Large Area Dish "Arun – 160" has been installed at Bhilwadi, Sangli in 2011 which generates upto 2,000 kg of steam over a bright sunny day, saving furnace oil consumption of 113 kg per day.

9.24 **Solar City Programme** : Development of Solar City programme aims at minimum 10 per cent reduction in projected demand of conventional energy at the end of five years, through a combination of enhancing supply from renewable energy sources in the city and energy efficiency measures. MNRE, GoI would provide financial assistance upto ₹ 50 lakhs per city/town depending upon population and initiatives decided to be taken by City Council/Administration. Six cities in the State have been approved under this scheme from which three have submitted their master plan through the grants received. Nagpur is being developed as Model Solar City under this programme.

9.25 **Biogas based distributed/ grid power generation programme** : Biogas technology provides an alternative source of energy mainly from organic waste. The gas can be utilized for generation of power and the slurry produced in the process provides valuable organic manure.

- 49 projects with capacity of 649.5 KW are commissioned as on Dec.,2011 in the State which is highest in the country.
- Pune Municipal Corporation has set up 11 X 5 TPD decentralized biomethanation-cum-power generation plants for processing and disposal of segregated organic municipal solid waste with the financial assistance from MNRE through MEDA which is the first of its kind project implemented in the country.

9.26 **Geo-thermal Energy** : MEDA has initiated measures to explore the possibilities of geo-thermal resource assessment and exploitation in the State by issuing Expression of Interest.

9.27 **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)** : Under National Action Plan on Climate Change, the JNNSM was launched by the Prime Minister on 11th January, 2010. The policy framework and guidelines has been finalized and NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN), the trading subsidiary of NTPC, was identified as the implementing agency for grid connected solar power generation in the country. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has been assigned the task of providing refinance to the interested banks to enable them to offer loans to consumers at five per cent annual interest rate. Under this mission, as on Jan., 2011, seven grid solar PV power projects of 21 MW capacity have been sanctioned in the State.

Energy Conservation

9.28 To reduce the gap between demand and supply, various measures undertaken for energy conservation by MEDA are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Various Energy Conservation Schemes implemented by MEDA

Scheme	Objective / Targets /Remarks	Achievement	Targets
		2010-11	2011-12
Installation of Demo projects in Govt./Semi Govt./Local body institutions	To facilitate the acceptance of the concept of energy conservation.	2 Govt. Bldgs.	6 Govt. Bldgs.
Installation of Energy Conservation (EC) devices in Municipal Councils	The financial assistance upto ₹25 lakhs for EC devices in Water supply & Street lights is given to Muni. Corporations / Muni.Councils/MJPs.#	3 Municipal Councils	15 Municipal Councils
Energy saving street light in Grampanchayat	Total 29,178 CFL units installed upto Dec., 2011.	9,370 units	13,612 units
Biomass Briquetting Scheme (capital subsidy for machinery at 20% machinery cost upto ₹ 4 lakhs per project)	All types of agriculture and forestry waste is converted into solid cylindrical shaped logs which can be further used as non-conventional fuel. (total 47 projects upto Dec.,2011)	15 projects	15 projects
Solar Home light in common studies (10 per cent share from Grampanchayat and 90 per cent subsidy by Govt.)	41,000 villages are to be provided with Solar Home Light at common place viz. school, grampanchayat office, mandir etc. (total 6,292 villages upto Dec.,2011)	3,623 villages	4,439 villages
Solar Energy Applications in Ashramshalas	Installation of Solar Energy System at Ashramshala.	22 Ashramshalas	12 Ashramshalas
Wind Solar Hybrid Systems in Ashramshalas & Hostels	Installation of Wind Solar Hybrid System at Ashramshala	10 Ashramshalas	10 Ashramshalas
Bright Street Light Programme	To implement energy efficiency measures in municipal street lighting	9,730 units	13,735 units
Save Energy Programme	To provide financial assistance to eligible organizations / SME for Energy Audits.	30 Institutions	35 Institutions
Walk Through Energy Audit for Small & Medium Enterprises (SME)		--	400 SMEs
Waste Heat Recovery Plan	To utilize the high temperature waste heat generated through process for power generation. (assistance for project report)	2	4

Source : MEDA

MJPs – Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

9.29 Transport and communication are vital elements of infrastructure and key factors not only for global competitiveness, but also for creating an integrated national market. High transaction costs arising from an inefficient transport system and poor communication can prevent the economy from realizing its full growth potential regardless of progress on other fronts. 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.

Transport

Road Network

9.30 National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads constitute the road network in the state. 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 by PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2011 was 2.41 lakh km of which surfaced road length was 2.21 lakh km (91.5 per cent). The category-wise and region-wise road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.12 and the details of year wise road length by type of road in the State are given in Annexure 9.2.

Table 9.12 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Category	As on 31 st March		
	2009	2010	2011
National Highways	4,367	4,376	4,376
State Highways	33,933	34,102	34,103
Major District Roads	49,621	49,901	49,936
Other District Roads	46,143	46,817	46,897
Village Roads	1,03,604	1,04,844	1,06,400
Total	2,37,668	2,40,040	2,41,712
Of which			
Vidarbha region	59,479	60,113	61,018
Marathwada region	52,385	53,204	53,468
Rest of Maharashtra	1,25,804	1,26,723	1,27,226

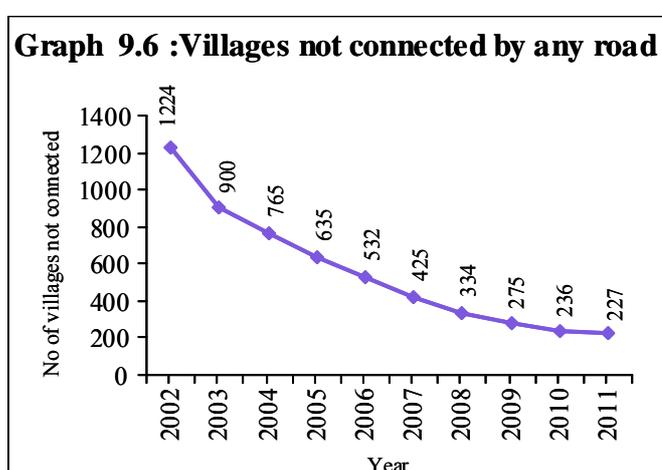
Source: PWD, GoM

Village connectivity

9.31 As on 31st March, 2011, about 97.8 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and 1.6 per cent were connected by fair-weather roads. In all, 227 villages in the State did not have any road connectivity.

9.32 • The total increase in road length for 2011 as compared to the previous year is 1,672 km.

- No State Highway has been upgraded to National Highway hence there is no change in the length of National Highway.
- The total length of State Highway is unchanged.
- Total increase in length of major district roads and other district roads is 35 km and 80 km respectively.
- The total increase in length of village roads is 1,556 km.
- Only 9 villages have been connected as compared to previous year.



9.33 The outlay and expenditure incurred in the XIth Five Year Plan of the State in roads sector is given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Outlay & expenditure incurred on roads in the XIth Five Year Plan

(₹ crore)					
Annual Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Outlay	1,704.72	2,605.48	3,756.13	3,026.75	2,801.25
Expenditure	1,702.77	2,607.61	3,755.16	2,940.03	1,495.86 [@]

Source: PWD, GoM @ tentative upto 31st December, 2011

District-wise achievement in road length according to breadth in 2010 and 2011 is given in Annexure 9.3.

Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

9.34 The Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State since 2000. Presently the scheme is being implemented by Rural Development Department through Maharashtra Rural Roads Development Association. The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the un-connected habitations in the rural areas, with a population of 1,000 persons and above (500 and above for tribal areas). Under this scheme, out of target of 23,206 km. of road length to connect 7,961 habitations in the State, road length of 20,850 km. has been achieved connecting 6,887 habitations, upto January 2012. The region-wise cumulative road length under PMGSY is given in Table 9.14. Road length under PMGSY is included in village roads and other district roads. The achievement (physical & financial) in XIth Five Year Plan is given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.14 Region wise cumulative road length under PMGSY

Region	Cumulative road length (in km.)+
Vidarbha	6,678
Marathwada	4,698
Rest of Maharashtra	9,474
Total	20,850

Source: RDD, GoM + upto 31st January, 2012

Table 9.15 Physical & Financial achievement of PMGSY under XIth Five Year Plan

Annual Plan	Number of habitations benefited	Road length achieved (km.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
2007-08	1,239	2,492.19	637.31
2008-09	1,060	4,138.64	938.71
2009-10	970	3,111.51	985.88
2010-11	942	3,649.07	1008.31
2011-12 ⁺⁺	680	2,097.67	443.92

Source: RDD, GoM ++ upto 31st January, 2012

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.35 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) has undertaken 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 and deal with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights etc. Since inception, MSRDC has completed 18 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 7,187 crore incurring actual expenditure of ₹ 6,822 crore. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto 30th September, 2011 was ₹ 5,680.15 crore. The details of on-going projects are given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16 On-going projects undertaken by MSRDC

(₹ crore)			
Name of the project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure upto October, 2011	Expected year of completion
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	711.88	2011-12
Road Works in Nagpur	422	397.66	2011-12
Road Works in Aurangabad	142	111.93	2011-12
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	11	2.71	N.A.
Road Works in Kolhapur	172	4.40	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.	2.07	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Thane	N.A.	6.28	N.A.
Versova Bandra Sea Link Project	2,300	2.07	N.A.
Modernization of Border Check Post	1,000	23.78	N.A.
Water Transport Project	1,390	3.71	N.A.
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	11.78	N.A.
Mumbai Urban Transport Project	471.73	318.82	2011-12
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project	393.40	148.12	2011-12
Extended – Mumbai Urban Transport Project	2,065	207.64	2011-12
Integrated Road Development Program –Shirdi	350	4.14	2011-12
Integrated Road Development Program –Nagpur	40.84	35.28	2011-12

Source: MSRDC

N.A. – Not Available

Transport in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

9.36 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) endeavours to make MMR a destination for economic activity by promoting infrastructure development. The Mumbai Metro rail project is the first mass rapid transport system (MRTS) project being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Important projects are given below :

Mumbai Metro Rail project :

- The Mumbai metro rail project consists of three phases of which Phase-I Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km) is in progress.

Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) :

- Phase-I: Railway New lines : Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane, conversion of DC to AC, etc. including new rakes
- Work is in progress on Mumbai mono rail project.

Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) :

- The projects commissioned and open to public in 2011-12 under MUIP were Bharatmata-Lalbaug flyover (length 2,445 m), Burfiwala flyover (length 384 m Northern arm & length 354 m Southern arm), Suman-Nagar flyover (length 500 m) and King's circle-Tulpule Chowk flyover (length 1500 m).

EXTENDED MUIP :

- Under this Project 24 sub-projects (consisting of 11 Roads, 7 Flyovers, 3 Creek Bridges and 3 Rail Over Bridges) have been undertaken in Vasai, Virar, Mira-Bhayandar, Thane, Dombivali, Kalyan and Panvel.

Mumbai Trans – Harbour link :

- Trans-harbour 22 km link from sea-front at Sewri to Nhava.

Details of projects in MMR are given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.17 Transport Projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of the project	Cost of project	Expenditure upto 31 st October, 2011	Current Status
MUTP : Rail Components			
Phase-I: New lines : Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane , conversion of DC to AC, etc. including new rakes.	3,380	3,186	• Work is in progress.
Quadrupling of Rail Lines from Virar to Borivali	512	588.42	• Completed
Development of two vital roads connecting the Eastern and Western suburbs of Jogeshwari & Vikhroli and Santacruz & Chembur	621	561.53	• Work of Jogeshwari Vikhroli Link Road completed. Santacruz – Chembur Link Road Work in progress.
Rehabilitation for MUTP	545	545	• Rehabilitation completed
Mumbai Metro Rail Project : (Three phases, 75 km)			
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km)	2,356	1,574	• Actual work initiated in February 2008 and 80% of civil work completed. Work in progress.
Phase II : Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd (32 km)	8,250	-	• In principle, approval from Railway is awaited. MOEF has given CRZ clearance with conditions. Forest Department clearance is awaited.
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra (29 km)	18,000	-	• Preparation of DPR is in final stage
Mumbai Mono Rail Project			
approximately 20 km – Sant Gadge Baba Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala & Wadala to Chembur	2,460	1,078	• Work in progress. Phase I (Wadala-Chembur) 76% work completed. Phase II (Sant Gadge Baba Chowk (Jacob circle)-Wadala) 17% work completed. Overall 46% of civil work completed.
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	3,207	2,454.70	• Total 15 roads completed.
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)	2,606.61	374.01	• Out of these 24 sub projects, 2 completed and 22 are in progress.
Skywalks : 36 Skywalks in Mumbai and its Metropolitan Region.	800	667.35	• 36 Skywalks have been commissioned and are open to Public.
Multi-Modal Corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of 140 km long freeway having eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses.	9,500 (excluding land acquisition cost)	-	• Techno-economic study completed by MMRDA which has resulted in identifying 79 km length of corridor for inclusion in regional plan.
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : 22 km link from sea front at Sewri to Nhava will reduce travel time from 3 hours to 30 minutes	8,800	0.44	• Consultant for MTHL project appointed

Source: MMRDA

MUTP: Mumbai Urban Transport Project, MUIP: Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project

Surface Transport

9.37 Road transport is a very important segment of physical infrastructure and it has been witnessing exponential growth in the state as evidenced by increasing number of vehicles.

Motor Vehicles

9.38 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2012 was 188.27 lakh (i.e. 16,578 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 78. The category wise numbers of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.18. Details of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.18 Categorywise no. of motor vehicles on road

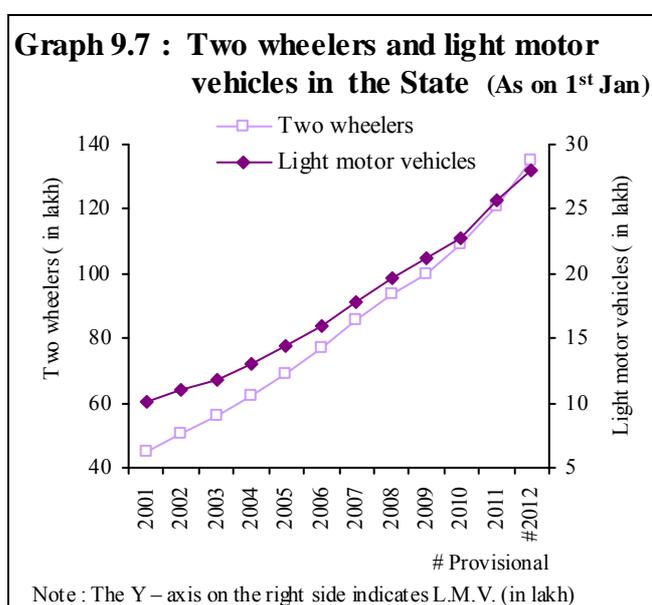
Category	As on 1 st January		
	2011	2012*	Percentage change #
	('000)		
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	12,060	13,477	11.6
Auto rickshaws LMV	644	655	1.70
(Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & Taxis)	2,565	2,795	8.9
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	82	87	6.1
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc}	955	1,048	9.7
Tractors	358	414	15.6
Trailers	285	308	8.0
Ambulances	10	10	0
Other vehicles	30	33	10
Total	16,989	18,827	10.8

Source : Transport Commissioner's Office, GoM * Provisional LMV-Light Motor Vehicles, PSV - Public Service Vehicles

2012 over 2011

9.39 Of the total vehicles in the State, about 19.79 lakh vehicles (10.5 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km of road length in Brihanmumbai is 647, which has assumed alarming proportions and is a cause of concern.

9.40 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2011 was 213.1 lakh, showing an increase of 5.9 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2010-11 was 22.89 lakh.



9.41 Road accidents cause loss of human lives and damage to property. Road Safety week was observed with the theme of "Accidents bring tears Safety brings cheer." Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety were organized in the State. Free check ups of vehicles and eye check up camp for drivers was organized by Traffic Police, Mumbai. Based on this theme, road safety lectures were held for autorickshaw drivers, BEST bus drivers, BMC motor vehicle drivers and school bus drivers by Western India Automobile Association (WIAA) and Traffic Control Branch Office in the city. The number of accidents during 2006 to 2010 in the State and Mumbai city is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Number of Accidents, persons killed and injured in the State & Mumbai city

Year	Number of accidents		Number of persons killed		Number of persons injured	
	State	Mumbai city	State	Mumbai city	State	Mumbai city
2006	75,779	30,444	11,300	669	54,006	7,471
2007	76,601	29,699	11,804	623	52,408	6,402
2008	75,527	29,780	12,397	621	52,780	6,453
2009	71,995	29,440	11,396	620	47,878	6,589
2010	69,573	23,499	12,287	549	46,528	4,896

Source: Motor Transport Statistics of Maharashtra

Public Passenger Road Transport

9.42 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) and city passenger transport system are the public passenger transport systems operating in the State.

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.43 On an average, MSRTC carried 69.5 lakh passengers per day during 2010-11. Effective km. operated per day has increased by about 2.7 per cent and the percentage load factor has increased by 1.5 per cent, respectively over previous year. Crew productivity and bus staff ratio have also increased during 2010-11 as compared to the previous year. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Operational Statistics of MSRTC

Item	2009-10	2010-11	Per cent change
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	65.36	69.50	6.3
Average no. of buses owned by MSRTC	15,950	16,211	1.6
Average no. of buses on road per day	15,040	15,359	2.1
Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)	50.61	51.98	2.7
Vehicle productivity (km)	317.23	320.6	1.1
Crew productivity (km)	221.80	228.10	2.8
Average seating capacity utilisation of buses on road (% load factor)	60.9	61.84	1.5
Bus: Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	6.97	7.03	0.9
Total vehicles held (including hired and excluding scrapped buses as on 31 st March) (No.)	15,839	16,212	2.4

Source : MSRTC

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

9.44 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 ₹ 765.76 crore during 2010-11, which was reimbursed by the State Government. 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 ₹ 238.31 crore during 2010-11. Despite this, MSRTC earned net profit of ₹ 29.29 crore. The details of financial statistics of MSRTC are given in Table 9.21. The total receipts and expenditure of MSRTC for 2010-11 were higher by 13.9 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively over the previous year. The share capital of Government in MSRTC and the rate of passenger tax is given in Table 9.22.

Table 9.21 Financial Statistics of MSRTC

Particulars	(₹ crore)	
	2009-10	2010-11
(A) Receipts		
Revenue from passengers	4,274.16	4,840.86
Other revenue	96.00	138.81
Total receipts	4,370.16	4,979.67
(B) Expenditure		
Passenger Tax & Motor vehicle tax	593.82	671.51
Depreciation	218.72	329.18
Other Expenditure	3,487.84	3,937.98
Total expenditure	4,300.38	4,938.67
Profit (A) – (B)	69.78	41.00
Prior period Adjustment	(+) 0.24	(-)11.71
Net Profit	70.02	29.29

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.22 Share Capital of Government in MSRTC and rate of passenger tax in MSRTC

Particulars	as on 31 st March	
	2010	2011
Government Share Capital		
A) Central Government (₹ crore)	56.77	56.77
B) State Government (₹ crore)	1,341.21	1,341.21
Share capital of State Government out of the amount of passenger tax (₹ crore)	176.04	375.37
Rate of Passenger Tax		
A) on income from rural passenger transport	17.5 %	17.5 %
B) on income from air Condition passenger transport	5.5 %	5.5 %
C) on income from urban passenger transport	3.5 %	3.5 %

Source: MSRTC

9.45 The motto of MSRTC is to provide services as close as possible to the villages in the State. The information of accessibility of services to the villages and percentage of population served is given in Table 9.23.

9.46 Information on number of accidents during last five years to the vehicles of MSRTC, is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.23 Percentage of villages and population served by MSRTC bus services

Particulars	Percentage of villages served		Percentage of population served	
	2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Direct	67.77 (28,121)	70.99 (29,465)	88.92 (958.03)	89.88 (1,022.65)
Upto 3 km	19.73 (8,189)	18.94 (7,860)	7.06 (76.08)	6.59 (74.95)
Between 3 to 5 km	7.42 (3,079)	6.07 (2,521)	2.40 (25.90)	2.20 (25.08)
Between 5 to 8 km	3.24 (1,346)	2.55 (1,060)	1.02 (11.02)	0.85 (9.67)
Beyond 8 km	1.84 (762)	1.44 (599)	0.60 (6.40)	0.48 (5.48)

Source: MSRTC

Note : Figures in brackets indicate actual number of villages and population in lakh

Table 9.24 Information on number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars \ Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Number of accidents	3,269	3,450	3,220	3,204	3,407
Number of persons killed	468	449	553	458	547
Number of persons injured	6,503	7,372	6,848	6,412	6,523
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	20.62	26.23	26.48	25.42	31.67
Final Compensation (₹ lakh)	3,312.73	3,221.19	3,040.99	3,318.79	3,549.20

Source : MSRTC

City Passenger Transport

9.47 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 nine cities (Arnala, Vasai, Nalasopara, Ratnagiri, Sangli-Miraj, Chandrapur, Nashik, Aurangabad and Nanded), BEST in Brihanmumbai, PMTC in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation and in remaining 10 cities the respective Municipal Corporations are providing such facilities. During 2010-11, MSRTC was operating on an average 435 city buses per day, while 13 local municipal transports in the State were operating on an average 7,313 city buses per day, of which BEST alone in Brihanmumbai was operating 4,652 average number of city buses per day. Operational statistics of these City Transport Services is given in Table 9.25.

Table 9.25 Operational Statistics of City Passenger Services

Transport service provider	Year	Average no. of buses on road per day	Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	Average effective kms Operated per day (lakh)	Net profit/ loss (₹ lakh)
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	2009-10	4,078	43.71	6.92	(-) 13,207
	2010-11	4,652	42.06	7.16	(-) 19,352
Thane Municipal Transport	2009-10	286	1.93	0.36	(-)1,148.17
	2010-11	350	2.35	0.39	(-)1,328.36
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	2009-10	89	0.80	0.21	(-) 103.18
	2010-11	64	0.71	0.16	(-) 113.22
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	2009-10	289	2.20	0.61	(-) 706.57
	2010-11	376	2.67	0.64	(-) 652.79
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	2009-10	N.A.	0.54	0.11	N.A.
	2010-11	N.A.	0.53	0.08	(-) 253.00
Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation	2009-10	1,236	11.72	2.97	(-) 4,069.89
	2010-11	1,235	12.36	2.83	(-) 1,387.15
Solapur Municipal Corporation Transport	2009-10	78	0.58	0.18	(-) 197.93
	2010-11	66	0.41	0.14	(-) 378.48
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	2009-10	125	0.70	0.30	(-) 186.11
	2010-11	123	0.90	0.30	(-) 132.68
Aurangabad Municipal Transport	2009-10	73	0.35	0.11	14.08
	2010-11	73	0.35	0.11	60.00
Nanded Municipal Transport	2009-10	16	0.04	0.03	0
	2010-11 [^]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amravati Municipal Transport	2009-10	25	0.01	0.04	18.63
	2010-11	25	0.02	0.04	19.10
Akola Municipal Transport	2009-10	14	0.02	0.03	(-) 10.48
	2010-11	14	0.03	0.03	(-) 12.20
Nagpur Municipal Corporation Transport	2009-10	305	1.00	0.4	(-) 361.17
	2010-11	335	1.30	0.53	(-) 18.46
MSRTC (City operations)	2009-10	384	2.74	0.79	(-) 1,524
	2010-11	435	3.16	0.90	(-) 2,022

Source : Concerned Municipal Corporations, BEST, PMTC & MSRTC [^] from 2010-11 bus services operated by MSRTC
N.A. : Not Applicable

Railways

9.48 Indian Railways is the life-line of India's transport infrastructure with its network of 65,202 km and provides connectivity to most parts of the country. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2011 was 5,984 km (including 382 km of Konkan Railway), which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length in the country. Total railway route length in the State has marginally increased by 18.4 per cent over the last 51 years. This increase is mainly due to Konkan Railway. Most of the works carried out by railway were converting metre 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, 2011 was 19.43 km in the State as against 19.83 km in the country. The status of on-going works of Railway as on 31st December, 2011 in the State is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 On-going Railway works in the State

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total estimated cost (₹ crore)	Current status (as on 31 st December, 2011)
Amravati-Narkhed (New line)	138	548.95	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in 2012-13. Physical progress 95%.
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli- Vaijnath (New line)	261.25	462.67	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2014. Physical progress 85%.
Baramati-Lonand (New line)	54	138.48	Work is in progress . Physical progress 49.2%.
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (New Line)	27	495.44	Work is in progress. Physical progress 17%.
Wardha-Nanded (New Line)	270	697.20	Work is in progress . Physical progress 2%.
Panvel-Pen (Doubling)	35.46	99.38	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future. Physical progress 57.5%.
Pen-Roha (Doubling)	40	204.28	Work is in progress. Physical progress 30.9%.
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	59.13	New work 2010-11.

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

9.49 The Pandharpur-Miraj section (157 km) and Kurla-Thane (additional 5th and 6th line) (17 Km)-Phase I Kurla-Bhandup and Phase-II Bhandup-Thane works were commissioned in April 2011.

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.50 Due to the geographical spread of the population and location of business areas, the rail network is the principal mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, the Western railway (36 stations) and the Central railway (62 stations) operate the Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line (38 stations) is part of the Central Railway. The Mumbai Suburban Railway is a mass transit system spread over 465 route km. serving the MMR. The suburban services are run by electric multiple units (EMU's). A fleet of 191 rakes (train sets) of 9 car, 12 car and 15 car composition are utilized to run 2,342 train services, carrying 6.94 million passengers per day. It has the highest passenger densities of any railway system in the world. The suburban railway system operates on 1,500 volt DC/25,000 volt AC power supply from overhead catenary lines.

9.51 The conversion from 1,500 volt DC to 25,000 volt AC, on the entire Western Railway suburban section between Churchgate and Virar was completed in February, 2012. With this conversion, the suburban section of Western Railway has been integrated with the rest of the

country which is already on AC traction. It will lead to seamless movement of freight and passenger trains. Due to this conversion, train operations will be faster, smoother, more efficient, require less maintenance and will save more energy.

Future expansion

9.52 Navi Mumbai is expected to get approximately 180 km of railway tracks in the near future with an estimated cost of ₹ 14,000 crore. The routes proposed are : CST-Panvel fast track corridor (60 km), Panvel-Jite-Thal (60.9 km), Rewas Port (10.6 km), Panvel-Karjat (27.6 Km), Panvel-Uran (26.9 km), Kharkopar-Jite (22.9 km), Ranjanpada-Seawood (13.9 km), Thal –Alibaug (5.4 km) and Thane-Bhiwandi (12.5 km). Under the MUTP-II, the Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation plans to extend the Harbour line upto Goregaon, which is expected to be completed by 2014. Under the MUTP-III, the Harbour line will be further extended upto Borivali.

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.53 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 and is ranked 24th among the leading 100 international container ports. MbPT and JNPT handled 402.17 lakh tonnes and 494.78 lakh tonnes cargo traffic respectively during 2011-12 (upto December, 2011). The operating surplus for MbPT in 2010-11 was Rs. 180.16 crore which was 3 per cent more than the previous year. The operating profit for JNPT in 2010-11 was Rs. 678.18 crore which was 4.6 per cent more than the previous year. Operational statistics of these major ports for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Operational Statistics of Major Ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2009-10	2010-11		2009-10	2010-11	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	497.00	487.00	(-)2.0	607.63	643.17	5.8
No. of employees	14,059	13,391	(-)4.8	1,739	1,730	(-)0.5
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	353.57	367.55	3.9	316.1	327.84	3.7
B) Export	191.84	178.30	(-)7.1	275.8	301.84	9.4
C) Total	545.41	545.85	0.1	591.9	629.68	6.4
Passenger traffic handled (in '000)	64.40	16.01	(-)75.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. of Vessels handled	5,830	5,622	(-)3.6	3,080	3,128	1.8
Operating income (₹ crore)	895.14	955.07	6.7	1,042.06	1,122.64	7.7
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	720.22	774.91	7.6	393.70	444.46	12.9
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	174.92	180.16	3.0	648.36	678.18	4.6

Source : MbPT & JNPT N.A. : Not Applicable

Non-Major Ports

9.54 The State Government has taken a policy decision to develop 48 non-major ports in the State with participation of private sector on Build, Own, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOOST) basis. In the phase-I, the Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports namely Dighi, Rewas-Aware, (Dist. Raigad) Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Lavagan-Jaigad, (Dist. Ratnagiri) and Vijaydurg, Redi, (Dist. Sindhudurg). Out of these six ports, the Dhamankhol-Jaigad port has become operational. First two berths of Dighi port are ready for commissioning. The cargo berth at Lavagan-Jaigad port is expected to commence in the first quarter of 2012. In case of Rewas-Aware, Vijaydurg and Redi ports the pre-construction activities are in progress. Apart from these ports, there are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set up within the limits of non-major ports, which also do the cargo handling. The non-major ports together handled 80.73 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 78.83 lakh passenger traffic during 2011-12 (upto September, 2011). Operational statistics of non-major ports are given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Operational Statistics of Non-Major Ports

Item	2009-10	2010-11	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)			
A) Import	111.73	124.95	11.83
B) Export	13.37	23.79	77.94
Total	125.10	148.74	18.90
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanized vessels	149.56	144.53	(-)3.36
B) By non-mechanized vessels	19.15	22.81	19.11
Total	168.71	167.34	(-)0.81

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

9.55 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 9.29.

Table 9.29 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports

(as on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Cargo (tonnes)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Domestic				
Mumbai	173.72	199.95	1,74,184	1,99,831
Pune	22.10	27.52	17,845	27,828
Nagpur	7.63	11.99	4,717	9,145
Aurangabad	2.19	2.66	1,247	1,841
Kolhapur	0.26	0.06	0	0
Total	205.92	242.20	1,97,993	2,38,645
International				
Mumbai	78.54	87.48	4,08,452	4,70,402
Nagpur	0.51	0.37	279	346
Pune	0.41	0.56	0	0
Total	79.46	88.41	4,08,731	4,70,748

Source : Airport Authority of India

9.56 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).

9.57 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai at total project cost of ₹ 14,500 crore. The total area earmarked for airport development is 2,042 ha. out of which 1,306 ha. (64 per cent) land is in possession of CIDCO. Five airports in the State viz. Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Baramati were awarded to Reliance Airport Developers Private Limited (RADPL) by Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) to develop, upgrade, operate, manage and maintain for 95 years of lease in November 2009. Only non-scheduled flights operate from airports at Baramati, Yavatmal and Osmanabad. Both scheduled and non-scheduled flights operate from airports at Nanded and Latur. Flights operating to Nanded airport carried 59,328 passengers and 1,322 kg. cargo during 2011.

9.58 HALCON a joint working group between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Container Corporation of India Ltd. (Concor) along with terminal operator Clarion Solutions commenced air cargo services at Ojhar airport, Nashik in September 2011. Ojhar airport being dedicatedly operational for air cargo services has helped to de-congest traffic at Mumbai airport and is a cost effective platform for Export-Import (EXIM) traders from industry segments such as horticultural products, pharma, automobile, engineering and Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) products.

Communications

9.59 Posts, telegraphs, telephones and voice, video & data telecommunication comprise the communication system that is an integral part of the development process. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.30.

9.60 The Communications sector is growing rapidly due to private sector contribution. In the State, private sector operators hold 91.7 per cent of wireless market share whereas the two PSU operators BSNL and MTNL together hold 8.3 per cent market share. 3G services and mobile number portability are some of the latest developments in this field.

9.61 The total number of landline connections at the end of December, 2011 in the State was 56.69 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of December, 2011 in the State was 94,181. Circle/operator wise data of landlines and cell phones is given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.30 Operational statistics of Postal Services

Item	Area	(Number)	
		2009-10	2010-11
Post offices	Rural	11,524	11,538
	Urban	1,329	1,322
	Total	12,853	12,860
Letter boxes	Rural	42,655	42,660
	Urban	9,929	9,892
	Total	52,584	52,552
Delivery postmen	Rural*	20,719	19,539
	Urban	7,360	7,405
	Total	28,079	26,944

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

*includes Gramin Dak Sevaks

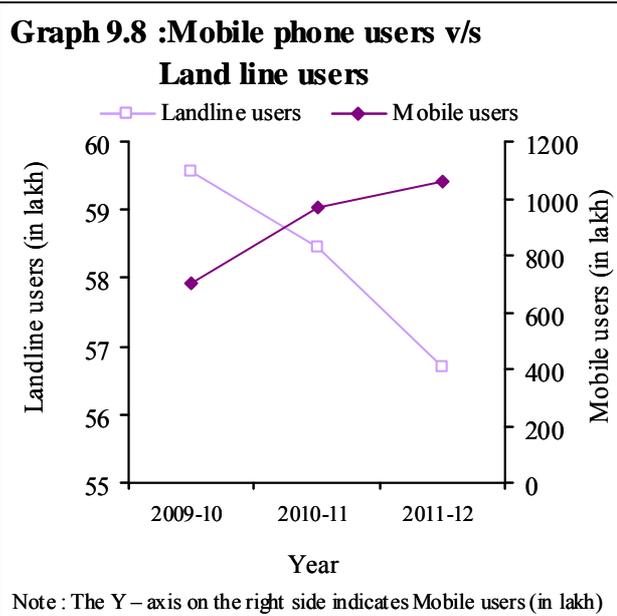
Table 9.31 Landline and Cell phone users

(No. in lakh)

Operator	Landlines /Cell phones	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺
MTNL	Landlines	19.59	19.17	18.99
	Cell phones	26.90	28.35	28.98
BSNL	Landlines	26.97	24.82	22.73
	Cell phones	49.94	68.66	59.04
Bharati	Landlines	3.67	4.00	4.00
	Cell phones	96.74	118.99	130.24
BPL	Cell phones	28.45	30.92	32.31
Idea	Cell phones	108.94	148.22	175.74
Reliance	Landlines	2.72	3.16	3.30
	Cell phones	129.25	165.63	193.75
Tata	Landlines	6.60	7.29	7.66
	Cell phones	123.41	161.23	147.81
Vodaphone	Cell phones	122.83	170.16	186.68
Aircel-Dishnet	Cell phones	12.74	21.37	23.59
Sistema Shyam Teleservices	Cell phones	0.08	10.66	14.13
Videocon	Cell phones	...	13.13	9.17
Estisalat	Cell phones	...	2.36	4.99
Unitech	Cell phones	...	28.16	...
Uninor	Cell phones	...	...	51.91
Total	Landlines	59.55	58.45	56.69
	Cell phones	700.00	967.84	1,058.34

Source : MTNL,BSNL & Telecom Regulatory Authority of India + upto December, 2011

9.62 In India, Maharashtra has the largest internet (of less than 256 kbps) subscriber base of 14.93 lakh and broadband (of greater than or equal to 256 kbps) subscriber base of 22.88 lakh as on 31st March, 2011. By the end of December 2011, the number of subscribers in the State who have submitted their requests to different service providers for porting their mobile number was 33.36 lakh, out of which 10.23 lakh requests are from Mumbai.



ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)						
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State						
(1) Thermal	443	1,051	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665
(2) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,366
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	2,714
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	N.A.
(6) Oil	34	14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	---
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	19,153
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of—						
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,048 [@]	4,686
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	690
Total (A-2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,185	5,376
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,529
B. Generation						
(Million Units) –						
(1) Thermal	1,835	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796
(2) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	18,729
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374
(4) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	5,118 [#]
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	N.A.
(6) Oil	68	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017
C. Consumption						
(Million Units) –						
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,571
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,707
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,464
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846
(8) Miscellaneous	...	62	198	267	378	589
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,397
D. Per capita consumption						
Of electricity (Units)						
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	103.3

- Source-**
- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority, GoI, New Delhi. | (6) TATA Power |
| (2) WRPC - Western Region Power Committee. | (7) Reliance Infrastructure |
| (3) MAHAGENCO - Maharashtra State Electricity Generation Company Ltd., Mumbai. | (8) RGPPL – Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd. |
| (4) MAHADISCOM - Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Mumbai, | (9) JSW Energy |
| (5) BEST – Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport Undertaking | (10) WPCL – Wardha Power Company Ltd. |
| | (11) DLHP – Dodson Lindboom Hydro Power |

- Note -**
- The above figures are related to public utilities only.
 - @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
 - # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy.
 - 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

Neg.— Negligible.

N.A. = Not available.

ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS 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	1980-81	2,945	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
4	1990-91	2,959	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522	1,72,965
5	1995-96	2,958	32,249	40,514	40,733	68,829	1,85,283
6	2000-01	3,688	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
7	2005-06	4,367	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
8	2006-07	4,367	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
9	2007-08	4,367	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
10	2008-09	4,367	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
11	2009-10	4,376	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
12	2010-11	4,376	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712

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

DISTRICT-WISE ACHIEVEMENT IN ROAD LENGTH BY BREADTH (MAINTAINED BY PWD AND ZP)

(km.)											
Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2010					Achievement in Length 2011				
		Breadth (mt.)	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49	49
2	Thane	381	781	5,184	574	6,920	381	781	5,185	815	7,162
3	Raigad	496	568	4,161	143	5,368	496	568	4,161	144	5,369
4	Ratnagiri	373	277	6,578	95	7,323	373	277	6,578	95	7,323
5	Sindhudurg	129	272	5,780	0	6,181	129	272	5,780	0	6,181
	Konkan	1,379	1,898	21,702	861	25,841	1,379	1,898	21,704	1,103	26,084
6	Pune	687	952	12,231	239	14,109	687	952	12,198	239	14,076
7	Satara	164	827	7,253	1,803	10,047	164	832	7,257	1,794	10,047
8	Sangli	362	1,413	7,179	43	8,997	362	1,413	7,212	43	9,030
9	Kolhapur	286	1,559	5,257	46	7,148	286	1,558	5,256	306.25	7,407
10	Solapur	1,215	863	11,202	52	13,332	1,215	863	11,202	52	13,332
	Western Maharashtra	2,714	5,614	43,122	2,183	53,633	2,714	5,618	43,125	2,434.25	53,892
11	Ahmednagar	866	1,902	9,187	933	12,888	866	1,920	9,169	933	12,888
12	Nashik	341	881	12,288	664	14,174	341	881	12,288	664	14,174
13	Dhule	309	389	4,622	118	5,438	309	398	4,613	118	5,438
14	Nandurbar	170	448	4,054	0	4,672	170	448	4,054	0	4,672
15	Jalgaon	279	784	7,087	1,928	10,078	279	970	6,902	1,927	10,078
	North Maharashtra	1,965	4,404	37,238	3,643	47,250	1,965	4,617	37,026	3,642	47,250
16	Aurangabad	477	683	6,980	1,683	9,823	477	683	7,288	1,375	9,823
17	Jalana	244	631	3,791	8	4,674	244	631	3,791	8	4,674
18	Parbhani	165	441	1,845	2,007	4,458	165	441	1,924	2,107	4,637
19	Hingoli	119	414	1,409	1,154	3,096	119	414	1,409	1,238	3,180
20	Nanded	438	537	4,630	4,597	10,202	438	555	4,612	4,597	10,202
21	Beed	700	749	6,302	1,694	9,445	700	749	6,302	1,694	9,445
22	Osmanabad	364	796	4,421	222	5,803	364	796	4,457	186	5,803
23	Latur	354	792	4,439	119	5,704	354	792	4,439	119	5,704
	Marathwada	2,861	5,043	33,817	11,484	53,205	2,861	5,061	34,222	11,324	53,468
24	Buldhana	313	680	3,671	73	4,737	315	680	3,670	74	4,739
25	Akola	243	383	2,178	18	2,822	243	408	2,153	18	2,822
26	Washim	169	464	2,530	7	3,170	169	464	2,530	7	3,170
27	Amravati	455	782	5,397	64	6,698	455	808	5,371	64	6,698
28	Yawatmal	558	757	5,865	145	7,325	558	757	5,866	145	7,326
	Amravati	1,738	3,066	19,642	307	24,753	1,740	3,117	19,590	308	24,755
29	Wardha	217	354	3,001	471	4,043	217	354	3,001	471	4,043
30	Nagpur	568	511	6,282	357	7,718	568	511	6,472	357	7,908
31	Bhandara	92	338	3,374	495	4,299	92	338	4,106	63	4,599
32	Gondia	42	307	3,583	1,204	5,136	42	307	5,046	154	5,549
33	Chandrapur	401	493	5,726	980	7,600	401	493	5,768	938	7,600
34	Gadchiroli	214	539	4,779	1,032	6,564	214	539	4,779	1,032	6,564
	Nagpur	1,534	2,542	26,745	4,539	35,360	1,534	2,542	29,172	3,015	36,263
	Maharashtra	12,191	22,567	1,82,266	23,017	2,40,040	12,193	22,854	1,84,839	21,826	2,41,712

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2012* (8)
1	Motor-cycles,scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	1,34,77,206
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	26,13,840
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	1,81,025
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	6,55,142
5	Stage carriages—	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	35,330
6	Contract carriages	.....	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	34,607
7	Lorries—						
	(i) Diesel engined	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,334	8,78,239	9,64,485
	(ii) Petrol engined	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	83,450
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	10,093
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	8,558
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	8,690
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,07,776
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	4,13,859
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	33,143
	Total	3,11,669	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,054	1,69,89,659	1,88,27,204
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,164	16,758
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	71	78
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	8.9

Source - Transport Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai.

* Provisional

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

10

Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector plays a significant role in a developing and emerging economy. Inclusive growth and faster development of social sector will accelerate removal of disparities. Substantial progress has been made by the State in the development of this sector. Investments in education play a key role in meeting the social development objectives that support inclusive growth. Good governance and qualitative services through public participation will provide best results in the social sector development.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is the key parameter for inclusive growth and is the key instrument for social and economic transformation. Use of technologies in the delivery of education services and promotion of technological interventions in this sector is likely to have a significant impact not only on the quality of education services but also on its accessibility to the rural poor, in particular the disadvantaged sections of the society. Access to quality basic education will reduce the social and regional disparities, so as to achieve balanced growth and development. 'Right of children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009' will facilitate children to demand eight years of quality elementary education. During 2010-11, the expenditure incurred by State on education was 2.9 per cent of GSDP.

School Education

10.3 Elementary education, consisting of primary and upper primary is the foundation of the pyramid in the education system and is well established in the State through the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA). The programme of Universalisation 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. Table 10.1 gives details of schools and enrolment therein for 2010-11 and 2011-12. 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		2010-11	2011-12
A) Number of Schools / Jr. Colleges and Teachers@			
1) I to VII	Schools	75,695 ^	76,625^
	Teachers	349	351
2) I to X	Schools	15,762 ^	15,955 ^
	Teachers	175	176
3) I to XII	Schools	4,626 ^	4,676 ^
	Teachers	108	109
4) XI & XII	Jr. Colleges	969 ^	969 ^
	Teachers	15	15
B) Enrolment @			
1) Primary (I to VII)	Total	10,626	10,728
	Of these, girls	4,935	4,989
2) Secondary (VIII to X)	Total	5,603	5,656
	Of these, girls	2,602	2,630
3) Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	Total	4,291	4,332
	Of these, girls	1,993	2,014
4) Junior Colleges (XI to XII)	Total	817	823
	Of these, girls	379	384

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

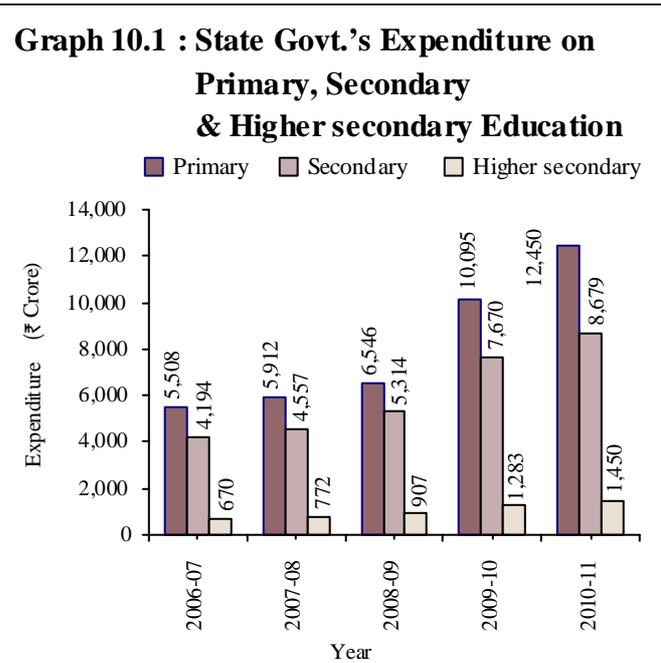
@ Estimated

^ As per 8th All India Education Survey

10.4 The State Govt.'s expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education for last five years is shown in graph 10.1.

Girls' Education

10.5 Education of girls has been a high priority of the Government. 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. The decision of the State Government to provide free education to girls upto Class XII, has proved to be a boon for the promotion of girls' education. Some of the schemes that are being implemented for the promotion of girls' education are :



- **National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) :** The Government of India launched NPEGEL 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 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 vocational training, life skill development, early childhood care and education, etc.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) :** 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 out of school girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority families from EBBs. In 10 districts of State 43 KGBVs are operational with capacity of 100 girls each.
- **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. It covers all girls from Tribal Sub Plan Area, and those belonging to SC, ST & BPL families in other areas.
- **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.

- Details of beneficiaries under schemes mentioned above are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Details of schemes implemented for Girls' Education					
Scheme	(in Lakh)				
	Beneficiaries				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NPEGEL	8.30	8.35	8.56	8.84	8.87
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (Number)	N.A.	3,342	3,366	4,018	4,163^
Attendance Allowance	7.09	4.79	2.90	4.30	4.59@
Ahilyabai Holkar	16.30	16.40	18.50	19.85	N.A.

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM , Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

@ Expected N.A. Not available ^ upto January, 2012

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.6 Since inception (2001-02) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has made considerable progress in universalization of elementary education (UEE) by providing elementary education to children in the age group 6-14 years. It aims to bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage with focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality. Number of schools under coverage of SSA and enrolment therein are given in Table 10.3

Table 10.3 Schools under coverage of SSA and enrolment therein								
Category of school	2010-11				2011-12*			
	Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)			Number of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)		
		Girls	Boys	Total		Girls	Boys	Total
Primary	49,089	19.11	21.19	40.30	49,983	18.80	20.80	39.60
Upper Primary	27,560	30.22	32.97	63.19	31,133	34.90	39.10	74.00
Secondary/Higher Secondary with Upper Primary	20,470	25.81	30.52	56.33	19,038	22.30	26.10	48.40
Total	97,119	75.14	84.68	159.82	1,00,154	76.00	86.00	162.00

Source : DISE-2010-11 * Provisional

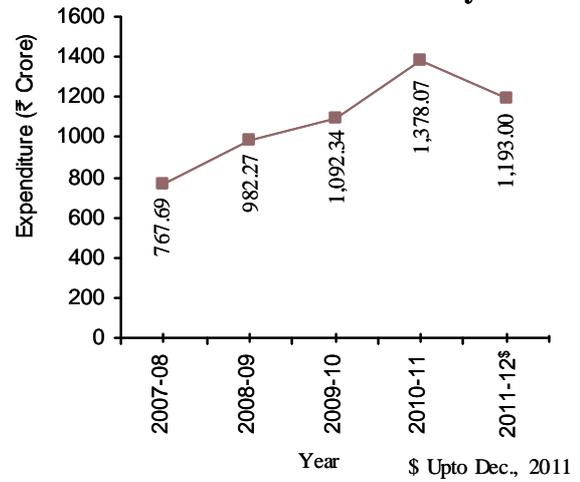
10.7 Performance of the scheme for last five years is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Performance of SSA				
Year	Number of classrooms constructed	Number of teachers imparted training (in Lakh)	Computer Application Laboratories established	No. of students receiving free text books (in Lakh)
2007-08	3,066	2.47	280	92.42
2008-09	3,714	4.27	1,085	140.08
2009-10	4,865	4.44	945	137.49
2010-11	10,101	5.33	643	138.36
2011-12	14,599	4.26	805	138.54

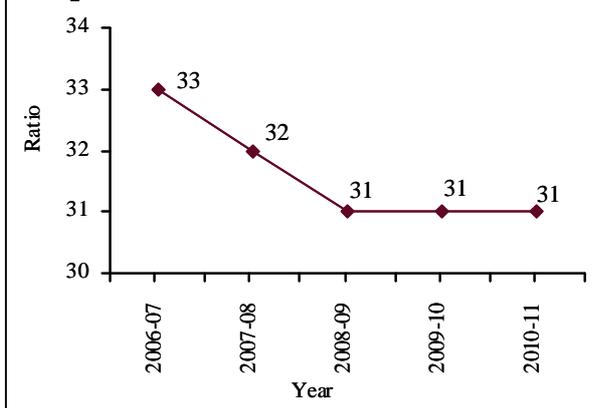
Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

10.8 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in normal set up 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 & appliances, speech trainer, etc. During 2011-12, upto February 2012, in all 3.86 lakh children were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 59.55 crore was incurred.

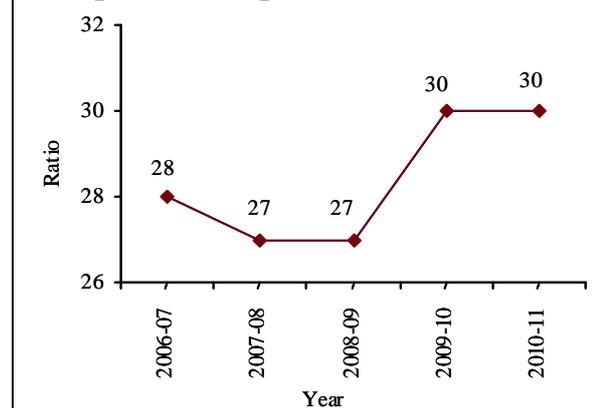
**Graph 10.2 : Expenditure-
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**



Graph 10.3 : Student Classroom Ratio



Graph 10.4 : Pupil Teacher Ratio



Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.9 With a view to enhance enrolment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, the GOI 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 students in Government, Local Body & Government aided schools, vasti shala, Alternative & Innovative Education centers, Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme centers, 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.

10.10 Details of Mid-day meal scheme are given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Details of Mid day meal scheme

Particulars	Year				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Beneficiary (in Lakh)	85.57	121.77	122.28	122.00	120.18
Expenditure (₹ Crore)	358.86	699.92	565.30	921.13	688.70@

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM @ up to December, 2011

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) - 2011

- An annual survey of rural children conducted by *Pratham*.
- The survey covered 925 villages of 31 districts in the State.
- In all 18,504 households were surveyed and information was collected from 30,438 children of age group 3 to 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 89.6 and 90.0 respectively.
- Percentage of children studying in standard I who can read nothing was 13.1.

Source : Pratham, NGO

Fee Concessions

10.11 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 details are given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Details of Fee concession schemes

Scheme	Beneficiary (in Lakh)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section (XI th & XII th)	2.25	3.83	3.17	3.11	2.00
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	3.96	3.94	15.00	10.00	10.11
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	50.54	9.63	35.42	35.07	47.49
Attendance allowance to tribal students	0.63	2.83	2.10	2.21	0.35

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.12 '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 2010-11, this scheme covered around 24 lakh students.

Sainiki Schools

10.13 There are 42 *Sainiki* schools in 33 districts of the State, of which, five schools are exclusively for girls, 33 schools are exclusively for boys and four are for co-education. Two schools are unaided and total enrolment in these 42 schools is 15,032.

Sports Education

10.14 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chattrapati 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 Chattrapati State Sports Award*' and 46 players had represented the nation in International Competitions. The State Government spends on an average ₹ 6,000 per trainee per month. During 2011-12, the number of trainees selected was 598. 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
2008-09	500	2	0	0	46	53	2	163	89	121
2009-10	590	5	2	1	46	38	40	229	128	91
2010-11	586	3	2	0	67	70	46	170	111	90

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare, GoM

Education Development Index

10.15 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)'. The EDI not only uses state-specific indicators but also brings in many new dimensions of elementary education. According to Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (Flash Statistics 2009-10), 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 are given in Annexure 10.2.

Higher & Technical Education

10.16 Higher education covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational trades, etc. along with general higher education. Apart from universalising elementary education, the Government is working to expand opportunities in higher education also. There are four agriculture universities, one university for health science course, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 13 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 for conduct of studies, research, development and spread of Sanskrit language. In addition to these, there are 20 deemed universities in the State. Table 10.8 shows number of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted for 2010-11 and 2011-12. Stream wise details of the same for the year 2011-12 are given in Annexure 10.3 & 10.4.

Table 10.8 Institutions and their intake capacity

Stream	2010-11*			2011-12*		
	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment
General Education §						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,387	120 per division	15,20,937	2,387	120 per division	14,45,537
B.Ed	468	100 per division	47,852	468	100 per division	32,439
Vocational education (Incl. Non-AICT)	422	100 per division	2,15,327	422	100 per division	2,90,999
Technical Education @						
Engineering (Diploma, Degree, PG)	696	2,61,625	5,29,267	901	2,89,341	6,22,045
Architecture (Degree, PG)	55	2,867	9,136	61	3,097	5,871
Management Science (MBA/MMS)	366	34,995	41,741	408	42,165	49,819
Hotel Management & Catering Technology (Diploma, Degree)	26	1,530	1,562	26	1,530	2,707
Pharmaceutical Science (Diploma, Degree, PG)	342	23,347	44,437	344	25,318	51,654
Master in Computer Application	127	8,383	15,931	141	10,875	19,501
Industrial Training Institute	726	1,49,156	1,34,712	766	1,54,702	1,57,523
Medical Education ^						
Allopathic +	41	3,385	4,997	41	3,385	5,191
Ayurvedic	62	3,661	3,376	62	3,214	3,247
Dental	35	2,503	2,091	35	2,220	2,238
Homeopathic	45	3,611	2,972	45	3,557	3,276
Unani	5	339	337	5	320	266
D.M.L.T.	10	448	187	10	408	143
Physiotherapy +	35	1,085	707	35	1,025	715
Occupational Therapy +	6	190	103	6	160	80
Audiology and Speech Language Pathology +	3	113	81	3	113	68
Prosthetics and Orthotics	1	34	14	1	35	21
B.Sc. Nursing	47	2,440	1,828	47	2,720	1,783
Veterinary & Fishery Science £						
Veterinary	6	582	1,392	6	580	1,323
Dairy Technology	2	80	187	2	80	218
Fishery Science	2	72	164	2	72	137
Agriculture §						
Agriculture	82	6,737	6,687	83	7,349	7,379
Horticulture	16	478	469	16	532	517
Forestry	4	85	83	4	94	84
Fishery Science	3	73	70	3	73	69
Agriculture Engineering	16	742	712	17	823	790
Food Technology	16	839	790	16	919	862
Home Science	3	54	35	3	54	33
Bio-Technology	19	675	549	19	715	612
Agriculture Marketing & Management	11	495	430	13	575	380
Post Harvest Technology	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	30	19

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
 N.A. Not applicable

Note : 1) Intake capacity is for the first year of the course only.

2) For Medical Education and Agriculture enrolment is given for first year of the course only.

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.17 Improving health status of the population, particularly under-served and under-privileged segments of population by providing easy access to the Health, Family Welfare and Nutrition Services has been one of the important objectives of Government planning and this has been reflected in all the FYPs and in various Government policies. As a result, India has built up a vast health infrastructure and initiated several national health programmes from time to time. The State Government has also initiated health schemes like *Jeevandayi Aarogya Yojana, Navsanjivani Yojana*, etc. During 2010-11, expenditure incurred by the State on public health services was 0.81 per cent of GSDP.

10.18 The State is having a three-tier public health infrastructure. Under the primary tier, three types of health-care institutions are covered: (1) Sub-Centre, (2) Primary Health Centre (PHC) and (3) Community Health Centre (CHC). The district level hospitals serve as a secondary

tier, whereas, tertiary health care is provided by hospitals in urban areas, which are equipped with technology for diagnostic and investigative facilities. The details of public health institutes of the State Government are given in Table 10.9 and the detailed series of medical facilities available in the State is given in Annexure 10.5.

10.19 The XI FYP (2007-12) emphasised on district as well as block specific health plans and ensured involvement of all health related sectors like drinking water, sanitation, nutrition etc. The XII FYP (2012-17) also aims at further expansion of health care system in the country, by increasing outlay on health sector to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by the end of the plan period. Status of selected health indicators is shown in Table 10.10 while the detailed series is given in Annexure 10.6.

Table 10.9 Public health institutes of the State Government

(As on 31st Oct., 2011)

Type of institution	No.
State level Hospital	498
District Hospital (DH)	23
Sub District Hospital (SDH) with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	56
b) 100 beds	24
c) 200 beds	3
Community Health Center (CHC)	458
Rural Hospital (RH)/Cottage Hospital (CH)	386
Primary Health Center (PHC)	1,809
Sub Center	10,580
Primary Health Unit (PHU)	172
Mobile Health Unit (MHU)	13
Women Hospital (WH)	10
Mental Hospital (MH)	4
Dental Hospital	3

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Table 10.10 Status of selected health indicators

Health indicator	Targets under XI FYP	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	18	18.1	17.9	17.6	17.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	N.A.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	25	34	33	31	28

Source: Sample Registration Scheme, Registrar General of India
N.A. Not available

National Rural Health Mission

10.20 Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April, 2005 as a national effort to improve the health care delivery system and thereby ensure availability of and access to effective health care services. The main objectives of the mission are reduction in child and maternal mortality, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, population stabilization, gender and demographic balance, revitalization of local health traditions & mainstream Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and promotion of healthy life styles.

10.21 The activities carried out under NRHM are upgradation of all DHs and RHs/SDHs to meet the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), complete health check up of students of standards I to X, telemedicine project, appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), etc. Major components of NRHM are :

- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- *Janani Suraksha Yojana*
- Universal Immunization Programme.
- School Health Programme.
- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.
- National TB Control Programme.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness.
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II

10.22 Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II (RCH II) is a major component of NRHM which aims at enhancing child health status and population stabilization by reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), IMR and TFR. Details of expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.11.

Family Welfare Programme

10.23 The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme (FWP) is to stabilize population and thereby improve quality of life of people. Though sterilization was the mainstay of FWP in the past, spacing between the births of two children is also an equally important aspect as such more stress is given on propagation of spacing methods like Copper-T, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), conventional contraceptives, etc. The programme is supported by 2,692 NGOs in the State. Performance of FWP is shown in Table 10.12.

Table 10.11 Expenditure under RCH-II

(₹ crore)	
Year	Expenditure
2007-08	99.22
2008-09	170.25
2009-10	158.97
2010-11	214.57
2011-12 #	236.05

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
upto Jan., 2012

Table 10.12 Performance of FWP

(in '000)

Year	Sterilization			IUD		Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy				Total
2007-08	625	25.6	528.6	554.3 (88.7)	450	408.7 (90.8)	23.85
2008-09	600	38.1	501.8	540.0 (90.0)	450	394.7 (87.7)	36.03
2009-10	650	34.5	499.4	533.9 (82.1)	450	381.9 (84.9)	39.65
2010-11	550	24.3	468.0	492.4 (89.5)	450	374.1 (83.1)	38.31
2011-12 [#]	550	17.9	398.5	416.5 (75.7)	450	292.7 (65.0)	24.81

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

upto Jan., 2012

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

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.24 *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)* is being implemented in the State since 2005-06, to encourage institutional deliveries in rural & urban areas and thereby to reduce MMR & IMR among beneficiaries from BPL, Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families whose age is above 19 years at the time of Anti Natal Care (ANC) registration. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries are conducted by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA). Under the scheme, ₹ 700 for rural area and ₹ 600 for urban area is given to the beneficiary within seven days after delivery in the institution, while, for delivery at home by SBA ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiaries having upto two living children in rural as well as urban areas. MMR of the State has reduced from 130 during 2004-06 to 104 during 2007-09. The progress of JSY is shown in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Progress of JSY

(lakh)

Year	Number of beneficiaries	Grant sanctioned (₹)	Expenditure incurred (₹)	Percentage of expenditure to grant sanctioned
2007-08	2.20	2,013	1,880	93
2008-09	2.24	2,381	2,381	100
2009-10	3.48	2,890	2,681	93
2010-11	3.54	2,259	3,117	138
2011-12 [#]	2.43	3,528	2,658	75

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

upto Jan., 2012

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.25 *Navsanjivani Yojana (NSY)* is being implemented in tribal areas of 15 districts of the State covering 8,371 villages, to reduce MMR and IMR. Under NSY, 162 Mobile Medical Squads having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle are formed. These squads visit 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.

10.26 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana (MAY)* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like ANC Registration, regular health check-up and required medicine to pregnant women in tribal area. Under the scheme ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for Antenatal check up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided to each beneficiary. Details of number of beneficiaries covered and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.14.

Table 10.14 Details of MAY

(₹ crore)		
Year	Beneficiary mothers	Expenditure incurred
2007-08	78,818	7.01
2008-09	1,17,137	7.16
2009-10	59,855	5.01
2010-11	44,985	3.80
2011-12 #	34,278	4.16

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM # upto Jan., 2012

Universal Immunization Programme

10.27 Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) aims at providing high quality immunization services to pregnant women, infants and children in various age groups, in order to prevent mortality, morbidity and disability from vaccine preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. Details of number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Number of beneficiaries under UIP

(fig. in lakh) (₹ crore)

Vaccine	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 #	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.74	20.54	19.28	20.70	18.80	19.73	19.23	20.06	19.81	16.60
DPT III	19.74	19.83	19.28	18.94	18.80	19.51	19.23	19.21	19.81	15.38
OPV III	19.74	19.71	19.28	19.46	18.80	19.57	19.23	19.25	19.81	15.32
Hib	-	-	19.28	11.63	18.80	15.56	19.23	18.43	19.81	7.51 ^{\$}
Measles	19.74	18.73	19.28	17.66	18.80	18.80	19.23	18.53	19.81	15.16
DPT (Booster)	22.54	19.03	19.74	17.96	18.80	18.24	19.73	18.26	19.04	14.11
OPV (Booster)	22.54	19.01	19.74	18.38	19.27	18.33	19.73	18.22	19.04	14.03
DT (5 years)	24.68	20.34	21.51	18.78	21.84	18.12	19.14	16.63	18.78	12.23
TT (10 years)	24.68	18.83	21.51	19.31	21.84	20.58	19.99	20.20	19.93	20.26
TT (16 years)	22.53	16.97	22.82	19.06	23.17	19.82	19.99	19.49	20.72	14.76
TT (Pregnant Women)	22.54	19.52	21.97	21.18	21.30	20.25	21.87	21.11	21.79	14.87
Expenditure incurred		6.28		11.45		14.74		15.43		11.44

Source: State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM # upto Jan., 2012 \$ upto Nov., 2011

Pulse Polio Programme

10.28 Under this programme, oral polio doses are given to children below five years of age. During 2010, five cases were detected while no case was reported during 2011. Details of the programme are given in Table 10.16.

School Health Programme

10.29 School Health Programme (SHP) under NRHM is being implemented in coordination with *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA). Under this programme, students of standard I to X from rural schools and students of standard I to IV from urban schools are examined every year and medical services including major operations like cardiac surgeries and other surgeries like orthopedic surgeries, appendicitis, dental surgeries, etc. are provided to them free of cost. Table 10.17 shows performance under SHP.

Table 10.16 Details of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children ^S (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2007-08	119.67	21.92
2008-09	119.61	31.31
2009-10	120.08	41.01
2010-11	120.72	41.18
2011-12	119.98	10.76 [#]

Source: : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
\$ in Feb. # upto Jan., 2012

Table 10.17 Performance under SHP

Year	Schools covered	Students (in lakh)			Major operations	Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
2008-09	73,989	97.69	23.25	2.55	2,828	1,053
2009-10	77,500	104.94	24.99	1.51	4,173	995
2010-11	80,998	111.89	20.35	0.95	5,610	1,422
2011-12 [#]	81,329	101.83	16.45	0.68	2,441	1,597

Source: NRHM, State Health Society, GoM # upto Jan., 2012

Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

10.30 Under *Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana* (JAY), financial assistance upto ₹ 1.5 lakh is provided to BPL patients for major surgeries which are beyond the reach of poor people. The State Government has approved 106 hospitals for treatment and surgery under the scheme. Table 10.18 gives performance under JAY.

Table 10.18 Performance of JAY

Year	Surgeries performed					Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
2007-08	19	3,195	60	452	3,726	19.00
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	79	9,546	381	3,610	13,616	111.22
2011-12 [#]	62	8,745	240	2,914	11,961	72.73

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM # upto Nov., 2011

10.31 The State has decided to revamp the existing JAY by introducing a more comprehensive and inclusive '*Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana*' (RGJAY), in order to improve access of BPL (yellow card holders) and Above Poverty Line (APL-orange card holders) families to quality medical care for identified speciality services requiring hospitalization for surgeries and therapies or consultations through an identified network of health care providers. This scheme is being launched in the State during 2011-12.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.32 For prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya, Chandipura, etc. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the State. Most of the vector borne diseases are epidemic prone and have seasonal fluctuations. Table 10.19 shows performance of NVBDCP.

Table 10.19 Performance of NVBDCP

Disease	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 #	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	67,844	176	69,003	165	95,653	232	1,46,088	191	78,809	107
Lymphatic Filariasis	5,167	0	6,004	0	5,694	0	4,439	0	3,381	0
Dengue fever	4,219	25	4,073	21	6,950	20	3,746	6	7,898	25
Japanese Encephalitis	2	0	1	0	3	0	7	1	6	0
Chikungunya fever	1,446	0	958	0	1,703	0	7,574	0	3,356	0
AES/Chandipura	0	0	28	16	88	30	66	32	24	14
Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	55.26		16.61		12.28		7.65		2.98\$	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

upto Jan., 2012

\$ upto Feb., 2012

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.33 Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) is being implemented in the State to ensure 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's compliance to the treatment using the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy. During 2010, suspects per lakh population were 156 and cure rate was 85 per cent while during 2009, suspects per lakh population were 149 and cure rate was 83 per cent.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.34 The main objectives of the scheme are to reduce the prevalence of blindness through identification & treatment thereof, to develop comprehensive eye care facilities in every district and to develop human resources for providing eye care services. During 2010-11, the target for cataract surgeries was 7.25 lakh which was achieved (101 per cent). During 2011-12, against the target of 7.25 lakh, 54 per cent target was achieved upto October, 2011.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.35 The main objectives of National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) are to reduce the leprosy burden in the community, to provide high quality leprosy services for all persons affected by leprosy and to provide Physical, Socio & Economical Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients. Performance of NLEP is shown in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Details of New Cases Detected (NCD) and Total Active Cases (TAC)

Year	(No.)	
	NCD	TAC
2010-11	15,498	10,433
2011-12 #	15,103	13,026

Source: NRHM, State Health Society, GoM

upto Jan., 2012

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

10.36 The main activities under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme are surveillance of goitre cases, production of iodised salt and promotion of use of iodised salt by (a) banning the common salt in problematic districts and (b) Monitoring the iodine content and health education for use of iodised salt, etc.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.37 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is implemented in the State through Maharashtra State 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 10.21.

Table 10.21 Statistics regarding HIV/AIDS

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	1,199	1,566	2,042	2,467	2,818
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	68	70	72	71	57
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	5.7	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.0
AIDS cases	11,130	11,765	10,130	13,182	10,750
Deaths due to AIDS	664	1,027	1,183	1,574	1,580

Source: Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.38 Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) is an important component of NRHM. 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, 62 Ayurvedic colleges, 489 Ayurvedic dispensaries, eight Unani colleges attached to hospitals, 25 Unani dispensaries and 45 Homeopathic colleges attached to hospitals and one Government Homeopathic hospital exist in the State.

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.39 State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC) provides adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates. Upto February, 2012, Council has established blood storage centres in 134 rural hospitals. Since 2000, free blood is provided to Sickle Cell children, Thalassaemia and Hoemophilia patients. Upto February, 2012 there were 281 registered blood banks in the State. Of which, 77 belong to the State Government, 12 belong to Red Cross Society, 175 are administered by Charitable Trusts and 17 are private blood banks. Blood collection details are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Details of Blood collection

Year	Blood banks ^{\$} (No.)	(in lakh units)	
		Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2007	254	10.07	8.17
2008	258	10.78	8.98
2009	264	11.46	9.70
2010	269	12.65	10.81
2011	280	13.43	11.92

Source: State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

\$ Cumulative upto Dec.

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

WOMEN WELFARE

10.40 India has pledged itself to gender equality through several Articles of the Constitution. In fulfillment of this constitutional mandate, several steps have been taken to empower women, including a series of women-specific schemes, creation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001, etc.

Women Welfare Schemes

10.41 The State Government is implementing many important schemes for welfare of women which are as follows:

- Government Hostels / Supportive Homes (*Sudharit Maher Yojana*) : Government Hostels / Supportive Homes are set up to provide shelter, protection and rehabilitation of the destitute, orphan, deserted, unwed mothers, victimized and women found in difficult circumstances between age group 16 to 60 years. There are 20 such Government Hostels and nine supportive homes in the State.
- Protective homes (*Mahila Sanrakshan Gruha*) : Protective homes are set up to provide protection and rehabilitation of the women and girls rescued by the police from prostitution under Immortal Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1985. There are two institutions each run by the Government and NGO's.
- Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandal for Organising vocational training : Under this scheme, 335 training centers are run through NGO's in the State.
- Stipend of ₹ 100 per month to the girls belonging to economically backward families is given for taking vocational training from Government recognized institutions.
- Financial Assistance for self employment to the poor women, destitute, unwed mothers, victimized women to commence their own small business : Under this scheme one time assistance of ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiary.
- Financial assistance for the marriage of widowed women's daughter : Under this scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 2,000 is given to a widow belonging to BPL for the marriage of her daughter.
- Various Devdasi welfare schemes such as Pension scheme, Devdasi marriage assistance, Educational assistance, Hostels for Devdasi Children, etc. are being implemented by the State Government.
- In order to prevent family violence, disputes, disintegration, atrocities against the women, etc. women counseling centers are established in some police stations. The scheme is being implemented since 2006. There are 39 such counseling centers and ₹ 2,30,660 are given to each counseling center annually.
- *Shubhmangal Yojana (Samuhic Vivah Yojana)*:- In order to prevent developing suicidal tendency amongst small & marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, the State Government is implementing a scheme of group marriages for the daughters of farmers and agricultural labourer. Under the scheme, ₹ 2,000 per marrying couple is given to NGO for organizing the marriages. The father of bride gets a cheque or demand draft worth ₹ 10,000 for purchasing household utility items and *Mangalsutra*.
- To prevent the dowry system in the society, a committee is formed under the chairmanship of District Collector in each district and an assistance of ₹ 8,300 per annum is given to the *Hunda Nirmulan Samiti* to conduct its activities.

10.42 Many Centrally sponsored schemes are also being implemented in the State. Details of such schemes are as follows:

- Working women hostels for the working women having income below ₹ 16,000 per year : Under the scheme the Central Government gives 50 per cent of cost of land and 75 per cent of construction cost of hostel building. There are 127 hostels run by NGOs for 9,172 women.
- Short Stay Home for the women found in difficult situation : There are 32 such institutions with the intake capacity of 960 women.
- Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) : The main objective of the programme are to mobilize women in small groups, provide training for skill upgradation as well as forward and backward linkages to take up employment cum income generating projects. There are three projects functioning under the scheme and 39,750 women are benefitted.
- *Swadhar* - the scheme for women found in difficult circumstances : Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for protection, care, education & vocational training for their rehabilitation. There are 18 projects run by NGOs with 1,050 beneficiaries.
- *Ujjwala* : It is a comprehensive scheme to prevent the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims.

10.43 The details of various women welfare schemes are given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Details of various women welfare schemes

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 [#]	
	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)
Government Hostels/Supportive Homes/Protective homes	1,400	3.86	1,400	4.62	1,400	6.41	1,400	6.36	1,400	6.27
Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandal	149	0.64	111	0.48	376	0.45	106	0.46	88	0.19
Stipend to girls	4,925	0.49	2,590	0.26	1,881	0.19	848	0.90	976	0.05
Financial Assistance for self employment	23,712	1.19	15,128	0.76	7,430	0.37	3,466	0.17	1,592	0.08
Financial assistance for the marriage of widowed women's daughter	537	10.74	422	0.08	373	0.07	529	0.11	271	0.05
Subsistence allowance for <i>Devdasis</i>	4,000	2.40	3,640	2.18	3,739	2.24	3,486	2.24	557	0.33
<i>Shubhmangal Yojana</i>	5,798	6.38	9,623	11.55	10,518	12.62	8,899	10.68	15,867	19.04

Source : Commissionerate, Women and Child Development, GoM.

upto December, 2011.

Benef. - Beneficiaries

Participation in decision making

10.44 Although Indian women played a major role in the freedom movement, it did not translate into continued participation of women in public life in the post-independence era. The Central Government has decided to provide one-third reservation for women in local self institutions. However, the State Government has extended this reservation upto 50 per cent in local self institutions. Fifty per cent reservation for women is also applicable for the posts of Chairman of Zilla Parishads, Sabhapati of Taluka Panchayats and Sarpanch of Grampanchayats in the State.

Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.45 The State Government has announced *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) as an apex body for various development schemes promoted by the Central and State Government. It acts as a liasoning between SHGs, financial institutions, voluntary organizations and the concerned Government departments.

10.46 For economic empowerment, it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources and to ensure some degree of financial autonomy. Congregation of women plays a dominant role in women empowerment. SHG is a good medium to congregate women. By the end of December, 2011, 7.89 lakh women from 12,243 villages were participating in 61,072 SHGs. The total savings of these women was about ₹ 176 crore and the total internal loan was ₹ 493 crore. Loan received from various banks to SHGs was ₹ 384 crore. 'Tejaswini, Maharashtra Rural Women Empowerment Programme' is being implemented in the State since July, 2007 with the help of International Fund on Agricultural Development for social, political and economic empowerment of poor women. The scheme upto 31st December, 2011 also aims at women's individual and collective progress through SHGs. Since inception 27,813 SHG's have been formed with 3,68,822 members. Details of various schemes for empowerment of women implemented by MAVIM are given in Table 10.24.

Table 10.24 Number of women SHGs and members therein (as on 31st December, 2011)

(Number)

Particulars	SHGs	Members						
		SC	ST	OBC	Minority	NT	Other	Total
SGSY	9,690	20,187	21,308	33,803	3,407	13,030	25,469	1,17,204
<i>Swayamsidhha</i>	3,123	3,290	16,478	10,654	1,883	3,049	6,570	41,924
MAVIM- from SCSP fund	18,001	2,10,619	4,672	9,049	1,931	4,429	3,800	2,34,500
NGO- from SCSP fund	3,897	43,972	643	1,087	380	1,034	545	47,661
MAVIM – from TSP fund	5,568	941	64,589	1,688	156	802	263	68,439
RSY	2,001	2,940	4,279	14,278	517	1,916	1,568	25,498
<i>Krushisaptak</i>	286	462	422	2,002	143	635	2,492	6,156
MSN	197	260	210	477	339	358	1,482	3,126
<i>Tejaswini</i>	14,128	12,466	13,004	70,613	8,534	20,121	59,562	1,84,300
Others	4,181	6,707	9,433	25,923	1,463	5,132	11,499	60,157
Total	61,072	3,01,844	1,35,038	1,69,574	18,753	50,506	1,13,250	7,88,965

Source : MAVIM, GoM SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

TSP- Tribal Sub-Plan

RSY – Ramai Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana

SCSP- Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

MSN – Mahila Swavalamban Nidhi.

CHILD WELFARE

10.47 The State Government has introduced the Child Development Policy in 2002 to achieve child development in a planned, structured and disciplined manner. It covers orphans, destitute, homeless and deviated children within the State.

Child Welfare schemes

10.48 To achieve the objectives set by the Child Development Policy, the State Government is implementing many schemes to provide care, protection and rehabilitation of children.

- Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (amended in 2006), various Observation Homes, Balgriha, Aftercare Hostels and State Homes are working in the State for admitting the children recommended by the Child Welfare Committees constituted by the State Government under section 29 of this Act. During 2010-11 total expenditure of ₹ 20.80 crore is incurred under the scheme, whereas, during 2011-12, expenditure of ₹ 15.17 crore is incurred upto January, 2012.
- Foster care Scheme (*Bal Sangopan Yojana*) is implemented in the State to provide substitute family life to needy children who are deprived of home. During 2010-11, total expenditure of ₹ 17.98 crore is incurred under the scheme, whereas, during 2011-12, expenditure of ₹ 22.36 crore is incurred upto January, 2012.

10.49 The details of various child welfare schemes are given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Details of various child welfare schemes

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)	Benef.	Expd. (₹ crore)
Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of children) Act, 2000	34,211	45.59	33,981	56.56	39,682	60.38	71,866	76.27	71,682	73.23
Foster care Scheme (Bal sangopan yojana)	6,901	7.06	14,034	7.79	18,544	11.53	17,478	9.50	17,681	3.73

Source : Commissionerate, Women and Child Development, GoM.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.50 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme aims at providing services to pre-school children in an integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children in rural, tribal and slum areas. The basic services provided to pre-school children and pregnant & lactating mothers under the programme include immunization, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education. The programme is implemented through 97,462 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 10,901 mini AWCs and 553 Child Development Projects (CDPs) situated at taluka / block level.

Nutrition Programme

10.51 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is being implemented to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them under the ICDS. According to the World Health Organization standards, children are

classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight from 2010-11. Percentages of children according to grades of nutrition are given in Table 10.26. The expenditure on nutrition is borne by the State Government, while the expenditure other than nutrition is fully reimbursed from the GoI. The details of SNP are shown in Table 10.27.

Table 10.26 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to grades of nutrition

(per cent)				
Year	Area	Normal child	Moderately Under-weight	Severely Under-weight
2010-11	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
2011-12 #	Rural	84.7	13.4	1.9
	Tribal	73.1	22.3	4.5
	Urban	73.3	24.7	2.0
	Total	81.2	16.5	2.3

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

Upto December, 2011

Table 10.27 Details of 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	62.39	588.00
	2011-12 #	61.28	543.24
Urban	2007-08	9.53	52.42
	2008-09	10.24	33.00
	2009-10	12.84	69.00
	2010-11	13.18	147.00
	2011-12 #	12.49	125.78

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

Upto December, 2011

10.52 The Centrally sponsored schemes implemented through ICDS in the State are as follows:

- Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (*Sabala*) is being implemented since 2011 to empower the adolescent girls between age group 11 to 18 years. The scheme is being implemented through 207 projects in 11 districts. Under the scheme, an expenditure of ₹ 2.12 lakh is incurred during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.
- *Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY)* is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition level of pregnant and lactating women. The scheme is being implemented in Bhandara and Amarawati districts.

Crime against Women and Children

10.53 The 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 2010 are given in Table 10.28

Table 10.28 Crimes committed against women in major States (2010)

(per cent)

State	Type of offence								
	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	Molestation	Sexual harassment (Eveteasing)	Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6.1	5.1	7.0	12.8	11.4	45.8	21.9	31.7	12.8
Bihar	3.6	8.6	15.0	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.0	16.4	4.0
Gujarat	1.8	4.3	0.2	6.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.11	3.8
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	2.8	0.1	0.2	2.6	2.6	0.2	0.03	1.2
Karnataka	2.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	6.3	0.8	9.7	17.6	4.1
Kerala	2.9	0.6	0.3	5.1	7.2	5.4	12.4	0.72	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	14.1	3.5	10.6	4.0	16.4	9.2	0.8	1.18	7.7
Maharashtra	7.2	3.8	4.7	7.9	9.0	11.8	12.2	0.65	7.4
Rajasthan	7.1	8.3	5.5	11.9	5.8	0.2	3.3	1.36	8.5
Tamil Nadu	3.1	4.9	2.0	1.7	3.5	6.4	22.7	3.48	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	7.0	18.4	26.4	8.5	6.9	0.1	0.9	1.9	9.4
West Bengal	10.4	9.3	6.0	18.9	6.1	1.6	2.2	1.03	12.2
Total crimes in India	22,172	29,795	8,391	94,041	40,613	9,961	2,499	5,624	2,13,585

Source : National Crime Record Bureau, GoI

10.54 Generally, the offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children are the victims, are considered as crime against children. Details of the same are given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Crimes against children in the State

(No.)

Crime Head	Year				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder (Total)	207	213	178	182	214
i) Infanticide	4	2	3	1	3
ii) Other	203	211	175	181	211
Child Rape	655	615	690	612	747
Kidnapping and Abduction	552	590	598	534	749
Abandonment	255	297	274	274	198
Others	1,172	992	969	1,292	1,356
Total	2,841	2,707	2,709	2,894	3,264

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT

10.55 Plan strategies and programmes are designed by the Government with a special focus at employment generation. A well-nurtured and productive labour force contributes to achieve inclusive growth. Though Population Census is the most credible source of data on employment structure and labour force, it is conducted after a lag of ten years. Therefore, to bridge the data gaps, quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS) on 'employment and unemployment' and Economic Census are conducted. In addition to this, employment data of organized sector is available through the mandatory returns of factories which are registered under Factory Act, 1948. Apart from that, Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme provides employment data of public and private sector establishments.

Population Census

10.56 In Population Census 2011, information about economic activities is collected from each member of the household. The details of which are awaited from Registrar General of India. According to Population census 2001, percentage of main workers to total workers was declined from 91.4 per cent in 1991 to 84.3 per cent in 2001 which is mainly due to declining work force in agriculture and allied activities. The percentage distribution of workers in the State as per census from 1961 to 2001 is shown in Table 10.30 and the details as per population census 2001 are given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.30 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

10.57 Economic Census is another source for employment. Information is collected about all economic activities (agriculture and non-agriculture), except those involved in crop production and plantation. The Fifth Economic Census was conducted in 2005. According to Fifth Economic Census, there were about 1.13 crore people working in the State. The details of employment according to economic activities are given in Annexure 10.8 and 10.9. The sixth economic census is proposed to be conducted during April-Nov, 2012 in India.

Factory Employment

10.58 Factories registered under Factory Act, 1948 are treated as organized sector. During 2010, in 34,865 working factories the average daily employment was about 17 lakh as against about 15 lakh during previous year. Of the total factories, 19 per cent were having 50 or more workers. Maximum workers were from manufacture of basic metal and metal products (17.9 per cent) followed by manufacture of textiles including wearing apparels (12.4 per cent), manufacture of food products, beverages & tobacco (11.6 per cent), manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (10.1 per cent) and transport equipments (9.0 per cent). The proportion of female workers was meager (four per cent) during 2010.

Table 10.31 Average Daily Factory Employment

Type of Industry	(per cent)				
	Year				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumer goods	33.0	31.3	30.0	31.1	29.6
Intermediate goods	32.1	32.0	34.6	35.7	36.2
Capital goods	26.8	28.6	27.5	25.5	25.9
Others	8.1	9.1	7.9	7.7	8.5

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and health, GoM

10.59 It is observed that, employment increased in factories of basic metal & metal products (by 19.7 per cent) in intermediate goods industry, whereas in capital goods industries the transport equipment shows sharp rise of 26.3 per cent. The average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.31 and the important factory statistics is given in Annexures 10.10, 10.11 and 10.12.

Employment Market Information Programme

10.60 Employment Market Information Programme (EMI) is centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State. The main objective of EMI is to collect information about the employment in public and private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. The data is collected from all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons. However, in Greater Mumbai only those non-agricultural establishments which are employing 25 or more employees are covered. The total employment in the State according to EMI as on 31st December, 2011 was 62.3 lakh, of which 43 per cent was from public sector. Of the total employment, 20 per cent were female employees. The details of employment as per EMI are given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Details of employment as per EMI

Year	(Number '000)								
	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007-08	1,801	380	2,181	1,310	256	1,566	3,111	635	3,746
2008-09	1,339	255	1,594	1,280	249	1,529	2,619	504	3,123
2009-10	1,291	294	1,585	1,257	277	1,533	2,547	571	3,118
2010-11	1,721	423	2,144	2,048	485	2,532	3,769	907	4,676
2011-12 ^{\$}	2,152	551	2,703	2,838	693	3,531	4,990	1,244	6,234

Source: Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM \$ Estimated

Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.61 Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) have been established in every district to facilitate unemployed youths to seek employment and provide guidance for self employment. Besides District ESGCs, six University ESGCs, eight Coaching cum Guidance centres for Scheduled Tribes and one special ESGC for physically handicapped persons are functioning in the State.

10.62 The number of persons on the live register of ESGC upto 31st December, 2011, was 25.96 lakh. During 2011, number of persons registered in the ESGC was 7.47 lakh and 1.91 lakh persons were placed against 3.46 lakh notified vacancies. The details of the same are given in Annexure 10.13 and the number of persons on the live register according to educational qualification is given in Annexure 10.14.

Employment Promotion Programmes

10.63 The State Government is implementing various programmes for promotion of employment in the State, details of which are given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Beneficiaries under various Employment Promotion Programmes

Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Employment Promotion [@]	10,849	10,995	13,379	19,582	10,836 [#]
Apprenticeship Training ^{\$}	33,500	35,943	37,081	41,207	44,737
Entrepreneurial Development Training ⁺	42,352	42,448	43,329	33,667	19,930 [#]

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM # upto Dec., 2011
\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM + Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.64 The State Government started organizing Job Fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to make available skilled labour to industries. Details of Job Fairs organized and employment provided in those job fairs are given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Details of Job Fairs

Year	Job Fairs	Number of attended employers	Unemployed youths who attended Job Fairs	(Number)
				Of which employment provided
2009-10	144	N.A.	51,283	10,994
2010-11	190	1,139	89,500	20,908

Source: Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM

N.A : Not Available

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.65 The Central as well as State Government has taken several steps to provide employment to the labour force, with the main objective of poverty alleviation. These are presented below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.66 National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is being implemented in all districts except Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban Districts as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). MGNREGA is the combination of NREGA and old Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) which was exclusively implemented by the State. The scheme provides at least 365 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. The performance of MGNREGA is shown in Table 10.35 while the category wise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.16.

Table 10.35 Performance of MGNREGA

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 [#]
Households (hhs) demanded employment	4,74,695	9,07,783	5,91,611	4,53,941	10,61,732
Households (hhs) provided employment	4,74,695	9,06,297	5,91,547	4,51,169	10,49,273
Percentage of hhs provided employment to hhs which demanded employment	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.4	98.8
Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	189.07	361.54	321.09	358.12	904.70
Number of works completed	4,778	10,778	10,613	18,707	4,990
Person Days (crore)	1.9	4.2	2.7	2.0	4.13
Average Employment per hhs (days)	39	46	46	44	39
Share of SC in Employment (per cent)	18.4	16.5	25.6	22.0	5.8
Share of ST in Employment (per cent)	38.5	44.2	33.2	25.6	17.7
Share of women in Employment (per cent)	40.0	46.2	33.7	45.9	46.0
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	102	86	117	179	219

Source: Employment Guarantee and Water Conservation Department, GoM.

upto 16 March, 2012

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana

10.67 The main objective of the scheme is to bring the BPL families above poverty line by providing them income generating assets through both bank credit and Government subsidy on sustainable basis. This is a programme of micro enterprise development in rural areas with emphasis on organizing the rural poor into self-help groups, capacity-building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure support, technology, credit and marketing linkages. During 2011-12 upto December, 2011, total loan of ₹ 30.47 crore (subsidy of ₹ 11.71 crore) was disbursed to 8,079 individual swarogaries whereas, ₹ 180.78 crore (subsidy of ₹ 76.87 crore) was disbursed to 8,039 SHGs. The detailed performance of the scheme is shown in Annexure 10.17.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.68 *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana* (SJSRY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State with main objective : to address urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, 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 to empower the community to tackle the issues of urban poverty through suitable self managed community structures and capacity building programmes. During 2010-11, under self employment programme expenditure of ₹ 15.21 crore was incurred on 7,449 beneficiaries. Whereas, during 2011-12 upto December, 2011, an expenditure of ₹ 4.61 crore was incurred on 1,311 beneficiaries under the same. The detailed performance of the scheme is shown in Annexure 10.17.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.69 This is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objectives of this programme are (i) to generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures to bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans / unemployed youth at their place, so as to reduce migration of rural youth to urban areas, (ii) to increase the wage earning capacity of rural artisans. In 2010-11 total margin money of ₹ 55.33 crore was disbursed to 3,898 projects thereby generating employment of 31,752, whereas,

during 2011-12 upto December, 2011 total margin money of ₹ 17.30 crore was disbursed to 1,211 projects thereby generating employment of 7,296. The detailed performance of the programme is given in Annexure 10.17.

Seed Money Scheme

10.70 This is the State Government scheme which is implemented to encourage unemployed to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans from institutional finance to meet part of the margin money. Local unemployed person or a group of persons of age between 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2010-11 seed money amounting ₹ 10.96 crore was disbursed to 1,971 projects. Whereas, during 2011-12 upto January, 2012, seed money amounting ₹ 6.85 crore was disbursed to 1,206 projects. The detailed performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Performance of Seed Money Scheme

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No of projects	Seed money to be disbursed (₹ lakh)	No of projects	Seed money disbursed (₹ lakh)
2007-08	3,524	1,517.68	1,303	827.98
2008-09	1,780	1,116.22	1,641	880.55
2009-10	1,678	988.73	1,855	963.83
2010-11	1,028	701.23	1,971	1,096.30
2011-12 [#]	1,949	1,168.95	1,206	685.47

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM.

Upto January, 2012

Industrial Relations

10.71 During 2011, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 13 which affected 3,164 employees. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages (including continuing work stoppages of earlier year) was 15.71 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given Annexure 10.15.

Closed Industries

10.72 During the year 2011-12, upto February, 2012, the number of closed small scale industries was 1,714 affecting 9,054 workers while 14 medium and large scale industries were closed affecting 11,360 workers in the State. The details of closed industries are given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Details of closed industries

Year	Small Industries		Medium and Large industries	
	Number	Affected workers	Number	Affected workers
2007-08	0	0	12	863
2008-09	425	3,272	30	5,015
2009-10	2,415	17,024	1	125
2010-11	340	1,012	0	0
2011-12 [#]	1,714	9,054	14	11,360

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM.

Upto February, 2012

POVERTY

10.73 Poverty estimates are published by Planning Commission on the basis of quinquennial round of National Sample Survey on 'Consumer Expenditure'. The headcount ratio and population below Poverty Line of some major States are given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Headcount Ratio and Number of Persons Below Poverty Line of some Major States

State	Headcount Ratio				Number of Persons (in Lakh)			
	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05 [#]	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05 [#]
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	28.9	22.2	29.9	225.7	164.6	154.0	238.6
Bihar	61.9	62.2	55.0	54.4	370.6	462.1	493.4	485.1
Gujarat	48.2	32.8	24.2	31.8	138.4	117.9	105.2	171.7
Karnataka	54.5	38.2	33.2	33.4	170.7	149.8	156.5	185.6
Kerala	59.8	40.4	25.4	19.7	135.5	106.8	76.4	65.1
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	49.8	42.5	48.6	276.3	278.0	298.5	316.9
Maharashtra	53.2	43.4	36.9	38.1	287.4	290.9	305.2	321.5
Punjab	28.2	16.2	11.8	20.9	40.5	28.6	25.1	53.7
Rajasthan	46.1	34.5	27.4	34.4	128.5	126.8	128.5	210.0
Tamil Nadu	54.9	51.7	35.0	28.9	239.5	260.1	202.1	187.0
Uttar Pradesh	57.1	47.1	40.9	40.9	535.7	556.7	604.5	735.7
West Bengal	63.4	54.9	35.7	34.3	299.3	318.7	254.6	289.4
All India	54.9	44.5	36.0	37.2	3,213.4	3,229.0	3,203.7	4081.4

Source: Planning Commission, GoI # As per Tendulkar Committee report

10.74 The GoI started conducting census to identify households below poverty line (BPL). The 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 10.39.

Table 10.39 Percentage of BPL families

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

Source: \$ Rural Development Department, GoM # Urban Development Department, GoM @ Information for year 2005

Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011

10.75 The GoI decided to conduct Socio-Economic and Caste Census for the first time in 2011. The field work pertaining to this census commenced in the State from October, 2011. The information regarding religion and caste of household, housing condition, employment and income characteristics, assets owned by household, land owned, educational level and occupation of the members are being collected in the census. Based on certain predefined characteristics the households shall be classified into households without shelter, destitute / living on alms, manual scavengers, Primitive Tribal Groups and legally released bonded labourers. On the basis of collected data, deprivation scores will be generated and households will be ranked accordingly. Households having highest deprivation score will be included in BPL list, followed by next deprivation score till the cumulative percentage of these households do not exceed the poverty cut-off fixed by the Planning Commission.

HOUSING

10.76 Housing sector has become important factor in contributing economic growth. Industrialization and urbanization has resulted in increase in demand supply gap of housing. In order to bridge this gap, the State has framed housing policy aimed to shelter the homeless and making the State slum-free. As per the Census 2011, of the total households in the State, 81.1 per cent households were living in owned houses whereas 15.8 per cent households were living in rented houses.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.77 Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) is instrumental in housing development by providing houses in Mumbai and some parts of the State at affordable prices. Since inception, upto March, 2011, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,47,169 dwelling units. Details of construction of dwelling units and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Dwelling units constructed by MHADA

Year	Category					Total Dwelling units	Expenditure (₹ crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		
2006-07	90	2,678	128	1,113	15	4,024	326.56
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	3,204	3,829	836	270	105	8,244	859.33
2011-12@	3,181	1,294	718	467	180	5,840	1,458.07#

Source : MHADA, Mumbai / @ upto November, 2011 # Budget provision EWS–Economically Weaker Section
LIG–Low Income Group MIG–Middle Income Group HIG–High Income Group

10.78 The details of houses constructed by various housing boards of MHADA in the year 2010-11 are given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Dwelling units constructed under various boards of MHADA (during 2010-11)

Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other	Total
Mumbai	3,169	3,414	84	140	76	6,883
Konkan	0	0	590	0	0	590
Pune	35	116	56	0	08	215
Nashik	0	15	23	66	10	114
Aurangabad	0	39	48	30	11	128
Amravati	0	0	16	02	0	18
Nagpur	0	75	19	32	0	126
Redevelopment of old and dilapidated buildings in Mumbai	0	170	0	0	0	170
Total	3,204	3,829	836	270	105	8,244

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited

10.79 The State Government has established City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) in March, 1970 basically for development in Navi Mumbai. Subsequently, CIDCO has taken up development project in Aurangabad, Nanded and Nashik cities. Thereafter, the State Government has appointed CIDCO as Special Planning Authority for development of

district head quarter of Sindhudurg at Oros, Vasai-Virar Project and Meghdootnagar in Butibori area near Nagpur. The details of number of tenements constructed by CIDCO are given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Tenements constructed by CIDCO

Category	Since inception upto 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
EWS/LIG	1,08,349	0	0	0	1,136	1,09,485
MIG	37,475	0	0	0	476	37,951
HIG	28,124	440	0	252	532	29,348
Total	1,73,948	440	0	252	2,144	1,76,784

Source : CIDCO

10.80 Since inception up to March, 2011, CIDCO has constructed a total of 1,76,784 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. Of the total tenements maximum 69.2 per cent were constructed in Navi Mumbai followed by 13.9 per cent in Nashik and 12.4 per cent in Aurangabad. Up to November, 2011 construction of 1,528 tenements is in progress with an expenditure of ₹ 139 crore.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.81 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a massive city modernisation programme. Under this mission, Basic Services to Urban Poor programme (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are being implemented in the State through MHADA as the nodal agency for monitoring.

i) Basic Services to Urban Poor

10.82 The objective of the scheme is to develop colonies of urban poor which are unplanned and without basic services. The components of the scheme are construction of houses along with allied basic services as well as social amenities as per the requirement of beneficiaries. For construction of houses with basic services, of the total cost 50 per cent subsidy is from the Government of India, 30 per cent from the State Government, 9 per cent from implementing agency (10 per cent for reserved category) and remaining 11 per cent from beneficiary's contribution (10 per cent for reserved category). For allied basic & social services, of the total cost 50 per cent will be given by Government of India as subsidy, and 25 per cent each will be borne by the State Government and implementing agency. 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

10.83 The objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to slum dwellers. This scheme is being implemented in all cities except five cities that are included under JNNURM-BSUP scheme. Under this scheme, the Government of India gives 80 per cent subsidy, 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.

Table 10.43 Status of BSUP and IHSDP (upto January, 2012)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GOI	61	103
Target construction of dwelling units	1,82,841	91,065
Total cost of projects (Rs crore)	6,818	1,825.92
Dwelling units constructed	48,636	15,698
Construction of dwelling units in progress	37,070	21,328

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

10.84 The status of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.43.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.85 The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) has successfully provided shelter to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) up to November, 2011 the Slum Rehabilitation Authority has completed 893 proposals and rehabilitated 1,51,489 slum families.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.86 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.* (SPPL) is set up in 1998 with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception, up to October, 2011, in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,673 tenements were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 446.50 crore.

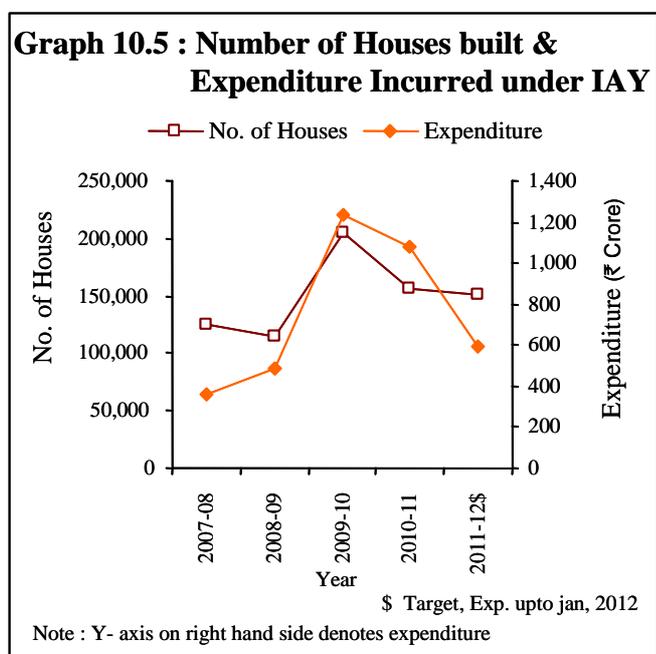
Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana

10.87 The State Government has been implementing *Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana* since July, 2001 for the beedi workers to improve their standard of living. The houses are being constructed at Solapur, Nashik, Pune, Kolhapur, Nanded, Garkheda in Aurangabad and Kamtee in Nagpur. Under the scheme financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 per house is provided by the State as well as the Central Government each. Against the target of constructing 11,280 houses, 11,240 houses were constructed upto March, 2011. Besides, MHADA has constructed 5,595 houses for the beedi workers at Pune, Kolhapur, Nasik, Nanded, Solapur, Garkheda in Aurangabad, Kamtee in Nagpur.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.88 *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY) is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 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. As per the guidelines of IAY, 60 per cent grants are made available for SC/ST beneficiaries and 40 per cent for non SC/ST beneficiaries. 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 sharing pattern 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

10.89 The Government of India has fixed a target of constructing 1,51,063 houses for the year 2011-12 and has made budgetary provision of ₹ 511.17 crore while the State Government has made a provision of ₹ 524.94 crore. Up to January, 2012, construction work

of 83,384 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 596.52 crore. During 2010-11 in all 1,56,575 houses were constructed incurring expenditure of ₹ 1,080 crore.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana

10.90 The State Government is implementing Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana since 2005 for providing shelters to rural BPL families who are not eligible under Indira Awas Yojana. 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 with low-income category.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I

10.91 *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. Against the target of 51,510 houses grant of ₹ 144.61 crore was disbursed to 50,834 beneficiaries. Since inception up to October, 2011, the work of 46,814 houses was completed and that of 2,336 houses is in progress.

10.92 During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 45 crore was distributed to 33 districts, under *Suvarna Mahotsavi Gramin Niwara Hakka Mohim* to construct 6,560 dwelling units for rural poor under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana - I*. Whereas in 2011-12, an amount of 57.62 crore is budgeted for this purpose, out of which an amount of 30.81 crore is already distributed for 4,491 dwelling units.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.93 *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 57,912 proposals were received up to October, 2011. Proposals for 33,912 houses were submitted to various banks of which 3,996 proposals have been sanctioned. The work of 672 houses is completed and work of 933 houses is in progress.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.94 The Government has decided to build 1,25,000 houses in two years for APL beneficiaries in 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. Under this scheme 91,107 proposals were received up to October, 2011 and 66,744 proposals were submitted to various banks of which 16,564 proposals are sanctioned. The work of 5,394 houses is completed and that of 4,201 houses is in progress.

10.95 Since inception upto October, 2011 Number of houses constructed under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* are given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Houses constructed under *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana* (Since inception up to October, 2011)

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	7,762	97	537	8,396
Pune	10,730	175	381	11,286
Nashik	11,163	193	0	11,356
Aurangabad	7,546	6	350	7,902
Amravati	3,676	138	1,902	5,716
Nagpur	5,937	63	2,224	8,224
Total	46,814	672	5,394	52,880

Source : MHADA ,Mumbai

Water Supply and Sanitation

10.96 Health of human is largely related to availability of potable drinking water and proper sanitation. The Central and State Government are implementing various schemes for providing drinking water and proper sanitation. As per the Census 2011, of the total households in the State : (i) 67.9 per cent households had tapwater as drinking water facility; (ii) 34 per cent households had no latrines.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.97 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is now implemented under Bharat Nirman, for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. This programme aims at providing safe and adequate drinking water permanently in rural area. Under this programme, 8,987 villages /wadis were tackled against the target of 9,745 villages/wadis during 2010-11 thereby incurring expenditure of ₹ 1,300 crore. Details of expenditure incurred under this programme for last five years are given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Expenditure incurred under National Rural Drinking water Programme

Year	Villages/Wadies tackled		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2006-07	7,673	6,152	695.60
2007-08	14,975	9,785	1,021.12
2008-09	19,877	19,877	943.64
2009-10	11,639	7,465	1,026.72
2010-11	9,745	8,987	1,300.00*

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM *provisional

10.98 Targeted habitations that were to be covered in 2011-12 were 6,502 of which 1,931 habitations were covered up to October 2011. Table 10.46 gives the details of habitations for the year 2011-12 up to October, 2011.

Table 10.46 Details of habitations under National Rural Drinking water Programme

Region	No. of Habitations	
	Target	Cover @
Konkan	1,588	305
Pune	1,286	325
Nashik	1,249	457
Aurangabad	1,145	436
Amravati	532	180
Nagpur	702	228
All	6,502	1,931

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM @ up to October, 2011

Scarcity Programme

10.99 Scarcity Programme is implemented every year during the period from October to June in water scarcity affected villages and wadis. During 2011-12, due to uneven rainfall, scarcity programme was extended up to 31st October, 2011. The scheme-wise number of villages/wadies covered under this programme during the period from October, 2010 to October, 2011 are given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Villages/ wadis covered under Scarcity Programme

Scheme	Villages @		Wadis @	
	2009 -10	2010-11	2009 -10	2010-11
Construction of new bore wells	3,141	829	1,061	676
Special repairs to piped water	863	194	32	26
Special repairs to bore wells	3,118	691	690	278
Temporary supplementary piped water	271	69	20	5
Supply of water by tankers/ bullock carts	2,070	1,488	1,535	250
Requisition of private wells	4,347	24	616	40
Deepening/desiltation of existing wells	230	0	127	0
Construction of Budkies	4	605	0	741

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

@ October to October

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.100 During golden jubilee year of the formation of State, the Government has initiated exclusive and qualitative service of water supply and sanitation under profitable service charges with 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. Up to February, 2012, administrative approval was given to 110 water supply and sanitation schemes costing ₹ 743.18 crore and up to February, 2012 ₹ 235.66 crore has been disbursed.

10.101 In order to provide Domestic Water Connection & Individual Toilet to the families of Scheduled Caste & Nav Boudha Families, under *Maharashtra Sujal & Nirmal Abhiyan*, 'Maharashtra Golden Jubilee Nagri Dalit Vasti Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme' was launched. Under this scheme the State Government grant is 90 per cent and remaining 10 per cent is contribution of either beneficiary or Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Household is entitled to receive grant of ₹ 4,000 and ₹ 12,000 for water connection and construction of toilet respectively. Under the scheme, proposals of 84 ULB's amounting to ₹ 118.69 crore covering 40,000 beneficiaries were sanctioned.

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.102 *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 sources of drinking water, harvesting roof top rainwater, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater and similar other measures for availability of drinking water on sustainable basis. Since inception (2001) upto October, 2011, in all 8,187 villages were selected under the scheme to implement various measures of storage water. Of these, 7,634 villages were tackled and measures were completed in 7,613 villages incurring total expenditure of ₹ 245.54 crore.

10.103 Rainwater harvesting has become very popular method of conserving water especially in the urban areas. Town planners and civic authorities are making rainwater harvesting compulsory by enactment. Up to October, 2011, in all 8,341 rainwater harvesting structures were built. Of these, 941 structures were from Konkan region, 871 from Pune region, 212 from Nashik region, 2,750 from Aurangabad region, 1,692 from Amravati region and 1,875 from Nagpur region.

Jalswarajya Yojana

10.104 To improve the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service, the State Government is implementing *Jalswarajya Yojana* since September, 2003. Since inception up to June, 2011 water supply and sanitation facilities were made available to 11.27 lakh households for this an expenditure of ₹ 1,224.76 crore was incurred. Successful implementation of this scheme resulted in regular water supply in 3,007 grampanchayats and 5,119 villages/wadis/ habitations. Progress of *Jalswarajya Yojana* up to June, 2011 is given in Table 10.48

Table 10.48 Progress of Jalswarajya Yojana (upto June, 2011)

Region	Number of Gram Panchayats		
	Selected	Covered	Completed
Konkan	353	323	317
Pune	511	474	471
Nashik	380	288	286
Aurangabad	852	812	790
Amravati	554	464	461
Nagpur	741	646	641

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Rural Water Supply 'Aaple Pani' Project

10.105 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 conditions through sustainable water supply, development of watershed areas, exhaustive planning of ground water, etc. It also involves strengthening of the local bodies for their active involvement in the project. The project is implemented on the lines of *Jalswarajya Yojana*. Up to 31st March, 2011, water supply has been provided to 833 habitats in 235 gram panchayats through 254 schemes incurring expenditure of ₹ 102.69 crore. Progress of the project since inception up to 31st March, 2011 is shown in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Progress of 'Aaple Pani' project (since inception up to 31st March, 2011)

Particulars	Number
Successfully implementation of water supply schemes	254
Gram panchayats covered	235
Habitats covered	840
Habitats earlier requiring tanker facilities now having water supply	833
Completed schemes	253
Open defecation free gram panchayats	92
Gram panchayats recipient of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana	52

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Integrated Watershed Management Programme

10.106 Watershed development covers conservation, regeneration and judicious use of the natural resources (like land, water, plants, animals). Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has issued Common Guidelines in 2008 for watershed development. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is initiated in 2009. Table 10.50 gives the details of Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

Table 10.50 Integrated Watershed Management Programme

Year	No of projects	Area (lakh ha)	Cost of project (₹ crore)
2009-10	243	9.96	1,255.08
2010-11	370	16.14	2,023.16
2011-12	215	9.37	1,194.80

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM

Total Sanitation Campaign

10.107 The 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 the scheme, from June, 2011 the Government has increased subsidy limit for construction of individual latrine from ₹ 2,500 to ₹ 3,500. The share pattern is ₹ 2,200 from the Central Government, ₹ 1,000 from the State Government, while ₹ 300 is the contribution of beneficiary. In hilly and difficult area subsidy for individual latrine is ₹ 4,000 of which Central share is ₹ 2,700, State share is ₹ 1,000 and beneficiary share is ₹ 300. Since inception up to November, 2011 in all 67.6 lakh Individual Household Latrines were constructed. Of which 37 per cent were for BPL families. During the same period 1,507 rural sanitary marts were constructed. Table 10.51 shows the physical progress of the Total Sanitation Campaign in the State.

Table 10.51 Progress of Total Sanitation Campaign

Category	Physical Progress (No.)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12@
Individual Household Latrine – BPL	4,45,077	3,44,397	3,51,898	2,65,218	96,533
Individual Household Latrine – APL	7,46,566	5,10,166	5,82,981	2,96,965	1,15,230
Sanitary Complexes	587	361	854	1,424	287
School Toilets	26,562	8,871	3,540	4,222	58
Anganwadi Toilets	20,558	5,992	3,735	1,574	61

Source: Water Supply Department, GoM @ up to October, 2011

Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign

10.108 The Campaign is being implemented in all ULB's of the State. The campaign is helpful in continuous improvement and strengthening of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management etc. Expenditure incurred under campaign was ₹ 6.5 crore in 2010-11. The budget provision for 2011-12 is ₹ 6.5 crore.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

10.109 Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is a demand driven programme aiming to cover all households which have dry latrine as well as those not having sanitation facilities including slum and squatter colonies. Under the scheme persons belonging to economically weaker section (whose income from all sources is less than ₹ 3,300 per month) from urban area are eligible to receive grant-in-aid. For construction of latrine, the Central Government provides subsidy of 75 per cent, the State Government provides 15 per cent subsidy while beneficiaries contribution is 10 per cent. The Government of India has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 ULB's for construction of 39,663 individual toilets, of which 6,978 toilets have been constructed and work of 4,587 is under progress. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme was ₹ 12.82 crore up to November, 2011. For 2011-12 provision of ₹ 11 crore has been made.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.110 The rapid decline in the quantity and quality of natural resources has led to a concern for its management and conservation. The Central as well as the State Government have taken initiatives for conservation of environment.

10.111 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) was established in 1970 under the provisions of Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969. The 'Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974' was adopted in Maharashtra in 1981. MPCB 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

10.112 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. Under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMQP), State Air Quality Monitoring Programme (SAMP) and Continuous Ambient Air Monitoring Stations (CAAMS), MPCB, with the help of various educational institutes, is operating air quality monitoring system at 82 stations spread in 17 districts. 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

10.113 MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) projects under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). At present, MPCB monitors 250 stations of which 200 locations are Surface water and 50 locations are Ground Water. During 2010-11, under 'Water and Air Pollution Act', MPCB has issued 13,843 consents to various industries to establish or expand. As per the provisions under the Act, the Board has collected an amount of ₹ 30.42 crore as cess for consumption of water from the specified industries and local bodies.

Noise Pollution

10.114 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. As per Noise Pollution Act 2000, 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 loud speakers and for bursting firecrackers have been imposed to combat noise pollution.

Soil Pollution

10.115 Soil pollution is the contamination of soil of a particular region which brings about deterioration in the soil quality, thus making it contaminated and unfit for use later. Insecticides and pesticides are not to be blamed alone for soil pollution, but there are many other leading causes of soil pollution too. Some of the other leading soil pollution causes are industrial wastes such as harmful gases and chemicals, unfavorable & harmful irrigation practices, improper septic system & management, acid rains, fumes released from industries getting mixed with rains, fuel leakages from automobiles, unhealthy waste management techniques which are characterized by release of sewage into the large dumping grounds and nearby streams or rivers. The effects of pollution on soil are quite alarming and can cause huge disturbances in the ecological balance and health of living creatures on earth.

Hazardous Waste

10.116 There are 5,428 hazardous waste generating industries in Maharashtra. The volume of hazardous waste generated is estimated to be around 18 lakh MT per year. A total of 5,969 industries have taken membership to treat common hazardous waste and its disposal. 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. Since implementation of the rules, MPCB has received a total fine of ₹ 43.30 lakh from these defaulting industries upto September, 2011.

10.117 The State Government has made mandatory to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the containers carrying the hazardous waste which allows to track whether the waste is disposed properly or not. At present 200 hazardous waste transporters have installed GPS.

Major Accident Hazard Factories

10.118 If storage or use of hazardous substances given under Manufacturing, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals (MSIHC) Rules, 1989 and Chemical Accidents (Emergency, Planning, Preparedness and Response Rules, 1996) is more than the threshold limit, then these factories are under Major Accident Hazard (MAH). The management gives information and assurance regarding the safety and health measures taken. Disclosure of information regarding hazards of chemical used and training about handling is given to the workers. To prevent accident occurring in factories, Internal Crisis Prevention Plan has to be followed. The effect of some accidents is not limited to the factories but to the neighbouring area also. For this reason External Crisis Prevention Plan is brought into existence. State, district and local level crisis prevention groups are formed to control and provide technical guidance at the place of accident. Under MSIHC Rules, 1989, the total number of MAH factories are 365 (Mumbai - 16, Thane - 18, Vasai - 22, Kalyan - 25, Raigad - 60, Nashik - 29, Pune - 111, Kolhapur - 24, Aurangabad - 31, Nagpur - 23, Akola - 6). Onsite emergency plans are prepared by these factories and mock drills are conducted periodically.

e-Waste

10.119 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 stakeholders. The board has authorized seven industries for recycling of e-waste having environmentally sound technology with total recycling capacity of 10,050 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 Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Bio-Medical Waste

10.120 In Maharashtra, MPCB is implementing Bio-Medical (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998 enacted by Government of India. There are 35 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTF) in the State out of which 29 facilities are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. About 31,205 kg per day of bio-medical waste is collected and treated by these facilities.

Climate Change

10.121 The State Government has signed MoU with 'The Energy and Resources Institute' (TERI) to tackle the issue of climate change. 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 associated sectors like human health, forests and disaster management.

Environment Clearance

10.122 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority, State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee in the state for environmental clearance. The Authority has the power to take the necessary measures for protecting and controlling pollution in the coastal areas thereby improving quality of coastal environment. The Authority shall deal with environmental issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone which may be referred to it by the State Government, the National Coastal Zone Management Authority or the Central Government.

National River Action Plan

10.123 The main objective of National River Action Plan (NRAP) is abatement of pollution of main rivers in the country. Under NRAP, 70 per cent of funds are received from the Central Government and 30 per cent from concerned council/ municipality/ State Government. Under this scheme, the work of cleaning the rivers at Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Nanded, Karad and Sangli cities have been completed successfully while the works of cleaning the rivers at Kolhapur and Prakasha are in progress.

National Lake Conservation Plan

10.124 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 70 : 30 pattern. Under this scheme, the work of 12 lakes have been completed while the work of Varaladevi lake in Bhiwandi and Siddheshwar lake in Solapur is in progress.

State Lake Conservation Plan

10.125 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. The conservation and restoration works of Yamai Lake-Pandharpur, Hanuman Lake-Katol, Charlotte Lake-Matheran, Jaysingrao Lake-Kagal, Dedargaon Lake-Dhule, Gandhisagar and Sonegaon Lake-Nagpur, Peer Lake-Nandurbar, Moti lake-Sawantwadi, Ganesh lake and Aitwade Khurd Lake-Sangli are in progress.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.126 Social justice refers to the concept of a society that gives fair treatment and equal share of social benefits to individuals and groups. such as, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse. The various development programmes have been taken up for equalization of the weaker sections with other sections at all stages and levels of educational and socio-economic development. The State government has formulated two separate plan programmes viz., Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs. Through SCSP and TSP programmes, the flow of funds and benefits are channelised 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

10.127 The plan comprises of six sectors. Of the total expenditure, 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 viz., education, health, housing, water supply, women & child development, welfare of backward classes, etc. The expenditure on Social and Community Services during 2010-11 was 89 per cent of the total expenditure under SCSP. whereas, during 2011-12 it was 89 per cent during 2011-12, up to December, 2011. The details of sectoral performance are given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

(₹ crore)

Sector	2010-11			2011-12		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure (up to Dec.,2011)	% to outlay
A) State level Schemes	2,817.10	1,953.55	69	3,482.00	1,200.41	34
Agriculture and Allied Services	25.00	22.50	90	25.00	0.00	--
Rural Development	40.50	40.00	99	48.32	2.07	4
Social and Community Services	2,751.60	1,891.05	69	3,408.68	1,198.34	35
B) District Level Schemes	650.00	649.89	100	802.00	448.52	56
Agriculture and Allied Services	97.25	97.23	100	125.16	78.21	62
Rural Development	84.30	84.29	100	132.21	84.86	64
Energy	23.06	23.02	100	29.73	0.60	2
Industry and Minerals	6.90	6.87	100	7.74	4.01	52
Transport and Communications	10.83	10.82	100	17.76	7.07	40
Social and Community Services	427.66	427.65	100	489.40	273.78	56
Total (A + B)	3,467.10	2,603.44	75	4,284.00	1,648.93	38

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM .

10.128 During 2011-12, 84 state level and 76 district level Schemes are implemented for welfare of SCs, details of some important schemes are given below.

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.129 Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided 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, ₹ 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and ₹ 900 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries from the eligible family whose family annual income is upto ₹ 21,000.

Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

10.130 Under *Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana*, every destitute person of age 65 years and above from BPL family is eligible to get a pension of ₹ 400 per month. The beneficiary also receives assistance of ₹ 200 per month, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme

10.131 The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance 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.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

10.132 This is the centrally sponsored scheme with 50:50 share launched in 2007 to cover life of family head or one earning member in age-group 18-59 years from landless rural household. Annual premium of ₹ 200 is paid to Life Insurance Corporation of India. 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.

Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.133 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 construction of approach road, drinking water supply, dispensaries, street lights, etc. are undertaken under the scheme. The details of some important schemes implemented for social justice is shown in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Details of important Schemes

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12	
	Expenditure	No. of beneficiary (In lakh)	Expenditure (up to Dec., 2011)	No. of beneficiary (In lakh)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana</i>	413.00	4.69	284.00	5.8
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana</i>	537.00	11.73	414.00	12.39
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	338.50	10.75	181.00	11.34
National Family Benefit Scheme	15.00	0.13	14.55	0.15
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna</i>	31.50	14.00	N.A	17.00
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana</i>	120.59	--	177.55	--.

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM. N.A.- Not Available,

Institutional Framework.

10.134 In order 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 Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.135 This corporation is setup for welfare of charmakar community. This corporation is authorised as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 50 crore. The main functions of the corporation are:

- To arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries and to make necessary arrangements for production of their product.
- To render necessary assistance and act as an agent for sale of finished product in domestic as well as international markets.
- To provide training facilities regarding production and marketing.

The performance of some major schemes implemented by this corporation are given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Performance of some major schemes implemented by Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2010-11		2011-12 (up to Dec., 2011)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	157	15.40	90	7.90
Term Loan	402	39.80	214	21.10
Fifty per cent subsidy	793	79.05	234	23.40
Micro Finance	1,994	199.40	779	77.90
Mahila Samruddhi	667	66.70	253	25.30
Mahila Kisan Yojana	122	12.20	56	5.60

Source: Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.136 The State government has established Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd., for economic, educational and social development of *Matang* community. At present share capital of this corporation is ₹ 75 crore. It also works as State channelising agency of NSFDC. The details of some major schemes is given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.55 Details of some major schemes implemented through Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12 (up to Dec.,2011)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	619	242.51	391	163.51
Subsidy scheme	5,729	572.90	434	112.20
NSFDC schemes @	3,632	2,100.35	619	425.08

Source : Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

@- includes Term loan, Mahila sammruddhi, Micro finance, & Education loan schemes.

Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation Ltd.

10.137 Vasantrao Naik VJNT Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for upliftment of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 100 crore. Seed Money scheme is implemented by this corporation. During 2011-12, the funds received and loan disbursed under this scheme were ₹ 11.25 crore and ₹ 3.37 crore (upto January,2012) each where as number of beneficiaries was 534.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.138 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for the welfare of other backward class people in the State. The authorized share capital of the corporation is ₹ 50 crore. This corporation also works as State channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by the corporation is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of some major schemes implemented by Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12(up to Dec.,2011)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty percent seed money	500	162.17	251	100.08
Term Loan	105	142.16	472	480.00
Margin Money	22	47.46	7	14.51
Micro Finance	0	0	20	3.60
Mahila Samruddhi	0	0	131	10.26
Swarnima	18	9.00	15	7.12
Education Loan	157	40.89	39	13.68
Swayam Saksham	1	2.85	0	0

Source : Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.139 Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. is set up by the State Government for the economic development of SC and Nav-Bouddha communities. At present, authorized share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore. The corporation implements schemes such as Margin Money, schemes under Special Central Assistance Plan, Schemes of NSCFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by the corporation is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of some major schemes implemented through Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12 (up to Dec.,2011)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	1,254	566.96	90	85.42
Fifty percent Subsidy scheme	9,936	1,446.26	136	38.44
NSFDC schemes @	3,265	1,542.98	173	295.19

Source : Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

@- includes Term loan, Mahila sammruddhi, Micro finance & Education loan schemes.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.140 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, *Swabhimani Yojana*, etc. The major share of this expenditure was on Social and Community Services (57 per cent), followed by Agriculture and Allied Services (13 per cent). Details of outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Outlay and Expenditure for TSP

(₹ crore)

Sector	2010-11			2011-12		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure (up to Jan, 2012)	% to outlay
Agriculture and Allied Services	76.27	62.51	82	141.53	215.30	152
Rural Development	285.47	159.97	56	229.15	140.23	61
Irrigation and Flood Control	284.62	284.62	100	191.82	104.53	54
Energy	49.91	49.91	100	71.98	41.94	58
Industry and Minerals	1.18	0.66	56	0.80	0.17	21
Transport and Communications	229.36	229.36	100	327.02	211.59	65
General Economic Services	5.94	3.52	59	8.29	0.00	-
Social and Community Services	1591.40	1532.60	96	2286.59	960.65	42
Special Area Programmes	44.29	0.00	-	24.62	0.00	-
Undivided Fund	452.29	0.00	-	411.70	0.00	-
Total	3020.00	2323.50	77	3693.50	1674.41	45

Source : Tribal development department, GoM

Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.141 Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is established by the State Government 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 details of the schemes implemented through this corporation are given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Details of schemes implemented by Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12 (up to Dec., 2011)	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure
NSTFDC schemes	249	4.40	245	12.35
NSTFDC Mahila Sakshimikaran Yojana	312	1.30	60	0.26
Schemes sponsored by Nationalised bank	77	0.58	63	0.58

Source : Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Minority Development

10.142 The State Government is implementing many schemes for development of minorities such as scholarship schemes for students, multisectoral development, grant-in-aid for area development in minority concentrated area, etc. During 2010-11, total expenditure incurred under grant-in-aid for area development in minority concentrated area and multisectoral development was ₹ 14.69 crore and ₹ 62.35 crore respectively. During 2011-12, proposed outlay for the same schemes is ₹ 25 crore and ₹ 65 crore respectively.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.143 Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal has been set up for the welfare of minority people in the State by financing loan for the self-employment, education, etc. The authorized share capital of the corporation is ₹ 250 crore. The corporation implements Maulana Azad Direct Loan, *Unnati Term Loan*, *Mahila Samrudhhi* and education loan schemes. During 2010-11, loan of ₹ 47.28 crore was disbursed to 12,426 beneficiaries, whereas, during 2011-12, upto December, 2011 loan of ₹ 30.66 crore was disbursed to 7,630 beneficiaries.

Development of Handicapped Persons

10.144 The State Government is implementing various schemes for handicapped persons, to identify / recognize their strengths, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities, protect their rights. empower handicapped persons and 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 the Government service. Lifetime pension is given to the mentally ill child of government employee. The details of some major schemes implemented for handicapped persons is shown in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Details of some major schemes for development of handicapped persons

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12 (up to Dec., 2011)	
	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure
Financial assistance to physically handicapped persons for rehabilitation	613	0.06	83	0.01
Aid of artificial limb etc. to physically handicapped persons	2,170	0.65	241	0.07
Assistance to non-government institutions for physically and mentally handicapped persons	46,744	264.99	46,744	230.87
Award to efficient physically handicapped employee and to employer who provides employment to handicapped person	25	0.02	N.A	0.00
Financial Assistance to physically handicapped persons for establishment of small scale industry	13,314	3.99	580	1.74

Source : Apang Kalyan Aayuktalay, GoM

N.A- not available.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.145 This corporation is established in the State to bring 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 2010-11, loan of ₹ 3.20 lakh was disbursed under State Government schemes while loan of ₹ 112 lakh was disbursed under NHFDC schemes.

ANNEXURE 10.1

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA

Type of institutions †	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11 (E)	2011-12 (E)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Primary—							
(1) Institutions	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	76,625
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	10,728
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	113	178	222	268	313	349	351
(4) No. of students per teacher	37	37	38	39	38	30	30
2. Secondary (Including Higher Secondary) @							
(1) Institutions	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	21,600
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	10,811
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	35	75	114	194	255	298	300
(4) No. of students Per teacher	25	26	29	32	36	36	36
3. Higher (All types) \$							
(1) Institutions	211	547	739	1,134	1,528	3,277	3,277
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	110	328	589	1,135	1,086	1,784	1,769

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 AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

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	2,259	-	-	11	1,120	31	3,379
1.2 Post-Graduate	20	1,573	-	-	13	239	33	1,812
2. Ayurvedic								
2.1 Graduate	4	216	16	770	42	1,795	62	2,781
2.2 Post-Graduate	2	34	8	92	12	340	22	466
3. Homeopathic								
3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	44	3,011	44	3,011
3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	14	265	14	265
4. Unani								
4.1 Graduate	-	-	3	150	3	100	6	250
4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	2	16	2	16
Dental								
5. 5.1 Graduate	4	227	-	-	21	1,775	25	2,002
5.2 Post-Graduate	5	55	-	-	14	181	19	236

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 2011-12

Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided		
	Institutions (2)	Capacity (3)	Admitted students (4)	Institutions (5)	Capacity (6)	Admitted students (7)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	43	19,425	16,128	18	4,645	4,020
1.2 Graduate	7	2,680	2,666	9	2,672	2,683
1.3 Post-Graduate	5	1,129	936	9	1,031	879
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	-	-	-	3	207	204
2.3 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Management Sciences	2	180	180	13	1,020	1,020
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	2	120	119	-	-	-
4.2 Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	40
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	4	210	214	20	1,240	1,120
5.2 Graduate	4	220	203	5	240	246
5.3 Post- Graduate	3	82	110	6	284	400
6. Master in Computer Application	2	90	90	8	450	450
7. Industrial Training Institutes	416	1,13,758	1,17,561	-	-	-

Faculty (1)	Unaided			Total		
	Institutions (8)	Capacity (9)	Admitted students (10)	Institutions (11)	Capacity (12)	Admitted students (13)
1. Engineering						
1.1 Diploma	353	1,22,617	97,415	414	1,46,687	1,17,563
1.2 Graduate	332	1,28,612	92,508	348	1,33,964	97,857
1.3 Post-Graduate	125	6,530	5,243	139	8,690	7,115
2. Architecture						
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Graduate	46	2,400	1,281	49	2,607	1,485
2.3 Post-Graduate	12	490	51	12	490	51
3. Management Sciences	393	40,965	27,709	408	42,165	28,909
4. Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1 Diploma	14	880	N.A.	16	1,000	N.A.
4.2 Graduate	9	490	285	10	530	302
5. Pharmaceutical Science						
5.1 Diploma	173	10,452	8,908	197	11,902	10,242
5.2 Graduate	138	8,980	7,292	147	9,440	7,741
5.3 Post- Graduate	92	3,610	2,380	101	3,976	2,890
6. Master in Computer Application	131	10,335	9,641	141	10,875	10,181
7. Industrial Training Institutes	350	40,944	39,962	766	1,54,702	1,57,523

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.4 (Concl.d.)

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

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	203	10,565	6,930	206	10,785	7,135
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)	3	79	57	-	-	-	3	79	57

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	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	1996	828	1,399#	1,675	167	2,497	88,530	99
5	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
6	2002	964	2,081	1,806	174	2,520	92,106	93
7	2003	945	2,019	1,807	177	2,520	92,472	92
8	2004	1,028 ^{\$}	2,058	1,807	177	2,520	96,464 ^{\$}	93
9	2005	1,047	2,072	1,809	177	2,520	95,762 ^{\$\$}	92
10	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 ^{\$\$}	90
11	2007	1,099	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	94,603 ^{\$\$}	88
12	2008	1,181	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	1,00,249	91
13	2009	1,178	2,904	1,816	191	2,520	1,08,806	97.5
14	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)

\$ 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)
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
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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.

N.A. – Not Available.

ANNEXURE 10.7
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER
POPULATION CENSUS 2001

(In thousand)

Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	6,181	4,001	10,182	78,259	25,367	1,03,626
	Marginal	500	1,132	1,632	7,158	16,529	23,687
	Total	6,681	5,133	11,813	85,416	41,896	1,27,313
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	3,942	3,700	7,641	41,119	22,378	63,497
	Marginal	982	2,192	3,174	16,210	27,068	43,278
	Total	4,924	5,891	10,815	57,329	49,446	1,06,775
3. Workers engaged in Household Industries	Main	494	316	810	7,509	4,697	12,206
	Marginal	73	206	279	1,235	3,516	4,751
	Total	567	522	1,089	8,744	8,213	16,957
4. Other	Main	13,800	2,315	16,115	1,13,261	20,415	1,33,676
	Marginal	881	460	1,340	10,264	7,250	17,514
	Total	14,681	2,775	17,455	1,23,525	27,665	1,51,190
Total (A)	Main	24,416	10,332	34,748	2,40,148	72,857	3,13,005
	Marginal	2,436	3,989	6,425	34,867	54,363	89,230
	Total	26,852	14,321	41,173	2,75,014	1,27,220	4,02,235
B) Non-Workers	Total	23,549	32,157	55,705	2,57,142	3,69,233	6,26,376
Total (A+B)		50,401	46,478	96,879	5,32,157	4,96,454	10,28,610

Source- i) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 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	25	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)	2009 (3)	2010 (4)	1961 (5)	2009 (6)	2010 (7)
A. Consumer goods Industries	5,10,254	4,66,966	4,89,464	64.8	31.1	29.6
1. Food products, beverages and tobacco products	90,190	1,74,256	1,92,367	11.4	11.6	11.6
2. Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,69,157	2,07,998	2,05,128	46.9	13.9	12.4
3. Wood and wood products	10,873	18,776	19,423	1.4	1.3	1.2
4. Paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.	38,982	63,291	69,294	5.0	4.2	4.2
5. Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	1,052	2,645	3,252	0.1	0.2	0.2
B. Intermediate goods industries	1,29,631	5,34,971	5,98,794	16.5	35.7	36.2
6. Chemicals and chemical products	34,048	1,56,916	1,66,700	4.3	10.5	10.1
7. Petroleum, rubber, plastic-products	17,379	83,102	94,478	2.2	5.5	5.7
8. Non-metallic mineral products	28,351	47,752	41,658	3.6	3.2	2.5
9. Basic metals and metal products	49,853	2,47,201	2,95,958	6.4	16.5	17.9
C. Capital goods industries	1,21,920	3,82,978	4,28,350	15.5	25.5	25.9
10. Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	59,396	2,13,969	2,09,107	7.5	14.3	12.6
11. Transport equipments	46,867	1,18,110	1,49,224	6.0	7.9	9.0
12. Other manufacturing industries	15,657	50,899	70,019	2.0	3.4	4.2
D. Others	25,574	1,14,816	1,39,999	3.2	7.7	8.5
13. Others	25,574	1,14,816	1,39,999	3.2	7.7	8.5
Total	7,87,379	14,99,731	16,56,608	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source- Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

Note - 1) Figures for 2010 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
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
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	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,165	6,507	25,672	9,178	15	9,193	28,343	6,522	34,865
	Employment	363	1,240	1,603	52	1	53	415	1,242	1,657

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 2010 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	1981	1991	1996	2001	2006	2009	2010
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	965	1,330	1,591	1,662	1,542	1,743	1,924
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,477	2,167	1,892	2,080	2,051
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	75	152	153	154	167	188	194
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	549	491	546	525	593	633	693
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	25	35	36	25	31	26	33
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	1,059	1,215	1,361	1,299	1,455	1,569	1,667
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	421	482	563	535	656	831	945
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	423	368	317	322	478	417
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,310	1,301	1,448	1,311	1,672	2,472	2,960
10	Machinery and equip-ments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,773	1,720	1,784	2,140	2,091
11	Transport equipments	469	608	903	867	1,018	1,025	959	1,181	1,492
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	209	231	301	395	697	509	700
13	Others	256	412	663	1,016	1,152	870	1,038	1,148	1,400
	Total	7,873	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,787	12,006	12,808	14,997	16,566

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 2010 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	3,159.8
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3,349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3,439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2

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, 2011**

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)	2,83,270	1,42,925	50.5	10.9
2.	S.S.C. Passed	5,82,488	1,13,573	19.5	22.4
3.	H.S.C. Passed	9,31,956	2,03,520	21.8	35.9
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,03,008	17,484	8.6	7.8
5.	Diploma holder				
5.1	Engineering/Technology	48,133	7,697	16.0	1.9
5.2	Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	8,135	2,580	31.7	0.3
5.3	Others	76,408	17,291	22.6	2.9
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	1,32,676	27,568	20.8	5.1
6	Graduate				
6.1	Engineering/Technology	15,060	4,406	29.3	0.6
6.2	Medicine	5,010	1,418	28.3	0.2
6.3	Others	3,95,350	1,11,725	28.3	15.2
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	4,15,420	1,17,549	28.3	16.0
7	Post-Graduate				
7.1	Engineering/Technology	555	126	22.7	Neg.
7.2	Medicine	90	30	33.3	Neg.
7.3	Others	46,724	21,240	45.5	1.8
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	47,369	21,396	45.2	1.8
	Grand Total	25,96,187	6,44,015	24.8	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	1991	1996	2001	2006	2010	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	34	156	66	10	11	12	6	1	5
(b) Workers participated	172	3,197	564	61	38	86	17	1	23
(c) Person days lost	356	9,702	47,356	2,368	5,492	4,533	938	1,075	1,481
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	57	211	119	59	47	28	7	4	1
(b) Workers participated	122	469	412	110	184	65	20	9	1
(c) Person days lost	1,071	5,641	16,209	14,462	26,720	25,786	2,890	16,994	8,936
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	183	323	451	148	54	19	10	11	7
(b) Workers participated	541	841	1,031	423	144	85	38	30	8
(c) Person days lost	4,329	5,182	31,489	29,663	15,148	15,896	7,024	9,057	5,296
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	274	690	636	217	112	59	23	16	13
(b) Workers participated	834	4,507	2,007	594	366	237	75	40	32
(c) Person days lost.	5,756	20,525	95,054	46,493	47,360	52,309	10,852	27,125	15,713

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 COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON
UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(₹ in lakh)

Category of work (1)	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12@	
	works (2)	Expen- diture (3)	works (4)	Expen- diture (5)	works (6)	Expen- diture (7)	works (8)	Expen- diture (9)	works (10)	Expen- diture (11)
1. Rural Connectivity	170	1,465.28	351	1,072.97	356	1,352.42	366	951.91	518	284.43
2. Flood Control and Protection	7	24.99	18	51.09	346	239.40	115	295.61	2	0.00
3. Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	3,632	3,556.02	7,362	10,531.76	7,305	7,038.25	16,412	4,560.83	2,239	1,289.80
4. Drought Proofing	253	148.17	678	319.31	602	606.26	692	1,236.50	508	30.25
5. Micro Irrigation Works	11	4.41	4	3.4	40	47.81	10	1.19	5	1.88
6. Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	68	21.29	353	275.75	611	680.29	260	566.54	48	14.97
7. Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	251	357.72	518	488.53	552	836.83	422	972.64	937	229.89
8. Land Development	311	430.67	1,486	1,644.05	801	1,001.86	430	276.67	684	90.35
9. Any other activity approved by MRD	75	149.8	8	17.34	0	0.00	0	0.24	49	5.71
Total	4,778	6,158.35	10,778	14,404.20	10,613	11,803.12	18,707	8,862.13	4,990	1,947.25

Source - Planning Department, GoM, Mumbai.

@ upto 16 March, 2012

ANNEXURE 10.17

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(1)	Programme (2)	2007-08 (3)	2008-09 (4)	2009-10 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2011-12 [#] (7)
1.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana					
	<i>1.1 Self Help Group Assisted (SHG) (Number)</i>	10,281	11,587	12,650	14,381	8,039
	<i>1.2 Total Swarajgaris (Number)</i>	1,20,668	1,44,442	1,52,654	1,74,156	90,695
	a) Swarajgaris in SHGs (Number)	1,08,225	1,24,330	1,32,755	1,50,091	82,616
	b) Individual Swarajgaris (Number)	12,443	20,112	19,899	24,065	8,079
	<i>1.3 Total subsidy (₹ Crore)</i>	113.23	134.16	147.42	165.43	88.58
	a) SHG (₹ Crore)	97.94	111.96	123.12	137.25	76.87
	b) Individual (₹ Crore)	15.49	22.21	24.30	28.18	11.71
	<i>1.4 Total credit (₹ Crore)</i>	215.43	263.69	300.89	370.30	211.26
	a) SHG (₹ Crore)	182.91	211.27	242.42	298.33	180.78
	b) Individual (₹ Crore)	32.52	52.42	58.47	71.97	30.47
	<i>1.5 Total Expenditure (₹ Crore)</i>	183.19	214.65	231.87	252.76	134.66
2.	Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana					
	<i>2.1 Total Funds available</i>					
	a) Central Government (₹ Crore)	59.44	89.98	80.76	90.29	51.52
	b) State Government (₹ Crore)	19.81	29.90	26.93	30.10	3.67
	<i>2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</i>					
	a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	23,121	23,121	4,527	4,527	9,979
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	42,298	5,935	6,074	7,449	1,311
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	32.34	3.41	9.96	15.21	4.61
	<i>2.3 Training</i>					
	a) Target (Number of Trainees)	28,902	28,902	36,203	36,203	39,770
	b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	78,199	55,523	40,693	38,669	1,261
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	17.52	12.32	13.03	17.15	0.41
	<i>2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</i>					
	a) Target (Lakh person days)	---	---	---	---	---
	b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.02	5.57	5.40	5.37	2.22
	c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	15.21	18.68	18.13	16.58	8.30
	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme					
	a) Loan Margin Money (₹ Crore)	227.58 [§]	18.54	36.68	55.33	17.30
	b) Beneficiaries (Number)	34,408 [§]	1,573	3,413	3,898	1,211

Source - 1) Rural Development Department, GoM, Mumbai.

(upto Dec., 2011)

2) Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administration, GoM, Mumbai.

§ Information of Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana

3) Directorate of Industry, GoM, Mumbai.

11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Human Development is a development paradigm that is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. Human development has always been flexible. There can be as many human development dimensions as there are ways of enlarging people's choices. The key parameters of human development can evolve over time and vary both across and within countries as long as the growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalized groups.

11.2 Some of the currently considered aspects, most central to human development, include :

- Social progress - greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.
- Economics – the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.
- Efficiency - in terms of resource use and availability.
- Equity - in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.
- Participation and freedom - particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.
- Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.
- Human security - security in daily life against such chronic threats such as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

11.3 The Human Development Index (HDI) is the normalized measure of longevity (life expectancy), knowledge (education and enrolment) and standard of living (GDP per capita in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)). Although, this index makes an effort to simplify human development, it is much more complex than any index or set of indicators.

Human Development Index in India

11.4 GoI published its first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. The second in the series viz. 'India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011' has been published in 2011. The IHDR argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning are key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty. Indicators used in the computation of HDI in IHDR, NHDR 2001 and Global HDR 2010 are given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 Indicators used for computation of HDI in various HDRs

Indicator	NHDR 2001	IHDR 2011	Global HDR 2010
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at age one • Infant mortality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy at birth
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate (7 years and above) • Intensity of formal education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate (7 years and above) • Adjusted mean years of schooling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean years of schooling • Expected years of schooling
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross National Income - per capita (US\$)

Source: IHDR 2011

11.5 Table 11.2 shows the scaling norms used for computation of HDI. The HDI has improved by 21 percent for India and by 14 percent for the State from 1999-2000 to 2007-08. The major driver of improvement in HDI has been the Education Index, which has seen a substantial improvement during this period. The health index improved from 0.601 to 0.650, the income index improved from 0.297 to 0.351 and the education index improved from 0.606 to 0.715 for the State. This report not only focused on the inter-state disparities in indicators of well-being, but also disparities between castes and social groups in the country. As per IHDR, 2011, Kerala ranks first followed by Delhi, Goa, Punjab and Maharashtra. Table 11.3 shows HDI for selected States in India.

Table 11.2 Scaling norms (Goals) for computation of HDI

Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Life expectancy at birth (years)	50	80
Literacy (7 years & above) (per cent)	0	100
Adjusted mean years of schooling	0	7
Per capita real consumption expenditure adjusted for inequality (₹)	255	1,091

Source: IHDR 2011

Table 11.3 HDIs of some selected States in India

State	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank	HDI	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	9	0.377	9	0.368	12	0.473	11
Bihar	0.237	15	0.308	15	0.292	15	0.367	17
Gujarat	0.360	4	0.431	6	0.466	8	0.527	8
Haryana	0.360	5	0.443	5	0.501	6	0.552	7
Karnataka	0.346	6	0.412	7	0.432	9	0.519	9
Kerala	0.500	1	0.591	1	0.677	2	0.790	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	14	0.328	13	0.285	16	0.375	16
Maharashtra	0.363	3	0.452	4	0.501	5	0.572	5
Punjab	0.411	2	0.475	2	0.543	4	0.605	4
Tamil Nadu	0.343	7	0.466	3	0.480	7	0.570	6
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	13	0.314	14	0.316	14	0.380	14
West Bengal	0.305	8	0.404	8	0.422	10	0.492	10
India	0.302		0.381		0.387		0.467	

Source: NHDR 2001 & IHDR 2011

State Human Development Report

11.6 The State prepared and published its first State Human Development Report (SHDR) in 2002 using the following indicators:

- 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.

HDI's have been computed for each of the districts using index of deprivation. The State HDI, thus arrived at, was 0.58. Of all the districts, Gadchiroli had the lowest HDI (0.21). To improve the HDI of 12 most backward districts identified in SHDR, the Government has constituted 'The

Maharashtra Human Development Mission' on 29th June, 2006. Human development committees were formed at the district, taluka and village level for implementation of programmes under this mission. The State Government has now initiated the process of second Human Development Report of the State. The report is expected to be published during 2012.

Human Development Indicators for Maharashtra

11.7 In Table 11.4 comparative picture of indicators is given to briefly highlight aspects of the environment having a direct bearing on the well-being of people affecting human development over three decades. A steady progress is observed in almost all the indicators except the sex ratio for the age group 0-6 years where it has had a sharp decline.

Table 11.4 Human Development Indicators in Maharashtra and India

Particulars	1991		2001		2011	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Literacy Rate (7+ years) (per cent)	64.9	52.2	76.9	64.8	82.9	74.0
Gender gap in literacy (per cent)	24.2	24.8	18.9	21.6	14.3	16.7
Urban-rural gap in literacy (per cent)	21.6	28.4	15.1	21.2	12.8	16.1
Life expectancy at Birth, Male (years)	63.5	59.7	65.8	62.3	68.9	67.3
Life expectancy at Birth, Female (years)	65.8	60.9	68.1	63.9	72.5	69.6
Sex ratio	934	927	922	933	925	940
Sex ratio (0-6 years)	946	945	913	927	883	914
Per capita income at current prices (₹)	8,672	6,100	24,076	17,782	87,686	53,331
IMR	60	80	45	66	28 ^{\$}	47 ^{\$}

Source: Census 2011 Report, Sample Registration Scheme

Note : \$ IMR refers for the year 2010

Millennium Development Goals

11.8 The Millennium Declaration adopted eight development goals, the target of which has to be achieved by 2015. These goals are inter-linked and provide quantitative benchmarks for eradication of extreme poverty, hunger, illiteracy and diseases apart from achieving gender equality and empowerment of women, environmental sustainability and global partnership for development. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework has recognized 53 indicators standardized for global monitoring of the MDGs. Of these, GoI has identified 36 indicators relevant to it, thereby ensuring a statistically sustainable monitoring mechanism from within the existing system. The eleventh FYP has reaffirmed its commitment to attain the MDGs and the targets laid down therein are envisaging faster results to attain the targets set by MDGs. The eight goals with their 12 time bound targets relevant to India are given below:

- Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of population below the national poverty line.
 - Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger.
- Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

- Ensure that by 2015, all the children will be able to complete a full course of primary education.
- Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women
 - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.
- Goal 4 – Reduce child mortality
 - Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by two-thirds the Under-five mortality rate.
- Goal 5 – Improved maternal health
 - Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- Goal 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
 - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases.
- Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability
 - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
 - By 2015, halve the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
 - By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of atleast 100 million slum dwellers.
- Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development
 - In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies to the people, especially information and communication.

11.9 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI has released several series of its country report on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to assess the national situation. Table 11.5 summarizes the current status of the indicators with specified targets and their likely achievement by 2015. Table 11.6 depicts the change in status of a few other indicators.

Table 11.5 Targets and likely achievement for indicators of MDG for the State

Indicators	Reference Period	Target 2015	Current Status	Likely Achievement By 2015
Poverty estimates ^{\$} (per cent)	2004-05	25.4	38.1	30.4
Underweight Children (< 3 years)	2005-06	26.1	32.7	25.4
Net Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 Mortality Rate	2009	24.9	36.0	30.2
Infant Mortality Rate	2010	19.3	28.0	25.3
Percentage of One year old Children (12-23 months) immunized against Measles	2009	100.0	91.2	96.0
Maternal mortality ratio (Deaths per 100,000 live births)	2007-09	58.6	104.0	77.1

Source: Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011

Note : \$ Poverty estimates derived using Tendulkar Methodology

Table 11.6 Status of other indicators of MDG for the State

Indicator	Reference period	Initial Status	Current Status	
Percentage literates among youth (15-24 years) in Census 2001 & NSS 64 th Round	2001 to 2007-08	90	95	
Estimated AIDS deaths	2006 to 2009	51,750	36,771	
HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years (per cent)	2004 to 2008	0.86	0.53	
Malaria incidence rate and associated Death Rate	Incidence	2006 to 2010	0.32	0.86
		Deaths per 100 Malaria Cases	0.24	0.14
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme - Total patients registered and deaths reported under the programme	Total patients registered	2005 to 2009	1,44,564	1,37,705
		Total patients died	6,936	7,794
Percentage of forest cover to total geographic area	1995 to 2007	20.75	20.13	
Proportion of Households having Access to improved sanitation facility (per cent)	2005-06 to 2008-09	52.9	61.6	
Proportion of Households having Access to improved sources of drinking water (per cent)	2005-06 to 2008-09	92.7	90.3	

Source: Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011

Inequality adjusted Human Development Index

11.10 Progress on human development index is often depicted as a benchmark of a nation's progress of key development indicators. The 2010 UNDP Global Human Development Report has introduced a new index, the Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) which accounts for inequality in the society. Under perfect equality, the IHDI is equal to the HDI, but falls below the HDI when inequality rises. Thus, the three dimensions of HDI i.e. income, education and health are adjusted for inequalities by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality measured by the Atkinson index. The IHDI is particularly critical in the Indian context because average indicators mask inequalities in human development attainments across India's states. In HDR 2011, HDI for India is 0.547 whereas the IHDI is 0.392.

* * * * *

12 SPECIAL STUDIES

12.1 National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), GoI conducts nationwide sample surveys on socio-economic aspects every year, known as round, which is split over four sub-rounds to trap seasonal variations. The data on specific issues, which are not available through official sources, are made available by conducting surveys. Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) participates in the NSS surveys regularly from the ninth round (1955) on matching sample basis and also prepares and publishes State level estimates. Complete analysis of the data collected on number of parameters and then preparing report in detail is being done in DES for every round. NSS 68th round survey is being conducted during the period July, 2011 - June, 2012 on the subjects 'Employment & Unemployment' and 'Household Consumer Expenditure'. Same subjects were covered in the 66th round (July, 2009 - June, 2010).

12.2 Some of the important provisional results of the 66th round based on four sub-rounds and of 68th round based on two sub-rounds are estimated and presented below. The data was collected from 30,096 and 15,120 sample households for 66th and 68th round respectively.

Employment & Unemployment

12.3 The employment and unemployment status over a geographical area at a particular point of time is assessed on the basis of 'usual activity status' of the persons i.e. the activity status on which a person spends relatively longer time during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

12.4 Usual activity status of persons according to 66th and 68th round indicate that, nearly 60.0 per cent persons are in labour force. The comparative data on usual activity status as per 66th and 68th round are given in the Table 12.1.

Usual activity status	66 th Round*			68 th Round*		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
(i) Working	80.5	33.6	58.4	80.2	37.8	59.0
(ii) Not working but seeking and/ or available for work (i.e. unemployed)	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.9
Total labour force (i & ii)	81.8	34.2	59.4	81.7	38.1	59.9
(iii) Not in labour force	18.2	65.7	40.6	18.3	61.9	40.1

Source : State sample data of NSS (DES)

* Provisional

12.5 The percentage distribution of workers in the age-group 15-59 years according to 68th round shows that the percentage of casual labour in the total number of workers was 37.0 per cent as against 30.6 per cent during 66th round. The percentage of female casual labour in total female workers was 42.3 in 66th round and 48.3 in 68th round. The details are given in Table 12.2.

Classification of workers	66 th Round*			68 th Round*		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Self-employed / helper in household enterprises	44.6	42.1	43.9	49.0	43.9	47.3
Regular wage / salaried employee	29.4	15.6	25.5	19.5	7.8	15.7
Casual labour	26.0	42.3	30.6	31.5	48.3	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : State sample data of NSS (DES)

* Provisional

12.6 The percentage of persons of age group 15-59 years according to their usual activity status and general educational level for both the rounds are given in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3 Percentage of persons of age 15 – 59 years by usual activity status and general educational level

General educational level	66 th Round *			68 th Round*		
	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force
Not literate	63.7	0.3	36.0	62.6	0.1	37.3
Literate without formal schooling: EGS / NFEC / AEC / TLC \$ others	61.1	0.4	38.5	31.5	0.0	68.5
Literate & upto Middle	62.4	0.7	36.9	63.0	0.7	36.3
Secondary	50.1	0.9	49.0	55.8	0.8	43.4
Higher sec.	45.3	1.2	53.5	42.1	1.7	56.2
Diploma/ certificate	57.9	4.8	37.3	64.4	4.7	30.9
Graduate	63.4	2.9	33.7	58.5	3.0	38.5
Post graduate & above	69.3	2.4	28.3	76.2	2.4	21.4
All	58.4	1.0	40.6	59.0	0.9	40.1

Source : State sample data of NSS (DES) \$ EGS : Education Guarantee Scheme NFEC : Non-Formal Education courses AEC : Adult Education Centres TLC : Total Literacy Campaign * Provisional

Household Consumer Expenditure

12.7 The consumer expenditure of a household is the value of goods and services consumed by the households, exclusively for domestic consumption. During the 66th round and 68th round, data on value and quantity of goods and services consumed by the sample households are collected.

12.8 Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) is estimated on the basis of the reported expenditure on food items including cereals, pulses vegetables, other food items etc. and on non-food items including education, medical expenses, non-durable goods etc. Both rounds indicate that average MPCE is about ₹ 1,500 and the expenditure on non-food items is more than that on food item. The details are given in Table 12.4.

Table 12.4 Monthly per capita expenditure on food and non-food items

Item	66 th Round*		68 th Round*	
	Quantity (kg.)	Value (₹)	Quantity (kg.)	Value (₹)
Food				
Cereals & cereals products	9.44	149	9.57	159
Pulses & pulses products	0.89	56	1.02	60
Other food	N.A.	435	N.A.	468
Sub-total	N.A.	640	N.A.	687
Non-food	N.A.	865	N.A.	819
Total	N.A.	1,505	N.A.	1,506

Source : State sample data of NSS (DES)

* Provisional

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.

$$\text{GSDP Or GDP deflator} = \frac{\text{Nominal GSDP or GDP}}{\text{Real GSDP or GDP}} \times 100$$

Nominal GSDP/ GDP = GSDP/ GDP measure at current prices

Real GSDP/ GDP = GSDP/GDP measured at constant prices. The constant prices are prices of a particular year, called as base year.

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.

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'.

$$\text{G.E.R} = \frac{E_{i, a}^t}{P_a^t} \times 100$$

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.

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.

Formula for General Human Development Index (IHDR 2011) :

$$\text{Dimension of each Index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

$$\text{Health Index} = \frac{\text{Life expectancy at birth} - \text{Minimum [Life expectancy at birth]}}{\text{Range of Life expectancy at birth}}$$

$$\text{Education Index} = 1/3 * (\text{Literacy index}) + 2/3 * (\text{adjusted mean years of schooling index})$$

Where Literacy index = Literacy rate 7+ population

Adjusted Mean years of schooling index = Average number of years of schooling education for 7+ population, adjusted for out of school children in the school going age group 6-17 years

$$\text{Income Index} = \frac{\text{MPCE}(1-G) - \text{MPCE}_{\min}(1-G)}{\text{MPCE}_{\max}(1-G) - \text{MPCE}_{\min}(1-G)}$$

Where MPCE = Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

G is the Gini coefficient of inequality of MPCE

HDI = Simple average of Health index, education index and Income index.

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR 2002) –

A country's deprivation with respect to each of the indicators is calculated using the following formula:

$$I_{(i,j)} = \frac{[(\max_j X_{(i,j)} - X_{(i,j)}) / \text{Range}_{(i)}]}$$

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 $I_{(i)}$ 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 $(1 - \text{average deprivation index})$

i.e. $\text{HDI}_{(j)} = 1 - I_{(j)}$

Methodology for Construction of Inequality-adjusted HDI (Global HDR 2010) –

Atkinson's index $A_i = 1 - \frac{\text{Geometric mean of the distribution of the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ dimension}}{\text{Mean of the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ dimension}}$

Inequality-adjusted Dimension Index $I_i^* = (1 - A_i) * I_i$

Where I_i is the HDI dimension Index

$$IHDI^* = \sqrt[3]{(I_{Life}^* * I_{Education}^* * I_{Income}^*)}$$

* * * * *

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	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	846.66	308	33.49	7.00	11.10	992	22.78	38.11	62.16
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.83	17	22.67	0.11	25.92	920	64.79	37.80	61.74
Assam	0.78	311.69	397	14.08	2.58	16.93	954	19.26	26.69	52.36
Bihar	0.94	1,038.05	1,102	11.30	8.58	25.07	916	16.64	25.37	77.25
Jharkhand	0.80	329.66	414	24.05	2.72	22.34	947	38.14	23.92	66.68
Delhi	0.01	167.53	11,297	97.50	1.38	20.96	866	16.92	31.17	1.17
Goa	0.04	14.58	394	62.17	0.12	8.17	968	1.81	31.56	16.49
Gujarat	1.96	603.84	308	42.58	4.99	19.17	918	21.85	33.60	51.58
Haryana	0.44	253.53	573	34.79	2.09	19.90	877	19.35	29.52	51.29
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.57	123	10.04	0.57	12.81	974	28.74	32.31	68.47
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.49	124	27.21	1.04	23.71	883	18.50	25.72	48.96
Karnataka	1.92	611.31	319	38.57	5.05	15.67	968	22.76	36.64	55.71
Kerala	0.39	333.88	859	47.72	2.76	4.86	1,084	10.95	25.87	22.80
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	725.98	236	27.63	6.00	20.30	930	35.44	31.65	71.49
Chhatisgarh	1.35	255.40	189	23.24	2.11	22.59	991	43.37	33.86	76.47
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.73	365	45.23	9.29	15.99	925	19.05	35.87	54.96
Manipur	0.22	27.22	122	30.21	0.22	18.65	987	36.98	30.43	52.19
Meghalaya	0.22	29.64	132	20.08	0.24	27.82	986	86.42	32.65	65.84
Mizoram	0.21	10.91	52	51.51	0.09	22.78	975	94.49	40.79	60.60
Nagaland	0.17	19.81	119	28.97	0.16	-0.47	931	89.15	35.38	68.38
Odisha	1.56	419.47	269	16.68	3.47	13.97	978	38.66	26.05	64.77
Punjab	0.50	277.04	550	37.49	2.29	13.73	893	28.85	32.17	38.95
Rajasthan	3.42	686.21	201	24.89	5.67	21.44	926	29.72	30.86	65.91
Sikkim	0.07	6.08	86	24.97	0.05	12.36	889	25.62	39.36	56.36
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.39	555	48.45	5.96	15.60	995	20.04	38.07	49.33
Tripura	0.10	36.71	350	26.18	0.30	14.75	961	48.42	28.52	50.83
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,995.81	828	22.28	16.49	20.09	908	21.21	23.67	65.89
Uttarakhand	0.53	101.17	189	30.55	0.84	19.17	963	20.89	27.36	58.38
West Bengal	0.89	913.48	1,029	31.89	7.55	13.93	947	28.51	28.72	44.15
India\$	32.87	12,101.93	382	31.16	100.00	17.64	940	24.40	30.43	58.20

\$ Includes Union Territories

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 2004-05)			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female							
(2001)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011-15)	(2011-15)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010)	(2010-11)	(2011)	(2008)	(2007-08)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
35.11	75.56	59.74	67.66	66.9	70.9	17.9	7.6	46	62,912	0.473	19.6	67.1
36.54	73.69	59.57	66.95	N.A.	N.A.	20.5	5.9	31	55,789	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.71	78.81	67.27	73.18	63.6	64.8	23.2	8.2	58	30,569	0.444	20.7	50.9
18.84	73.39	53.33	63.82	68.6	68.7	28.1	6.8	48	20,708	0.367	19.5	41.4
26.41	78.45	56.21	67.63	67.5	66.0	25.3	7.0	42	29,786	0.376	20.5	54.1
9.37	91.03	80.93	86.34	72.2	75.8	17.8	4.2	30	1,50,653	0.750	22.1	67.6
22.36	92.81	81.84	87.40	N.A.	N.A.	13.2	6.6	10	1,68,572	0.617	N.A.	89.8
27.91	87.23	70.73	79.31	69.2	72.5	21.8	6.7	44	75,115	0.527	21.0	54.9
27.22	85.38	66.77	76.64	68.9	71.3	22.3	6.6	48	94,680	0.552	20.1	59.6
43.67	90.83	76.60	83.78	70.8	74.3	16.9	6.9	40	65,535	0.652	22.1	82.3
22.45	78.26	58.01	68.74	66.5	69.3	18.3	5.7	43	37,496	0.529	23.3	62.5
31.98	82.85	68.13	75.60	68.0	72.3	19.2	7.1	38	60,946	0.519	20.3	76.7
15.38	96.02	91.98	93.91	73.2	77.6	14.8	7.0	13	71,434	0.790	22.8	79.5
33.21	80.53	60.02	70.63	64.5	65.3	27.3	8.3	62	32,222	0.375	21.4	36.2
40.04	81.45	60.59	71.04	63.0	66.0	25.3	8.0	51	41,167	0.358	20.2	59.3
30.81	89.82	75.48	82.91	68.9	72.5	17.1	6.5	28	87,686	0.572	20.9	69.1
39.02	86.49	73.17	79.85	N.A.	N.A.	14.9	4.2	14	29,684	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35.15	77.17	73.78	75.48	N.A.	N.A.	24.5	7.9	55	50,427	N.A.	N.A.	33.7
47.54	93.72	89.40	91.58	N.A.	N.A.	17.1	4.5	37	48,591	N.A.	N.A.	54.5
38.06	83.29	76.69	80.11	N.A.	N.A.	16.8	3.6	23	52,643	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
24.66	82.40	64.36	73.45	64.3	67.3	20.5	8.6	61	40,412	0.362	20.5	62.4
19.05	81.48	71.34	76.68	69.7	72.8	16.6	7.0	34	69,737	0.605	22.2	79.9
33.49	80.51	52.66	67.06	67.6	70.7	26.7	6.7	55	42,434	0.434	19.8	48.8
38.57	87.29	76.43	82.20	N.A.	N.A.	17.8	5.6	30	81,159	N.A.	N.A.	77.8
31.54	86.81	73.86	80.33	68.6	71.8	15.9	7.6	24	72,993	0.570	21.9	81.8
21.08	92.18	83.15	87.75	N.A.	N.A.	14.9	5.0	27	44,965	N.A.	N.A.	38.5
16.54	79.24	59.26	69.72	66.0	66.9	28.3	8.1	61	26,355	0.380	20.2	30.3
27.33	88.33	70.70	79.63	66.0	69.5	19.3	6.3	38	66,368	0.490	N.A.	62.9
18.32	82.67	71.16	77.08	69.2	72.1	16.8	6.0	31	48,536	0.492	20.2	75.8
25.63	82.14	65.46	74.04	67.3	69.6	22.1	7.2	47	53,331	0.467	20.6	54.1

* Provisional

N.A -. Not Available

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above.

@ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2008-10.

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	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(31-3-2011)
(1)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
Andhra Pradesh	10,749	51.8	1,720	1,594	67.9	36.1	6.2	-0.6	2.2	31.3
Arunachal Pradesh	41,204	2.8	5,541	31,405	43.2	46.0	30.4	-21.4	1.4	77.8
Assam	8,495	18.8	2,443	3,556	60.7	34.2	7.3	5.7	9.0	27.8
Bihar	4,843	22.5	2,420	1,208	66.9	37.2	9.2	-3.0	2.1	39.5
Jharkhand	6,477	29.7	2,043	1,503	65.8	46.2	8.7	-3.3	0.6	32.9
Delhi	11,785	71.6	N.A.	1,158	70.7	43.6	4.3	-2.6	1.2	12.0
Goa	28,491	44.3	3,172	3,759	66.4	37.9	7.5	Neg.	4.0	33.6
Gujarat	8,429	61.2	1,124	1,096	65.0	39.2	5.8	0.9	3.0	31.4
Haryana	9,945	67.1	889	944	69.5	33.9	6.9	1.5	3.3	18.9
Himachal Pradesh	17,294	25.5	2,440	7,788	58.4	20.8	5.5	0.9	4.5	53.2
Jammu & Kashmir	16,815	15.5	2,160	11,085	60.4	30.9	11.0	-9.5	3.6	67.1
Karnataka	9,100	67.5	1,537	938	68.0	39.4	7.7	-0.1	2.4	25.1
Kerala	8,896	67.0	1,377	901	51.3	19.1	3.6	1.3	3.1	33.4
Madhya Pradesh	6,000	43.0	1,526	1,299	63.7	41.1	7.3	-0.6	3.1	37.2
Chhatisgarh	8,333	36.6	1,951	1,581	74.9	53.5	11.3	-0.7	2.7	18.0
Maharashtra	8,661	65.8	971	1,081	65.1	28.9	3.5	0.7	2.3	26.7
Manipur	19,808	5.4	3,483	13,576	67.0	49.1	28.3	-14.3	3.1	66.3
Meghalaya	16,790	10.5	3,263	10,764	72.2	52.4	14.7	-2.2	2.5	36.2
Mizoram	32,186	3.6	5,569	23,798	62.5	36.8	24.8	-5.6	0.7	98.1
Nagaland	23,722	3.8	2,911	19,176	59.0	39.6	13.5	-8.9	2.7	58.0
Odisha	7,683	32.9	2,444	1,934	63.0	33.1	5.6	0.5	3.0	30.0
Punjab	10,467	57.0	1,064	1,007	46.6	14.5	4.0	2.1	3.4	34.1
Rajasthan	6,303	44.8	1,819	923	62.0	27.1	7.4	0.3	2.6	40.9
Sikkim	58,578	5.9	8,170	26,127	57.4	42.6	20.8	-9.4	6.4	82.2
Tamil Nadu	9,311	65.7	1,535	1,055	60.1	31.8	3.7	0.6	3.0	25.1
Tripura	15,225	12.1	2,952	9,903	55.7	40.1	10.7	-4.5	5.7	43.2
Uttar Pradesh	5,584	37.9	1,777	941	57.5	32.4	7.1	-0.1	3.8	45.8
Uttarakhand	12,344	33.1	2,381	4,746	63.6	34.7	9.0	-0.2	2.3	39.5
West Bengal	5,258	42.1	1,681	977	55.6	25.1	3.8	3.5	4.7	40.8
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)	All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)
(30-6-2011)	(30-6-2011)	(30-6-2011)	(30-6-2011)	(31-3-2011)	Triennial average (2006-07 to 2008-09)					
(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
8.8	34,133	38,714	113.4	42.5	3,166	767	2,529	909	390	81
6.4	37,140	8,780	23.6	28.6	1,244	1,000	1,239	928	-	21
4.9	18,806	6,763	36.0	45.0	1,444	561	1,405	519	170	38
4.1	11,261	3,240	28.8	58.9	1,740	780	1,656	1,000	-	42
5.9	22,886	7,875	34.4	50.3	1,842	716	1,660	510	-	40
15.0	3,78,138	3,25,158	86.0	14.9	3,396	-	3,448	625	-	-
31.3	2,25,845	62,049	27.5	44.1	2,433	1,111	2,179	1,806	-	54
8.2	43,351	28,429	65.6	43.4	1,840	738	1,616	1,291	610	72
10.5	50,846	35,797	70.4	47.3	3,505	802	3,400	1,430	609	63
15.6	47,654	18,651	39.1	68.6	1,834	923	1,797	408	-	22
8.1	32,115	11,783	36.7	63.3	1,809	484	1,764	740	-	-
10.4	57,201	41,132	71.9	38.0	1,874	458	1,450	572	293	86
13.6	51,612	37,107	71.9	56.4	2,619	783	2,557	806	210	112
6.0	19,363	11,858	61.2	54.4	1,364	732	1,135	1,015	225	43
5.5	22,295	11,318	50.8	51.7	1,266	570	1,142	514	-	3
7.6	1,24,937	1,04,659	83.8	21.6	1,192	628	1,030	1,031	293	78
3.0	11,798	4,273	36.2	55.6	2,384	520	2,255	750	-	20
7.4	32,935	7,841	23.8	46.9	1,816	767	1,779	679	186	-
9.1	27,186	10,779	39.6	75.2	647	933	668	1,000	-	7
4.7	25,482	6,665	26.2	35.1	1,677	1,199	1,620	979	-	48
7.2	25,087	12,456	49.6	54.1	1,570	458	1,402	588	382	59
13.9	55,925	41,362	74.0	50.0	4,182	851	4,167	1,223	721	60
6.4	18,673	16,948	90.8	43.8	1,463	453	1,187	1,104	374	57
13.8	56,131	19,944	35.5	54.2	1,428	901	1,361	763	-	-
9.2	46,323	54,666	118.0	40.2	2,738	384	2,320	1,784	366	106
6.6	24,819	7,191	29.0	52.2	2,548	669	2,496	750	249	47
5.4	19,059	7,977	41.9	55.7	2,396	785	2,203	853	258	56
12.5	48,234	16,695	34.6	66.3	1,925	682	1,847	906	-	55
6.1	36,934	21,469	58.1	34.3	2,566	735	2,510	914	375	80
7.4	44,379	33,369	75.2	33.6	2,118	632	1,842	1,012	430	81

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 forest cover+ to total geographical area	Percentage of Tree cover ++ to total geographical area
Reference Year or Date	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)
Andhra Pradesh	247.0	222.0	48.7	1.4	39.5	127.3	16.9	2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	211.7	2.9	20.2	0.8	2.5	130.6	80.5	0.7
Assam	137.2	55.4	3.8	0.7	35.1	144.7	35.3	2.0
Bihar	129.1	174.0	61.0	0.7	60.1	137.7	7.3	2.5
Jharkhand	138.5	87.2	9.7	0.4	18.9	112.3	28.8	3.7
Delhi	6.8	14.9	72.8	0.6	15.5	187.8	11.9	8.1
Goa	80.9	49.0	22.0	2.7	36.5	123.3	59.9	7.7
Gujarat	113.5	148.4	45.6	1.7	50.0	118.1	7.5	4.0
Haryana	651.2	198.8	85.3	1.2	80.9	181.3	3.6	3.2
Himachal Pradesh	212.6	61.3	19.7	0.3	9.7	173.1	26.4	1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	136.4	92.4	41.4	0.5	3.3	153.9	10.1	2.9
Karnataka	195.2	148.1	31.9	1.5	53.0	121.6	18.9	3.0
Kerala	17.4	96.8	17.0	2.9	53.8	129.0	44.5	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	198.8	68.9	32.5	1.4	48.5	138.3	25.2	2.3
Chhatisgarh	216.5	81.4	27.0	1.1	34.8	120.7	41.2	2.9
Maharashtra	104.9	116.1	17.7[@]	1.5	56.6	126.9	16.5	3.0
Manipur	156.9	54.5	21.9	0.6	10.6	100.0	76.5	0.9
Meghalaya	92.0	10.9	21.5	0.6	12.7	118.7	77.0	2.6
Mizoram	59.8	45.8	11.8	0.4	4.5	100.0	90.7	0.9
Nagaland	233.3	2.3	20.5	0.6	19.1	127.2	80.3	1.9
Odisha	184.4	59.0	35.0	1.3	36.0	161.9	31.4	2.8
Punjab	1,021.2	223.4	97.6	2.0	82.8	189.8	3.5	3.4
Rajasthan	255.6	46.2	34.7	1.3	51.3	129.7	4.7	2.4
Sikkim	180.6	--	9.1	0.8	15.1	109.8	47.3	0.4
Tamil Nadu	106.5	217.2	58.3	1.0	38.8	115.5	18.2	3.6
Tripura	179.6	47.0	35.4	0.9	26.7	105.5	76.1	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	242.2	157.9	76.4	0.7	68.1	155.6	6.0	3.1
Uttarakhand	184.3	128.6	47.9	0.5	14.1	157.7	45.8	1.2
West Bengal	184.2	155.0	56.2	0.9	59.6	185.1	14.6	2.6
India^{\$}	202.3	127.7	45.3	1.1	43.0	138.0	21.1	2.8

^{\$} Includes Union Territories @ Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ All Lands, more than 1 ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status, it also includes orchards, bamboo and palm.

++ It comprises of tree patches outside the recorded forest area exclusive of forest cover and less than the minimum mappable area (1 ha.)

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	
(2009)	(2009)	(2008-09)	(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009)
(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
37	1,144	25,692	4,290	52	36	1.2	3.1	52.7	37.5	21.8
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40	30	1.3	3.4	40.9	31.3	N.A.
9	450	12,178	998	37	32	3.9	5.2	38.3	33.9	33.3
7	128	3,120	336	28	25	2.0	7.3	28.9	27.2	5.2
N.A.	N.A.	19,543	4,728	33	29	3.9	6.3	34.6	31.3	7.5
N.A.	N.A.	15,808	2,002	30	33	1.7	2.6	30.6	34.2	15.7
43	3,824	1,66,219	29,599	34	33	4.7	4.1	35.6	34.6	17.1
N.A.	N.A.	88,968	10,579	46	37	0.8	1.8	46.2	37.7	14.7
43	3,043	60,193	8,488	40	36	1.8	2.5	40.3	37.0	17.1
N.A.	N.A.	64,206	20,247	51	36	1.6	4.9	52.0	37.7	15.6
N.A.	N.A.	10,704	2,544	43	35	2.5	6.0	44.2	36.9	10.7
N.A.	N.A.	39,098	7,364	50	38	0.5	2.7	49.9	39.3	32.7
N.A.	N.A.	20,599	2,238	38	36	7.5	7.3	41.4	39.1	40.1
N.A.	N.A.	12,917	2,146	43	33	0.7	2.9	42.9	33.5	13.8
N.A.	N.A.	32,009	6,960	44	31	0.6	2.9	44.5	32.2	13.9
31	1,391	55,108	10,365	49	38	0.6	3.2	49.1	39.2	16.8
N.A.	N.A.	254	47	36	32	3.8	4.8	37.5	33.1	24.1
N.A.	N.A.	7,524	2,050	48	33	0.4	5.1	48.2	35.1	30.7
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	51	40	1.3	2.8	51.2	41.5	26.4
N.A.	N.A.	581	128	41	29	10.6	9.2	46.0	32.3	23.4
6	540	17,325	4,154	41	35	3.0	4.2	42.3	36.5	15.3
64	2,197	39,425	4,696	39	37	2.6	4.8	40.1	38.3	21.3
18	918	13,892	2,587	44	32	0.4	2.2	43.7	33.0	17.4
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	44	40	4.3	0.0	46.2	39.9	N.A.
N.A.	N.A.	45,090	5,953	50	38	1.5	3.2	50.9	39.5	33.7
46	1,447	2,139	439	39	33	9.2	17.1	42.9	39.4	22.1
7	478	10,391	1,251	34	30	1.0	2.9	34.8	30.9	11.6
N.A.	N.A.	86,586	29,689	43	34	1.6	2.9	43.8	34.6	14.3
N.A.	N.A.	16,029	1,876	39	37	1.9	4.0	39.9	38.6	12.5
11	509	28,244	4,555	41	35	1.6	3.4	41.4	36.2	19.9

* Provisional N.A. - Not Available

Based on National Sample Survey, 66th Round (2009-10), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

@ Based on National Sample Survey, 66th Round (2009-10), 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 establishment per lakh population	CAGR				Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
			Establishment	Employment							
Reference Year or Date	(2005)	(2005)	(1998-2005)		(31-03-2011)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	
(1)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)
Andhra Pradesh	4,996	14,002	4.68	5.87	14.40	618.74	713.42	158.04	220.03	225.05	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	2,395	9,199	4.80	4.61	6.85	191.78	215.88	94.60	63.63	0.00	56.82
Assam	3,416	7,667	7.49	0.09	1.51	62.70	108.42	41.64	35.65	1.07	78.57
Bihar	1,358	2,516	2.31	0.23	0.58	9.54	63.30	20.50	17.40	8.28	61.29
Jharkhand	1,694	3,974	3.02	-0.53	5.11	184.24	423.80	73.08	302.05	2.13	31.07
Delhi	4,766	22,367	1.43	0.23	9.01	278.16	1,088.32	508.79	163.66	2.24	100.00
Goa	4,901	15,209	0.37	0.80	5.35	235.79	1,572.56	371.62	919.21	65.54	100.00
Gujarat	4,443	11,171	3.44	2.08	21.71	962.46	859.57	144.01	389.55	221.27	99.72
Haryana	3,641	9,803	6.61	5.35	17.47	736.18	917.88	174.00	243.62	369.82	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	4,184	10,304	2.49	1.93	19.65	617.58	867.84	165.99	536.84	5.50	98.22
Jammu & Kashmir	2,825	6,535	6.03	6.82	8.71	346.44	307.45	120.85	61.30	17.80	98.24
Karnataka	4,542	11,352	4.14	2.73	16.57	638.51	618.25	124.31	166.90	211.52	99.92
Kerala	8,395	17,164	8.69	5.86	7.36	236.43	408.16	193.37	113.40	7.77	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	2,617	6,001	1.23	0.19	6.58	268.49	316.29	73.41	82.11	84.81	96.37
Chhatisgarh	2,808	6,675	2.64	1.89	15.78	1,030.17	475.27	108.40	215.24	73.60	95.61
Maharashtra	4,055	10,853	3.89	1.14	15.30	658.95	716.29@	164.47@	279.37@	126.04@	88.32
Manipur	4,189	9,443	3.83	2.34	1.87	8.32	91.56	52.90	3.66	0.29	86.30
Meghalaya	3,328	9,694	5.69	3.98	6.38	228.30	348.22	102.39	181.64	0.24	59.29
Mizoram	5,303	11,856	9.71	4.68	8.10	103.87	193.26	130.46	2.40	0.51	80.62
Nagaland	1,694	8,341	2.70	0.04	1.55	45.02	101.81	94.21	0.77	0.00	64.40
Odisha	4,705	9,526	3.39	2.61	8.97	181.10	303.87	82.67	162.64	3.72	62.56
Punjab	4,154	10,473	5.91	3.67	18.82	1,051.02	1,148.73	257.25	390.37	384.34	100.00
Rajasthan	3,164	6,938	3.61	2.81	9.89	411.57	461.81	87.81	125.19	182.06	71.10
Sikkim	3,227	11,415	5.79	5.33	8.58	272.62	502.50	190.95	75.38	0.00	94.44
Tamil Nadu	6,821	15,481	8.44	4.92	17.46	662.16	863.59	208.54	345.13	178.80	100.00
Tripura	5,571	11,344	8.88	5.32	4.61	189.71	122.50	73.66	24.36	11.16	57.23
Uttar Pradesh	2,204	4,466	5.16	2.34	2.91	133.07	212.55	83.37	57.09	37.48	88.27
Uttarakhand	3,534	8,020	6.05	4.23	17.78	656.28	641.60	142.43	348.99	30.61	96.52
West Bengal	4,929	11,761	3.82	1.94	8.07	380.81	133.27	93.88	182.29	14.98	99.50
India\$	3,776	9,109	4.69	2.78	14.35	683.45	486.72	121.20	178.76	102.10	83.90

\$ Includes Union Territories

@ Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co.Ltd. (MAHADISCOM), Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

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		
(31-3-2009)	(31-3-2008)	(2010-11)	(30-9-2011)	(30-9-2011)	(2010-11)	(2009-10)
(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)
9,748	79	1.91	2.76	76.21	6.53	155
1,828	20	Neg.	N.A.	N.A.	0.23	270
4,090	294	3.10	0.82	43.49	7.10	162
2,070	128	3.84	0.47	45.22	0.02	205
6,738	22	2.49	N.A.	N.A.	11.82	236
36,259	N.A.	12.34	15.29	220.22	0.00	179
40,695	285	4.73	N.A.	N.A.	5.35	136
19,259	75	2.69	3.14	83.37	9.20	187
18,455	67	3.48	2.41	85.23	0.00	166
7,508	65	0.53	4.75	113.08	0.09	190
5,303	10	0.12	1.80	49.21	0.00	173
12,038	133	1.73	4.55	87.58	5.00	172
14,119	527	2.70	9.36	96.40	0.03	147
8,588	54	1.61	1.25	50.26	6.88	260
8,859	55	0.88	N.A.	N.A.	10.02	211
13,269	73	1.94	4.96	89.97	4.05	171
5,573	74	Neg.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	224
5,555	44	--	N.A.	N.A.	1.55	263
7,087	29	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	233
10,888	135	0.08	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	153
6,496	138	1.58	1.40	60.38	16.25	183
18,053	90	4.24	5.17	106.08	0.00	162
9,944	50	1.69	1.77	66.81	9.87	218
4,774	26	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	210
19,324	139	3.12	4.90	107.62	3.23	176
4,069	303	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	0.16	215
5,587	118	3.64	1.06	56.38	1.23	209
8,221	77	0.65	N.A.	N.A.	0.02	213
3,441	239	4.44	2.27	73.50	1.36	184
9,920	92	1.98	2.77	72.70	100.00	192

* Provisional N.A. Not available 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	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)
(1)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)
Andhra Pradesh	90.18	90.11	90.15	32	27	34	1.00	0.98
Arunachal Pradesh	146.31	138.10	142.26	21	23	27	0.94	0.95
Assam	82.21	84.90	83.54	28	21	26	1.03	1.02
Bihar	100.79	86.03	93.72	80	53	33	0.85	0.85
Jharkhand	123.82	115.62	119.80	73	55	47	0.93	0.92
Delhi	116.31	116.35	116.33	40	30	32	1.00	0.99
Goa	88.75	86.13	87.50	26	29	20	0.97	0.99
Gujarat	108.88	106.04	107.56	30	36	41	0.97	0.94
Haryana	84.31	87.58	85.79	52	41	25	1.04	1.05
Himachal Pradesh	110.37	109.38	109.90	15	13	22	0.99	1.01
Jammu & Kashmir	104.67	104.27	104.48	23	15	14	1.00	0.98
Karnataka	99.81	97.66	98.76	18	29	37	0.98	0.98
Kerala	98.58	97.11	97.86	30	26	27	0.99	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	133.32	130.18	131.81	41	32	24	0.98	0.92
Chhatisgarh	111.57	105.60	108.62	29	23	21	0.95	0.93
Maharashtra	99.82	96.40	98.18	33	32	69	0.97	0.95
Manipur	155.44	147.73	151.64	33	22	23	0.95	0.94
Meghalaya	135.15	141.86	138.49	45	18	21	1.05	1.06
Mizoram	142.98	133.58	138.33	18	9	14	0.93	0.95
Nagaland	83.20	83.45	83.32	20	15	31	1.00	1.01
Odisha	105.62	104.68	105.16	33	27	16	0.99	0.97
Punjab	102.84	100.60	101.83	35	14	37	0.98	0.99
Rajasthan	109.97	98.71	104.63	44	28	29	0.90	0.85
Sikkim	118.82	123.37	121.08	14	15	15	1.04	1.04
Tamil Nadu	114.32	114.07	114.20	43	49	43	1.00	1.02
Tripura	123.56	121.74	122.66	25	16	26	0.99	0.98
Uttar Pradesh	94.65	96.27	95.42	67	78	64	1.02	0.97
Uttarakhand	105.79	110.32	107.95	24	27	15	1.04	1.01
West Bengal	107.16	110.74	108.92	34	33	62	1.03	1.03
India\$	103.75	101.09	102.47	42	34	39	0.97	0.95

\$ 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					
(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)
(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)
16.34	15.24	40.90	41.68	52.73	54.02	0.662	4.36	46.89	48.79	49.10
43.14	39.23	48.49	45.13	65.00	64.70	0.474	3.60	37.58	48.62	48.80
38.99	32.67	59.94	62.55	77.41	77.82	0.445	3.76	30.68	49.50	51.41
43.51	40.97	64.98	67.33	78.46	76.06	0.421	4.95	38.53	48.53	47.73
27.61	26.41	56.26	68.44	--	--	0.431	3.33	29.22	49.23	49.10
9.82	17.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.15	0.720	14.78	73.48	46.90	45.97
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.85	32.63	0.692	2.96	77.41	48.27	47.18
36.89	6.52	32.24	48.08	60.37	64.41	0.657	5.91	54.43	46.27	45.63
0.00	0.00	19.59	8.10	20.17	19.46	0.680	5.19	49.42	45.52	45.00
0.35	1.17	1.42	3.41	22.28	18.93	0.654	3.20	43.55	47.59	46.71
9.79	6.82	23.75	19.79	47.16	40.63	0.512	4.37	43.49	47.43	46.53
11.60	10.61	25.05	26.73	46.89	46.33	0.656	4.18	56.37	48.26	48.25
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.772	11.02	74.05	49.46	48.91
21.77	20.49	19.71	23.36	60.98	71.32	0.486	2.38	40.43	49.22	49.44
40.85	24.94	38.98	42.43	--	--	0.498	3.35	37.27	48.96	48.96
20.19	22.54	24.36	27.55	38.63	42.62	0.663	4.19	44.43	47.13	46.79
33.05	40.08	57.65	56.59	57.82	55.71	0.519	5.90	44.36	49.67	49.61
60.52	54.51	74.25	70.33	79.31	76.46	0.433	2.94	52.50	50.41	52.94
44.68	47.46	56.37	53.70	64.79	60.72	0.641	5.12	42.22	47.53	47.88
40.10	39.78	32.55	30.52	75.69	73.97	0.624	5.72	44.24	49.07	49.43
26.71	26.18	53.13	55.56	69.98	65.91	0.496	3.35	36.35	48.61	48.63
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.23	39.45	0.730	5.15	70.69	44.35	43.71
49.11	52.11	41.19	59.68	70.52	73.42	0.544	3.49	30.15	46.81	43.72
24.57	11.98	50.98	38.15	82.07	79.36	0.678	9.05	48.86	48.45	54.28
0.29	0.42	9.09	8.22	37.56	30.28	0.744	4.18	77.43	48.60	48.34
25.95	24.97	45.42	41.77	63.42	62.34	0.491	7.08	26.37	48.95	49.13
42.38	41.70	50.66	55.23	29.19	15.09	0.523	3.24	39.56	49.37	50.64
33.82	31.33	32.69	28.72	--	--	0.587	2.63	47.66	47.69	48.56
24.55	16.15	52.85	47.98	72.89	70.70	0.503	5.26	41.21	49.38	51.58
30.25	27.25	40.59	44.39	53.38	51.97	-	3.95	45.51	48.41	48.39

* Provisional

Drop out rates for Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state

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	(2010)	(2010)	(2001)	(31-12-2011)	(2004-05)
(1)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Andhra Pradesh	27,244	1,823	80.1	52	11.10
Arunachal Pradesh	190	20	77.5	113	13.40
Assam	11,555	197	58.8	109	15.00
Bihar	8,471	1,843	86.6	43	32.50
Jharkhand	3,087	54	42.6	44	4.20
Delhi	4,518	3,630	97.2	15	8.00
Goa	140	79	70.1	34	10.20
Gujarat	8,148	1,006	84.1	27	12.00
Haryana	5,562	303	86.1	37	12.50
Himachal Pradesh	1,028	246	88.6	64	9.90
Jammu & Kashmir	2,611	17	65.2	46	6.70
Karnataka	8,807	409	84.6	33	34.80
Kerala	9,463	596	23.4	43	17.40
Madhya Pradesh	16,468	4,912	68.4	28	11.40
Chhatisgarh	4,176	1,463	70.5	41	32.00
Maharashtra	15,737	3,264	79.8	45	32.40
Manipur	190	73	37.0	94	25.20
Meghalaya	261	110	39.0	142	13.20
Mizoram	170	50	36.0	114	14.10
Nagaland	41	10	46.5	13	9.50
Odisha	8,501	194	64.2	69	14.50
Punjab	2,853	627	97.6	52	39.90
Rajasthan	18,182	1,318	68.2	33	5.20
Sikkim	42	29	70.7	233	17.50
Tamil Nadu	6,708	810	85.6	46	15.20
Tripura	1,678	227	52.5	43	17.80
Uttar Pradesh	20,169	2,332	87.8	37	14.40
Uttarakhand	1,074	31	86.7	86	25.50
West Bengal	26,125	880	88.5	22	31.80
India\$	2,13,585	26,694	77.9	42	21.80

\$ Includes Union Territories

@ MRP- Mixed Reference Period