



ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2012-13



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


Economic Survey
of
Maharashtra 2012-13




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PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
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PREFACE

'Economic Survey of Maharashtra' is prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department every year for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2012-13 is the 52nd issue in the series. The information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy alongwith indicators and trends, wherever available, are also provided for ready reference.

2. In an attempt to use latest available data for this publication, some of the data / estimates used are provisional.

3. This Directorate is thankful to the concerned Departments of Central, State Government and undertakings for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

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Mumbai

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2012-13

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 kilometers along the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri mountain 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. The State is surrounded by Gujarat to the north west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Chattisgarh to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west.

The State enjoys a tropical monsoon climate, the hot scorching summer from March onwards yields to the rainy monsoon in early June. The rich green cover persists with mild winter during monsoon season that follows through an unpleasant October transition. The seasonal rains from the western sea-clouds are very heavy and the rainfall is over 400 cm on the Sahyadrian crests. The Konkan on the windward side is also endowed with heavy rainfall, declining northwards. East of the Sahyadri, the rainfall diminishes to a meager 70 cm. in the western plateau districts, with Solapur-Ahmednagar lying in the heart of the dry zone. The rains increase slightly, later in the season, eastwards in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.

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 11.24 crore (Census 2011) which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India. The State is highly urbanised with 45.2 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 level. 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 26 Municipal Corporations, 219 Municipal Councils, 7 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 corporate & 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 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 11,99,548 crore and contributes about 14.4 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 87.1 per cent of the State's income. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes 12.9 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. Numbers of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed mission has been launched to ensure that soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area.

Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity. The State's share in livestock and poultry population in India is about 7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Maharashtra is the most industrialised State and has maintained leading position in the industrial sector in India. 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 is providing free education to girls studying up to XII standard. 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 2.43 lakh km. (maintained by public works Department and Zilla Parishads). All weather roads and fair weather roads connect more than 99 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 Women 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. Maharashtra has played a significant roll in the social and political life of India. Maharashtra's contribution to the freedom struggle against the British is notable and after that it was engaged in the task of nation building. 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 Mumbai, a capital city of 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)	2011-12* (8)
1. Geographical Area- (Thousand sq. km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
2. Administrative Setup -							
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	35
Tahsils	229	235	301	303	353	355	355
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	} 43,663	} 43,663
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616		
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	535	535
3. Population as per Census- (In thousand)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,373	1,12,373
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,361	58,361
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,012	54,012
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,545	61,545
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,828	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	365
Literacy rate (percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	82.9	82.9
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	925	925
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.2	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	9,34,376 ⁺⁺	10,82,751 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ Crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,19,747 ⁺⁺	1,39,888 ⁺
Industry Sector (₹ Crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,47,150 ⁺⁺	2,80,352 ⁺
Service Sector (₹ Crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,67,480 ⁺⁺	6,62,511 ⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	83,395 ⁺⁺	95,339 ⁺
5. Agriculture - (Area in '000 ha.)							
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	N.A.
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	N.A.
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$\$}	1,764 ^{###}	2,955 ^{###}	3,252 ^{###}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	N.A.	N.A.
6. Area under principal crops- (In thousand hectares)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,518	1,544
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	878
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,229
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	838
All cereals	10,606	10,320	19,976	11,136	9,824	8,990	7,564
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	3,297
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,026	10,860

* Provisional + First revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates # Including census towns N.A.- Not Available

@ Special Inquiry Team is appointed in December 2012 for assessing Irrigation Potential and Irrigated Area. This data will be

available once the report & the recommendations of the committee are accepted. \$-1961-62, \$\$-1991-92 ### This includes canals, rivers, nallahs, wells & lift irrigation in command area. ^ Command area created by Water Resources Dept.

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2011-12* (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	N.A.	N.A.
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,022
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,167
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	357	302
7. Production of principal crops- (In thousand tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,696	2,840
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,499
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,627
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	823
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,323	10,418
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	2,310
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,419	12,728
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	89,456
Cotton (lint)#	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	6,820
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	458	351
8. Index number of agricultural production @	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	223.8	209.13
9. Agricultural Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)	(2010-11)
Number of operational holdings (In thousand)	-	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716	13,699
Area of operational holdings (In thousand ha)	-	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,005	19,767
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	-	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.46	1.44
10. Livestock Census -	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2007)
Total livestock (In thousand)	26,048	25,441	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955*	35,955*
Total poultry (In thousand)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	64,756* (2003)	64,756* (2003)
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
11. Forest Area (sq.km.)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,358
12. Industrial Investment -						(2011-12) ^{\$}	(2012-13) ^{\$}
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	-	17,167	17,779
Investment (₹crore)	-	-	-	-	-	8,69,840	9,50,972
Employment (In thousand)	-	-	-	-	-	4,327	4,439
13. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	89,465
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	96,644
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	36,486
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	21,693
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547	21,041

* Provisional N.A.- Not Available

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

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August,1991 to September

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2011-12* (8)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(June, 2011)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	8,515
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	2,231
				(March, 1991)	(March, 2001)		(2011-12) ⁺
15. Education -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,00,084
Enrolment (In thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	16,185
Secondary schools (Incl. Higher Secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	21,884
Enrolment (In thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	5,628
		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2012)
16. Health -							
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1368	1,393
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	3012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	103	106
							(2011)
Birth rate @	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	16.7
Death rate @	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	6.3
Infant mortality rate @	86	105	79	60	45	25	25
17. Transport -							
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	5,984
Total road length (Kilometer) †	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	2,42,919
Of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,23,102
Motor vehicles (In thousand)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	18,919
18. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,443
Membership (In lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	154
Total No. of Co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,27,938
Total membership (In lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	525
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	2,48,825
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -							(2012-13) ^{\$}
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,906
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	219
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	26
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	4	7
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

N.A.- Not Available

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P. \$ As per State Election Commission

+ As the source of this information has been changed from year 2011-12. The information categorised as Primary (1 to 8) and Secondary (including Higher Secondary) (9 to 12). Earlier the information was categorised as Primary (1 to 7) and Secondary (including Higher Secondary) (8 to 12) and source for 2012-13 this information is DISE.

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	45.2	31.2	...
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	925	940	...
1.5 Percentage growth of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.6	...
1.6 Literacy rate	-"-	82.9	74.0	...
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	32.9	9.4
2. Agriculture (2009-10)*				
2.1 Net area sown	In thousand ha	17,401	1,40,022	12.4
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"-	22,612	1,92,197	11.8
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"-	4,050	86,423	4.7
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	17.9	45.0	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2007-08 to 2009-10)				
(i) Rice	In thousand ha	1,523	43,790	3.5
(ii) Wheat	-"-	1,119	28,083	4.0
(iii) Jowar	-"-	4,132	7,694	53.7
(iv) Bajra	-"-	1,061	9,076	11.7
(v) All cereals	-"-	8,729	99,741	8.8
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"-	12,236	1,22,745	10.0
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"-	N.A.	N.A.	...
Harvested Area	-"-	872	4,548	19.2
(viii) Cotton	-"-	3,244	9,651	33.6
(ix) Groundnut	-"-	353	5,978	5.9

* Provisional N.A. - Not Available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

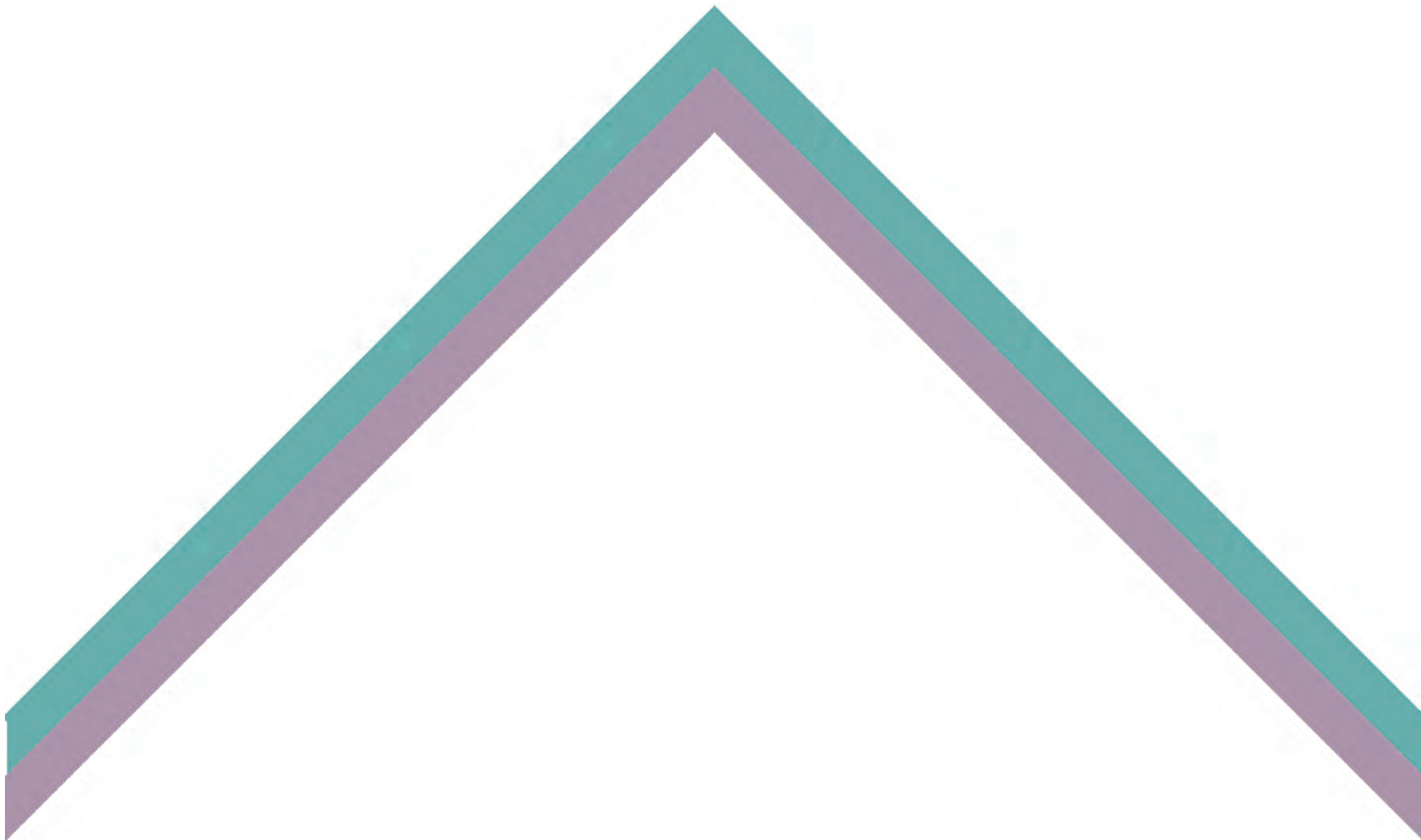
Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2007)	In thousand	35,955	5,29,698	6.8
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	..	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	..	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2011)*	sq.km.	61,358	6,92,027	8.9
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	17,779	99,147	17.9
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	9,50,972	98,86,484	9.6
(c) Employment	In thousand	4,439	22,447	19.8
5.2 Foreign Direct Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	4,246	20,643	20.6
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	97,799	4,25,811	22.9
6. Electricity (2010-11)				
6.1 Total generation	million kwh.	83,017	8,44,748*	9.8
6.2 Total consumption	..	87,396	6,16,974*	14.2
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	..	34,416	2,25,024*	15.3
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	39.4	36.5*	...
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2012)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	9,053	96,059	9.4
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices	..	2,543	36,391	7.0
8. State / National Income (2011-12) ⁺				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	10,82,751	73,99,934	14.6
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	95,339	61,564	...
8.3 Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	₹ crore	11,99,548	83,53,495	14.4
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	1,05,623	69,497	...

* Provisional \$ From August, 1991 to September,2012 \$\$ From August, 1991 to March,2012

+ First revised estimates

1

State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices, as per advance estimates, is expected to grow at 7.1 per cent during 2012-13. The Agriculture sector is expected to grow at (-) 1.4 per cent, restraining the growth of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector at (-) 2.1 per cent. The Industry sector is expected to grow at 7.0 per cent while, the Services sector is expected to grow by 8.5 per cent.

1.2 GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹ 7,87,426 crore during 2011-12, as against ₹ 7,35,212 crore in 2010-11, showing an increase of 7.1 per cent as per the first revised estimates. GSDP during 2011-12 at current prices is ₹ 11,99,548 crore, showing an increase of 15.9 per cent over the previous year.

1.3 Net State Domestic Product (State Income), as per the first revised estimates, is ₹ 10,82,751 crore and *Per Capita* State Income is ₹ 95,339 during 2011-12.

Prices

1.4 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the period April to December, 2012 for rural and urban areas increased by 9.7 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.5 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI declined from 7.5 per cent in April, 2012 to 6.6 per cent in January, 2013, the lowest in last three years. For 'Food' sub-group, it declined sharply from 10.9 per cent in April to 6.7 per cent in October. Subsequently, it increased to 11.9 per cent in January, 2013.

Public Finance

1.6 Revenue receipts of the State Government are expected to be ₹ 1,36,712 crore during 2012-13 (BE), as against ₹ 1,25,313 crore during 2011-12 (RE). Tax and non-tax revenue are expected to be ₹ 1,09,023 crore and ₹ 27,689 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2012 were ₹ 96,405 crore (70.5 per cent of budget estimates).

1.7 Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid for specific purposes. Amount likely to be received during 2012-13 is ₹ 3,554 crore which includes basic grants of ₹ 1,095 crore and performance grants of ₹ 751 crore for local self governments.

1.8 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is expected to be ₹ 1,36,559 crore during 2012-13 (BE) as against ₹ 1,27,372 crore during 2011-12(RE).

1.9 Revenue surplus of ₹ 153 crore and fiscal deficit of ₹ 23,066 crore is projected during 2012-13. Debt stock at the end of 2012-13 is expected to reach at ₹ 2,53,085 crore.

1.10 The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.7 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 18.4 per cent during 2012-13, well within Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path stipulated by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Institutional Finance

1.11 Aggregate bank deposits were ₹ 15.94 lakh crore, gross credit was ₹ 13.88 lakh crore and credit deposit (CD) ratio was 87.1 per cent as at the end of March, 2012.

1.12 As on 31st March, 2012, deposits from 8.27 lakh Self Help Groups (SHG) were of ₹ 724 crore, whereas the loans outstanding with 2.15 lakh SHGs were of ₹ 1,164 crore. During 2011-12, loans of ₹ 602 crore were disbursed to 0.68 lakh SHGs.

1.13 Under financial inclusion, 6,069 unbanked villages were covered by the end of January, 2013. Total 22.53 lakh 'no frill' accounts were opened upto the end of March, 2012.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.14 Total rainfall in the State during 2012 was 90.3 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 30 talukas received excess, 189 talukas received normal and 136 talukas received deficient rainfall.

1.15 Due to low intensity and deficit monsoon in some parts of Western Maharashtra, Aurangabad and Nashik Division, the sowing of major Kharif crops was delayed. Low moisture conditions and erratic rainfall in September and October has resulted in reduction of area under Rabi crops. Thus, the overall production of foodgrains is expected to reduce drastically during the current year.

1.16 Production of foodgrains in 2012-13 is expected to decrease by 18 per cent with production of 104.39 lakh MT as against 127.30 lakh MT during the previous year. Production of oilseeds and cotton (lint) are expected to increase by 15 and two per cent respectively. The production of sugarcane is expected to decrease by 33 per cent.

1.17 During 2011-12, credit disbursed was ₹ 17,109 crore for Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAOs), of which credit sanctioned by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) was ₹ 7,650 crore, by Commercial Banks was ₹ 8,671 crore and by Regional Rural Banks was ₹ 788 crore.

1.18 Average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies was 39.22 lakh litres upto November, 2012 which was 38.57 lakh litres during 2011-12. The total milk production was 84.69 lakh MT during 2011-12.

1.19 During 2012-13 upto December, estimated marine and inland fish production was 3.15 lakh MT and 1.10 lakh MT respectively. During 2011-12, it was 4.34 lakh MT and 1.45 lakh MT respectively.

Industry

1.20 Since August, 1991 to March, 2012 in all 4,246 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects amounting to ₹ 97,799 crore were approved, of which 45 per cent were commissioned and 10 per cent are under execution, with a share of investment of 51 per cent and eight per cent respectively.

Co-operation

1.21 There were about 2.28 lakh co-operative societies, with about 525 lakh members as on 31st March, 2012. Of these, nine per cent were in agriculture credit, 10 per cent were in non-agriculture credit and 81 per cent were engaged in marketing, production, lift irrigation, electric supply, water supply, transport, social sectors, etc.

Energy

1.22 Installed capacity of electricity was 22,798 MW as on 31st December, 2012. Generation of electricity was 67,663 Million Units (MUs) upto December, 2012, which was slightly higher than that of the previous year. Thermal electricity generated was increased by 12.7 per cent and renewable energy generation was increased by 15.8 per cent while generation of electricity using natural gas was decreased by 8.1 per cent. Transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 4.2 per cent. Distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 16.0 per cent, while AT & C losses were 18.4 per cent.

Transport

1.23 At the end of March, 2012 the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding local bodies) was 2.43 lakh km. About 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads or fair weather roads and 291 villages did not have road connectivity.

Social sector

1.24 As per Population Census 2011, 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 16.7, 25 and 6.3 respectively in 2011. The corresponding figures were 17.1, 28 and 6.5 respectively in 2010. Maternal mortality ratio during 2007 - 2009 was 104.

1.26 During 2012-13, 43 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (residential) were operational with intake capacity of 100 each.

1.27 Under Mid-day meal scheme, about 1.20 crore students benefited during 2011-12.

1.28 Under Indira Aawas Yojana 1,53,185 houses constructed in 2011-12. Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), about 54,479 and 18,758 dwelling units were constructed respectively upto December, 2012.

1.29 Number of beneficiaries covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) was 61.82 lakh in rural (including tribal) and 12.78 lakh in urban area during 2011-12.

1.30 As on 31st March, 2012, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.22 lakh and with CNG kit was 3.02 lakh.

1.31 According to 'India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011' the State ranks fifth in India preceded by Kerala, Delhi, Goa and Punjab.

* * * * *

2

Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 The Registrar General of India (RGI) conducts the population census in India, Census 2011 is the latest in the series and is 15th census conducted in India. Census provides data on many demographic characteristics viz. literacy, housing, amenities and assets etc. besides enumeration and classification of population which are presented below.

Population

2.2 Maharashtra is the second largest state in terms of size of population after Uttar Pradesh. The population of the State was 11.24 crore, which was 9.3 per cent of the total population of India (121.02 crore) in 2011. Important indicators of population in Maharashtra and India are given in Table 2.1, while time series is given in Annexure 2.1. The time series of selected indicators of Maharashtra is given in Annexure 2.2, while districtwise selected population indicators are given in Annexure 2.3.

Table 2.1 Important indicators of population

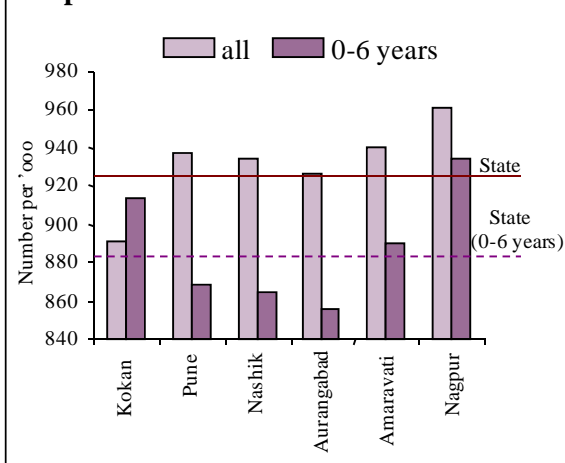
Particulars	Maharashtra		India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Population (in lakh)				
Total Persons	969	1,124	10,287	12,102
Male	504	584	5,322	6,237
Female	465	540	4,965	5,865
Rural Persons	558	615	7,425	8,331
Male	285	316	3,816	4,279
Female	273	299	3,609	4,052
Urban Persons	411	509	2,862	3,771
Male	219	268	1,506	1,958
Female	192	241	1,356	1,813
Population (age 0 to 6 years) (in lakh)				
Total Persons	137	128	1,638	1,587
Male	72	68	850	829
Female	65	60	788	758
Decadal growth (per cent)	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
Child sex ratio (age 0 to 6 years)	913	883	927	914
Population density (per sq. km.)	315	365	325	382
Literacy rate (age 7 years & above) (per cent)	76.9	82.9	64.8	74.0

Source : RGI

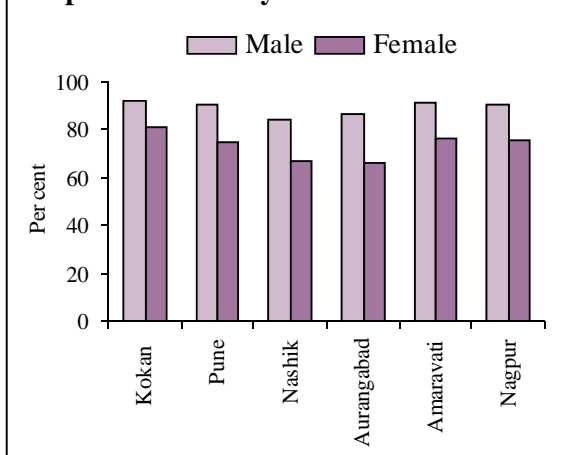
Census Houses and Households

2.3 There were 3.36 crore census houses in the State, of which 2.98 crore were occupied. The proportion of vacant census houses was 11.3 per cent. Of the total number of census houses, 52.2 per cent were in the rural areas and 47.8 per cent were in the urban areas. Out of all occupied census houses 77.8 per cent were exclusively used for residential purpose, 1.8 per cent for both residential & non-residential purposes and the rest 20.4 per cent census houses were used only for non-residential purposes (shops/offices, schools, hospitals, factory/workshops, etc.).

Graph 2.1 : Sex ratio 2011



Graph 2.2 : Literacy rate 2011



2.4 **Condition of houses :** Of the total households, 92.6 per cent households were living in a house having roof made up of concrete, GI sheets, tiles or burnt bricks. About 71.4 per cent households in the State were living in a house having wall made up of concrete, bricks, stone or GI sheets. There were 36.1 per cent households in the State living in houses having floor made up of mud. Use of mosaic tiles for floor was found in 36.8 per cent households.

2.5 **Availability of drinking water facility :** Tap water was the major source of drinking water (67.9 per cent), whereas well (14.4 per cent), hand pump (9.9 per cent) and tube well (5.7 per cent) were the other sources of drinking water in the State. The proportion of households using tap water as main source of drinking water in urban areas was 89.1 per cent and in rural areas it was 50.2 per cent. Lowest proportion of households having tap water as main source was reported in Gondia (17.5 per cent) and Gadchiroli (19.5 per cent).

2.6 **Sources of lighting :** Electricity as the main source of lighting was reported by 83.9 per cent households in the State. Kerosene was the second main source of lighting, but proportion of households reporting use of kerosene was found to be only 14.5 per cent in the State. In urban areas 96.2 per cent and in rural areas 73.8 per cent households reported electricity as source of lighting. The lowest proportion of households reporting electricity as source of lighting was found in Nandurbar (58.3 per cent) and Gadchiroli (59.2 per cent).

2.7 **Latrine facility :** About 46.9 per cent households in the State did not have latrine facility within their premises (62.0 per cent rural households and 28.7 per cent urban households). About 34.0 per cent households were resorted to open defecation and 12.9 per cent households reported use of public latrine. The highest proportion of households having latrine facility within the premises was found in Sindhudurg (75.9 per cent) while the lowest proportion was found in Beed (25.1 per cent).

2.8 **Availability of bathroom :** About 64.3 per cent households reported having bathroom with covered roof and 14.6 per cent households reported use of open space (i.e. without any enclosure). In urban areas 86.0 per cent households had bathroom in their premises but in rural areas this proportion was 46.2 per cent. About 4.6 per cent households in urban areas and 22.9 per cent in rural areas did not have any type of bathroom.

2.9 **Drainage:** About 32.5 per cent households reported not having any drainage system (52.2 per cent in rural areas and 8.8 per cent in urban areas). The proportion of households reporting open drainage was 39.1 per cent in rural areas and 28.4 per cent in urban areas.

2.10 **Kitchen and fuel used for cooking :** Around 72.7 per cent households in the State were having kitchen in their premises. LPG (43.4 per cent) and firewood (42.6 per cent) were the main sources of fuel for cooking. The proportion of households using LPG was 74.1 per cent in urban areas and 17.9 per cent in rural areas. The proportion of households reporting use of firewood for cooking was 68.9 per cent in rural areas and 10.8 per cent in urban areas.

2.11 **Assets available to households :** The proportion of households in the State having TV was 56.8 per cent. The proportion of households having computer/laptop with and without internet was 5.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. Around 69.1 per cent households had telephone/mobile phone. In the State, the proportion of households having two wheelers was 24.9 per cent, while the proportion of households having four wheelers was 5.9 per cent.

2.12 Districtwise details of basic amenities and assets available to households are given in Annexure 2.4 to Annexure 2.9.

Aadhaar

2.13 The Directorate of Information Technology is functioning as the nodal agency for *Aadhaar* programme in the State. An expenditure of ₹ 58.21 crore was incurred during 2011-12, while an expenditure of ₹ 43.96 crore is incurred during 2012-13 upto 14th February on this programme. In all 5.2 crore persons were enrolled and 4.04 crore UID's were generated upto 14th February, 2013. The State has maintained first position in generation of UID in India.

ANNEXURE 2.1

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	57.2	43.7 [§]
1991	7.89	84.63 [£]	25.73	23.85 [£]	64.9	52.2 ^{@@}
2001	9.69	102.86	22.73	21.54	76.9	64.8
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 2.2

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.

ANNEXURE 2.3

DISTRICTWISE IMPORTANT POPULATION INDICATORS BASED ON CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	State/ District Name	No. of households (In thousand)	No. of female headed households	Total Population (In thousand)	Literacy Rate	Decennial Growth Rate (%) (2001-11)	Density (Population per sq.km.)	Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio (age group 0-6 years)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai City	638	107	3,146	88.48	(-) 5.75	20,038	838	874
2	Mumbai Suburban	2,028	254	9,332	90.90	8.01	20,925	857	910
3	Thane	2,431	221	11,054	86.18	35.94	1,157	880	918
4	Raigad	597	73	2,635	83.89	19.36	368	955	924
5	Ratnagiri	393	100	1,613	82.43	(-) 4.96	196	1,123	940
6	Sindhudurga	205	45	849	86.54	(-) 2.30	163	1,037	910
7	Nashik	1,180	104	6,109	80.96	22.33	393	931	882
8	Dhule	409	43	2,049	74.61	19.96	285	941	876
9	Nandurbar	320	27	1,646	63.04	25.50	276	972	932
10	Jalgaon	892	94	4,224	79.73	14.71	359	922	829
11	Ahmednagar	902	81	4,543	80.22	12.43	266	934	839
12	Pune	2,077	199	9,427	87.19	30.34	603	910	873
13	Satara	640	90	3,004	84.20	6.94	287	986	881
14	Sangli	585	74	2,821	82.62	9.18	329	964	862
15	Solapur	859	93	4,316	77.72	12.10	290	932	872
16	Kolhapur	821	103	3,874	82.90	9.96	504	953	845
17	Aurangabad	737	55	3,696	80.40	27.33	365	917	848
18	Jalna	388	29	1,958	73.61	21.84	255	929	847
19	Parbhani	360	24	1,836	75.22	20.18	295	940	866
20	Hingoli	227	16	1,179	76.04	19.43	244	935	868
21	Beed	545	36	2,586	73.53	19.65	242	912	801
22	Nanded	656	47	3,357	76.94	16.70	319	937	897
23	Osmanabad	349	31	1,660	76.33	11.69	219	920	853
24	Latur	474	33	2,456	79.03	18.04	343	924	872
25	Buldhana	553	47	2,588	82.09	15.93	268	928	842
26	Akola	391	36	1,819	87.55	11.60	321	942	900
27	Washim	258	22	1,197	81.70	17.23	244	926	859
28	Amaravati	637	63	2,888	88.23	10.77	237	947	927
29	Yavatmal	640	65	2,775	80.70	12.90	204	947	915
30	Wardha	303	32	1,296	87.22	4.80	205	946	916
31	Nagpur	996	112	4,653	89.52	14.39	470	948	926
32	Bhandara	276	36	1,199	85.14	5.52	293	984	939
33	Gondia	289	33	1,322	85.41	10.13	253	996	944
34	Chandrapur	530	58	2,194	81.35	5.95	192	959	945
35	Gadchiroli	246	27	1,072	70.55	10.46	74	975	956
Maharashtra State		23,831	2,513	1,12,373	82.91	15.99	365	925	883

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.4

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Percent of Households having								Availability of dinking water source		
		Tap water	Well water	Handpump	Tubewell	Spring	River, Canal	Tank, pond, lake	Any other source	Within the Premises	Near the Premises	Away
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mumbai	97.8	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	84.9	13.4	1.7
2	Mumbai Suburban	96.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	77.2	19.3	3.5
3	Thane	80.8	8.7	5.1	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	71.9	20.2	7.9
4	Raigad	73.9	12.9	4.7	6.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	56.8	30.8	12.4
5	Ratnagiri	60.5	28.9	1.2	4.1	3.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	46.8	36.8	16.4
6	Sindhudurg	30.7	62.1	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	54.6	30.0	15.4
7	Nashik	63.2	25.7	5.6	3.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	58.5	28.8	12.8
8	Dhule	83.9	7.1	5.8	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	60.2	31.0	8.8
9	Nandurbar	56.8	6.1	25.8	4.0	4.4	2.1	0.1	0.7	36.9	47.2	15.9
10	Jalgaon	88.7	4.5	3.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6	64.3	26.8	8.9
11	Ahmadnagar	50.4	30.2	7.3	8.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	2.0	53.6	28.4	18.0
12	Pune	80.6	8.9	3.7	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	75.9	17.7	6.4
13	Satara	73.4	10.1	7.2	6.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	65.5	25.9	8.6
14	Sangli	67.3	13.9	6.9	9.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	64.8	23.9	11.3
15	Solapur	57.0	17.7	14.3	8.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	49.8	35.6	14.6
16	Kolhapur	85.4	4.9	2.5	5.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	74.5	19.5	6.0
17	Aurangabad	62.4	20.0	8.0	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.2	57.3	26.9	15.8
18	Jalna	41.4	27.8	18.9	9.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	38.6	35.7	25.7
19	Parbhani	41.2	13.7	31.4	10.8	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.7	43.7	34.0	22.3
20	Hingoli	35.9	20.8	26.4	14.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	36.8	37.9	25.3
21	Beed	42.4	20.5	22.5	12.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	38.5	39.0	22.5
22	Nanded	47.0	15.8	16.3	17.7	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2	38.1	36.3	25.6
23	Osmanabad	56.6	9.3	15.2	15.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	42.6	38.2	19.2
24	Latur	58.4	11.3	11.4	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	48.9	33.3	17.9
25	Buldana	54.1	24.1	16.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	44.8	32.2	23.0
26	Akola	58.7	9.0	21.7	9.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	48.7	32.9	18.4
27	Washim	41.1	37.5	14.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	35.9	31.9	32.2
28	Amravati	77.8	8.9	10.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	55.6	31.5	12.9
29	Yavatmal	43.9	29.1	19.6	5.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	35.7	37.0	27.3
30	Wardha	63.5	17.9	12.9	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	57.2	31.1	11.8
31	Nagpur	76.4	11.8	8.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	71.4	20.7	8.0
32	Bhandara	38.0	25.7	29.3	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	40.1	39.6	20.3
33	Gondiya	17.5	37.4	38.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	32.7	46.0	21.3
34	Chandrapur	40.6	21.0	27.5	10.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	41.0	36.6	22.3
35	Gadchiroli	19.5	36.3	39.6	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	27.0	43.3	29.7
Maharashtra State		67.9	14.4	9.9	5.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	59.4	27.5	13.1

Source – Registrar General of India

ANNXURE 2.5
SOURCES OF LIGHTING AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Percentage of households having				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Others	No lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mumbai	98.1	1.5	0.1	0	0.1
2	Mumbai Suburban	96.9	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
3	Thane	91.8	7.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
4	Raigad	91.7	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
5	Ratnagiri	93.4	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
6	Sindhudurg	94.7	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.4
7	Nashik	76.7	21.8	0.3	0.4	0.7
8	Dhule	77.2	20.6	0.2	0.5	1.5
9	Nandurbar	58.3	32.6	5.8	0.9	2.4
10	Jalgaon	80.8	16.4	0.1	0.9	1.7
11	Ahmadnagar	75.1	22.9	0.2	0.5	1.3
12	Pune	92.7	6.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
13	Satara	87.9	11.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
14	Sangli	82.9	16.0	0.1	0.2	0.8
15	Solapur	69.3	28.8	0.1	0.5	1.3
16	Kolhapur	93.7	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
17	Aurangabad	80.0	17.6	0.1	0.8	1.4
18	Jalna	74.4	22.9	0.2	1.1	1.4
19	Parbhani	75.7	20.7	0.2	1.5	2.0
20	Hingoli	70.1	27.2	0.1	0.9	1.6
21	Beed	73.8	23.6	0.2	1.1	1.4
22	Nanded	74.5	22.4	0.2	1.1	1.8
23	Osmanabad	68.8	28.3	0.1	0.7	1.9
24	Latur	80.5	17.6	0.1	0.6	1.1
25	Buldhana	76.5	21.6	0.2	0.7	1.1
26	Akola	80.4	17.9	0.1	0.6	1.0
27	Washim	76.0	21.9	0.2	0.7	1.3
28	Amravati	80.4	17.6	0.4	0.6	1.0
29	Yavatmal	69.7	27.9	0.2	0.8	1.3
30	Wardha	87.9	10.8	0.1	0.2	0.9
31	Nagpur	92.1	6.7	0.1	0.3	0.7
32	Bhandara	82.3	16.2	0.1	0.3	1.0
33	Gondiya	82.9	15.6	0.1	0.4	0.9
34	Chandrapur	79.1	19.4	0.1	0.3	1.2
35	Gadchiroli	59.2	36.6	1.4	0.5	2.2
Maharashtra State		83.9	14.5	0.2	0.5	0.9

Source – Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 2.6
AVAILABILITY AND TYPE OF LATRINE FACILITY AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Latrine facility available within premises	Distribution of Households by type of latrine facility			Latrine not available within premises	
			flush/pour flush latrine	Pit Latrine	Other Latrine	Public latrine	Open
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mumbai	67.0	63.7	1.4	1.8	31.5	1.5
2	Mumbai Suburban	54.7	51.8	1.1	1.8	42.9	2.4
3	Thane	67.0	61.8	3.9	1.3	18.8	14.3
4	Raigad	62.0	51.5	9.9	0.6	19.8	18.2
5	Ratnagiri	69.4	54.6	14.6	0.3	16.6	14.0
6	Sindhudurg	75.9	62.0	13.7	0.1	10.0	14.1
7	Nashik	46.8	38.6	7.8	0.4	14.8	38.4
8	Dhule	31.2	25.9	5.0	0.3	11.8	23.2
9	Nandurbar	28.7	18.8	9.7	0.3	18.3	7.2
10	Jalgaon	35.5	31.6	3.7	0.3	17.6	46.8
11	Ahmadnagar	46.1	32.1	13.4	0.6	5.2	48.7
12	Pune	73.8	64.6	7.8	1.4	12.5	13.7
13	Satara	71.1	42.2	28.6	0.3	15.7	13.2
14	Sangli	64.9	47.3	16.6	1.1	11.8	23.2
15	Solapur	41.3	27.0	13.5	0.8	17.6	48.3
16	Kolhapur	74.5	66.0	7.9	0.6	18.3	7.2
17	Aurangabad	48.9	41.9	5.4	1.7	1.7	49.4
18	Jalna	36.5	20.3	15.5	0.7	1.7	61.7
19	Parbhani	28.8	23.2	4.8	0.9	1.1	70.1
20	Hingoli	32.4	18.3	13.1	1.0	1.2	66.5
21	Beed	25.1	18.6	6.1	0.4	1.6	73.2
22	Nanded	33.1	24.0	7.7	1.4	1.3	65.6
23	Osmanabad	27.7	16.7	10.7	0.3	3.4	68.9
24	Latur	37.6	26.2	11.0	0.4	1.1	61.3
25	Buldhana	35.3	23.7	11.3	0.2	2.7	62.1
26	Akola	46.1	35.7	9.1	1.2	4.3	49.6
27	Washim	33.8	21.8	11.7	0.4	1.7	64.5
28	Amravati	53.7	40.1	13.1	0.4	4.2	42.2
29	Yavatmal	31.0	24.4	6.4	0.3	2.9	66.1
30	Wardha	56.7	43.1	13.4	0.3	3.1	40.2
31	Nagpur	75.7	68.0	6.7	1.0	2.3	22.0
32	Bhandara	61.2	32.9	27.9	0.4	1.5	37.4
33	Gondiya	52.4	27.4	24.9	0.2	1.0	46.5
34	Chandrapur	43.3	33.3	9.6	0.4	2.3	54.4
35	Gadchiroli	27.0	18.8	7.7	0.4	1.2	71.9
Maharashtra State		53.1	43.5	8.8	0.8	12.9	34.0

Source – Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 2.7
AVAILABILITY AND TYPES OF BATHROOM, DRAINAGE & KITCHEN FACILITY
AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Percent of Households having									
		Bathing facility			Type of drainage			Kitchen			
		Bathroom available	Bathing in enclosure without roof	No bathroom	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	Kitchen available	Cooking inside house, does not have kitchen	Cooking in open	No Cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mumbai	90.0	5.7	4.2	89.5	8.8	1.7	74.9	22.8	0.2	2.1
2	Mumbai Suburban	87.2	7.4	5.4	79.3	18.2	2.6	80.1	18.7	0.3	0.9
3	Thane	83.7	7.1	9.2	62.8	18.6	18.6	86.6	11.6	0.9	0.9
4	Raigad	84.0	7.7	8.3	36.6	24.0	39.4	88.9	8.0	2.0	1.0
5	Ratnagiri	77.1	11.4	11.5	19.8	24.1	56.0	88.2	9.5	1.8	0.5
6	Sindhudurg	78.8	9.6	11.6	13.5	19.9	66.5	91.7	5.4	2.4	0.6
7	Nashik	65.9	18.9	15.3	31.0	24.0	45.0	70.7	25.2	3.2	0.9
8	Dhule	52.3	27.1	20.6	8.9	50.3	40.7	63.1	33.3	3.2	0.4
9	Nandurbar	29.7	36.0	34.3	13.3	18.4	68.3	47.9	49.5	2.4	0.3
10	Jalgaon	54.6	31.2	14.2	8.6	67.9	23.4	58.9	35.3	5.3	0.5
11	Ahmadnagar	51.2	24.8	24.0	15.2	19.9	64.9	63.3	24.5	11.4	0.8
12	Pune	78.8	13.4	7.8	62.8	13.5	23.7	76.6	19.7	2.2	1.5
13	Satara	71.2	18.8	10.0	18.3	40.4	41.3	76.6	19.2	3.5	0.7
14	Sangli	72.4	16.0	11.6	14.1	38.8	47.1	78.7	18.0	2.6	0.7
15	Solapur	50.9	30.4	18.7	21.1	31.5	47.4	64.5	26.6	8.3	0.6
16	Kolhapur	84.3	9.7	6.1	12.8	57.8	29.4	88.6	9.1	1.6	0.7
17	Aurangabad	56.9	26.7	16.3	33.4	31.9	34.7	63.4	27.3	8.7	0.7
18	Jalna	37.5	40.1	22.3	8.0	55.1	36.9	53.8	30.7	15.0	0.5
19	Parbhani	36.2	38.8	25.0	6.7	62.4	30.9	52.6	34.9	12.2	0.3
20	Hingoli	40.4	39.1	20.5	8.6	57.4	34.0	56.9	37.8	5.1	0.2
21	Beed	30.4	38.2	31.3	5.6	47.0	47.4	49.0	29.2	21.4	0.5
22	Nanded	40.9	36.2	23.0	11.6	47.5	40.9	54.2	37.8	7.7	0.3
23	Osmanabad	43.2	34.7	22.1	5.4	51.0	43.6	61.9	26.8	10.8	0.5
24	Latur	48.5	31.8	19.7	5.8	52.1	42.1	63.3	30.6	5.6	0.5
25	Buldana	41.1	40.5	18.4	9.1	61.1	29.8	55.8	37.2	6.6	0.4
26	Akola	50.1	37.4	12.5	7.2	73.1	19.7	67.1	28.4	4.1	0.5
27	Washim	43.4	38.2	18.4	13.9	52.6	33.5	62.4	34.2	3.1	0.3
28	Amravati	52.7	34.0	13.2	7.3	70.2	22.4	71.7	25.1	2.6	0.6
29	Yavatmal	39.1	40.3	20.6	8.6	46.0	45.4	65.7	30.5	3.4	0.4
30	Wardha	57.2	29.0	13.8	11.1	55.2	33.7	81.0	15.9	2.4	0.7
31	Nagpur	79.1	12.7	8.2	57.2	20.8	22.0	85.4	12.5	1.5	0.6
32	Bhandara	52.8	22.4	24.8	13.1	37.7	49.2	82.4	14.0	3.2	0.3
33	Gondiya	38.9	21.2	39.8	8.4	23.2	68.4	79.3	17.6	2.8	0.3
34	Chandrapur	50.8	26.5	22.7	14.8	44.8	40.4	77.7	18.5	3.2	0.6
35	Gadchiroli	32.5	25.0	42.5	4.4	32.0	63.6	77.3	18.2	4.1	0.5
Maharashtra State		64.3	21.1	14.6	33.2	34.2	32.5	72.7	22.3	4.2	0.8

Source – Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 2.8

**TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING BY HOUSEHOLDS
AS PER CENSUS 2011**

Sr. No.	District	Fire-wood	Crop residue	Cowdung cake	Coal, Lights, Charcoal	Kero-sene	LPG	Elect-ricity	Biogas	Any other	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mumbai	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	17.4	77.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1
2	Mumbai Suburban	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	17.6	78.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9
3	Thane	16.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	14.7	66.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9
4	Raigad	36.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	6.3	55.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0
5	Ratnagiri	70.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	25.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
6	Sindhudurg	72.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	20.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.6
7	Nashik	42.2	1.8	1.7	0.1	7.3	45.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9
8	Dhule	57.4	6.8	1.0	0.1	3.1	30.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
9	Nandurbar	69.0	10.3	2.2	0.1	0.8	17.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
10	Jalgaon	50.1	7.7	0.5	0.1	1.5	39.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
11	Ahmadnagar	57.9	2.2	0.9	0.2	3.9	33.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8
12	Pune	19.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	8.9	67.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5
13	Satara	51.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	2.1	42.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.7
14	Sangli	44.7	4.2	4.8	0.1	4.2	38.8	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.7
15	Solapur	59.1	2.9	1.2	0.2	6.6	28.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
16	Kolhapur	31.8	2.1	12.4	0.1	2.2	41.4	0.0	9.0	0.2	0.7
17	Aurangabad	47.4	7.5	0.7	0.1	9.8	33.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
18	Jalna	62.3	18.3	1.0	0.1	1.8	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
19	Parbhani	60.5	19.9	1.3	0.1	1.1	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
20	Hingoli	75.0	10.3	1.0	0.1	1.0	12.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
21	Beed	63.3	16.9	1.8	0.2	1.9	15.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
22	Nanded	69.3	10.6	0.7	0.1	1.0	17.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
23	Osmanabad	68.4	8.7	4.7	0.1	3.0	14.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
24	Latur	57.4	15.2	3.0	0.1	3.0	20.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
25	Buldana	67.7	11.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	18.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
26	Akola	55.0	14.1	0.6	0.1	2.0	27.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
27	Washim	76.4	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	14.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
28	Amravati	58.2	11.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	27.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
29	Yavatmal	70.7	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	21.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
30	Wardha	51.4	8.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	37.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
31	Nagpur	32.0	0.9	0.3	1.6	4.0	60.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
32	Bhandara	76.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	20.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.3
33	Gondiya	82.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.9	13.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.3
34	Chandrapur	59.7	2.4	0.5	2.2	1.2	32.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6
35	Gadchiroli	83.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	12.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5
Maharashtra State		42.6	4.5	1.2	0.2	6.5	43.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8

Source – Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 2.9

HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ASSETS AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Radio, Transister	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile phone			Bicycle	Scooter, Motor cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets possessed by the household
				With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Mumbai	34.7	85.3	19.0	13.0	9.6	61.2	23.7	8.8	16.6	12.6	2.2
2	Mumbai Suburban	36.5	85.1	20.0	12.2	8.8	63.6	22.2	11.5	15.3	12.8	2.2
3	Thane	23.3	71.6	10.5	12.2	8.1	61.1	13.6	16.6	20.5	7.1	11.4
4	Raigad	14.4	62.7	6.5	9.7	14.3	47.1	14.6	22.8	26.5	7.3	16.9
5	Ratnagiri	10.3	41.6	2.0	5.9	18.8	34.9	11.8	12.5	15.6	3.9	27.6
6	Sindhudurg	8.0	48.0	1.7	5.9	8.9	45.5	9.8	19.3	18.1	4.5	25.3
7	Nashik	15.7	53.4	3.8	8.0	4.8	56.6	6.2	33.9	33.6	6.7	20.9
8	Dhule	12.6	42.7	1.5	5.2	4.2	42.9	4.5	26.3	18.3	2.7	35.2
9	Nandurbar	7.2	26.0	0.8	4.5	2.2	26.7	2.9	12.7	12.3	1.9	54.8
10	Jalgaon	10.4	48.4	1.6	4.8	5.6	39.3	6.6	25.8	19.1	2.2	32.9
11	Ahmadnagar	15.3	52.6	2.0	5.6	4.7	59.9	6.3	49.2	35.5	4.6	15.7
12	Pune	32.5	74.9	11.3	12.3	6.3	69.9	10.1	35.4	48.8	13.2	7.1
13	Satara	20.7	58.5	2.2	6.8	5.4	59.1	7.8	38.6	30.6	5.6	15.9
14	Sangli	28.6	53.0	2.3	6.1	7.4	54.6	8.9	57.4	32.6	5.0	13.2
15	Solapur	19.1	43.8	1.8	5.1	4.1	58.3	4.7	48.8	26.7	3.3	17.6
16	Kolhapur	31.3	61.8	2.7	6.0	7.5	54.1	10.9	46.7	34.5	6.0	12.9
17	Aurangabad	12.9	54.8	3.2	6.3	4.7	61.7	5.1	26.1	31.3	4.5	18.8
18	Jalna	11.3	40.8	1.0	3.5	7.4	50.1	8.3	21.6	19.5	2.2	25.1
19	Parbhani	13.7	37.7	1.1	4.8	3.2	55.5	3.8	22.9	13.9	1.9	27.4
20	Hingoli	13.1	32.4	0.5	3.7	2.5	54.7	2.1	21.2	13.1	1.7	30.4
21	Beed	10.0	37.7	1.0	4.3	3.2	56.2	4.2	22.0	16.9	2.4	26.7
22	Nanded	13.5	33.0	1.2	5.4	2.9	52.5	3.2	16.7	12.7	1.9	32.6
23	Osmanabad	10.6	33.8	0.9	4.3	4.0	49.2	4.3	26.7	14.8	2.3	30.3
24	Latur	7.0	40.2	1.3	5.0	4.6	54.4	4.9	22.9	17.1	2.8	26.7
25	Buldana	7.9	40.7	0.9	3.6	2.9	46.5	3.6	22.0	15.3	1.8	33.6
26	Akola	13.3	45.2	1.6	4.6	3.7	42.0	4.2	32.4	18.5	2.3	31.8
27	Washim	8.4	37.6	0.7	3.4	2.9	43.1	2.7	25.9	14.6	1.4	35.0
28	Amravati	8.6	47.4	1.5	4.2	4.5	37.0	4.9	33.2	19.5	2.4	31.8
29	Yavatmal	9.2	38.3	1.0	3.7	2.6	37.9	3.1	26.3	15.5	1.9	38.7
30	Wardha	12.9	56.4	1.4	3.9	4.8	44.6	5.6	42.6	23.4	2.3	22.3
31	Nagpur	27.0	73.2	5.8	7.8	11.1	52.0	9.2	58.0	42.8	7.2	10.4
32	Bhandara	7.4	42.5	1.1	3.7	3.9	39.9	3.8	66.3	19.9	1.9	18.3
33	Gondiya	10.8	36.3	1.0	3.7	3.1	36.5	3.1	69.4	17.0	1.8	17.3
34	Chandrapur	7.5	43.4	1.6	4.4	3.2	40.1	4.0	46.9	21.3	2.4	27.6
35	Gadchiroli	8.1	25.9	0.7	3.8	2.1	25.8	2.1	53.1	12.1	1.3	30.2
Maharashtra State		19.5	56.8	5.8	7.5	6.3	53.7	9.1	30.5	24.9	5.9	19.0

Source – Registrar General of India

3

State Income



3. STATE INCOME

Economic Scenario

3.1 Risk of global financial crisis appears to be ebbed at the end of 2012-13, but domestically growth remains sluggish. Notwithstanding, inflation has moderated out to as low as 6.6 per cent in January 2013, lowest since December 2009, prices are at higher level, reining in the consumption. Modest growth in Industry sector likely to slow down the Services sector also. After bumper foodgrains production and cash crop production in 2010-11, agriculture production lowered in 2011-12 and further reduced in 2012-13. All these have affected the GDP as well as GSDP growth. The GDP growth has reached to 5.0 per cent, lowest in the series. But in the State, after two digit growth in 2010-11, economy has maintained a steady growth of 7.1 per cent in both, last and current year. Policy reforms, fiscal consolidations and price control possibly will help in leveling off the decelerating growth.

GSDP for 2012-13 (forecast)

3.2 The advance estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 8,43,565 crore, with growth of 7.1 per cent over 2011-12.

3.3 Rain fed agriculture sector was affected again this year due to less than the normal rainfall, by about ten per cent less. Till the end of October 2012, ten districts have received less than 75 per cent of normal rainfall. Overall foodgrains production is expected to decline by 18 per cent over the previous year. Sugarcane (harvested) production likely to decrease by 33 per cent. Oilseeds production and cotton production is likely to increase by 15 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. This altogether leads to decline in growth of agriculture sector in 2012-13 to (-) 1.4 per cent. Forestry and Fisheries sector, both likely to show negative growth of 6.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent, restraining growth of Agriculture and allied activities sector at (-) 2.1 per cent. Price rise and wage inflation leading to higher cost of input thereby increasing the cost of production, subsequently causing reduction in production reflected in Index of Industrial Production (IIP), which recorded growth of one per cent in first nine months of 2012-13. Due to which, growth of Manufacturing sector, may achieve growth of 5.1 per cent. However, expected growth of 11.2 per cent in Construction sector will help Industry sector to grow with 7.0 per cent. The Services sector with a growth of 8.5 per cent over the previous year likely to help GSDP to maintain its growth same as 2011-12 at 7.1 per cent.

GDP for 2012-13 (forecast)

3.4 Advance estimates for 2012-13 published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI revealed that GDP at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 55,03,476 crore with a growth of 5.0 per cent, whereas at current prices is expected at ₹ 94,61,979 crore.

3.5 As per the advance estimates, expected decline in foodgrains production by 2.8 per cent, cotton by 4.0 per cent and sugarcane production by 6.5 per cent is likely to restrict the growth of Agriculture and allied activities sector at National level to as low as 1.8 per cent. Index of Industrial Production (IIP), in first eight months of 2012-13, registered growth of 1.0 per cent over IIP of the same period of previous year, reflecting in low growth of 1.9 per cent in Manufacturing sector. Construction sector is likely to show growth of 5.9 per cent, helping Industry sector to grow by 3.1 per cent. From Services sector, 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage &

Communication' is expected to grow with moderate growth of 5.2 per cent, 'Finance, Insurance, Real estate & Business services' by 8.6 per cent and 'Community, Social & Personal services' by 6.8 per cent restricting the growth of Services sector at 6.6 per cent. Low growth in all these sectors of GDP together lead to low growth of 5.0 per cent in GDP at constant (2004-05) prices in 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent in previous year.

GSDP for 2011-12

3.6 After booming harvest both in kharif and rabi season of 2010-11, agriculture production declined in 2011-12. Both kharif and rabi foodgrains production in 2011-12, declined by 6.0 per cent and 34.8 per cent respectively, over the previous year. Total foodgrains production decreased by 17.4 per cent. Oilseeds and sugarcane production decreased by 11.0 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively. Cotton production in 2011-12, showed marginal increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous year. The growth in Agriculture and allied activities sector was 4.6 per cent as against higher growth of 17.8 per cent during the previous year.

3.7 Price hike in primary commodity articles as well as in manufacturing products has made direct impact on cost of input, hampering the industrial production. This coupled with wage inflation, affected the growth of Manufacturing sector. Growth in Index of Industrial Production (IIP) of manufacturing in 2011-12 was just 3.0 per cent over the previous year, as against 9.0 per cent growth for 2010-11 resulting in low growth of 2.5 per cent in Manufacturing sector.

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

(Per cent)

Sector	GSDP			GDP		
	2010-11++	2011-12+	2012-13\$	2010-11++	2011-12+	2012-13\$
Agriculture & allied activities	17.8	4.6	(-) 2.1	7.9	3.6	1.8
i) Agriculture	21.4	4.3	(-) 1.4	8.8	3.9	--
ii) Forestry	3.5	6.2	(-) 6.3	2.2	2.4	--
iii) Fisheries	2.9	4.4	(-) 0.2	5.4	1.8	--
Industry	8.8	5.2	7.0	8.4	3.5	3.1
i) Mining & Quarrying	(-) 0.9	(-) 5.5	(-) 1.9	4.9	(-) 0.6	0.4
ii) Manufacturing	7.8	2.5	5.1	9.7	2.7	1.9
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water supply	12.6	13.3	13.3	5.2	6.5	4.9
iv) Construction	11.9	12.4	11.2	10.2	5.6	5.9
Services	10.0	8.4	8.5	9.8	8.2	6.6
i) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication	11.0	5.8	6.8	12.3	7.0	5.2
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.0	10.2	9.8	10.1	11.7	8.6
iii) Community & Personal Services	7.2	9.8	8.8	4.3	6.0	6.8
GSDP/GDP	10.2	7.1	7.1	9.3	6.2	5.0

Source : CSO, GoI and DES, Maharashtra ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates

‘Construction’ sector with its 12.4 per cent growth and ‘Electricity, Gas & Water supply’, with growth of 13.3 per cent over previous year, helped Industry sector to grow by 5.2 per cent over the previous year.

3.8 Impact of reduction in agriculture and manufacturing production is reflected in low growth of 3.0 per cent in ‘Trade, Hotels & Restaurants’ of Services sector. Flourishing ‘Communication’ sector, with growth of 40 per cent or more for two consecutive years, has shown modest growth of 14.4 per cent in 2011-12. ‘Banking & Insurance’ sector continuing its momentum with growth of 11.7 per cent and ‘Business services’ with growth of 11.4 per cent, helped Services sector to record growth of 8.4 per cent. Sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP and GDP are presented in Table 3.1.

3.9 The GSDP of the State (first revised estimates) during 2011-12 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 11,99,548 crore, which is 15.9 per cent higher than that of 2010-11. The GSDP for 2011-12 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹ 7,87,426 crore, as against ₹ 7,35,212 crore.

3.10 The GDP for 2011-12 at current prices is estimated at ₹ 83,53,495 crore. The State’s share in GDP of 2011-12 at current prices is 14.4 per cent. Growth rates at constant (2004-05) prices of GSDP and GDP are given in Table 3.2.

3.11 The *Per Capita* GSDP at current prices for the year 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 1,05,623 as against ₹ 92,384 in 2010-11. The *Per Capita* GDP at current prices for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 69,497.

**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	9.3	8.6
2010-11 ++	10.2	9.3
2011-12 +	7.1	6.2
2012-13 \$	7.1	5.0

Source : CSO, GoI and DES, Maharashtra

++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates

\$ Advance estimates

Sectoral growth and share

3.12 In current series ‘Agriculture and allied activities’ sector has maintained its share of more than 10 per cent in GSDP at current prices and its average growth at constant (2004-05) prices is 6.4 per cent. The share of Industry sector has more than 28 per cent and its average growth rate is 9.5 per cent. Services sector with its highest average rate of increase of 10.3 per cent in this series has maintained its share of 56 per cent or more in GSDP .

3.13 At sub sector level, in current series Manufacturing sector has share between 19 per cent and 24 per cent and its average rate of growth is 9.3 per cent. ‘Trade, Hotels and Restaurants’ with its share around 15 per cent, is growing with average rate of 8.2 per cent. ‘Communication’ sector contributing about 2.0 per cent in GSDP has the highest average rate of increase of 25.5 per cent. ‘Banking & Insurance’ sector though increasing with the average rate of 14.4 per cent has maintained its share around 10 per cent. ‘Business services’ sector with average rate of increase of 13.5 per cent is steadily increased from 5.9 per cent to 9.1 per cent over the period.

3.14 At national level, Agriculture & allied activities sector as compared to Maharashtra, is having high share between 17 per cent and 19 per cent in GDP with 3.9 per cent average rate of growth, in current series. The share of Industry sector in GDP lies between 27 per cent and 29 per

cent with average rate of growth of 8.3 per cent. Services sector with largest share in GDP between 52 per cent and 56 per cent is increasing with average rate of growth of 9.9 per cent.

3.15 GSDP for 2011-12 is 14.4 per cent of GDP at current prices. Agriculture and allied activities sector of State is 10.2 per cent of national level GDP of Agriculture and allied activities sector. Industry and Services sectors of the State are 15.1 per cent and 15.3 per cent of respective sectors of GDP. Sectorwise GSDP / NSDP is given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4 and sectorwise GDP / NDP is given in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

State and National Income

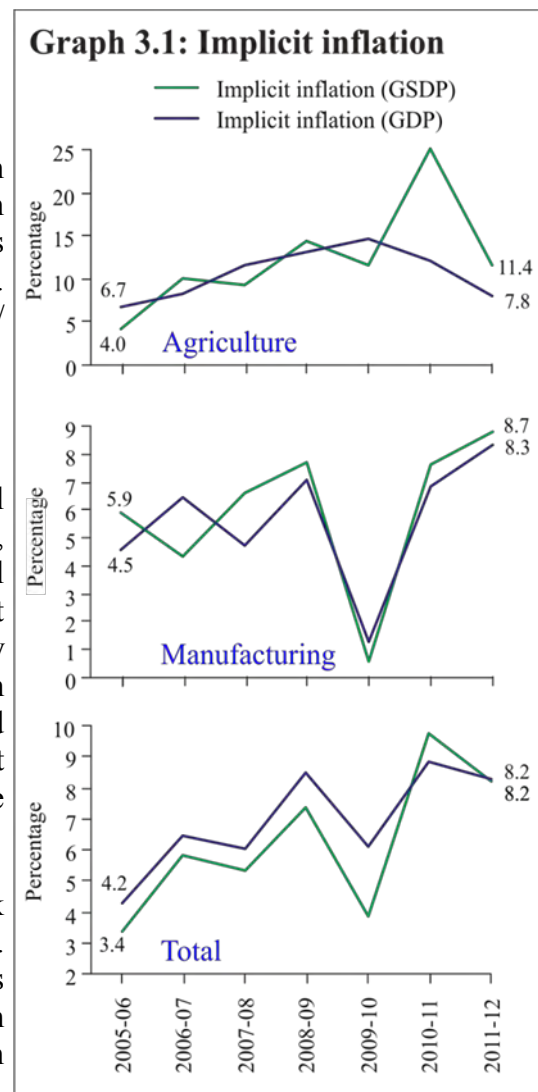
3.16 First revised estimates of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 10,82,751 crore in 2011-12, as compared to ₹ 9,34,376 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 15.9 per cent. The State Income at constant (2004-05) prices in 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 7,09,315 crore, as compared to ₹ 6,61,469 crore in 2010-11 showing an increase of 7.2 per cent.

3.17 Net National Income (NNI) at current prices for 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 73,99,934 crore with an increase of 15.2 per cent over previous year. NNI at constant (2004-05) prices for 2011-12 is estimated at ₹ 45,72,075 crore.

3.18 *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 95,339 as compared to *Per Capita* National Income of ₹ 61,564 in 2011-12.

Implicit Inflation

3.19 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 implicit inflation measured by GSDP / GDP deflator is presented in graph 3.1.

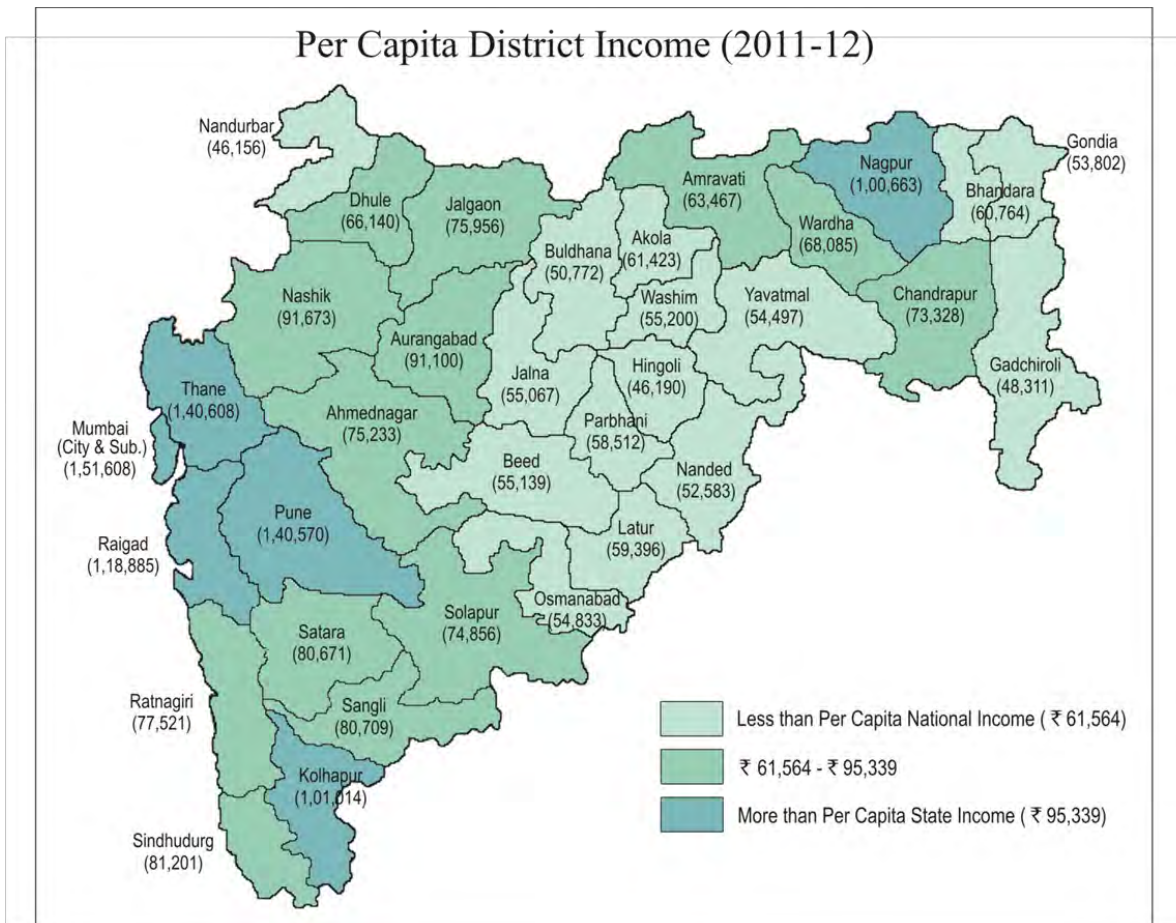


District Income

3.20 Estimates of domestic product at district level are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach', District domestic product estimates, therefore, have all the inherent limitations of the State Domestic Product estimates. Because of the paucity of data, use of proxy indicators and various limitations in estimation procedure, the district domestic products may be used only to have a broad judgment of income at district level. The district domestic product estimates are presented in Annexure 3.9.

3.21 Mumbai (City and suburb), Pune, Thane, Nashik and Nagpur districts contribute 55.6 per cent to GSDP. Due to robust Industry and Services sector, Mumbai is having largest share in GSDP (21.5 per cent), both Thane and Pune district contribute about same in

Industry sector, Pune district contributes more in Agriculture and allied activities sector whereas Thane district contributes more in Services sector than the other. Share of Nashik district is highest in agricultural and allied activities sector, but is far behind in Industry and Services sectors as compared to Thane and Pune districts.



ANNEXURE 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	50,971	64,712	59,198	68,679	1,04,214	1,21,033
2	Forestry	9,130	14,616	14,171	14,898	17,959	21,116	25,203
3	Fishing	1,374	1,642	1,801	1,737	1,940	2,386	2,941
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	67,229	80,684	75,833	88,578	1,27,716	1,49,177
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(10.8)	(11.5)	(11.8)	(10.1)	(10.4)	(12.3)	(12.4)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,286	3,872	5,168	5,410	4,733	4,453
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	48,418	70,515	84,556	81,001	93,988	1,32,449	1,53,630
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	1,03,310	1,18,209	1,20,748	1,28,812	1,49,459	1,67,628
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	36,769	44,133	46,437	51,147	59,252	64,983
9	Construction	26,143	34,386	44,744	52,512	55,658	65,631	77,077
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	9,175	10,598	11,224	14,081	16,424	22,061
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	1,19,531	1,83,640	2,17,684	2,30,921	2,49,698	2,90,766	3,31,749
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	1,23,022	1,86,926	2,21,556	2,36,089	2,55,108	2,95,499	3,36,202
		(29.6)	(32.0)	(32.4)	(31.3)	(29.8)	(28.5)	(28.0)
13	Railways	2,852	3,444	3,900	4,522	6,043	5,477	6,031
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	29,449	33,585	38,958	45,345	53,635	62,949
15	Communication	8,229	9,819	11,121	12,995	14,847	13,942	13,747
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	93,154	1,05,793	1,12,740	1,29,620	1,55,978	1,74,474
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	59,611	69,536	83,320	89,306	1,09,408	1,26,207
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	74,520	89,135	1,06,303	1,27,778	1,55,339	1,87,574
19	Public Administration	19,536	23,593	28,401	35,953	41,235	47,462	58,228
20	Other services	27,223	36,752	41,106	47,257	57,891	70,629	84,958
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	2,47,531	3,30,342	3,82,577	4,42,048	5,12,065	6,11,870	7,14,168
		(59.6)	(56.5)	(55.8)	(58.6)	(59.8)	(59.1)	(59.5)
22	Gross State Domestic Product Grand Total- (6+11+21)	4,15,480	5,84,497	6,84,817	7,53,970	8,55,751	10,35,085	11,99,547
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	55,277	63,810	69,230	77,454	92,384	1,05,623

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

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	44,587	51,855	41,549	43,286	52,556	54,805
2	Forestry	9,130	9,817	10,197	10,775	9,610	9,947	10,563
3	Fishing	1,374	1,541	1,589	1,484	1,461	1,504	1,570
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	55,945	63,641	53,808	54,357	64,007	66,938
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(124.5)	(141.7)	(119.8)	(121.0)	(142.5)	(136.4)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,665	3,694	3,571	3,760	3,727	3,521
6	Primary Sector	48,418	59,610	67,335	57,379	58,117	67,734	70,459
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	93,435	99,377	93,687	1,00,464	1,08,131	1,11,122
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	33,395	38,491	38,213	40,726	44,007	44,817
9	Construction	26,143	30,326	38,125	41,844	43,889	49,107	55,182
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	8,630	9,646	10,007	11,396	12,832	14,533
11	Secondary Sector	1,19,531	1,65,786	1,85,639	1,83,751	1,96,475	2,14,077	2,25,654
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	1,23,022	1,69,451	1,89,333	1,87,322	2,00,235	2,17,804	2,29,175
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(100.0)	(137.7)	(153.9)	(152.3)	(162.8)	(177.0)	(156.6)
13	Railways	2,853	3,205	3,420	3,921	4,675	4,565	4,977
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	25,534	26,300	26,645	31,967	33,656	35,732
15	Communication	8,229	11,579	13,625	16,004	24,327	34,044	38,935
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	83,720	90,595	89,769	1,05,001	1,12,017	1,15,351
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	65,616	77,215	88,647	95,289	1,08,396	1,21,060
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	66,284	73,065	80,489	83,809	88,607	96,078
19	Public Administration	19,536	21,074	23,918	27,984	28,872	30,179	33,777
20	Other services	27,223	32,246	33,719	35,603	38,412	41,937	45,403
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,47,531	3,09,258	3,41,857	3,69,062	4,12,352	4,53,401	4,91,313
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	(100.0)	(124.9)	(138.1)	(149.1)	(166.6)	(183.2)	(178.3)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,15,480	5,34,654	5,94,831	6,10,192	6,66,944	7,35,212	7,87,426
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(128.7)	(143.2)	(146.9)	(160.5)	(177.0)	(167.2)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	50,563	55,425	56,028	60,365	65,619	69,335
		(100.0)	(124.8)	(136.8)	(138.3)	(149.0)	(162.0)	(153.4)

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

+ First : revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	46,938	60,384	55,204	63,842	96,874	1,12,508
2	Forestry	9,009	14,441	13,990	14,705	17,729	20,846	24,880
3	Fishing	1,196	1,437	1,574	1,493	1,648	2,027	2,500
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	62,816	75,948	71,402	83,219	1,19,747	1,39,888
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(11.2)	(11.9)	(12.3)	(10.5)	(10.8)	(12.8)	(12.9)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	2,587	3,028	4,056	4,124	3,608	3,394
6	Primary Sector	44,252	65,403	78,976	75,458	87,343	1,23,355	1,43,282
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	84,696	98,633	94,862	1,02,274	1,18,667	1,33,092
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	33,183	40,243	42,094	46,197	53,518	58,694
9	Construction	25,125	32,952	42,772	49,874	52,785	62,244	73,099
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,585	3,854	6,108	7,801	9,113	12,073
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,54,416	1,85,502	1,92,938	2,09,057	2,43,542	2,76,958
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,57,003	1,88,530	1,96,994	2,13,181	2,47,150	2,80,352
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(26.7)	(29.8)	(30.4)	(29.1)	(27.7)	(26.5)	(25.9)
13	Railways	2,342	2,779	3,200	3,706	5,209	4,721	5,199
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	26,367	30,115	34,428	39,994	47,303	55,518
15	Communication	6,909	8,128	9,339	10,566	11,888	11,163	11,007
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	90,196	1,02,246	1,08,140	1,24,445	1,49,750	1,67,508
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	58,514	68,318	81,999	87,903	1,07,690	1,24,224
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	48,229	67,840	81,250	96,750	1,16,640	1,41,501	1,71,373
19	Public Administration	15,705	18,880	22,626	30,127	34,735	39,981	49,050
20	Other services	25,641	34,387	38,311	43,670	53,580	65,370	78,632
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,29,755	3,07,091	3,55,405	4,09,386	4,74,394	5,67,479	6,62,511
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	(62.1)	(58.3)	(57.3)	(60.4)	(61.5)	(60.7)	(61.2)
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	5,26,910	6,19,883	6,77,782	7,70,794	9,34,376	10,82,751
	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	49,831	57,760	62,234	69,765	83,395	95,339

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

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	40,967	48,193	38,398	39,857	48,392	50,463
2	Forestry	9,009	9,659	10,045	10,625	9,451	9,782	10,388
3	Fishing	1,196	1,343	1,365	1,281	1,228	1,264	1,319
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	51,969	59,603	50,304	50,536	59,438	62,170
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(125.7)</i>	<i>(144.2)</i>	<i>(121.7)</i>	<i>(122.2)</i>	<i>(143.8)</i>	<i>(137.6)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	3,031	2,960	2,644	2,739	2,715	2,565
6	Primary Sector	44,252	55,000	62,563	52,949	53,275	62,153	64,735
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	76,120	81,725	71,298	78,234	84,205	86,533
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	30,173	35,130	34,536	36,667	39,620	40,350
9	Construction	25,125	28,988	36,344	39,560	41,504	46,439	52,183
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,602	3,919	5,617	6,472	7,260	8,177
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,38,882	1,57,117	1,51,011	162,877	1,77,524	1,87,243
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,41,913	1,60,077	1,53,655	165,616	1,80,239	1,89,808
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(143.5)</i>	<i>(161.8)</i>	<i>(155.3)</i>	<i>(167.4)</i>	<i>(182.2)</i>	<i>(155.2)</i>
13	Railways	2,342	2,593	2,818	3,243	3,992	3,899	4,250
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	22,631	23,132	22,699	27,464	28,916	30,699
15	Communication	6,909	10,058	12,083	13,956	21,978	30,756	35,174
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	81,018	87,524	86,093	1,00,997	1,07,745	1,10,953
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	64,602	76,128	87,513	94,128	1,07,074	1,19,585
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,229	60,328	66,538	73,234	75,707	80,188	87,322
19	Public Administration	15,705	16,794	18,916	23,221	23,961	25,046	28,032
20	Other services	25,641	30,078	31,262	32,615	34,959	38,167	41,322
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	2,29,755	2,88,102	3,18,401	3,42,574	3,83,186	4,21,791	4,57,337
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(125.4)</i>	<i>(138.6)</i>	<i>(149.1)</i>	<i>(166.8)</i>	<i>(183.6)</i>	<i>(178.5)</i>
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	4,81,983	5,38,081	5,46,533	5,99,338	6,61,468	7,09,315
	Grand Total - (6+11+21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(130.3)</i>	<i>(145.4)</i>	<i>(147.7)</i>	<i>(162.0)</i>	<i>(178.8)</i>	<i>(167.4)</i>
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	45,582	50,138	50,183	54,246	59,037	62,457
		<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(126.3)</i>	<i>(139.0)</i>	<i>(139.1)</i>	<i>(150.4)</i>	<i>(163.6)</i>	<i>(153.6)</i>

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

+ First revised estimates

+ + Second revised estimates

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	6,04,672	7,16,276	8,06,646	9,28,586	11,32,048	12,68,081
2	Forestry	61,640	83,130	81,311	92,485	1,04,558	1,17,525	1,32,131
3	Fishing	27,152	35,182	38,931	44,073	50,370	57,369	65,541
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	7,22,984	8,36,518	9,43,204	10,83,514	13,06,942	14,65,753
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>	<i>(17.7)</i>	<i>(18.0)</i>	<i>(17.5)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	1,06,787	1,24,812	1,39,828	1,59,304	1,96,092	2,01,076
6	Primary Sector	6,50,454	8,29,771	9,61,330	10,83,032	12,42,818	15,03,034	16,66,829
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	4,27,075	4,92,758	5,61,460	6,41,573	7,60,650	8,48,734
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	2,07,753	2,39,962	2,56,862	2,80,578	3,20,100	3,53,352
9	Construction	2,28,855	3,22,429	3,88,908	4,51,034	5,00,458	5,95,454	6,85,204
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	76,153	83,830	91,070	1,13,883	1,31,008	1,44,817
11	Secondary Sector	7,44,755	10,33,410	12,05,458	13,60,426	15,36,492	18,07,212	20,32,107
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	8,29,783	11,40,197	13,30,270	15,00,254	16,95,796	20,03,304	22,33,183
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.8)</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	<i>(28.3)</i>	<i>(27.8)</i>	<i>(27.6)</i>	<i>(26.7)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	37,429	43,608	47,478	55,571	55,680	60,476
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	2,26,909	2,57,120	2,92,540	3,29,337	3,91,964	4,59,501
15	Communication	49,280	58,694	66,069	75,430	86,483	80,099	75,471
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,77,303	6,75,347	7,83,247	8,95,397	10,10,232	12,46,965	15,07,110
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	2,17,196	2,51,195	2,98,931	3,31,793	4,10,407	4,79,680
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,66,076	3,69,399	4,40,269	5,46,438	6,33,144	7,55,494	9,04,801
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	2,06,081	2,34,992	3,06,653	4,03,641	4,43,762	5,05,753
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,99,040	3,38,798	3,97,242	4,79,392	5,72,350	6,61,767
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	15,76,255	20,90,095	24,15,298	28,60,109	33,29,593	39,56,721	46,54,559
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>(52.9)</i>	<i>(52.7)</i>	<i>(53.9)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(54.4)</i>	<i>(55.7)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product	29,71,464	39,53,276	45,82,086	53,03,567	61,08,903	72,66,967	83,53,495
	(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	(-) 33,234	(-) 20,512	(-) 32,923	(-) 38,000	(-) 81,807	(-) 76,830
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	39,20,042	45,61,574	52,70,644	60,70,903	71,85,160	82,76,665

Source - Central Statistical Office, New Delhi.

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,23,745	5,56,956	5,55,442	5,57,715	6,06,848	6,30,540
2	Forestry	61,640	64,795	65,697	66,932	68,877	70,366	72,049
3	Fishing	27,152	30,650	32,427	33,315	34,395	36,263	36,906
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	6,19,190	6,55,080	6,55,689	6,60,987	7,13,477	7,39,495
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(17.4)</i>	<i>(16.8)</i>	<i>(15.8)</i>	<i>(14.6)</i>	<i>(14.5)</i>	<i>(14.1)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	92,578	95,997	98,055	1,03,830	1,08,938	1,08,249
6	Primary Sector	6,50,454	7,11,768	7,51,077	7,53,744	7,64,817	8,22,415	8,47,744
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	3,79,374	4,17,528	4,42,055	5,04,601	5,59,407	5,73,761
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	1,91,084	2,11,545	2,14,247	2,25,834	2,42,069	2,49,262
9	Construction	2,28,855	2,84,806	3,15,495	3,32,329	3,54,436	3,90,692	4,12,412
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	73,362	79,430	83,050	88,218	92,773	98,814
11	Secondary Sector	7,44,755	9,28,626	10,23,998	10,71,681	11,73,089	12,84,941	13,34,249
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	8,29,783	10,21,204	11,19,995	11,69,736	12,76,919	13,93,879	14,42,498
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.7)</i>	<i>(28.7)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(28.3)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(27.5)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	34,832	38,235	41,161	44,763	47,404	50,945
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	2,04,665	2,22,344	2,34,275	2,51,613	2,71,936	2,95,239
15	Communication	49,280	75,669	93,928	1,17,465	1,54,496	1,93,737	2,09,739
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,77,303	5,94,918	6,55,013	6,92,224	7,47,019	8,32,583	8,84,389
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	2,38,899	2,78,776	3,17,826	3,53,983	4,06,609	4,60,122
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,66,076	3,22,164	3,49,348	3,85,803	4,17,922	4,43,023	4,88,686
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,85,639	1,99,773	2,39,349	2,81,365	2,81,322	2,96,505
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,67,184	2,84,144	3,05,148	3,27,004	3,53,036	3,75,964
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	15,76,255	19,23,970	21,21,561	23,33,251	25,78,165	28,29,650	30,61,589
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(53.1)</i>	<i>(54.0)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(56.1)</i>	<i>(57.1)</i>	<i>(57.3)</i>	<i>(58.4)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product	29,71,464	35,64,364	38,96,636	41,58,676	45,16,071	49,37,006	52,43,582
	(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	(-) 29,515	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,757	(-) 54,757	(-) 46,734
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	35,34,849	38,79,457	41,33,292	44,88,314	48,82,249	51,96,848

Source - Central Statistical Office, New Delhi.

+ First revised estimates

+ + Second revised estimates

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 AND NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST
AT CURRENT PRICES

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	5,62,333	6,67,874	7,50,631	8,61,467	10,49,549	11,79,341
2	Forestry	60,813	82,134	80,216	91,247	1,03,190	1,16,079	1,30,467
3	Fishing	23,735	30,770	33,751	37,884	42,801	48,941	55,102
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	6,75,237	7,81,841	8,79,762	10,07,458	12,14,569	13,64,910
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.9)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(18.5)</i>	<i>(18.7)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	86,516	1,00,948	1,11,318	1,22,750	1,57,651	1,57,677
6	Primary Sector	5,97,753	7,61,753	8,82,789	9,91,080	11,30,208	13,72,220	15,22,587
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	3,11,499	3,57,748	4,07,017	4,63,886	5,53,152	6,12,068
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,81,928	2,12,317	2,25,214	2,45,251	2,81,378	3,12,477
9	Construction	2,18,511	3,07,226	3,69,997	4,28,136	4,73,852	5,63,776	6,47,016
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	39,371	42,170	45,290	59,906	69,689	73,124
11	Secondary Sector	5,98,795	8,40,024	9,82,232	11,05,657	12,42,895	14,67,995	16,44,685
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	6,69,259	9,26,540	10,83,180	12,16,975	13,65,645	16,25,646	18,02,362
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(26.2)</i>	<i>(26.4)</i>	<i>(25.7)</i>	<i>(25.1)</i>	<i>(25.0)</i>	<i>(24.1)</i>
13	Railways	21,696	28,529	34,144	36,398	44,303	42,898	46,472
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	2,07,667	2,35,628	2,66,802	2,99,174	3,57,717	4,19,761
15	Communication	41,226	49,704	55,394	61,675	68,775	62,669	53,029
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,64,750	6,57,231	7,61,525	8,68,530	9,78,705	12,07,850	14,58,886
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	2,13,444	2,47,017	2,94,282	3,26,589	4,04,499	4,73,165
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,29,767	3,21,704	3,83,999	4,77,963	5,52,927	6,61,538	7,94,122
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,74,298	1,98,884	2,66,495	3,58,331	3,92,269	4,47,185
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,80,194	3,15,780	3,69,488	4,47,196	5,34,512	6,16,872
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	14,55,025	19,32,771	22,32,371	26,41,633	30,76,001	36,63,952	43,09,492
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(54.7)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(55.7)</i>	<i>(56.4)</i>	<i>(56.3)</i>	<i>(57.6)</i>
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	35,34,548	40,97,392	47,38,370	54,49,104	65,04,167	74,76,764
	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	(-) 33,235	(-) 20,514	(-) 32,923	(-) 38,000	(-) 81,808	(-) 76,830
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	35,01,313	40,76,878	47,05,447	54,11,104	64,22,359	73,99,934
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	31,206	35,825	40,775	46,249	54,151	61,564

Source - Central Statistical Office, New Delhi.

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	4,85,542	5,15,643	5,11,172	5,09,912	5,52,920	5,76,079
2	Forestry	60,813	63,899	64,771	65,971	67,929	69,454	71,079
3	Fishing	23,735	26,489	27,781	28,166	28,332	29,820	29,544
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	5,75,930	6,08,195	6,05,309	6,06,173	6,52,194	6,76,702
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	<i>(19.9)</i>	<i>(18.1)</i>	<i>(17.5)</i>	<i>(16.4)</i>	<i>(15.2)</i>	<i>(14.9)</i>	<i>(14.7)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	73,982	74,945	74,299	74,831	80,261	77,702
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	5,97,753	6,49,912	6,83,140	6,79,608	6,81,004	7,32,455	7,54,404
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,71,126	2,94,744	3,08,477	3,55,722	3,91,551	3,89,667
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,67,423	1,87,103	1,87,432	1,96,830	2,11,671	2,18,660
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,70,556	2,98,270	3,12,520	3,32,343	3,65,397	3,83,118
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	39,746	42,732	44,764	45,899	46,943	47,840
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	5,98,795	7,48,851	8,22,849	8,53,193	9,30,794	10,15,562	10,39,285
12	Industry (Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	6,69,259	8,22,833	8,97,794	9,27,492	10,05,625	10,95,823	11,16,987
		<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(25.9)</i>	<i>(25.1)</i>	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(25.1)</i>	<i>(24.2)</i>
13	Railways	21,696	26,543	30,020	32,370	35,543	37,570	40,817
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	1,86,473	2,02,600	2,11,857	2,26,224	2,44,052	2,64,081
15	Communication	41,226	67,432	84,484	1,05,843	1,40,399	1,80,806	1,93,528
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,64,750	5,78,366	6,36,267	6,70,729	7,22,606	8,03,971	8,51,369
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	2,35,406	2,75,003	3,13,829	3,49,675	4,01,918	4,55,151
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	2,29,767	2,79,334	3,02,698	3,33,794	3,59,564	3,79,326	4,18,977
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,56,546	1,68,175	2,06,521	2,47,125	2,45,168	2,57,803
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,49,802	2,63,772	2,82,028	3,01,231	3,24,123	3,43,393
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub Total – 13 to 20)	14,55,025	17,79,902	19,63,019	21,56,971	23,82,367	26,16,934	28,25,119
		<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(56.0)</i>	<i>(56.6)</i>	<i>(58.5)</i>	<i>(59.6)</i>	<i>(60.0)</i>	<i>(61.2)</i>
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	31,78,665	34,69,008	36,89,772	39,94,165	43,64,951	46,18,808
	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	(-) 29,516	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,757	(-) 54,756	(-) 46,733
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	31,49,149	34,51,829	36,64,388	39,66,408	43,10,195	45,72,075
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	28,067	30,332	31,754	33,901	36,342	38,037

Source - Central Statistical Office, New Delhi.

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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 (₹ Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At current prices (₹)	
		2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	2,21,647	2,57,819	2,00,789	2,33,193	1,67,914	1,81,308	1,52,297	1,64,512	1,33,426	1,51,608
2	Thane	1,36,818	1,57,501	1,22,088	1,40,735	1,02,197	1,09,245	91,058	97,619	1,24,202	1,40,608
3	Raigad	29,517	34,377	25,633	29,843	20,898	22,193	17,976	19,120	1,03,197	1,18,885
4	Ratnagiri	13,918	16,349	12,467	14,625	9,830	10,719	8,754	9,545	66,637	77,521
5	Sindhudurg	7,161	8,471	6,618	7,819	4,897	5,333	4,522	4,923	69,282	81,201
	KONKAN DIV.	4,09,061	4,74,517	3,67,595	4,26,216	3,05,736	3,28,799	2,74,606	2,95,719	1,21,767	1,38,606
6	Nashik	48,529	59,370	43,500	53,344	33,695	37,939	30,029	33,920	75,730	91,673
7	Dhule	12,437	14,140	11,338	12,885	8,526	8,914	7,742	8,110	58,839	66,140
8	Nandurbar	6,199	7,350	5,720	6,780	4,083	4,314	3,754	3,967	39,292	46,156
9	Jalgaon	31,281	35,596	28,194	32,040	20,526	21,731	18,414	19,512	67,599	75,956
10	Ahmednagar	32,392	37,575	29,576	34,306	21,319	22,480	19,382	20,452	65,503	75,233
	NASHIK DIV.	1,30,838	1,54,031	1,18,327	1,39,355	88,148	95,379	79,320	85,960	66,429	77,358
11	Pune	1,17,507	1,37,651	1,04,196	1,22,274	84,154	90,488	74,186	79,932	1,21,712	1,40,570
12	Satara	23,188	27,790	21,112	25,321	16,398	17,454	14,891	15,875	67,859	80,671
13	Sangli	22,801	26,024	20,786	23,718	15,769	16,667	14,352	15,193	71,488	80,709
14	Solapur	30,335	36,091	27,896	33,188	20,516	21,643	18,823	19,864	63,675	74,856
15	Kolhapur	36,645	44,866	33,345	40,849	26,015	27,993	23,642	25,453	83,412	1,01,014
	PUNE DIV.	2,30,476	2,72,422	2,07,337	2,45,350	1,62,850	1,74,245	1,45,894	1,56,316	90,309	1,05,511

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 3.9 (Concl.)

Sr. No.	District	At Current Prices (₹ Crore)				At Constant (2004-05) Prices (₹ Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Product	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At current prices (₹)	
		2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺	2010-11 ⁺⁺	2011-12 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	31,380	34,669	27,819	30,688	21,267	22,325	18,666	19,612	83,646	91,100
17	Jalna	10,476	10,866	9,665	10,010	6,304	6,425	5,784	5,894	53,691	55,067
18	Parbhani	9,786	11,152	9,040	10,294	6,165	6,549	5,676	6,031	51,997	58,512
19	Hingoli	4,900	5,514	4,541	5,108	3,070	3,257	2,836	3,009	41,440	46,190
20	Beed	13,175	14,578	12,134	13,403	8,301	8,737	7,604	8,002	50,396	55,139
21	Nanded	16,615	18,624	15,346	17,187	10,786	11,387	9,934	10,489	47,448	52,583
22	Osmanabad	9,046	9,924	8,335	9,133	5,656	5,809	5,187	5,327	50,502	54,833
23	Latur	12,400	15,174	11,482	14,032	8,087	9,053	7,462	8,344	49,111	59,396
	AURANGABADDIV.	1,07,778	1,20,502	98,362	1,09,854	69,637	73,542	63,151	66,709	55,917	61,789
24	Buldhana	12,813	13,989	11,756	12,820	8,508	8,874	7,776	8,116	47,027	50,772
25	Akola	11,618	12,722	10,668	11,662	8,080	8,421	7,405	7,717	56,915	61,423
26	Washim	6,245	6,922	5,713	6,329	3,907	4,006	3,556	3,650	50,296	55,200
27	Amravati	18,471	20,799	16,956	19,143	12,542	13,026	11,485	11,980	56,909	63,467
28	Yavatmal	15,547	16,499	14,122	15,085	10,403	10,506	9,327	9,521	51,510	54,497
	AMRAVATI DIV.	64,694	70,930	59,213	65,040	43,440	44,833	39,549	40,984	52,724	57,280
29	Wardha	9,059	10,463	8,323	9,607	6,279	6,790	5,749	6,220	59,635	68,085
30	Nagpur	47,384	55,162	42,806	49,736	34,626	37,540	31,235	33,831	88,109	1,00,663
31	Bhandara	7,319	8,440	6,705	7,732	5,028	5,368	4,589	4,902	53,174	60,764
32	Gondia	6,722	7,782	6,212	7,191	4,637	4,964	4,272	4,573	46,878	53,802
33	Chandrapur	17,071	19,730	15,153	17,499	12,016	12,964	10,525	11,348	64,255	73,328
34	Gadchiroli	4,683	5,569	4,343	5,172	2,813	3,002	2,579	2,755	40,876	48,311
	NAGPUR DIV.	92,239	1,07,146	83,542	96,937	65,400	70,628	58,948	63,628	68,137	78,063
	MAHARASHTRA	1,03,50,86	1,19,99,548	9,34,376	10,82,751	7,35,212	7,87,426	6,61,469	7,09,315	83,395	95,339

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

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

Mumbai (City + Suburban) District

Note - Due to rounding, figures may not add upto total.

4

Price and Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

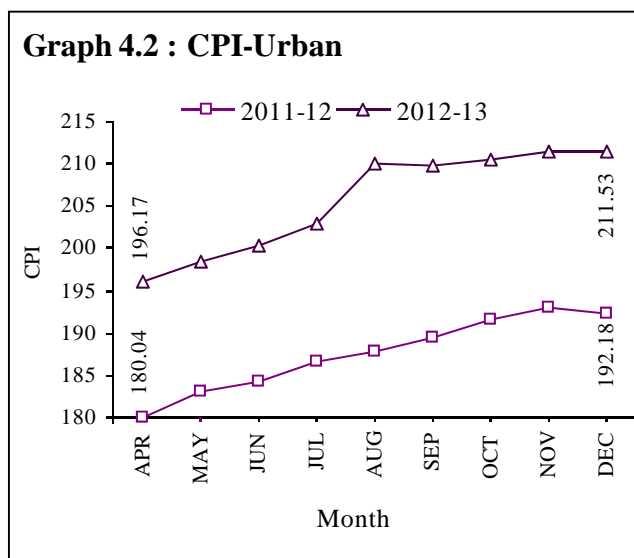
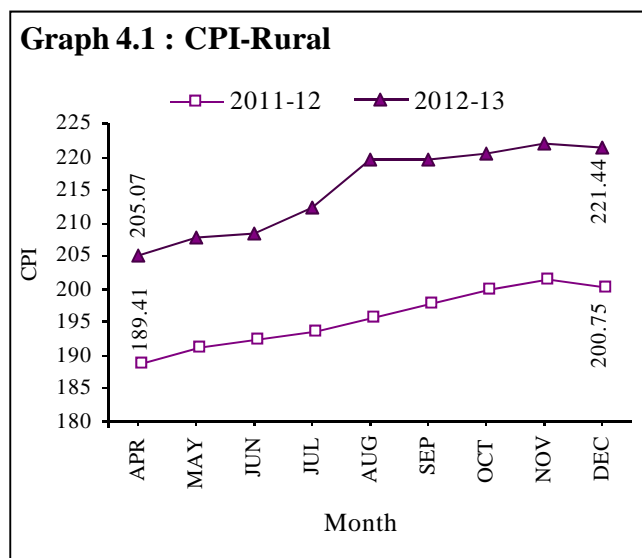
PRICES

4.1 Changes in prices have a direct bearing on all sections of the society. Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the price levels of commodities with reference to time and it is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. 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 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December, 2012 increased by 9.7 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in indices is mainly due to increase in prices of 'Milk & Milk products', 'Edible Oil', 'Vegetables and Fruits' subgroups. The series on CPI for rural as well as urban areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.



4.4 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for rural areas for April and December, 2012, was 8.3 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively whereas, for urban area it was 9.0 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for April and December, 2012, was 12.8 per cent & 21.9 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 11.2 per cent & 24.2 per cent respectively for urban areas.

Price Situation at All-India Level

4.5 The Central Statistical Office, GoI releases monthly Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2010) for All-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined areas. Average CPI for Maharashtra from April, 2012 to January, 2013 was 123.5, 119.9 and 121.2 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively. CPI for major States are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.6 Labour Bureau, GoI compiles and publishes three types of monthly indices viz. CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The CPI-AL and CPI-RL are compiled 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 retail prices are collected from 600 centres in India, of which 54 centres are from the State. The series of CPI-AL and CPI-RL is given in Annexure 4.4. The average CPI-AL for the State and All-India from April to December, 2012 were 737.8 and 662.8 showing an increase of 10.1 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The average CPI-RL for the State and All-India from April to December, 2012 were 731.2 and 664.2 showing an increase of 10.4 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

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 78 selected centres. The average All-India CPI-IW during April to December, 2012 showed an increase of 10.0 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Groupwise All-India CPI-IW is given in Annexure 4.5. Out of the 78 centres, five centres viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Nashik are from the State. CPI-IW for these centres is given in Annexure 4.6. In addition to these 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. CPI-IW for these additional centres in the State is given in Annexure 4.7.

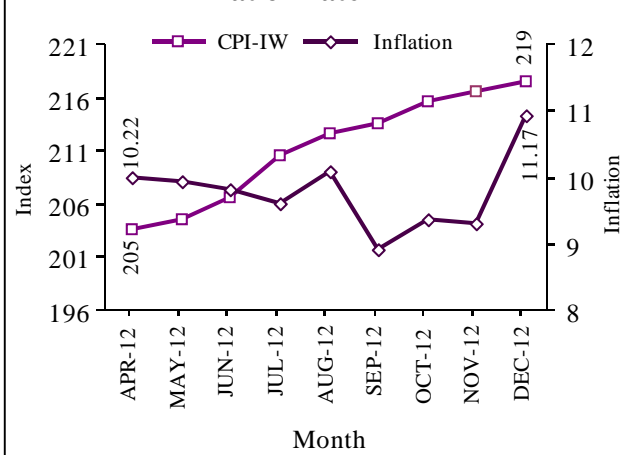
Wholesale Price Index

4.8 WPI (Base year 2004-05) serves as an important determinant in formulation of trade, fiscal and other economic policies by the government. It is also widely used by banks, industry and business circles. It is released on monthly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI. It covers 676 commodities, of which 102 are from 'Primary Articles' group, 555 from 'Manufactured Products' group and 19 from 'Fuel and Power' group.

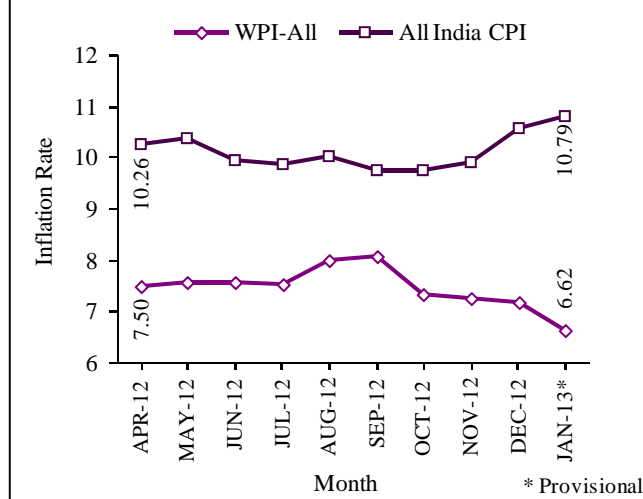
4.9 WPI for 'All Commodities' increased from 163.5 in April, 2012 to 169.2 in January, 2013. It increased from 215.6 to 221.4 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 178.8 to 189.5 for 'Fuel & Power' group and from 143.8 to 148.3 for 'Manufactured Products' during the same period.

4.10 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI declined from 7.5 per cent in April, 2012 to 6.6 per cent in January, 2013, the lowest in last three years. This decrease was mainly due to low price rise in 'Manufactured Products' group. For 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 9.6 per cent to 10.3 per cent whereas, for 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it declined sharply from 10.9 per cent in April to 6.7 per cent in October. Subsequently, it increased to 11.9 per cent in January, 2013.

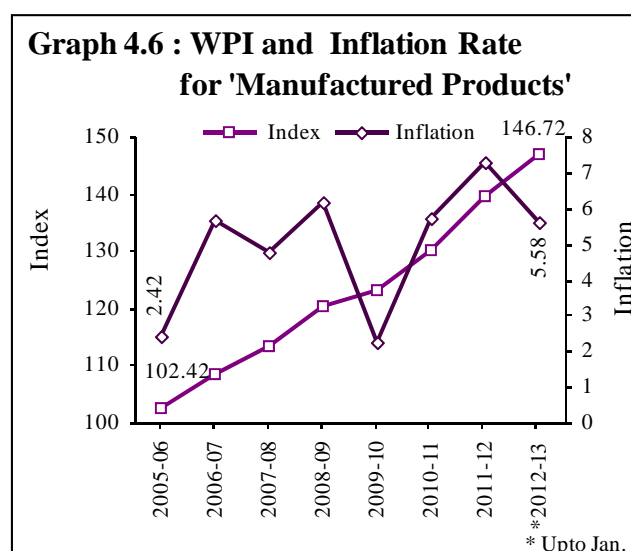
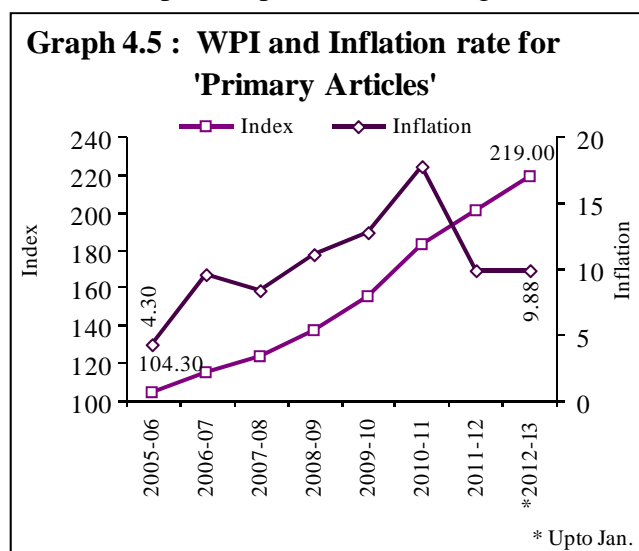
Graph 4.3 : All-India CPI-IW and Inflation rate



Graph 4.4 : Inflation rates for All India WPI & All India CPI



4.11 Yearwise index and year-on-year rate of inflation for major groups are shown in Graph 4.5 and Graph 4.6. The series on All-India WPI is given in Annexure 4.8, whereas the inflation rates based on important price indices are given in Annexure 4.9.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.12 The Public Distribution System (PDS) was institutionalised in the country to achieve multiple objectives such as ensuring stability of prices, rationing of essential commodities in case of deficit in supplies and ensuring availability of basic commodities to the poor & needy sections of the society at affordable prices. The responsibilities of procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains, etc. are of the Central Government while those of creating the network of Fair Price Shops, allocation and distribution of foodgrains, identification of families below poverty line (BPL), issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of fair price shops, etc. rest with the State Government. Essential commodities like Wheat, Rice, Sugar and Kerosene are distributed regularly on monthly basis through a network of fair price shops.

4.13 Fair price shop is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the cardholders and topography of the area. There were 51,877 fair price shops operating in the State as on 31st December, 2012. Out of these, 28 are mobile fair price shops and 5,788 are in tribal areas. The Door Step Delivery Scheme is being implemented in the tribal areas and areas identified under Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP).

4.14 GoM introduced Tricolour ration card scheme w.e.f. 1st May, 1999. Districtwise number of cardholders are given in Annexure 4.10.

4.15 Regular inspections of fair price shops are carried out to ensure proper distribution of foodgrains and to avoid malpractices in fair price shops. During 2012, total 71,260 inspections were carried out, 336 shop licences were cancelled and ₹ 76.04 lakh fine was imposed. Also, to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards, three drives were launched till 2011. So far 54.06 lakh ration cards have been cancelled. Number of cards cancelled is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Number of cancelled ration cards

(in Lakh)

Period	Type of ration card					Total
	Yellow		Saffron	White	Annapurna	
	AAY	BPL	APL			
2005-2008	0.85	3.60	22.35	2.56	0.08	29.45
2009-2010	0.83	1.50	10.30	0	0.12	12.75
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

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.16 Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), 35 kg of foodgrains (wheat and rice) are provided to BPL card holders at ₹ five per kg for Wheat and ₹ six per kg for Rice. For APL (orange card holders), 15 kg of foodgrains (wheat and rice) are provided at ₹ 7.20 per kg for Wheat and ₹ 9.60 per kg for Rice. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains are given in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for BPL (excluding AAY)

(Lakh MT)

Year	No. of ration cards (in Lakh)	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]
2010-11	43.75	9.65	8.11	84.0	10.80	8.66	80.2
2011-12	42.72	11.26	8.82	78.3	12.10	9.55	78.9
2012-13 ⁺	43.20	7.66	6.27	81.9	8.60	6.89	80.1

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

AAY Antyodaya Anna Yojana

+ Upto December

@ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Table 4.3 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for APL

(Lakh MT)

Year	No. of ration cards (in Lakh)	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]
2010-11	138.40	4.52	2.56	56.7	16.27	7.81	48.0
2011-12	133.47	3.13	2.09	66.8	15.90	7.03	44.2
2012-13 ⁺	139.51	2.96	1.93	65.2	12.14	6.24	51.4

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

+ Upto December

@ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.17 The foodgrains (35 kg) viz. Wheat and Rice are provided at ₹ two per kg and ₹ three per kg respectively to all beneficiaries under AAY w.e.f. 1st May, 2001. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for AAY are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for AAY

(Lakh MT)

Year	No. of ration cards (in Lakh)	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]
2010-11	23.40	5.03	4.61	91.7	5.05	4.61	91.3
2011-12	22.94	4.97	4.53	91.2	4.86	4.38	90.1
2012-13 ⁺	25.48	3.82	3.63	95.0	3.93	3.62	92.1

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

+ Upto December

@ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Annapura Scheme

4.18 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 GoI has sanctioned ₹ 7.78 crore for the year 2012-13 and ₹ 2.29 crore were utilised by the end of December, 2012. During 2012-13, number of ration cards under Annapurna are 0.75 lakh. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for Annapurna are given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for Annapurna

(Thousand MT)

Year	No. of ration cards (in Lakh)	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage [@]
2010-11	0.86	5.4	4.2	77.5	9.0	7.2	80.0
2011-12	0.75	4.1	2.9	70.0	6.1	4.7	76.0

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM @ Off-take w.r.t. allotment

Distribution of Foodgrains to Welfare Institutes, Hostels etc.

4.19 GoI sanctions additional allocation of foodgrains (Wheat & Rice) to Welfare Institutes in the State at ₹ 5 per kg for Wheat and ₹ 6 per kg for Rice. Under the scheme, 15 kg foodgrains are distributed to Establishment Ration Cardholders per month per inmate. Number of establishment ration cardholders is 5,480 with number of inmates is 7,02,789 and requirement of foodgrains is of 10,542 MT per month.

Dhanya Hami Yojana

4.20 In order to ensure supply of quality foodgrains at prescribed rate to yellow ration cardholders under TPDS, the State Government is implementing revised foodgrains distribution system i.e. *Dhanya Hami Yojana* in 10,511 villages since 23rd February, 2012. Under the scheme, three months of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) will be made available to BPL and AAY beneficiaries in advance provided at least 60 percent yellow ration cardholders pose demand for foodgrains in writing to Tahasildar / Rationing officer. Further, they have to deposit cost of foodgrains of three months in advance. Only then foodgrains will be distributed on Food Day (7th day of every month) to them.

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 receives monthly allocation of about 13,966 MT levy sugar from GoI on the basis of number of BPL cardholders and population thereon. Apart from this, festival quota of about 4,507 MT of levy sugar was allocated in August as well as November, 2012. At present price of levy sugar is ₹ 13.50 per kg. Allocation and off-take of levy sugar are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Allocation and off-take of the Levy Sugar

(Lakh quintals)

Year	Allocation	Off-take	% of off-take
2010-11	17.63	12.88	73.1
2011-12	17.65	12.17	69.0
2012-13 ⁺	13.47	10.18	75.6

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

+ Upto December

Kerosene

4.22 Since April, 2012 the State is receiving approximately 0.76 lakh kilo litre allocation of kerosene per month. At present the retail price of kerosene in Mumbai / Thane rationing area is ₹ 14.44 per litre and in other districts, it is between ₹ 14.44 and ₹ 16.75 per litre. 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. Off-take of kerosene is 100 per cent of allocation. Demand and allocation of kerosene are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Demand and allocation of Kerosene

(Lakh kilo litre)		
Year	Demand	Allocation
2010-11	20.28	15.64
2011-12	14.94	12.59
2012-13 [#]	10.41	6.81

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

[#] Upto December

Foodgrain Subsidy

4.23 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided under the PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock in case of 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 2012-13 is ₹ 317.97 crore, whereas for 2011-12, it was ₹ 280.68 crore.

Godowns

4.24 Foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State owned / hired godowns. During 2012-13, there are 1,024 godowns available with storage capacity of 5.62 lakh MT. Out of these, the condition of 192 godowns with capacity of 0.79 lakh MT was not suitable for storage and 11 godowns with 0.06 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. The State Government has hired 110 godowns of capacity 0.48 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. District wise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.13. To augment the storage capacity under PDS, construction of new godowns (5.95 lakh MT) has been undertaken by the State with the financial help from NABARD.

E-Governance Project

4.25 State has taken step towards computerisation of TPDS. It has decided to replace the existing ration cards by bar-coded ration cards with the photo of the head of the family, after total digitisation of ration card data is completed. An independent portal has been developed and made operational from 1st May, 2012. PDS complaint redressal system is available on this portal. Also TPDS helpline for complaint redressal is made operational from 1st May, 2012. SMS gateway has been designed and made operational from 1st July, 2012. Till 18th January, 2013 total 29 lakh SMSs have been sent through SMS gateway. NIC has provided four modules viz. 'Depot Code Management System (DCMS)', 'Stakeholder Identity Management System (SIMS)', 'Existing Ration Card Management System (ERCMS)' and online allocation module 'Foodgrain and Essential Commodities and Security Target (FEAST)'. Out of these modules, data entry in DCMS and SIMS is completed. In ERCMS, out of 2.26 crore ration cards, 1.76 crore ration cards are digitised till 18th January, 2013.

* * * * *

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	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13 [@]	220	240	376	125	168	215	9.7
April, 2012	208	226	353	122	163	205	8.3
May, 2012	212	229	355	123	164	208	8.3
June, 2012	213	234	355	124	164	209	8.0
July, 2012	219	239	356	124	166	212	9.4
August, 2012	225	242	391	125	167	220	11.9
September, 2012	224	245	391	125	170	220	10.7
October, 2012	224	247	393	126	172	221	10.0
November, 2012	226	248	395	126	173	222	9.9
December, 2012	224	248	396	126	173	221	10.3

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	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	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13 [@]	223	229	343	132	158	206	9.6
April, 2012	212	217	316	130	153	196	9.0
May, 2012	216	221	317	130	154	198	8.4
June, 2012	219	223	317	131	156	200	8.7
July, 2012	224	227	317	131	156	203	8.7
August, 2012	228	229	363	132	158	210	11.8
September, 2012	226	231	363	132	159	210	10.7
October, 2012	227	234	364	133	160	210	9.8
November, 2012	228	240	365	133	161	212	9.5
December, 2012	227	242	365	133	162	212	10.1

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX CENTRAL FOR MAJOR STATES

(Apr. – Jan.)

States	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent increase	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent increase	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	111.53	122.07	9.45	108.75	121.27	11.51	110.44	121.74	10.23
Bihar	110.07	122.57	10.35	109.84	121.12	10.27	110.87	122.33	10.34
Gujrat	115.17	125.99	9.39	110.63	121.13	9.49	112.66	123.34	9.48
Karnataka	113.85	125.48	10.22	111.19	122.92	10.55	112.49	124.17	10.38
Kerala	114.09	122.02	6.95	112.74	123.18	9.26	113.66	122.40	7.69
Madhya Pradesh	112.92	124.45	10.21	109.06	120.13	10.15	111.30	122.62	10.17
Maharashtra	112.93	123.46	9.32	109.47	119.89	9.52	110.75	121.21	9.44
Punjab	109.06	119.01	9.12	109.33	119.62	9.41	109.19	119.30	9.26
Rajasthan	110.96	124.75	12.43	108.85	120.00	10.24	110.19	123.02	11.64
Tamil Nadu	112.65	125.36	11.28	109.60	123.83	12.98	110.95	124.49	12.20
Uttar Pradesh	111.83	124.30	11.15	109.31	120.89	10.59	111.03	123.23	10.99
West Bengal	115.89	127.85	10.32	108.63	120.20	10.65	112.74	124.51	10.44
All India	112.53	123.77	9.99	109.63	120.95	10.33	111.28	122.54	10.12

Source - Central Statistical Office, GoI.

Note - Item basket for each state is different

ANNEXURE 4.4

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	...	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13 [@]	...	766	738	649	663	759	731	651	664
April, 2012	...	729	705	616	633	721	698	618	634
May, 2012	...	734	709	621	638	727	703	624	640
June, 2012	...	739	715	630	646	731	708	632	648
July, 2012	...	758	730	643	656	750	722	645	658
August, 2012	...	777	745	654	666	770	738	656	667
September, 2012	...	780	749	663	673	773	743	665	675
October, 2012	...	785	756	668	680	779	750	671	681
November, 2012	...	792	763	672	685	786	757	674	686
December, 2012	...	796	768	674	688	790	762	677	689

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.5

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	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13 [@]	228	220	212	236	168	180	213
April, 2012	218	210	206	231	163	174	205
May, 2012	219	213	206	231	165	175	206
June, 2012	222	217	209	231	165	177	208
July, 2012	227	219	209	238	167	178	212
August, 2012	230	221	210	238	167	180	214
September, 2012	232	222	213	238	169	182	215
October, 2012	233	224	216	238	170	183	217
November, 2012	235	226	217	238	171	185	218
December, 2012	235	227	219	238	173	187	219

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**

(CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)
										(Base year - 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	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208
2012-13 [@]	230	216	227	218	242	243	245	219	231	226
April, 2012	225	208	224	214	229	234	238	212	216	215
May, 2012	224	208	225	215	233	236	240	214	218	216
June, 2012	224	212	223	214	237	239	240	214	221	218
July, 2012	228	214	224	215	244	244	243	218	227	223
August, 2012	229	216	229	218	250	247	242	219	236	228
September, 2012	232	219	227	218	251	249	247	222	238	233
October, 2012	234	221	228	222	248	249	251	224	238	233
November, 2012	236	222	232	225	243	247	251	224	243	235
December, 2012	237	223	228	223	240	246	253	225	240	234

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD		
	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		183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13 [@]		208	213	234	223	239	227	229	248	236	230
April, 2012	...	198	199	230	216	230	216	221	239	219	215
May, 2012	...	200	201	235	220	230	217	225	241	227	220
June, 2012	...	201	205	235	221	233	219	226	242	234	223
July, 2012	...	212	211	233	221	234	223	230	246	237	228
August, 2012	...	214	214	234	222	241	229	230	247	239	231
September, 2012	...	215	223	234	226	241	234	230	252	240	236
October, 2012	...	212	222	235	227	244	235	231	253	242	237
November, 2012	...	209	221	234	227	247	237	233	254	242	239
December, 2012	...	212	221	235	228	247	237	235	255	243	238

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(Base year - 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	200.3	169.0	139.5	156.1
2012-13 [@]	219.0	184.5	146.7	166.9
April, 2012	215.6	178.8	143.8	163.5
May, 2012	215.0	178.9	144.6	163.9
June, 2012	215.0	181.1	145.3	164.7
July, 2012	219.1	179.5	146.1	165.8
August, 2012	221.8	181.7	147.2	167.3
September, 2012	221.6	188.5	148.0	168.8
October, 2012	219.4	189.8	147.9	168.5
November, 2012	221.1	188.7	148.0	168.8
December, 2012 [*]	220.0	188.9	148.0	168.6
January, 2013 [*]	221.4	189.5	148.3	169.2

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

* Provisional

@ Average for 10 months

ANNEXURE 4.9

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates			
	All India wholesale price index number #	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers +	All India consumer price index number for 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	8.94	8.39	8.19	8.35
2012-13 @	7.46 @@	10.00	9.17	9.41
April, 2012	7.50	10.22	7.84	8.01
May, 2012	7.55	10.16	7.77	8.11
June, 2012	7.58	10.05	8.03	8.54
July, 2012	7.52	9.84	8.61	8.94
August, 2012	8.01	10.31	9.18	9.34
September, 2012	8.07	9.14	9.43	9.93
October, 2012	7.32	9.60	9.85	9.84
November, 2012	7.24	9.55	10.31	10.47
December, 2012	7.18 *	11.17	11.33	11.31
January, 2013	6.62 *	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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

+ Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

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

@ Average for 9 months

@@ Average for 10 months

* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RATION CARDS AS ON 1.12.2012

District	Yellow		Saffron	Annapurna	White	Total Ration Card
	BPL	AAY	APL			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mumbai /Thane Rationing Area	32,663	15,673	32,85,780	10,471	7,31,413	40,76,000
Thane	1,62,950	1,28,253	4,87,739	2,402	38,550	8,19,894
Raigad	1,08,458	78,410	3,30,377	1,992	92,083	6,11,320
Ratnagiri	74,180	42,866	2,53,239	815	34,042	4,05,142
Sindhudurg	50,168	24,736	1,30,738	657	20,117	2,26,416
Nashik	2,96,423	1,80,491	5,90,973	917	86,177	11,54,981
Dhule	1,43,248	76,349	1,94,289	1,745	4,829	4,20,460
Nandurbar	1,04,354	1,05,925	97,537	1,319	8,138	3,17,273
Jalgaon	2,16,328	1,30,635	4,70,246	2,091	68,230	8,87,530
Ahmednagar	2,60,297	97,366	5,29,625	2,071	60,432	9,49,791
Pune	1,57,637	1,84,231	13,08,047	1,058	1,26,331	17,77,304
Satara	1,37,255	35,278	4,35,942	1,983	46,885	6,57,343
Sangli	79,477	36,047	4,29,736	0	66,402	6,11,662
Solapur	2,32,021	83,980	4,68,111	1,179	74,890	8,60,181
Kolhapur	1,44,863	55,027	5,74,242	348	50,701	8,25,181
Aurangabad	1,82,037	65,266	4,08,590	2,555	6,870	6,65,318
Jalna	1,17,043	39,884	1,67,570	2,264	3,202	3,29,963
Parbhani	73,017	43,903	2,10,747	1,921	2,030	3,31,618
Hingoli	60,352	27,309	1,57,813	984	1,248	2,47,706
Beed	2,35,840	43,609	3,51,286	2,887	11,132	6,44,754
Nanded	1,49,016	85,144	3,49,083	2,027	4,530	5,89,800
Osmanabad	1,04,533	38,183	2,05,252	1,449	10,411	3,59,828
Latur	86,744	40,753	2,89,675	1,940	13,045	4,32,157
Buldhana	1,40,537	64,308	2,54,842	3,745	7,181	4,70,613
Akola	96,241	44,597	1,65,031	1,788	14,360	3,22,017
Washim	70,663	38,797	1,39,583	2,183	8,279	2,59,505
Amrawati	1,69,648	1,20,438	2,39,593	2,898	12,424	5,45,001
Yeotmal	1,33,095	1,34,575	2,46,509	4,692	5,828	5,24,699
Wardha	47,412	43,241	1,60,104	2,378	6,796	2,59,931
Nagpur	1,33,616	99,556	6,27,641	6,946	56,820	9,24,579
Bhandara	81,100	58,393	87,748	1,131	18,973	2,47,345
Gondiya	91,878	67,755	73,382	1,524	5,856	2,40,395
Chandrapur	1,07,455	1,26,112	1,65,330	1,347	30,115	4,30,359
Gadchiroli	39,361	90,742	64,974	0	8,118	2,03,195
Maharashtra	43,19,910	25,47,832	1,39,51,374	73,707	17,36,438	2,26,29,261

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(Lakh tonnes)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
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
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)	0.64	14.91	15.55	1.74	19.40	21.14
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.30	13.44	0.07	13.94	14.01
2012-13 (Total) (upto Dec, 2012)	0.62	11.36	11.98	1.35	15.37	16.72
Of which, TPDS	0.10	9.95	10.05	0.05	10.54	10.59

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Lakh tonnes)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2005-06 (Total)	27.40	47.04
Of which, TPDS	10.90	16.54
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)	19.36	32.85
Of which, TPDS	16.23	16.96
2012-13 (Total) (upto Dec, 2012)	14.44	24.67
Of which, TPDS	11.48	12.53

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

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS, THEIR CAPACITY AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS (2012-13)

District Name (1)	Available Godowns		Number of Fair Price Shops (upto January, 2013) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	13	8,724	2,909
Thane	38	17,000	3,065
Raigad	62	25,800	1,232
Ratnagiri	45	16,050	895
Sindhudurg	14	6,550	418
Nashik	28	17,200	2,551
Dhule	17	7,500	980
Nandurbar	25	12,500	1,008
Jalgaon	32	14,100	1,917
Ahmednagar	76	50,850	1,800
Pune	47	34,000	2,728
Satara	43	15,640	1,720
Sangli	29	13,760	1,326
Solapur	53	38,024	1,861
Kolhapur	21	9,850	1,449
Aurangabad	27	26,188	1,779
Jalna	25	17,650	1,285
Parbhani	21	9,300	1,176
Hingoli	11	6,600	802
Beed	35	25,050	2,017
Nanded	41	16,350	1,929
Osmanabad	30	17,000	1,068
Latur	27	19,700	1,348
Buldhana	20	8,800	1,531
Akola	21	11,600	1,060
Washim	11	7,150	775
Amrawati	29	11,750	1,921
Yeotmal	35	17,500	1,998
Wardha	14	9,785	826
Nagpur	49	25,329	1,861
Bhandara	16	9,500	887
Gondiya	19	12,400	990
Chandrapur	29	14,200	1,491
Gadchiroli	21	9,050	1,064
Total	1,024	5,62,450	51,667

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

5

Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2012-13

5.1 Budget for 2012-13 was presented with a view to strike a fair balance between development need of the State and additional tax burden. The tax proposals are expected to yield additional revenue of ₹ 600 crore. VAT (which contributes more than 30 per cent of revenue), is expected to increase by 6.7 per cent over the previous year. The total budget estimates are expected to increase by around 9.5 per cent over the previous year, showing surplus budget. In spite of expected revenue surplus, the fiscal deficit is expected to increase by 11.0 per cent from ₹ 20,776 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 23,066 crore in 2012-13. Fiscal deficit for 2012-13 is 1.7 per cent of GSDP. Summary of the State budget is given in Table 5.1

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Items	(₹ crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	1,05,868	1,25,313	1,36,712
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,06,459	1,27,372	1,36,559
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	591	2,059	(-) 153
3.1 As % of GSDP	0.1	0.2	0.0
4. Capital Receipts #	18,965	21,322	23,966
5. Capital Expenditure #	18,922	19,359	23,953
6. Total Receipts (1+4) #	1,24,833	1,46,635	1,60,678
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) #	1,25,382	1,46,731	1,60,512
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	549	96	(-) 166
9. Fiscal Deficit	18,857	20,676	23,066
9.1 As % of GSDP	1.8	1.7	1.7

Source : Finance Department, GoM # Net of Loan Repayment

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Revenue Receipts

5.2 Total revenue receipts of 2012-13 are expected to increase by 9.1 per cent over the previous year and are expected to be ₹ 1,36,712 crore. Tax revenue and Non-Tax revenue are expected to be 9.3 per cent and 8.3 per cent higher respectively over the previous year. The details are given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	(₹ crore)		
	Tax revenue	Non-tax revenue @	Total revenue receipts
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	86,447	19,421	1,05,868
2011-12 (RE)	99,749	25,564	1,25,313
2012-13 (BE)	1,09,023	27,689	1,36,712

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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@ Includes central grant

Tax Revenue

5.3 The total tax revenue is expected to increase by 9.3 per cent in 2012-13, as against 15.4 per cent in 2011-12 over the previous year. The tax revenue of the State has increased with an annual average of 15.6 per cent during last seven years. Own Tax Revenue (OTR), the major contributor to tax revenue is expected to increase by 7.9 per cent whereas 'share in central taxes' is expected to increase by 18.2 per cent in 2012-13. The corresponding increase is 15.2 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively for 2011-12. The share of OTR in tax revenue has remained around 87 per cent during the last seven years. For 2012-13, share of OTR in total revenue receipts is 68.2 per cent. The details of tax revenue are given in Table 5.3.

5.4 The share of VAT, major contributor to OTR is 57.2 per cent whereas, Stamps & Registration fees and State Excise duties contribute 16.9 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively as per the budget estimates of 2012-13. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.

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 ₹ 15,728 crore as share in central taxes during 2012-13.

Non-Tax Revenue

5.6 Grants from Central Government are major contributor to Non-tax revenue. Non-tax revenue for 2012-13 is expected to be ₹ 27,689 crore. The details of Non-tax revenue are given in Table 5.4

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 purposes. The State is expected to receive ₹ 3,554 crore as grants-in-aid in 2012-13. This includes grants-in-aid for UID, Improving Delivery of Justice, District Innovation Fund, Improving District & State Statistical System and Employees & Pension Database. The Commission has also recommended grants-in-aid for local self government. The details of the grants are given in Annexure 5.7

Revenue Expenditure

5.8 From 2006-07 to 2008-09, revenue expenditure was restricted to revenue receipts for three consecutive years, resulting in revenue surplus. Thereafter, upto 2011-12(RE), there was revenue deficit. As a part of compliance to the of recommendations of Thirteen Finance Commission, revenue expenditure for 2012-13 is restricted to

Table 5.3 Tax revenue

(₹ crore)			
Year	State's OTR	Share in central taxes	Total
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	75,028	11,419	86,447
2011-12 (RE)	86,445	13,304	99,749
2012-13 (BE)	93,295	15,728	1,09,023

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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B.E. – Budget Estimates

Chart 5.1 : Share of own taxes in total OTR

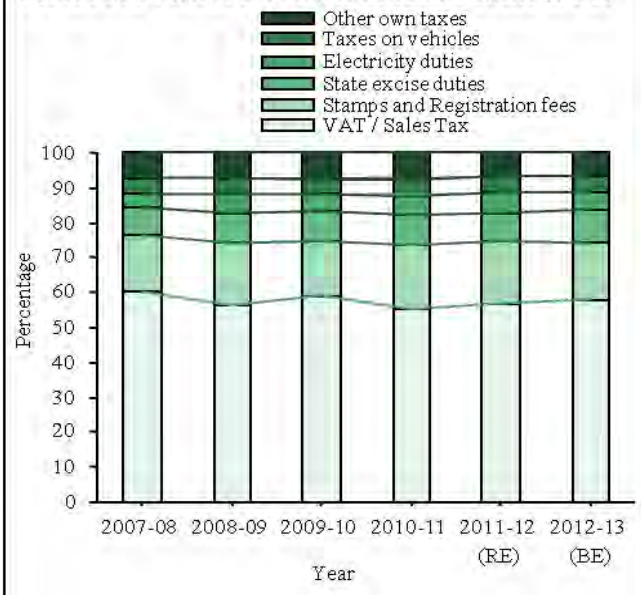


Table 5.4 Non-tax revenue

(₹ crore)				
Year	Interest receipts	Other non tax revenue	Central grants	Total non tax revenue
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	1,422	6,803	11,196	19,421
2011-12 (RE)	1,806	8,097	15,661	25,564
2012-13 (BE)	1,326	9,561	16,802	27,689

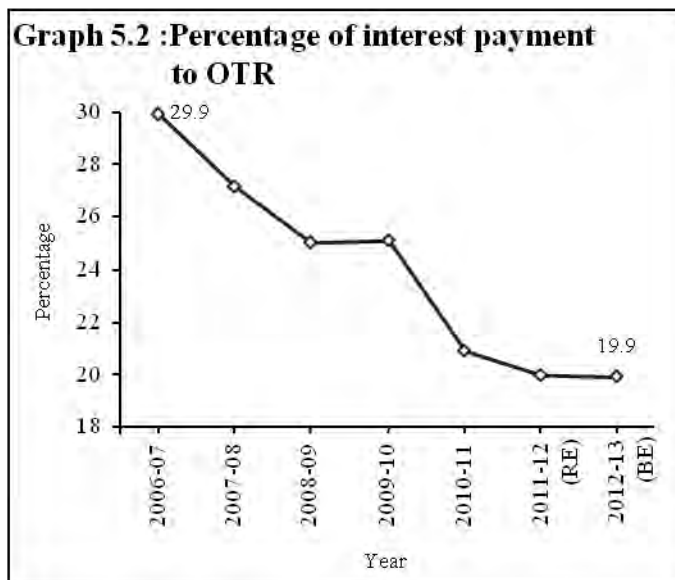
Source: Finance Department, GoM

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revenue receipts, resulting in expected revenue surplus of ₹ 166 crore.

5.9 Total revenue expenditure as well as the development expenditure are increasing every year. The share of development expenditure in total revenue expenditure was 69.3 per cent in 2008-09 and there after started reducing and is expected to be 63.7 per cent in 2012-13. Social services which include education, health, employment etc. have major share of 45.4 per cent in total expenditure and 71.2 per cent in revenue development expenditure. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Annexure 5.3



5.10 Expenditure on Salary, wages, pension and Interest payments are obligatory as well as major component of revenue expenditure. The percentage of salary, wages and pension payments to revenue receipts, shot up to 48.5 per cent in 2009-10 from 37.9 per cent in 2008-09, due to revision in salary. From 2009-10 to 2012-13, salary, wages and pension payments has increased with average annual rate of 17.5 per cent but its percentage to revenue receipts remain between 48 and 50 per cent during the same period. Also interest payment is steadily increasing due to increase in debt stock. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Composition of revenue expenditure

(₹ crore)

Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Others	Total revenue expenditure
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	41,746 (39.2)	9,886 (9.3)	15,648 (14.7)	39,179 (36.8)	1,06,459 (100.0)
2011-12 (RE)	47,706 (37.5)	12,374 (9.7)	17,311 (13.6)	49,981 (39.2)	1,27,372 (100.0)
2012-13 (BE)	54,881 (40.2)	13,393 (9.8)	18,523 (13.6)	49,762 (36.4)	1,36,559 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Subsidies

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5.11 Certain goods and services are subsidised to make it affordable to people or / and economic development. The provision for subsidies in 2011-12(RE) was ₹ 11,700 crore, which is estimated at ₹ 8,798 crore during 2012-13. The major budgeted subsidies are:

- ₹ 3,000 crore for compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms
- ₹ 1,480 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects
- ₹ 794 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.
- ₹ 318 crore for foodgrain transactions and related schemes such as Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Tax realised

5.12 Amount of Tax raised but not realised at the end of 2010-11, increased by 1.7 per cent over that of previous year. The total amount of tax raised but not realised, by the end of 2010-11 is ₹ 27,778 crore. Out of undisputed amount of ₹ 9,685 crore, ₹ 4,657 crore is not realized for more than four years.

5.13 Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant) and Central Sales tax, have largest share of 73.0 per cent and 19.9 per cent respectively in non-realised taxes. The details are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Tax raised but not realised –2010-11

(₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount Under dispute	Amount Not under dispute	Total
1. Sales Tax / VAT Including taxes on Motor spirits and lubricant	14,422	5,864	20,286
2. Central sales tax	3,002	2,528	5,530
3. Taxes on professions, trades and employment	7	649	656
4. Minor mineral etc.	222	88	310
5. Electricity duties	223	27	250
6. Others	217	529	746
Total	18,093	9,685	27,778

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts 2012-13

5.14 In spite of expected slow down in economy, the revenue receipts of the State Government was 70.5 per cent of budgeted amount at the end of December, 2012, as against 65.3 per cent of the budgeted amount of 2011-12 during the same period. At the end of December, 2012, that is in nine months period, 78.8 per cent of budgeted OTR is received. During the same

Table 5.7 Revenue receipts 2012-13

(₹ crore)

Items	April to December #		2012-13. (BE)	Percentage to BE
	2011	2012	@	
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	67,666	83,609	1,09,023	76.7
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to ix)	59,826	73,499	93,295	78.8
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	36,619	44,659	53,362	83.7
ii) Stamps & Reg. fees	9,879	12,538	15,730	79.7
iii) State Excise duties	5,630	6,310	9,450	66.8
iv) Taxes & duties on Electricity	1,647	3,044	4,810	63.3
v) Land Revenue	575	666	1,601	41.6
vi) Taxes on Vehicles	2,937	3,644	4,200	86.8
vii) Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,337	1,420	1,870	75.9
viii) Taxes on goods & Passengers	26	118	894	13.2
ix) Other Taxes & duties on Commodities & Services	1,176	1,100	1,379	79.8
2) Share in Central Taxes	7,840	10,110	15,728	64.3
B) Non Tax Revenue (i + ii)	11,687	12,796	27,689	46.2
i) Non-tax revenue	5,800	5,130	10,887	47.1
ii) Grants-in-Aid from centre	5,887	7,666	16,802	45.6
Total (A+B)	79,353	96,405	1,36,712	70.5

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

period, collection of VAT and Stamps & Registration fees is 83.7 per cent of 79.7 per cent respectively, of budgeted amounts. Revenue receipts and tax revenue during 2012-13 are expected to be more by around 12 per cent each of budgeted amount for 2011-12 but during first nine months of 2012-13, revenue receipts and tax revenue both are higher by more than 20 per cent each of the amounts received during the same period of previous year. The details of revenue receipts are given in Table 5.7.

Revenue Expenditure 2012-13

5.15 The total revenue expenditure of the State Government by the end of December, 2012, was ₹ 87,289 crore (63.9 per cent of the budget estimates), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 10,666 crore (21.5 per cent of the budget estimates). The total revenue expenditure during 2012-13 is likely to reach to ₹ 1,45,612 crore, 6.4 per cent more than that of budgeted amount.

State Plan Performance

5.16 Initially, the approved plan outlay for XI FYP was ₹ 1,27,538 crore which was subsequently increased to ₹ 1,61,124 crore. The proposed size of XII FYP outlay is ₹ 2,75,000 crore. Yearwise plan outlay and plan expenditure is given in Table 5.8.

Annual Plan 2012-13

5.17 Annual Plan outlay for 2012-13 is of ₹ 45,000 crore, of which district plan is of ₹ 4,950 crore. Out of total plan, an outlay of ₹ 4,590 crore is provided for Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and ₹ 4,009 crore for Tribal Sub-Plan. The plan outlay consists of ₹ 24,573 crore on revenue account.

5.18 During 2012-13, maximum outlay of ₹ 20,406 crore was approved for Social & Community Services followed by ₹ 7,614 crore for Irrigation & Flood Control sector. The details are given in Table 5.9.

Budgeted Plan expenditure

5.19 With the increase in the State budget expenditure during XI FYP, the share of plan expenditure in the total expenditure of the State budget has also increased every year except in 2010-11. In 2012-13 the plan share is expected to be 29.2 per cent of total budgeted expenditure. During the XI FYP period, the expenditure incurred on capital component of plan expenditure was always less than 50 per cent except in 2008-09 (51.7 per cent). The details of plan expenditure are given in Table 5.10

Table 5.8 Annual plan-outlay and expenditure

(₹ crore)

Year	Plan outlay #	Plan expenditure	Percentage to outlay
2007-08	20,250	19,422	96.1
2008-09	25,000	22,870	91.5
2009-10	35,958	27,731	77.1
2010-11	37,916	32,577	85.9
2011-12 (RE)	42,000	37,708 *	89.8
2012-13(BE)	45,000	-	-

Source: Planning Department, GoM

- Approved outlay * Provisional

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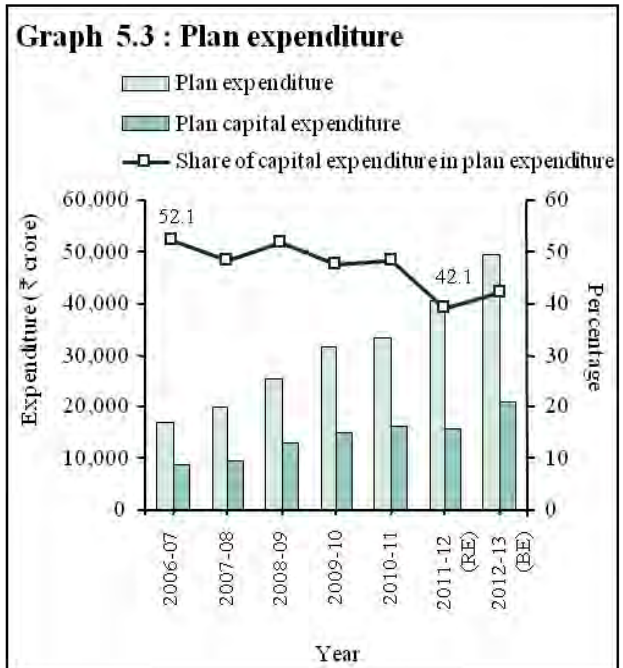


Table 5.9 Sector wise FYP and annual plan

(₹ crore)

Sectors	Anticipated expenditure* 2011-12	XI FYP			XII FYP Approved outlay	2012-13	
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure *	% to total plan expenditure		Approved outlay	Share in outlay (%)
Agriculture and Allied Services	2,867	9,508	9,771	7.0	21,917	3,258	7.2
Rural Development	1,351	6,596	5,173	3.7	9,089	1,504	3.3
Special Area Programmes	147	1,034	775	0.6	1,141	183	0.4
Irrigation and Flood Control	6,779	33,516	34,776	24.8	47,990	7,614	16.9
Power Development	2,180	11,621	9,446	6.7	20,695	3,063	6.8
Industry and Minerals	245	893	957	0.7	2,174	353	0.8
Transport and Communications	4,346	18,366	16,048	11.4	33,855	5,575	12.4
Science, Technology & Environment	19	121	55	0.0	169	24	0.1
General Economic Services	679	3,100	2,491	1.8	3,351	732	1.6
Social & Community Services	17,942	69,497	57,392	40.9	1,19,700	20,406	45.4
General Services	1,078	3,655	2,773	2.0	10,989	1,777	4.0
Other Programme	75	3,217	651	0.4	3,930	511	1.1
Total	37,708	1,61,124	1,40,308	100.0	2,75,000	45,000	100.0

Source : Planning Department, GoM

* Provisional

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.20 Debt (Borrowings and other liabilities) is the major component of the capital receipts. With revenue deficit budget, substantial share of borrowings is utilised for financing the revenue expenditure. With revenue surplus budget for 2012-13, the borrowings is likely to be utilised to finance capital expenditure.

Table 5.10 Plan and non-plan expenditure from budget (including Central grants)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Plan expenditure			Non-plan expenditure	Total expenditure
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
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	17,185	16,071	33,256	97,749	1,31,005
2011-12 (RE)	24,709	15,901	40,610	1,12,229	1,52,839
2012-13 (BE)	28,804	20,911	49,715	1,20,395	1,70,110

Source : Finance Department, GoM

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B.E. – Budget Estimates

5.21 Capital expenditure outside the revenue account is a major component of the capital expenditure, the other component being 'Debt' (loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt). The capital expenditure is expected to reach to ₹ 33,551 crore during

2012-13 which is 19.7 per cent of the total expenditure. The details are given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 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
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	23,739	19,920	24,546	17,963	5,624
2011-12 (RE)	27,430	23,965	25,467	18,251	6,108
2012-13 (BE)	33,564	23,762	33,551	22,444	9,598

(₹ crore)

Source : Finance Dept., GoM R.E. – Revised Estimates B.E. – Budget Estimates

Deficit Trends

5.22 The State government has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) act in 2005. Accordingly, the Government requires to eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reduce fiscal deficit to 3.0 per cent of GSDP. Thirteenth Finance Commission has also laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for states, for the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 and the same is given in Table 5.12. 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/GSDP by 2014-15.

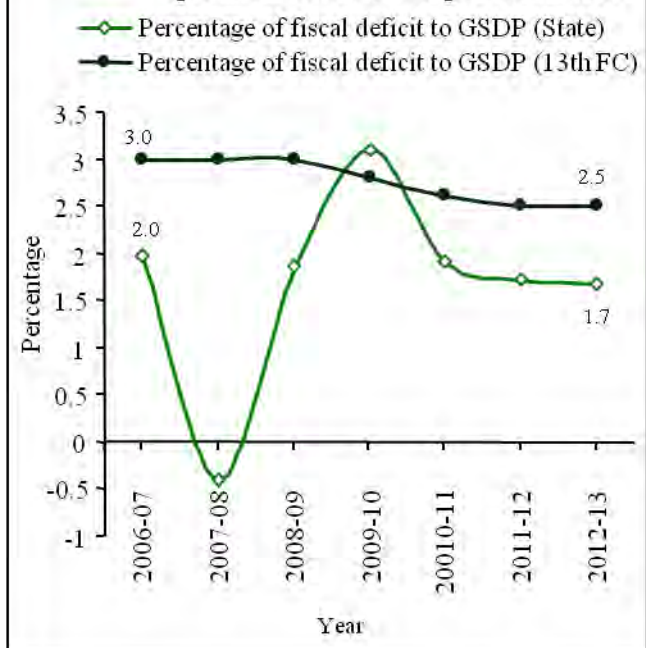
5.23 The percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP was (-) 2.2 per cent in 2007-08, the lowest in last seven years. From 2008-09 onward, revenue deficit is less than 1 per cent of GSDP, even less than zero for 2008-09 and

Table 5.12 Consolidated fiscal reform path for states

Year	(per cent of GDP)	
	Target fiscal deficit	Debt stock
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, Gol

Chart 5.4 : Consolidated fiscal reform path vis-à-vis State performance



2012-13. At the same time, percentage of fiscal deficit to State GSDP is declining over the years. The fiscal deficit, which was 4.5 per cent of GSDP in 2004-05, has gradually declined to (-) 0.4 per cent of GSDP in 2007-08. Then onward, till 2012-13, fiscal deficit remain less than 2 per cent, except in 2009-10, when it was 3.1 per cent of GSDP. State is following the fiscal roadmap laid down by 13th FC.

Debt Position

5.24 The accumulation of unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government forms the Debt stock. The debt stock of the State which was ₹ 1,33,722 crore at the end of 2006-07, is increasing annually with average rate of 11.2 per cent and is expected to reach to ₹ 2,53,085 crore at the end of 2012-13. During the same period, the debt stock to GSDP ratio is likely to decrease from 22.9 per cent to 18.4 per cent. Details of debt stock and interest payment is given in Table 5.13.

5.25 Open market borrowings is one of the main component of internal debt, other being securities from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) both of which contribute about 75 per cent of the debt stock. Internal debt of the State government is expected to reach to ₹ 1,91,449 crore (75.6 per cent of debt stock) of which market borrowing is ₹ 1,06,677 crore. During 2012-13 expected open market borrowings are ₹ 17,797 crore. The overall expected internal debt in 2012-13 is of ₹ 23,762 crore of which ₹ 8,981 crore will be used for repayment.

Government Guarantees

5.26 The outstanding guarantees given by the State Government at the end of 2010-11 amounted to ₹ 15,041 crore. The major guarantees given by the Government were to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department (₹ 4,257 crore), Public Works Department (₹ 2,286 crore), Industry, Energy & Labour Department (₹ 2,261 crore), Water Resources Department (₹ 2,184

Chart 5.5 : Deficit trend

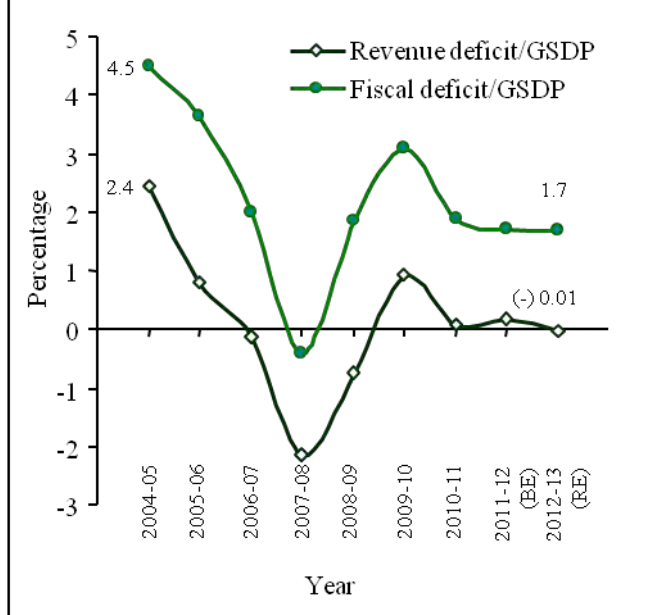


Chart 5.6 : Debt stock

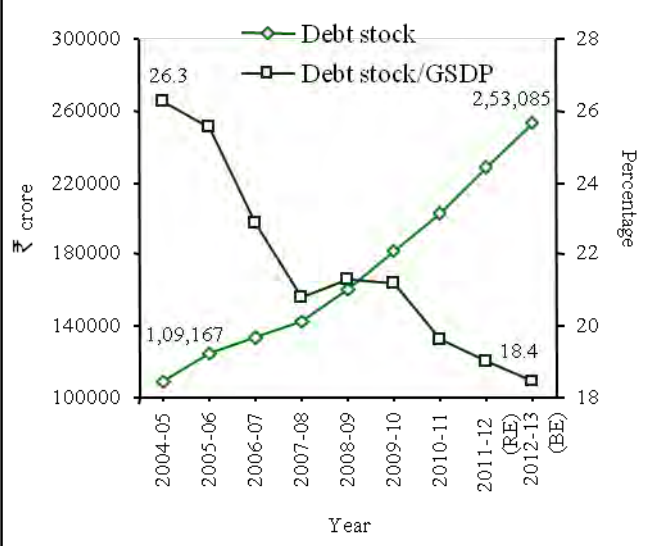


Table 5.13 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowing (per cent per annum)
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	2,03,097	15,648	8.6
2011-12 (RE)	2,28,590	17,311	8.5
2012-13 (BE)	2,53,085	18,523	8.1

Source: Finance Department, GoM

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

crore) and Water supply & Sanitation Department (₹ 1,950 crore). The details are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Guarantees given by the government during 2010-11

(₹ crore)

Name of the Department	Outstanding at the beginning	Addition during the year		Deletion (other than invoked) during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
1	2	3 a	3 b #	4	5
Agriculture & ADF	168	260	2	153	277
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	207	0	6	96	117
Social Justice & Special Assistance	252	0	54	55	250
Tourism & Cultural Affairs	2	0	0	2	0
Urban Development	210	0	0	3	207
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	3,165	0	74	978	2,261
Water Resources	2,583	0	0	399	2,184
Home	0	0	0	0	0
Public works	2,580	0	0	293	2,286
Revenue & Forest	2	0	0	0	2
Tribal Development	22	0	17	7	33
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile *	4,655	636	0	1,034	4,257
Rural Development & Water Conservation	75	0	0	5	70
Water Supply & Sanitation	2,404	0	0	454	1,950
Minority Development	22	0	10	5	28
Planning	1,197	0	0	78	1,119
Total	17,544	896	163	3,562	15,041

Source: Finance Department, GoM * - provisional

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

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA : BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	62,195	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,25,313	1,36,712
a) Tax Revenue	46,122	55,126	60,049	67,354	86,447	99,749	1,09,023
b) Non-Tax Revenue	16,073	24,457	21,222	19,556	19,421	25,564	27,689
2. Revenue Expenditure	61,385	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,27,372	1,36,559
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	11,983	12,932	13,027	14,838	15,648	17,311	18,523
b) Administrative Services	4,824	5,504	6,560	8,173	9,798	11,671	14,698
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,229	8,957	9,907	11,435
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 810	(-) 14,803	(-) 5,577	8,006	591	2,059	(-) 153
4. Capital Receipts	16,298	1,718	19,065	30,383	23,739	27,430	33,564
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	51	733	560	515	640	742	735
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	18	25	17	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,580	23,232
5. Capital Expenditure	17,121	17,414	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,467	33,551
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,52,743	1,70,276
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,52,839	1,70,110
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	0	350	850	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	13	893	(-) 364	138	549	96	(-) 166
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	11,553	(-) 2,824	13,999	26,156	18,857	20,676	23,066
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	10.6	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.0
a) Tax Revenue	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.9
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.5	9.5	10.0	11.1	10.3	10.6	9.9
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 0.1	(-) 2.2	(-) 0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0
4. Net Capital Receipts	2.8	0.3	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.4
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	2.0	(-) 0.5	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
5. Capital Expenditure	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.4
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	13.4	11.9	13.3	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.4
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	13.4	12.0	13.3	13.8	12.7	12.7	12.4
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	2.0	(-) 0.4	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.7

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	62,195	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,25,313	1,36,712
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	40,098	47,528	52,031	59,106	75,028	86,445	93,295
(1) Sales Tax	24,131	26,753	30,680	32,676	42,483	50,000	53,362
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	6,416	8,550	8,288	10,774	13,516	14,001	15,730
(3) State Excise Duties	3,301	3,963	4,434	5,057	5,962	8,500	9,450
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,577	2,688	2,395	3,289	4,730	4,410	4,810
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,246	1,488	1,561	1,612	1,686	1,700	1,870
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,841	2,143	2,220	2,682	3,533	4,000	4,200
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	878	1,043	1,015	1,325	1,423	1,375	1,379
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	224	388	892	977	600	894	893
(9) Land Revenue	484	512	546	714	1,095	1,565	1,601
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	7,518	16,948	9,790	8,353	8,225	9,903	10,887
(1) Interest Receipts	2,504	1,170	1,017	1,342	1,422	1,806	1,326
(2) Other non-tax revenue	5,014	15,778	8,773	7,011	6,803	8,097	9,561
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	6,024	7,598	8,018	8,248	11,419	13,304	15,728
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,141	1,618	1,651	1,891	2,359	2,723	3,109
(2) Corporation Tax	1,881	2,411	2,629	3,394	4,463	5,168	5,747
(3) Taxes on Wealth	2	3	2	8	9	18	20
(4) Customs	1,175	1,436	1,533	1,154	1,997	2,317	2,860
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,247	1,371	1,337	930	1,452	1,517	1,958
(6) Service Tax	578	759	866	871	1,139	1,561	2,034
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	8,555	7,509	11,432	11,203	11,196	15,661	16,802
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	16,298	1,718	19,065	30,383	23,739	27,430	33,564
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	14,557	13,761	21,612	21,564	20,740	25,756	26,781
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.*	14,059	13,432	21,227	20,812	19,920	23,965	23,762
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	498	329	385	752	820	1,791	3,019
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	51	733	560	515	640	743	735
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	183	0	75	24	9	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	1,508	(-) 12,776	(-) 3,182	8,280	2,350	931	6,048
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	640	685	804	1,790	2,022	3,038	3,758
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	1,646	(-) 11,717	190	(-) 351	(-) 126	(-) 381	(-) 488
(1) Interest Bearing	7	24	44	51	106	2	4
(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,639	(-) 11,741	146	(-) 402	(-) 232	(-) 383	(-) 492
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,714	1,876	1,240	3,502	6,259	4,617	5,076
(1) Interest Bearing	570	468	768	1,899	3,946	4,031	4,194
(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,144	1,408	472	1,603	2,313	586	882
(d) Others	(-) 2,492	(-) 3,620	(-) 5,416	3,339	(-) 5,805	(-) 6,343	(-) 2,298
Total Receipts (A + B)	78,493	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,52,743	1,70,276

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	61,385	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,27,372	1,36,559
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	36,279	40,934	49,109	62,845	68,755	84,216	87,002
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	23,559	26,773	31,052	41,005	48,282	57,283	62,007
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	12,316	13,642	16,447	22,208	26,944	30,204	33,403
(2) Health & Family Welfare	2,254	2,695	3,105	3,696	4,474	5,307	6,169
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	3,565	5,044	4,460	6,939	6,509	8,033	9,409
(4) Information & Broadcasting	24	27	31	40	47	49	52
(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	1,904	2,392	3,200	4,145	4,518	5,784	6,414
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	319	402	528	599	646	803	804
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	3,132	2,527	3,237	3,325	5,076	7,020	5,668
(8) Others	45	44	44	53	68	83	88
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	11,703	13,237	16,813	20,372	19,285	25,840	23,928
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	3,363	3,468	6,403	6,460	5,636	6,574	6,940
(2) Rural Development	2,589	1,060	1,980	2,493	2,243	2,757	2,968
(3) Special Area Programme	33	33	31	28	59	44	44
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,514	1,648	1,939	2,340	2,522	2,810	2,861
(5) Energy	2,601	3,411	2,808	4,138	3,619	5,580	3,709
(6) Industry and Minerals.	566	1,043	682	998	870	2,666	1,851
(7) Transport and Communication	697	2,254	2,691	3,227	3,418	4,122	4,237
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	25	26	42	72	61	74	79
(9) General Economic Services	315	294	237	616	856	1,213	1,239
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,017	924	1,244	1,468	1,188	1,094	1,067
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	25,106	23,846	26,585	32,071	37,704	43,155	49,557
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	12,925	11,081	13,686	17,129	21,155	24,836	29,790
(1) Organs of State	466	541	641	1,149	1,088	1,438	1,476
(2) Collection Charges	405	743	1,194	1,486	1,221	1,729	2,010
(3) Administrative Services	4,824	5,503	6,560	8,173	9,798	11,671	14,698
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	4,364	4,215	5,199	6,229	8,956	9,907	11,435
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	2,866	79	92	92	92	92	171
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	12,181	12,765	12,899	14,942	16,549	18,319	19,767
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	17,121	17,414	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,467	33,551
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	12,414	12,715	20,154	18,690	18,922	19,359	23,953
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	10,092	11,490	18,873	17,429	17,963	18,251	22,444
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	2,322	1,225	1,281	1,261	959	1,108	1,509
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	4,707	4,699	4,124	4,175	5,624	6,108	9,598
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	4,304	4,286	3,704	3,398	4,291	5,611	8,981
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	403	413	420	427	483	497	617
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	0	0	0	350	850	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	78,506	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,52,839	1,70,110

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. (1)	Particulars (2)	2006-07 (3)	2007-08 (4)	2008-09 (5)	2009-10 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2011-12 (R.E.) (8)	2012-13 (B.E.) (9)
1	Taxes on agricultural income	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections	18,994	20,528	22,755	31,877	33,552	27,856	32,656
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	372	758	975	1,680	868	1,759	1,759
5	Rates and cesses on land	6,032	7,450	7,732	8,543	9,884	65,192	66,444
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	3,989	346	11,503	12,297	8,189	4,630	5,185
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act	0	1	81	236	0	98	0
8	Education Cess Act—							
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops	1,453	467	721	1,130	1,548	1,470	1,470
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands	191	185	169	247	429	201	201
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974	14	11	139	38	13	14	14
	Total ...	31,046	29,752	44,075	56,048	54,483	1,01,220	1,07,729

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

R.E. - Revised Estimates.

B.E. - Budget Estimates.

ANNEXURE 5.5
BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ Crore)

Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	11,067	10,239	19,104	21,479	22,040	26,720	25,140
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	9,755	9,146	17,523	17,414	15,629	18,354	14,781
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	95	(-) 83	(-) 35	325	337	1,294	2,403
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,217	1,176	1,616	3,740	6,074	7,072	7,956
a) Provident Fund (net)	640	684	804	1,790	2,022	3,038	3,758
b) Reserve Fund (net)	7	24	44	51	106	3	4
c) Civil Deposites (net)	570	468	768	1,899	3,946	4,031	4,194
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	473	(-) 13,956	(-) 4,741	4,539	(-) 3,732	(-) 6,141	(-) 1,909
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	290	(-) 13,952	(-) 4,798	4,540	(-) 3,724	(-) 6,141	(-) 1,909
2) Other capital receipts (net) #	183	(-) 4	57	(-) 1	(-) 8	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	11,540	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,579	23,231

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	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation of Employee (1.1+1.2)	11,005	13,208	14,771	18,322	23,788	31,455	
1.1 Wages & Salaries	7,933	9,533	10,244	12,915	14,898	20,143	
1.2 Pension	3,072	3,675	4,527	5,407	8,890	11,312	
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services	4,571	7,077	7,607	9,992	11,735	13,935	
2.1 Purchases	5,121	6,215	6,117	8,614	10,231	12,905	
2.2 Maintenances	1,682	2,207	2,545	2,938	3,465	3,525	
2.3 Less Sales	2,232	1,345	1,055	1,560	1,961	2,495	
Total Consumption Expenditure	15,576	20,285	22,378	28,314	35,523	45,390	
B. Expenditure of Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,217	1,103	1,269	1,139	1,092	2,409	
2. Roads & Bridges	978	979	1,723	2,974	2,347	2,718	
3. Other Capital Outlay	2,012	1,992	2,270	2,448	2,897	3,066	
4. Transport Equipment	45	58	82	63	171	100	
5. Machinery & Equipment	340	428	650	704	472	719	
6. Cultivated Assets	53	82	44	86	0	0	
7. Animal Stock	1	2	0	0	0	0	
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	4,646	4,644	6,038	7,414	6,979	9,012	
9. Change in Stock	35	0	1	(-) 7	(-)2	2	
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	4,681	4,644	6,039	7,407	6,977	9,014	

ANNEXURE 5.7

13TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS –IN-AID AND EXPENDITURE

(₹ Crore)

Sr.No,	Items	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Received	Expenditure #	Received	Expenditure #	Expected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Panchayat Raj Institutions	505.78	505.78	945.66	759.39	1,170.17
2	Urban Local Bodies	292.27	292.27	560.49	610.02	676.23
3	Special Area Basic Grant	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.88
4	Special Area Performance Grant	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.88
5	State Disaster relief fund (Central share)	332.02	332.02	348.61	506.33	366.05
6	Grant for Capacity building	5.00	4.89	5.00	0.00	5.00
7	Grant for elementary education	131.00	130.99	140.00	140.00	149.00
8	Grant for Forest	38.70	32.94	38.70	44.04	77.40
9	Incentive grant for Unique Identification (UID)	31.74	31.74	0.00	1.20	63.48
10	Grant for Improving Delivery of Justice	108.53	4.62	54.27	33.12	108.53
11	Grant for District Innovation Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
12	Grant for Improving District and State Statistical System	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
13	Grant for Employees & Pension Database	2.50	0.00	0.00	3.68	3.75
14	Water Sector	0.00	0.00	92.00	76.47	92.00
15	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	0.00	0.00	470.00	311.01	504.00
16	State specific needs	0.00	0.00	283.97	194.41	308.75
Total		1,455.44	1,343.15	2,953.59	2,687.57	3,554.12

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Respective departments

6

Institutional Finance & Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 A well structured and efficient network of financial institutions helps to boost economic growth. These institutions provide credit to all sections of the society and infrastructure projects at reasonable rate. After liberalisation, international financial institutions transformed the conservative financial sector to a dynamic one.

6.2 Banking institutions are prime financial institutions in India. Other financial institutions like joint stock companies, insurance companies, mutual funds, etc., are also playing significant role in providing finances. Among scheduled commercial banks, nationalised banks (including State Bank of India and its associates) are actively engaged in credit delivery in rural areas. Non banking financial institutions are financial intermediaries that play an important role in channelising the scarce financial resources to capital formation. These institutions also supplement the role of banking sector in meeting the increasing financial needs of the corporate sector and delivering credit to unorganised sector.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.3 Banking sector comprises of Scheduled and non-scheduled banks. Scheduled banks are of two types viz. Scheduled Commercial Banks and Scheduled Co-operative Banks. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in India are classified into five types viz. State Bank of India & its associates, Nationalised Banks, Private Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and others (foreign banks). Information on Scheduled co-operative banks is given in Chapter 8 of this publication. As at the end of March, 2012, there were 9,053 banking offices in the State, of which, about 26 per cent were in rural and 54 per cent were in urban areas. During 2011-12, there was 10 per cent rise in aggregate deposits and 15 per cent rise in aggregate credit as compared to previous year. The rise in both aggregate deposit and credit was more in rural areas. Deposits and credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State are given in Table 6.1 and the series is given in Annexure 6.1.

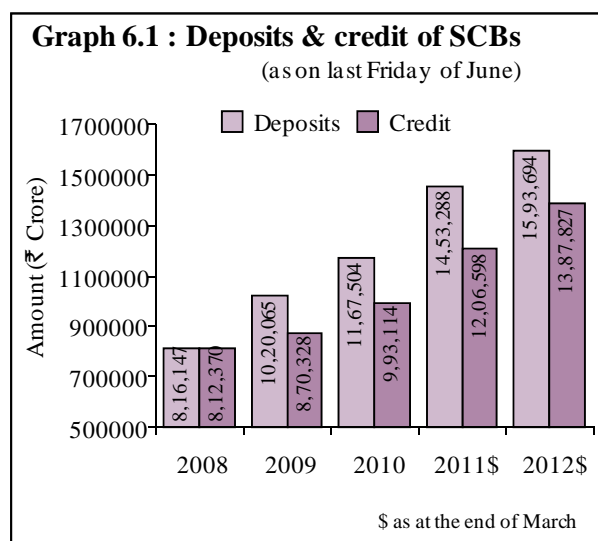


Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

(As at the end of March)

Particulars	2011				2012				Per cent change of total over previous year
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
No. of Banking offices	2,226	1,667	4,923	8,816	2,338	1,858	4,857	9,053	2.7
Deposits (₹ lakh crore)	0.28	0.48	13.77	14.53	0.34	0.59	15.01	15.94	9.7
Credit (₹ lakh crore)	0.20	0.27	11.59	12.06	0.27	0.32	13.29	13.88	15.0
Credit Deposit Ratio (per cent) [#]	71.9	52.2	84.2	83.0	77.5	54.3	88.6	87.1	-

Source: Reserve Bank of India # CD ratio may differ due to rounding

6.4 As at the end of March, 2012, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, about nine percent offices were operating in the State. The State remains at top position in India with highest share in aggregate deposits (about 26 per cent) and gross credit (about 29 per cent). The credit deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 87.1 per cent whereas that of India was 78.1 per cent.

6.5 As at the end of March, 2012, the share of nationalised banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCBs was more than 50 per cent. The share of Private banks in aggregate deposits and credit was more than 22 per cent. CD ratio of SBI and its associates group was highest (106.0 per cent). Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,39,572 and ₹ 1,21,543 respectively. The corresponding figures for all India were ₹ 51,106 and ₹ 39,909. Deposits and credit of SCBs according to bank group are given in Table 6.2.

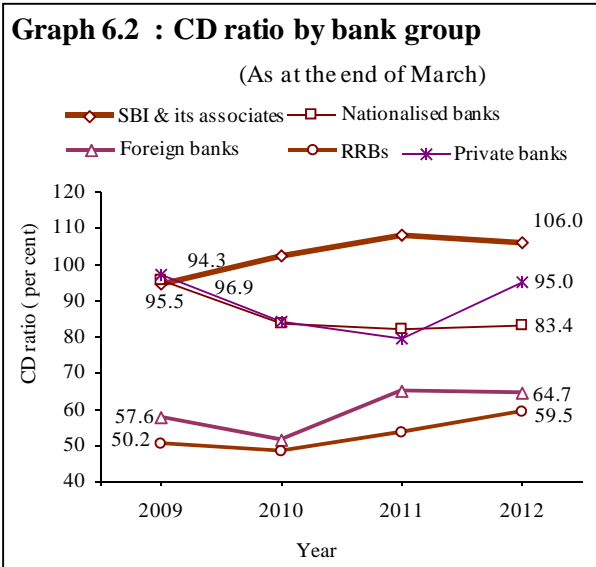


Table 6.2 Deposits and credit of SCBs by bank group

(As at the end of March)

Bank Group	2011				2012			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ crore)	Credit (₹ crore)	CD Ratio
SBI and its associates	1,523	1,83,756	1,98,864	108.2	1,490	2,09,783	2,22,355	106.0
Nationalised Banks	5,130	7,91,460	6,48,004	81.9	5,273	8,70,289	7,25,593	83.4
Foreign Banks	85	1,26,125	81,643	64.7	90	1,51,952	98,264	64.7
Regional Rural Banks	597	4,634	2,470	53.3	630	5,569	3,312	59.5
Private Banks	1,481	3,47,311	2,75,618	79.4	1,570	3,56,101	3,38,303	95.0
Total	8,816	14,53,286	12,06,599	83.0	9,053	15,93,694	13,87,827	87.1

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.6 During 2011, total saving accounts increased three times. The aggregate deposits in current accounts were increased by 30 per cent while aggregate term deposits increased by 20 per cent during the same period. Deposits of SCBs according to type of accounts are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs according to types of account

(As at the end of March)

Type of Account	2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ crore)
Current	3,109	1,84,025	9,093	2,12,492
Savings	51,300	1,63,146	58,810	2,12,153
Term Deposits	16,789	8,54,820	17,448	10,28,641
Total	71,198	12,01,991	85,351	14,53,286

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 Of the total advances given by SCBs to priority sector, maximum (37.5 per cent) advances were outstanding towards small enterprises (SE) followed by housing sector (29.8 per cent). Distribution of outstanding advances of SCBs given to Priority Sector is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances of SCBs to priority sector

(As on the last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2010		2011		2012*	
	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,857	50,447	2,587	54,577	3,149	54,783
Small Enterprises ^{@@}	778	71,556	963	1,09,427	1,037	1,00,619
Housing	715	56,428	738	70,162	837	80,016
Self Help Groups ^{\$}	145	765	176	993	186	1,556
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) [#]	129	2,974	144	3,551	156	3,879
Export Credit [@]	1	15,273	1	19,396	3	27,401
Total	4,625	1,97,443	4,609	2,58,106	5,368	2,68,254

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 Agriculture & Allied activities)

Comprises of Education & loans granted to State sponsored organisations for SC/ST

@@ Advances to Medium Scale Enterprises (MSE)

6.8 In the total outstanding credit, about three-fourth outstanding was of Nationalised banks including SBI and its associates. The amount outstanding towards manufacturing sector remained high i.e. 27.8 per cent followed by personal loans (13 per cent). Bankgroup wise distribution of outstanding credit of SCBs is given in Table 6.5, whereas sectorwise outstanding credit of all SCBs is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCBs

(As at the end of March)

Bank group	Amount outstanding (₹ crore)		
	2009	2010	2011
SBI and its associates	1,49,516	1,71,849	1,85,793
Nationalised Banks	4,17,085	5,05,125	6,25,054
Foreign Banks	58,043	61,423	75,274
Regional Rural Banks	1,654	1,991	2,455
Other SCBs	1,59,221	1,70,784	2,01,124
Total	7,85,519	9,11,172	10,89,700

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.6 Sector-wise outstanding credit of SCBs

(As at the end of March)

Sector	Amount outstanding (₹ crore)			Per cent change in 2011 over 2010	Per cent share
	2009	2010	2011		
Agriculture and Allied Activities	27,665	35,343	37,631	6.5	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	7,544	12,735	14,060	10.4	1.3
Manufacturing	2,47,870	2,80,325	3,03,147	8.1	27.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	19,001	25,028	31,089	24.2	2.9
Construction	73,870	95,401	1,17,449	23.1	10.8
Transport	28,187	42,578	54,977	29.1	5.0
Professional and Other Services	82,611	96,953	1,09,355	12.8	10.0
Trade	74,614	75,651	79,890	5.6	7.3
Personal Loans	1,10,733	96,304	1,21,315	26.0	11.1
Others	1,13,424	1,50,854	2,20,787	46.4	20.3
Total	7,85,519	9,11,172	10,89,700	19.6	100

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annual Credit Plan

6.9 Reserve Bank of India introduced 'Service Area Approach (SAA)' for making credit available in every village of India. Under this approach, district is the unit of service area. RBI has identified lead bank for every district to co-ordinate with government offices, banks and other stakeholders and thereby undertake planning & formulation of Annual District Credit Plan. Bank of Maharashtra is functioning as the convenor bank to monitor the credit plan in the State. The size of annual credit plan for 2012-13 was ₹ 62,226 crore, which is higher by 14 per cent than that of previous year. In this annual credit plan, maximum (61.4 per cent) share was of agriculture and allied activities, while that of rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI was 12 per cent each. The targets and achievements in respect of credit disbursement under this plan are given in Table 6.7 and district wise annual plan is given in Annexure 6.2.

Table 6.7 Credit disbursement in the State under annual credit plan

Sector	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺ (lakh)
Agriculture and Allied Activities	26,917	18,505 (69)	17.39	33,424	24,227 (72)	22.77	38,206	18,686 (49)	17.56
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	5,067	5,247 (104)	0.40	6,402	6,472 (101)	0.50	7,449	3,954 (53)	0.31
Other Sectors	11,418	12,645 (111)	15.76	14,832	15,925 (107)	19.84	16,571	8,061 (49)	10.04
Total	43,402	36,397 (84)	33.55	54,658	46,624 (85)	43.11	62,226	30,701 (49)	27.91

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

+ Upto September, 2012

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

Micro Finance

6.10 Micro finance refers to small scale financial services extended to poor in both rural and urban areas. It is an effective program for reducing poverty and empowerment of poor. It covers variety of financial instruments such as lending, savings, life insurance, crop insurance, etc. NABARD initiated Self Help Group Bank Linkage programme in 1992 for providing microfinance to poor people through formation of informal Self Help Groups (SHGs). Under this programme, SHGs are directly financed by the commercial Banks, RRBs or Co-operative banks. Besides this, there is another approach viz. 'Micro Finance Institution (MFI) - Linkage', under which banks are financing to MFIs for on-lending to SHGs and other small borrowers covered under microfinance. RBI directed commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative banks to actively participate in these linkage programmes. Total number of SHGs was increased by 8.8 per cent in 2012. Of the total SHGs, 68.8 per cent SHGs were exclusively women SHGs. The share of savings by these women SHGs in total savings of SHGs was 66.9 per cent. Deposits, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Deposits, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs (As on 31st March, 2012)

(₹ crore)

Item	Type of Bank	Total SHGs		Out of Total			
		No.	Amount	SHGs under SGSY [#]		Exclusive Women SHGs	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Savings	Total	8,27,047	723.62	1,90,832	121.83	5,68,907	483.87
	Co-operative	3,01,914	231.23	44,412	20.61	1,90,281	95.91
	Regional Rural	94,519	38.82	16,368	4.68	80,269	29.72
	Private Commercial	5,329	3.40	133	0.05	4,912	3.14
	Public Commercial	4,25,285	450.17	1,29,919	96.53	2,93,445	355.10
Loans disbursed[@]	Total	68,396	601.80	18,637	282.11	53,943	448.55
	Co-operative	34,240	138.28	4,603	36.49	28,275	95.23
	Regional Rural	7,268	102.43	1,533	28.23	5,228	85.92
	Private Commercial	1,829	12.84	10	0.08	1,821	12.75
	Public Commercial	25,059	348.25	12,491	217.31	18,619	254.65
Loans outstanding	Total	2,14,012	1,162.53	77,351	568.45	1,63,947	916.30
	Co-operative	73,280	145.88	11,909	71.65	49,773	101.66
	Regional Rural	26,066	190.45	9,884	37.78	22,772	169.10
	Private Commercial	2,087	12.65	40	0.37	1,423	8.40
	Public Commercial	1,12,579	813.55	55,518	458.65	89,979	637.14

Source: NABARD

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ During 2011-12

Financial Inclusion

6.11 Though the banking services in India are showing a rapid growth, sizeable 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, about 32 per cent households were not availing any 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. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India along with NABARD therefore had taken several initiatives to bring these poorer and weaker sections of the society in the banking service network such as introduction of no-frill account, issuing of general credit cards, creation of financial inclusion fund and financial inclusion technology fund, etc. The committee appointed by the Government of India on financial inclusion recommended that the National Rural Financial Inclusion Plan be formulated with a target of providing access to financial services to about 50 per cent rural households to whom banking services are not available by 2012 and remaining households by 2015. A total of 6,069 villages have been covered till the end of January, 2013. Total 22.53 lakh 'No-frill' accounts were opened upto the end of March, 2012.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.12 The Government of India had set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to provide loans at low cost to State Governments and State owned corporations to complete ongoing infrastructure projects in rural areas. In all 31 activities are supported under RIDF, of which, 22 are related to agriculture and allied activities, seven related to social sector and two related to rural connectivity. Under RIDF XVIII (2012-13) normative allocation for the State is to the tune of ₹ 800 crore. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF

(upto Feb., 2013)

Department / Project	Number/Amount (₹ crore)	RIDF					
		I - XIII (1995- 2008)	XIV (2008- 09)	XV (2009-10)	XVI (2010- 11)	XVII (2011-12)	XVIII (2012- 13)
Irrigation	No.	8,592	54	29	21	15	-
	Loans disbursed	1,798	472	216	202	128	-
Connectivity (Roads & Bridges)	No.	8,300	768	905	563	741	827
	Loans disbursed	2,145	346	358	268	178	62
Social Sector (Drinking Water Supply)	No.	228	9	3	-	-	-
	Loans disbursed	98	137	21	-	-	-
Anganwadi	No.	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	86	-	-	-
Watershed Development	No.	-	-	-	23	-	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	30	-	-
Kharland Development	No.	-	-	-	35	35	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	14	9	-
Fisheries	No.	-	-	-	20	-	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	22	-	-
Warehousing	No.	-	-	-	-	584	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	-	92	-
Public Health Center	No.	-	-	-	-	66	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	-	19	-
Waste Water Management	No.	-	-	-	-	94	-
	Loans disbursed	-	-	-	-	19	-
Total	No.	17,120	831	5,937	662	1,535	827
	Loans disbursed	4,041	955	681	536	445	62

Source: NABARD

Joint Stock Companies

6.13 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade. 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. Paid-up capital of joint stock companies is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 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 Capital market is an important and efficient conduit to channel and mobilise funds to enterprises and governments, and provide an effective source of investment in the economy. Two major stock exchanges are functioning in the State viz. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE). Besides, five stock exchanges viz. OTC Exchange of India, Inter-Connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd., United Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Pune Stock Exchange Ltd. and MCX Stock Exchange Ltd. are functioning in the State.

6.15 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2011-12 was ₹ 60,96,518 crore and ₹ 62,14,912 crore respectively. The market capitalisation of NSE and BSE during 2012-13 upto Jan., 2013 amounted to ₹ 68,58,653 crore and ₹ 70,24,577 crore respectively.

Primary market

6.16 During 2011-12, the amount raised through 20 issues (15 public and 5 right issues) was ₹ 6,080 crore as against ₹ 18,159 crore in previous year. The primary market activities were subdued during 2011-12 due to weak economic and investment environment. During 2012-13 upto end of Dec, 2012, the amount of resources mobilised in the State through 16 issues (12 public issues and 4 right issues) was ₹ 2,718 crore.

Secondary market

6.17 The turnover in the equity segments of all the stock exchanges in India shows declining trend. The share of NSE is about 83 per cent. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.11. Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme (RGESS) is a tax saving scheme that came into force on 23rd November, 2012, to encourage participation of small/retail investors in domestic capital markets. Some of the key features of the scheme are as follows:

- Only resident individual assessee eligible
- Applicable to 'New Retail Investor'
- 50 per cent of the amount invested in 'Eligible Securities' permissible for tax deduction
- Tax deduction upto Rs. 50,000 permissible (Under section 80 CCG of Income Tax Act, 1961)
- First time investor allowed to invest in mutual funds as well as listed shares in three successive years
- Lock in period of three years

Mutual fund

6.18 Mutual Fund is a trust that pools the savings of a number of investors who share a common financial goal. As on 31st December 2012 there were 48 Mutual Funds in the State as against 51 mutual funds in India. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.11 Turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ crore)			
Stock Exchange	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
NSE	35,77,410 (76.4)	28,10,892 (80.7)	19,73,624 (82.8)
BSE	11,05,027 (23.6)	6,67,498 (19.3)	4,10,230 (17.2)

Source: SEBI + As on last trading day of Dec., 2012

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Table 6.12 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ crore)		
Year	New Fund Offers (NFOs)	Existing MFs
2010-11	1,24,890	87,34,625
2011-12	1,21,357	66,98,322
2012-13 ⁺	20,121	42,30,554

Source: Association of Mutual Funds In India (AMFI) + upto Oct., 2012

Commodity market

6.19 Existence of a vibrant, active, and transparent commodity market is normally considered as a sign of development of an economy, therefore it is important to have active commodity markets functioning in a country. The commodity market facilitates multi commodity exchange within and outside the country based on requirements. Different commodities across various segments such as bullion, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, energy, and agriculture are traded.

6.20 In India, 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) are functioning to facilitate retail investors. Turnover of NCDEX and MCX are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

Commodities Exchange	No. of Commodities included				Turnover			
	2010-11	2011-12	April, 11 – Oct., 11	April, 12 – Oct., 12	2010-11	2011-12	April, 11 – Oct., 11	April, 12 – Oct., 12
	MCX	42	47	47	47	19,683	31,194	18,682	17,566
NCDEX	59	44	44	44	1,411	1,810	970	1,079

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Insurance

6.21 The insurance sector in India has grown at a higher rate after liberalisation (after 2000). 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. The potential for growth of insurance industry in India is immense as a large number of Indian population is without insurance cover. Apart from LIC, there are 23 private insurance companies working in India. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars	2010-11				2011-12	
	No. ('000)		Premium		No. ('000)	Premium
	Maharashtra	Private [#]	1,350	4,747	1,193	3,563
	LIC	4,278	7,824	3,975	7,177	
	Total	5,628	12,571	5,168	10,740	
India	Private [#]	11,094	30,442	8,436	22,034	
	LIC	37,012	52,732	35,725	42,738	
	Total	48,106	83,174	44,161	64,772	

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

6.22 In India, there are four public sector, 21 private sector and two specialised companies for non-life insurance. During 2011-12, there was 15.7 per cent rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (27.5 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by Motor (own damage) (17.2 per cent) and Fire (12.4 per cent) respectively. Gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance in the State are given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance

Year	Fire	Marine (cargo)	Marine (Hull)	Engineering	Motor (own damage)	Motor (third party)	Liability insurance	Personal accident	Health insurance	Crop insurance	Miscellaneous [#]	Grand total
												(₹ crore)
2010-11	1,488	436	759	551	1,883	881	359	362	3,268	145	1,422	11,554
2011-12	1,660	545	670	573	2,294	1,442	399	378	3,682	208	1,520	13,371

Source : IRDA # Includes credit insurance, overseas mediclaim, etc.

* * * * *

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
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
2012 [#]	34,454	26,712	58,586	31,829	15,00,654	13,29,287	15,93,694	13,87,827

Year	Per Capita deposit (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)	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
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
2012 [#]	1,39,572	1,21,543	4,196	4,857	9,053	7.9

Source - Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

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

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

N.A. - Not Available. # As at the end of March

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2012-13)

(₹ 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	339	93	865	2,976	4,180	1,087	5,267
2	Raigad	210	62	139	502	851	165	1,016
3	Ratnagiri	466	230	113	704	1,283	257	1,540
4	Sindhudurg	326	132	69	300	694	356	1,050
5	Nashik	2,992	1,880	702	1,336	5,030	771	5,801
6	Dhule	759	459	126	218	1,102	58	1,160
7	Nandurbar	447	306	46	52	545	55	600
8	Jalgaon	1,770	1,315	812	464	3,046	105	3,151
9	Ahmednagar	2,831	1,610	375	795	4,000	1,239	5,239
10	Pune	2,650	1,446	712	1,676	5,039	1,305	6,343
11	Satara	1,961	1,127	237	1,102	3,300	330	3,630
12	Sangli	2,004	1,108	301	392	2,697	566	3,262
13	Solapur	2,889	1,825	216	743	3,847	61	3,908
14	Kolhapur	3,203	2,027	850	802	4,855	632	5,487
15	Aurangabad	1,170	630	661	669	2,499	538	3,038
16	Jalna	932	700	180	202	1,313	112	1,425
17	Parbhani	648	494	29	105	781	82	864
18	Hingoli	318	237	16	54	388	0	388
19	Beed	1,062	862	33	230	1,326	0	1,326
20	Nanded	1,381	1,079	91	213	1,685	17	1,702
21	Osmanabad	1,045	647	64	251	1,359	0	1,359
22	Latur	1,032	741	190	459	1,681	219	1,900
123	Buldhana	881	678	33	126	1,040	60	1,100
24	Akola	758	487	84	217	1,059	102	1,161
25	Washim	640	483	25	131	796	26	822
26	Amravati	1,248	950	28	265	1,541	137	1,678
27	Yeotmal	1,366	1,106	59	374	1,799	206	2,005
28	Wardha	691	488	40	146	877	33	910
29	Nagpur	910	650	81	249	1,241	159	1,400
30	Bhandara	366	270	120	211	696	142	838
31	Gondia	228	157	57	71	357	45	402
32	Chandrapur	547	381	35	491	1,073	177	1,250
33	Gadchiroli	136	79	62	46	245	25	269
	Maharashtra	38,206	24,739	7,449	16,570	62,226	9,068	71,293

Source – SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

7

Agriculture and Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture, including allied activities, accounted for 12.4 per cent of the GSDP at current prices in 2011-12 but its role in State's economy is much wider as its share in total employment according to the 2001 census is as high as about 55 per cent. The declining share of agriculture and allied activities sector in the GSDP is a normal phenomenon in development trajectory of an economy, but consistent agricultural growth remains vital for employment, income and food security. During the XIth Five Year Plan (FYP), an average growth of 4.3 per cent was achieved against the target of four per cent. The growth target for agriculture and allied activities sector in the XIIth FYP remains at four per cent, as in the XIth FYP.

Monsoon 2012

7.2 This year the South-West monsoon arrived in Haraney port (South Konkan) on 6th June and covered Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan division and also parts of Kolhapur, Satara & Sangli districts of Western Maharashtra. The progress of monsoon was halted without further advancement till 16th June. Rainfall distribution during June was very uneven, witnessing scattered and subdued rainfall except in Konkan.

7.3 During June, July, August, September and October the State received 69.8 per cent, 86.8 per cent, 92.9 per cent, 107.8 per cent and 116 per cent rainfall respectively as compared to the normal. Though, total rainfall in the State during 2012 was 90.3 per cent of the normal, its distribution was uneven. Out of 355 talukas in the State, eight per cent talukas received excess, 53 per cent talukas received normal and 39 per cent talukas received deficit or scanty rainfall. The classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1 and classification of talukas according to rainfall received in 2012 is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of districts and talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of Districts #			No. of Talukas		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
More than 120 (Excess)	17	4	1	195	46	30
81-120 (Normal)	16	27	22	145	209	189
41-80 (Deficient)	0	2	10	15	100	133
0-40 (scanty)	0	0	0	0	0	3

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts

Table 7.2 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	2012				
	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.
More than 120	23	56	56	114	141
100-120	31	47	69	57	31
81-100	38	82	72	44	42
61-80	63	111	66	59	42
41-60	75	45	52	56	42
21-40	86	11	32	22	21
00-20	39	3	8	3	36

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Agricultural production prospects 2012-13

7.4 Due to low intensity and deficit monsoon, sowing of major kharif crops in western Maharashtra and some parts of Aurangabad and Nashik divisions was delayed. Low moisture conditions and erratic rainfall in September and October are expected to result in overall reduction in production of foodgrains and sugarcane as compared to 2011-12. The foodgrains and oilseeds production is given in Table 7.3.

Requirement of cereals and pulses

7.5 Estimated per capita per month consumption of cereals and pulses based on 66th round of National Sample Survey (2009-10) are 9.43 kg and 0.85 kg resulting in annual requirement of cereals and pulses at 132.47 lakh MT and 11.94 lakh MT respectively. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.3 Foodgrains and oilseeds production

(lakh MT)

Crop	2011-12 (Final forecast)	2012-13 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Cereals	104.19	82.55	(-) 21
Pulses	23.11	21.84	(-)5
Total foodgrains @	127.30	104.39	(-)18
Oilseeds @	44.92	51.86	15
Cotton \$	68.20	69.35	2
Sugarcane **	894.56	596.89	(-)33

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

@ includes kharif, rabi and summer crops

\$ lakh bales (170 kg. each) ** harvested area

Kharif Crops

7.6 During *Kharif* season of 2012-13, area sown under principal crops was 142.63 lakh ha, (tentative), four per cent less than the previous year (148.6 lakh ha). The area under cereals, pulses and sugarcane decreased by 10 per cent, 10 per cent and eight per cent respectively, while that under oilseeds increased by four per cent compared to the previous year. Soyabean is clearly emerging as major oilseed crop with growth of 164 per cent in area and 214 per cent in production during last 10 years in the State and contributing 91.6 per cent oilseed production in 2012-13. The

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal kharif crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2011-12	2012-13 (Tentative)	Per cent Change	2011-12	2012-13 (Tentative)	Per cent Change
Rice	1,516	1,520	0	2,785	2,993	7
Bajra	838	623	(-) 26	823	381	(-) 54
Jowar	896	764	(-) 15	1,342	990	(-) 26
Ragi	130	117	(-)10	138	125	(-) 9
Maize	736	693	(-) 6	2,127	1,583	(-) 26
Other Cereals	58	54	(-)7	30	23	(-)23
Total cereals	4,174	3,771	(-) 10	7,245	6,095	(-) 16
Tur	1,233	1,081	(-) 12	871	771	(-) 11
Moong	433	412	(-) 5	254	195	(-) 23
Udid	364	345	(-) 5	249	186	(-) 25
Other pulses	88	65	(-) 26	36	18	(-) 50
Total Pulses	2,118	1,903	(-) 10	1,410	1,170	(-) 17
Total Foodgrains	6,292	5,674	(-) 10	8,655	7,265	(-) 16
Soyabean	3,010	3,218	7	3,969	4,749	20
Groundnut	238	191	(-) 20	257	215	(-) 16
Sesamum	42	29	(-) 31	14	7	(-) 50
Nigerseed	37	28	(-) 24	12	8	(-)33
Sunflower	42	22	(-) 48	23	11	(-) 52
Other oilseeds	8	18	125	3	5	66
Total Oilseeds	3,377	3,506	4	4,278	4,995	17
Cotton (Lint)@	4,167	4,146	(-) 1	6,820	6,935	2
Sugarcane**	1,022	937	(-)8	89,456	59,689	(-)33
Total	14,858	14,263	(-) 4	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM @ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 Kg. each , ** Harvested area

production of cereals, pulses and sugarcane is expected to fall while that of oilseed and cotton is expected to increase compared to previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.4.

Rabi Crops

7.7 The deficit rain in kharif and rabi season in 2012-13 resulted in decrease in the area under rabi crops as compared to previous year. The production of cereals is expected to fall, while the production of pulses is likely to increase as compared to previous year. The area and production of principal rabi crops are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal rabi crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2011-12	2012-13 (Tentative)	Per cent change	2011-12	2012-13 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Jowar	2,333	2,278	(-)2	1,285	978	(-) 24
Wheat	878	594	(-) 32	1,499	878	(-) 41
Maize	116	130	12	294	202	(-) 31
Other cereals	9	20	112	4	6	50
Total cereals	3,336	3,022	(-)9	3,082	2,064	(-) 33
Gram	1,075	1,254	17	857	978	14
Other pulses	104	118	13	43	36	(-) 17
Total pulses	1,179	1,372	16	900	1,014	13
Total foodgrains	4,515	4,394	(-)3	3,982	3,078	(-) 23
Sesamum	3	2	(-)37	1	1	(-) 33
Safflower	131	90	(-)31	71	40	(-) 43
Sunflower	55	28	(-) 50	34	10	(-) 72
Linseed	31	26	(-) 15	8	10	28
Rapeseed & Mustard	13	9	(-)33	4	2	(-)51
Total Oilseeds	233	155	(-) 34	118	63	(-) 47
Total Crops	4,748	4,549	(-) 4	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Summer Crops

7.8 The area and production of principal summer crops during 2011-12 and targeted area and production for 2012-13 are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal summer crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha.)		Production ('000 MT.)	
	2011-12 (Tentative)	2012-13 (Target)	2011-12 (Tentative)	2012-13 (Target)
Rice	27	31	56	71
Maize	25	17	36	25
Total Cereals	52	48	92	96
Groundnut	65	81	94	120
Sunflower	2	9	2	8
Total Oilseeds	67	90	96	128

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Index of Agricultural Production

7.9 The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennial 1979-82) for the State compiled by Commissioner of Agriculture, GoM is given in Table 7.7 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.2

Land Utilisation

7.10 As per the land utilisation statistics for 2010-11, out of the total 307.6 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 231.8 lakh ha, net area sown was 174.1 lakh ha, area under forest was 52.2 lakh ha, land not available for cultivation was 31.8 lakh ha, other uncultivated land was 24.1 lakh ha and fallow land was 25.4 lakh ha. The time series data is given in Annexure 7.3.

Table 7.7 The index no of agricultural production

Groups / Crops	Weight	2010-11	2011-12	Per cent change
Cereals	42.22	134.2	108.9	(-) 18.9
Pulses	10.44	305.6	231.1	(-) 24.4
Total foodgrains	52.66	168.2	133.1	(-) 20.9
Oilseeds	9.16	79.8	56.9	(-) 28.7
Fibres	9.93	510.4	465.7	(-) 8.8
Misc	28.25	273.4	310.0	13.4
Total non foodgrain	47.34	285.6	293.7	2.8
All crops	100.00	223.8	209.1	(-) 6.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Operational Holdings

7.11 According to Agricultural Census 2010-11, there were 1.37 crore total operational holdings in the State, of which 1.08 crore operational holdings (78.8 per cent) belonged to marginal farmers with land holding less than or equal to two hectare. The proportion of operational holdings of SCs and STs was 7.5 per cent and 6.3 per cent and their area of operational holdings was 6.6 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively. The average size of land holding of SCs and STs was 1.27 ha and 1.80 ha respectively. The operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census 2010-11 is given in Table 7.8 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.4.

Table 7.8 Operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census, 2010-11

Size Class (ha.)	No. of operational holdings ('000)	Area of operational holdings ('000 ha.)	Average size of holding (ha.)	
			2005-06	2010-11
Up to 1.0	6,709	3,186	0.46	0.47
1.0 - 2.0	4,049	5,734	1.26	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	2,472	7,150	2.73	2.89
5.0 - 10.0	396	2,599	6.16	6.57
10.0 - 20.0	60	758	10.89	12.59
20.0 and above	13	339	32.52	26.88
Total	13,699	19,766	1.46	1.44

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Irrigation

7.12 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. There is a gap between the potential created and actual irrigated area from these projects. By the end of June, 2011, the total irrigation potential created was 48.25 lakh ha, of which, 26.71 lakh ha was from major irrigation projects, 8.55 lakh ha was from medium irrigation projects and remaining 12.99 lakh ha was from minor irrigation projects (State sector). The irrigated area in command area of Water Resources Dept., GoM

increased from 29.55 lakh ha in 2010-11 to 32.52 lakh ha in 2011-12. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created are given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created

Item	Projects of Water Resources Dept				Minor Projects (Local sector)					
	Major	Me- dium	Minor (State sector)#	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, 2012										
(i) completed	98 ^{\$}	259 ^{\$}	3,355 ^{\$}	3712 ^{\$}	9,813	20,669	2,610	7,496	21,641	62,229
(ii) ongoing					1,628	1,484	102	1,391	2,357	6,962
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha.)										
(i) Created upto June 2011	26.71	8.55	12.99	48.25	2.92+	6.18+	0.35+	2.79+	2.78 +	15.02+
(ii) Actual utilisation during 2011-12	12.37 ⁺⁺	2.88 ⁺⁺	5.19 ⁺⁺	20.44 ⁺⁺	1.02	--	0.12	0.98	--	2.12
(iii) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2011-12	8.74	1.80	1.54	12.08	--	--	--	--	--	--
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised	21.11	4.68	6.73	32.52	1.02	--	0.12	0.98	--	2.12

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM ii) Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (local), GoM
+ Upto June, 2012 \$ completed & ongoing components # Includes lift irrigation schemes
++ Includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift & water released in rivers and nallahs

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.14 The State has initiated few reforms in irrigation sector, which include declaration of water policy, establishment 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

7.15 The total live storage as on 15th October, 2011 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 26,989 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was about 79 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. The live storage along with utilization of water is given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Live Storage and utilisation of Water

(In MCM)

Year	As per project design	Live storage as on 15 th October	percentage of Live storage	Evapo- ration losses	Water utilised for Irrigation	Water utilised for non irrigation/ other purposes	Total water utilised	per cent of water utilised to live storage as on 15 th October
2007-08	30,153	25,489	84	4,481	16,413	5,540	26,434	104
2008-09	33,071	24,803	75	4,074	15,517	5,775	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
2011-12	34,119	26,989	79	5,298	18,617	6,693*	30,608	113

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM * provisional

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.16 Sprinkler and drip irrigation is the targeted, intelligent application of water, fertilizer, and chemicals. The State encourages cultivators to adopt these irrigation systems by giving 60 per cent subsidy to small & marginal farmers and 50 per cent subsidy to other farmers for purchase of sprinkler and drip irrigation equipments. Yearwise Sprinkler & drip sets distributed and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Yearwise sprinkler & drip sets distributed and expenditure

(₹ crore)

Year	Sprinkler		Drip		Expenditure incurred
	No. of sets	Area(ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
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
2011-12	38,959	37,904	1,77,150	1,50,995	448.04

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Subsidy for Agricultural Pumps

7.17 There are about 34 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Electricity is supplied to the agricultural pumps at subsidised rates and provision of ₹ 3,649 crore has been made for the year 2012-13.

Electrification of Agricultural Pumps

7.18 During 2011-12, Mahavitaran has provided electricity connections to 2,52,784 agricultural pumps. During 2012-13 up to December, 1,13,741 agriculture pumps have been energised against the target of 1,92,308. Efforts are being made to reach the stage of 'electricity connection on demand' and to remove the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, a provision of ₹ 185 crore is proposed for the year 2012-13.

Use of Improved Seeds

7.19 Maharashtra State Seed Corporation (MSSC) and National Seed Corporation (NSC) are the major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Besides these, 333 private seed producers are also involved in retail sale of seeds of various crops. The GoI has fixed seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self pollinated crops (like paddy, wheat, tur, moong, urid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (like maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops (like hybrid jowar, bajara, cotton, paddy etc.). The quantity of improved seeds distributed for kharif and rabi season is shown in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Distribution of improved seeds

('000 Quintals)

Sector	Crops	Year					Per cent change in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Public	Kharif	781	727	844	859	747	(-)13
	Rabi*	378	393	414	242	348	44
	Total	1,159	1,120	1,258	1,101	1,095	(-)1
Private	Kharif	654	1,186	977	1,061	1,128	6
	Rabi*	334	318	332	310	136	(-)56
	Total	988	1,504	1,309	1,371	1,264	(-)8
Total	Kharif	1,435	1,913	1,821	1,920	1,875	(-)2
	Rabi*	712	711	746	552	484	(-)12
	Total	2,147	2,624	2,567	2,472	2,359	(-)5

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

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

7.20 The total and per hectare use of chemical fertilizers in the State is expected to be 52.4 lakh MT and 131.2 kg respectively for the year 2012-13. In 2011-12, the distribution of fertilisers was carried out through 35,245 fertiliser 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. The yearwise use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Year wise use of chemical fertilizers

Year	Total Consumption (lakh MT)	Per hectare Consumption (Kg)
2008-09	52.5	133.0
2009-10	60.9	153.4
2010-11	70.3	163.8
2011-12	65.8	155.2
2012-13 ^s	52.4	131.2

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM ^s estimated use

Use of Chemical and Bio Pesticides

7.21 The use of chemical pesticides for 2012-13 is estimated at 10,563 MT. The consumption of chemical pesticides has gone up, basically due to increased use of weedicides, plant growth regulators, fungicides and systemic insecticides. The consumption of bio-pesticides is estimated to be 2,650 MT. The yearwise use of pesticides is given in Table 7.14.

Table 7.14 Use 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
2011-12	8,926	1,045
2012-13 ^s	10,563	2,650

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM ^s estimated

Flagship Programmes

7.22 The GoI introduced some flagship programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), 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 and also by completing on-going irrigation projects speedily.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

7.23 RKVY is the centrally sponsored scheme which is basically aimed at the state-specific strategies including special schemes of land reforms. It encompasses the entire agriculture and allied activities sector for overall development. The yearwise financial performance of RKVY is given in Table 7.15.

Table 7.15 Financial performance of RKVY

(₹ crore)				
Year	Projects Sanctioned by SLSC	Administrative approval of GoI	Grants Received from GoI	Expenditure
2008-09	450.92	269.63	261.77	261.77
2009-10	522.79	407.24	404.39	404.39
2010-11	1,191.78	653.00	653.00	653.00
2011-12	1,330.05	727.67	727.67	727.67
2012-13+	794.78	1091.92	644.20	414.24

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + Upto Dec. SLSC State level Selection committee

National Horticulture Mission

7.24 NHM was launched by the GoI in 2005-06 and is being implemented in 33 districts of the State. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with 85:15 sharing pattern. To implement the scheme of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), the GoM established Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) in 2005. Since beginning upto January, 2013, the MSHMPB received grants of ₹ 1,001.97 crore under NHM and ₹ 7.63 crore for NMPB and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 973.14 crore and ₹ 7.35 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively upto January, 2013.

7.25 The achievements under NHM since inception, till January, 2013 include

- Establishment of 80 nurseries
- Plantation of fruits, flowers, spices etc. on 5.07 lakh ha
- Rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 0.98 lakh ha
- Construction of 5,494 community tanks
- Organic farming on 0.15 lakh ha
- 2,272 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc.
- Plantation of medicinal plants completed on 534.80 ha and the benefits given to 587 beneficiaries

7.26 The area under various fruit crops during 2011-12 was estimated to be 15.60 lakh ha of which, the area under mango was 5.21 lakh ha, orange 1.64 lakh ha, sweet orange 1.44 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.63 lakh ha, banana 0.82 lakh ha, sapota 0.84 lakh ha and grapes 0.92 lakh ha.

7.27 To promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small & marginal as well as SC & ST farmers, the GoM has undertaken a programme to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. This programme has been linked with

EGS since 1990-91. As a result, the area under fruit crops has increased from 2.42 lakh ha in 1990-91 to 18.14 lakh ha till March, 2012. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 64.58 crore was incurred. During 2012-13, target is set to bring an additional area of 20,000 ha under horticulture crops.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

7.28 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was initiated from 1996-97. The yearwise Irrigation projects under AIBP and central assistance received are given in Table 7.16.

National Food Security Mission

7.29 National Development Council launched the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to increase production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. Under this mission, six districts (Nashik, Pune, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, and Gondia) for rice, eight districts (Nashik, Pune, Dhule, Ahmadnagar, Solapur, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Nagpur) for wheat and 33 districts for pulses have been selected from the State. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 19.5 crore for rice, ₹ 16.68 crore for wheat and ₹ 69.44 crore for pulses has been incurred. During 2012-13, upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 19.10 crore for rice, ₹ 9.05 crore for wheat and ₹ 54.06 crore for pulses has been incurred.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.30 Various schemes are framed and implemented under Integrated Watershed Development Programme to increase the productivity of dry land farming, prevention of deterioration of soil and water conservation. Under this programme, the villages from drought prone area with acute water deficiency are selected. The yearwise watershed works undertaken are given in Table 7.17. Ongoing and completed Watershed under various schemes upto January, 2013, are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.16 Irrigation Projects under AIBP and central assistance received

(₹ crore)			
Year	Large and Medium (No.)	Minor (No.)	Central Assistance
2007-08	36	117	972.25
2008-09	37	121	2,257.83
2009-10	23	0	1,395.40
2010-11	16	46	2,069.06
2011-12	23	15	1,199.89

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

Table 7.17 Yearwise Watershed works undertaken

(₹ crore)			
Year	No. of villages	No. of watershed works undertaken	Expenditure
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
2011-12	15,621	27,016	746
2012-13+	15,803	27,382	230

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto Nov.

7.18 Ongoing and completed watersheds

(in crore)

Schemes	No. of selected watersheds	No. of watersheds under execution	No. of watersheds completed	Expected expenditure of selected watersheds	Expenditure Incurred +
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	324	38	210.00	90.95
River, Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	271	204	354.86	292.34
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	9	0	741.10	84.66
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed)	5,757	3,307	2,540	1,717.96	1,021.09
NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	68	11	0	1,359.30	67.28
Total	6,436	3,922	2,782	4,383.22	1,556.32

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto Jan., 2013

7.31 Integrated Watershed Management Programme is a centrally sponsored programme with 90:10 sharing pattern being implemented since 2009-10. The Central govt. has sanctioned 948 projects of ₹ 5,156 crore for development of 40.68 lakh ha area in the State. These projects will be completed within five years. Central and State govt. provided ₹ 1,284.67 crore up to February, 2013 for this scheme. Total expenditure incurred under this scheme is ₹ 404.87 crore on 555 ongoing projects up to February, 2013.

Organic Farming

7.32 Organic farming is one of the widely used methods in order to restore the ecological balance. 'Vermicompost production', a centrally sponsored scheme is restructured under two major categories; viz., 'Vermicompost production' and 'Use & promotion of organic farming'. The components viz. integrated use of fertilizers, promotion & certification of organic farming, soil test & soil health cards distribution schemes and use of green manuring have been included subsequently. Upto December, 2012 about 7.51 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 2011-12, the cumulative expenditure of ₹ 61 crore has been incurred. During 2012-13, ₹ 5.50 crore is sanctioned for the scheme and upto January an expenditure of ₹ 1.57 crore is incurred. The State has declared the "Organic Farming Policy" in January, 2013.

Agriculture Finance

7.33 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, plays pivotal role in development of agriculture. The activitywise loans disbursed by Commercial Banks (CB), RRBs, MSCB/DCCB/ LDB are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Activitywise loans disbursed by CBs, RRBs, MSCB/DCCB/ LDB

(₹ crore)

Activity	CB ^s		RRBs		MSCB/DCCB/LDB		Total	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
SAO s	5,566	8,671	603	788	7,205	9,519	13,374	18,978
Minor irrigation	430	565	18	53	220	149	668	768
Land Development	207	186	6	4	17	24	230	215
Farm Mechanisation	533	620	16	15	160	159	709	794
Horticulture	590	671	6	11	517	142	1,113	824
ADF	319	459	22	60	119	105	459	623
Others	1,774	1,858	21	7	157	160	1,952	2,025
Total	9,419	13,029	692	939	8,395	10,259	18,505	24,227

Source : NABARD \$ Including nationalised banks

7.34 The financial institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grass root level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) extending short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. During 2011-12, amount of loans disbursed was less by five per cent compared to the previous year. Out of the total loan, ₹ 4,035 crore (53 per cent) was disbursed to small and marginal farmers. The yearwise loan advanced to farmers by PACS is given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Loan advanced to farmers by PACS

(₹ crore)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Societies (No.)	21,248	21,285	21,392	21,451	21,443
Members (lakh)	147	148	150	150	154
Total loan advanced	6,189	5,286	6,991	8,060	7,650
<i>Of which</i> to small and marginal farmers	2,560	2,721	3,284	3,640	4,035

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

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.35 The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) is a pioneering credit delivery system for providing adequate and timely credit to farmers under single window, with flexible and simplified procedure. The KCC Scheme was launched in the State in 1999. 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 KCC issued in the State by the end of March, 2012 was 73.94 lakh, out of which co-operative banks issued 59.40 lakh, regional rural banks issued 2.89 lakh and commercial banks issued 11.65 lakh cards and the amount of loan sanctioned was ₹ 9,326.59 crore, ₹ 864.31 crore and ₹ 16,120 crore respectively. The year wise agriculture loans to farmers disbursed by Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

(₹ crore)

Year	Short Term Loans		Long Term Loans	
	No of Beneficiaries ('000)	Amount	No of Beneficiaries ('000)	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	3,649	9,069	14.69	258
2012-13+	3,087	9,022	7.23	114

Source : Maharashtra State Co-Op Bank

+ upto. Jan.

Agricultural Marketing

7.36 Government is supporting farmers to get better price for their produce, avoid their exploitation from agents and to provide the agricultural produce to the consumers at reasonable price. 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 quantity and value of arrivals in all the market committees in the State for last five years are shown in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Quantity & Value of arrivals in the Market Committees

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Values (₹ crore)
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
2010-11	257.98	40,596.86

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,

7.37 The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 1963 was amended in 2005 to include Direct Marketing, Private Market, Farmer Consumers Market, Single Licenses and Contract Farming. After the amendment, 143 Direct Marketing Licenses have been issued till now, of which, 67 are functional. Apart from these, 24 Private market licenses have also been issued of which 17 markets have started their functioning and two markets viz. National Spot Exchange and National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) are operating through internet.

7.38 The State has launched Agri-business Infrastructure Development Investment Programme with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Land owned by APMCs/ Co-operatives is being provided to private investors on 20 years lease to build and operate integrated value chains for agriculture produce on PPP basis. Private investment of at least 60 per cent of project cost is sought while the State provides maximum 40 per cent Viability Gap Funding (VGF). Through the provision of ₹ 400 crore as VGF, this project is supposed to leverage more than ₹ 600 crore private investment.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.39 To make the agricultural activity more viable as well as to protect the farmers' economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, the GoI declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for selected crops. Under this scheme, 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 MSP declared during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Table 7.23

Table 7.23 MSP of major crops

Crop	MSP (₹ /Quintal)	
	2011-12	2012-13
Paddy (FAQ)	1,080	1,250
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,110	1,280
Jowar	980	1,520
Maize	980	1,175
Bajra	980	1,175
Gram	2,100	3,000
Tur	3,200	3,850
Moong	3,500	4,400
Sunflower	2,800	3,700
Soyabean (yellow)	1,690	2,240
Groundnut-in -shell	2,700	3,700
Cotton	3,300	3,900

Source : 1. Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Fed.

2. Maharashtra State Co-op. Cotton Growers Fed.

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Krishi Sanjeevani Yojana-2011

7.40 Even after giving heavy concessions in electricity rates, electricity dues are outstanding with several farmers. 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 6.23 lakh consumers have availed the benefits of this scheme and ₹ 391.88 crore amount is recovered against arrears.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.41 Under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), 16 kharif and eight rabi crops are covered. The yearwise farmers covered under NAIS are shown in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Farmers covered under NAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (In lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	No. of farmers (In lakh)	Amount
2007-08	19.83	879.22	32.12	2.60	86.31
2008-09	35.02	1665.45	74.81	17.23	473.91
2009-10	31.83	2507.16	103.05	13.29	376.26
2010-11	22.04	1324.64	51.72	0.85	14.84
2011-12	25.11	1824.96	91.06	4.46	174.89

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Farmers Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme

7.42 The Farmers Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (FJPAIS) was launched in 2005-06, to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. The insurance coverage is provided for 13 perils. During 2012-13, the government paid premium of ₹ 31.51 crore to insurance companies. The yearwise farmers covered and compensation paid are given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Farmers covered and compensation paid under FJPAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Insurance Premium paid by Govt.	Total Insurance proposals received (No.)	Insurance proposals sanctioned (No.)	Compensation to farmers
2007-08	9.53	2,895	1,448	14.48
2008-09	9.53	2,737	1,704	17.04
2009-10	10.96	3,095	2,092	20.80
2010-11	19.18	3,232	2,517	25.03
2011-12*	19.18	2,952	1,515	15.06

Source : : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM * Provisional

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.43 Livestock, dairy and fisheries play an important role of providing supplementary income opportunities to rural households having agriculture as main source of livelihood. Presently, provisional data of 18th Livestock Census 2007 is available. According to this, the total livestock in the State was about 360 lakh and livestock per lakh population was about 37,000. The State's share in poultry population of India was 10 per cent. The State ranks sixth in India both in livestock and poultry population. The field work of 19th livestock census 2012 was completed on 15th October, 2012 in the State and final report is expected to be published by 31st August, 2013. The livestock and poultry statistics based on census 2007 is given in Annexure 7.7.

Veterinary Infrastructure

7.44 Region wise Veterinary infrastructure in the State is given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Veterinary infrastructure

(upto March,2012)

Region	Live stock (Census 2007) (in lakh)	District Artificial Insemination (DAI) centres	Polyclinics ^s	Mini Polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries	Mobile Vet. Clinics	Primary veterinary aid centres
Konkan	21.36	4	5	20	142	12	354
Nashik	84.16	5	5	25	345	6	515
Pune	82.52	4	5	26	460	7	559
Aurangabad	40.93	3	4	20	160	2	288
Latur	35.06	3	4	20	165	3	290
Amravati	45.68	4	5	27	193	17	379
Nagpur	49.84	4	7	30	280	18	466
Maharashtra	359.55	27	35	168	1745	65	2851

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM \$ Includes three polyclinics of Maharashtra Fishery Science University

7.45 The State provides medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.27

Table 7.27 Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated 2012-13 (upto Oct.)

('000)

Region	No of cases treated				
	General Treatments	Castration	Operations		Vaccination (including poultry)
			Major	Minor	
Konkan	564	33	1	29	3,133
Nashik	1,844	86	3	89	8,509
Pune	2,380	51	5	45	7,332
Aurangabad	686	29	1	26	4,848
Latur	775	28	2	35	3,438
Amravati	1,089	37	2	38	3,755
Nagpur	980	43	2	43	6,411
Maharashtra	8,318	307	16	305	37,426

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Artificial Insemination

7.46 The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4,864 medical facility 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 region wise AI performance in the year 2012-13 up to October is shown in Table 7.28 .

Table 7.28 Regionwise AI performed 2012-13 (upto Oct.)

(‘000)

Region	Artificial Insemination performed					No. of calves born			
	Exotic	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total
Konkan	13	9	0	14	36	7	0	5	12
Nashik	60	120	4	31	215	61	4	10	75
Pune	21	233	45	148	447	83	16	51	150
Aurangabad	20	46	9	17	92	21	2	6	29
Latur	7	30	34	30	101	11	9	10	30
Amravati	22	17	3	20	62	15	0	9	24
Nagpur	27	43	2	6	78	21	1	3	25
Maharashtra	170	498	97	266	1,031	219	32	94	345

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

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.47 The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme, implemented through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board (MLDB) for strengthening and expansion of animal breeding services, indigenous breed preservation and also for generation of self employment for rural youths. During 2011-12, the GoI provided ₹ 10 crore and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 9.25 crore. During 2012-13, GoI released ₹ 7.06 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 5.29 crore has been incurred up to November. The expenditure was incurred on modernisation of three frozen semen laboratories, procurement of 84 bulls for AI, organisation of 630 infertility camps, implementation of embryo transfer technology and training of 1200 AI workers.

7.48 As a part of NPCBB for effective conservation and improvement in husbandry of the pure indigenous breed cattle, total 71 bulls (of which 29 Khillar, 30 Gavlau, nine Surti and three Jersey HF breed bulls) have been distributed for natural insemination at local level, through MLDB in 2011-12. During 2012-13 total 66 breeding bulls (six Red Khandari, eight Gavlau, eight Khillar, two Gir, 22 Gir cross, 15 Sahiwal, five Jersey cross) are distributed for natural services upto November. Besides this, since the milk generating capacity of the indigenous buffaloes in the State is less, there is a target to distribute 990 Murha male buffalo calves to the needy farmers/pastoralists. During 2012-13 the GoI has provided ₹ 4.10 crore and expenditure incurred was ₹1.16 crore upto December. During 2011-12, in all 287 Murha male buffalo while during 2012-13 upto November, 278 Murrha bulls were distributed by MLDB.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.49 Livestock Insurance, a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented by MLDB 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. Under this scheme, two milch cattles 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. The scheme is implemented in 18 districts in the State. During 2012-13 total 5,577 cattle are insured and expenditure of ₹ 58.79 lakhs is incurred on this scheme.

Poultry Development

7.50 Poultry activities in the State are mainly operated by private poultry owners. The National Institute of Nutrition has recommended per capita per annum consumption of 180 eggs and 11 kg of poultry meat. At present, national level per capita per annum availability of eggs is 55 and that of poultry meat is 1.6 kg. Per capita per annum consumption is 170 eggs in major cities, 40 eggs in smaller cities, 20 eggs in developed rural areas and only five eggs in underdeveloped rural areas. Considering the growth potential in this sector, the State government has decided to promote poultry activity through contract farming. During 2011-12, an expenditure ₹ 3.18 crore was incurred against the provision of ₹ 29.75 crore. For 2012-13, provision of ₹ 7.05 crore has been made. The information on number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and per capita availability of eggs in the State and All-India is given in Table 7.29.

Dairy Development

7.51 Dairy is a non-farm activity, which offers the potential for generating additional income and employment opportunities for rural households besides improving nutritional standards. The State ranks sixth in India in milk production. Milk production and per capita availability of milk is given in Table 7.30

Table 7.29 No. of birds supplied and availability of eggs

Year	No. of birds supplied (in lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2008-09	5.07	33	47
2009-10	5.71	35	51
2010-11	3.87	38	53
2011-12	8.84	39	55
2012-13 ⁺	4.74	N.A.	N.A.

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

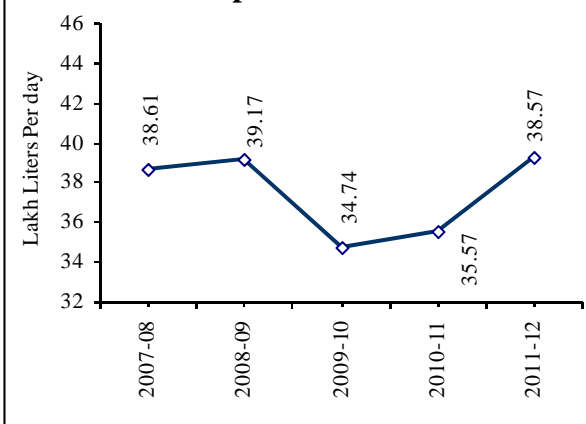
Table 7.30 Milk production and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (MMT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
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	8.5	127.9	206	290
2012-13 [#]	8.6	133.8	208	N.A

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

[#] anticipated N.A.- Not available

Graph 7.1 : Collection of milk by Co-operative & Govt. Dairies



7.52 During 2011-12, there were 73 milk processing plants and 141 milk chilling centres with capacity of 74.73 lakh litres and 25.17 lakh litres per day respectively under government and co-operative sectors together. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies taken together was 38.57 lakh litres during 2011-12 and 39.22 lakh litres during 2012-13 (upto November). Average daily collection of milk by government and co-operative dairies is shown in graph 7.1. Production of by-products of milk from government and co-operative dairies taken together are given in Table 7.31.

Table 7.31 By-products of milk from Government & Co-operative dairies

By-product	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺	Per cent change in 2011-12 over 2010-11
Skimmed milk powder	MT	255.63	667.68	1,051.63	161.2
White butter	MT	142.30	397.86	600.68	179.6
Ghee	MT	103.83	29.84	54.25	(-) 71.3
Energee	lakh bottles	61.58	56.10	23.43	(-)8.9
Lassi	"	64.92	34.94	16.16	(-)46.2
Masala milk	"	12.53	5.49	3.31	(-)56.2
Long life cow's milk	"	1.75	1.11	0.37	(-) 36.6

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

Fisheries

7.53 The State is endowed with a coastline of 720 km. 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. Share of Fisheries in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2011-12 was 0.5 per cent. There are 162 fish landing centres in the State. The State has 29 fish seed production centres with 12,350 lakh spawn production capacity per year for catering to inland fishing. There are about 15,000 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,800 are mechanised. The fish production and exports are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13* ⁺	Per cent change in 2011-12 over 2010-11
Fish production	lakh MT				
Marine		4.47	4.34	3.15	(-)2.9
Inland		1.30	1.45	1.10	11.5
Total		5.77	5.79	4.25	0.35
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		2,147	2,428	1,890	13.1
Inland		852	1,105	880	29.7
Total		2,999	3,533	2,770	17.8
Export of fish produce					
Quantity	lakh MT	1.58	1.52		(-)3.8
Value	₹ crore	2,244	2,420		7.8

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

* Provisional

Sericulture

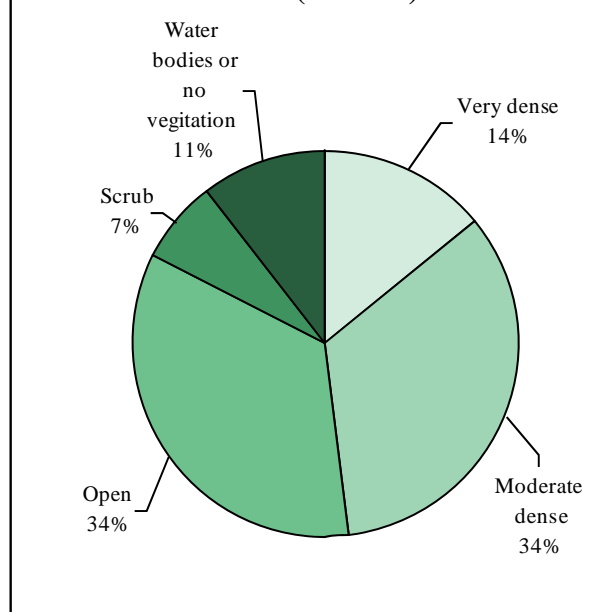
7.54 Sericulture is an important agro based cottage industry. It has a great potential to generate employment opportunities on a massive scale in rural sector resulting in financial up-liftment of the rural poor. Sericulture is the cultivation of silk through rearing of silkworm. It involves raising of Mulberry plants for silkworm, rearing of silkworm for production of cocoons, reeling and spinning of cocoon for production of yarn etc. for value added benefits such as processing and weaving. Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 23 districts of the State. Though, environment in the State is favourable to sericulture activities, area under mulberry plantation has continuously reduced over last three year. During 2011-12 area under mulberry plantation was

2,326 ha which was less by 20.6 per cent over previous year. Production of raw silk reduced to 153.50 MT which was less by 22.8 per cent over 2010-11. During 2012-13, upto February, production of raw silk was 54.38 MT. Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts of Vidharbha viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of ain trees (on which Tasar silkworm are grown) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. Production of raw Tasar silk was 12.36 MT which was higher by 83 per cent over 2010-11. During 2012-13, up to February, 6.17 MT raw Tasar silk was produced.

Forest

7.55 Forest is the second largest land use after agriculture in the State. The share of forest in GSDP of Agriculture & allied activities sector during 2011-12 was 1.7 per cent. The total forest area of the State is 61,358 sq.km (provisional) constituting about 19.9 per cent of geographical area of the State as against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy 1988. The jurisdiction of the total forest area in the State is divided amongst Forest department (55,819 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,926 sq km) and Revenue Department (1,613 sq km). Out of total forest area, 84 per cent is reserved forest, 11 per cent is protected forest and 5 per cent is unclassified forest. The forest cover in the State is categorised on the basis of canopy density which is derived by interpretations of satellite data. The categories are very dense forest (with more than 70 per cent), moderately dense forest (between 40 and 70 per cent), open forest (between 10 and 40 per cent) and scrub (less than 10 per cent). Rest of the forest area is covered by water bodies or without any vegetation.

Graph 7.2 : Forest land as per density of forest (2010-11)



Tree plantation

7.56 Tree plantation, which is a part of 20 point programme, is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. Area under tree plantation and expenditure are given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Area under tree plantation and expenditure

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area of plantation (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area of plantation (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area of plantation (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Plants supplied (in crore)
2007-08	31,113	24.58	2,650	2.33	13,371	14.56	4.48
2008-09	55,967	39.21	2,332	1.75	11,155	13.67	2.73
2009-10	48,099	43.49@	2,907	-	6,540	7.37	2.57
2010-11	30,190	31.88	3,223	5.98	4,847	7.54	1.94
2011-12	31,369	67.90	4,011	9.47	3,916	13.67	1.32
2012-13+	70,153	92.87	4,847	8.65	2,087	12.34	0.75

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GoM @Includes FDCM + upto Jan

7.57 The State Government has decided to carry out plantation of 100 crore plants per year with the help of Z.P. (Agriculture and education department) and other departments (Forest, Industry, P.W.D., Irrigation, etc.). Forest department is given target of 16 crore tree plantation for 2012-13.

Social Forestry

7.58 Social Forestry plays an important role in meeting the growing needs of fuel and fodder for rural population as well as in maintaining the ecological balance. The Directorate of Social Forestry implements various schemes to increase tree cover. The year wise plantation under major schemes

Table 7.34 Plantation under major schemes

(Area in ha.)

Scheme	Year			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13+
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	146	82	132	628
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (in Km)	758	1,108	1,004	1,664
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	267	179	312	185
National Bamboo Mission	290	221	106	130
Plantation programme on community land in selected watersheds	N.A.	N.A.	386	220
Western Ghat development Programme	762	N.A.	N.A.	45
Plantation Programme on Private Waste land under Employment Guarantee Scheme.	3,609	2,943	1,104	134

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GoM. +upto Jan. N.A. - Not Available

is given in Table 7.34.

Forest Produce

7.59 Forest 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 7.35.

Table 7.35 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ crore)

Forest Produce	Unit of production	2010-11		2011-12*		2012-13 ++	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	1.17	110.35	1.15	243.51	1.28	188.87
Firewood	LCM **	4.21	42.18	3.79	28.10	4.14	36.62
Total (A)		5.38	152.53	4.94	271.61	5.42	225.49
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	1.54	22.74	1.93	39.05	1.38	32.14
Tendu	LSB #	6.42	90.56	6.21	100.08	6.67	140.60
Grass	MT	17,629	0.39	1584	0.18	N.A.	0.009
Gum	Qtls.	5,552	0.87	6076	1.39	N.A.	0.05
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)		N.A.	4.11	N.A.	9.79	N.A.	0.34
Total (B)			118.67		150.49		173.14
Total (A + B)			271.20		422.10		398.63

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

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

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.60 The main objective scheme is to involve local people in conservation of forest and wild life. Under this scheme, total 12,629 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were constituted and 27 lakh ha area is covered. During 2011-12 an expenditure of ₹ 112.65 lakh was incurred. During 2012-13, budgetary provision of ₹ 62.96 lakh has been made and an expenditure of ₹ 47.22 lakh is incurred upto November.

Wild Life and National Parks / Sanctuaries

7.61 As per the status report released in March, 2011 by the National Tiger Conservation Authority the population of tigers in the state is estimated between 139 to 170. To conserve and protect wildlife GoM has sanctioned five new wild life sanctuaries viz. i) Great Indian Bustard in Osmanabad & Solapur districts (area 1.98 sq km), ii) Bor in Nagpur & Wardha districts (area 60.69 sq km), iii) Nagzira in Gondia district (area 151.33 sq km), iv) Navegaon in Gondia district (area 122.76 sq km) v) Umrer Karhandla in Nagpur & Bhandara districts (area 189.29 sq km). The projectwise area and expenditure on centrally sponsored schemes implemented under Wildlife and National Parks / Sanctuaries is shown in Table 7.36.

Table 7.36 Projectwise Area and Expenditure under Wildlife & National Parks/ Sanctuaries

(₹ crore)

Scheme	Area (sq. km)	Expenditure			Per cent change in 2011-12 over 2010-11
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺	
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1677	22.20	11.72	1.58	(-)47.2
Tadoba-Andhari	620	2.58	26.75	1.17	936.8
Pench	257	1.44	2.12	1.14	47.2
Sahyadri	741	0.75	0.29	0.09	(-)61.3
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	14051	3.68	2.62	0.82	(-)28.8
Elephant Project Kolhapur	N.A.	0.50	0.20	0.11	(-)60.0
Total		31.15	43.70	4.91	40.29

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

* * * * *

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	2009-10	...	1,471	2,186	1,486	1,081	1,740	1,610	4,176	3,565	854
7	2010-11	...	1,518	2,696	1,776	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
8	2011-12	...	1,544	2,840	1,840	878	1,499	1,707	3,229	2,627	814

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	2009-10	...	1,034	766	742	974	1,961	2,014	8,735	10,218	1,170
7	2010-11	...	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,069	2,750	2,572	8,989	12,323	1,371
8	2011-12	...	838	823	982	1,075	2,629	2,446	7,564	10,418	1,377

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	2009-10	...	1,093	919	841	1,291	1,114	863	428	142	332
7	2010-11	...	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
8	2011-12	...	1,233	871	706	1,075	857	797	433	254	586

Sr. No.	Year		Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	...	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	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	2009-10	...	354	117	332	209	79	378	3,375	3,372	703
7	2010-11	...	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
8	2011-12	...	364	249	685	192	79	412	3,297	2,310	701

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1 (Contd..)

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

Foodgrains

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	2009-10	...	12,109	12,590	1,040	322	365	1,133	3,019	2,197	728
7	2010-11	...	13,026	15,419	1,184	357	458	1,281	2,729	4,316	1,581
8	2011-12	...	10,860	12,728	1,172	302	351	1,160	3,010	3,969	1,319

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	2009-10	...	188	109	579	333	159	477	3,883	2,814	724
7	2010-11	...	173	94	544	334	160	478	3,624	5,045	1,392
8	2011-12	...	131	71	542	235	101	430	3,678	4,492	1,221

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco			
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(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	2009-10	...	756	64,159	84.87	3,392	5,111	256	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7	2010-11	...	965	85,691	88.80	3,942	7,473	322	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8	2011-12	...	1,022	89,456	87.53	4,167	6,820	278	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 (1)	Weight (2)	1982-83 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2005-06 (6)	2009-10 (7)	2010-11 (8)	2011-12 (9)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	120.9	98.9	122.8	128.60
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	134.4	179.7	237.7	135.63
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	75.8	72.8	70.5	54.98
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	129.0	106.1	155.5	113.98
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	11.3	22.6	188.7	N.A.
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	828.6	1,532.2	2,180.5	2,038.93
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	62.5	51.4	55.5	65.18
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	27.1	2.4	23.6	N.A.
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	57.2	34.0	26.1	52.90
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	105.8	111.3	134.2	108.86
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	428.9	677.7	790.7	495.46
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	199.1	231.1	245.3	218.95
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	118.6	81.1	196.5	139.51
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	204.3	243.4	305.6	231.10
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	125.3	137.5	168.2	133.09
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	71.3	59.2	74.3	56.96
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	84.2	42.7	58.9	43.66
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	38.9	18.3	5.1	21.59
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	500.0	141.0	333.3	288.50
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	415.1	232.3	267.3	113.82
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	91.2	65.5	79.8	56.91
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	216.7	350.4	512.3	467.59
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	27.7	25.91	26.4	N.A.
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	215.9	349.1	510.4	465.70
(c) Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	146.3	241.9	297.2	337.26
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	90.6	32.7	32.7	N.A.
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	96.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	68.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total - Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	140.4	222.5	273.4	310.04
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	146.7	218.7	285.6	293.71
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	135.4	175.9	223.8	209.13

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Index numbers for 2005-06 to 2011-12 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
2010-11 ...	30,758	5,216	1,731	1,449	919	1,242	250	1,366	1,179	17,406	5,769	23,175

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2010-11 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	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,634
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,493
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,452
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,126
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,141
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,959
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	602
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	126
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,990

Sr. No.	Size class (Hectare)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740	9,180
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274	22,681
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,343
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,647
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,966
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,891
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	25,993
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,582
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,387
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,670

Sr. No.	Size class(Hectare)	Average size of holdings (ha.)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26	1.42
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21	2.37
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16	6.57
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89	12.59
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	26.88
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46	1.44

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	1990-91	..	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
5	1995-96	..	1,870	1,010	2,880	3,550	123	1,229	1.52	21,504	16.5
6	2000-01	..	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	1.72	21,619	17.8
7	2001-02	..	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322	1.52	20,991	17.8
8	2002-03	..	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331	1.61	20,915	18.2
9	2003-04	..	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.4
10	2004-05	..	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.4
11	2005-06	..	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.9
12	2006-07	..	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.6
13	2007-08	..	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.8
14	2008-09	..	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,454	17.7
15	2009-10	..	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,612	17.9
16	2010-11		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,175	N.A.

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 2010-11 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
2011-12	109.73	541.06	650.79	79.13	541.13	620.26	608.87	461.74	1,070.61

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 The State has maintained leadership position in the industrial sector in India. Presence of strong industrial sector remained backbone of the State's economic development. The industrial policy of the State has not remained static, but has undergone many changes with the passage of time. In order to address the challenges of globalisation, liberalisation and privatisation, the State adopted first Industrial Policy in 1993, which was revisited in 1995, 2001 & 2006 and recently the new Industrial Policy 2013 has been announced. Sectors which were exclusively in the public domain were opened to private sector, relaxation of norms for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), favourable policies related to IT, BT, SEZ and Mega Projects, grape processing, etc. resulted in further development of the industrial sector in the State. Well developed infrastructure, abundant natural resources, connectivity to all major areas, skilled manpower and quality education make Maharashtra an ideal destination for setting up of new industries. Besides Mumbai, Thane and Pune, second-tier towns like Nashik, Auranagabad, Nagpur and Kolhapur have also emerged as industrial centers resulting in remarkable industrial growth in the State.

Highlights of industrial development in Maharashtra

Industrial Investment

8.2 The State has attracted highest number of proposals having maximum employment potential. Since August, 1991 to November, 2012, in all 17,866 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 9,55,329 crore were approved. Out of these, 7,706 projects (43.1 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 1,78,483 crore (18.6 per cent) were commissioned, generating 9.5 lakh employment and 2,057 projects with an investment of ₹ 78,804 crore & proposed employment of 2.9 lakh are under execution. Of the total proposals received in the country, the State's share in the industrial proposals, investment and employment is 18, 10 & 20 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.1

Table 8.1 Approved industrial IEM/LOI/100%EOU proposals in selected states

(August, 1991 to September, 2012)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	All-India
Proposals (No.)	17,779 (17.9)	11,759 (11.9)	9,001 (9.1)	8,032 (8.1)	7,702 (7.8)	99,147
Investment (₹crore)	9,50,972 (9.6)	11,53,287 (11.7)	4,67,131 (4.7)	8,95,308 (9.1)	2,87,277 (2.9)	98,86,484
Employment (Lakh)	44.4 (19.8)	21.6 (9.6)	24.6 (10.8)	14.9 (6.6)	20.0 (8.8)	224.5

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note : Figures in parentheses show percentage to All-India.

Foreign Direct Investment

8.3 Since August, 1991 to March, 2012, in all 4,246 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects amounting to ₹ 97,799 crore were approved, of which 45 per cent were commissioned & 10 per cent are under execution with a share of investment of 51 per cent & 8 per cent respectively. During 2011-12, in all 105 FDI projects with an investment of ₹ 5,454 crore were approved. The United States of America & Mauritius are the two prominent countries investing in industrial sector of Maharashtra with 14 and 13 per cent share respectively in total FDI. Approved FDI projects in Maharashtra vis-a-vis All-India are given in Table 8.2

Table 8.2 Foreign direct investment (FDI)

(August,1991 to March, 2012)				
State	Project (No)	Percentage to All-India	Investment (₹ crore)	Percentage to All-India
Maharashtra	4,246	20.6	97,799	22.9
All-India	20,643	--	4,25,811	--

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.4 IT industry and financial services groups continued to receive sizable FDI proposals in the State. The industry groupwise approved FDI projects since August, 1991 to March, 2012 are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Industry groupwise approved FDI projects

(August, 1991 to March, 2012)		
Industry Group	Projects (No.)	Investment (₹ crore)
IT Industry	762	12,765
Financial Services	667	11,858
Hotel & Tourism Industry	95	6,326
Business Management Consultancy	369	4,962
Transportation	108	4,124
Cements & Ceramics	58	3,727
Power & Fuel	39	2,841
Chemicals & Fertilizers	197	2,666
Electrical & Electronics	212	1,467
Paper & Paper Pulp	31	1,323
Textiles	122	1,051
Food Processing	173	1,039
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	121	1,012
Automobile	112	895
Telecommunication Industry	51	876
Industrial Machinery	261	771
Plastic & Rubber Goods	27	767
Machine Tools / Industrial Instruments	89	717
Gems & Jewellery and Glass Industry	58	631
Others	694	37,981
Total	4,246	97,799

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. To recognise the efforts put up by the exporters and to boost the exports, the State is taking initiatives like giving awards based on export performance and implementing space rent subsidy scheme for Small Scale Industries for participation in international exhibitions. Since 2007-08, the State's share remained at 27 per cent in the total exports from India. Exports from the State and India are given in Table 8.4

Table 8.4 Exports from Maharashtra and India

Year	(₹ crore)	
	Maharashtra	India
2007-08	1,72,846	6,40,172
2008-09	2,26,794	8,39,978
2009-10	2,28,184	8,45,125
2010-11	3,08,515	11,42,649
2011-12	3,94,005	14,59,280
2012-13 ⁺	1,74,011	6,44,486

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM + upto August

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 information about the same is given in Annexure 8.1.

Special Economic Zones

8.7 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from February, 2006 to boost the economic growth. The State has received 234 SEZ proposals upto November, 2012. Of these, 124 SEZs were approved by the Central Government (formal approval 104 and in-principle approval 20) and 64 of them are notified. As on 31st December, 2012, seventeen SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 10,836 crore on area of 2,421 ha. which generated employment of about 8.50 lakh. The divisionwise approved and notified SEZs are given in Table 8.5

Table 8.5 Approved and notified SEZs

Division	No. of SEZ			Area (ha.)			Proposed Employment (lakh)			Proposed Investment (₹ crore)		
	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed
	(upto November, 2012)											
Konkan	60	27	3	15,432	2,407	192	35.56	9.45	1.34	82,814	32,395	2,517
Pune	37	21	11	5,117	2,619	412	10.81	6.17	3.50	42,843	34,980	5,168
Nashik	6	1	0	1,428	1,159	0	2.12	1.25	0	2,882	1,380	0
Aurangabad	11	7	1	3,396	786	118	1.37	0.31	0.05	3,655	1,775	240
Amravati	2	2	0	1,110	1,110	0	0.35	0.35	0	2,360	2,360	0
Nagpur	8	6	2	3,206	2,096	1,699	5.51	3.97	3.61	9,235	4,588	2,911
Total	124	64	17	29,689	10,177	2,421	55.72	21.50	8.50	1,43,789	77,478	10,836

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.8 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and CIDCO have developed 37 public IT parks. For getting private participation in creating world-class infrastructure for IT industry, 479 private IT parks have been approved, out of which 122 have started functioning with an investment of ₹ 2,712 crore, thereby creating employment of about 3.2 lakh. The remaining 357 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 11,994 crore have been given LoI and are expected to generate 16.0 lakh employment opportunities. The private IT parks are mainly concentrated in Greater Mumbai (176) followed by Pune (168) and Thane (125) districts. During 2011-12, total 31 private IT parks were approved.

Bio-Technology Parks

8.9 The State declared BT Policy in 2001 & Public BT parks are developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Five private BT parks are proposed with investment of about ₹ 305 crore. Eight BT- SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with estimated investment of ₹ 4,009 crore and expected employment generation of about 0.94 lakh. The information of registered BT units is given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Registered BT units

BT units	Total Units		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment	
	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI	Registered	LOI
MSME	50	15	261.00	179.54	872	338
Large	16	7	1,119.86	531.20	712	931

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.10 The State Government has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on a co-operative basis. The State Government is providing 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 31st December, 2012, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were sanctioned, of which 101 are functioning, 34 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining 7 are in liquidation. The State has provided financial assistance to 92 co-operative industrial estates. At the end of December, 2012, in all 7,222 units were in operation with 1.37 lakh employment. The status of co-operative industrial estates in the State is given in Table 8.7

Table 8.7 Status of co-operative industrial estates

Region	Sanctioned	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	(As on 31st December, 2012)	
				Share Capital (₹ crore)	Employment
Mumbai	4	3	1,248	Neg.	17,230
Konkan (excluding Mumbai)	14	12	510	1.01	11,155
Nashik	33	28	1,455	4.92	42,295
Pune	45	38	3,150	7.84	57,150
Aurangabad	26	13	462	1.03	5,260
Amravati	10	3	92	0.23	677
Nagpur	10	4	305	0.97	3,315
Total	142	101	7,222	16.00	1,37,082

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Micro, Small, Medium and Large Enterprises

8.11 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. Information of MSMEs and large enterprises is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Information of MSMEs and Large enterprises

Region	As on 31 st January, 2013		As on December, 2011	
	MSME	Employment (in lakh)	Large Enterprises	Employment (in lakh)
Mumbai	15,565 (9.5)	2.47 (11.7)	311 (6.3)	0.47 (4.2)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	25,625 (15.7)	3.91 (18.3)	1,222 (24.9)	2.45 (21.8)
Nashik	19,911 (12.2)	2.50 (12.0)	665 (13.5)	1.52 (13.5)
Pune	68,080 (41.6)	7.86 (37.7)	1,490 (30.3)	4.07 (36.2)
Aurangabad	11,174 (6.8)	1.36 (6.5)	538 (11.0)	1.11 (9.9)
Amravati	7,710 (4.7)	0.89 (4.3)	148 (3.0)	0.32 (2.8)
Nagpur	15,501 (9.5)	1.97 (9.4)	541 (11.0)	1.31 (11.6)
Total	1,63,566 (100.0)	20.97 (100.0)	4,915 (100.0)	11.25 (100.0)

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentage to total

Subsidies and Refunds to Industries

8.12 Since implementation of the Industrial Policy 2006, industrial promotion subsidy of ₹ 4,039 crore, refund of octroi duty & royalty of ₹ 41.18 crore and interest subsidy of ₹ 2.71 crore were given to small & medium and large & mega industrial units. The subsidies and refunds to industries are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Subsidies and refunds to industries

Item	(upto 5 th December, 2012)			
	Units (No)		Amount of Exemption (₹ crore)	
	LSI & Mega	SSI & Medium	LSI & Mega	SSI & Medium
Industrial Promotion Subsidy	107	306	3,972.86	66.22
Refund of Octroi Duty & Royalty	8	69	24.02	17.16
Five per cent Interest Subsidy	-	45	-	2.71
Total	115	420	3,996.88	86.09

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.13 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas, the GoM has been giving a package of incentives for new/expansion units located in such regions. Eligible units in the private sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector and Co-operative Sector but not in the Central Public Sector are considered for providing incentives. Under the scheme during 2011-12 total 5,395 claims were received and an amount of ₹ 2,366 crore was disbursed as an incentive. During 2012-13, upto 5th December, 2012, total 2,010 claims were received and an amount of ₹ 1,100 crore was disbursed. The disbursements under the scheme to Mega, Large & Small Scale Industries are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Disbursements under package scheme of incentives

Type of Project/Industry	(₹ crore)			
	2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Claims (No.)	Amount	Claims (No.)	Amount
Mega	82	2,098.12	56	951.42
Large	37	35.88	51	49.75
Large (other incentives)	38	29.16	14	2.13
Small Scale Industries (all types of incentives)	5,238	202.84	1,889	97.09
Total	5,395	2,366.00	2,010	1,100.39

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto 5th December

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.14 As a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs, GoI has announced scheme for development of potential clusters in March, 2006 to facilitate deployment of available resources for effective implementation and more sustainable results in medium to long term.

8.15 Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme : Maharashtra has clusters Yeola for Paithani Saree, Ratnagiri for Mango processing, Kolhapur for Kolhapuri Chappal, Solapur for Textile, etc. The State has identified 54 proposals in the sectors Textiles, Auto, Engineering, Food and Fruit processing, Handicraft, etc. and recommended to GoI for approval. Out of these proposals, GoI has accorded preliminary approval to 32 projects and final approval to nine projects. These cluster projects will get the benefit of higher technology based Common Facility Centre (CFC). The total grants sanctioned under the scheme from GoI are about ₹ 100 crore and it is expected that about one lakh new employment opportunities will be created under the programme.

8.16 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme: GoI is implementing Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme since 2003 for providing high class infrastructures to the existing clusters in order to support MSMEs. The State identified and recommended five proposals to GoI and received approval for the same. These projects are Auto Cluster at Pune, Textile Cluster at Ichalkaranji, Engineering Cluster at Nashik, Automobile Cluster at Aurangabad and Foundry &

Engineering Cluster at Kolhapur. The total grants sanctioned for these projects are ₹ 207 crore, of which ₹ 146 crore are released from GoI. The State has supported this initiative of cluster development and announced 10 per cent State grants to the approved projects.

Minerals

8.17 Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur & Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur & Satara districts in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg & Thane districts in Konkan region have deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc. The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq. km. which is about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. As on 31st March, 2012, total 285 mines of major minerals with 0.7 lakh employment are operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2011-12 was ₹ 6,871 crore, of which value of coal extracted was ₹ 5,692 crore (82 per cent). The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.2.

Institutional Framework

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.18 MIDC is constituted for development of industrial areas with essential infrastructure like internal roads, water, electricity and other internal services for entrepreneurs. As on 31st March, 2012, about 88 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC is given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Industrial units in MIDC

(As on 31st March, 2012)

Region	Units (No.)		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment (lakh)		No. of Plots (No.)		Percentage of Allotted plots to Developed plots
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	Developed	Allotted	
Mumbai	305	305	3,715	3,915	0.72	0.65	368	365	99.2
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	11,125	11,072	17,849	19,549	2.69	2.79	19,344	17,115	88.5
Nashik	6,135	6,747	12,730	10,683	0.66	0.67	10,546	9,463	89.7
Pune	9,273	9,554	24,641	38,771	3.50	3.63	17,476	15,917	91.1
Aurangabad	4,577	5,955	5,573	5,092	0.54	0.58	11,068	9,866	89.1
Amravati	1,589	1,671	795	3,079	0.19	0.23	4,747	3,526	74.3
Nagpur	2,687	3,024	8,628	8,605	0.71	0.67	7,417	6,341	85.5
Total	35,691	38,328	73,931	89,694	9.01	9.21	70,966	62,593	88.2

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.19 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 8.12.

Table 8.12 Turnover of MSSIDC

Item	(₹ crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13+
Procurement of raw materials	118.02	90.39	1.20
Marketing assistance	374.35	457.79	126.93
Others	2.13	5.64	2.44
Total	494.50	553.82	130.57

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.20 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop & expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 16.68 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2011-12 and ₹ 19.50 crores are proposed to be disbursed in 2012-13. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 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	2.18	1,470	4.3
2011-12	2.15	1,506	4.3
2012-13*	2.17	1,565	4.2

Source: MSKVIB

* Expected

8.21 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, 3.21 lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in 2011-12 as against 5.00 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2012-13, employment opportunities will be provided to 3.30 lakh artisans.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.22 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 GoM taking into consideration tourism potential coupled with the employment potential, both direct and indirect, for the development of tourism sector. During 2011-12, under centrally sponsored schemes (100 per cent) for five projects ₹ 82.22 crore were sanctioned & ₹ 41.87 crore were released by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 25.36 crore was incurred. During 2012-13, for 13 projects GoM has sanctioned ₹ 35.50 crore & released ₹ 15.52 crore to MTDC. The funds sanctioned by the State Govt. and expenditure incurred by MTDC is given in Table 8.14.

8.14 Funds sanctioned by State & expenditure incurred

Year	Projects	(₹ lakh)		
		Funds sanctioned	Amount received	Expenditure incurred
2010-11	8	810.63	608.09	383.09
2011-12	30	8,549.82	5,739.80	1,593.14

Source : MTDC

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

8.23 The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) acts as the nodal agency for implementation of pollution related acts. Of the total 77,746 industries under the purview of MPCB, 26 per cent were air pollution prone, 27 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2012. During 2011-12, MPCB had issued directions to 382 industries under section 33A of Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 9,176 industries.

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

8.24 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 was formed by the GoI under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Since enactment, upto November, 2012 there are 960 cases for rehabilitation of medium and large scale industries with the Board from the State. Of these, 170 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, 141 cases are recommended for winding up, 84 cases are pending, 97 cases were rejected, 279 cases are closed/disposed off, 96 cases are out of the State's purview and 93 cases are under process.

Index of Industrial Production

8.25 The growth of the industrial sector is measured using Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The present index of industrial production covers mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) compiles and releases the monthly All-India IIP. The average All-India IIP (base year 2004-05) has increased from 168.0 in April, 2011–January, 2012 to 169.6 in April, 2012–January, 2013. As per this index, the average growth during April, 2012–January, 2013 stands at 1.0 per cent as against 3.4 per cent for the corresponding period of previous year. IIP at All-India are given in Annexure 8.3. The group wise All-India IIP for the period April, 2011–January, 2012 and April, 2012–January, 2013 are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Index of industrial production in India

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Item	Weight	IIP		Per cent Change
		April to January		
		2011 -12	2012-13 [@]	
General Index	100.00	168.0	169.6	1.0
Mining	14.16	125.7	123.3	(-)1.9
Manufacturing	75.53	178.6	180.2	0.9
Electricity	10.31	148.8	155.8	4.7

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

@ Quick estimates

Annual Survey of Industries

8.26 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 2010-11 results that among the states, Maharashtra is at the top position in terms of Gross Value Added and emoluments to employees with share of 20.5 per cent and 16.4 per cent at All-India level. In terms of number of factories, fixed capital and employment, the State is at second position in the country with share of 13.2, 14.5 and 12.1 per cent respectively.

8.27 The contribution of the State in total value of output was 16.8 per cent and in the Net Value Added (NVA) was 21.4 per cent. Selected indicators of industries in the State vis-a-vis All-India are given in Table 8.16

Table 8.16 Selected indicators of industries

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2009-10			2010-11 *		
	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
Industries (No.)	19,457	1,58,877	12.2	27,892	2,11,660	13.2
Fixed capital	1,97,274	13,52,184	14.6	2,32,635	16,07,843	14.5
Working capital	63,467	3,87,745	16.4	67,116	6,20,467	10.8
Total output	6,24,049	37,33,036	16.7	7,87,970	46,85,213	16.8
Total input	4,89,066	30,35,853	16.1	6,16,867	38,51,964	16.0
Gross value added	1,34,983	6,97,183	19.4	1,71,103	8,33,249	20.5
Net value added	1,17,872	5,92,114	19.9	1,52,328	7,12,640	21.4
Employment (in lakh)	10.63	91.58	11.6	12.03	99.07	12.1
Profit	68,549	3,32,931	20.6	94,496	3,98,002	23.7

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* Provisional

8.28 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2010-11 are i) coke, refined petroleum products etc. (14.0 per cent), ii) basic metals (11.7 per cent), iii) food products (11.1 per cent), iv) motor vehicles, trailers (8.6 per cent) and v) machinery & equipments, repair & installation (8.0 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 53.4 per cent value of output of all industries and 51 per cent of fixed capital during 2010-11. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.4.

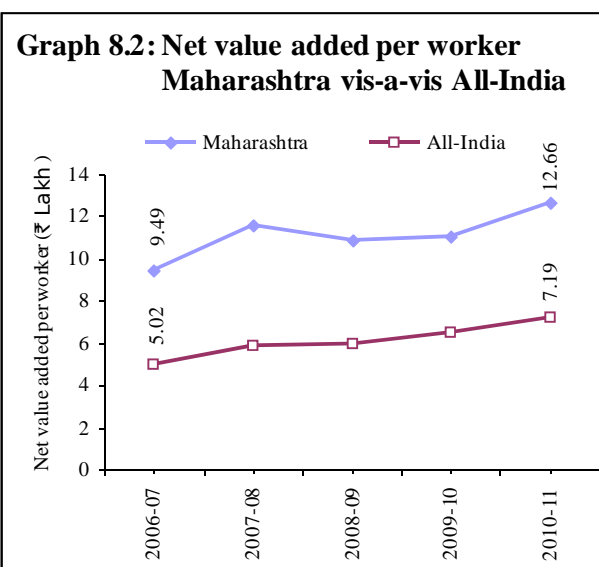
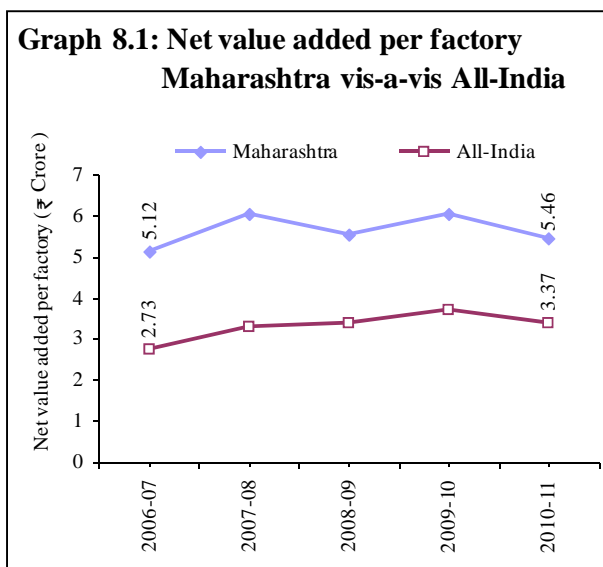
8.29 The results revealed that per factory investment in fixed capital, value of goods & services produced and NVA in the State are higher by 10 per cent, 28 per cent and 62 per cent respectively than that of All-India in 2010-11. Important **‘per factory’** and **‘per worker’** indicators based on ASI 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Table 8.17 and the trends of the same for the State and All-India are depicted in Graph 8.1 & 8.2 respectively.

Table 8.17 Important indicators

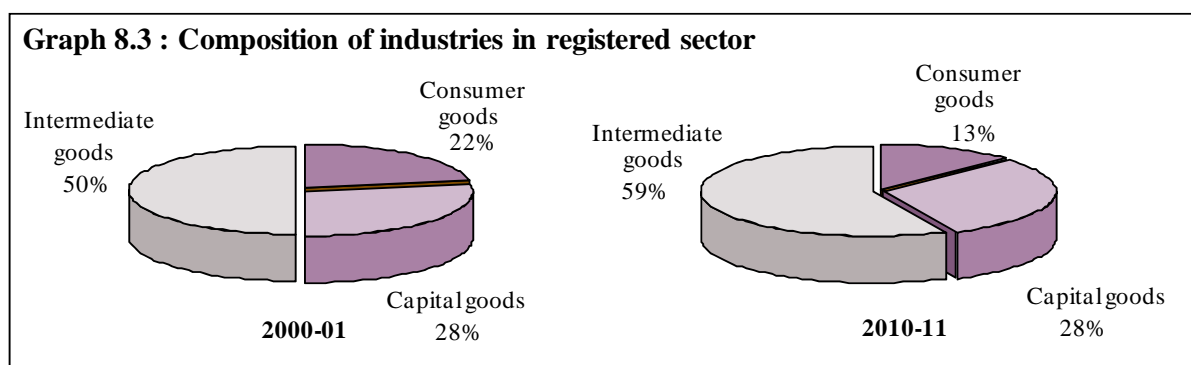
Indicator	2009-10		2010-11 *	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	1,013	851	834	760
Value of goods & services produced	3,207	2,350	2,825	2,213
Net value added	606	373	546	337
Employment (No.)	55	58	43	47
b) Per worker				
Labour productivity (**)	10.7	8.6	10.8	8.32
Net Value Added	11.1	6.5	12.7	7.2
Annual Wages	1.03	0.75	1.17	0.86

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

Note: * provisional ** Labour productivity per wages



8.30 The composition of registered industrial sector in the State has undergone considerable changes over the period. The relative importance of consumer goods industries in the State has gradually declined with shift towards the intermediate goods industries. In 2010-11 the contribution in terms of net value added of consumer goods, capital goods and intermediate goods industries was 13, 28 and 59 per cent respectively. The shift in composition of registered industries during 2000-01 and 2010-11 is shown in Graph 8.3.



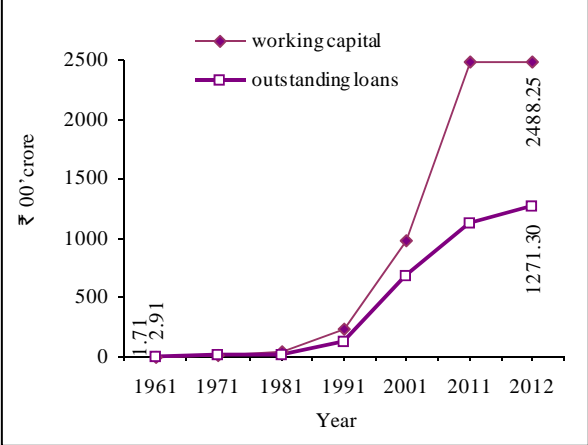
CO-OPERATION

8.31 The United Nations General Assembly had declared 2012 as the International Year of Co-operatives (IYC) highlighting the contribution of co-operatives in socio-economic development, particularly in poverty reduction, employment generation and social integration. The theme of IYC 2012 was “Co-operative Enterprises Build a Better World”. It reiterated the definition of co-operative enterprises as autonomous associations of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social & cultural needs and aspirations, through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. IYC 2012 and 100th birth anniversary of late Shri.Y.B.Chavan were celebrated jointly by arranging various programmes to encourage co-operative movement in the State.

8.32 With a view to encourage economic activities of co-operatives, GoI has made constitutional amendment and “Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act 2011” has come into force from February,2012. Accordingly, the State has also issued “Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013”. Highlights of the ordinance, 2013 are as below.

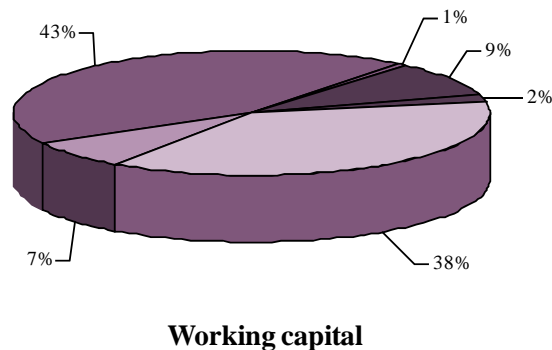
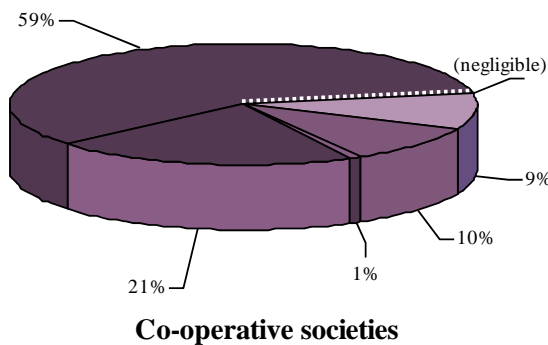
- The term of the managing committee of the society fixed as five years.
- Due representation to be given to SC, ST and women on the managing committee of the society.
- Managing committee of the society empowered to co-opt “expert directors”.
- Housing societies given powers to issue notices to defaulter members.
- Institutional arrangements strengthened to implement and monitor provisions of the ordinance.
- Power of State Government to appoint administrator on the society is withdrawn.
- State Co-operative Election Authority to be constituted by State Government.

Graph 8.4 : Working capital & outstanding loans in co-operative societies



Graph 8.5 : Group wise composition of co-operative societies and their working capital

- Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies
- Primary agricultural credit societies
- Non-agricultural credit societies
- Marketing societies
- Agro-processing enterprises
- Social services & other co-op. societies



8.33 As on 31st March, 2012 there were about 2.28 lakh co-operative societies operating in the State, with about 525 lakh members. Performance of co-operative societies is given in Table 8.18 and decadal series is given in Annexure 8.5.

Agricultural credit

8.34 Agricultural credit co-operative societies render credit services to farmers. The Agricultural co-operative structure in the State is three-tier with Maharashtra State co-operative Bank as the apex body at the State level, District Central co-operative Banks at district level and the Primary co-operative Credit Societies at village level. Important features of these are given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.18 Performance of co-operative societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent Change
	2011	2012*	
Societies (No.)	2,24,306	2,27,938	1.6
Members (lakh)	530	525	(-) 0.9
Paid-up share capital	20,543	32,582	58.6
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1,965	2,504	27.4
Working capital	2,48,434	2,48,825	0.2
Deposits	1,32,490	1,60,583	21.2
Gross loan	1,00,681	1,17,406	16.6
Societies in loss (No.)	59,636	60,007	0.6
Amount of loss	4,526	4,218	(-) 6.8
Loans outstanding	1,11,863	1,27,130	13.7

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

Table 8.19 Important features of agricultural co-operative banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (No.)	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	25,444	24,290	(-) 4.5
Deposits	17,429	15,862	(-) 9.0
Gross loans	11,888	12,347	3.9
Loans outstanding	10,989	10,285	(-)6.4
Over dues	1,874	1,856	(-)1.0
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (lakh)	1.53	1.58	3.3
Working capital	62,194	67,173	8.0
Deposits	46,611	49,231	5.6
Gross loan	27,904	33,423	19.8
Loans outstanding	30,173	36,006	19.3
Over dues	5,850	6,804	16.3
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (No.)	827	827	0.0
Working capital	1,955	2,072	6.0
Deposits	0.01	0.01	0.0
Gross loan	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans outstanding	1,133	1,133	0.0
Over dues	1,094	1,112	1.6
District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (lakh)	11.00	11.18	1.6
Working capital	808	1,349	66.9
Deposits	0.93	0.44	(-)52.7
Gross loans	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	397	323	(-)18.6
Over dues	377	303	(-)19.6

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

* Provisional

@ Under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

8.35 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) provide short-term agricultural credits mainly for Seasonal Agricultural Operations. PACS include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. As on 31 March, 2012, total number of loanee members are reduced by 8.4 per cent as compared to last year, however, number of marginal and small farmers have increased. Loan recovery position has improved during 2011-12. Performance of PACS is presented in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Performance of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
Societies (No.)	21,451	21,443	0.0
Members (lakh)	150	150	0.0
Working capital	18,987	17,640	(-) 7.1
Own funds	3,434	3,670	6.9
Share capital	1,902	2,067	8.7
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6	6	0.0
Loanee members (lakh)	45.90	42.06	(-) 8.4
<i>Of which. 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 ha.)@</i>	11.13	12.35	N.A.
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha.)@	9.77	11.19	N.A.
Loans disbursed	8,060	7,650	(-) 5.1
Loans outstanding	12,024	12,723	5.8
Loans recovered	6,765	8,001	18.3
Loans overdue	6,404	6,390	(-) 0.2
Societies in loss	10,988	11,246	2.3
Amount of loss	1059	1214	14.6

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 Interest subsidy is given to motivate farmers for timely repayment of the short term crop loan. 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 ₹ 3 lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan by 30th June of each year. Under this scheme, during XI FYP expenditure of ₹ 190.69 crore was incurred. The target was 1.91 lakh beneficiaries against which 1.59 lakh beneficiaries were covered. For the year 2012-13, an outlay of is ₹ 97.43 crore is provided and expenditure incurred is ₹ 68.38 crore till November.

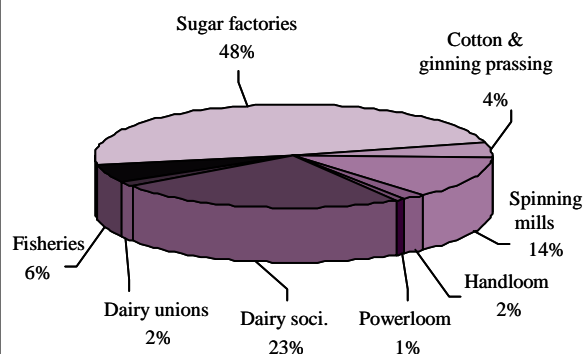
Financial Assistance to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies

8.37 To encourage the co-operative lift irrigation societies, the government provides financial assistance of ₹ one crore or 25 per cent of project cost, whichever is less. Provision of ₹ 4.11 crore was made in 2011-12 and the same was distributed among 26 societies. For 2012-13 provision of ₹ five crore is made.

Agro-Processing Co-operatives

8.38 Agro-processing co-operatives play an important role in the development of rural

Graph 8.6 : Members in major agro-processing co-operatives



economy and ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers and development of rural industry, thereby generation of employment. The State provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro 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, 2012 there were 48,529 agro-processing co-operatives. The membership of all these societies together was 85.30 lakh.

8.39 There were 161 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2012. The State's share capital of these societies was 20 per cent. About 76.4 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.21.

8.40 There were 166 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2012. The State's share capital of these societies was 84.2 per cent. About 33.7 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.22.

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

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
Societies (No.)	164	161	(-) 1.8
<i>Of which</i> , in production	133	143	7.5
Members (No. in '00)	2,057	2,151	4.6
Share capital	8	9	12.5
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	2	2	0.0
Working Capital	85	80	(-) 5.9
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	154	157	1.9
Societies in loss (No.)	123	123	0.0
Amount of loss	2	2	0.0

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

Table 8.22 Performance of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
Number of mills	166	166	0.0
<i>Of which</i> , in production	59	59	0.0
Members ('00)	7,300	6,785	(-) 7.1
Share capital	1,212	1,108	(-)8.6
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	1010	933	(-)7.6
No. of spindles (lakh)	12.94	13.16	1.7
Value of Yarn produced	1,308	1,199	(-) 8.3
Mills in loss (No.)	41	56	36.6
Amount of loss	541.76	868.45	60.3

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

8.41 There were 670 co-operative handloom and 1,471 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2012. The contribution of the State in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 6.3 and 55.1 per cent respectively. About 46.3 per cent co-operative handloom and 39.0 per cent power loom societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom		Per cent change	Powerloom		Per cent change
2011	2012*	2011		2012*		
Societies (No.)	673	670	(-)0.4	1,551	1,471	(-) 5.2
Members ('00)	898	887	(-) 1.2	563	526	(-)6.6
Share capital	75.18	76.47	1.7	128	106.2	(-)17.0
<i>Of which</i> , State Government	2.16	4.81	122.7	96.81	58.54	(-)39.5
No. of looms ('000)	222	240	8.1	211	256	21.3
Production value	70	69	(-)1.4	65	65	0.0
Societies in loss (No.)	302	310	2.65	488	573	17.4
Amount of loss	12	16	33.3	5.29	6.45	21.9

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

Sugar Factories

8.42 Of the total sugar factories in the country, 32 per cent are located in the State followed by 24 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. As on 31st December, 2012, out of the total sugar production in the country, the share of State was 35.3 per cent followed by 23.7 per cent of Uttar Pradesh. As on 31st March, 2012, there were 202 sugar factories in the State. Performance of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Performance of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
Registered factories (No.)	202	202	0.0
Factories in production (No.)	123	119	(-) 3.3
Members ('00)	24,210	24,450	1.0
Share capital of State Govt. (₹ crore)	1050	1050	0.0
Average Capacity (T.C.D. # lakh MT)	3.5	3.35	(-) 4.3
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) @	664.8	591.43	(-) 11.0
Average sugarcane price (₹/Ton)			
a) Purchase	1,450	1,700	17.2
b) Paid by factories	2,000	2,025	1.3
Sugar produced (lakh MT) @	75.38	69.42	(-) 7.9
Average recovery (per cent)	11.34	11.74	3.5
Molasses (lakh MT)	26.59	23..65	(-) 11.1
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	65	68	4.6
b) Co-generation plants	32	37	15.6
Electricity generated (Million units)	589.4	611.4	3.7
Factories in loss (No.)	90	89	(-) 1.1

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

* Provisional # T.C.D. – Tonnes Crushed per Day @ for October to September

Dairy

8.43 At the end of March, 2012, there were 25,437 co-operative dairy societies and 84 co-operative dairy unions in the State. The number of Co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions in loss were 50.8 and 38.1 per cent respectively. Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.25.

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

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2011	2012*	Per cent change	2011	2012*	Per cent change
Societies (No.)	27,110	25,437	(-) 6.2	78	84	7.7
Members (lakh)	16	11.84	(-) 26.0	0.78	0.80	2.6
Share capital	16.78	12.96	(-) 22.8	76.83	82.77	7.7
Working capital	10.88	20.40	87.5	62.53	67.34	7.7
Milk procured (Value)	108.27	218.77	102.1	530.61	571.63	7.7
Milk & milk products sold (Value)	169.73	180.27	6.2	94.77	102.1	7.7
Societies in loss (No.)	11,583	12,914	11.5	27	32	18.5
Amount of loss	12.22	18.42	50.7	64.47	75.81	17.6

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

*Provisional

Fisheries

8.44 There were 3,113 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2012. Number of members in these institutions are 2.8 lakhs with working capital of ₹ 139.68 crore. These societies sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 520.04 crore in 2011-12, as against ₹ 399.73 crore in 2010-11.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.45 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies at district level and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at village level. About 60.1 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2012 as compared to 51.7 per cent by the end of March, 2011. Performance of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Performance of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	(₹ crore)		
	2011	2012 *	
Societies (No.)	1,779	1768	(-) 0.6
Members (lakh)	13	14	7.7
Share capital	76	84	10.5
Of which, State Govt.	25	25	0.0
Working capital	1,300	1,496	15.1
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	727	999	37.4
(b) Fertilizers	792	887	12.0
(c) Seeds	42	43	2.4
(d) Consumer goods	388	392	1.0
Societies in loss (No.)	920	1062	15.4
Amount of loss	22	20	(-) 9.1

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.46 As on 31st March, 2012, there were 526 urban co-operative banks, 15,004 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,317 salary earners' co-operative credit societies in the State. About 24.1 per cent of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. Performance of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Performance of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	(₹ crore)		
	2011	2012*	
Societies (No.)	23,434	22,847	(-) 2.5
Members (lakh)	216	200	(-) 7.4
Deposits	57,907	57,259	(-) 1.1
Own funds	15,125	15,842	4.7
Share capital	5,999	6,478	8.0
Of which, State Govt.	0.7	0.7	0.0
Working capital	1,04,814	108,385	3.4
Loans advanced	49,907	59,723	19.7
Loans outstanding	47,863	50,757	6.0
Loans overdue	6,890	6,755	(-) 2.0
Loans recovered	46,290	49,672	7.3
Societies in loss (No.)	5,697	5,502	(-) 3.4
Amount of loss	416	395	(-) 5.0

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

*Provisional

Urban Co-operative Banks

8.47 Out of the total urban co-operative banks in the country, 32.5 per cent are located in the State. As on 31st March, 2012, in all 96 banks are under liquidation. The Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation has approved the reimbursement of insured amount of deposits up to ₹ 1 lakh and the disbursement for 84 banks is in process. Two banks have obtained stay from court and audit of remaining 10 banks is in process.

Other Co-operative Societies

8.48 As on 31st March, 2012, there were 88,472 co-operative housing societies in the State with 23.11 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 23,414. There were 11,203 labour contract societies having 7.08 lakh members. There were 324 forest labour societies (with 69,065 members) of which, 124 (38.3 per cent) were in profit.

Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation

8.49 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	(₹ crore)		
	2011	2012*	
Members (No.)	10,931	10,816	(-) 1.1
Deposits	-	0.02	-
Working capital	126.18	109.53	(-) 13.2
Gross loan	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	90.11	77.86	(-) 13.6
Loans overdue	32.85	25.03	(-) 23.8
Loans recovered	17.68	12.25	(-) 30.7

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

* Provisional

8.50 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer 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, 2012, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 173 wholesale consumer stores and 2,787 primary consumer stores working in the State. Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29 Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	(₹ crore)					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2011	2012*	2011	2012*	2011	2012*
Number	1	1	174	173	2,855	2,787
Member ('00)	6	6	3,522	3,457	17,513	17,255
Share capital	1.65	1.65	17.87	21.18	30.55	30.33
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	3.01	2.17	0.83	0.92
Amount of loss	0.66	1.23	4.24	4.30	5.60	5.61
Consumer stores in loss (No.)	6 [#]	7 [#]	55	58	1,040	1,020

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

Private Money Lenders

8.51 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed private money lenders to provide loans to individuals. The licenses are issued by Commissionerate of Co-operation. The performance of private money lenders are given in Table 8.30.

Table 8.30 Performance of Private money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2011	2012*	
License holders (No.)	8,623	9,780	17.51
New licenses issued (No.)	1,331	1,595	19.83
Renewed licenses (No.)	7,292	8,185	12.25
Licenses cancelled (No.)	303	179	(-) 40.92
No. of loanee members (traders/non- traders/ cultivators)	6,77,165	8,56,472	26.48
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	851	676	(-) 20.56

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

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		2010-11		2011-12*	
		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)	3,610.00 (31)	2,937.01 (35)	956.82 (26)	1,587.39 (27)
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87 (19)	1,320.79 (21)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59 (27)	560.27 (33)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Export-Import Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,362.00 (22)	7,235.00 (29)	7062.00 (21)	6410.00 (25)
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65 (47)	3,919.12 (55)	20,746.94 (50)	19,345.27 (55)	21,476.92 (52)	21,884.27 (52)
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^{\$}	108.34	52.25	61.41 (39)	88.60 (56)	627.40 (46)	627.40 (46)	711.65 (39)	711.65 (39)
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	4,947.00	5,340.00	6,875.00	5,933.00
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	38,293.34	35,484.68	37,082.39	36,526.31

Source -Financial institutions mentioned in this table

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 guarantee Bonds.

* Provisional

N.A. – Not Available.

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	2010-11	2011-12*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	...	0.6	...	...
		Value	1	5	5	...	8	...	...
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	37,945
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	5,69,178
3	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	2,396
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	17,706
4	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	21,286
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	49,237
5	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	655
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	39,555
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	2,492	2,436
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	7,909
8	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	170
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	94
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	226
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	370
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	1,461
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	284	2
		Value	...	...	...	...	24	12,457	189
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	49	253
		Value	...	...	...	76	107	58	304
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	3	...
		Value	...	11	53	85	1	24	...
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	4,034	933
		Value	...	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,401
Total (1 to 14) †		Value	450	1,036	8,310	52,126	2,24,036	6,08,596	6,87,166

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, fire clay 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	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	108.6	122.6	141.7	145.2	165.5	170.3	169.6
II	Mining and quarrying	14.16	102.3	107.5	112.5	115.4	131.0	128.5	123.3
III	Manufacturing	75.53	110.3	126.8	150.1	153.8	175.7	181.0	180.2
	Industry groups								
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	131.2	147.5	135.4	142.9	164.8	160.4
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	102.9	98.4	102.7	104.1	109.7	106.4
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	116.8	124.6	120.1	135.9	134.0	141.9
4	Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	137.2	149.9	134.6	142.2	130.1	135.9
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	104.0	110.0	104.4	114.3	118.5	125.5
6	Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, articles of straw & plating	1.05	106.8	126.0	148.0	155.3	156.5	159.2	144.5
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	111.0	112.6	118.0	131.4	138.0	138.4
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.08	113.7	122.8	140.2	142.4	148.8	192.8	183.4
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	112.6	119.6	123.4	121.5	125.8	134.5
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	110.4	118.4	115.0	123.1	122.7	127.2
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	119.6	135.7	142.6	185.2	184.6	185.1
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	119.5	130.6	134.9	151.4	158.6	157.5
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	132.6	156.3	159.0	176.7	192.1	195.9
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	133.3	143.8	144.0	182.8	203.3	187.0
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	150.9	185.0	171.0	256.3	241.3	220.1
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	155.5	164.8	148.8	146.3	148.7	125.1
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	131.6	373.0	530.8	472.1	367.1	341.3
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	312.8	604.2	726.7	911.5	950.5	1,033.4
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	104.8	111.4	119.8	107.8	119.5	112.4
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	138.0	151.2	138.0	233.3	258.6	240.8
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	132.9	129.0	134.0	210.7	235.8	232.5
22	Furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	111.7	132.7	142.5	141.2	138.6	132.2
IV	Electricity	10.32	105.2	112.8	120.0	123.3	138.0	149.3	155.8

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

+ April, 2012 to January, 2013

ANNEXURE 8.4
IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(₹ crore)

Industry group (at two digit level) NIC 2008	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2009-10	582	612	437	36	4,650	3,385	4,371	219
	2010-11	927	894	1485	58	12,049	8,372	9,726	2,220
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2009-10	25	21	3	1	3	0	2	1
	2010-11	44	1	4	4	10	0	3	8
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2009-10	2,252	14,287	2,364	1,079	70,874	49,873	62,855	6,854
	2010-11	2,948	21,389	5,732	1,468	89,541	69,254	80,093	8,031
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2009-10	112	596	349	98	1,635	640	1,182	432
	2010-11	128	117	170	99	1,134	696	810	308
(5) Textiles (13)	2009-10	1,389	12,766	6,658	800	26,190	13,592	21,390	3,588
	2010-11	1,974	13,197	4,656	975	31,175	17,802	25,914	3,948
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2009-10	557	1,746	1,276	193	7,170	3,531	5,396	1,614
	2010-11	1,104	1,004	1,575	283	8,117	3,622	6,305	1,699
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2009-10	89	85	63	28	555	318	412	132
	2010-11	138	131	(-31)	26	779	387	603	161
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2009-10	197	225	154	24	1,140	612	976	141
	2010-11	292	256	136	34	1,561	1,164	1,382	157
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2009-10	702	4,589	737	151	5,361	3,008	4,069	1,054
	2010-11	955	5,801	1,329	198	7,578	4,923	6,061	1,193
(10) Publishing and printing (18)	2009-10	631	2,989	(-1,340)	192	6,136	3,062	4,409	1,407
	2010-11	998	3,999	(-15)	222	7,915	3,403	5,272	2,182
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (19)	2009-10	145	9,919	2,998	268	92,205	58,854	61,175	30,457
	2010-11	216	10,501	3,711	336	1,07,259	68,676	71,848	34,750
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2009-10	1,823	31,057	13,835	1,300	72,492	37,861	53,809	15,592
	2010-11	2,706	30,507	19,153	1,610	85,206	44,160	63,468	18,628
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2009-10	1,143	11,293	5,332	488	25,572	16,131	19,661	5,038
	2010-11	1,801	8,955	3,213	575	35,450	17,897	21,853	12,764
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (23)	2009-10	689	4,668	1,206	178	8,322	3,246	4,907	3,071
	2010-11	1,034	6,349	899	269	9,505	4,302	6,804	2,298
(15) Basic metals (24)	2009-10	1,062	29,708	6,405	853	74,274	52,998	64,412	7,666
	2010-11	1,499	41,630	11,879	1,005	89,441	64,121	77,932	9,148
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2009-10	2,211	7,263	2,233	792	23,080	14,222	18,573	3,750
	2010-11	3,065	10,194	6,153	1,133	42,272	23,390	31,375	9,797

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(17) Office, accounting and computing 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	
	2010-11	482	4,171	7,216	266	17,518	11,134	13,770	3,309	
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)	2009-10	966	5,429	2,989	478	28,163	17,130	21,420	6,142	
	2010-11	1,383	6,446	6,535	631	35,961	22,976	27,263	7,974	
(19) Machinery and equipments repair & installation (28,33)	2009-10	1,806	12,372	9,205	1,066	44,230	21,897	32,355	10,639	
	2010-11	2,331	13,698	10,315	1,613	61,018	31,788	45,382	14,319	
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)	2009-10	926	21,388	(-)6,113	1,643	51,243	37,655	43,820	5,248	
	2010-11	1,206	25,577	(-)26,998	2,007	65,467	46,556	56,373	6,676	
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2009-10	247	3,280	2,148	336	18,339	12,105	13,300	4,780	
	2010-11	340	4,060	3,441	425	26,613	18,304	20,533	5,698	
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (31,32)	2009-10	879	2,589	6,078	479	25,275	16,830	21,751	3,266	
	2010-11	1,278	2,851	6,440	576	28,549	18,365	24,332	3,973	
(23) Others	2009-10	689	15,021	1,825	225	20,083	1,882	16,512	2,664	
	2010-11	1,730	20,909	117	236	23,850	3,381	19,766	3,087	
Total	2009-10	19,459	1,97,274	63,467	10,987	6,24,049	3,78,440	4,89,066	1,17,872	
	2010-11	28,579	2,32,635	67,116	14,052	7,87,970	4,84,673	6,16,867	1,52,328	

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)	2010-11 (7)	2011-12* (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	21,451	21,443
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	22,847
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,779	1,768
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	48,529
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,33,317
Total	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,27,938
II. Number of members (In 000')							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	260
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,352
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	19,997
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,410
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	8,530
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,946
Total	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	52,495
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	119	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	93,645
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	58	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	17,640
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	46	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,08,385
(4) Marketing societies	6	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,496
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	41	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	22,690
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	21	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	4,969
Total	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	2,48,825
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	175	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	46,414
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	43	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	7,650
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	47	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	59,723
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	3	8	18	11	12
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	3	12	17	103	2,052	3,347
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1	4	12	60	235	215	60
Total	270	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,17,406

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.5 (Concl.d.)

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2011-12* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	87	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	47,503
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	48	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	12,723
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	32	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	50,757
(4) Marketing societies	1	2	4	9	182	5,032	5,266
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	6	30	69	236	3,724	10,023
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2	8	25	191	2,899	834	857
Total	171	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,27,129
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	593	790
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	3	10	..	38	76	77
(4) Marketing societies	48	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	1,431
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	36	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	31,910
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	11	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	4,854
Total	107	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	39,062

Source - Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, 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 Infrastructure plays a pivotal role in overall productivity resulting in the development of the economy as well as improving the quality of life. The physical infrastructure viz. energy, transport, irrigation, finance, communication and social infrastructure (viz. education & health) contributes significantly in fostering the pace of economic development. The process of creation of infrastructural facilities generates employment and simultaneously accelerates the economic growth, while the shortages in its availability act as limiting factor in enhancement of economy. Brief account of some of the important physical infrastructure facilities in the State is given below.

ENERGY

9.2 Development in the Agriculture & Allied Activities, Industries and Services sector largely depends upon the reliable and affordable availability of electricity. The percentage of State Govt. expenditure on Energy Sector to GSDP is about five per cent. Per Capita Consumption of Electricity and Per Capita Income for the last six decades in the State is given in Table 9.1.

Installed Capacity

9.3 The installed capacity has increased by eight per cent during 2011-12, whereas the Central Sector allocation to the State increased by 7.7 per cent. The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2012 in the State comprises of Public Sector 49.2 per cent, Private Sector 41.5 per cent (23.2 per cent conventional & 18.3 per cent renewable) and PPP (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.-RGPPL) 9.3 per cent. The source wise installed capacity is given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.1 Per capita consumption of electricity & per capita income

Year	Per capita consumption of electricity (Units)	Per capita income (₹)
1960-61	70	409
1970-71	155	783
1980-81	225	2,435
1990-91	383	7,439
2000-01	492	22,777
2010-11	780	83,395*

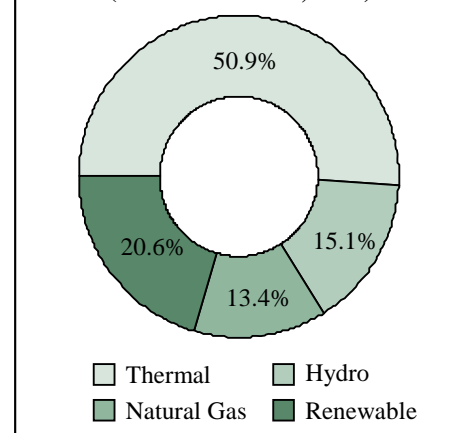
Source: DES, GoM ; MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST * Provisional

Table 9.2 Installed capacity

Source	(MW)			Per cent change during 2011-12
	As on 31 st March 2011	As on 31 st March 2012	As on 31 st Dec. 2012	
In the State	18,853	20,370	22,798	8.0
Thermal	9,665	10,366	12,446	7.3
Renewable \$	3,408	4,198	4,546	23.2
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	0.0
Natural Gas @	2,714	2,740	2,740	1.0
Central Sector Allocation #	5,376	5,792	6,307	7.7

Source: MAHAGENCO , Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, \$ MEDA, @ MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL –natural gas State share), # CEA/WRPC (for Central Sector i.e. RGPPL, NTPC & NPCIL Allocation & Private Companies)

Graph 9.1 : Installed capacity in the State (as on 31st March, 2012)



Electricity Generated

9.4 Total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 89,465 Million Units (MUs) during 2011-12 which was 7.8 per cent higher than previous year. During 2011-12, the State has received 36,755 MUs electricity from the central sector.

9.5 MAHAGENCO accounted for 53.1 per cent followed by RGPPL & Tata Power 12.3 per cent each, JSW Energy 7.4 per cent, Renewable Energy 6.3 per cent, Reliance Infrastructure five per cent, Wardha Power Company Ltd. (WPCL) 3.3 per cent and others 0.3 per cent of the total generation.

9.6 During 2012-13 upto the end of December, the total electricity generated in the State was 67,663 MUs, slightly higher than that for the corresponding period of 2011-12. During 2012-13 upto December, the State has received 31,303 MUs electricity from the Central Sector. The source wise electricity generated in the State is given in Table 9.3.

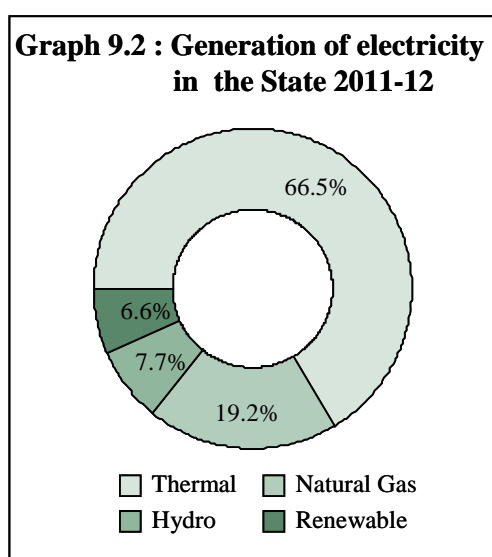


Table 9.3 Electricity generated

Type of source	(MUs)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13+	Per cent Change 2011-12 over 2010-11
In the State	83,017	89,465	67,663	7.8
Thermal	52,796	59,482	49,030	12.7
Natural Gas	18,729	17,207	8,542	(-) 8.1
Hydro	6,374	6,851	4,357	7.5
Renewable \$	5,118	5,925	5,736	15.8
Central Sector Receipt to State	29,982	36,755	31,303*	22.6

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL & Central Sector Receipt and Renewable), CEA/WRPC (figs of other private companies)
+ upto December * Provisional. \$ including captive

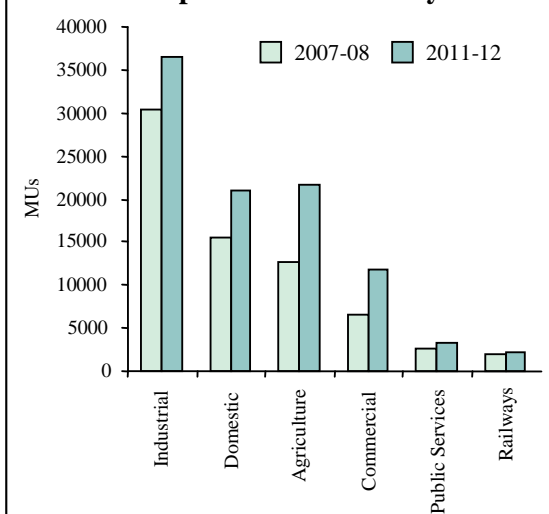
Note : 1 Kilo Watt Hour = 1 Unit

Electricity Purchased

9.7 During 2011-12, MAHADISCOM has purchased 98,777 MUs electricity costing ₹ 35,120 crore, as against 90,341 MUs electricity costing ₹ 28,949 crore in 2010-11. During 2012-13 upto November, 65,275 MUs electricity costing ₹ 24,780 crore was purchased. BEST has purchased 4,637 MUs electricity during 2011-12 and 3,674 MUs electricity during 2012-13 upto December.

Electricity Consumed

9.8 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2011-12 was 96,644 MUs, higher by 10.6 per cent over previous year and 71,711 MUs in 2012-13 upto December, which was slightly less than that for the corresponding period of 2011-12. The industrial sector (37.8 per cent) was the largest consumer of electricity, followed by agriculture sector (22.5 per cent) and domestic (21.8 per cent). These three sectors together accounted for 82 per cent of the total electricity consumption. Electricity consumed by type is given in Table 9.4, whereas the change in consumption pattern during last five years is shown in graph 9.3.

Graph 9.3 : Change in consumption pattern of electricity

9.9 Major sector wise per capita consumption of electricity in India (2010-11) and Maharashtra (2010-11 & 2011-12) is given in Table 9.5. The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sector wise electricity consumed and per capita consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

9.10 The Electricity Act, 2003 has mandated the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) to take measures to rationalise the electricity tariff under electricity price regulation, economic management and reforms of the power sector. Tariffs for 2012-13 are given in Table 9.6. Only MAHADISCOM supplies electricity to agricultural irrigation & public water works. The tariffs for agricultural irrigation are ₹ 2.39 & 3.10 per unit for HT & LT respectively and for public water works ₹ 2.96 & 3.10 per unit for HT & LT respectively.

Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.11 The capacity addition by various sources, improvement in the network infrastructure, reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T & D) losses and energy conservation measures have improved supply position. During 2011-12, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 14,043 MW with load shedding of 1,202 MW. During 2012-13, upto December, the average peak demand was 14,048 MW with load shedding of 785 MW. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.7 and Graph 9.4.

Table 9.4 Electricity consumed

Type	(MU's)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13+*	% change 2011-12 over 2010-11
Industrial	34,416	36,486	25,034	6.0
Domestic	19,546	21,041	17,937	7.6
Agriculture	16,257	21,693	11,887	33.4
Commercial	11,527	11,768	9,759	2.1
Public Services @	2,829	3,270	2,718	15.6
Railways	2,188	2,229	1,788	1.9
Miscellaneous	633	157	2,588	(-75.2)
Total	87,396	96,644	71,711	10.6

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

@ Public Lighting & Public Water Works

+ upto December

* Provisional.

Table 9.5 Per capita consumption of electricity

Type	(Units)		
	India 2010-11	Maharashtra 2010-11, 2011-12	
Total	520.2	780.0	851.0
Industrial	189.7	307.2	321.3
Domestic	130.9	174.5	185.3
Agriculture	106.6	145.1	191.0

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI,

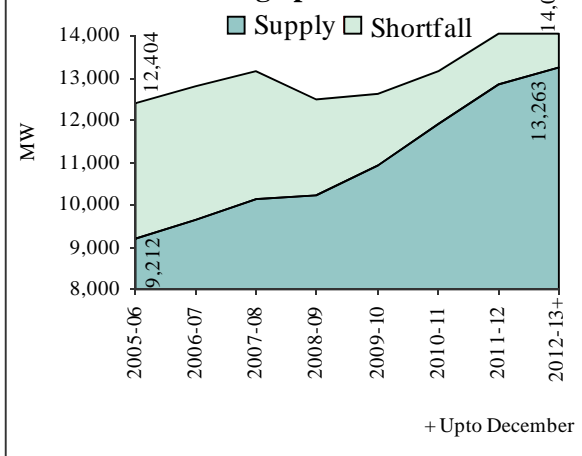
MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power, BEST

Table 9.6 Tariffs of electricity in 2012-13

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHA-DISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
Domestic	4.89	5.24	3.95	5.25
Commercial LT	9.78	9.52	5.37	10.20
Industry LT	7.19	7.86	5.41	8.83
Industry HT	7.49	7.88	5.20	8.13
Street Lighting	4.67	8.80	--	7.82
Railways	7.81	--	4.99	--

Source: MERC.

-- Not applicable

Graph 9.4: Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand**Table 9.7 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand**

(MW)			
Year	Avg. peak demand \$	Supply	Shortfall
2005-06	12,404	9,212	3,192
2006-07	12,797	9,638	3,159
2007-08	13,137	10,130	3,007
2008-09	12,507	10,203	2,304
2009-10	12,624	10,921	1,703
2010-11	13,157	11,917	1,240
2011-12	14,043	12,841	1,202
2012-13+	14,048	13,263	785

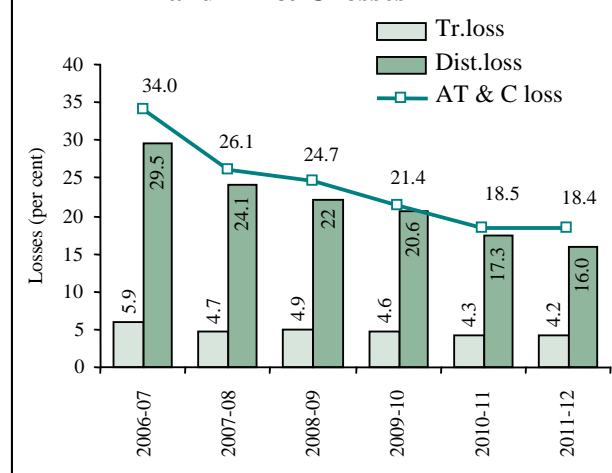
Source: MAHADISCOM + upto December

\$ excluding the load relief from Agriculture Load Management Schemes (incl. single phasing and feeder separation schemes).

Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure

9.12 Of the distribution utilities in the State, the contribution of MAHADISCOM was 83 per cent followed by Reliance Infrastructure 6.6 per cent, Tata Power six per cent and BEST 4.4 per cent for 2011-12.

9.13 Improvement in the transmission and distribution network infrastructure and reduction in the T & D 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 modernisation 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 along with anti-theft drive. The details are given in Table 9.8, 9.9. and Graph 9.5.

Graph 9.5 :Transmission, distribution and AT & C losses**Table 9.8 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. ^s	No. of sub-stations	No. of distribution transformers	Lines in ckt.km. ^s	
2006-07	486	57,713	35,626	1,827	2,72,231	7,07,067	34.0
2007-08	498	61,531	36,286	1,889	3,00,957	7,28,754	26.1
2008-09	512	66,119	36,716	1,947	3,27,314	7,58,093	24.7
2009-10	517	73,792	37,133	2,033	3,51,243	7,92,785	21.4
2010-11	533	82,620	38,068	2,234	3,91,574	8,33,470	18.5
2011-12	559	91,445	39,764	2,514	4,39,653	8,70,830	18.4

Source : MAHATRANSCO, MAHADISCOM

\$ circuit km

@ MAHADISCOM

Table 9.9 Measures to curb the distribution losses

Year	Installation of meters at		Meter replacement (Nos.)	Anti-Theft drive	
	Feeders	DTCs #		Cases detected	Amt. recovered
	(Cum.Nos.)	(Cum.Nos.)		(Nos)	(₹ crore)
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	10,536	2,33,754	12,95,775	47,633	28.26
2012-13 ⁺	12,441	2,40,682	15,86,959	64,019	31.53

Source : MAHADISCOM # Distribution Transformer Centre + upto Jan.

9.14 The distribution losses of BEST were 7.9 per cent for 2010-11 and 7.6 per cent for 2011-12, whereas A.T.&C losses were 5.5 per cent for both the years. The number of theft cases detected by BEST were 2,187 during 2011-12 and 1,421 in 2012-13 upto December and the amount recovered from these cases was ₹ 7.72 crore and ₹ 5.16 crore respectively. The distribution losses of Tata Power were 0.7 per cent while T & D losses for Reliance Infrastructure were 4.3 and 9.5 per cent respectively for 2011-12.

9.15 **Village electrification & network improvement** : The important schemes undertaken for village electrification and network improvement are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Village electrification & network improvement

Scheme	Objective	Achievement		
		2011-12	2012-13+	Cumulative +
Bharat Nirman - Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification of un-electrified 4,709 villages (Nos.) • Free electricity connections to rural BPL households (Nos.) 	207	---	4,709
Village Electrification Scheme through Renewable Energy (under State Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrification of small wadis/padas with population less than 300 not covered under village electrification scheme of Central Govt. (Nos.) 	16 villages & 46 padas	7 villages & 32 padas	362 villages & 777 padas
Energisation of Agricultural Pumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energisation of agricultural pumps (Nos.) 	2,52,784	1,13,741	38,56,939
Single Phasing Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village gothans to be provided with total 18 hours (Single & Three Phase combined), of which 8 hours three phase (Nos.) 	175	1,105	14,947
Separate Feeder Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate feeders for gothan and agriculture pumps (Nos.) 	1,253	1,583	15,510
Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) – GoI's initiative focused on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 to be covered • Amt. released by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) (Part A, B & Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/Data Management System (DMS) control centre) • Expenditure incurred on (Part A, B & SCADA/DMS control centre) 	--	--	₹ 666.1 crore
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part-A- Establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability • Part B- Reduction of AT & C losses. 		₹62.9 crore	₹141.4 crore #	₹ 241.6 crore #

Source : MAHADISCOM, MEDA + upto December, 2012 # upto Jan.,2013.

9.16 Out of total 41,095 inhabited villages (as per census 2001) in the State, 40,719 villages are electrified by conventional electricity through MAHADISCOM upto December, 2012.

Capacity Addition

9.17 **Thermal Power Generation** – MAHAGENCO has commissioned projects of total 1,000 MW at Parli (unit-6,7) & Paras (Unit 3,4) each of 250 MW during XIth FYP. During XIIth FYP, MAHAGENCO has proposed projects with capacity of 12,980 MW. The information of the same is given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Proposed projects of MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP

Projects	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning
Khaparkheda Unit-5	500	In operation (CoD [®] - 16.04.2012)
Bhusawal Unit-4 & 5 (each of 500 MW)	1,000	Unit-4 in operation (CoD -16.11.2012) Unit-5 Expected CoD 31.03.2013
Parli Unit 8	250	By Sept., 2013
Chandrapur Unit 8 & 9 (each of 500 MW)	1,000	Unit-8 by Nov.,2013 , Unit-9 by Feb.,2014.
Koradi Unit 8, 9 & 10 (each of 660 MW)	1,980	Unit-8 by Dec.,2013, Unit 9 by June,2014 and Unit 10 by Dec.,2014.
Bhusawal Unit 6	660	By June, 2017
Paras Unit 5	250	By April, 2016
Nashik Unit 6	660	By December, 2017
Uran Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Plant (Block I and II, 406 & 814 MW respectively)	1,220	By 2016-17
Latur Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Plant (Block I and II of 750 MW each)	1,500	By 2016-17
Kanpa, Taluka Nagbhid, Dist.Chandrapur - Unit-1 & 2 (each of 660 MW)	1,320	In preliminary stage of planning. Expected to be commissioned by Jan.,2018 & July, 2018 resp.
Mendki, Taluka Brahmapuri, Dist.Chandrapur- Unit.1 &2 (each of 660 MW)	1,320	-----“-----
Manora, Taluka Tiroda, Dist.Gondia -Unit-1 & 2 (each of 660 MW)	1,320	-----“-----

Source : MAHAGENCO

@ Commissioned on date

9.18 In addition to these, Dhopawe Thermal Power Station (Unit 1 to 3 each of 660 MW) and Dondaicha Thermal Power Station (Unit 1 to 5 each of 660 MW) projects would be implemented by MAHADISCOM under tariff based competitive bidding (Case-2 bidding).

9.19 **Solar Power** : MAHAGENCO has commissioned three solar power projects of five MW capacity at Chandrapur during XIth FYP and planned projects of around 540 MW during XIIth FYP, information of the same is given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Solar power projects proposed by MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP

Projects	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning
Sakri, Dist.Dhule	25	by March, 2013
Shivajinagar, Sakri, Dist.Dhule	125	by March, 2013
Kaudgaon, Dist.Osmanabad	75	Phase-I by March,2014
Gangakhed, Dist.Parbhani	100	by March, 2015
Mangladevi-Pimpri-Nawabpur (I &II)	100	by March, 2016
Malkhed Tal.Ner, Dist. Yeotmal		
Lohana MIDC, Dist. Yeotmal	75	by March, 2016
Shirshupal, Tal.Baramati, Dist.Pune	40	by March, 2014

Source : MAHAGENCO

9.20 **Small Hydro-electric Projects (SHPs)** : Under the policy to boost the development of small hydro-electric projects through privatisation, the State Govt. has finalised developers for 104 projects having capacity of 283.2 MW, of which 19 projects of 83.6 MW are commissioned upto December, 2012. Remaining 85 projects are at various stages of development. The projects commissioned are given in Annexure 9.2.

9.21 **Renewable Energy** - Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, wave, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable, clean & eco-friendly energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA), the State Govt. Institution, with the broad objective to promote, develop and diffuse knowledge in the various fields of renewable energy sources has been notified as the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of Energy Conservation Act, 2001 within the State. Projects of 4,369 MW capacity have been installed as on 31st December, 2012 by private investors with investment of approx ₹ 24,000 crore. The renewable energy potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed capacity (cumulative) (MW)		
		As on 31 st March		As on 31 st Dec.2012
		2011	2012	
Wind	5,961	2,310	2,717	2,931
Small Hydro Projects #	732	246	265	265
Bagasse co-generation	1,250	576	849	947
Biomass	781	155	155	170
Urban waste	287	0	0	0
Industrial Waste	350	11	15	22
Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	35/sq.km [§] 49/sq.km [§]	4	20	34
Total	9,361	3,302	4,021	4,369

Source : MEDA

§ Not included in total potential

SHPs (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Water Resource Department

9.22 Exploring new and renewable sources is the need of time as the sources of conventional energy are depleting day by day. Some of the initiatives of State Govt. and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI implemented by MEDA are given below.

- **Wind Power** : During 2011-12, twenty wind monitoring stations have been installed and five stations are expected to be installed during 2012-13. Wind resources assessment study at 133 locations was in progress upto December, 2012.
- **Solar Steam Generation Systems** : Solar steam cooking system (Shirdi Saibaba Sansthan), Solar Air conditioning system (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Kalwa, Thane) and private projects at Mahindra Vehicles Manufacturing Ltd., Chakan; Bhilwadi, Sangli & Baramati are some of the initiatives taken in the State.
- **Solar City Programme** : Six cities in the State have been approved under this scheme, of which three (Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombivli & Thane) have submitted their master plan through the grants received. Nagpur is being developed as Model Solar City under this programme.
- **Biogas based distributed/ grid power generation programme** : Forty Nine projects with capacity of 649.5 KW are commissioned so far in the State. In addition, Pune Municipal Corporation has commissioned decentralised biomethanation-cum-power generation plants for processing and disposal of segregated organic municipal solid waste.
- **Geo-thermal Energy** : MEDA has entered into preliminary agreement with Ms.Thermax Ltd. for commissioning Geo-Thermal Energy Generation Project based on the new technology and Ms.Thermax has started the survey work.
- **Wave Energy** : Wave Energy is the mechanical energy of wind stored in the sea water. A study along the coast of the State has shown some potential sites possessing an average

annual wave energy potential of five to eight KW/m and monsoon potential of 15 to 20 KW/m. The total wave energy potential along 720 km coastline of State is approximately 500 MW. MEDA has invited "Expression of Interest" from interested project developers for taking over & commissioning the wave energy project at Budhal, Taluka Guhagar, Dist.Ratnagiri.

- **Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)** : Under this mission, seven grid solar PV power projects of 16 MW capacity are set up in the State upto December, 2012.

Energy Conservation

9.23 Various measures undertaken for energy conservation by MEDA are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Various energy conservation schemes implemented by MEDA

Scheme	Objective	Item (Nos.)	Achievement			Target 2012-13
			2010-11	2011-12	Cumulative+	
Installation of Demo projects in Govt./Semi Govt./Local body institutions	To facilitate the acceptance of the concept of energy conservation.	Bldgs	3	7	12	8
Installation of Energy Conservation (EC) devices in Municipal Councils	To give the financial assistance upto ₹25 lakhs for EC devices in Water supply & Street lights to Muni. Corporations / Muni.Councils/ Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJPs)	Muni. Councils/ Corporations /MJPs	3	10	14	8
Bright Street Light Programme	To install CFL units in replacement of the old units.	CFL units	9,730	20,020	49,198	19,500
Biomass Briquetting Scheme (capital subsidy for machinery at 20% machinery cost upto ₹ 4 lakhs per project)	To establish Biomass Briquetting Projects to convert all types of agriculture and forestry waste into solid cylindrical shaped logs which can be further used as non-conventional fuel.	Projects	15	20	67	8
Solar Home light in common studies (10 per cent share from Grampanchayat and 90 per cent subsidy by Govt.)	To provide Solar Home Light at common places viz. school, grampanchayat office, mandir, etc.	villages	3,623	4,439	10,731	4,800
Solar Energy Applications in Ashramshalas	Installation of Solar Energy System at Ashramshala.	Ashram-Shalas	22	12	34	--
Wind Solar Hybrid Systems in Ashramshalas & Hostels	Installation of Wind Solar Hybrid System at Ashramshala.	Ashram-Shalas	10	10	20	7
Save Energy Programme Walk Through Energy Audit for Small & Medium Enterprises (SME)	To provide financial assistance to eligible organizations / SME for Energy Audits.	Institution /SMEs	30	53	580	440
Waste Heat Recovery Plan	To utilise the high temperature waste heat generated through process for power generation. (assistance for project report)	Projects	2	--	2	3

Source : MEDA

+ upto December, 2012.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.24 Transport and Communication are the vital components of infrastructure of modern economy. An efficient transport system integrates remote, backward & urban areas and plays a vital role in increasing productivity & improving quality of life. Moreover, development of this sector generates large employment opportunities. The transport system comprises of road transport, railways, water transport and air transport. The main components of communication systems are postal services, telephones and internet services.

Transport

Road Network

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

9.26 The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2012 was 2.43 lakh km, of which surfaced road length was 2.23 lakh km (91.8 per cent). During 2011-12 there was no upgradation of State Highway to National Highway. During the same period total road length increased by 1,207 km, of which 54 km in State Highways, 320 km major district roads, 632 km other district roads & village roads by 201 km. The category-wise and statutory development board wise road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.15 and the details of yearwise road length by type of road in the State are given in Annexure 9.3.

Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Statutory Development Board	As on 31 st March						
	Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Vidarbha	2011	883	9,879	11,370	12,863	26,023	61,018
	2012	883	9,884	11,405	13,451	26,126	61,749
Marathwada	2011	795	8,073	13,596	8,765	22,239	53,468
	2012	795	8,073	13,775	8,779	22,315	53,737
Rest of Maharashtra	2011	2,698	16,151	24,970	25,269	58,138	1,27,226
	2012	2,698	16,200	25,076	25,299	58,160	1,27,433
Total	2011	4,376	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
	2012	4,376	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919

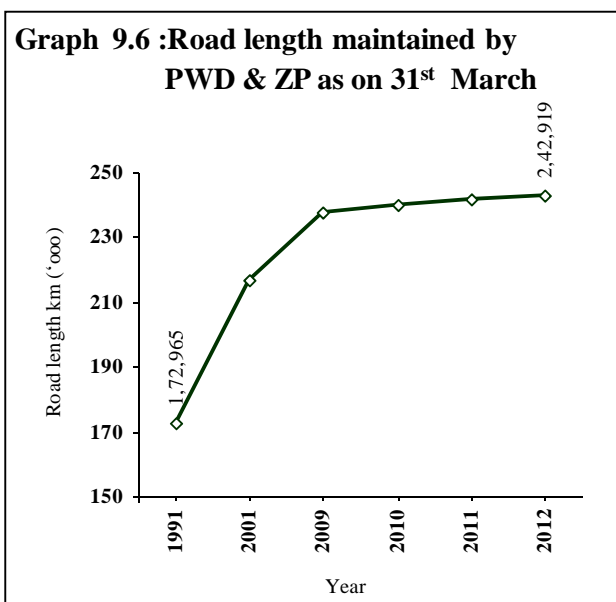
Source: PWD, GoM

Village connectivity

9.27 As on 31st March, 2012 (as per village directory of population census, 2001) more than 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and fair-weather roads. In all, 291 villages in the State did not have any road connectivity.

9.28 During XIth Five Year Plan (FYP) an expenditure of ₹ 11,298 crore was incurred on Road & Bridges. For XIIth FYP an outlay of ₹ 19,700 crore is provided. During 2012-13 an outlay of ₹ 2,937 crore is provided and upto 31st December an expenditure of ₹ 1,245 crore is incurred.

9.29 District-wise achievement in road length according to breadth in 2011 and 2012 is given in Annexure 9.4.



Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

9.30 The Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), (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) upto the end of 2015. The target of 23,207 km of road length for connecting 7,961 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY. As against the target, 21,866 km of road length has been created by connecting 7,606 habitations, upto January, 2013. The statutory development board wise cumulative road length constructed & habitations connected under PMGSY are given in Table 9.16 and the physical and financial achievements in XIth FYP are given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.16 Region-wise road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception

Statutory Development Board	Physical Target		Physical Achievement	
	Road length (km)	Habitations (No.)	Cumulative road length (km)+	Cumulative habitations connected (No.) +
Vidarbha	7,565	2,792	6,922	2,568
Marathwada	4,944	1,734	4,798	1,678
Rest of Maharashtra	10,698	3,435	10,146	3,360
Total	23,207	7,961	21,866	7,606

Source: RDD, GoM + upto 31st January, 2013

Table 9.17 Physical & Financial achievement of PMGSY in XIth FYP and AP 2012-13

Plan	Number of habitations connected	Road length achieved (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
XI th FYP	5,343	15,984	4,116.25
2012-13 ⁺	253	518	119.44

Source: RDD, GoM + upto 31st January

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.31 MSRDC has completed 18 projects incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6,869 crore and the total toll collected from the partially & fully completed projects upto 31st December, 2012 was ₹ 6,033 crore since inception. The projects completed are given in Table 9.18 & on-going projects are given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.18 Projects completed by MSRDC

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Year of starting the project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure	Year of completion of project
Mumbai-Pune Express Way	1998-99	2,136	2,132.04	2001-02
Flyovers in Mumbai	1997-98	1,617	1,260.64	1999-00
Railway Over Bridge in Maharashtra	1998-99	195	209.54	2202-03
Kalyan-Durgadi Bridge	1999-00	15	15.12	2001-02
Widening of Thane-Ghodbunder Road	2000-01	118	72.16	2003-04
Wardha-Nakoda	1997-98	8	7.68	2002-03
PWD Projects	1997-98	57	91.72	1999-00
Shivana Bridge	1997-98	3	2.50	1999-00
Nandgaon Railway Over Bridge	2002-03	3	4.49	2005-06
Satara-Kolhapur to Maharashtra State Border, section of NH-4(four lane)	2002-03	750	798.31	2005-06
Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link Project	2000-01	1,634	1,645.01	2009-10
Integrated Road Development Program at				
Latur	1999-00	33	32.94	2001-02
Baramati	2003-04	36	60.07	2005-06
Pune	2000-01	271	159.83	2008-09
Solapur	2001-02	88	99.03	2010-11
Nanded	2003-04	88	93.96	2008-09
Nandurbar	2003-04	21	27.35	2010-11
Amravati	2001-02	115	156.32	2011-12

Source: MSRDC

Table 9.19 On-going projects of MSRDC

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure upto 31 st December, 2012	Expected year of completion
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	738.20	2014-15
Road Works in Nagpur	422	423.66	2014-15
Road Works in Aurangabad	142	138.88	2015-16
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	31	3.18	2013-14
Integrated Road Development Program – Achalpur	40	0.11	N.A.
Integrated Road Development Program – Sangli	N.A.	0.12	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Nagpur	N.A.	2.39	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Thane	N.A.	7.08	N.A.
Versova- Bandra Sea Link Project	4,419	5.82	N.A.
Modernization of Border Check Post	1,000	36.48	N.A.
Water Transport Project	1,390	10.62	N.A.
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	13.78	N.A.
Mumbai Urban Transport Project(MUTP)	472	321.06	2013-14
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	393	162.74	2013-14
Extended – MUTP	2,065	320.61	2013-14
Integrated Road Development Program –Shirdi	350	6.93	2012-13
Integrated Road Development Program –Nagpur	41	36.42	Completed in 2011-12
Augmentation of Mumbai-Pune Express Way (MPEW)	5,000	-	2013-14
Way Side Amenities on MPEW	200	1.68	2014-15
Pedder Road Flyover	380	-	2015-16
Construction of ROB at Varora	31	30.00	2013-14

Source: MSRDC

N.A. – Not Available

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.32 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of eight municipal corporations, nine municipal councils and 1,000 villages of Thane & Raigad districts. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various projects in MMR. Mumbai Metro Rail project is the Mass Rapid Transport System project being implemented under Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Transport projects in MMR are given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Transport projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Cost of project	Expenditure up to 31 st October, 2012	Current Status	Expected year of completion
MUTP : Rail Components				
Phase-I: New lines: Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane, conversion of DC to AC, etc. including new rakes.	3,380	3,265.00	• Work in progress.	N.A
Development of two vital roads connecting the eastern and western suburbs of Jogeshwari & Vikhroli and Santacruz & Chembur	430	612.23	• Work of Jogeshwari-Vikhroli link road completed. Santacruz-Chembur link road work in progress.	N.A
Mumbai Metro Rail Project : (Three phases, 75 km)				
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km)	2,356	2,307.00	• 95% of civil work completed & remaining work in progress.	2013
Phase II : Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd (32 km)	7,660	-	• Forest Department clearance and Railway approval is awaited.	N.A.
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra (29 km)	24,430	6.89	• Consultant appointed in June, 2012.	N.A
Mumbai Mono Rail Project: Wadala to Chembur & Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala (20 km)	2,460	1,397.00	• Phase I Wadala to Chembur 85% work completed. Phase II Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala 44% work completed.	2013
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	3,207	3,138.64	• 15 roads completed and handed over to BMC/ PWD, remaining works are in progress.	2013
EXTENDED MUIP: Project to complement the MUIP. Under this Project, 24 sub-projects are undertaken. (11 Roads, 7 Flyovers, 3 Creek Bridges and 3 Rail Over Bridges)	2,607	753.00	• Three roads & two flyovers are completed and remaining are in progress.	2015
Multi-Modal Corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of freeway having eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (140 km)	9,500 @	2.03	• Techno-Economic feasibility study from Virar (Navghar) to Chirner (70 km) has been completed.	2016
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Link from sea front at Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	9,630	3.00	• Consultant appointed.	2018

Source: MMRDA

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

@ Excluding land acquisition cost

N.A. – Not Available

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.33 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2013 was 208 lakh (i.e. 18,014 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 9.9 per cent over previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 21.60 lakh vehicles (10.4 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 86. The category wise number of motor vehicles in the State & Brihanmumbai on road are given in Table 9.21 and yearwise series of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.5.

Table 9.21 Category wise number of motor vehicles on road

Category	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2012	2013*	Per cent change	2012	2013*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	13,513.6	14,928.6	10.5	1,118.1	1,205.3	7.8
Auto rickshaws	661.5	660.9	(-)0.1	113.5	118.5	4.4
LMV (Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & Taxis)	2,841.0	3,144.1	10.7	691.4	755.4	9.3
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	87.1	96.1	10.3	12.0	12.3	2.5
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc }	1,053.6	1,135.8	7.8	62.9	64.9	3.2
Tractors	404.7	449.0	10.9	0.6	0.6	0.0
Trailers	316.7	338.9	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Ambulances	10.5	11.1	5.7	1.4	1.4	0.0
Other vehicles	30.5	35.0	14.8	1.5	1.5	0.0
All	18,919.2	20,799.5	9.9	2,001.6	2,160.2	7.9

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

9.34 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2012 was 238.7 lakh, showing an increase of 12.0 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2011-12 was 24.31 lakh.

9.35 Road accidents cause loss of human lives and damage to the property. Road Safety was observed in first fortnight of January, 2013 with the theme “Stay Alive Don't Drink & Drive.” Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety were organised in the State. The number of accidents, persons killed & injured during 2008 to 2012 in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.22.

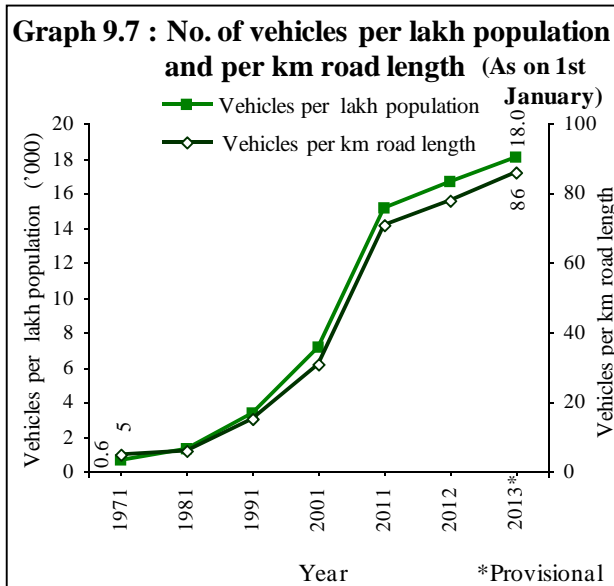


Table 9.22 Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai

Year	Number of accidents			Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage@	State	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage#	State	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage\$
2008	75,527	29,780	39.4	12,397	621	5.0	52,780	6,453	12.2
2009	71,995	29,440	40.9	11,396	620	5.4	47,878	6,589	13.8
2010	69,573	23,499	33.8	12,287	549	4.5	46,528	4,896	10.5
2011	68,438	25,471	37.2	13,057	563	4.3	45,616	5,059	11.1
2012	66,316	24,592	37.1	13,333	488	3.7	43,847	4,543	10.4

Source: Motor Transport Statistics of Maharashtra @ percentage of accidents in Brihanmumbai to State, # percentage of persons killed in Brihanmumbai to State, \$ percentage of persons injured in Brihanmumbai to State

Public Passenger Road Transport

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.36 The objective of MSRTC is to provide transport 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.

9.37 On an average, MSRTC carried 71.05 lakh passengers per day during 2011-12. Effective kms operated per day has increased by about 4.3 per cent and the percentage load factor has decreased by 0.14 per cent points, over previous year. Crew productivity has decreased during 2011-12 as compared to previous year. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.24 and number of accidents & compensation paid during last five years is given in Table 9.25.

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

(in percentage)

Particulars	villages served		population served	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Direct	70.99	71.28	89.88	90.47
Upto 3 km	18.94	18.07	6.59	6.15
Between 3 to 5 km	6.07	6.59	2.20	2.15
Beyond 5	4.00	4.07	1.33	1.23

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.24 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2010-11	2011-12	Per cent change
Total vehicles held	16,212	17,168	5.9
Average no. of buses on road per day	15,359	15,891	3.5
Total number of employees	1,04,214	1,04,596	0.4
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	51.98	54.20	4.3
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	69.50	71.05	2.2
Vehicle productivity (km)	320.6	322.6	0.6
KPTL#	49.26	49.10	(-)0.3
Crew productivity (km)	228.10	225.40	(-)1.2
Bus Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	7.03	6.93	(-)1.4
Percentage load factor	61.84	61.70	0.14 [@]

Source : MSRTC @ points # kilometers per ten liter (Diesel)

9.38 MSRTC gives various types of concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GoM. The amount of concession due for reimbursement as on 31st March, 2012 was ₹ 1,870 crore, of which the GoM has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 606 crore. Further, low paying 'C' category trips (trips in which net earnings per km is less than net variable cost) are operated in remote areas (which are mainly obligatory in nature), due to which MSRTC incurred loss to the tune of ₹ 262.97 crore during 2011-12. Despite this, MSRTC earned net profit of ₹ 63.97 crore. The total receipts and expenditure of MSRTC for 2011-12 were higher by 12.5 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively over the previous year. Rate of passenger tax on income from rural passenger transport, air-conditioned passenger transport and urban passenger transport as on 31st March, 2012 were 17.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent & 3.5 per cent respectively. Financial statistics of MSRTC are given in Table 9.26.

9.39 Share capital of GoI and GoM in MSRTC as on 31st March, 2012 were ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore respectively. Share capital of State Government out of the amount of passenger tax was ₹ 375.37 crore as on 31st March, 2012.

Table 9.25 Information on number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Accidents (no.)	3,450	3,220	3,204	3,407	3,437
Persons killed (no.)	449	553	458	547	570
Persons injured (no.)	7,372	6,848	6,412	6,523	7,062
Accidents per lakh km	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17
On the spot Payment (₹ lakh)	26.23	26.48	25.42	31.67	20.84
Final Compensation (₹ lakh)	3,221.2	3,041.0	3,318.8	3,549.2	3,583.6

Source : MSRTC

Table 9.26 Financial statistics of MSRTC

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(A) Receipts			
Revenue from passengers	4,274.16	4,840.86	5,482.61
Other revenue	96.00	138.81	117.64
Total receipts	4,370.16	4,979.67	5,600.25
(B) Expenditure			
Passenger Tax & Motor vehicle tax	593.82	671.51	749.67
Depreciation	218.72	329.18	351.92
Other Expenditure	3,487.84	3,937.98	4,439.51
Total expenditure	4,300.38	4,938.67	5,541.10
Profit (A) – (B)	69.78	41.00	59.15
Prior period Adjustment	0.24	(-)11.71	4.82
Net Profit	70.02	29.29	63.97

Source: MSRTC

City Passenger Transport

9.40 The public passenger transport is the major mode of transport in cities. This facility is available in 25 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 area and in remaining 13 cities respective Municipal Council / Corporations are providing such facilities. During 2011-12, on an average MSRTC was operating 506 city buses per day, while 16 local municipal transports were operating 6,482 city buses per day, of which BEST alone was operating average 3,933 buses. Operational statistics of these City Transport Services is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Operational statistics of city passenger transport services(As on 31st March)

Transport service provider	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)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	4,082	3,933	42.06	39.33	7.16	7.00	(-) 19,352	(-) 84,776
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Ltd	1,224	1,183	12.36	10.44	2.83	2.74	(-)1,387.15	N.A.
Thane Municipal Transport	350	364	2.36	2.43	0.39	0.39	(-)1,328.36	(-) 1,530.24
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	376	336	2.67	2.34	0.64	0.73	(-) 652.79	(-) 1,360.64
Nagpur Municipal Transport	335	240	1.30	1.40	0.53	0.65	(-)1,846.19	(-) 2,015.14
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	123	120	0.97	0.97	0.30	0.28	(-) 132.68	(-) 79.18
Solapur Municipal Transport	66	69	0.41	0.38	0.12	0.14	(-) 378.48	(-) 378.48
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	64	63	0.71	0.59	0.16	0.12	(-) 113.22	(-) 292.25
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	N.A.	55	0.53	0.60	0.08	0.10	(-) 253.00	218.00
Amravati Municipal Transport	25	25	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	19.10	20.25
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	20	25	0.17	0.17	0.04	0.05	(-) 5.55	(-) 45.84
Ulhasnagar municipal Transport	15	25	0.11	0.24	0.02	0.04	2.95	5.98
Jalgaon Municipal Transport	-	25	-	0.07	-	0.04	-	(-) 31.91
Akola Municipal Transport	14	13	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.02	(-) 12.20	(-) 19.00
Khopoli Municipal Transport	7	6	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	(-) 71.19	(-) 48.57
MSRTC (City operations)	435	506	3.16	3.83	0.90	1.06	(-) 2,022	(-) 1,961

Source : Concerned Municipal Council/Corporations, BEST, PMTC & MSRTC

N.A. : Not Available

Railways

9.41 Indian Railways is the backbone of India's transport infrastructure and has been the prime mover of the nation with its network of 65,202 km as on 31st March, 2012, of which 5,984 km (9.2 per cent) railway route length is in the State. The status of on-going works of Railway is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 On-going Railway works(As on 31st December, 2012)

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total estimated cost (₹ crore)	Current status
Amravati-Narkhed (New line)	138	548.95	Completed in July, 2012
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli- Vaijnath	261	462.67	Work of track linking completed upto 11.7 km remaining work is in progress.
Baramati-Lonand (New line)	54	138.48	Physical progress 95%.
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (New Line)	27	495.44	Physical progress 17%.
Wardha-Nanded (New Line)	285	1,604.94	Physical progress 3.5%.
Panvel-Pen (Doubling)	35	138.48	Physical progress 72%.
Pen-Roha (Doubling)	40	203.00	Physical progress 48%.
Panvel-Roha (Land acquisition for doubling)	75	17.32	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed in near future.

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

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.42 Local 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 Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line (38 stations) is part of the Central Railway. A fleet of 195 rakes (train sets) are utilised to run 2,736 train services, carrying 7.41 million passengers per day. The yearwise number of local trains is given in Table no 9.29.

9.43 Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation Ltd (MRVC) is implementing rail component of MUTP II, under which the additional 5th & 6th line between CST-Kurla, 5th & 6th line between Thane-Diva on Central Railway and 6th line between Mumbai Central-Borivali, extension of Harbour line from Andheri to Goregaon on Western Railway are being taken. In addition, 72/12 car rakes (864 coaches) are being procured for Mumbai Suburban of Central & Western Railways.

Table 9.29 Yearwise number of local trains (rakes)

Year	9 car	12 car	15 car	Total
1970-71	73	-	-	73
1980-81	98	-	-	98
1990-91	128	1	-	129
2000-01	118	39	-	157
2009-10	87	97	1	185
2010-11	56	136	1	193
2011-12	47	147	1	195

Source : Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation

Future expansion

9.44 MRVC has developed a road map for MUTP III and following are the important projects with estimated cost of ₹ 52,000 crore and time horizon of year 2031.

- Fast corridor on Harbour line between CSTM-Panvel.
- New suburban corridor on Virar-Vasai Road- Diva- Panvel.
- IIIrd & IVth additional lines between Virar & Dahanu Road.
- Extension of Harbour line from Goregaon to Borivali.
- Vth & VIth additional lines between Borivali-Virar.
- IIIrd & IVth lines between Kalyan-Kasara.
- IIIrd & IVth lines between Kalyan-Karjat.

Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

9.45 CIDCO decided to review the master plan for transportation connectivity in view of proposed SEZ and Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA). Five metro rail corridors have been finalised for development in three phases. CBD Belapur-Pendhar-Kalamboli-Khandeshwar-NMIA corridor shall be executed in the first phase in three stages, out of which the work of first stage, Belapur-Pendhar (11.1 km) is in progress. Estimated cost of project is ₹ 2,111.51 crore and expenditure of ₹ 183.32 crore has been incurred upto January, 2013. Belapur-Pendhar (first stage) is planned to be commissioned by December, 2014.

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.46 The State has 720 km long coast line with two major ports, namely Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). MbPT and JNPT handled 440.92 lakh tonnes and 479.77 lakh tonnes cargo traffic respectively during 2012-13 (upto December). The operating surplus/profit for MbPT in 2011-12 was ₹ 201.58 crore which was 11.9 per cent more than the previous year. The operating surplus for JNPT in 2011-12 was ₹ 667.52 crore which was 1.6 per cent less than the previous year. Operational statistics of these major ports is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2010-11	2011-12		2010-11	2011-12	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	487.00	487.00	0.00	640.00	640.00	0.00
No. of employees	13,391	12,726	(-)4.97	1,730	1,718	(-)0.69
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	367.55	388.72	5.76	334.46	332.18	(-)0.68
B) Export	178.30	173.14	(-)2.89	308.71	325.12	5.32
Total	545.85	561.86	2.93	643.17	657.30	2.20
Passenger traffic handled (in '000)	16.01	4.70	(-)70.64	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. of Vessels handled	5,622	5,758	2.42	3,128	2,929	(-)6.36
Operating income (₹ crore)	955.07	1,023.05	7.12	1,122.64	1,167.15	3.96
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	774.91	821.47	6.01	444.46	499.63	12.41
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	180.16	201.58	11.89	678.18	667.52	(-)1.57

Source : MbPT & JNPT

N.A. : Not Applicable

Non-Major Ports

9.47 The State has revised a policy of development of non-major ports and declared new port policy 2010 for speedy development of greenfield ports, multipurpose jetties and cargo terminals. Highlights of this policy are as below.

- Development of port with participation of private sector on Build, Own, Operate, Share and Transfer (BOOST) basis.
- Introduced single window system for speedy administrative clearances.
- Some powers of land acquisition bestowed with Meritime Board.
- Attempt has to ensure road and railway connectivity.
- Industry status.
- Exemption in Electricity and Stamp duty.
- Rehabilitation of project affected people.

9.48 Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports. Out of these six ports, the Dhamankhol-Jaigad port has become operational with two cargo berths in first phase and Dighi port is ready for commissioning. The cargo berth at Lavagan-Jaigad port is commissioned in April, 2012. Pre-construction activities are in progress in case of Rewas-Aware, Vijaydurg and Redi ports,. 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 111.35 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 84.88 lakh passenger traffic during 2012-13 (upto September, 2012). Operational statistics of non-major ports are given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Operational statistics of non-major ports

Item	2010-11	2011-12	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)			
A) Import	124.95	163.96	31.22
B) Export	23.79	35.51	49.26
Total	148.74	199.47	34.11
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanized vessels	144.53	159.03	10.03
B) By non- mechanized vessels	22.81	20.22	(-)11.35
Total	167.34	179.25	7.12

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

9.49 There are three international and five domestic airports in the State. Passenger and cargo traffic statistics of all these airports are given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Cargo (tonnes)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Domestic				
Mumbai	199.95	210.44	1,99,831	1,90,288
Pune	27.53	32.29	27,828	24,134
Nagpur	12.00	13.77	9,145	4,588
Aurangabad	2.66	4.01	1,841	1,227
Kolhapur	0.06	0.08	0	0
Total	242.20	260.59	2,38,645	2,20,237
International				
Mumbai	87.48	94.93	4,70,402	4,67,182
Nagpur	0.37	0.39	346	388
Pune	0.56	0.64	0	0
Aurangabad [@]	0.05	0.03	0	0
Total	88.46	95.99	4,70,748	4,67,570

Source : Airport Authority of India

@ Passenger traffic by chartered plane

9.50 Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) was constituted in the year 2002 by GoM 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. 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).

9.51 The MIHAN project comprises of developing existing airport of Nagpur as an international passenger and cargo hub airport. This is being implemented through Joint Venture Company named MIHAN India Ltd.(MIL) comprising MADC Ltd. and Airport Authority of India (AAI). Estimated cost of the project is about ₹ 3,327.5 crore. For economic feasibility of the project a Multi Product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) abutting the boundary of the airport is also being developed by MADC. MADC has acquired land of around 3,547.6 ha. for this purpose. For which a grant of ₹ 323.9 crore is sanctioned. MADC has sold about 163.2 acres of land for total consideration of ₹ 104.5 crore. Infosys and Lupin Pharma were allotted 142 acres and 15 acres of land respectively in SEZ in March, 2012. Companies such as Infosys, Satyam, TCS and HCL have drawn a plan to start their projects, while, Boeing has started construction work.

9.52 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed in four phases at Navi Mumbai with estimated cost of about ₹ 14,500 crore. Project cost for phase-I is about ₹ 9,150 crore which includes a pre-development cost of ₹ 4,017 crore. The total area earmarked for airport development is 2,072 ha. of which 1,572 ha. (75.9 per cent) land is in possession of CIDCO, 25 ha. (1.2 per cent) belongs to Govt. Departments and about 475 ha. (22.9 per cent) is under acquisition. Five airports in the State viz. Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Baramati were awarded to Reliance Airport Developers Private Limited (RADPL) by MIDC to develop, upgrade, operate, manage and maintain for 95 years of lease in November, 2009. Scheduled and non-scheduled flights operate from airports at Nanded and Latur. Only non-scheduled flights operate from airports at Baramati, Yavatmal and Osmanabad.

9.53 HALCON, a joint working group between Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Container Corporation of India Ltd. (ConCor) alongwith terminal operator Clarion Solutions commenced air cargo services at Ojhar airport, Nashik in September, 2011. Ojhar airport carried 2,46,835 & 2,54,342 tonnes EXIM cargo during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31st December) respectively.

Communications

9.54 Posts, telegraphs, telephones and voice, video & data telecommunication comprises the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.33.

9.55 The Communications sector is growing rapidly due to private sector contribution. In the State, private sector operators hold 90.9 per cent of wireless market share, whereas the two PSU operators BSNL and MTNL together hold 9.1 per cent market share. 3G services and mobile number portability are some of the latest developments in this field.

9.56 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2012 in the State was 55.62 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of September, 2012 in the State was 84,414. Circle/operator wise data of landlines and cell phones is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.33 Operational statistics of postal services

Item	Area	(Number)	
		2010-11	2011-12
Post offices	Rural	11,334	11,339
	Urban	1,268	1,261
	Total	12,602	12,600
Letter boxes	Rural	42,122	42,012
	Urban	9,551	8,417
	Total	51,673	50,429
Delivery postmen	Rural [@]	19,238	20,385
	Urban	7,518	7,286
	Total	26,756	27,671

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

@ includes Gramin Dak Sevaks

Table 9.34 Landline and cell phone users

Operator	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	19.18	28.36	18.95	29.46	18.75	27.11
BSNL	24.82	65.96	22.40	62.26	21.58	65.41
Bharati	4.00	118.99	4.01	135.70	4.02	135.95
Idea/Spice	...	148.22	...	180.25	...	181.73
Reliance	3.16	165.63	3.33	197.27	3.36	158.55
Tata	7.29	161.23	7.81	133.46	7.85	111.53
Vodafone	...	170.16	0.06	187.54	0.07	193.52
Aircel-Dishnet	...	21.37	...	24.70	...	26.05
Sistema	...	10.66	...	12.60	...	12.49
Videocon	...	13.13	...	9.39	...	6.43
Estisalat	...	2.36	...	1.59	...	...
Unitech	...	28.16	...	60.72	...	71.95
Loop	...	30.92	...	32.61	...	30.29
Total	58.45	965.16	56.56	1,067.54	55.62	1,021.00

Source : MTNL, BSNL & Telecom Regulatory Authority of India + up to 30th September

9.57 The broadband subscriber base in the State as on 31st March, 2012 and 30th September, 2012 was 23.75 lakh and 24.82 lakh respectively.

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^S	1,065 ^S	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	10,366
(2) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	3,408	4,198
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	2,714	2,740
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	20,370
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	5,102
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,185	5,376	5,792
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	26,162
B. Generation							
(Million Units) –							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^S	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	59,482
(2) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	18,729	17,207
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	6,851
(4) Renewable Energy [#]	5,118	5,925
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	89,465
C. Consumption							
(Million Units) –							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	36,486
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	21,041
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	21,693
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	11,768
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	2,229
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,983	2,193
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,077
(8) Miscellaneous	...	62	198	267	378	633	157
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	96,644
D. Per capita consumption							
Of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	321.3
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	103.6

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority, GoI, New Delhi. (5) BEST – Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport Undertaking
(2) WRPC - Western Region Power Committee.
(3) MAHAGENCO - Maharashtra State Electricity Generation Company Ltd., Mumbai. (6) TATA Power
(4) MAHADISCOM - Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Mumbai. (7) Reliance Infrastructure

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sale to MAHADISCOM) .
(4) \$ The figures for Oil is included in Thermal
(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power & Reliance Infrastructure are taken from WRPC/CEA website reports.
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

N.A. = Not available.

ANNEXURE 9.2

SMALL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS (SHPs) COMMENCED THROUGH PRIVATISATION

Name of the project		Installed Capacity (MW)
1		2
1	Bhandardara (1X12 MW)	12.0
2	Vajra Prapat (1X3 MW)	3.0
3	Chaskaman (1X3 MW)	3.0
4	Nira Devghar	6.0
5	Konal (2X 5 MW)	10.0
6	Devgad (1X1.5 MW)	1.5
7	Tembhu Barrage (4.5 MW)	4.5
8	Sonwade (2X2 MW)	4.0
9	Darana (2X2.45 MW)	4.9
10	Chitri (1X2 MW)	2.0
11	Radhanagri (2X5 MW)	10.0
12	Kumbhi (1X2.5 MW)	2.5
13	Kasari (1 X 2.5 MW)	2.5
14	Ghatprabha (2 X 2.5 MW)	5.0
15	Dhom Balkawadi (1X4 MW)	4.0
16	Kadvi (1X1.5 MW)	1.5
17	Pench Right Canal (2X0.7 MW)	1.4
18	Vajra-2 (1X1 MW)	1.0
19	Nira Left Canal (2 X 2.4 MW)	4.8
Total		83.6

Source : Water Resource Department, GoM

ANNEXURE 9.3

**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	2000-01	3,688	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
6	2005-06	4,367	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
7	2006-07	4,367	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
8	2007-08	4,367	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
9	2008-09	4,367	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
10	2009-10	4,376	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
11	2010-11	4,376	34,102	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
12	2011-12	4,376	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919

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 9.4

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

(km.)											
Sr. No.	District Breadth (mt.)	Achievement in Length 2011					Achievement in Length 2012				
		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	5,185	815	7,162	381	794	5,172	815	7,162
3	Raigad	496	568	4,161	144	5,369	496	578	4,181	144	5,399
4	Ratnagiri	373	277	6,578	95	7,323	375	435	6,558	0	7,368
5	Sindhudurg	129	272	5,780	0	6,181	131	657	5,393	0	6,181
	Konkan	1,379	1,898	21,704	1,103	26,084	1,383	2,464	21,304	1,008	26,159
6	Pune	687	952	12,198	239	14,076	756	937	12,144	239	14,076
7	Satara	164	832	7,257	1,794	10,047	213	900	7,140	1,794	10,047
8	Sangli	362	1,413	7,212	43	9,030	394	1,381	7,247	30	9,052
9	Kolhapur	286	1,558	5,256	306	7,407	338	1,521	5,255	336	7,450
10	Solapur	1,215	863	11,202	52	13,332	1,225	922	11,216	22	13,385
	Western Maharashtra	2,714	5,618	43,125	2,434	53,892	2,926	5,661	43,002	2,421	54,010
11	Ahmednagar	866	1,920	9,169	933	12,888	919	1,920	9,135	914	12,888
12	Nashik	341	881	12,288	664	14,174	739	1,309	11,462	674	14,184
13	Dhule	309	398	4,613	118	5,438	337	410	4,573	118	5,438
14	Nandurbar	170	448	4,054	0	4,672	170	448	4,054	0	4,672
15	Jalgaon	279	970	6,902	1,927	10,078	517	1,074	6,803	1,688	10,082
	North Maharashtra	1,965	4,617	37,026	3,642	47,250	2,682	5,161	36,027	3,394	47,264
16	Aurangabad	477	683	7,288	1,375	9,823	477	683	7,291	1,386	9,837
17	Jalana	244	631	3,791	8	4,674	244	674	3,748	8	4,674
18	Parbhani	165	441	1,924	2,107	4,637	165	441	3,353	856	4,815
19	Hingoli	119	414	1,409	1,238	3,180	119	414	2,691	0	3,224
20	Nanded	438	555	4,612	4,597	10,202	438	614	8,774	376	10,202
21	Beed	700	749	6,302	1,694	9,445	700	749	6,375	1,626	9,450
22	Osmanabad	364	796	4,457	186	5,803	372	796	4,449	186	5,803
23	Latur	354	792	4,439	119	5,704	369	857	4,446	60	5,732
	Marathwada	2,861	5,061	34,222	11,324	53,468	2,884	5,228	41,127	4,498	53,737
24	Buldhana	315	680	3,670	74	4,739	328	734	3,620	75	4,757
25	Akola	243	408	2,153	18	2,822	243	440	2,133	10	2,826
26	Washim	169	464	2,530	7	3,170	176	479	2,511	4	3,170
27	Amravati	455	808	5,371	64	6,698	455	827	5,352	125	6,759
28	Yawatmal	558	757	5,866	145	7,326	574	785	5,884	83	7,326
	Amravati	1,740	3,117	19,590	308	24,755	1,776	3,265	19,500	297	24,838
29	Wardha	217	354	3,001	471	4,043	217	354	3,011	561	4,143
30	Nagpur	568	511	6,472	357	7,908	569	519	6,543	355	7,986
31	Bhandara	92	338	4,106	63	4,599	92	338	4,186	134	4,750
32	Gondia	42	307	5,046	154	5,549	42	307	5,081	375	5,805
33	Chandrapur	401	493	5,768	938	7,600	401	502	5,769	974	7,646
34	Gadchiroli	214	539	4,779	1,032	6,564	263	570	4,711	1,037	6,581
	Nagpur	1,534	2,542	29,172	3,015	36,263	1,584	2,590	29,301	3,436	36,911
	Maharashtra	12,193	22,854	1,84,839	21,826	2,41,712	13,235	24,369	1,90,261	15,054	2,42,919

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 9.5

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)	2012 (7)	2013* (8)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,35,13,582	1,49,28,566
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	26,59,113	29,56,617
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,81,887	1,87,542
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,61,483	6,60,856
5	Stage carriages—	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	35,704	34,229
6	Contract carriages	.....	1,498	3,980	13,975	33,573	32,829
7	Lorries—						
	(i) Diesel engined	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,334	9,95,324	10,70,114
	(ii) Petrol engined	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	58,281	65,672
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	10,452	11,151
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	8,963	19,137
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	8,802	9,911
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	3,16,740	3,38,918
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	4,04,724	4,48,974
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	30,529	34,991
	Total	3,11,669	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,054	1,89,19,157	2,07,99,507
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	16,603	18,014
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	78	86
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	9.2	9.7

Source - Transport Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai.

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

* Provisional

10

Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social development paves the way for economic development. The focus of social sector is mainly on improving the conditions of the weaker sections, the disadvantaged and the disabled. The Government plays a very significant role in the development of the social sector, comprising of Education, Health, Women & Child Welfare, Employment, Housing, Welfare of Backward Classes and Water Supply.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of national and individual development. Right of children to free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 will facilitate quality elementary education of eight years to children. However, it is necessary to build technical skills to cater to the needs of the economy by providing technical education to the aspirants, since education plays a pivotal role in human development. Keeping in view the importance of education in the socio-economic development and constitutional obligations, various educational programmes are being implemented in the State.

School Education

10.3 Elementary education, consisting of primary & 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 of education should be made available within walking distance of 1.5 km. from the residence of the students. To implement this programme, grants are being disbursed to the Zilla Parishads. Table 10.1 gives educational institutions & categorywise enrolment for 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Table 10.1 Educational institutions and categorywise enrolment therein

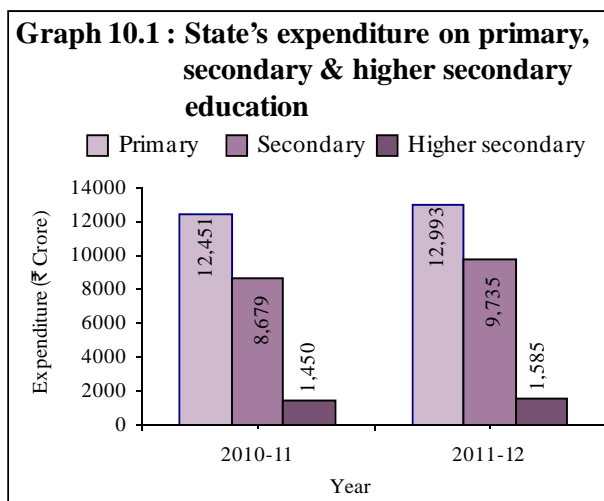
Category	(Teachers and Enrolment in '000)									
	2011-12					2012-13*				
	No. of Schools	Enro- lment	of which girls	No. of Teachers	PTR	No. of Schools	Enrol- ment	of which girls	No. of Teachers	PTR
1) Primary (I to VIII)	1,00,084	16,185	7,591	542	29.84	1,02,054	16,128	7,555	669	24.11
2) Secondary & Higher Secondary (IX to XII)	21,884	5,628	2,583	168	33.42	23,449	5,591	2,579	135	41.54

Source : Maharashtra Prathamic Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai DISE & SEMIS- 2011-12 & UDISE & Planning tool provided by MHRD- 2012-13 * Provisional PTR : Pupil Teacher Ratio

10.4 The State's expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education for 2010-11 and 2011-12 is shown in graph 10.1.

Girls' Education

10.5 The National commitment to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years is now a 'Fundamental Right' of every child in India. Education of girls has been a high priority of the Government. A number of schemes and initiatives are being undertaken to ensure Elementary Education for girls. 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. In the State NPEGEL is being implemented in 36 EBBs and 523 model cluster schools of 17 Districts, 18 Municipal corporations and 2 Municipal councils. 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. During 2011-12, number of girls enrolled was 6.30 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 429.79 lakh. During 2012-13, upto January total expenditure incurred was ₹ 77.53 lakh.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):** This scheme was launched in 2004 for setting up of 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 the State, 43 KGBVs are operational with capacity of 100 girls each. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 16.83 crore was incurred and 4,159 beneficiaries received benefit. During 2012-13, upto January an expenditure of ₹ 8.80 crore was incurred and 4,269 beneficiaries received benefit.
- **Attendance Allowance Scheme:** In order to reduce the drop out rate of the girls studying, in Primary Schools, the State Government introduced 'Attendance Allowance Scheme' in January, 1992. Under this scheme ₹ One per day and maximum ₹ 220 in an academic year is paid to the parents of the girl studying in standards I to IV having attendance more than 75 per cent of working days. It covers all girls from Tribal Sub Plan Areas and those belonging to SC, ST & BPL families in other areas. During 2011-12, about 4.20 lakh girls were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 9.2 crore was incurred. During 2012-13, it is expected to cover 5.51 lakh beneficiaries.
- **Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1996-97 to provide free travel concession to girl students. Under this scheme, girls from the rural areas studying in standards V to X are provided free travel in buses run by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation to attend school, if school facility is not available in the village. During 2011-12, about 21.84 lakh girls availed this facility and one-third share of the total expenses i.e. ₹ 126 crore was borne by the State Government.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.6 Since inception (2001-02), *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) has made considerable progress in Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) by providing elementary education to children in the age group of 6-14 years. The SSA has a special focus on the educational needs of girls, SCs and STs and other children in difficult circumstances. It aims to bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage with focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2011-12 was ₹ 1,731.30 crore while during 2012-13 upto January it was ₹ 1,242.64 crore. Performance of SSA for last two years is given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Performance of SSA

Year	Number of classrooms constructed	Number of teachers imparted training (in Lakh)	Number of Computer Application Laboratories established	Number of students received free text books (in Lakh)
2011-12	7,336	4.26	662	138.54
2012-13#	5,319	4.57	805	133.49

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai # Target

10.7 '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 in all 3.10 lakh children were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 84.62 crore was incurred. During 2012-13 upto January in all 3.26 lakh children were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 43.97 crore was incurred.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.8 With a view to enhance enrolment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels of 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'. During 2011-12, number of students benefitted for class I to V and class VI to VIII were 75.18 lakh and 45 lakh respectively and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,278.77 crore. During 2012-13, upto November total expenditure incurred was about ₹ 731.40 crore.

Schemes to Encourage Education

10.9 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the State Government is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. The schemewise details are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Schemes to encourage education

Scheme	Beneficiary (in Lakh)	
	2010-11	2011-12
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	10.11	13.84
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	47.49	38.53
Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section (XI th & XII th)	1.99	2.80
Free education to girls studying in XI th & XII th	3.28	3.01
Attendance allowance to tribal students	0.35	0.09

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.10 The main objective of this scheme is to inculcate qualities like leadership, brotherhood, sportsmanship, national unity & social service etc. amongst the students. The scheme is being implemented on optional basis in all the schools for students of standard VIII and IX. During 2011-12, this scheme covered about 24.01 lakh students.

Sainiki Schools

10.11 There are total 42 Sainiki schools at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels 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. During 2012-13 total enrolment in these 42 schools is 16,852.

Sports Education

10.12 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. For 2012-13, in all 772 trainees were selected. The achievements of students in academies are given in Table 10.4.

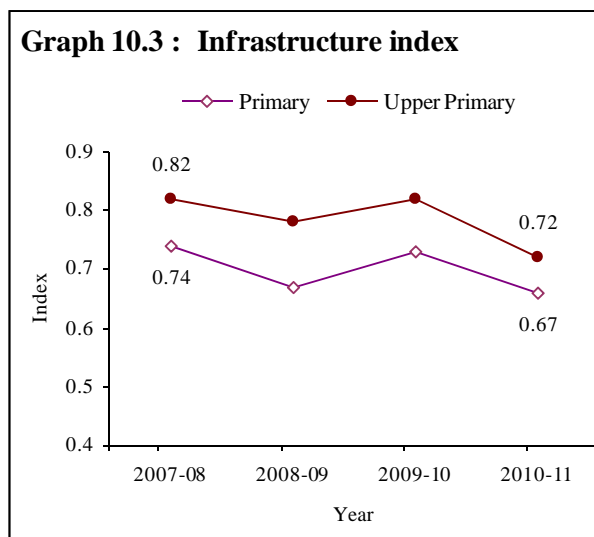
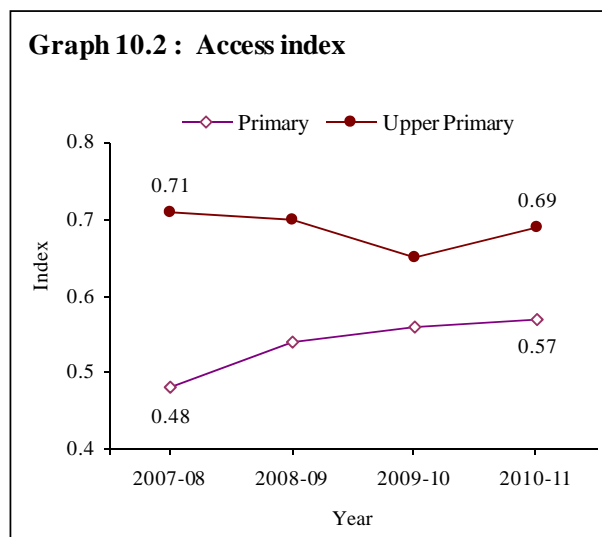
Table 10.4 Achievements of students of sports academies

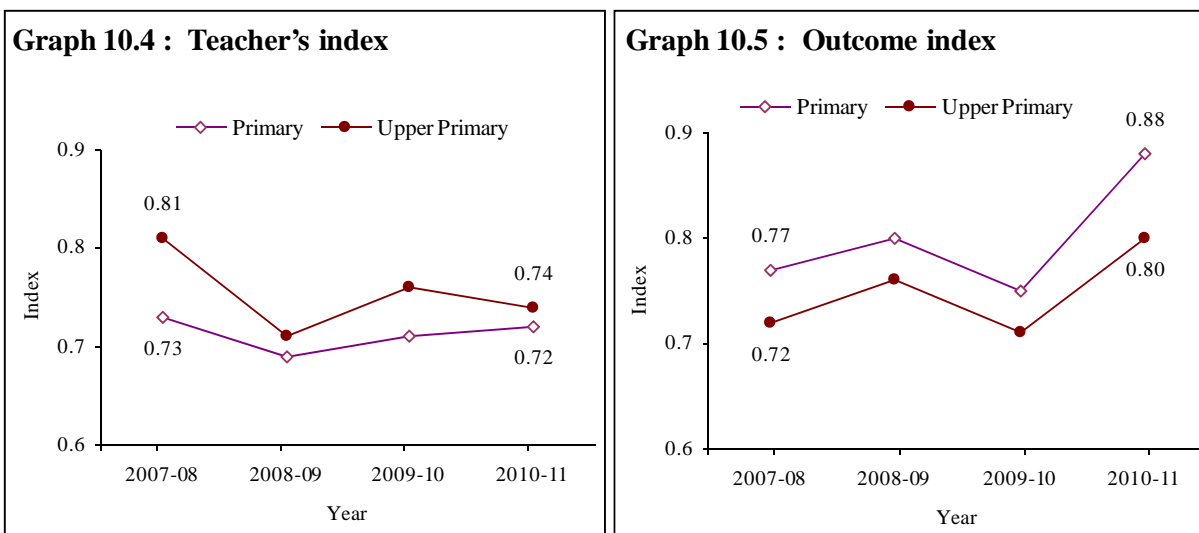
Year	No. of trainees	International Level Medals				National Level Medals				State Level Medals			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2009-10	590	5	2	1	8	46	38	40	124	229	128	91	448
2010-11	586	3	2	0	5	67	70	46	183	170	111	90	371
2011-12	598	1	0	0	1	59	52	48	159	135	103	92	330

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Education Development Index

10.13 The National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) and the Ministry of Human Resource & Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) computes Education Development Index (EDI) for primary & 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. In all 20 indicators are regrouped into four subgroups viz. access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome for computing of EDI. Access, Infrastructure, Teachers and Outcome index for primary & upper primary levels for the state are shown in graph 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 & 10.5 respectively.





10.14 According to Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (Flash Statistics 2010-11), the State ranks 15th at primary, 18th at upper primary and 17th at composite level with EDI 0.70, 0.74 and 0.72 respectively. State wise EDI for primary, upper primary and composite level during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Annexure 10.1. Some important indicators of elementary education in the state are shown in Table 10.5

Table 10.5 Some indicators of elementary education in the state

Indicator	2009-10	2010-11 ⁺
Density of Schools per 10 sq. km		
(a) Primary	2.52	2.57
(b) Upper primary	1.53	1.57
Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (6 to 11 yr)	8	8
Upper Primary Schools / Sections per thousand child population (11 to 14 yr)	8	8
Average Students in Class Room Ratio (SCR)	31	31
Percentage of Schools having		
Drinking Water Facilities	93.7	92.2
Common Toilet	32.5	30.8
Girls Toilet	69.6	71.5
Computers	39.4	40.8
Ramp	65.4	65.1
Electricity connection	71.7	74.1
Percentage share of private to total Schools	28.2	29.0

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report

+ as on 30th September, 2010

Higher & Technical Education

10.15 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 20 universities in the State of which four are agriculture universities, one university for health science course, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 13 other general universities, 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 21 deemed universities in the State. Table 10.6 shows number of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted for 2011-12 and 2012-13. Stream wise details for the year 2012-13 are given in Annexure 10.2 & 10.3.

Table 10.6 Institutions and their intake capacity

Stream	2011-12*			2012-13*		
	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment
General Education §						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,387	120 per division	14,45,537	2,387	120 per division	15,06,275
B.Ed/M.Ed.	468	100 per division	32,439	468	100 per division	27,680
Other Non-Agricultural Courses (Incl. Non-AICTE)	422	100 per division	2,90,999	422	100 per division	2,95,212
Technical Education @						
Engineering (Diploma, Degree, PG)	896	2,89,401	6,22,045	1,004	3,23,533	6,37,061
Architecture (Degree, PG)	61	3,097	5,871	68	3,937	5,921
Management Science (MBA/MMS & PGDM)	408	42,165	49,819	508	60,100	51,735
Hotel Management & Catering Technology (Diploma, Degree, PG)	26	1,530	2,707	27	1,554	2,768
Pharmacy (Diploma, Degree, PG)	344	25,318	51,654	465	27,198	51,826
Master in Computer Application	141	10,875	19,501	145	13,350	21,073
Industrial Training Institute	766	1,54,702	1,57,523	766	1,54,710	1,57,523
Medical Education ^						
Allopathy +	41	3,385	5,191	43	5,692	5,469
Ayurvedic	60	3,574	3,286	60	3,651	3,010
Dental	25	2,420	2,238	29	2,495	2,423
Homeopathy	45	3,557	3,276	45	3,557	3,408
Unani	6	335	266	6	335	225
D.M.L.T.	38	661	143	24	383	141
Physiotherapy +	41	1,245	715	41	1,245	796
Occupational Therapy +	9	190	80	9	190	101
Audiology and Speech Language Pathology +	5	113	68	5	113	73
Prosthetics and Orthotics	1	34	21	1	34	34
B.Sc. Nursing	47	2,910	1,783	47	3,233	2,212
Veterinary & Fishery Science £						
Veterinary Science	6	580	1,323	6	573	1,404
Dairy Technology	2	80	218	2	80	212
Fishery Science	2	72	137	2	72	153
Agriculture §						
Agriculture	83	7,349	7,379	89	8,413	8,382
Horticulture	16	532	517	19	590	574
Forestry	4	94	84	4	85	84
Fishery Science	3	73	69	3	77	66
Agriculture Engineering	17	823	790	17	818	795
Food Technology	16	919	862	17	1,136	1,076
Home Science	3	54	33	3	54	36
Bio-Technology	19	715	612	19	915	794
Agriculture Business Management	13	575	380	13	615	516
Post Harvest Technology	1	30	19	1	30	21

Source : § Directorate of Higher Education, Pune. * Provisional
 @ Directorate of Technical Education and Directorate of Vocational Education & Training, Mumbai
 ^ Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
 £ Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur
 § Maharashtra Agriculture Education & Research Council, Pune
 + Excluding intake capacity for Post Graduation

Note : 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

10.16 Vast health infrastructure has been built in India and in the State to provide affordable & accessible, preventive and comprehensive health care services, with special focus on disadvantaged population. Several national health programmes and state level health schemes are being implemented in the State.

10.17 The State has a three-tier public health infrastructure. Under the primary tier, three types of health-care institutions are functional: (1) Sub-Centre, (2) Primary Health Centre (PHC) and (3) Community Health Centre (CHC). The sub-district level and district level hospitals serve as a secondary tier, whereas tertiary health care is provided by hospitals in urban areas, which are equipped with state-of-art technologies. Number of public health institutes of the State Government are given in Table 10.7 and the data of medical facilities available in the State is given in Annexure 10.4.

10.18 The available infrastructure and medical services have helped to improve health indicators. The detailed series of selected health indicators is given in Annexure 10.5.

10.19 The present setup of health centres is based on population of an area. Difference in population density has resulted in vast difference in accessibility of health services in the rural areas. State has, therefore, decided to provide health institutions on the basis of population (Census 2001), distance between existing medical institutions, topology of the area and demands from elected representatives. The State has decided to complete the construction of 107 primary health centres planned on the basis of 1991 census on priority basis. The State has approved the perspective plan of 147 new primary health centres, 881 new sub-centres, 42 trauma care centres (along the national and state highways), 47 new 30-bedded hospitals in rural areas and 15 hospitals exclusively for women & newborns in various districts. Upgradation of rural hospitals is also included in this plan.

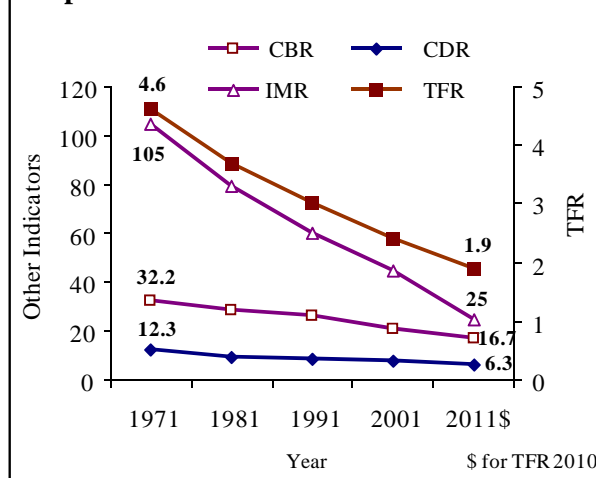
Table 10.7 Public health institutes of the State Government

(At the end of February, 2013)

Type of institution	No.
District Hospital (DH)	23
Sub District Hospital (SDH) with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	56
b) 60 beds	1
c) 100 beds	25
d) 200 beds	3
Women Hospital (WH)	11
Orthopedic Hospital	1
Rural Hospital (RH)	363
Trauma Care Unit	68
Regional Referral Services Hospital	2
Total Hospitals	553
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	1,811
Sub Centre	10,580

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Graph 10.6 : Selected Health Indicators



National Rural Health Mission

10.20 GoI launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April, 2005 as a national effort to improve the health care delivery system and thereby ensure availability & access to effective health care services. The main objectives of the mission are

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Prevention and control of communicable & non-communicable diseases.
- Population stabilisation.
- Gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalisation of local health traditions and mainstream Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH).
- 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 XII, telemedicine project, appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), etc. Following are major components of NRHM.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) – Phase II

10.22 This programme aims at enhancing child health status and population stabilisation by reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), IMR and TFR. Yearwise expenditure incurred is given in Table 10.8.

Family Welfare Programme

10.23 The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme (FWP) is to stabilise population. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. More emphasis is given on propagation of spacing methods like Copper-T, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), conventional contraceptives, etc. Performance of FWP is shown in Table 10.9.

Table 10.8 Expenditure under RCH-II

(₹ crore)	
Year	Expenditure
2008-09	170.25
2009-10	158.97
2010-11	214.57
2011-12	341.35
2012-13 ⁺	210.75

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
+ upto December

Table 10.9 Performance of FWP

(In '000)							
Year	Sterilisation			IUD		Expenditure (₹ crore)	
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement		
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy				Total
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	20.3	474.3	494.6 (89.9)	450	366.8 (81.5)	32.67
2012-13 ⁺	550	14.9	330.6	345.5 (62.8)	450	271.6 (60.4)	23.04

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

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 (belonging to BPL, Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families) of age more than 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, an amount of ₹ 700 for rural areas and ₹ 600 for urban areas 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. For the deliveries by Lower Segment Caesarean Section (LSCS), ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiaries. MMR of the State has reduced from 130 during 2004-06 to 104 during 2007-09. Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under JSY is shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under JSY

(₹ crore)		
Year	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred
2008-09	2.24	24.14
2009-10	3.48	27.41
2010-11	3.54	31.82
2011-12	4.05	35.28
2012-13 ⁺	2.68	24.41

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
+ upto December

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.25 *Navsanjivani Yojana (NSY)* is being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR in tribal areas of 15 districts of the State covering 8,419 villages. Under NSY, 172 Mobile Medical Squads each having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle, are formed. These squads visit every village & hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. Children are also shifted to the nearest health centre, if required.

10.26 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana (MAY)* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like ANC Registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. 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. Number of beneficiary mothers and expenditure incurred under MAY are given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Number of beneficiary mothers and expenditure incurred under MAY

(₹ crore)		
Year	Beneficiary mothers	Expenditure incurred
2008-09	1,17,137	7.16
2009-10	59,855	5.01
2010-11	44,985	3.80
2011-12	81,496	7.77
2012-13 ⁺	24,625	1.17

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.27 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) aims at providing high quality immunisation 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. Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.12 Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under UIP

(fig. in lakh)

Vaccine	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.27	20.70	18.80	19.73	19.23	20.06	19.81	19.97	19.18	14.93
DPT III	19.27	18.94	18.80	19.51	19.23	19.21	19.81	19.10	19.18	14.06
OPV III	19.27	19.46	18.80	19.57	19.23	19.25	19.81	18.95	19.18	14.05
Hib	19.27	11.63	18.80	15.56	19.23	17.34	19.81	14.55	19.18	15.31
Measles	19.27	17.66	18.80	18.80	19.23	18.53	19.81	18.63	19.18	14.04
DPT (Booster)	19.74	17.96	19.27	18.24	19.73	18.26	19.04	17.62	18.78	12.63
OPV (Booster)	19.74	18.38	19.27	18.33	19.73	18.22	19.04	17.46	18.78	12.61
DT (5 years)	21.50	18.78	21.84	18.12	19.14	16.63	18.78	16.00	19.98	12.63
TT (10 years)	21.50	19.31	21.84	20.58	19.99	20.20	19.93	19.16	20.66	14.67
TT (16 years)	22.81	19.06	23.17	19.82	19.99	19.49	20.72	19.04	21.35	14.78
TT (Pregnant Women)	21.97	21.18	21.30	20.25	21.87	21.11	21.79	17.94	21.10	13.17
Expenditure incurred (₹crore)	11.45		14.74		15.43		15.80		19.72	

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.28 Under this programme, oral polio doses are given to children below five years of age. During 2010-11, five cases were detected while no case was reported during 2011-12 as well as 2012-13 upto January. Performance of the programme are given in Table 10.13.

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 XII from schools in rural areas and Corporation & Municipal Council schools in urban areas are examined every year and provided free of cost medical services including major operations like cardiac surgeries to needy students. During 2012-13 upto January, about 101.32 lakh students from 74,335 schools throughout the State are examined and treated. Common diseases found in school going children are dental defects, anemia, worm infections, night blindness, skin diseases and eye diseases etc. Table 10.14 shows performance under SHP.

Table 10.13 Performance of pulse polio programme

Year	No. of children (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2008-09	119.61	31.31
2009-10	120.08	41.01
2010-11	120.72	46.68
2011-12	119.98	15.60
2012-13 ⁺	120.83	10.00

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto January

Table 10.14 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	104.95	24.99	1.51	4,173	1,010
2010-11	80,998	111.90	20.35	0.95	5,610	1,428
2011-12	80,632	108.20	17.96	0.74	9,250	2,100
2012-13 ⁺	74,335	101.32	16.36	0.77	4,403	664

Source : NRHM, GoM + upto January

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 not affordable to them. Table 10.15 gives performance under JAY.

Table 10.15 Performance of JAY

Year	Surgeries performed					Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
2008-09	35	4,510	29	765	5,339	23.45
2009-10	70	7,205	203	2,345	9,823	42.27
2010-11	79	9,546	381	3,610	13,616	111.22
2011-12	113	15,526	501	4,030	20,170	104.06
2012-13 ⁺	100	12,006	342	3,099	15,547	87.39

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto January

10.31 The State revamped the JAY by introducing a more comprehensive and inclusive '*Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana (RGJAY)*'. At present, the scheme is being implemented in eight districts viz. Gadchiroli, Amravati, Nanded, Solapur, Dhule, Raigad, Mumbai-city and Mumbai-suburban. The scheme is being implemented from July, 2012 in collaboration with the National Insurance Company and covers heart diseases, renal transplant, brain and spinal cord diseases as well as cancer. The scheme has been introduced to provide cashless medical facilities. The entire premium per year per family is paid by the government and the sum insured is ₹ 1.5 lakh per family. Number of beneficiaries therein is 49.03 lakh. Total 28,241 surgeries have been conducted, 622 health camps were organised and total expenditure incurred was about ₹ 82 crore upto 4th January, 2013.

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. Table 10.16 shows performance of NVBDCP.

Table 10.16 Performance of NVBDCP

Disease	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	69,003	165	95,653	232	1,46,088	191	85,069	112	44,326	76
Lymphatic Filariasis	6,004	0	5,694	0	4,439	0	4,203	0	2,832	0
Dengue fever	4,073	21	6,950	20	3,746	8	9,126	25	19,868	109
Japanese Encephalitis	1	0	3	0	7	1	6	0	13	0
Chikungunya fever	958	0	1,703	0	7,574	0	4,613	0	1,947	0
AES/Chandipura	28	16	88	30	66	32	24	14	72	27
Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	16.61		19.74		21.13		24.23		18.47	

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto November

Other National Programmes

10.33 Many other national health programmes are being implemented in the State. Performance of some such programmes is as follows

1. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP): During 2011, suspects per lakh population were 158 and cure rate was 85 per cent while during 2010, suspects per lakh population were 156 and cure rate was 85 per cent.
2. National Programme for Control of Blindness: During 2011-12, the target of 7.25 lakh cataract surgeries was achieved. During 2012-13, against the target of 6.51 lakh, 95 per cent target was achieved upto January.
3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): During 2011-12, number of new and active cases were 17,892 and 12,253 respectively. During 2012-13 till November, number of new and active cases were 12,993 and 13,443 respectively.

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

10.34 Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) are important components of NRHM. In XI FYP emphasis was given on mainstreaming the system of AYUSH in National Health Care Delivery System. AYUSH services are provided in 23 DHs and 238 CHCs.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.35 National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is implemented by Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society. The entire focus of the NACP is on awareness campaigns and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and women seeking antenatal care. Details of HIV/AIDS cases are shown in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Details of HIV/AIDS cases

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ⁺
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	1,566	2,042	2,467	2,818	1,930
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	70	72	71	57	37
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	4.5	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.0
AIDS cases	11,765	10,130	13,182	10,750	7,832
Deaths due to AIDS	1,027	1,183	1,574	1,580	1,243

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

+ upto October

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.36 The primary objective of State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC) is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates, in the State. There are 291 registered blood banks in the State, of which 78 belong to the State Government, 12 belong to Red Cross Society, 183 are administered by Charitable Trusts and 18 are private blood banks. About 40 percent of the blood banks are located in Mumbai, Thane and Pune districts. It is planned to establish blood storage centres at 215 rural hospitals in a phased manner. Uptill now, Council has established blood storage centres in 135 rural hospitals. Computerisation of 73 Government blood banks and 12 Red Cross blood banks in the State has been completed. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sick Cell children, Thalassaemia and Hoemophelia patients. As per the guidelines of National

AIDS Control Organisation, units of blood collection should be one percent of the population. Yearwise blood collection is given in Table 10.18.

Epidemic Control Programme

10.37 Under this programme, outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like Cholera, Gastro, Acute Diarrhoea/Dysentery, Infective hepatitis and Typhoid are monitored. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. Number of attacks and deaths (sporadic and outbreaks) due to these diseases are given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.18 Details of blood collection

(in lakh units)			
Year	Blood banks (No.)	Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2008	256	10.78	8.97
2009	264	11.50	9.74
2010	273	12.66	10.86
2011	282	13.44	11.92
2012	291	14.41	13.29

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Table 10.19 Number of attacks and deaths (sporadic + outbreaks)

Disease	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	5,556	0	18,378	25	9,774	0	6,070	2	1,991	0
Gastro	1,70,205	31	2,29,203	59	2,37,502	75	1,30,548	11	1,01,855	14
Diahorrea	17,75,190	3	16,23,357	13	17,59,108	19	7,03,361	2	3,68,198	3
Inf. Hepatitis	9,735	1	8,181	37	8,715	41	5,529	31	9,495	42
Typhoid	87,809	0	1,24,528	1	1,18,243	0	68,735	0	51,693	0
Leptospirosis	1,331	73	491	40	745	75	454	29	497	14
Total	20,49,826	108	20,04,138	175	21,34,087	210	9,14,697	75	5,33,729	73

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organ Act 1994

10.38 For the regulation of removal, storage & transplantation of human organs for the therapeutic purpose, for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, GoI enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act 1994. There are 95 centres registered in the State for single organ transplantation, 18 for multiple organ transplantation and 253 as eye donation centre, eye bank & for keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Number of transplantations

Transplantation	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
Live Kidney	574	369
Live Liver	5	2
Cadaver Organ Transplantation		
a) Kidney	26	49
b) Liver	6	19
c) Lung	0	2
Keratoplasty (Corneal Transplantation)	2,754	1,852

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

10.39 Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in the year 1994, which was revisited in 2001. Recently, the new Women Policy 2013 has been announced and the final policy will be available in near future. Several steps have been taken to empower women, including formulation of women-specific schemes. Recently, GoI constituted Justice Verma Committee to strengthen laws to fight sexual crimes against women. The GoM is implementing various schemes for welfare of women which are as follows:

- **Government Women Hostels :** Government Women Hostels are set up to provide shelter, protection and rehabilitation of the destitute, orphan, deserted, unwed mothers, victimised women and those found in difficult situations between age group 16 to 60 years. There are 20 such government hostels in the State with intake capacity of 2000. The inmate is paid ₹ 250 per month on completion of 30 days stay under “*Sudharit Maher Yojana*”.
- **Protective Homes (*Mahila Saunrakshan Gruha*) :** Protective homes are set up to provide protection and rehabilitation of the women and girls rescued by the police from prostitution under Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956. There are two govt. protective homes in the State, one each at Mumbai and Nagpur with intake capacity of 200 and five protective homes run by voluntary organisations on non-grant basis having total intake capacity of 215.
- **Voluntary Supportive Homes :** There are nine voluntary supportive homes in six districts with intake capacity of 590. Govt. provides assistance of ₹ 950 per month per head as grant- in-aid. In addition to this, benefits are provided under “*Sudharit Maher Yojana*”.
- **Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandal for Organising Vocational Training :** Under this scheme, 335 training centers are run through voluntary organisations in the State.
- **Vidyavetan :** Stipend of ₹ 100 per month (up to 10 months) is given to the girls belonging to economically backward families for taking vocational training from government recognised institutions.
- **Swayam Rojgar :** Under this scheme, one time assistance of ₹ 500 is given to the poor women, destitute, unwed mothers and victimised women to commence small business.
- **Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughter of BPL Widows :** Under this scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 2,000 is given to BPL widow for marriage of her daughter.
- **Devdasi Punarvasan Yojana :** Various welfare schemes such as pension, marriage assistance, educational assistance, hostels for children, etc. are being implemented for Devdasis by the GoM.
- **Counselling Centres :** In order to prevent domestic violence, disputes, disintegration, atrocities against the women, etc. women counselling centres are established in some police stations. There are 85 such counselling centres and ₹ 2,35,366 are given to each counselling centre annually.
- **Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana :** In order to prevent suicides of farmers and agricultural labourers, the State Government is implementing a scheme of group marriages for their daughters. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 2,000 per couple is given to voluntary organisation for organising marriage ceremony. The bride’s father gets ₹ 10,000 for purchasing household utility items and *mangalsutra* for the bride.
- **Scheme for Abolition of Dowry System :** To abolish the dowry system in the society, a *Hunda Nirmulan Samiti* is formed under the chairmanship of District Collector in each district and an assistance of ₹ 45,000 per annum is given to the committee to conduct its activities.

10.40 Performance of women welfare schemes is given in Table 10.21.

Schemes	(₹ crore)					
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
Government Women Hostels/ Voluntary Supportive Homes/ Protective Homes	1,400	6.36	1,400	6.27	1,300	5.83
Financial Assistance to Mahila Mandal	106	0.46	88	0.19	93	0.20
<i>Vidyavetan</i>	848	0.90	976	0.05	1,078	0.11
<i>Swayam Rojgar</i>	3,466	0.17	1,592	0.08	3,128	0.16
Financial assistance for the marriage of widows' daughter	529	0.11	271	0.05	149	0.03
<i>Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	8,899	10.68	15,867	19.04	416	0.50

Source : Commissionerate, Women and Child Development, GoM. + upto December

10.41 Women specific centrally sponsored schemes implemented in the State are as follows:

- **Hostels for Working Women :** Under this scheme, the Central Government gives 50 per cent of cost of land and 75 per cent of construction cost of hostel building to the voluntary organisation running the hostel for the working women having income below ₹ 16,000 per year. There are 127 such hostels with 9,172 inmates.
- **Short Stay Homes for Women :** There are 32 homes with intake capacity of 9,602 for women who are in difficult situations.
- **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) :** The main objectives of the programme are to mobilise 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 22 such projects functioning in the State.
- **Swaadhar :** Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for protection, care, education & vocational training for the rehabilitation of women in difficult situation. There are 48 projects run by voluntary organisations with 2,500 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. Under this scheme, 40 institutions are running, of which 14 institutions are residential.

Participation in decision making

10.42 Although Indian women played a major role in the freedom movement, however, it did not translate into continued participation of women in public life in the post-independence era. The GoI 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

10.43 The State Government has declared *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) as an apex body for implementation of various development schemes promoted by the GoI and GoM. It acts as a liaisoning agency between Self Help Groups (SHG), financial institutions, voluntary organisations and the concerned government departments.

10.44 SHG is a good medium to bring women together for economic and social activities. By the end of December, 2012, in 12,243 villages 64,226 SHGs were formed with participation of 8.11 lakh women. The total savings of these SHGs was about ₹ 190 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 527.18 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 424.16 crore from various financial institutions. The schemewise SHGs of women are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 SHGs of women(as on 31st December, 2012)

Schemes	SHGs	Members						
		SC	ST	OBC	Minority	NT	Other	Total
<i>SGSY</i>	8,413	20,428	17,711	28,912	3,768	10,134	21,599	1,02,552
<i>Swayamsidhha</i>	2,759	3,449	14,516	9,197	1,926	3,088	5,584	37,760
<i>MAVIM- from SCSP fund</i>	16,169	1,83,055	5,760	8,348	3,072	3,890	3,614	2,07,739
Voluntary organisation- from SCSP fund	3,897	43,972	643	1,087	380	1,034	545	47,661
<i>MAVIM – from TSP fund</i>	5,780	6,170	61,502	2,149	1,488	903	293	72,505
<i>RMSY</i>	1,802	3,063	3,598	12,859	600	1,991	1,662	23,773
<i>Krushhi Saptak</i>	279	473	508	1,876	129	628	1,906	5,520
MSN	160	156	208	453	321	315	1,305	2,758
<i>Tejaswini</i>	21,175	24,314	21,119	82,705	17,244	25,543	83,524	2,54,449
Others	3,792	8,103	8,495	22,674	2,197	4,417	9,931	55,817
Total	64,226	2,93,183	1,34,060	1,70,260	31,125	51,943	1,29,963	8,10,534

Source : MAVIM, GoM

SGSY – Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

SCSP – Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

TSP- Tribal Sub-Plan

RMSY – Ramai Mahila Sakshamikaran Yojana

MSN – Mahila Swavalamban Nidhi.

Child Welfare schemes

10.45 GoM 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.

10.46 To achieve the objectives of the Child Development Policy, the GoM is implementing various schemes to provide care, protection and rehabilitation of children. Following are the important schemes.

- **Juvenile Justice Programme** : Under this programme 60 “Observation Homes”, 1,050 “Balgriha” and nine “Aftercare Hostels/State Homes” are functioning in the State for admitting children recommended by the Child Welfare Committees constituted by GoM. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 93.31 crore was incurred under the scheme, whereas during 2012-13 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 97.73 crore has been incurred.
- **Foster care Scheme (Bal Sangopan Yojana)** : This scheme is implemented in the State to provide family life to needy children who are deprived of home. During 2011-12, an expenditure of ₹ 10 crore was incurred under the scheme, whereas during 2012-13, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 7.33 crore has been incurred.

10.47 Performance of above child welfare schemes is given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Performance of child welfare schemes

Scheme	(₹ crore)					
	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13+	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
Juvenile Justice Programme	71,866	76.27	76,548	93.31	78,137	97.73
Foster care Scheme (Bal Sangopan Yojana)	17,478	9.50	17,783	10.00	14,718	7.33

Source : Commissionerate, Women and Child Development, GoM.

+ upto December

Integrated Child Development Services

10.48 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 immunisation, 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) located at taluka / block level.

Nutrition Programme

10.49 Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is being implemented to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them under ICDS. According to the standards fixed by the World Health Organisation, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight from 2010-11. Percentages of children according to nutrition grades are given in Table 10.24. The expenditure on nutrition is borne by GoM, while the expenditure other than nutrition is fully reimbursed from GoI. Beneficiaries and expenditure under SNP are given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.24 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades

Year	Area	Normal	Moderately Under-weight	Severely Under-weight
2011-12	Rural	84.7	13.4	1.9
	Tribal	73.2	22.3	4.5
	Urban	73.3	24.7	2.0
	Total	81.2	16.5	2.3
2012-13 ⁺	Rural	91.4	7.5	1.1
	Tribal	80.0	16.8	3.2
	Urban	75.2	23.1	1.7
	Total	87.1	11.4	1.5

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ Upto November

Table 10.25 Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Area	Year	Beneficiaries (In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2010-11	62.39	588.00
	2011-12	61.82	874.34
	2012-13 ⁺	59.95	644.79
Urban	2010-11	13.18	147.00
	2011-12	12.78	191.07
	2012-13 ⁺	12.12	137.57

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ Upto November

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

- **Rajiv Gandhi scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla) :** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 on pilot basis to empower the adolescent girls between age group of 11 to 18 years, through 207 projects in 11 districts. GoI provides ₹ 3.80 lakh as a grant per year per project for Non-SNP activities (Training and other administrative expences). The number of beneficiaries for SNP under the scheme are approximately 7,38,646.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) :** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition level of pregnant and lactating women. The scheme is being implemented in Bhandara and Amaravati districts on pilot basis. A cash incentive of ₹ 4000 is provided to each beneficiary during pregnancy and lactating period in three instalments. During the year 2012-13, the benefit under this scheme has been given to 37,500 bebeneficiaries upto December.

Crime against Women and Children

10.51 The offences which are specifically committed against women are treated as crime against women. Total number of cases for trial in the courts (including pending cases) during 2011 were 1.42 lakh, out of which 91.8 per cent cases were pending for trials. Crimes committed against women in the State are given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Crimes committed against women in State

Type of offence	(No)		
	2009	2010	2011
Rape	1,483	1,599	1,701
Kidnapping & Abduction	926	1,124	1,252
Dowry Deaths	341	393	339
Cruelty By Husband & Relatives	7,681	7,434	7,136
Moles-tation	3,196	3,661	3,794
Sexual harassment (Evetesting)	1,099	1,180	1,071
Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	271	306	390
Others	1,623	1,765	1,526
Total	16,620	17,462	17,209

Source : National Crime Record Bureau, GoI

10.52 The offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims, are considered as crime against children. Crimes committed against children are given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.27 Crimes against children in the State

Type of Crime	(No.)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder (Total)	213	178	182	214	204
i) Infanticide	2	3	1	3	3
ii) Other	211	175	181	211	201
Child Rape	615	690	612	747	818
Kidnapping and Abduction	590	598	534	749	858
Abandonment	297	274	274	198	189
Others	992	969	1,292	1,356	1,293
Total	2,707	2,709	2,894	3,264	3,362

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT

10.53 Government strategies are designed to expand the opportunities for growing labour force, enrich their knowledge & skills through education and raise their living standards through gainful employment. A growth in employment opportunities for all sections of the society is essential to realise the objective of inclusive growth.

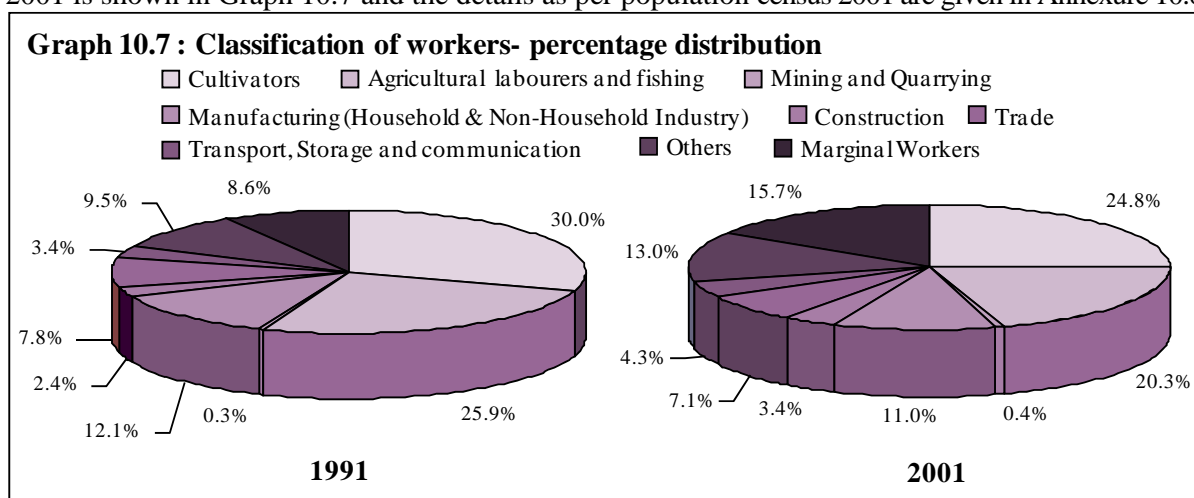
10.54 Data on employment- unemployment are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels, both within and outside government. The major sources of data on employment & unemployment are as follows:

- Population Census
- Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey (NSS) Office
- Economic Census
- Employment Market Information (EMI) Programmes
- Mandatory returns of factories registered under Factory Act, 1948.

Population Census

10.55 Population census is a process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country at a specified time. The data on employment based on population census 2011 is yet to be released. However, the analysis based on census 1991 and 2001 is given below.

10.56 The percentage of main workers to total workers declined from 91.4 per cent to 84.3 per cent, which was mainly due to decrease in work force in agriculture and allied activities. The proportion of main workers in agriculture and allied activities declined from 55.9 per cent to 45.1 per cent, whereas proportion of main workers in other than agriculture sector increased from 35.5 per cent to 39.2 per cent. However, there is a substantial increase in marginal workers from 8.6 per cent to 15.7 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers in the State as per census 1991 and 2001 is shown in Graph 10.7 and the details as per population census 2001 are given in Annexure 10.6.

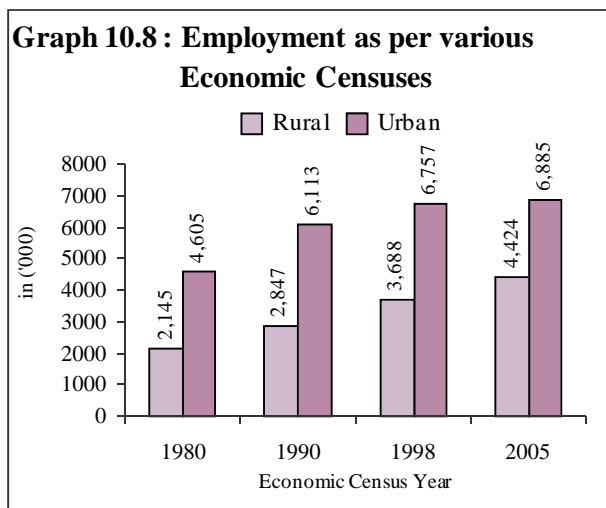


Economic Census

10.57 Economic Census (EC) is the complete enumeration of all establishments located within geographical boundaries of the country. Sixth EC is being conducted in India. The responsibility of conducting this census in the State is on Directorate of Economics & Statistics and field work is proposed to be carried out during April - June, 2013. The difference between fifth EC and sixth EC is that, sixth EC does not include establishments relating to public administration, defence &

compulsory security services. Reference period for working in fifth EC was last year/season, while in sixth EC it is last working day.

10.58 According to Fifth EC (2005), about 1.13 crore people were working in the State, of which 39.1 per cent were in rural and 60.9 per cent in urban areas. Employment in agricultural establishments was 9.3 per cent, whereas in non-agricultural establishments it was 90.7 per cent. Of the total employment in the State, 29.5 per cent persons were in own account establishments and 71.5 per cent were in establishments with hired workers. Female employment was 17.9 per cent of total employment. The details of employment according to economic activities are given in Annexure 10.7 and 10.8. Employment reported in various Economic Censuses is shown in graph 10.8.



National Sample Survey

10.59 In the NSS 68th round (July, 2011 – June, 2012) data was collected on 'Employment and unemployment'. As per the survey estimates, 59.6 per cent persons in rural areas and 50.3 per cent persons in urban areas in the age group 15-59 years were in work force, according to current weekly activity status. The percentage distribution of persons in the age group 15-59 years, according to current weekly activity status is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Percentage distribution of persons in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status

Current weekly activity status	(provisional)								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
(i) Working	80.1	38.7	59.6	77.8	18.9	50.3	79.1	30.5	55.6
(ii) Not Working but seeking and / or available for work (i.e. unemployed)	1.7	0.2	0.9	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.0	0.4	1.2
A. Total labour force (i & ii)	81.8	38.9	60.5	80.2	19.6	51.9	81.1	30.9	56.8
B. Not in labour force	18.2	61.1	39.5	19.8	80.4	48.1	18.9	69.1	43.2

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

10.60 About 51 per cent of the males and 47 per cent females in rural areas in the age group 15-59 years were self-employed / helper in household enterprises. The corresponding figures for urban areas were 34 and 26 per cent respectively. Proportion of regular employees was relatively lower among females as compared to males in rural areas while it was higher in urban areas. On the other hand, proportion of casual labour was higher among female workers than that among male workers in both rural and urban areas. Percentage distribution of work force in the age group 15-59 years by current weekly activity status is given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Percentage distribution of work force in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status

Type of work force	(provisional)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self-employed / helper in household enterprises	50.7	46.5	33.5	26.3
Regular wage / salaried employee	13.6	6.1	54.4	57.5
Casual labour	35.7	47.4	12.1	16.2

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

10.61 The educated are those persons who have attained an educational level of secondary and above including those completed diploma / certificate courses. Normally, one can attain this education level at the age of 15 years or above. Thus, the study among the educated is restricted to persons of age 15 years & above. In both rural and urban areas, unemployment among the educated was higher than that among those whose education level was lower than secondary. The percentage of unemployment in diploma/certificate holder is highest in rural areas, while that of graduates is highest in urban areas. The percentage of persons of age group 15-59 years by current weekly activity status for each general education level is given in Table 10.30.

Table 10.30 Percentage of persons of age group 15-59 years by current weekly activity status for each general education level

(provisional)

Educational level	Rural			Urban		
	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Out of labour force
Not literate	66.3	0.2	36.5	45.4	0.2	54.4
Literate without formal schooling	53.0	0.0	47.0	47.7	0.0	52.3
Literate & upto Middle Secondary	61.0	0.7	38.3	49.3	1.2	49.5
Higher secondary	56.0	0.9	43.1	47.0	1.5	51.5
Diploma/ certificate	47.1	2.7	50.2	41.5	1.8	56.7
Graduate	62.1	4.7	33.2	68.1	1.9	30.0
Post graduate & above	56.8	1.8	41.4	60.2	3.1	36.7
All	59.6	0.9	39.5	50.3	1.6	48.1

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

10.62 Data of various rounds of NSS on employment and unemployment shows that share of employment in primary sector is continuously decreasing, whereas in tertiary sector it is increasing. Sector wise share of employment is shown in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Sector wise share of employment

(per cent)

Sector	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10
Primary	58.1	56.0	51.4
Secondary	15.8	15.5	18.0
Tertiary	26.1	28.5	30.6

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Employment in the State Government

10.63 At on 31st December, 2012, total no. of sanctioned posts in State Government was 6,66,728. The percentage of total vacant posts to total sanctioned posts is 15.76. Group wise employees in State Government are given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Employees in the State Government as on 31st December, 2012

(in '000)

Group	Posts		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	38.80	28.62	10.18
B	54.28	37.77	16.51
C	476.08	417.25	58.83
D	97.57	77.99	19.58
Total	666.73	561.63	105.10

Source : Finance Department, GoM.

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding.

Factory Employment

10.64 Organised sector is comprised of all factories registered under Factory Act, 1948. During 2011, the average daily employment in 35,948 working factories was about 18.5 lakh as against about 16.5 lakh during previous year. Of the total factories, 21 per cent had 50 or more workers. Maximum workers were employed in 'Manufacture of basic metal and metal products' (18.5 per cent) followed by 'Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)' (13.2 per cent). The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment by type of industries in the State is given in Table 10.33 and the factory statistics is given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10. Employment as per EMI is shown in graph 10.9.

Table 10.33 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

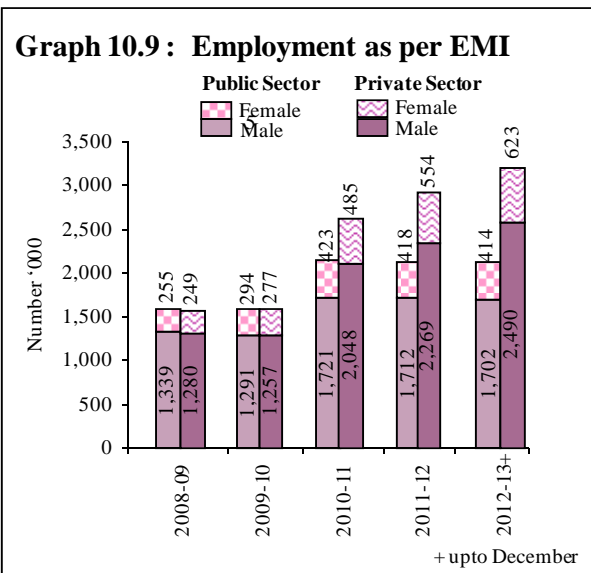
Type of Industry	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Consumer goods	30.0	31.1	29.7	28.4
Intermediate goods	34.6	35.7	36.3	36.7
Capital goods	27.5	25.5	26.0	27.4
Others	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.5

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

* Provisional

Employment Market Information Programme

10.65 Under Employment Market Information Programme (EMI), information about the establishments in public & private sectors and employment therein is collected on quarterly basis to monitor the changes in the level of employment. It is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State. The programme covers 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. Total employment in the State, at the end of December, 2012 was 52.3 lakh, of which 40.5 per cent was in public sector. Of the total employment, 20 per cent were female employees. Employment as per EMI is shown in graph 10.9.



Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.66 Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) have been established in every district for registration of unemployed candidates and to provide guidance to unemployed youths for self employment. There are 35 district ESGCs, six university ESGCs, eight coaching-cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Tribes and one special ESGC for physically handicapped persons functioning in the State.

10.67 The number of persons on the live register of ESGC as on 31st December, 2012, was 24.04 lakh. During 2012, number of persons registered in the ESGC was 6.12 lakh & 1.34 lakh persons were placed against 2.59 lakh notified vacancies. Placement against notified vacancies and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.11 and 10.12 respectively.

Programmes for Promotion of Employment

10.68 The following programmes for promotion of employment are implemented by the State Government.

- **Employment Promotion Programme** : On-the-job training or other practical training to educated unemployed persons.
- **Apprenticeship Training Programme** : Supply of skilled manpower to the industry through apprenticeship training.
- **Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme** : Motivate and train the educated unemployed youths for self-employment.

Beneficiaries under these programmes are given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Beneficiaries under various programmes for promotion of employment

Programme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
Employment Promotion [@]	10,995	13,379	19,582	18,956	12,418
Apprenticeship Training [§]	35,943	37,081	41,207	44,737	46,706
Entrepreneurial Development Training [#]	42,448	43,329	32,886	35,076	17,014

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM + upto December
 § Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM # Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.69 The State Government started organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled labour and also making available skilled labour to industries. Yearwise job fairs organised and employment provided in these job fairs are given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Details of Job Fairs organised

Year	Job Fairs	Number of employers attended Job fairs	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
2011-12	159	981	63,185	21,767
2012-13 ⁺	101	635	46,417	15,245

Source : Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM N.A : Not Available + upto December

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.70 Poverty reduction has been an important goal of development policy. To achieve inclusive development, several poverty-alleviation and employment-generation programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM. Information of some of these programmes is given below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.71 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). It is the combination of NREGA and old Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) which was exclusively implemented by the State. The scheme with its legal framework and rights-based approach, aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing guaranteed wage employment of at least 100 days from Central fund and GoM bear expenditure on wages for more than 100 days in a financial year to every registered rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. It also mandates 33 per cent participation for women. The performance of MGNREGA is shown in Table 10.36 while the category wise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.36 Performance of MGNREGA

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
No. of households (hhs)					
(i) Demanded employment	9,07,783	5,91,611	4,53,941	14,90,294	12,76,796
(ii) Provided employment	9,06,297	5,91,547	4,51,169	14,74,849	12,63,863
Percentage of (ii) to (i)	99.8	100.0	99.4	99.0	99.0
Total Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	361.54	321.09	358.12	1,594.73	1,337.26
Number of works completed	10,778	10,613	18,707	26,707	11,386
Person Days (crore)	4.2	2.7	2.0	7.43	5.72
Average Employment per hhs (days)	46	46	44	50	45
Percentage share in Employment of					
(i) SC	16.5	25.6	22.0	6.7	6.5
(ii) ST	44.2	33.2	25.6	18.0	12.9
(iii) Women	46.2	33.7	45.9	46.0	44.8
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	86	117	179	215	234

Source: Employment Guarantee Scheme Division, planning department, GoM.

+ upto December

National Rural Livelihood Mission (*Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana*)

10.72 GoI has decided to restructure *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana* (SGSY) as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Accordingly, State Government is implementing the scheme in the form of Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011. Main objective of the Mission is to reduce poverty through building strong institutions for the poor at grass root level which will enable them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in their income on a sustainable basis. It is implemented as NRLM-Intensive in 10 districts having lowest Human Development Index and as NRLM-Non-intensive in rest of the districts. Under this scheme, during 2012-13 upto December, total loan of ₹ 6.13 crore and subsidy of ₹ 2.33 crore was disbursed to 1,417 individual swarajgaries, whereas ₹ 45.33 crore and subsidy of ₹ 16.47 crore was disbursed to 1,568 SHGs. Performance of the scheme is shown in Annexure 10.14.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.73 *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana* (SJSRY), a centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State. During 2011-12, under SJSRY, an expenditure of ₹ 31.76 crore was incurred on 6,708 beneficiaries, whereas during 2012-13 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 7.51 crore was incurred on 4,475 beneficiaries. The performance of the scheme is shown in Annexure 10.14.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.74 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objectives of this programme are

- To generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans / unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas,
- To increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans.

In 2011-12, total margin money of ₹ 44.37 crore was disbursed to 2,624 projects thereby generating employment of 20,622, whereas, during 2012-13 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 33.52 crore was disbursed to 1,997 projects thereby generating employment of 11,985. Performance of the programme is given in Annexure 10.14.

Seed Money Scheme

10.75 This scheme is being implemented by GoM 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 2011-12 seed money amounting to ₹ 11.61 crore was disbursed to 1,734 projects, whereas during 2012-13 upto December, seed money amounting to ₹ 8.17 crore was disbursed to 1,232 projects. Performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Performance of Seed Money Scheme

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No of projects	Seed money to be disbursed (₹ lakh)	No of projects	Seed money disbursed (₹ lakh)
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	1,734	1,161.96
2012-13 ⁺	2,225	1,312.70	1,232	817.43

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM.

+ Upto December

Industrial Relations

10.76 During 2012, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 27, which affected 10,047 employees. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages (including continued work stoppages of earlier year) was 23.45 lakh. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

POVERTY

10.77 Poverty reduction has been an important goal of development planning since the formation of the State. The Planning Commission estimates incidence of poverty on the basis of household consumption expenditure survey conducted by the National Sample Survey (NSS) on quinquennial basis.

10.78 Tendulkar Committee developed a methodology using implicit prices for estimating state wise poverty lines for the year 2004-05. As per the Committee recommendations, the state wise urban and rural poverty lines of 2004-05 are updated for 2009-10. The Head Count Ratio (HCR) is obtained using urban and rural poverty lines, which are applied on the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) distribution of the states. Statewise Poverty Lines for 2009-10 of some major states are shown in Table 10.38 and the headcount ratio and population below Poverty Line of some major states are given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.38 Statewise poverty lines for 2009-10 of some major states[#]

State	Monthly per capita expenditure (₹)	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	693.8	926.4
Bihar	655.6	775.3
Gujarat	725.9	951.4
Karnataka	629.4	908.0
Kerala	775.3	830.7
Madhya Pradesh	631.9	771.7
Maharashtra	743.7	961.1
Punjab	830.0	960.8
Rajasthan	755.0	846.0
Tamil Nadu	639.0	800.8
Uttar Pradesh	663.7	799.9
West Bengal	643.2	830.6
All India	672.8	859.6

Source: Planning Commission, GoI

[#] As per Tendulkar Committee report (Press release Dt.19th March, 2012)

Table 10.39 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#	2009-10#	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05#	2009-10#
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	28.9	22.2	29.6	21.1	225.7	164.6	154.0	235.1	176.6
Bihar	61.9	62.2	55.0	54.4	53.5	370.6	462.1	493.4	493.8	543.5
Gujrat	48.2	32.8	24.2	31.6	23.0	138.4	117.9	105.2	171.4	136.2
Karnataka	54.5	38.2	33.2	33.3	23.6	170.7	149.8	156.5	186.5	142.3
Kerala	59.8	40.4	25.4	19.6	12.0	135.5	106.8	76.4	62.0	39.6
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	49.8	42.5	48.6	36.7	276.3	278.0	298.5	315.7	261.8
Maharashtra	53.2	43.4	36.9	38.2	24.5	287.4	290.9	305.2	392.4	270.8
Punjab	28.2	16.2	11.8	20.9	15.9	40.5	28.6	25.1	53.6	43.5
Rajasthan	46.1	34.5	27.4	34.4	24.8	128.5	126.8	128.5	209.8	167.0
Tamil Nadu	54.9	51.7	35.0	29.4	17.1	239.5	260.1	202.1	194.1	121.8
Uttar Pradesh	57.1	47.1	40.9	40.9	37.7	535.7	556.7	604.5	730.7	737.9
West Bengal	63.4	54.9	35.7	34.2	26.7	299.3	318.7	254.6	288.3	240.3
All-India	54.9	44.5	36.0	37.2	29.8	3,213.4	3,229.0	3,203.7	4,072.2	3,546.8

Source: Planning Commission, GoI # As per Tendulkar Committee report (Press release Dt.19th March, 2012)

Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011

10.79 As per the guidelines of GoI, Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 is being conducted in the State. The information regarding religion & caste of household, housing condition, employment, 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 for preparation of BPL list. 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.

10.80 Field work of Socio-Economic and Caste Census 2011 has been completed in rural areas of the State. Process of resolving objections and other matters is going on model list will be published by Rural Development Department, GoM.

HOUSING

10.81 Shelter is a basic human need next to food and clothing. The State Government has been pro-active in framing policies to meet housing challenges with focus on the poor and weaker sections of the society. With a view to effectively address the housing problems in urban areas, the State has set up the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) Limited. Apart from these, the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) has been set up to construct houses in urban slums. In the rural areas also the housing schemes viz. Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana, etc. are being implemented with a view to provide quality houses to the BPL families and weaker sections.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.82 Since inception MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,52,467 dwelling units, upto March, 2012. Categorywise dwelling units constructed, plots owned and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Categorywise Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA

Year	Category					Total Dwelling units	No. of plots	Expenditure [@] (₹ crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others			
2007-08	1,538	2,594	689	917	29	5,767	432	266.35
2008-09	1,570	783	461	216	27	3,057	1,131	490.76
2009-10	2,561	7,213	433	396	28	10,631	3,172	789.69
2010-11	3,204	3,829	836	270	105	8,244	1,048	859.33
2011-12	815	2,941	238	388	122	4,504	794	928.94
2012-13 ^{+ #}	2,449	2,443	672	663	105	6,332	512	2,363.98

Source : MHADA, Mumbai / + upto December # proposed constructions EWS–Economically Weaker Section
LIG–Low Income Group MIG – Middle Income Group HIG–High Income Group @ including plots

10.83 Houses constructed and plots owned by various housing boards of MHADA in the year 2011-12 are given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by various boards of MHADA (during 2011-12)

Board	EWS		LIG		MIG		HIG		Other	Total	
	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot		T/s	Plot
Mumbai	786	0	2,494	0	108	0	227	0	34	3,649	0
Konkan	0	0	0	117	0	110	0	39	7	7	266
Pune	0	0	384	78	114	20	115	3	39	652	101
Nashik	0	0	31	96	12	3	40	0	23	106	99
Aurangabad	29	18	30	67	0	40	0	0	5	64	125
Amravati	0	0	0	0	4	63	6	34	9	19	97
Nagpur	0	0	2	30	0	76	0	0	5	7	106
Total	815	18	2,941	388	238	312	388	76	122	4,504	794

Source : MHADA, Mumbai T/s–Tenements, EWS–Economically Weaker Section LIG–Low Income Group
MIG–Middle Income Group HIG–High Income Group

City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited

10.84 CIDCO is implementing development programmes covering housing for all sections of the society besides providing infrastructure like schools, hospitals, community centres, etc. Recently, the State Government has appointed CIDCO as Special Planning Authority for peripheral area around 10 to 25 km of the proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport at Panvel. Since

inception, upto December, 2012, CIDCO has constructed a total of 1,78,128 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. Of the total tenements, maximum 69.4 per cent were constructed in Navi Mumbai followed by 13.8 per cent in Nashik and 12.4 per cent in Aurangabad. During 2012-13, upto December, construction of 1,302 tenements was in progress with an expenditure of ₹ 109 crore. Tenements constructed by CIDCO since inception upto December, 2012 are given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 No. of tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception up to December, 2012)

Place	Category			Total Tenements	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	E.W.S./L.I.G.	M.I.G.	H.I.G.		
Navi-Mumbai	60,883	34,423	28,334	1,23,640	1,638
Aurangabad	19,501	2,127	432	22,060	56
Nashik	21,343	2,619	582	24,544	42
Nanded	7,758	126	0	7,884	9
Total	1,09,485	39,295	29,348	1,78,128	1,745

Source: CIDCO

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.85 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a massive city modernisation programme. Under this mission, two schemes viz. Basic Services to Urban Poor Programme (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are being implemented in the State through MHADA.

i) Basic Services to Urban Poor

10.86 The objective of the scheme is to develop colonies for poor people in urban areas. The tenure of the scheme was upto march, 2012, however, GoI has given extension upto March, 2014. This scheme is being implemented in five cities viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Nanded.

ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

10.87 This scheme is being implemented in all cities excluding five cities that are included under JNNURM-BSUP Scheme. The progress of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.43

Table 10.43 Progress of BSUP and IHSDP (upto December, 2012)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GOI (No.)	62	127
Target of dwelling units (No.)	1,40,736	1,09,612
Total cost of projects (₹ crore)	5,838	2,559
Dwelling units constructed (No.)	54,479	18,758
Construction of dwelling units in progress (No.)	26,166	17,946

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.88 The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) has provided shelter to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) up to January, 2013 the Slum Rehabilitation Authority has completed 1,328 projects and rehabilitated 1,53,635 slum families.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prkalp Ltd.

10.89 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prkalp Ltd.* (SPPL) was set up in 1998 with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception, upto November, 2012 in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,673 tenements were constructed (of which 10,119 tenements have been allotted) incurring an expenditure of ₹ 453 crore.

Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana

10.90 The State is implementing *Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana* since July, 2001 for construction of houses at Solapur, Nashik, Pune, Kolhapur, Nanded, Garkheda in Aurangabad and Kamtee in Nagpur for Beedi workers. Under the scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 per house

is provided each by GoM and GoI. Against the target of constructing 19,802 houses, 12,079 houses were constructed upto December, 2012. Besides, for beedi workers MHADA has constructed 5,598 houses and distributed 220 plots.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.91 *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. The GoI has fixed the cost of construction at ₹ 45,000 per house from 1st April, 2010, however, GoM has increased the total cost of each house to ₹ 70,000 and provides the additional amount required to construct the house.

10.92 A target of constructing 1,73,591 houses is fixed for the year 2012-13 and GoI has made budgetary provision of ₹ 587 crore, while the State has made a provision of ₹ 592 crore. Upto January, 2013 construction work of 51,133 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 666 crore. During 2011-12 in all 1,53,185 houses were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 997 crore. Division wise physical & financial performance is given below in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Division wise physical & financial performance
(₹crore)

Division	2010-11			2011-12*			2012-13+		
	Target	Achievement	Exp.	Target	Achievement	Exp.	Target	Achievement	Exp.
Kokan	22,854	24,353	165.52	22,324	22,985	150.71	25,726	4,480	87.15
Nashik	39,849	38,508	274.37	38,927	37,105	241.97	44,632	20,776	191.09
Pune	32,670	35,103	227.82	31,913	32,763	202.93	36,776	9,397	134.95
Aurangabad	26,277	27,945	187.42	25,666	24,395	183.93	29,499	9,606	118.01
Amravati	14,974	14,030	107.01	14,626	14,075	101.52	16,855	936	47.15
Nagpur	18,428	18,088	128.88	17,607	21,862	116.09	20,103	5,938	87.24
Total	1,55,052	1,58,027	1,091.02	1,51,063	1,53,185	997.15	1,73,591	51,133	665.59

Source : RDD, GoM

* Provisional

+ upto Jan

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I

10.93 *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I* is being implemented in the State for rural BPL families. Under this scheme, grant of ₹ 68,500 is given to BPL beneficiaries to construct their own houses. This scheme is implemented through the District Rural Development Authority of 33 Zilla Parishads. An amount of ₹ 94 crore was made available for construction of 13,809 houses in 2011-12 and ₹ 169 crore for 24,970 houses in 2012-13.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.94 The State 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*. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ 1,00,000 of which, a loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the Apex Bank in the district to the beneficiaries and the remaining ₹ 10,000 to be borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by the GoM as a subsidy. Progress of Revised Rajiv Gandhi Niwara Yojana – II upto November, 2012 is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Progress of Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – II
(upto November, 2012)

Board	No. of Houses	Disbursed to banks (₹ crore)
Kokan	2,204	1.29
Pune	615	0.51
Nashik	11,625	0.76
Aurangabad	5,462	0.07
Amravati	4,871	0.27
Nagpur	1,993	0.29
Total	26,770	3.19

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

Water Supply and Sanitation

10.95 Availability of potable drinking water and proper sanitation are basic prerequisites for healthy human life. Various schemes for providing drinking water and proper sanitation are being implemented by the Government. Population Census, 2011 results pertaining to water supply & sanitation are presented in 'Population' chapter of this publication.

Water Supply

10.96 The State is having with sizable water resources. River and canal length in the State is approximately 16,000 kms, which is about 8.2 per cent in the country. The State has reservoirs, tanks & lakes/ ponds and brackish water resources of 2.79, 0.59 and 0.10 lakh ha. respectively, which taken together constitute 4.7 per cent of the country. Due to subdued and scanty rainfall, water availability in some parts of the State has become alarming, especially in Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Nanded, Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Jalgaon, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur and Buldhana districts. These districts are facing very severe water scarcity. The State has taken various measures to tackle scarcity situation.

10.97 During 2012-13 upto January, total ₹ 413.98 crore has been disbursed by the State to tackle the scarcity situation. Out of total ₹ 413.98 crore, ₹ 7.73 has been disbursed to Konkan division, ₹ 160.50 crore to Pune division, ₹ 66.66 crore to Nashik division, ₹ 136.61 crore to Aurangabad division, ₹ 29.92 crore to Amravati division and ₹ 12.56 crore to Nagpur division. In addition to this, the State has provided ₹ 70 crore, and GoI has provided ₹ 5.12 crore. The State has taken various measures such as temporary piped water supply, rejuvenation of bore wells & other water sources, water supply by tankers etc. in scarcity hit 1,779 villages and 4,709 wadis. Information on water supply by tankers is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Water supply by tankers as on 4th March, 2013

Division	Affected		Tankers in operation
	Villages	Wadis	
Pune	550	3,197	760
Nashik	383	1,134	433
Aurangabad	771	378	999
Amravati	75	--	88
All	1,779	4,709	2,280

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.98 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is being implemented under 'Bharat Nirman'. This programme aims at providing safe, adequate and permanent drinking water in rural areas. During 2011-12, under this programme, 6,364 villages /wadis were tackled against the target of 6,502 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,252.92 crore. During 2012-13, against the target of 5,940 villages/wadis, 1,686 villages/wadis were tackled upto November. Yearwise progress of this programme is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Progress of NRDWP

Year	Villages/Wadis tackled		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2007-08	14,975	9,785	1,021.12
2008-09	19,877	19,877	943.64
2009-10	11,639	7,465	1,033.63
2010-11	9,745	8,987	1,275.48
2011-12	6,502	6,364	1,252.92
2012-13 +	5,940	1,686	428.69

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto Nov.

Water Scarcity Programme

10.99 Scarcity Programme is implemented every year from October to June in water scarcity villages and wadis. During 2011-12, due to uneven rainfall, scarcity programme was extended up to August, 2012. The expenditure incurred on this programme was ₹ 201.55 crore. The number of villages/wadis covered under this programme is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Villages/ wadis covered under Water Scarcity Programme

Measures / Works	(No.)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2010 -11@	2011-12+	2010 -11@	2011-12+
New bore wells	829	2,096	676	2,199
Special repairs of temporary piped water supply scheme	194	463	26	49
Special repairs of bore wells	691	1,035	278	1,785
Temporary supplementary piped scheme	69	138	5	44
Water supply by tankers/ bullock-carts	1,488	1,404	250	4,768
Requisition of private wells	24	2,182	40	1,859
Deepening/desiltation of wells	0	336	0	122
Construction of budkies	605	0	741	0

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

@ Oct.,2010 to Sep.,2011

+ Oct.,2011 to Aug.,2012

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.100 *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana*, a component of National Rural Drinking water Programme (Sustainability), is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures for strengthening sources of drinking water, such as roof top rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater and similar other measures for availability of drinking water on sustainable basis. Since inception (2002) upto January, 2013, in all 10,715 habitations were selected under this scheme to implement 27,410 measures, of which, 10,092 habitations were tackled and 23,462 measures were completed in 9,251 habitations incurring total expenditure of ₹ 373.40 crore.

10.101 Rainwater harvesting has become very popular method of conserving water. Under *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana* in rural areas, upto January, 2013, in all 8,804 rainwater harvesting structures were built. Of these, 961 structures were in Konkan division, 901 in Pune division and 257 in Nashik division, 3,004 in Aurangabad division, 1,717 in Amravati division and 1,964 in Nagpur division.

Sanitation

10.102 Adequate sanitation is essential for the protection & promotion of individual's & community health and enables one to lead a productive & dignified life. Various schemes are being implemented by the State to improve sanitation conditions.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.103 Under *Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan*, State had initiated exclusive & qualitative service of water supply & sanitation with service charges to make technical, economical & administrative improvements. The primary objective of *Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan* is to overcome water scarcity and to meet growing demands by providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all. Since inception (2008-09), administrative approval was given to 198

water supply and sanitation works costing ₹ 779.14 crore and so far an amount of ₹ 341.34 crore has been disbursed. Expenditure of ₹ 131.67 crore was incurred during 2011-12 and ₹ 86.26 crore during 2012-13 upto January.

10.104 'Maharashtra Golden Jubilee Nagri Dalit Vasti Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme' was launched under *Maharashtra Sujal & Nirmal Abhiyan*, to provide domestic water connection & individual toilet to the families of Scheduled Caste & Nav Boudha. Under this scheme, 90 per cent grant is provided by the State Government, while remaining 10 per cent is the contribution of either beneficiary or Urban Local Body (ULB). The beneficiary 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 98 ULB's amounting to ₹ 135.91 crore covering about 70,000 beneficiaries were sanctioned.

10.105 Rural Dalit Vasti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme was started since November, 2011 to provide tap water connection and construction of individual toilets for Schedule Caste and Nav Boudha community families in rural areas. During 2011-12, the total expenditure incurred on this scheme was ₹ 48.45 crore. For 2012-13, provision of ₹ 60 crore has been made.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

10.106 'Total Sanitation Campaign' scheme has been renamed as '*Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*' with effect from April, 2012. Under the scheme, incentives are provided to BPL families for construction of individual household latrine. Now the scheme is also extended to SC/STs belonging to APL families, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households. The construction cost of latrine is fixed at ₹ 5,500 (₹ 6,000 in case of hilly and difficult areas). The sharing pattern of the scheme is ₹ 3,200 (₹ 3,700 in case of hilly and difficult areas) from GoI, ₹ 1,400 from State and ₹ 900 from beneficiary. Under this scheme, 71.72 lakh individual household latrines were constructed upto November, 2012.

10.107 The Central and State Government shared the cost of toilets in schools and anganwadis

in the ratio of 70:30. The cost for single toilet is fixed at ₹ 35,000 (in case of hilly and difficult areas ₹ 38,500) and ₹ 8,000 (₹10,000 for difficult areas) for schools and anganwadis respectively. Category wise toilets constructed are given in Table 10.49.

Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign

10.108 The Campaign is being implemented in all ULB's of the State from 2002-03. The campaign is helpful in continuous improvement and strengthening of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management etc. Under this scheme, expenditure incurred was ₹ 6.5 crore in 2011-12 and for 2012-13 provision of ₹ 6.5 crore has been made.

Table 10.49 Category wise toilets constructed

Category	2011-12	2012-13+ (No.)	
		Target	Achievement
Individual Household Latrine – BPL	2,70,101	2,90,091	68,013
Individual Household Latrine – APL	2,97,067	4,18,236	62,758
Community Sanitary Complexes	672	930	458
Anganwadi Toilets	869	460	654

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto Jan.

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, subsidy is provided by GoI and the State. The sharing pattern is 75 per cent from GoI and 15 per cent by the State, while contribution from beneficiary 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 18,189 toilets have been constructed and works of 5,556 toilets is under progress. During 2012-13, provision of ₹ 20 crore has been made and expenditure of ₹ 14.98 crore was incurred upto January.

National Sample Survey Results

10.110 National Sample Survey (NSS) Office, GoI conducts nationwide sample surveys on socio-economic aspects every year. The data on specific issues which is not available through official statistics is collected through surveys. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) participates in the NSS surveys regularly with independent sample.

10.111 The 69th round of NSS conducted during July – December, 2012 was earmarked for surveys on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition' and 'Particulars of Slums' (only for urban areas). In all, 9,768 households (3,936 rural and 5,832 urban) and 214 slums were covered under the survey. The information collected is based on response of the surveyed households. Some of the important provisional estimates of the survey on 'Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene' are presented below.

10.112 The percentage of households depending on 'tap' as the principal source of drinking water has increased in both rural and urban areas as compared to 2008-09 (65th NSS round). The percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water is given in Table 10.50.

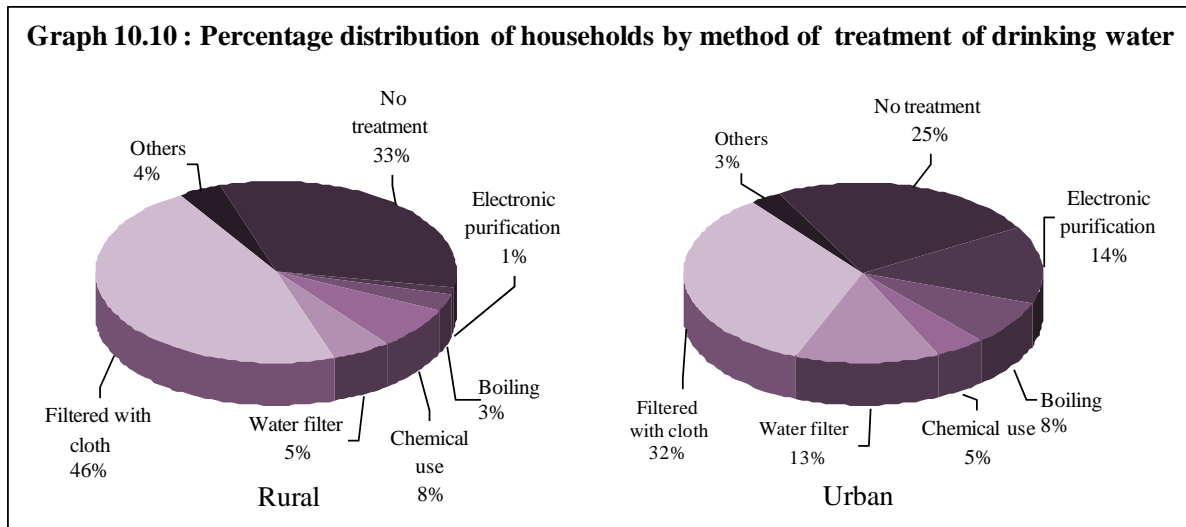
Table 10.50 Percentage distribution of households by principal source of drinking water

Source	Rural		Urban	
	July, 2008 – June, 2009	July – Dec. 2012*	July, 2008 – June, 2009	July – Dec. 2012*
Tap	58.9	62.8	92.0	93.6
Tube well/Hand pump	20.3	19.5	3.9	4.4
Protected / Unprotected wells	18.2	15.3	1.2	0.8
Tank /Pond (reserved for drinking)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
Others	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.1
All	100	100	100	100

Source : DES, GoM

* Provisional

10.113 Drinking water was treated by about 67 per cent rural and 75 per cent urban households. Filtration with cloth method was adopted by maximum percentage of rural as well as urban households. About 14 per cent urban households reported use of electronic purification methods.



10.114 The bathroom facility was not available to about 47 per cent rural and about 23 per cent urban households. The percentage distribution of households by social groupwise bathroom facilities is presented in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Social groupwise (availability) bathroom facilities *

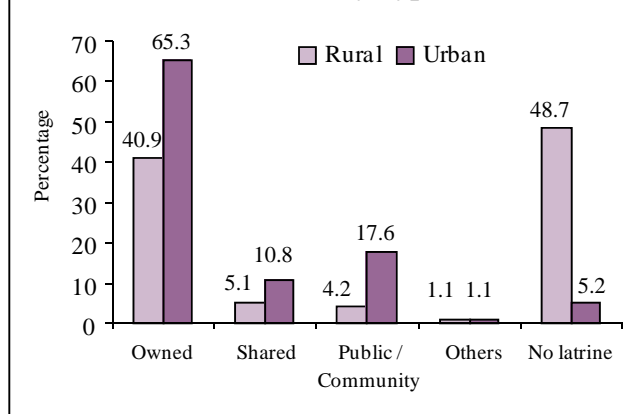
(Percentage)

Social Group	Attached	Detached	No bathroom
Rural			
ST	8.6	15.7	75.7
SC	27.7	19.5	52.8
OBC	33.7	24.4	41.9
Others	44.2	15.6	40.2
All	33.2	19.5	47.3
Urban			
ST	47.9	7.8	44.3
SC	50.4	15.0	34.6
OBC	62.8	14.4	22.8
Others	73.7	7.2	19.1
All	67.4	9.9	22.7

Source : DES, GoM

* Provisional

Graph 10.11 Percentage distribution of households by type of latrine



10.115 Other salient features are given below:

- No latrine facility to about 49 per cent rural and five per cent urban households.
- Garbage disposal arrangement available to 68 per cent rural and 93 per cent urban households.
- About 53 per cent households suffered from the problem of flies / mosquitoes severely while 38 per cent suffered moderately.
- About 66 per cent households made efforts to tackle the problem of flies/mosquitoes.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.116 The physical environment stretches from air, water and land to natural resources like energy carriers, soil & plants, animals and ecosystem. The environmental stress is caused by emissions from developmental activities and discharges of various substances into air, water and soil. The finite resources of air, water, land and fossil fuels need to be used in conservative manner to ensure that the paradise on the planet is not lost forever. The rapid decline in the quantity and quality of natural resources has led to a concern for its management and conservation.

10.117 The State established Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for environmental management, prevention & control of pollution and for the enforcement of following important acts:

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Air Pollution

10.118 MPCB, with the help of various educational institutes, is operating air quality monitoring system at 77 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 to CNG/LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. As on 31st March, 2012, out of 47 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.22 lakh and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 3.02 lakh. The data on air quality reported in residential areas at major monitoring stations during January to December, 2012 is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Ambient air quality in residential areas at major monitoring stations, January - December, 2012

Concentration of air pollutants									
Station	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂), µg/m ³			Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x), µg/m ³			Respirable suspended particulate matter		
Limit	80 µg/m ³			80 µg/m ³			100 µg/m ³		
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai (Sion)	3	50	9.28	4	269	81.02	4	535	124.49
Navi Mumbai (Vashi)	4	82	22.67	4	290	53.63	18	398	103.04
Pune (Swar gate)	11	45	19.29	14	114	50.12	6	209	81.44
Nashik (NMC Building)	18	32	23.96	20	35	26.73	39	231	92.45
Aurangabad (CADA office)	7	23	10.10	25	66	33.73	20	129	70.00
Amravati (Govt. college of Eng.)	6	14	10.57	9	16	12.62	52	110	80.40
Nagpur (Reg. office of MPCB)	4	22	9.43	12	91	30.16	15	128	54.68

Source : MPCB

µg/m³ : Microgram per cubic meter

Water Pollution

10.119 Single most important factor responsible for nearly 80 per cent of human mortality is water borne diseases. Children are worst affected, especially in rural areas and urban slums. 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 in the State of which 200 locations are for surface water and 50 locations are for ground water. Water quality statistics of 48 rivers at certain locations in the State under NWMP for the year 2010-11 is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Water quality of 48 rivers at certain locations during 2010-11

Parameters							
pH value		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		Fecal Coliform	
Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations
6.3-6.8	1	2 - 8	30	0-3	2	0-100	25
6.8-7.3	1	8 - 14	15	3 - 6	27	100-200	12
7.3-7.8	18	14-20	1	6 - 9	18	200-300	6
7.8-8.3	28@	20-26	2	9 & above	1	300 & above	5

Source : Statistical Report 2010-11, MPCB
Except pH value, all parameters in mg/l

@ includes 1 outlier with pH value 13

10.120 Under the provisions of Water & Air Act, during 2011-12, MPCB has granted 15,465 consents to various industries to establish or expand. As per the provisions under the Water Cess Act, 1977, the MPCB has collected ₹ 34.30 crore cess for consumption of water from various industries and local bodies.

10.121 Untreated sewage flows into the rivers, lakes and ponds leads to polluting water sources. As on 31st March, 2011, sewage treatments and disposal arrangements have been made by 15 municipal corporations and 17 municipal councils.

Noise Pollution

10.122 Noise pollution is the third most hazardous environmental pollution. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000, zone wise standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.54.

10.123 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, an Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme was conducted on 18th and 19th of December, 2011 by MPCB in six major cities (Mumbai, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Kolhapur) for a period of 24 hours. The monitoring was carried at the same locations on both days during the same period. As compared to the standard limits, it was observed that, the noise levels exceeded the permissible limit on both, 18th (holiday) & 19th (working day) December, 2011, in all the six cities. Day-night noise levels in residential areas in major cities are given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.54 Zone wise standards of noise level limits (in decibels)

Area Code	Category of Area	Limits	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial area	75	70
B	Commercial area	65	55
C	Residential area	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

Table 10.55 Day- night noise levels in residential areas in major cities (in decibels)

Location	18 th December, 2011	19 th December, 2011
Mumbai (Antop Hill)	55.9	55.9
Mumbai (Shivaji Park)	53.8	54.0
Pune (Kakade Angan)	71.9	53.9
Nashik (Pandit Colony)	70.6	74.8
Nashik (Pavan Nagar)	63.1	64.3
Aurangabad (CIDCO N-4)	61.8	62.6
Nagpur (Shivaji Nagar)	66.1	65.5
Kolhapur (Collector Office)	63.0	58.6

Source : MPCB

10.124 To decrease noise pollution during festivals, ban on fire crackers that produce sound of more than 125 decibels and time restriction on loud speakers & for bursting fire crackers have been imposed.

Industrial Pollution

10.125 At the end of March, 2012 of the total 77,746 pollution prone industries under the purview of MPCB, 26 per cent were air pollution prone, 27 per cent were water pollution prone, seven per cent were hazardous waste prone and remaining were other pollution prone industries.

10.126 As on 31st March, 2011, under the purview of MPCB, out of total 75,080 industries, 16 per cent were heavily polluted, 21 per cent were moderately polluted and 63 per cent were non-polluting industries.

10.127 Common Effluent Treatment Plants are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 9,176 industries. As on 31st March, 2011 effluent quantity generated was about 1,947 million litres/day out of which about 1,946 million litres/day was treated.

Hazardous Waste

10.128 MPCB created cell to monitor and effectively manage the hazardous waste situation in the State. As per recent inventory, there are 5,511 hazardous waste generating industries in the State. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at four sites, the major sites are located at Taloja and Trans Thane Creek industrial areas

of MIDC in Thane district, Ranjangaon in Pune district and Butibori in Nagpur district. Year wise hazardous waste generated is shown in Table 10.56.

10.129 The State has made it mandatory to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the containers carrying the hazardous waste to track whether the waste is disposed properly or not. At present 102 hazardous waste transporters have installed GPS.

e-Waste

10.130 e-waste management is a global concern. MPCB has authorised 15 industries having environmentally sound technology with total recycling/dismantling capacity of 20,960 MT per year for recycling of e-waste. MPCB has estimated annual e-waste of 0.5 lakh tonnes and 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

10.131 There are 35 Common Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTF) in the State, out of which 30 facilities are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. The quantity of BMW treated during 2010-11 on an average was about 31,205 kg per day.

Table 10.56 Hazardous waste generated

Year	Type of waste			Total
	Land fillable	Recyclable	Incinerable	
2009-10	1.25	2.34	0.25	3.84
2010-11	1.19	0.76	0.23	2.18
2011-12	3.13	0.99	0.37	4.49

Source : MPCB

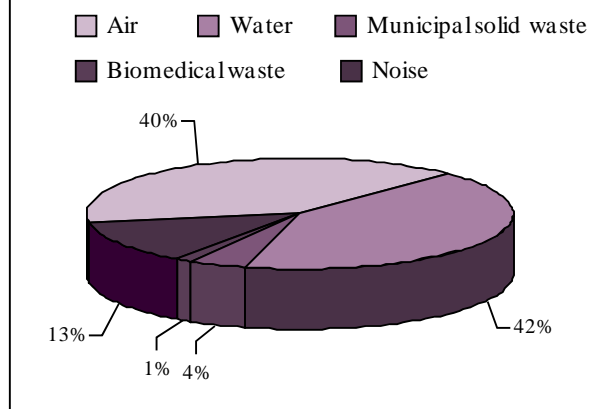
10.132 Percentage distribution of pollution complaints received according to type of pollution during 2010-11 is shown in Graph 10.12.

Environment Clearance

10.133 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 (SEAC) in the State for environmental clearance.

10.134 Considering the number of proposals received for Environmental Clearance (EC), the State has constituted two SEACs to speed up the processing of the proposals. From year 2008 to 2011, in all 696 proposals were considered for EC out of which 466 were from construction, 114 from industry, 116 from other (power plant, mining, irrigation etc.) sectors. Of the total proposals, 607 were granted clearances while compliance from remaining is pending.

Graph 10.12 : Percentage distribution of pollution complaints received during 2010-11



National River Action Plan

10.135 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 State Government/ municipality/ council. Under this scheme, the work of cleaning the rivers at Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Nanded and Karad cities have been completed and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 78.70 crore, while the works of cleaning the rivers at Sangli, Kolhapur and Prakasha are in progress with estimated cost of ₹ 93.80 crore.

National Lake Conservation Plan

10.136 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 per cent share of GoI and 30 per cent share of the GoM. Under this scheme 14 lakes are covered. Out of these lakes, works for 12 lakes have been completed and the work of Varaladevi lake in Bhiwandi and Siddheshwar lake in Solapur are in progress. Total approved cost of all lakes is ₹ 26.27 crore and expenditure incurred was ₹ 22.44 crore.

State Lake Conservation Plan

10.137 The State Government provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Under this scheme 16 lakes are covered and the work for Hanuman lake in Katol is completed. While the conservation works of Yamai Lake-Pandharpur, Charlotte Lake-Matheran, Jaysingrao Lake-Kagal, Dedargaon Lake-Dhule, Gandhisagar and Sonegaon Lake-Nagpur, Peer Lake-Nandurbar, Moti lake-Sawantwadi, Ganesh lake-Miraj, Aitwade Khurd Lake-Walava, Sangli, Kot lake- Brhampur, Vimal lake-Vasai, Motiram & Kavandal lake-Pen and Pandharbodi lake-Nagpur are in progress. Total approved cost for all lakes is ₹ 49.18 crore and expenditure incurred upto February, 2013 is ₹ 13.62 crore.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.138 Social justice is a justice exercised by a society for giving fair treatment and equal share of social benefits to all, especially to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse. Various development programmes have been taken up for equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections at all stages & levels of educational and socio-economic developments. GoM formulates two separate sub plans viz., Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for STs. Under SCSP & TSP, the funds and benefits are provided over and above those made available through general programmes, to respective communities, in proportion to their population.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

10.139 The outlay earmarked for SCSP for XIIth FYP is ₹ 28,050 crore, which is 10.2 per cent of the State's total outlay for the FYP. The outlay provided for SCSP for the year 2012-13 is ₹ 4,590 crore, out of which ₹ 2,990 crore (60 per cent) is for State level and ₹ 1,600 crore (40 per cent) for district level schemes. The major share of expenditure is on Social and Community Services both at State and District level. The important sub-sectors under this sector are Education, Health, Housing, Water supply, Women & Child development, Welfare of Backward Classes, etc. Under SCSP, in all 151 schemes (75 state level and 76 district level) were implemented in 2011-12 and 172 schemes are being implemented (89 state level & 83 district level) in the year 2012-13. The expenditure on Social and Community Services during 2011-12 was about 88 per cent of the total expenditure under SCSP. The outlay and expenditure under SCSP for State level and District level schemes is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

Sector	XIth FYP Expenditure*	XIIth FYP Outlay	2011-12 Expenditure	2012-13		
				Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	Percentage of expd. to outlay
A) State level Schemes	8,860.16	17,826.00	2,252.35	2,990.00	1,041.97	35
Agriculture and Allied Services	156.04	519.06	10.35	22.91	1.10	5
Irrigation and Flood control	367.44	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	36.28	0	0	0	0	0
Industry and Minerals	92.83	287.55	0	0	0	0
General Economic Services	57.00	383.40	0	0	0	0
Social and Community Services	8,150.57	16,635.99	2,242.00	2,967.09	1,040.87	35
B) District Level Schemes	4,411.74	10,224.00	859.27	1,600.00	811.98	51
Agriculture and Allied Services	753.12	1,620.85	194.94	253.74	147.24	58
Rural Development	114.73	145.66	126.58	144.09	54.97	48
Energy	158.60	344.73	25.27	53.95	0	0
Industry and Minerals	43.84	100.20	6.86	15.69	5.95	38
Transport and Communications	83.98	230.78	13.12	36.12	13.21	37
Social and Community Services	3,257.47	7,781.78	492.50	1,096.41	590.61	54
Total (A + B)	13,271.90	28,050.00	3,111.62	4,590.00	1,853.95	40

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

* Provisional

+ upto Dec.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

10.140 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in the western hilly districts viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Thane (Sahyadri region) and in the eastern forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati and Yavatmal (Gondwana region). Based on concentration of tribal population 24 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), 43 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 24 mini MADA/clusters have been formed as per directives of GoI. Under TSP, infrastructure facilities are provided in the ITDP, MADA and mini MADA pockets as well as to the tribals living both within and outside the tribal areas.

10.141 The outlay earmarked for TSP in XIIth Five year plan is ₹ 24,475 crore, which is 8.9 per cent of State's total outlay for XIIth FYP. An outlay of ₹ 4,005 crore is provided for the year 2012-13. Under TSP, schemes that directly benefit the tribal population as a whole, as well as individual beneficiary oriented schemes have been taken. Some of the major schemes under TSP are *Khawati loan*, *Kanyadan Yojana*, Scholarship Schemes, *Swabhiman Yojana*, *Nav Sanjivan Yojana* etc. The major share of expenditure for the year 2011-12 is on Social and Community Services (59 per cent), followed by Transport and Communication (15 per cent) and Agriculture and Allied Services (11 per cent). Details of outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Outlay and Expenditure for TSP

Sector	XIth FYP Expenditure*	XIIth FYP Outlay	2011-12 Expenditure	(₹crore)		
				2012-13		Percentage of expd. to outlay
				Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	
Agriculture and Allied Services	525.59	1,494.97	328.99	255.50	227.54	89
Rural Development	169.27	638.42	167.90	246.84	159.28	65
Irrigation and Flood Control	916.97	1,606.06	241.58	241.89	95.88	40
Energy	203.58	472.21	67.23	80.35	29.54	37
Industry and Minerals	2.84	4.68	0.26	0.79	0.10	13
Transport and Communications	1,317.46	2,162.93	470.77	366.53	173.55	47
General Economic Services	45.12	190.68	5.40	11.32	4.37	39
Social and Community Services	7,329.22	17,888.55	1,823.73	2,623.78	986.73	38
Other programmes	20.00	16.50	0	0	0	0
Undivided Fund	0	0	0	178.00	0	0
Total	10,530.04	24,474.99	3,105.86	4,005.00	1,676.99	42

Source : Tribal development department, GoM

* Provisional + upto Dec.

Welfare of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Class and Special Backward Categories

10.142 GoM has established separate Directorate for welfare of the people belonging to VJNT, OBC & SBCs. Various development programmes have been implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2011-12 an expenditure of ₹ 514.63 crore was incurred as against an outlay of ₹ 636.68 crore. For the year 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 972.68 crore has been provided.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons

10.143 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM. to identify / recognise their strengths, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities, protect their rights so as to empower & 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 upto 45 years for applying in the Government service.

Minority Development

10.144 Minority Department was established in 2008 specifically for the development of minority community. During the year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 275 crore for implementation of 26 schemes was provided and expenditure incurred was ₹ 221.23 crore. For the XIIth FYP an outlay of ₹ 1,685 crore is earmarked for the minority department. For the year 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 275 crore has been provided.

Important Schemes for Social Justice

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.145 This scheme is applicable to destitute persons of age below 65 years, orphan children, all types of persons with disabilities, patients suffering from severe illness (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, an amount of ₹ 600 per month is given to a single beneficiary and ₹ 900 per month is given, if there are two or more beneficiaries from the eligible family whose annual income is upto ₹ 21,000.

Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

10.146 Under this scheme, every destitute person of age 65 years and above with annual income below ₹ 21,000 and whose name is not included in the BPL list gets an amount of ₹ 600 per month from the GoM. Also destitute person of age 65 years and above and belonging to BPL family is eligible to get a pension of ₹ 400 per month from the GoM. The same beneficiary also receives pension of ₹ 200 per month from the GoI, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

10.147 Destitute persons of age 65 years and above belonging to BPL family are eligible under this scheme. Beneficiaries under this scheme receive total amount of ₹ 600 per month of which ₹ 200 from GoI & ₹ 400 from GoM under *Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana*.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

10.148 A widow in the age group of 40 to 64 years belonging to BPL family is eligible to receive an amount of ₹ 200 per month from GoI under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and ₹ 400 per month from GoM under *Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana*. In all, a beneficiary receives ₹ 600 per month.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

10.149 A disabled person (with 80% disability) in the age group of 18 to 64 years and belonging to BPL family is eligible to receive an amount of ₹ 200 per month from GoI under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and ₹ 400 per month from GoM under *Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana*. In all, a beneficiary receives ₹ 600 per month.

National Family Benefit Scheme

10.150 In case of death of a primary bread earner of a BPL family in the age group of 18 to 65 years, the affected family is provided one time assistance of ₹ 10,000 under this scheme.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

10.151 This scheme is meant for labourers in the rural areas in the age group of 18 to 59 years having 2.5 acre irrigated or 5 acre non-irrigated land considered landless for this scheme. The premium of ₹ 200 per annum per member is fixed, out of which 50 per cent subsidy each is from GoI and GoM. This scheme is being implemented through Life Insurance Corporation of India. The sum assured for natural death is ₹ 30,000 and accidental benefit of ₹ 37,500 to ₹ 75,000 is given depending on severity of accident. Also two children of the insured and deceased person studying in 9th to 12th standards get scholarship of ₹ 100 per month per child. The details of above schemes are given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Details of important Schemes

Name of Scheme	2011-12		2012-13+	
	No. of beneficiary (In lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiary (In lakh)	Expenditure
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana</i>	5.80	389.15	5.67	368.13
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana</i>	12.60	551.73	13.60	589.75
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	10.76	252.12	11.00	206.41
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	0	0	0.25	3.68
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	0	0	0.04	0.68
National Family Benefit Scheme	0.20	19.50	0.11	10.67
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna</i>	24.00	13.49	33.00	11.64

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

+ upto Jan.

Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.152 The State Government is implementing '*Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana*' since 1995-96 in urban areas having higher population of backward class and Nav-Buddhas. Development works like construction of approach road, drainage, drinking water facility, dispensaries, street lights, public toilets, samaj mandir, library, gymnasium, cultural center, etc. are undertaken under the scheme. In annual plan 2011-12 & 2012-13 a provision of ₹ 177.55 crore & ₹ 403.19 crore respectively has been made for *Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana*.

Skill Development Programme for Tribal Youths

10.153 This scheme is proposed to develop various skills and knowledge for economic growth and social development of Tribal Youths. The Tribal Youth will be trained in different fields such as agro-farming, textile, automobiles, retail marketing, information technology, hospitality, human resource development and health conservation. It is targeted to train one lakh youths under this scheme and provision of ₹ 30 crore has been made for the year 2012-13.

Institutional Framework

10.154 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.

10.155 The corporation is setup for welfare of charmakar community and is authorised as State's channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 73.21 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 Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Performance of major schemes implemented by Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2011-12		2012-13+	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	159	14.70	87	7.54
Term Loan	394	38.40	450	40.00
Fifty per cent subsidy	563	56.04	194	19.32
Micro Finance	1,248	124.80	1,514	151.40
<i>Mahila Samruddhi yojana</i>	758	75.80	133	13.30
<i>Mahila Kisan Yojana</i>	79	7.90	76	7.60

Source: Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd + upto Dec.

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.156 The GoM has established Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.(LASDC), for economic, educational and social development of *Matang* community and 12 sub castes. At present share capital of LASDC is ₹ 75 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM & 49 per cent is of GoI. LASDC also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes are given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Performance of major schemes implemented through LASDC Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2011-12		2012-13+	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	846	356.29	580	428.73
Subsidy scheme	5,440	544.00	354	140.05
NSFDC schemes @	599	409.45	554	381.28

Source : Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd. + upto Dec.

@- includes Term loan, *Mahila sammruddhi*, Micro finance, & Education loan schemes.

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.157 Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC) is set up by the GoM for the economic development of SC and Nav-Buddha communities. At present share capital of this corporation is ₹ 500 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and 49 per cent share is of the GoI. The corporation implements schemes such as Margin Money, schemes under Special Central Assistance Plan and schemes of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by the corporation is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Performance of major schemes implemented through MPBCDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2011-12		2012-13+	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	1,492	657.66	643	296.16
Fifty per cent Subsidy scheme	3,705	816.42	0	0
NSFDC schemes @	3,485	4,721.62	1,478	1,648.44

Source : Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

+ upto Dec.

@- includes Term loan, *Mahila sammruddhi*, Micro finance & Education loan schemes.

Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.158 Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (SAFDC) is established by the State Government for the economic welfare of tribal community. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of the GoM and 49 per cent is of the GoI. The corporation implements various schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The performance of the schemes implemented through this corporation are given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Performance of schemes implemented by SAFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2010-11		2011-12	
	No. of beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed
NSTFDC schemes	742	475.93	223	461.24
NSTFDC <i>Mahila Sabalakaran Yojana</i>	46	21.35	33	7.04
<i>Shabari</i> own schemes	147	59.46	49	14.91

Source : Shabari Aadiwasi Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Vasantrao Naik *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

10.159 Vasantrao Naik *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd. (VNVJNTDC) has been established for upliftment of *Vimukta Jati* and Nomadic Tribes communities, for implementation of various schemes. The share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 161.28 crore. Seed Money scheme is implemented by this corporation. During 2011-12 corporation disbursed loan of ₹ 7.12 crore to 849 beneficiaries. In the year 2012-13 (upto Dec.) the corporation received funds of ₹ 30 crore from which loan has been disbursed to 1,800 beneficiaries. The VNVJNTDC is also authorised as state's channelising agency to implement schemes of NBCFDC for welfare of VJNT communities. In the year 2011-12, the

corporation received ₹ 10 crore, from which loan to 5,000 beneficiaries was disbursed. In the year 2012-13 (upto Dec.) the corporation received ₹ 2 crore, from which loan to 620 beneficiaries has been disbursed.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.160 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSOBCFDC) has been established for the welfare of OBC people in the State. The share capital of the corporation is ₹ 250 crore. This corporation also works as State's channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of major schemes implemented by the corporation is given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2011-12		2012-13+	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	414	160.00	226	86.91
Term Loan	789	932.69	657	992.37
Margin Money	11	22.17	13	23.80
Micro Finance	20	3.80	0	0
<i>Mahila Samruddhi yojana</i>	119	9.00	0	0
<i>Swarnima</i>	16	8.00	11	6.00
Education Loan	40	14.54	145	40.33

Source : Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. + upto Dec.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.161 The MSHFDC is established in the State to bring handicapped persons in the main stream of the society. The corporation works as State's channelising agency of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). Corporation implements various schemes such as *Mahila Samruddhi*, Micro Finance, Term Loan, *Krushhi Sanjivani*, etc. During 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto Dec.), loan of ₹ 111.20 lakh was disbursed to 556 beneficiaries under GoM schemes while loan of ₹ 759.33 lakh was disbursed to 749 beneficiaries under NHFDC schemes.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.162 Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAAAVM) has been set up for the welfare of minority people in the State by financing loan for the self-employment, education, etc. The share capital of the corporation is ₹ 250 crore. The corporation implements Maulana Azad Direct Loan, *Unnati Term Loan*, *Mahila Samrudhhi* and education loan scheme etc. Since its inception (2001) corporation has sanctioned loan of ₹ 347.69 crore in various schemes to 73,952 beneficiaries and disbursed ₹ 209.75 crore to 51,758 beneficiaries upto February, 2013.

ANNEXTURE 10.1

STATEWISE COMPOSITE EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX
ALL SCHOOLS : ALL MANagements

Sr. No.	State / UT	Primary Level				Upper Primary Level				Composite Level			
		2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11		2009-10		2010-11	
		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	0.663	5	0.616	25	0.829	4	0.814	9	0.746	4	0.715	18
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.561	17	0.714	14	0.762	12	0.820	8	0.662	14	0.767	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.328	35	0.573	31	0.620	25	0.624	26	0.474	31	0.598	31
4	Assam	0.386	31	0.504	35	0.503	32	0.607	27	0.445	32	0.555	33
5	Bihar	0.375	32	0.523	34	0.466	35	0.502	35	0.421	35	0.512	35
6	Chandigarh	0.655	7	0.760	6	0.814	5	0.804	11	0.735	6	0.782	8
7	Chattisgarh	0.439	26	0.618	24	0.558	27	0.604	29	0.498	27	0.611	26
8	D & N Haveli	0.493	22	0.629	22	0.710	19	0.691	20	0.602	20	0.660	22
9	Daman & Diu	0.612	9	0.744	8	0.782	10	0.852	4	0.697	9	0.798	6
10	Delhi	0.651	8	0.757	7	0.790	8	0.775	14	0.720	8	0.766	10
11	Goa	0.602	11	0.717	12	0.783	9	0.780	13	0.692	10	0.748	12
12	Gujarat	0.584	13	0.720	10	0.730	18	0.757	16	0.657	15	0.739	14
13	Haryana	0.590	12	0.714	13	0.770	11	0.809	10	0.680	11	0.761	11
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.567	16	0.698	16	0.741	16	0.781	12	0.654	17	0.739	13
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.404	30	0.649	21	0.621	24	0.708	19	0.512	25	0.679	19
16	Jharkhand	0.363	34	0.538	33	0.500	34	0.520	34	0.431	34	0.529	34
17	Karnataka	0.569	15	0.719	11	0.743	15	0.746	17	0.656	16	0.732	15
18	Kerala	0.700	3	0.736	9	0.844	3	0.872	3	0.772	3	0.804	5
19	Lakshadweep	0.704	2	0.803	3	0.887	2	0.895	2	0.795	2	0.849	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.433	27	0.593	30	0.540	28	0.587	32	0.486	30	0.590	32
21	Maharashtra	0.576	14	0.704	15	0.750	13	0.740	18	0.663	13	0.722	17
22	Manipur	0.411	29	0.556	32	0.627	23	0.684	22	0.519	24	0.620	25
23	Meghalaya	0.365	33	0.601	28	0.501	33	0.598	31	0.433	33	0.600	30
24	Mizoram	0.544	19	0.694	17	0.738	17	0.760	15	0.641	18	0.727	16
25	Nagaland	0.549	18	0.659	20	0.699	20	0.688	21	0.624	19	0.674	20
26	Odisha	0.468	23	0.606	26	0.524	30	0.606	28	0.496	28	0.606	28
27	Puducherry	0.736	1	0.837	1	0.891	1	0.904	1	0.813	1	0.870	1
28	Punjab	0.656	6	0.778	4	0.803	7	0.852	5	0.730	7	0.815	3
29	Rajasthan	0.458	25	0.605	27	0.629	22	0.641	25	0.544	22	0.623	24
30	Sikkim	0.608	10	0.764	5	0.748	14	0.825	6	0.678	12	0.795	7
31	Tamil Nadu	0.677	4	0.808	2	0.811	6	0.822	7	0.744	5	0.815	4
32	Tripura	0.415	28	0.597	29	0.567	26	0.671	23	0.491	29	0.634	23
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.534	21	0.672	19	0.511	31	0.539	33	0.523	23	0.606	29
34	Uttarakhand	0.538	20	0.675	18	0.636	21	0.664	24	0.587	21	0.670	21
35	West Bengal	0.467	24	0.619	23	0.540	29	0.601	30	0.503	26	0.610	27

Source - Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Report (as on 30th Sept. 2010).

ANNEXURE 10.2

NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

Sr. No.	Faculty (1)	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
		Institutions (2)	Admitted student (3)	Institutions (4)	Admitted student (5)	Institutions (6)	Admitted student (7)	Institutions (8)	Admitted student (9)
1.	Allopathy								
	1.1 Graduate	19	2,197	1	100	13	1,369	33	3,666
	1.2 Post-Graduate	19	1,494	1	65	14	244	34	1,803
2.	Ayurvedic								
	2.1 Graduate	4	220	16	700	41	1,590	61	2,510
	2.2 Post-Graduate	3	65	7	77	10	358	20	500
3.	Homeopathy								
	3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	44	3,118	44	3,118
	3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	14	290	14	290
4.	Unani								
	4.1 Graduate	-	-	3	110	3	100	6	210
	4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	15
	Dental								
5.	5.1 Graduate	4	240	-	-	25	1,835	29	2,075
	5.2 Post-Graduate	5	62	-	-	16	287	21	349

Source - Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE
CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13**

Sr. No.	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	19,605	17,868	18	4,530	4,425
1.2	Graduate	7	2,740	2,884	9	3,129	3,185
1.3	Post-Graduate	5	858	700	9	1,177	915
2.	Architecture						
2.1	Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Graduate	1	60	51	3	167	165
2.3	Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Management Sciences						
3.1	MMS/MBA	2	240	201	14	1,080	917
3.2	PGDM	-	-	-	3	235	200
4.	Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1	Diploma	2	120	120	-	-	-
4.2	Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	24
4.3	Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Pharmacy						
5.1	Diploma	4	210	277	20	1,240	1,177
5.2	Graduate	4	220	212	6	300	291
5.3	Post- Graduate	3	82	78	7	362	271
5.4	Pharma D	2	60	60	-	-	-
6.	Master in Computer Application	2	90	90	8	450	402
7.	Industrial Training Institutes	416	1,13,766	1,17,611	-	-	-

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.3 (Concl.)

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

Sr. No.	Faculty	Unaided			Total		
		Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Engineering						
1.1	Diploma	381	1,37,932	89,953	442	1,62,067	1,12,246
1.2	Graduate	344	1,42,365	1,06,846	360	1,48,234	1,12,915
1.3	Post-Graduate	188	11,197	10,266	202	13,232	11,881
2.	Architecture						
2.1	Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Graduate	51	3,200	1,918	55	3,427	2,134
2.3	Post-Graduate	13	510	56	13	510	56
3.	Management Sciences						
3.1	MMS/MBA	394	45,885	32,211	410	47,205	33,329
3.2	PGDM	95	12,660	7,438	98	12,895	7,638
4.	Hotel Management & Catering Technology						
4.1	Diploma	14	880	521	16	1,000	641
4.2	Graduate	9	490	303	10	530	327
4.3	Post-Graduate	1	24	13	1	24	13
5.	Pharmacy						
5.1	Diploma	174	10,797	9,738	198	12,247	11,192
5.2	Graduate	140	9,320	8,282	150	9,840	8,785
5.3	Post- Graduate	105	4,607	2,610	115	5,051	2,959
5.4	Pharma D	-	-	-	2	60	60
6.	Master in Computer Application	135	12,810	8,819	145	13,350	9,311
7.	Industrial Training Institutes	350	40,944	39,962	766	1,54,710	1,57,523

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.3 (Concl.d.)

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE
CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13**

Sr. No.	Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided/ Unaided			Total		
		Institutions (14)	Capacity (15)	Admitted students (16)	Institutions (17)	Capacity (18)	Admitted students (19)	Institutions (20)	Capacity (21)	Admitted students (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	217	203	10,565	4,765	206	10,785	4,982
8.2	Graduate Drawing & Painting, Sculpture, Art & Craft, Applied Art	4	1,160	1,153	-	-	-	4	1,160	1,153
8.3	Post-Graduate Master of Fine Art (Painting), Master of Fine Art (Applied art)	2	54	54	-	-	-	2	54	54

Source - (1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai
(2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai
(3) Directorate of Art , Mumbai

ANNEXURE 10.4

**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 @@@ (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	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2002	964	2,081	1,806	174	2,520	92,106	93
6	2003	945	2,019	1,807	177	2,520	92,472	92
7	2004	1,028 ^{\$}	2,058	1,807	177	2,520	96,464 ^{\$}	93
8	2005	1,047	2,072	1,809	177	2,520	95,762 ^{\$\$}	92
9	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 ^{\$\$}	90
10	2007	1,099	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	94,603 ^{\$\$}	88
11	2008	1,181	2,072	1,816	177	2,520	1,00,249	91
12	2009	1,178	2,904	1,816	191	2,520	1,08,806	98
13	2010	1,264	2,924	1,816	191	2,520	1,15,704	102
14	2011	1,368	3,012	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
15	2012	1,393	3,087	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106

Source - State 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.

\$ Numbers has increased as Hospital under Maharashtra Health Services Development Board have started functioning.

\$\$ Due to closure of some Maternity hospitals in Mumbai & some aftercare centres in the State.

ANNEXURE 10.5

**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)
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	1.7	1.9
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	2.0	1.7	1.9
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	2.8	1.9	2.5
2011	17.3	15.8	16.7	7.3	5.1	6.3	30	17	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

- 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 10.6
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 Senapti district of Manipur state.

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

ANNEXURE 10.7
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 10.8
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS USUALLY WORKING ACCORDING
TO MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS
(ECONOMIC CENSUS 2005)

(In thousand)

Major industry groups (1)	No. of establishments			Persons usually working			Hired persons usually working		
	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 10.9

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(In hundred)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment							
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2010	2011 *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A	Consumer Goods Industries	5,103	5,020	5,168	4,535	4,533	4,225	4,894	5,259
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,542	1,926	2,067
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	1,892	2,045	2,177
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	75	152	154	167	197	238
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	549	491	525	593	693	739
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	25	35	25	31	331	38
B	Inter mediate goods Industries	1,297	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	4,105	5,976	6,795
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,455	1,663	1,816
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	421	482	535	656	949	1,087
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	423	317	322	411	467
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	1,672	2,954	3,425
C	Capital goods Industries	1,220	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	3,440	4,288	5,064
10	Machinery and equip-ments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	1,784	2,096	2,436
11	Transport equipments	469	608	903	867	1,025	959	1,492	1,785
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	209	231	395	697	700	843
D	Others	256	412	663	1,016	870	1,038	1,320	1,385
	Total	7,873	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	12,808	16,478	18,503

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.

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 10.10

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

		Employment (In thousand)								
Year	Item* *	Power operated factories			Non-power operated factories			All factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total power operated	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total non-power operated	Employing 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
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	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011 *	Factories	19,436	7,432	26,868	9,053	27	9,080	28,489	7,459	35,948
	Employment	367	1,429	1,796	51	3	54	418	1,432	1,850

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

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) Non-power operated factories are inclusive of the power operated small factories registered under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948.

(4) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment.

* Provisional

** Factories - Number of working factories, Employment - Average Daily Employment.

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974.

ANNEXURE 10.11

**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 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
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
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, GoM, Navi Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 10.12

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 2012**

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)	2,32,151	78,346	33.7	9.7
2.	S.S.C. Passed	5,43,555	1,09,091	20.1	22.6
3.	H.S.C. Passed	8,61,041	2,20,487	25.6	35.8
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,00,787	22,122	11.0	8.4
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	49,018	9,827	20.0	2.0
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	8,627	1,697	19.7	0.4
	5.3 Others	69,231	15,167	21.9	2.9
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	1,26,876	26,671	21.0	5.3
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	15,944	4,025	25.2	0.7
	6.2 Medicine	4,607	1,298	28.2	0.2
	6.3 Others	3,69,983	1,19,966	32.4	15.4
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	3,90,534	1,25,289	32.1	16.3
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	538	174	32.3	Neg.
	7.2 Medicine	91	41	45.1	Neg.
	7.3 Others	48,440	17,950	37.1	2.0
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	49,069	18,165	37.0	2.0
	Grand Total	24,04,013	6,00,171	25.0	100.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, GoM, Navi Mumbai

Neg. - Negligible

ANNEXURE 10.13

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED
THEREON UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 ⁺	
		works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	351	1,072.97	356	1,352.42	366	951.91	2,049	6,470.09	880	1,703.82
2.	Flood Control and Protection	18	51.09	346	239.40	115	295.61	101	221.45	17	1.00
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	7,362	10,531.76	7,305	7,038.25	16,412	4,560.83	15,082	8,944.84	3,412	2,180.38
4.	Drought Proofing	678	319.31	602	606.26	692	1,236.50	2,315	939.20	2,150	391.31
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	4	3.4	40	47.81	10	1.19	104	170.77	81	47.88
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	353	275.75	611	680.29	260	566.54	627	976.49	904	496.77
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	518	488.53	552	836.83	422	972.64	2,319	1,320.85	1,542	300.99
8.	Land Development	1,486	1,644.05	801	1,001.86	430	276.67	2,611	1,068.22	1,880	300.79
9.	Any other activity approved by MRD	8	17.34	0	0.00	0	0.24	1,497	457.30	508	50.75
	Total	10,778	14,404.20	10,613	11,803.12	18,707	8,862.13	26,705	20,569.21	11,374	5,473.69

Source - Planning Department, GoM, Mumbai.

+ upto December

ANNEXURE 10.14

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Programme (1)	2008-09 (2)	2009-10 (3)	2010-11 (4)	2011-12 (5)	2012-13 + (6)
1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana					
<i>1.1 Self Help Group Assisted (SHG) (Number)</i>	11,587	12,650	14,381	14,415	1,568
<i>1.2 Total Swarojgaris (Number)</i>	1,44,442	1,52,654	1,74,156	1,64,196	17,417
a) Swarojgaris in SHGs (Number)	1,24,330	1,32,755	1,50,091	1,49,309	16,000
b) Individual Swarojgaris (Number)	20,112	19,899	24,065	14,887	1,417
<i>1.3 Total subsidy (₹ Crore)</i>	134.16	147.42	165.43	160.38	18.80
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	111.96	123.12	137.25	138.06	16.47
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	22.21	24.30	28.18	22.32	2.33
<i>1.4 Total credit (₹ Crore)</i>	263.69	300.89	370.30	403.50	51.46
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	211.27	242.42	298.33	342.83	45.33
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	52.42	58.47	71.97	60.67	6.13
<i>1.5 Total Expenditure (₹ Crore)</i>	214.65	231.87	252.76	250.28	46.49
2. Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana					
<i>2.1 Total Funds available</i>					
a) Central Government (₹ Crore)	89.98	80.76	90.29	103.04	51.36
b) State Government (₹ Crore)	29.90	26.93	30.10	33.32	0.00
<i>2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</i>					
a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	23,121	4,527	4,527	9,979	39,000
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	5,935	6,074	7,449	6,708	4,475
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	3.41	9.96	15.21	31.76	7.51
<i>2.3 Training</i>					
a) Target (Number of Trainees)	28,902	36,203	36,203	39,770	2,20,000
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	55,523	40,693	38,669	56,168	27,913
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	12.32	13.03	17.15	1.6	1.26
<i>2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</i>					
a) Target (Lakh person days)	---	---	---	---	13.92
b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.57	5.40	5.37	3.9	0.89
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	18.68	18.13	16.58	11.46	3.90
3. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme					
a) Loan Margin Money (₹ Crore)	18.54	36.68	55.33	44.37	33.52
b) No. of projects	1,573	3,413	3,898	2,624	1,997
c) Beneficiaries (Number)(Employment generated)	13,303	31,494	31,752	20,622	11,985

Source - 1) Rural Development Department, GoM, Mumbai.

2) Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administration, GoM, Mumbai.

3) Directorate of Industry, GoM, Mumbai.

+ upto December

ANNEXURE 10.15
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE **

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2010	2011	2012
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	34	156	66	10	12	6	1	7	5
(b) Workers participated	172	3,197	564	61	86	17	1	26	19
(c) Person days lost	0.36	9.70	47.36	2.37	4.53	0.94	1.08	1.73	2.43
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	57	211	119	59	28	7	4	8	8
(b) Workers participated	122	469	412	110	65	20	9	71	47
(c) Person days lost	1.07	5.64	16.21	14.46	25.79	2.89	16.99	12.90	12.57
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	183	323	451	148	19	10	11	18	14
(b) Workers participated	541	841	1,031	423	85	38	30	38	35
(c) Person days lost	4.33	5.18	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.02	9.06	7.80	8.45
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	274	690	636	217	59	23	16	33	27
(b) Workers participated	834	4,507	2,007	594	237	75	40	135	100
(c) Person days lost.	5.76	20.53	95.05	46.49	52.31	10.85	27.13	22.43	23.45

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.

11

Human Development



11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Development process is a continuous process for broad-based improvement in economic growth, social welfare and poverty alleviation. The success of development depends on equitable distribution of development benefits & opportunities, better living environment and empowerment of the poor & marginalised sections of the society that translates in human development. Human Development is about creating an environment that enables people to develop to their full potential, lead productive & creative lives in accord with their needs & interests and participation in the process of decision making for the welfare of the society. The key parameters relating to quantify human development are continuously evolving over period of time.

Human Development Index in India

11.2 GoI published its first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Second in the series viz. 'India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011' has been published in 2011. IHDR advocates interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning in the economic activities as key requirements for economic growth and poverty reduction. Among major states, Kerala ranks first in Human Development Index (HDI) followed by Punjab and Maharashtra.

Table 11.1 HDIs of some selected states in India

State	Human Development Index, 1999-2000				Human Development Index, 2007-08			
	Health index 2000	Income index 1999-2000	Education index 1999-2000	HDI 1999-2000	Health index 2008	Income index 2007-08	Education index 2007-08	HDI 2007-08
Andhra Pradesh	0.521	0.197	0.385	0.368	0.580	0.287	0.553	0.473
Bihar	0.506	0.100	0.271	0.292	0.563	0.127	0.409	0.367
Gujarat	0.562	0.323	0.512	0.466	0.633	0.371	0.577	0.527
Haryana	0.576	0.417	0.512	0.501	0.627	0.408	0.622	0.552
Karnataka	0.567	0.260	0.468	0.432	0.627	0.326	0.605	0.519
Kerala	0.782	0.458	0.789	0.677	0.817	0.629	0.924	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	0.363	0.127	0.365	0.285	0.430	0.173	0.522	0.375
Maharashtra	0.601	0.297	0.606	0.501	0.650	0.351	0.715	0.572
Punjab	0.632	0.455	0.542	0.543	0.667	0.495	0.654	0.605
Tamil Nadu	0.586	0.285	0.570	0.480	0.637	0.355	0.719	0.570
Uttar Pradesh	0.398	0.179	0.371	0.316	0.473	0.175	0.492	0.380
West Bengal	0.600	0.210	0.455	0.422	0.650	0.252	0.575	0.492
India	0.497	0.223	0.442	0.387	0.563	0.271	0.568	0.467

Source: IHDR 2011

11.3 In IHDR, 2011 three indices viz. Health Index, Education Index and Income Index are constructed to quantify human development.

- Health Index is constructed using life expectancy at birth which is indicative of long and healthy life and is most comprehensive indicator of health of the people.
- Education Index is constructed using two indicators viz. 'Adjusted Mean Years of Schooling' and 'Literacy Rate for Population 7 years and above'.
- Income Index is constructed using the mean per capita expenditure (at 1999-2000 prices) weighted by the Gini Coefficient of inequality of consumption expenditure for each state.

It was observed that the states that perform better on health and education outcomes, also had higher per capita income and thus had higher HDI. Table 11.1 depicts the human development indices of selected states in India.

State Human Development Report

11.4 The State published its first Human Development Report - Maharashtra (MHDR) in 2002 using 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.

HDIs were computed for each of the districts using index of deprivation method. The State HDI was 0.58. Gadchiroli had the lowest HDI (0.21). The work of preparing the second MHDR has been assigned to YASHADA, Pune.

Maharashtra Human Development Mission

11.5 To improve the HDI of 12 most backward districts identified in MHDR, the Government has constituted 'Maharashtra Human Development Mission' in June, 2006.

11.6 The GoM has decided to broaden the base of human development by considering taluka as a unit for human development and 125 talukas have been identified for this purpose. For the implementation of the human development programmes in these talukas, GoM has budgeted ₹ 425 crore (₹ 375 crore under General Plan and ₹ 50 crore under SCSP) for 2011-12, of which expenditure of ₹ 255 crore was incurred. For the year 2012-13, GoM has budgeted ₹ 359 crore (₹ 354 crore under General Plan and ₹ 5 crore under SCSP) of which, upto January, 2013, expenditure of ₹ 68 crore has been incurred.

11.7 Action plan for the implementation of various schemes is designed taking into consideration the individuality of the talukas. These programmes will be implemented in the selected talukas by Maharashtra Human Development Commissionerate. Physical progress (upto January, 2013) of various schemes implemented is as follows:

- Special classes are conducted for students who have failed in Std X and Std XII. During 2012-13, out of 47,015 students enrolled, 31,045 students appeared for the examination and 6,912 students cleared the examination.
- Solar lights, furniture and books were provided to newly commenced 2,472 libraries in the secondary schools of the villages.
- About 625 buses were provided for rural girls to travel from villages to school. Around 70,347 girls from 4,935 villages were ferried across 1,928 schools.
- Of the 3,435 approved laboratories to be setup in the Secondary / Higher Secondary Government / aided schools, apparatus were provided to 3,322 laboratories.

- Established 113 'Bal Bhavan' science centres at taluka level.
- Coverage of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya was increased to Std. X and approval to construct 31 such schools has been granted.
- Organised 12,084 camps through 615 primary health centres and 7,92,642 beneficiaries viz., pregnant women, mothers and 0-6 month infants, were provided the health check-up and medication during 2012-13.
- About 79,057 SC/ ST / BPL women were provided post-natal leave wages during 2012-13.
- During 2012-13, around 16,407 rural youths have been trained in business skills to enable self-employment and training of 11,752 youths is in progress.
- During 2012-13, required equipments have been provided to 17,137 beneficiaries to implement kitchen garden scheme via Self-Help Groups.

Millennium Development Goals

11.8 The Millennium Declaration adopted eight development goals, the targets of which have to be achieved by 2015. The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with their 12 time bound targets relevant to India are given in Table 11.2.

Table 11.2 Eight goals of MDG with their 12 time bound targets relevant to India

Goal	Target
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	To halve the percentage of population below the National Poverty Line between 1990 and 2015 To halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger between 1990 and 2015.
2 Achieve universal primary education	To ensure that all the children will be able to complete a full course of primary education by 2015.
3 Promote gender equality and empower women	To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.
4 Reduce child mortality	To reduce the Under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.
5 Improve maternal health	To reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.
6 Combat HIV / AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	To halt the spread by 2015 and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. To halt the spread by 2015 and reverse the spread of Malaria and other major diseases.
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	To integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies & programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. To halve the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. To achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.
8 Develop a global partnership for development	To make available the benefits of new technologies to the people, especially information and communication, in co-operation with the private sector.

11.9 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI has released several series of its reports on MDGs to assess the national situation. The statistics available from national surveys, censuses and administrative records have been used to portray the statistical measures for the MDG indicators. Table 11.3 summarises the current status of the indicators with specified targets and their likely achievements by 2015. Table 11.4 illustrates the changes in the status of few other indicators.

Table 11.3 Targets and likely achievement for some of the indicators of MDG for the State

Indicators	Reference period	Current status	Target 2015	Likely achievement by 2015
Poverty estimates (per cent)	2009-10	24.5	25.4	21.6
Underweight Children (< 3 years) (per cent)	2005-06	32.7	26.1	25.4
Net Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	2009-10	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under Five Mortality Rate	2010	33.0	24.9	28.5
Infant Mortality Rate	2010	28.0	19.3	25.3
Percentage of one year old Children (12-23 months) immunized against Measles	2009	91.2	100.0	96.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Deaths per 100,000 live births)	2007-09	104.0	58.6	77.1

Source: Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2011

Table 11.4 Status of other indicators of MDG for the State

Indicator	Reference period	Status during reference period		
		At beginning	At end	
Percentage share of females in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector according to usual status (ps+ss)	2004-05 to 2009-10	20.7	16.4	
Proportion of deliveries attended by Skilled Personnel (per cent)	1992-93 to 2007-08	53.1	49.9	
Estimated deaths due to AIDS	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	2006 to 2010	0.32	0.86	
-Deaths per 100 Malaria Cases		0.24	0.14	
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme - Total Patients	Registered	2005 to 2010	1,44,564	1,36,135
	Deaths		6,936	4,016
Percentage of forest 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

Human Development in the XII FYP

11.10 The XII FYP lays special emphasis on the development of social sectors in view of their impact on human development and quality of life, especially of the under privileged sections. It is proposed to attract resources from the private sector to ensure that targets, in physical and financial terms, are met by the end of the XII FYP period. The GoI has approved setting up of 2500 Model Schools in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and a proposal for setting up 3000 ITIs through PPP is under consideration.

GLOSSARY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. In case of the geographical boundaries being State, it is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**. In case of the geographical boundaries being district, it is termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)**.

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

Gross National Income (GNI): It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

Net National Income (NNI): It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

Per Capita Income (Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income) is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid year population.

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 vasti / hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through renewable sources, a distribution transformer may not be necessary), (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centers, dispensaries, community centers 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)

Vehicle Productivity : Average kilometers covered per day per vehicle.

Crew Productivity: Per day average duty in kilometers performed by drivers and conductors.

Percentage Load Factor: Actual passenger earning divided by expected passenger earning into hundred

Cargo Berth : A designated location where a vessel may be moored, usually for the purposes of loading and unloading cargo's

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'.

$$\text{G.E.R} = \frac{E_{i,a}^t}{P_a^t} \times 100$$

Gender Parity Index :

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys}}$$

Variables used in Computing Education Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Percentage of Habitations not Served (corrected with reference to new schools (Government) opened since 2002-03)
	Availability of Schools per 1000 Child Population
	Ratio of Primary to Upper Primary Schools/Sections (only at Upper Primary stage)
Infrastructure	Schools with Student-Classroom Ratio > 40
	Schools with Drinking Water facility
	Schools with common toilet
	Schools with girl's toilet
Teachers	Percentage of Schools with Female Teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	School with Pupil-Teachers ratio > 40
	Percentage of Schools with less than 2 teachers (in schools with more than 15 students) (Primary schools only)
	Percentage of Schools with < 3 teachers (Upper Primary Schools/Sections)
	Teachers without Professional Qualification
Outcomes	Gross Enrolment Ratio - Overall
	Participation of Scheduled Castes Children: Percentage SC Population (2001 Census) - Percentage SC Enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes Children: Percentage ST Population (2001 Census) - Percentage ST Enrolment
	Gender Parity Index in Enrolment
	Repetition Rate
	Drop-out Rate
	Ratio of Exit Class over Class I Enrolment (only at Primary stage)
Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary level (only for Upper Primary level)	

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 of 7+ population

Adjusted Mean years of schooling index = Average number of years of school 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:

$$I_{(i,j)} = [(\max_j X_{(i,j)} - X_{(i,j)}) / \text{Range}_{(i)}]$$

Where :

$I_{(i,j)}$ is the deprivation indicator for the j^{th} country with respect to the i^{th} variable

$\max_j X_{(i,j)}$ is the maximum of $X_{(i,j)}$ across countries

$X_{(i,j)}$ is the value of the i^{th} variable for the j^{th} country

$\text{Range}_{(i)}$ is the range of the i^{th} variable across countries

An average deprivation indicator $I_{(j)}$ for each country is calculated by taking a simple average of the deprivation indicators.

The HDI for the j^{th} country is then derived as $(1 - \text{average deprivation index})$

i.e. $\text{HDI}_{(i)} = 1 - I_{(j)}$

* * * * *

*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	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	846.66	308	33.49	7.00	11.10	992	943
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.83	17	22.67	0.11	25.92	920	960
Assam	0.78	311.69	397	14.08	2.58	16.93	954	957
Bihar	0.94	1,038.05	1,102	11.30	8.58	25.07	916	933
Jharkhand	0.80	329.66	414	24.05	2.72	22.34	947	943
Delhi	0.01	167.53	11,297	97.50	1.38	20.96	866	866
Goa	0.04	14.58	394	62.17	0.12	8.17	968	920
Gujarat	1.96	603.84	308	42.58	4.99	19.17	918	886
Haryana	0.44	253.53	573	34.79	2.09	19.90	877	830
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.57	123	10.04	0.57	12.81	974	906
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.49	124	27.21	1.04	23.71	883	859
Karnataka	1.92	611.31	319	38.57	5.05	15.67	968	943
Kerala	0.39	333.88	859	47.72	2.76	4.86	1,084	959
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	725.98	236	27.63	6.00	20.30	930	912
Chhatisgarh	1.35	255.40	189	23.24	2.11	22.59	991	964
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.73	365	45.23	9.29	15.99	925	883
Manipur	0.22	27.22	122	30.21	0.22	18.65	987	934
Meghalaya	0.22	29.64	132	20.08	0.24	27.82	986	970
Mizoram	0.21	10.91	52	51.51	0.09	22.78	975	971
Nagaland	0.17	19.81	119	28.97	0.16	-0.47	931	944
Odisha	1.56	419.47	269	16.68	3.47	13.97	978	934
Punjab	0.50	277.04	550	37.49	2.29	13.73	893	846
Rajasthan	3.42	686.21	201	24.89	5.67	21.44	926	883
Sikkim	0.07	6.08	86	24.97	0.05	12.36	889	944
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.39	555	48.45	5.96	15.60	995	946
Tripura	0.10	36.71	350	26.18	0.30	14.75	961	953
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,995.81	828	22.28	16.49	20.09	908	899
Uttarakhand	0.53	101.17	189	30.55	0.84	19.17	963	886
West Bengal	0.89	913.48	1,029	31.89	7.55	13.93	947	950
India\$	32.87	12,101.93	382	31.16	100.00	17.64	940	914

\$ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Total households (lakh)	Female headed households (lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Per cent of children fully immunised
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2008)	(2007-08)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
210.25	27.71	90.5	22.78	38.11	62.16	35.11	19.6	67.1
2.62	0.29	78.6	64.79	37.80	61.74	36.54	N.A.	N.A.
63.67	7.43	69.9	19.26	26.69	52.36	20.71	20.7	50.9
189.41	14.06	94.0	16.64	25.37	77.25	18.84	19.5	41.4
61.82	5.31	60.1	38.14	23.92	66.68	26.41	20.5	54.1
33.41	3.50	95.0	16.92	31.17	1.17	9.37	22.1	67.6
3.23	0.65	85.7	1.81	31.56	16.49	22.36	N.A.	89.8
121.82	10.91	90.3	21.85	33.60	51.58	27.91	21.0	54.9
47.18	4.49	93.8	19.35	29.52	51.29	27.22	20.1	59.6
14.77	2.70	93.7	28.74	32.31	68.47	43.67	22.1	82.3
20.15	1.59	76.8	18.50	25.72	48.96	22.45	23.3	62.5
131.80	19.65	87.5	22.76	36.64	55.71	31.98	20.3	76.7
77.16	17.50	33.5	10.95	25.87	22.80	15.38	22.8	79.5
149.68	12.03	78.0	35.44	31.65	71.49	33.21	21.4	36.2
56.23	6.26	86.3	43.37	33.86	76.47	40.04	20.2	59.3
238.31	25.13	83.4	19.05	35.87	54.96	30.81	20.9	69.1
5.07	0.68	45.4	36.98	30.43	52.19	39.02	N.A.	N.A.
5.38	1.17	44.7	86.42	32.65	65.84	35.15	N.A.	33.7
2.21	0.34	60.4	94.49	40.79	60.60	47.54	N.A.	54.5
4.00	0.48	53.8	89.15	35.38	68.38	38.06	N.A.	N.A.
96.61	10.19	75.3	38.66	26.05	64.77	24.66	20.5	62.4
54.10	6.73	97.6	28.85	32.17	38.95	19.05	22.2	79.9
125.81	8.82	78.1	29.72	30.86	65.91	33.49	19.8	48.8
1.28	0.15	85.3	25.62	39.36	56.36	38.57	N.A.	77.8
184.93	25.89	92.5	20.04	38.07	49.33	31.54	21.9	81.8
8.43	1.08	67.5	48.42	28.52	50.83	21.08	N.A.	38.5
329.24	27.34	95.1	21.21	23.67	65.89	16.54	20.2	30.3
19.97	3.42	92.2	20.89	27.36	58.38	27.33	N.A.	62.9
200.67	22.38	92.2	28.51	28.72	44.15	18.32	20.2	75.8
2466.93	268.84	85.5	24.40	30.43	58.20	25.63	20.6	54.1

N.A - Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011-15)	(2011-15)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011-12)	(2011)
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra Pradesh	75.56	59.74	67.66	66.9	70.9	17.5	7.5	43	71,480	0.473
Arunachal Pradesh	73.69	59.57	66.95	N.A.	N.A.	19.8	5.8	32	62,213	N.A.
Assam	78.81	67.27	73.18	63.6	64.8	22.8	8.0	55	33,633	0.444
Bihar	73.39	53.33	63.82	68.6	68.7	27.7	6.7	44	23,435	0.367
Jharkhand	78.45	56.21	67.63	67.5	66.0	25.0	6.9	39	35,652	0.376
Delhi	91.03	80.93	86.34	72.2	75.8	17.5	4.3	28	1,75,812	0.750
Goa	92.81	81.84	87.40	N.A.	N.A.	13.3	6.7	11	1,92,652	0.617
Gujarat	87.23	70.73	79.31	69.2	72.5	21.3	6.7	41	89,668	0.527
Haryana	85.38	66.77	76.64	68.9	71.3	21.8	6.5	44	1,08,859	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	90.83	76.60	83.78	70.8	74.3	16.5	6.7	38	74,899	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	78.26	58.01	68.74	66.5	69.3	17.8	5.5	41	42,220	0.529
Karnataka	82.85	68.13	75.60	68.0	72.3	18.8	7.1	35	68,374	0.519
Kerala	96.02	91.98	93.91	73.2	77.6	15.2	7.0	12	83,725	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	80.53	60.02	70.63	64.5	65.3	26.9	8.2	59	38,669	0.375
Chhatisgarh	81.45	60.59	71.04	63.0	66.0	24.9	7.9	48	46,573	0.358
Maharashtra	89.82	75.48	82.91	68.9	72.5	16.7	6.3	25	95,339	0.572
Manipur	86.49	73.17	79.85	N.A.	N.A.	14.4	4.1	11	32,284	N.A.
Meghalaya	77.17	73.78	75.48	N.A.	N.A.	24.1	7.8	52	52,971	N.A.
Mizoram	93.72	89.40	91.58	N.A.	N.A.	16.6	4.4	34	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	83.29	76.69	80.11	N.A.	N.A.	16.1	3.3	21	56,638	N.A.
Odisha	82.40	64.36	73.45	64.3	67.3	20.1	8.5	57	46,150	0.362
Punjab	81.48	71.34	76.68	69.7	72.8	16.2	6.8	30	74,606	0.605
Rajasthan	80.51	52.66	67.06	67.6	70.7	26.2	6.7	52	47,506	0.434
Sikkim	87.29	76.43	82.20	N.A.	N.A.	17.6	5.6	26	1,21,440	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.81	73.86	80.33	68.6	71.8	15.9	7.4	22	84,496	0.570
Tripura	92.18	83.15	87.75	N.A.	N.A.	14.3	5.0	29	50,750	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	79.24	59.26	69.72	66.0	66.9	27.8	7.9	57	30,052	0.380
Uttarakhand	88.33	70.70	79.63	66.0	69.5	18.9	6.2	36	82,193	0.490
West Bengal	82.67	71.16	77.08	69.2	72.1	16.3	6.2	32	54,830	0.492
India\$	82.14	65.46	74.04	67.3	69.6	21.8	7.1	44	61,564	0.467

\$ Includes Union Territories * 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 2009-11

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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
(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(31-3-2012)
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
13,591	56.5	2,555	1,740	71.0	37.4	6.4	-0.1	2.6	22.6
51,582	4.4	7,832	38,133	52.6	58.3	34.2	-19.8	16.9	38.4
12,083	21.3	3,533	4,864	62.8	38.6	7.8	-0.3	3.9	22.8
6,820	23.1	3,320	1,611	65.4	41.5	8.5	-0.3	5.1	27.2
10,084	26.9	2,643	3,492	71.7	50.6	9.4	-0.5	3.0	26.4
14,922	90.8	N.A.	1,000	67.6	45.4	4.8	-1.2	1.0	9.4
38,062	45.9	4,548	2,491	72.7	44.1	7.5	0.3	4.1	23.5
12,596	67.5	1,532	1,439	64.7	41.2	6.2	-0.3	2.1	25.8
14,303	63.9	1,218	2,096	68.0	34.7	6.6	0.8	2.5	17.4
23,702	31.0	3,438	10,023	57.9	19.2	5.2	-0.7	2.8	44.0
25,059	18.1	3,548	15,202	60.0	25.0	10.4	-4.8	5.9	55.5
13,491	63.6	2,168	2,211	66.6	39.6	8.3	-0.7	2.8	22.0
13,777	66.7	2,032	1,551	55.0	19.3	3.7	1.7	3.5	28.9
9,445	40.5	2,918	1,712	66.5	38.0	7.3	-2.5	2.5	25.4
12,665	38.8	3,023	2,567	76.1	56.8	12.3	-1.6	2.8	13.1
11,879	68.2	1,367	1,460	64.0	29.5	3.5	0.2	1.7	21.4
31,075	4.3	5,453	22,735	66.1	48.5	27.0	-3.5	16.2	62.9
26,152	10.3	4,646	17,048	77.4	58.3	17.2	-4.0	2.6	30.0
46,921	4.0	7,918	34,800	71.6	47.4	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
28,472	4.4	3,799	22,533	53.4	35.7	13.8	-6.0	5.8	48.4
10,612	35.6	3,263	2,312	61.5	34.0	5.4	-1.4	0.9	21.0
13,509	62.7	1,491	1,676	53.9	20.4	4.6	2.2	3.9	33.5
9,084	42.5	2,548	1,390	66.6	31.1	7.5	-0.1	2.1	29.1
76,886	7.3	11,557	43,178	61.6	49.1	16.7	-9.9	3.6	30.6
14,769	71.0	2,207	1,183	61.6	37.1	3.7	-0.1	2.6	20.2
19,441	12.4	3,747	12,788	54.3	41.1	8.3	-6.9	2.0	31.9
7,700	39.1	2,885	1,119	57.4	29.6	6.2	-1.2	2.7	35.9
15,895	37.0	3,334	5,488	62.5	33.4	8.2	-0.2	2.9	26.6
8,451	40.7	2,421	2,233	55.6	27.7	4.1	3.2	4.0	39.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.A - Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	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)
Reference Year or Date	(31-03-2012)	(31-03-2012)	(31-03-2012)	(31-03-2012)	(31-03-2012)	Triennial average (2007-08 to 2009-10)					
(1)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
Andhra Pradesh	9.3	40,566	44,765	110.4	42.8	3,204	787	2,551	947	387	78
Arunachal Pradesh	7.3	48,758	10,962	22.5	38.0	1,361	1,037	1,351	945	-	20
Assam	5.1	21,798	8,134	37.3	52.6	1,575	564	1,530	530	142	38
Bihar	4.5	14,271	4,156	29.1	71.9	1,688	818	1,614	1,005	-	41
Jharkhand	6.6	27,871	9,372	33.6	53.3	1,765	723	1,586	556	-	49
Delhi	14.0	3,61,554	3,44,658	95.3	12.4	3,601	-	3,612	833	-	-
Goa	26.5	2,01,825	58,354	28.9	40.7	2,325	1,042	2,092	2,139	-	52
Gujarat	8.8	51,189	35,694	69.7	41.3	1,878	775	1,662	1,357	586	74
Haryana	11.1	56,743	57,937	102.1	34.1	3,493	780	3,397	1,529	630	64
Himachal Pradesh	16.6	56,056	20,833	37.2	70.2	1,692	844	1,658	348	-	23
Jammu & Kashmir	9.1	41,784	14,316	34.3	60.0	1,696	473	1,655	793	-	-
Karnataka	11.3	68,591	48,518	70.7	35.7	1,901	483	1,479	580	309	86
Kerala	13.7	57,633	43,539	75.5	50.6	2,433	850	2,379	722	210	114
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	23,036	13,167	57.2	60.1	1,424	763	1,174	1,073	231	42
Chhatisgarh	6.2	28,032	14,993	53.5	42.3	1,202	590	1,096	549	-	2
Maharashtra	7.9	1,39,572	1,21,543	87.1	19.4	1,224	662	1,063	952	304	82
Manipur	3.5	17,092	5,141	30.1	63.2	2,243	491	2,106	833	-	20
Meghalaya	8.7	42,376	10,714	25.3	33.9	1,820	850	1,783	679	170	-
Mizoram	10.2	33,736	12,853	38.1	73.9	715	1,117	742	667	-	9
Nagaland	4.4	25,664	6,871	26.8	48.4	1,597	1,147	1,542	960	-	42
Odisha	7.8	30,512	14,316	46.9	48.6	1,590	463	1,415	601	416	58
Punjab	14.8	62,340	50,875	81.6	49.4	4,223	870	4,210	1,298	693	60
Rajasthan	6.9	22,061	19,886	90.1	46.3	1,413	367	1,125	1,077	369	57
Sikkim	14.2	66,992	21,459	32.0	63.8	1,494	949	1,411	830	-	-
Tamil Nadu	10.7	59,117	68,673	116.2	37.2	2,703	331	2,275	1,807	363	105
Tripura	7.0	28,597	8,940	31.3	65.9	2,595	738	2,545	750	238	48
Uttar Pradesh	5.7	21,284	9,373	44.0	58.7	2,468	793	2,269	825	235	56
Uttarakhand	13.9	56,262	20,037	35.6	68.4	1,831	707	1,760	1,035	-	58
West Bengal	6.4	41,860	26,317	62.9	30.5	2,565	775	2,514	963	404	79
India\$	8.0	51,106	39,909	78.1	31.7	2,136	638	1,855	1,026	424	68

\$ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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 (ha)	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
(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2011)	(2011)
(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)
182.8	243.7	45.9	1.3	36.3	125.7	16.9	2.6
253.1	3.0	20.3	0.8	2.5	130.2	80.5	0.7
149.2	59.1	5.5	0.8	35.8	145.8	35.3	2.0
105.9	174.9	61.7	0.7	56.6	140.5	7.3	2.5
69.7	119.6	11.1	0.3	15.7	111.9	28.8	3.7
7.1	51.1	73.9	0.6	14.8	209.1	11.9	8.1
65.1	56.9	23.8	2.6	35.7	121.2	59.9	7.7
99.5	161.6	44.3	1.8	52.6	108.1	7.5	4.0
618.0	213.5	87.3	1.2	80.3	178.9	3.6	3.2
151.7	57.1	20.2	0.3	9.7	172.0	26.4	1.1
114.2	97.5	41.9	0.5	3.3	155.8	10.1	2.9
187.1	159.9	31.8	1.5	54.2	123.7	18.9	3.0
17.9	99.2	17.0	2.9	53.5	128.4	44.5	7.1
226.9	77.6	33.5	1.4	48.6	143.0	25.2	2.3
206.0	96.6	26.7	1.1	34.6	118.7	41.2	2.9
113.9	135.6	17.9[@]	1.5	56.5	129.9	16.5	3.0
140.7	51.7	22.3	0.6	10.4	100.0	76.5	0.9
92.7	11.0	22.0	0.6	12.6	118.7	77.0	2.6
62.8	44.5	8.1	0.5	5.8	100.0	90.7	0.9
160.0	1.9	17.5	0.7	21.8	134.6	80.3	1.9
187.7	57.0	35.1	1.3	35.8	163.4	31.4	2.8
989.4	236.9	98.0	2.0	82.6	189.4	3.5	3.4
186.2	49.4	33.6	1.3	49.6	128.1	4.7	2.4
194.4	0.0	12.5	0.6	10.9	187.0	47.3	0.4
112.4	214.8	58.1	1.0	37.6	113.9	18.2	3.6
182.2	46.0	34.3	0.9	26.7	110.4	76.1	1.8
220.6	172.1	76.3	0.7	68.9	149.3	6.0	3.1
184.4	133.2	48.6	0.5	13.9	157.4	45.8	1.2
178.2	172.6	58.0	0.9	59.2	181.3	14.6	2.6
187.0	137.8	45.0	1.1	42.6	137.3	21.1	2.8

@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

State	Annual Survey of Industries				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [@]		Labour force participation Rate [#]		Percentage of women employment to total employment in organised sector
	Factories (No.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker (₹'000)	Net value added Per worker (₹ '000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Reference Year or Date	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009-10)	(2009)
(1)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
Andhra Pradesh	17,153	942	2,490	416	52	36	1.2	3.1	52.7	37.5	21.8
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40	30	1.3	3.4	40.9	31.3	N.A.
Assam	2,247	126	2,916	403	37	32	3.9	5.2	38.3	33.9	33.3
Bihar	1,918	73	3,847	316	28	25	2.0	7.3	28.9	27.2	5.2
Jharkhand	2,032	105	6,396	1,439	33	29	3.9	6.3	34.6	31.3	7.5
Delhi	2,878	84	3,865	445	30	33	1.7	2.6	30.6	34.2	15.7
Goa	520	39	7,569	1,450	34	33	4.7	4.1	35.6	34.6	17.1
Gujarat	15,576	891	7,216	1011	46	37	0.8	1.8	46.2	37.7	14.7
Haryana	4,640	464	3,821	603	40	36	1.8	2.5	40.3	37.0	17.1
Himachal Pradesh	1,545	100	5,032	1,382	51	36	1.6	4.9	52.0	37.7	15.6
Jammu & Kashmir	626	44	2,988	595	43	35	2.5	6.0	44.2	36.9	10.7
Karnataka	8,541	584	3,993	628	50	38	0.5	2.7	49.9	39.3	32.7
Kerala	5,907	315	4,928	228	38	36	7.5	7.3	41.4	39.1	40.1
Madhya Pradesh	3,523	209	4,153	734	43	33	0.7	2.9	42.9	33.5	13.8
Chhatisgarh	1,976	116	5,828	1,142	44	31	0.6	2.9	44.5	32.2	13.9
Maharashtra	19,457	1,063	5,873	1,109	49	38	0.6	3.2	49.1	39.2	16.8
Manipur	85	3	516	50	36	32	3.8	4.8	37.5	33.1	24.1
Meghalaya	100	5	4,484	989	48	33	0.4	5.1	48.2	35.1	30.7
Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	51	40	1.3	2.8	51.2	41.5	26.4
Nagaland	90	3	1,078	508	41	29	10.6	9.2	46.0	32.3	23.4
Odisha	2,052	188	3,497	788	41	35	3.0	4.2	42.3	36.5	15.3
Punjab	10,262	454	2,587	324	39	37	2.6	4.8	40.1	38.3	21.3
Rajasthan	6,811	308	3,523	658	44	32	0.4	2.2	43.7	33.0	17.4
Sikkim	46	5	6,428	3,495	44	40	4.3	0.0	46.2	39.9	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	26,790	1,542	2,437	384	50	38	1.5	3.2	50.9	39.5	33.7
Tripura	407	26	395	87	39	33	9.2	17.1	42.9	39.4	22.1
Uttar Pradesh	11,015	591	3,820	524	34	30	1.0	2.9	34.8	30.9	11.6
Uttarakhand	2,344	189	4,199	938	43	34	1.6	2.9	43.8	34.6	14.3
West Bengal	6,818	466	3,369	414	39	37	1.9	4.0	39.9	38.6	12.5
India\$	1,58,877	9,158	4,076	647	41	35	1.6	3.4	41.4	36.2	19.9

\$ Includes Union Territories 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

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							
(2005)	(2005)	(1998-2005)		(31-03-2011)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	
(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)
4,996	14,002	4.68	5.87	14.37	697.70	758.16	172.20	244.13	222.65	100.00
2,395	9,199	4.80	4.61	6.85	180.55	292.68	96.36	86.26	0.00	58.40
3,416	7,667	7.49	0.09	1.51	61.29	113.78	43.87	37.03	0.84	90.93
1,358	2,516	2.31	0.23	0.58	7.53	57.44	21.95	18.39	4.00	77.50
1,694	3,974	3.02	-0.53	5.11	181.93	468.74	76.35	338.64	2.24	88.46
4,766	22,367	1.43	0.23	7.81	251.44	1,156.16	544.82	163.60	1.95	100.00
4,901	15,209	0.37	0.80	5.35	197.21	1,588.69	377.14	912.02	11.43	100.00
4,443	11,171	3.44	2.08	21.71	1063.46	920.16	159.70	420.26	227.23	99.80
3,641	9,803	6.61	5.35	16.39	767.63	950.34	197.65	264.46	328.28	100.00
4,184	10,304	2.49	1.93	19.65	712.45	930.02	189.36	568.65	5.19	99.53
2,825	6,535	6.03	6.82	8.71	366.68	346.58	107.71	70.03	16.99	98.24
4,542	11,352	4.14	2.73	16.61	639.57	672.45	136.09	180.26	229.11	99.95
8,395	17,164	8.69	5.86	7.36	224.58	422.92	201.46	116.61	6.98	100.00
2,617	6,001	1.23	0.19	6.58	268.78	353.12	78.83	87.81	94.94	97.10
2,808	6,675	2.64	1.89	14.69	1121.44	506.01	117.74	223.71	80.43	97.13
4,055	10,853	3.89	1.14	16.78[#]	740.95^{\$}	780.00[@]	174.50[@]	307.20[@]	145.10[@]	99.77
4,189	9,443	3.83	2.34	1.87	6.68	111.11	62.30	5.52	0.20	86.30
3,328	9,694	5.69	3.98	6.38	202.48	371.25	115.51	185.42	0.14	66.45
5,303	11,856	9.71	4.68	8.10	102.12	237.56	174.40	1.88	0.12	88.12
1,694	8,341	2.70	0.04	1.55	35.87	128.96	83.03	6.23	0.00	67.76
4,705	9,526	3.39	2.61	8.97	228.43	322.64	88.42	168.26	4.34	76.48
4,154	10,473	5.91	3.67	18.73	1027.14	1,167.16	287.30	388.39	361.43	100.00
3,164	6,938	3.61	2.81	9.89	453.23	503.36	97.67	137.83	196.38	95.05
3,227	11,415	5.79	5.33	8.58	216.60	553.48	172.79	243.18	0.00	94.44
6,821	15,481	8.44	4.92	17.46	649.34	932.82	240.73	349.28	187.79	100.00
5,571	11,344	8.88	5.32	4.61	198.43	158.01	80.78	25.42	10.43	66.32
2,204	4,466	5.16	2.34	2.91	135.28	219.42	85.87	59.29	38.57	88.27
3,534	8,020	6.05	4.23	17.78	726.89	733.80	150.29	424.87	29.95	98.93
4,929	11,761	3.82	1.94	8.07	386.39	365.74	99.84	172.74	20.23	99.52
3,776	9,109	4.69	2.78	14.48	720.96	520.15	130.93	189.71	106.55	92.13

* Provisional #MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure ,RGPPL,JSW Energy,WPCL,DLHP,MEDA

\$ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure,MEDA

@ MAHADISCOM, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Motor vehicles per lakh population (No.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population*
				Wireline	Wireless		
Reference Year or Date	(31-3-2011)	(31-3-2011)	(2011-12)	(30-9-2012)	(30-9-2012)	(2011-12)	(2010-11)
(1)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)
Andhra Pradesh	12,035	87	1.91	2.66	78.67	6.86	153
Arunachal Pradesh	10,454	26	Neg.	N.A.	N.A.	0.20	279
Assam	5,076	308	3.13	0.64	48.11	6.82	162
Bihar	2,575	139	3.82	0.43	46.30	0.01	225
Jharkhand	9,444	30	2.56	N.A.	N.A.	13.64	240
Delhi	43,142	N.A.	12.36	15.21	217.45	0.00	184
Goa	54,199	287	4.74	N.A.	N.A.	4.55	133
Gujarat	21,518	80	2.68	2.93	86.92	8.69	186
Haryana	21,208	94	3.51	2.22	79.42	0.00	167
Himachal Pradesh	9,068	86	0.53	4.32	101.58	0.08	190
Jammu & Kashmir	7,387	12	0.12	1.69	56.82	0.00	193
Karnataka	16,245	147	1.74	4.08	92.71	2.50	170
Kerala	18,186	518	2.70	8.96	95.19	0.03	146
Madhya Pradesh	10,132	64	1.61	1.13	53.79	7.00	244
Chhatisgarh	10,830	70	0.88	N.A.	N.A.	10.46	219
Maharashtra	15,514	133	1.94	4.76	87.33	4.00	171
Manipur	7,587	86	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	247
Meghalaya	5,929	53	--	N.A.	N.A.	1.78	280
Mizoram	8,492	47	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	247
Nagaland	13,766	206	0.08	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	153
Odisha	7,958	166	1.59	0.96	61.56	17.74	182
Punjab	19,038	167	4.28	4.73	101.58	0.00	163
Rajasthan	11,638	71	1.70	1.60	71.12	11.63	206
Sikkim	6,382	65	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	208
Tamil Nadu	21,678	148	3.03	4.54	111.83	2.97	173
Tripura	5,112	322	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	0.16	201
Uttar Pradesh	6,658	162	3.65	0.86	58.23	1.03	229
Uttarakhand	9,857	92	0.64	N.A.	N.A.	0.02	210
West Bengal	3,569	337	4.51	1.92	77.14	2.09	156
India\$	11,723	114	1.99	2.55	74.49	100.00	193

\$ Includes Union Territories N.A. Not available Neg. – Negligible

* Provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Gross Enrolment Ratio*			Gender Parity Index*		Pupil -Teacher Ratio*		
Classes I –VIII (6-13 Years)			Classes I-VIII	Classes I-XII	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Higher secondary schools
Boys	Girls	Total					
(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)
(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)
92.2	91.8	92.0	1.00	0.99	31	26	32
155.7	148.2	152.0	0.95	0.96	22	21	27
83.0	85.1	84.0	1.03	1.00	28	25	12
106.9	98.5	102.9	0.92	0.90	76	68	39
120.6	121.5	121.0	1.01	1.00	73 [@]	55 [@]	47 [@]
120.0	120.2	120.1	1.00	0.99	39	34	32
104.0	98.0	101.0	0.94	0.95	25	19	21
108.2	106.1	107.2	0.98	0.94	35 ^{\$}	33	52
87.5	94.2	90.5	1.08	1.08	51	26	25
111.7	110.1	111.0	0.99	0.98	15	24	24
103.9	104.5	104.2	1.01	0.99	23	14	14
100.2	98.3	99.3	0.98	0.99	17	21	37
97.1	95.2	96.2	0.98	1.00	23	25	26
119.8	125.6	122.6	1.05	0.97	38	39	21
112.2	106.6	109.4	0.95	0.94	29	39	23
101.5	98.3	100.0	0.97	0.95	29	32	40
158.7	151.1	155.0	0.95	0.94	30	28	25
150.8	156.3	153.6	1.04	1.04	57	11	13
155.6	145.8	150.7	0.94	0.95	20	13	15
85.4	85.4	85.4	1.00	1.01	20	24	31
105.0	104.6	104.8	1.00	0.98	33	23	16
104.1	101.9	103.1	0.98	0.98	26	23	28
103.0	95.2	99.3	0.93	0.86	46	22	30
121.7	126.0	123.8	1.04	1.04	14	8	15
111.8	112.2	112.0	1.00	1.02	27	35	42
116.0	114.7	115.4	0.99	0.98	15	21	21
109.3	109.6	109.5	1.00	0.96	79	69	46
105.9	109.8	107.8	1.04	1.02	24	17	15
88.7	91.5	90.1	1.03	1.02	45	46	46
104.9	103.7	104.3	0.99	0.96	43	30	34

* Provisional @ Data pertains to year 2009-10 \$ Includes data of Primary & Upper primary schools

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Drop Out Rates*					
	Classes I-V		Classes I-VIII		Classes I-X	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Reference Year or Date	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)
(1)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)
Andhra Pradesh	18.1	16.7	33.0	32.7	45.8	46.6
Arunachal Pradesh	43.8	42.1	51.7	49.1	62.3	61.0
Assam	33.2	26.4	49.8	58.2	76.8	78.1
Bihar	39.2	30.7	58.5	58.0	64.4	58.9
Jharkhand	31.0	25.6	48.4	41.2	70.6	68.1
Delhi	3.7	8.5	--	--	19.7	26.3
Goa	--	2.4	--	--	29.3	26.9
Gujarat	36.9	6.6	44.6	49.4	61.1	52.4
Haryana	9.8	8.9	5.3	3.9	21.2	16.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.9	3.6	--	--	15.2	17.0
Jammu & Kashmir	9.8	6.8	7.8	4.0	47.1	38.9
Karnataka	9.2	8.5	20.1	21.5	44.5	42.1
Kerala	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	33.5	25.0	34.0	27.0	44.3	59.3
Chhatisgarh	29.7	32.2	47.7	49.0	58.4	57.5
Maharashtra	21.4	19.0	24.5	27.4	36.5	40.0
Manipur	46.1	45.3	51.7	53.9	45.7	44.8
Meghalaya	61.0	55.7	72.5	68.3	78.0	76.7
Mizoram	37.1	38.7	37.5	35.7	55.0	52.3
Nagaland	40.1	39.8	45.2	45.6	75.8	74.4
Odisha	11.0	2.4	54.4	55.6	67.2	59.7
Punjab	--	--	--	--	30.2	30.7
Rajasthan	49.9	51.5	49.2	58.1	68.2	69.0
Sikkim	24.9	11.0	50.6	34.3	72.4	67.1
Tamil Nadu	--	--	7.8	8.2	28.2	23.6
Tripura	31.9	30.3	50.2	45.9	59.1	57.5
Uttar Pradesh	33.5	34.8	49.3	50.2	29.8	14.4
Uttarakhand	33.5	32.2	33.7	29.3	31.8	41.3
West Bengal	29.8	27.0	50.4	47.7	64.9	63.5
India\$	28.7	25.1	40.3	41.0	50.4	47.9

\$ Includes Union Territories * Provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average no. of Teachers per school*	Percentage of female Teachers*	Crimes against women (No.)	Crimes against children (No.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population below poverty Line
(2010-11)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011)	(2011)	(31-12-2012)	(2009-10)
(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)
0.767	5.33	47.00	28,246	2,213	52	21.1
0.598	4.33	38.56	171	35	123	25.9
0.555	3.85	31.83	11,503	236	116	37.9
0.512	5.03	39.88	10,231	2,233	44	53.5
0.529	3.72	31.66	3,132	85	45	39.1
0.766	16.41	75.32	5,234	4,250	13	14.2
0.748	5.60	78.79	127	75	27	8.7
0.739	6.67	54.69	8,815	1,131	28	23.0
0.761	6.85	49.48	5,491	280	37	20.1
0.739	3.75	44.87	997	260	65	9.5
0.679	5.04	44.29	3,146	25	41	9.4
0.732	5.46	52.81	9,594	334	34	23.6
0.804	11.81	77.34	11,288	1,452	40	12.0
0.590	3.16	41.16	16,599	4,383	28	36.7
0.611	3.80	38.28	4,219	1,782	41	48.7
0.722	5.42	45.21	15,728	3,362	45	24.5
0.620	7.00	45.02	247	87	92	47.1
0.600	3.19	53.18	269	104	159	17.1
0.727	6.33	44.27	167	54	120	21.1
0.674	6.49	45.71	38	20	62	20.9
0.606	3.97	38.45	9,433	315	73	37.0
0.815	6.88	71.06	2,641	622	51	15.9
0.623	4.33	30.65	19,888	1,491	33	24.8
0.795	9.29	49.89	55	29	226	13.1
0.815	6.00	78.08	6,940	925	49	17.1
0.634	7.14	26.88	1,358	102	45	17.4
0.606	3.62	40.08	22,639	5,500	35	37.7
0.670	3.21	49.06	996	83	86	18.0
0.610	5.75	41.04	29,133	1,450	22	26.7
--	4.74	46.27	2,28,650	33,098	42	29.8

* Provisional

