



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2013-14



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI

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PREFACE

'Economic Survey of Maharashtra' is prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department every year for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2013-14 is the 53rd 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

Dated : 4th June, 2014

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2013-14

CONTENTS		
	Subject	Page No.
	Overview of the State	1
A.	Maharashtra at a Glance	3
B.	Maharashtra's comparison with India	6
1.	State Economy	9
2.	Population	13
3.	State Income	23
4.	Prices and Public Distribution System Prices Public Distribution System	39
5.	Public Finance	57
6.	Institutional Finance & Capital Market	73
7.	Agriculture and Allied Activities Agriculture Irrigation Horticulture Animal Husbandry Dairy Development Fisheries Forests and Social Forestry	82
8.	Industry & Co-operation Industry Co-operation	111
9.	Infrastructure Energy Transport & Communications	135
10.	Social Sector Education Public Health Women & Child Welfare Employment & Poverty Housing Water Supply & Sanitation Environment Conservation Social Justice	159
11.	Human Development	221
	Glossary	223
C.	Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India	228

ANNEXURES

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 2.1	Districtwise population characteristics - Census 2011	17
Annx. 2.2	Districtwise Literacy rate, Decennial growth rate, density and Sex ratio - Census 2011	18
Annx. 2.3	Districtwise proportion of disabled, houseless population and WPR - Census 2011	19
Annx. 2.4	Districtwise proportion of SC & ST population and proportion of workers by its type - Census 2011	20
Annx. 2.5	Districtwise proportion of workers by the type of economic activity - Census 2011	21
Annx. 3.1	Gross State Domestic Product by industry of origin at current prices	28
Annx. 3.2	Gross State Domestic Product by industry of origin at constant (2004-05) prices	29
Annx. 3.3	Net State Domestic Product by industry of origin at current prices	30
Annx. 3.4	Net State Domestic Product by industry of origin at constant (2004-05) prices	31
Annx. 3.5	Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income at factor cost at current prices	32
Annx. 3.6	Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Income at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices	33
Annx. 3.7	Net Domestic Product and National Income at factor cost at current prices	34
Annx. 3.8	Net Domestic Product and National Income at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices	35
Annx. 3.9	Gross/Net District Domestic Product and Per Capita Net District Income	36
Annx. 4.1	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for rural Maharashtra	45
Annx. 4.2	Groupwise Consumer Price Index numbers for urban Maharashtra	46
Annx. 4.3	Consumer Price Index (central) for major states	47
Annx. 4.4	Consumer Price Index numbers for agricultural labourers and rural labourers in Maharashtra and All-India	48
Annx. 4.5	All-India Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers	49
Annx. 4.6	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra State	50
Annx. 4.7	Consumer Price Index numbers for industrial workers at selected centres in Maharashtra State	51
Annx. 4.8	All-India Wholesale Price Index numbers	52
Annx. 4.9	Inflation rates based on important price indices	53

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 4.10	Districtwise total number of existing ration cards as on 31.10.2013	54
Annx. 4.11	Quantity of rice and wheat issued to authorised ration/fair price shops in Maharashtra	55
Annx. 4.12	Allotment by Government of India to Maharashtra State	55
Annx. 4.13	Districtwise number of godowns, their capacity and Fair Price Shops (Upto June, 2013)	56
Annx. 5.1	Government of Maharashtra : Budget at a glance	65
Annx. 5.2	Government of Maharashtra Budget : Trends in receipts on revenue and capital accounts	66
Annx. 5.3	Government of Maharashtra Budget : Trends in expenditure on revenue and capital accounts	67
Annx. 5.4	Revenue receipts from taxes on agriculture sector in Maharashtra State	68
Annx. 5.5	Borrowings & other liabilities during the year	69
Annx. 5.6	Government final consumption expenditure and expenditure on capital formation	70
Annx. 5.7	13 th finance commission grants-in-aid and expenditure	71
Annx. 6.1	Deposits and credit of all scheduled commercial banks in rural, semi-urban and urban/metropolitan areas of Maharashtra State	80
Annx. 6.2	Districtwise Annual Credit Plan (2013-14)	81
Annx. 7.1	Area under principal crops, production and yield per hectare in the state	103
Annx. 7.2	Cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State	105
Annx. 7.3	Land utilisation statistics of the State	106
Annx. 7.4	Total number, area and average size of operational holdings in the State according to agricultural Censuses	107
Annx. 7.5	Area under irrigation in the State	108
Annx. 7.6	Irrigation & non-irrigation water charges levied, recovery and outstanding	109
Annx. 7.7	Livestock and poultry in Maharashtra State	110
Annx. 8.1	Financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by financial institutions to industries in Maharashtra State	128
Annx. 8.2	Minerals production in Maharashtra State	129
Annx. 8.3	Index numbers of industrial production in India	130
Annx. 8.4	Important characteristics of industries in Maharashtra State	131
Annx. 8.5	Details of Co-operative societies in Maharashtra State	133

	Subject	Page No.
Annx. 9.1	Electricity supply & consumption in the State	155
Annx. 9.2	Road length by type of roads in Maharashtra State (Maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishads)	156
Annx. 9.3	District-wise achievement in road length by breadth (Maintained by PWD and ZP)	157
Annx. 9.4	Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road in Maharashtra State	158
Annx. 10.1	Statewise Composite Education Development Index All Schools : All Managements	203
Annx. 10.2	Number of Health Science Colleges / Institutions in the state and admitted students for the year 2013-14	204
Annx. 10.3	Number of Technical, Art Colleges / Institutions in the state, their intake capacity and admitted students for the year 2013-14	205
Annx. 10.4	Medical facilities available in Maharashtra State (Public and Government aided)	208
Annx. 10.5	Birth rates, Death rates, Infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on Sample Registration Scheme, Maharashtra State	209
Annx. 10.6	Economic classification of workers as per population census 2011	210
Annx. 10.7	Economic Census 1998 and 2005 at a glance	211
Annx. 10.8	Number of establishments and persons usually working according to major industry groups (Economic Census 2005)	212
Annx. 10.9	Average daily employment in different industries in Maharashtra State	213
Annx. 10.10	Working factories and factory employment in Maharashtra State	214
Annx. 10.11	Registrations in the employment and self employment guidance centres in the State, the vacancies notified and placements effected	215
Annx. 10.12	Number of persons on the live register of employment and self-employment guidance centres as on 31 st December, 2013	216
Annx. 10.13	Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred thereon under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Maharashtra State	217
Annx. 10.14	Performance of centrally sponsored employment and self employment programmes implemented in Maharashtra State	218
Annx. 10.15	Industrial disputes in Maharashtra State	219

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 km 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 is followed by monsoon in early June. The rich green cover of the monsoon season persists during the mild winter 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 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 and Ahmednagar lying in the heart of the dry zone. The rains increase slightly 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). It has a population of 11.24 crore (Census 2011) which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India and 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, with effective machinery for planning at the district level. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,873 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 26 Municipal Corporations, 220 Municipal Councils, 12 Nagar Panchayats and seven 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 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 13,23,768 crore and contributes 14.1 per cent to the GDP. Industry and Services sector both together contribute 89.1 per cent to the State's income while the contribution of Agriculture & Allied Activities sector is 10.9 per cent.

The State has 231 lakh ha of land under cultivation and area under forest is 52.1 lakh ha. Many 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 seven per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Maharashtra is the most industrialised State and has maintained leading position in the industrial sector in India. It is pioneer in Small Scale Industries and 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 and has 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 82.3 per cent against 73 per cent at national level as per Census 2011. Free education is provided to girls upto XII standard. Excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management are located here.

As per India Human Development Report, 2011 Human Development Index of India is 0.467 and State ranks fifth 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. The surface transport facilities and connectivity with sea ports and airports have resulted in good transport system. With high installed capacity and generation of electricity, the State is the most favoured destination for investment.

The State is well known for its administrative acumen and innovative ideas. It is first to implement Women Policy and engendering the budget by establishing separate 'Women & 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. The State has played a significant role in the social and political scenario of the nation.

Monuments such as Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas attract tourists from all over the world. 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 known as "Bollywood" is located in the State.

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

* * * * *

A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2012-13* (8)
1. Geographical Area- (000 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	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	534	534
3. Population as per Census- (in '000)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510
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	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929
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	9,50,771	11,96,754 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	1,36,075 ⁺
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	3,05,122 ⁺
Service Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	7,55,557 ⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,03,991 ⁺
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 ^{###}	2,448 ^{###}
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 '000 ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,557
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	785
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,290
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	788
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,440
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	3,322
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	10,762

* Provisional N.A.- Not Available @@ Excluding 3 Tahsils of Mumbai & Mumbai suburban District # Including census towns

+ First revised estimates @ 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, nallahas, 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)	2012-13* (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	1,067
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	935
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,187
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	271
7. Production of principal crops- (in '000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,057
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,199
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,108
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	502
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	8,859
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	2,360
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	11,219
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	77,592
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	6,793
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	286
8. Index number of agricultural production [@]	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	223.8	190.91
9. Agricultural Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)	(2010-11)
Number of operational holdings (in '000)	-	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716	13,699
Area of operational holdings (in '000 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 '000)	26,048	25,441	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955*	35,955*
Total poultry (in '000)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	64,756*	64,756*
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	61,369*
12. Industrial Investment -						(2011-12) ^{\$}	(2012-13) ^{\$\$}
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	-	17,779	18,406
Investment (₹ crore)	-	-	-	-	-	9,50,972	10,21,633
13. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	88,139
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,00,665
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	38,110
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	20,984
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547	22,831

* Provisional # Production of cotton in 170 kg per bale in '000 bales

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August,1991 to September \$\$ Since August,1991 to October

MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2012-13* (8)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(June, 2012)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	9,253
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749 (March, 1991)	2,294 (March, 2001)	2,170	2,365
15. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,02,128
Enrolment (in '000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	16,227
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	18,505
Enrolment (in '000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	5,625
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2012)
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 (2012)
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	16.6
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	6,107
Total road length (Kilometer) [†] of which surfaced	39,241 24,852	65,364 35,853	1,41,131 66,616	1,72,965 1,32,048	2,16,968 1,78,999	2,41,712 2,21,182	2,43,172 2,23,381
Motor vehicles (in '000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	20,872
18. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,238
Membership (in lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	168
Total no. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,30,673
Total membership (in lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	581
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	2,58,799
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -							(2013-14) [§]
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,873
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	220
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	26
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	4	12
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 UDISE.

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 '000	1,12,374	12,10,855	9.3
(a) Males	"-	58,243	6,23,270	9.3
(b) Females	"-	54,131	5,87,585	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	In '000	61,556	8,33,749	7.4
(b) Percentage of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.8	68.9	...
1.3 (a) Urban population	In '000	50,818	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.2	31.1	...
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	929	943	...
1.5 Decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.7	...
1.6 Literacy rate	"-	82.3	73.0	...
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	In '000	23,786	3,05,924	7.8
1.8 Total workers	"-	49,428	4,81,889	10.3
1.9 Geographical area (2011)	lakh sq. km.	3.08	32.9	9.4
2. Agriculture (2010-11)				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,406	1,41,579	12.3
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,175	1,98,969	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N.A.	89,360	...
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N.A.	44.9	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2008-09 to 2010-11)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,503	43,439	3.5
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,137	28,426	4.0
(iii) Jowar	"-	4,102	7,567	54.2
(iv) Bajra	"-	978	9,090	10.8
(v) All cereals	"-	8,682	99,687	8.7
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	12,183	1,23,613	9.9
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	896	4,492	19.9
Harvested Area	"-	830	N.A.	...
(viii) Cotton	"-	3,493	10,258	34.1
(ix) Groundnut	"-	345	5,833	5.9

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 '000	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 (2012)*	sq.km.	61,369	7,69,512	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment \$				
(a) Projects approved	Number	18,406	1,02,157	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	10,21,633	1,05,20,236	9.7
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 (2011-12)				
6.1 Total generation	million kwh.	89,465	9,22,451	9.7
6.2 Total consumption	..-	96,644	6,72,933	14.4
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	..-	36,486	2,40,000	15.2
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	37.8	35.7	...
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2013)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	9,774	1,04,647	9.3
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices	..-	2,657	38,651	6.9
8. State / National Income (2012-13) +				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	11,96,754	82,55,978	14.5
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,03,991	67,839	...
8.3 Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	₹ crore	13,23,768	93,88,876	14.1
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	1,15,027	77,148	...

* Provisional \$ From August, 1991 to October,2013 \$\$ 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 8.7 per cent during 2013-14. The 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector is expected to grow at four per cent, 'Industry' sector at 8.8 per cent and 'Services' sector to grow at 9.3 per cent.

1.2 GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹ 8,25,832 crore during 2012-13, as against ₹ 7,77,791 crore in 2011-12, showing an increase of 6.2 per cent as per the first revised estimates. GSDP during 2012-13 at current prices is ₹ 13,23,768 crore, showing an increase of 12.6 per cent over the previous year.

1.3 Net State Domestic Product (State Income), as per the first revised estimates, is ₹ 11,96,754 crore and *Per Capita* State Income is ₹ 1,03,991 during 2012-13.

Prices

1.4 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the period April to December, 2013 for rural and urban areas increased by 12.5 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.5 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 4.8 per cent in April, 2013. It rose to a 14 month high of 7.5 per cent in November, 2013. For 'Food' sub-group, it increased from 6.1 per cent in April to 19.7 per cent in November, 2013. In December, 2013, inflation for 'All commodities' and 'Food' sub-group decreased to 6.4 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively.

Public Finance

1.6 Revenue receipts of the State Government are ₹ 1,58,410 crore during 2013-14 (RE), as against ₹ 1,42,947 crore during 2012-13. Tax and non-tax revenue are ₹ 1,26,961 crore and ₹ 31,449 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2013 were ₹ 1,03,619 crore (65.4 per cent of revised estimates).

1.7 Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid for specific purposes. Amount received during 2013-14 is ₹ 2,732 crore which includes basic grants of ₹ 1,089 crore and performance grants of ₹ 169 crore for local self governments.

1.8 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is ₹ 1,61,427 crore in 2013-14 (RE) as against ₹ 1,38,736 crore during 2012-13.

1.9 Revenue deficit is ₹ 3,017 crore, fiscal deficit is ₹ 26,563 crore and Debt stock is ₹ 2,71,845 crore in 2013-14 (RE).

1.10 The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.8 and debt stock to GSDP is 18.4 in 2013-14 (RE), which is well within 'Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path' stipulated by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Institutional Finance

1.11 Aggregate bank deposits were ₹ 17.85 lakh crore, gross credit was ₹ 15.76 lakh crore and credit deposit (CD) ratio was 88.3 per cent at the end of March, 2013.

1.12 As on 31st March, 2013, deposits from 6.9 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) were of ₹ 513.7 crore. Of the total SHGs, the total loan outstanding towards 2.20 lakh SHGs was ₹ 1,229 crore. During 2012-13, loans of ₹ 578 crore were disbursed to 0.55 lakh SHGs.

1.13 Under financial inclusion, 631 unbanked villages were covered and 7.82 lakh 'no frill' accounts were opened upto March, 2014.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.14 Total rainfall in the State during 2013 was 124.6 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 186 talukas received excess, 153 talukas received normal and 16 talukas received deficient rainfall.

1.15 During *kharif* season of 2013-14, sowing was completed on 150.34 lakh ha, which was two per cent more than the previous year (146.99 lakh ha). The area under cereals and pulses decreased by one per cent and four per cent respectively, while that under oilseeds increased by 22 per cent as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by 21 per cent, five per cent, three per cent and 11 per cent respectively, while that of sugarcane is expected to decrease by three per cent as compared to the previous year.

1.16 Satisfactory rains in *kharif* season 2013-14 and moisture in *rabi* season resulted in 15 per cent increase in *rabi* area as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals and oilseeds is expected to increase by 76 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. Due to increase in the area under pulses crops, the production of pulses is likely to increase by 111 per cent as compared to the previous year.

1.17 The second advanced estimates of 2013-14 indicate increase in production of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton by 38 per cent, five per cent and 11 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.18 During 2012-13, commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank/District Central Co-operative Banks/ Land Development Banks respectively disbursed crop loan of ₹ 11,776 crore, ₹ 1,401 crore and ₹ 11,076 crore. These banks also disbursed agricultural term loans of ₹ 5,444 crore, ₹ 87 crore and ₹ 883 crore. During 2012-13, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies disbursed loans of ₹ 8,324 crore to farmers, out of which, loans of ₹ 4,761 crore were disbursed to small and marginal farmers.

1.19 Average daily collection of milk by the Govt. and co-operative dairies was 39.22 lakh litres during 2013-14 which was 40.74 lakh litres during 2012-13. The total milk production was 87 lakh MT during 2012-13.

1.20 During 2013-14 upto December, estimated marine and inland fish production was 3.10 lakh MT and 1.05 lakh MT respectively. During 2012-13, it was 4.49 lakh MT and 1.37 lakh MT respectively.

Industry

1.21 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

1.22 There were about 2.31 lakh co-operative societies, with about 581 lakh members as on 31st March, 2013. 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

1.23 Installed capacity of electricity was 26,493 MW as on 31st December, 2013. Generation of electricity was 66,396 Million Units (MU) upto December, 2013, which was slightly less than that of the previous year. The installed capacity of renewable sources of energy was 5,452 MW while, total electricity generated from it was 5,025 MU upto December, 2013. Transmission losses of

MAHATRANSCO were 4.1 per cent. During 2012-13, distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 14.7 per cent, while AT & C losses were 18.7 per cent.

Transport

1.24 At the end of March, 2013 the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding local bodies) was 2.43 lakh km. More than 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads or fair weather roads and 278 villages did not have road connectivity.

1.25 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2014 was 228 lakh (i.e. 20,504 vehicles per lakh population and 94 vehicles per km road length).

Social sector

1.26 As per Population Census 2011, the total population of the State is 11.24 crore, of which, female population is 48.2 per cent. The percentage of urban population is 45.2. The decadal growth of the population is about 16 per cent. Sex ratio in the State is 929 while for age group 0 - 6 years it is 894. The literacy rate in the State is 82 per cent.

1.27 The percentage of schools having girl's toilet (functional) was 77 during 2012-13. The percentage of schools having drinking water facilities was 98.4 during 2012-13.

1.28 Birth rate, infant mortality rate and death rate were 16.6, 25 and 6.3 respectively in 2012. The corresponding figures were 16.7, 25 and 6.3 respectively in 2011. Maternal mortality ratio during 2010 - 2012 was 87.

1.29 Under *Indira Aawas Yojana* 1,45,764 houses were constructed in 2012-13. Under 'Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)' and 'Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)', about 59,177 and 26,014 dwelling units were constructed respectively upto December, 2013.

1.30 Number of beneficiaries covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) was 62.10 lakh in rural (including tribal) and 12.22 lakh in urban area during 2012-13.

1.31 As on 31st March, 2013, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.46 lakh and with CNG kit was 3.23 lakh.

1.32 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) has published the Primary Census Abstract, 2011. Total population of the State is 11.24 crore residing in 2.37 crore houses against population of 9.69 crore residing in 1.88 crore houses in 2001.

2.2 Decadal population growth rate in the State has reduced by 6.74 per cent points during 2001-11 as against 3.8 per cent points at national level. This is the highest reduction in population growth rate recorded in the State. Average household size in the State is 4.6 as

against 4.9 at the national level. Regionwise characteristics of population are given in the Table 2.1.

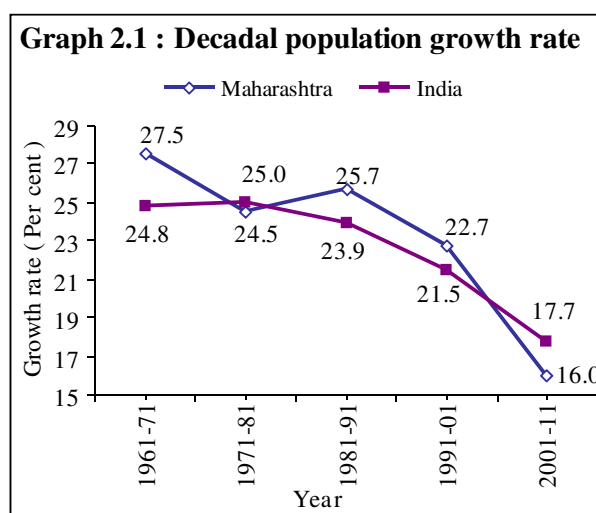


Table 2.1 Regionwise characteristics of population

Characteristics	Konkan	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	State	India
Population (in lakh)								
Total	286	186	234	187	113	118	1124	12109
Male	151	96	121	97	58	60	582	6233
Female	135	90	114	90	55	58	541	5876
Rural	63	129	138	137	81	68	616	8337
Urban	223	57	97	51	31	50	508	3771
SC	18	17	30	30	19	19	133	2014
	(6.3)	(9.1)	(12.8)	(15.9)	(16.9)	(16.2)	(11.8)	(16.6)
ST	20	43	5	7	12	17	105	1045
	(7.0)	(23.3)	(2.2)	(4.0)	(10.9)	(14.4)	(9.4)	(8.6)
Sex ratio	894	938	941	931	944	964	929	943
(No. of females per '000 males)								
Child sex ratio	921	876	880	870	900	941	894	919
(age 0 to 6 years)								
Literacy rate								
(age 7 years & above)								
Total	87	78	83	76	85	85	82	73
Male	91	85	89	85	91	90	88	81
Female	82	71	76	67	79	79	76	65
Population density	931	323	409	289	245	229	365	382
(Persons/sq. km)								

Source: Registrar General of India

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population.

Scheduled Caste Population

2.3 Total Scheduled Caste (SC) population is 1.33 crore, out of which 0.75 crore is in rural areas and 0.58 crore is in urban areas. Highest SC population in absolute numbers has been recorded in Pune district with 12 lakh persons and is lowest in Nandurbar with 0.48 lakh persons. In terms of proportion to the total population, SC population constitutes 11.8 per cent of the State's total population, which was 10.2 per cent in 2001. Akola district has the highest proportion of SC population (20.8 per cent) and Nandurbar has the lowest (2.9 per cent).

Scheduled Tribe Population

2.4 Total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 1.05 crore, out of which 0.9 crore is in rural areas and 0.15 crore is in urban areas. Highest ST population in absolute numbers has been recorded in Nashik district with 16 lakh persons and is lowest in Sindhudurg with 0.07 lakh persons. In terms of proportion to total population, ST population constitutes 9.4 per cent of the State's total population, which was 8.9 per cent in 2001. Nandurbar district has the highest proportion of ST population (69.3 per cent) and Sangli has the lowest (0.7 per cent).

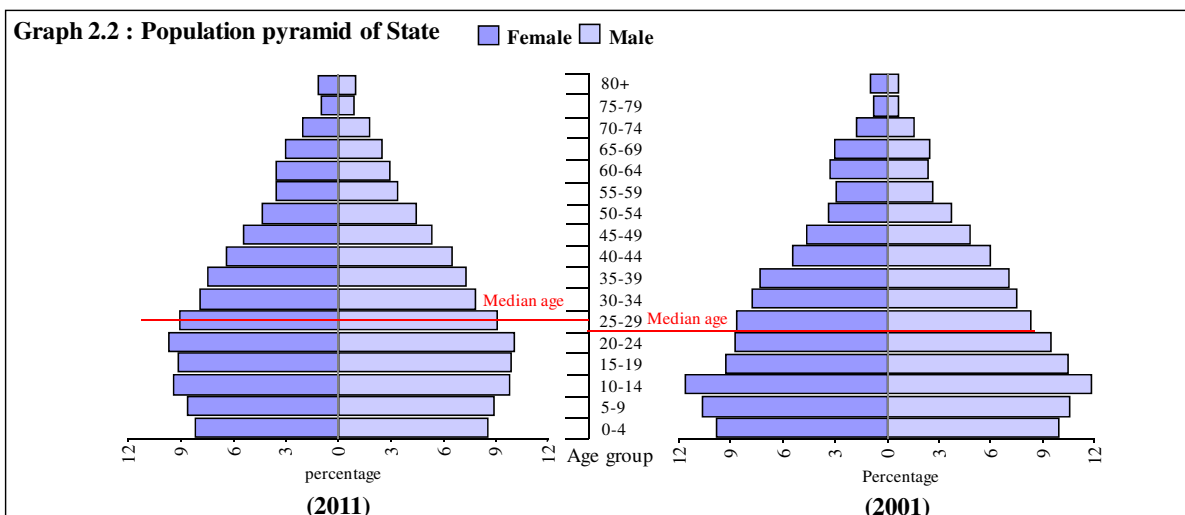
Age-groupwise population

2.5 Dependency ratio gives the proportion of persons whom the persons in the economically active age group need to support. Dependency ratio of State has decreased considerably from 691 in 2001 to 578 in 2011. At national level, the ratio has decreased from 752 to 652 during corresponding period. Median age of the State population is 27.1 years (i.e. 50 per cent of the population is below 27 years of age) against 24.9 years at the national level. The corresponding figures were 24.4 and 22.7 years in 2001 at State and national level respectively. Age-groupwise proportion of population and sex ratio given in Table 2.2.

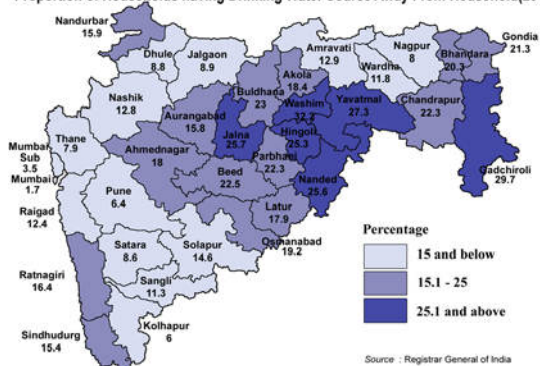
Table 2.2 Age-groupwise proportion of population and Sex Ratio

Age group (In years)	Population percentage		Sex Ratio	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-6	14.1	11.9	913	894
07-14	18.0	14.8	918	897
15-26	23.4	23.6	861	891
27-49	29.4	31.9	920	935
50-59	6.3	7.9	922	933
60+	8.7	9.9	1150	1114
Total	100.0	100.0	922	929

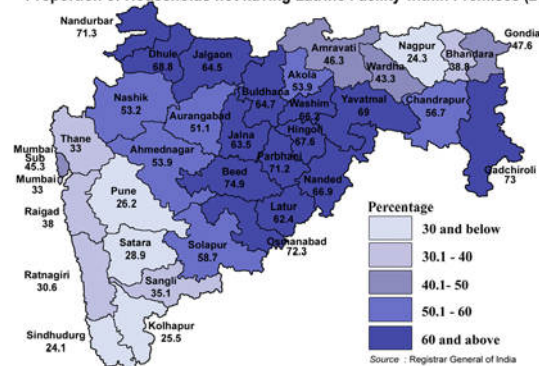
Source: Registrar General of India



Proportion of Households having Drinking Water Source Away From Household(2011)



Proportion of Households not having Latrine Facility within Premises (2011)



Work participation rate

2.6 There are 4.94 crore persons reported to be engaged in economic activities, among which 4.38 crore are main workers and 0.57 crore are marginal workers. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) has increased from 42.4 in 2001 to 44 in 2011. The WPR is 56 per cent among male population against 31.1 among females. Gadchiroli has highest WPR (54.5 per cent) while Mumbai suburban has the lowest value (39.9 per cent). Decadal change in WPR is given in Table 2.3 and districtwise WPR is given in Annexure 2.3.

Table 2.3 Decadal change in WPR

Gender	Census			
	2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Male	53.9	52.4	56.7	55.2
Female	43.6	12.6	42.5	16.8
Total	48.9	33.8	49.8	36.9

Source: Registrar General of India

Disabled Population

2.7 Census 2011 data reflects that the disabled population in the State is 30 lakh (2.6 per cent) which is almost double as compared to the year 2001. Proportion of disabled population by type of disability is given in Table 2.4. Districtwise proportion of disabled population is given in Annexure 2.3.

Table 2.4 Proportion of disabled population by type of disability

Type of Disability	Person	Male	Female	SC	ST	Rural	Urban
Visual	19.4	18.4	20.6	20.9	21.1	19.3	19.5
Hearing	16.0	15.7	16.4	14.4	17.6	14.3	18.2
Speech	16.0	15.4	16.7	9.9	8.9	14.5	17.9
Locomotor	18.5	21.1	15.0	19.5	20.5	21.8	14.3
Mental retardation	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.2
Mental illness	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Others	17.2	16.5	18.2	22.4	19.0	16.2	18.5
Multiple	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.4	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(absolute number)	(29,63,392)	(16,92,285)	(12,71,107)	(4,06,277)	(2,16,706)	(16,66,135)	(12,97,257)

Source: Registrar General of India

Slum population

2.8 According to Census, 2011, slum population in the State is 1.18 crore and constitutes highest share of country's slum population (18 per cent). Proportion of slum population to total urban population in the State is 23.3 per cent in 2011 which was 27.3 per cent in 2001. WPR of the slum population is 38.1 per cent while literacy rate for male and female are 89.4 and 79 per cent respectively. Sex ratio in slums of State is 872. Slum population characteristics are given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Slum population characteristics		
Characteristics	Census	
	2001	2011
Population (in crore)	1.12	1.18
Proportion of SC Population	11.5	15.7
Proportion of ST Population	2.5	3.1
Literacy rate		
Total	80.7	84.6
Male	87.6	89.3
Female	72.3	79.0
WPR		
Total	34.9	38.1
Male	53.7	56.5
Female	12.0	17.0
Sex Ratio (no. of females per '000 males)	825	872

Source: Registrar General of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	No. of households (In thousand)	Total Population (In thousand)			Average Household Size	Proportion of Urban Population
			Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Mumbai City	674	1685	1401	3085	4.6	100.0
2	Mumbai Suburban	2106	5031	4326	9357	4.4	100.0
3	Thane	2529	5865	5195	11060	4.4	77.0
4	Raigad	612	1344	1290	2634	4.3	36.8
5	Ratnagiri	397	761	854	1615	4.1	16.3
6	Sindhudurga	210	417	432	850	4.0	12.6
7	Nashik	1223	3157	2950	6107	5.0	42.5
8	Dhule	409	1054	997	2051	5.0	27.8
9	Nandurbar	324	833	815	1648	5.1	16.7
10	Jalgaon	904	2197	2033	4230	4.7	31.7
11	Ahmednagar	930	2343	2200	4543	4.9	20.1
12	Pune	2152	4924	4505	9429	4.4	61.0
13	Satara	654	1511	1493	3004	4.6	19.0
14	Sangli	598	1436	1386	2822	4.7	25.5
15	Solapur	873	2228	2090	4318	4.9	32.4
16	Kolhapur	840	1981	1895	3876	4.6	31.7
17	Aurangabad	752	1924	1777	3701	4.9	43.8
18	Jalna	392	1011	948	1959	5.0	19.3
19	Parbhani	361	943	893	1836	5.1	31.0
20	Hingoli	229	606	571	1177	5.1	15.2
21	Beed	536	1349	1236	2585	4.8	19.9
22	Nanded	665	1730	1631	3361	5.1	27.2
23	Osmanabad	351	862	796	1658	4.7	17.0
24	Latur	482	1273	1181	2454	5.1	25.5
25	Buldhana	562	1338	1249	2586	4.6	21.2
26	Akola	396	932	882	1814	4.6	39.7
27	Washim	259	620	577	1197	4.6	17.7
28	Amaravati	647	1481	1408	2888	4.5	35.9
29	Yavatmal	647	1420	1352	2772	4.3	21.6
30	Wardha	310	668	632	1301	4.2	32.5
31	Nagpur	1042	2385	2269	4654	4.5	68.3
32	Bhandara	278	606	595	1200	4.3	19.5
33	Gondia	292	662	661	1323	4.5	17.1
34	Chandrapur	537	1124	1080	2204	4.1	35.2
35	Gadchiroli	250	541	532	1073	4.3	11.0
Maharashtra State		24422	58243	54131	112374	4.6	45.2

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.2

DISTRICTWISE LITERACY RATE, DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE, DENSITY AND SEX RATIO
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	Literacy Rate			Decennial Growth rate (2001-11)	Density (No. of persons per sq.km.)	Sex ratio	Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)
		Male	Female	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mumbai City	91.5	86.5	89.2	(-) 7.6	19652	832	914
2	Mumbai Suburban	92.9	86.4	89.9	8.3	20980	860	913
3	Thane	88.7	79.8	84.5	36.0	1157	886	924
4	Raigad	89.1	76.9	83.1	19.3	368	959	935
5	Ratnagiri	90.9	74.5	82.2	(-) 4.8	197	1122	936
6	Sindhudurga	91.6	79.8	85.6	(-) 2.2	163	1036	922
7	Nashik	88.2	76.1	82.3	22.3	393	934	890
8	Dhule	79.5	65.8	72.8	20.1	285	946	898
9	Nandurbar	72.2	56.5	64.4	25.7	277	978	944
10	Jalgaon	85.4	70.6	78.2	14.9	360	925	842
11	Ahmednagar	86.8	70.9	79.1	12.4	266	939	852
12	Pune	90.8	81.1	86.2	30.4	603	915	883
13	Satara	89.4	76.3	82.9	6.9	287	988	895
14	Sangli	88.2	74.6	81.5	9.2	329	966	867
15	Solapur	85.0	68.6	77.0	12.2	290	938	883
16	Kolhapur	88.6	74.2	81.5	10.0	504	957	863
17	Aurangabad	87.4	70.1	79.0	27.8	366	923	858
18	Jalna	81.5	61.0	71.5	21.5	254	937	870
19	Parbhani	82.6	63.6	73.3	20.2	295	947	884
20	Hingoli	86.9	69.0	78.2	19.3	244	942	882
21	Beed	85.6	67.8	77.0	19.6	242	916	807
22	Nanded	84.3	66.2	75.5	16.9	319	943	910
23	Osmanabad	85.8	70.5	78.4	11.5	219	924	867
24	Latur	84.4	69.6	77.3	18.0	343	928	889
25	Buldhana	90.5	75.8	83.4	15.8	268	934	855
26	Akola	92.3	83.5	88.0	11.3	320	946	912
27	Washim	90.5	75.5	83.2	17.3	244	930	863
28	Amaravati	91.5	83.1	87.4	10.8	237	951	935
29	Yavatmal	89.4	75.9	82.8	12.8	204	952	922
30	Wardha	91.9	81.8	87.0	5.2	206	946	919
31	Nagpur	92.1	84.5	88.4	14.4	470	951	931
32	Bhandara	90.4	77.1	83.8	5.6	294	982	950
33	Gondia	92.0	77.9	85.0	10.1	253	999	956
34	Chandrapur	86.8	73.0	80.0	6.4	193	961	953
35	Gadchiroli	82.3	66.3	74.4	10.6	74	982	961
Maharashtra State		88.4	75.9	82.3	16.0	365	929	894

Source: Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.3

DISTRICTWISE PROPORTION OF DISABLED, HOUSELESS POPULATION AND WPR
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	Proportion to total population						WPR		
		Disabled population			Houseless Population			Male	Female	Total
		Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mumbai City	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	60.6	18.8	41.6
2	Mumbai Suburban	2.8	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	58.5	18.3	39.9
3	Thane	2.4	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	57.3	21.7	40.6
4	Raigad	2.5	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	56.1	24.7	40.7
5	Ratnagiri	2.4	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	53.5	36.0	44.2
6	Sindhudurga	3.1	2.4	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	55.5	27.2	40.9
7	Nashik	2.1	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	55.3	34.5	45.2
8	Dhule	3.1	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	54.1	36.7	45.7
9	Nandurbar	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	53.2	42.8	48.1
10	Jalgaon	3.6	2.9	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	54.0	33.3	44.1
11	Ahmednagar	3.0	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	55.5	41.1	48.5
12	Pune	2.7	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	57.1	27.5	42.9
13	Satara	3.6	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	55.9	34.2	45.1
14	Sangli	3.6	3.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	55.7	29.9	43.1
15	Solapur	3.0	2.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	54.2	33.1	44.0
16	Kolhapur	3.1	2.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	56.8	30.5	44.0
17	Aurangabad	3.0	2.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	52.8	31.5	42.6
18	Jalna	3.7	3.1	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	53.9	40.7	47.5
19	Parbhani	3.8	3.0	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	53.2	36.0	44.8
20	Hingoli	3.0	2.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	54.6	41.7	48.3
21	Beed	2.7	1.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	53.9	42.7	48.6
22	Nanded	3.0	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	53.5	34.9	44.4
23	Osmanabad	3.5	2.6	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	55.0	37.7	46.7
24	Latur	3.4	2.7	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	52.6	31.9	42.7
25	Buldhana	3.3	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	54.9	38.9	47.2
26	Akola	2.9	2.2	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	55.8	28.1	42.3
27	Washim	3.1	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	54.9	39.8	47.6
28	Amaravati	3.0	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	56.6	28.3	42.8
29	Yavatmal	2.8	2.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	57.4	40.0	48.9
30	Wardha	2.5	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	58.7	34.1	46.8
31	Nagpur	2.7	2.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	55.9	23.6	40.2
32	Bhandara	4.1	3.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	57.0	42.4	49.8
33	Gondia	2.3	1.7	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	57.9	42.7	50.3
34	Chandrapur	3.9	3.2	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	57.7	37.9	48.0
35	Gadchiroli	2.5	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	59.7	49.1	54.5
Maharashtra State		2.9	2.3	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	56.0	31.1	44.0

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.4

DISTRICTWISE PROPORTION OF SC & ST POPULATION AND PROPORTION OF WORKERS BY ITS TYPE
CENSUS 2011

Sr.No.	District Name	Proportion to total population						Proportion to total workers					
		Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Main workers			Marginal workers		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Mumbai	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	95.5	88.8	94.2	4.5	11.2	5.8
2	Mumbai Suburban	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	95.5	89.1	94.1	4.5	10.9	5.9
3	Thane	3.3	7.6	6.6	49.7	3.3	13.9	91.0	77.1	87.5	9.0	22.9	12.5
4	Raigad	3.9	7.3	5.1	16.3	3.5	11.6	85.1	68.1	80.0	14.9	31.9	20.0
5	Ratnagiri	4.3	3.6	4.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	84.5	68.7	77.7	15.5	31.3	22.3
6	Sindhudurg	6.6	6.4	6.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	71.7	52.6	65.3	28.3	47.4	34.7
7	Nashik	6.6	12.5	9.1	39.9	6.4	25.6	93.9	86.8	91.3	6.1	13.2	8.7
8	Dhule	5.6	7.9	6.2	41.1	6.9	31.6	92.3	81.9	88.2	7.7	18.1	11.8
9	Nandurbar	2.2	6.3	2.9	79.7	17.3	69.3	89.4	76.8	83.9	10.6	23.2	16.1
10	Jalgaon	9.3	9.1	9.2	18.6	5.0	14.3	91.3	82.9	88.2	8.7	17.1	11.8
11	Ahmadnagar	12.2	14.3	12.6	9.8	2.5	8.3	94.4	89.8	92.5	5.6	10.2	7.5
12	Pune	9.8	14.3	12.5	6.9	1.6	3.7	94.6	88.2	92.6	5.4	11.8	7.4
13	Satara	10.2	13.3	10.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	92.4	79.1	87.4	7.6	20.9	12.6
14	Sangli	12.0	14.0	12.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	93.6	78.5	88.5	6.4	21.5	11.5
15	Solapur	15.2	14.8	15.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	95.2	88.8	92.9	4.8	11.2	7.1
16	Kolhapur	13.4	12.1	13.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	93.3	79.2	88.5	6.7	20.8	11.5
17	Aurangabad	11.9	18.1	14.6	5.7	1.6	3.9	94.4	87.3	91.8	5.6	12.7	8.2
18	Jalna	14.3	12.2	13.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	93.3	87.1	90.7	6.7	12.9	9.3
19	Parbhani	13.6	13.1	13.5	2.5	1.5	2.2	94.4	88.1	91.9	5.6	11.9	8.1
20	Hingoli	16.2	11.6	15.5	10.7	2.9	9.5	93.2	86.5	90.4	6.8	13.5	9.6
21	Beed	13.5	14.1	13.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	94.1	89.1	92.0	5.9	10.9	8.0
22	Nanded	19.3	18.3	19.1	9.9	4.4	8.4	91.9	82.2	88.2	8.1	17.8	11.8
23	Osmanabad	16.1	15.6	16.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	93.2	86.7	90.7	6.8	13.3	9.3
24	Latur	20.2	17.8	19.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	94.5	87.8	92.1	5.5	12.2	7.9
25	Buldana	19.4	13.8	18.2	5.7	1.6	4.8	93.0	87.5	90.8	7.0	12.5	9.2
26	Akola	23.2	15.4	20.1	7.8	2.0	5.5	92.4	84.8	90.0	7.6	15.2	10.0
27	Washim	20.3	13.8	19.2	7.9	1.5	6.7	90.9	84.3	88.2	9.1	15.7	11.8
28	Amravati	18.7	15.5	17.5	19.9	3.4	14.0	90.0	77.2	85.9	10.0	22.8	14.1
29	Yavatmal	11.5	13.2	11.8	21.8	6.7	18.5	91.2	83.5	88.1	8.8	16.5	11.9
30	Wardha	13.1	17.5	14.5	14.3	5.8	11.5	91.2	79.6	87.1	8.8	20.4	12.9
31	Nagpur	15.9	19.9	18.6	13.6	7.5	9.4	91.7	80.6	88.6	8.3	19.4	11.4
32	Bhandara	16.1	19.3	16.7	8.2	4.3	7.4	76.3	59.7	69.3	23.7	40.3	30.7
33	Gondiya	12.3	18.0	13.3	18.4	5.5	16.2	73.5	53.9	65.2	26.5	46.1	34.8
34	Chandrapur	13.1	20.7	15.8	22.7	8.5	17.7	82.8	65.4	76.0	17.2	34.6	24.0
35	Gadchiroli	10.7	16.0	11.3	41.7	14.4	38.7	74.2	58.6	67.2	25.8	41.4	32.8
Maharashtra State		12.2	11.4	11.8	14.6	3.0	9.4	91.9	81.9	88.5	8.1	18.1	11.5

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.5

DISTRICTWISE PROPORTION OF WORKERS BY THE TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	Proportion to total workers											
		Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Household Industry			Other Worker		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Mumbai	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.2	4.9	3.5	96.0	93.7	95.5
2	Mumbai Suburban	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.7	5.1	3.2	96.5	93.4	95.8
3	Thane	6.0	13.0	7.8	6.4	17.8	9.3	2.1	4.8	2.8	85.4	64.4	80.1
4	Raigad	16.5	25.9	19.3	13.0	29.1	17.8	2.6	4.2	3.1	67.9	40.8	59.8
5	Ratnagiri	33.9	51.8	41.6	16.7	27.7	21.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	47.1	18.0	34.6
6	Sindhudurg	33.1	41.5	36.0	20.9	28.8	23.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	43.3	26.7	37.7
7	Nashik	31.4	41.2	35.0	20.0	37.5	26.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	46.8	18.9	36.5
8	Dhule	27.2	22.9	25.5	36.1	61.1	45.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	34.6	13.6	26.4
9	Nandurbar	30.5	21.9	26.7	46.2	66.9	55.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	21.6	9.1	16.1
10	Jalgaon	21.4	19.3	20.6	41.8	65.2	50.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	34.9	13.2	27.0
11	Ahmadnagar	43.5	49.5	46.0	20.3	32.6	25.4	2.2	3.2	2.6	34.0	14.8	26.1
12	Pune	17.8	31.1	21.9	7.0	17.6	10.2	2.1	3.8	2.6	73.1	47.5	65.3
13	Satara	42.5	44.5	43.2	15.7	32.3	21.9	2.4	3.9	2.9	39.5	19.3	31.9
14	Sangli	41.2	36.4	39.5	17.9	35.6	23.9	2.5	5.1	3.4	38.5	22.9	33.2
15	Solapur	33.9	32.9	33.6	23.0	40.5	29.4	2.2	6.4	3.7	40.8	20.1	33.3
16	Kolhapur	35.0	46.1	38.8	11.1	24.4	15.6	3.2	4.2	3.5	50.8	25.2	42.1
17	Aurangabad	31.8	41.3	35.2	18.9	36.6	25.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	47.8	19.8	37.8
18	Jalna	44.4	45.9	45.0	26.1	41.1	32.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	27.9	10.9	20.9
19	Parbhani	35.2	36.9	35.9	31.6	49.6	38.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	31.7	11.8	23.9
20	Hingoli	42.1	43.0	42.4	34.3	47.4	39.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	22.2	8.2	16.3
21	Beed	46.7	50.5	48.3	24.1	37.6	29.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	27.7	10.0	20.3
22	Nanded	30.4	29.3	30.0	34.9	54.4	42.3	1.7	2.4	2.0	33.1	13.8	25.7
23	Osmanabad	39.8	36.3	38.4	32.7	48.2	38.7	2.1	3.3	2.6	25.4	12.2	20.3
24	Latur	31.3	32.3	31.7	33.5	51.0	39.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	33.7	14.6	26.8
25	Buldhana	31.6	31.6	31.6	43.0	59.2	49.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	24.2	8.1	17.8
26	Akola	18.0	14.5	16.9	42.8	66.9	50.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	38.0	17.2	31.3
27	Washim	30.2	27.4	29.1	48.1	63.8	54.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	20.5	7.4	15.2
28	Amravati	18.3	11.5	16.1	46.0	71.0	54.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	34.2	15.6	28.2
29	Yavatmal	26.2	22.2	24.6	46.5	66.7	54.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	26.0	9.8	19.5
30	Wardha	23.6	18.6	21.9	36.7	64.1	46.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	37.3	15.2	29.5
31	Nagpur	10.4	12.8	11.1	16.0	39.2	22.7	2.6	3.4	2.8	71.0	44.6	63.5
32	Bhandara	21.8	18.9	20.6	43.8	63.9	52.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	31.7	14.1	24.3
33	Gondiya	29.2	26.4	28.0	35.7	51.2	42.3	3.3	7.1	4.9	31.8	15.3	24.8
34	Chandrapur	21.3	20.2	20.9	34.4	61.2	44.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	42.1	16.9	32.3
35	Gadchiroli	41.6	34.8	38.6	34.3	52.5	42.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	22.1	10.9	17.1
Maharashtra State		23.3	29.6	25.4	20.8	39.9	27.3	2.1	3.2	2.5	53.8	27.3	44.8

Source – Registrar General of India

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

3

State Income



3. STATE INCOME

3.1 The Indian economy continued to slow down with restricted Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth during this year. The 'Mining & Quarrying' and the Manufacturing sectors have shown contraction resulting in inevitable slowdown of the Industry sector, thereby impacting the Services sector. However, good monsoon during this year is expected to revive the rural economy which in turn will help in modest recovery of the overall economy.

State Economy

Advance estimates (2013-14)

3.2 The advance estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2013-14 at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 8,97,786 crore, with growth of 8.7 per cent over 2012-13.

3.3 The spatial and timely distribution of monsoon has rejuvenated the Agriculture sector and it is expected to grow at 3.8 per cent over the previous year. The growth of Forestry sector has decreased to five per cent, whereas that of Fishing sector has increased to 2.3 per cent. 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector is expected to grow at four per cent. Growth of Manufacturing sector at 6.8 per cent, 'Electricity, Gas & Water supply' at 16.1 per cent and Construction sector at 12.6 per cent is expected to push the overall growth of the Industry sector to 8.8 per cent. The growth of Services sector has moderated out to 9.3 per cent. The economy is expected to grow at 8.7 per cent during 2013-14.

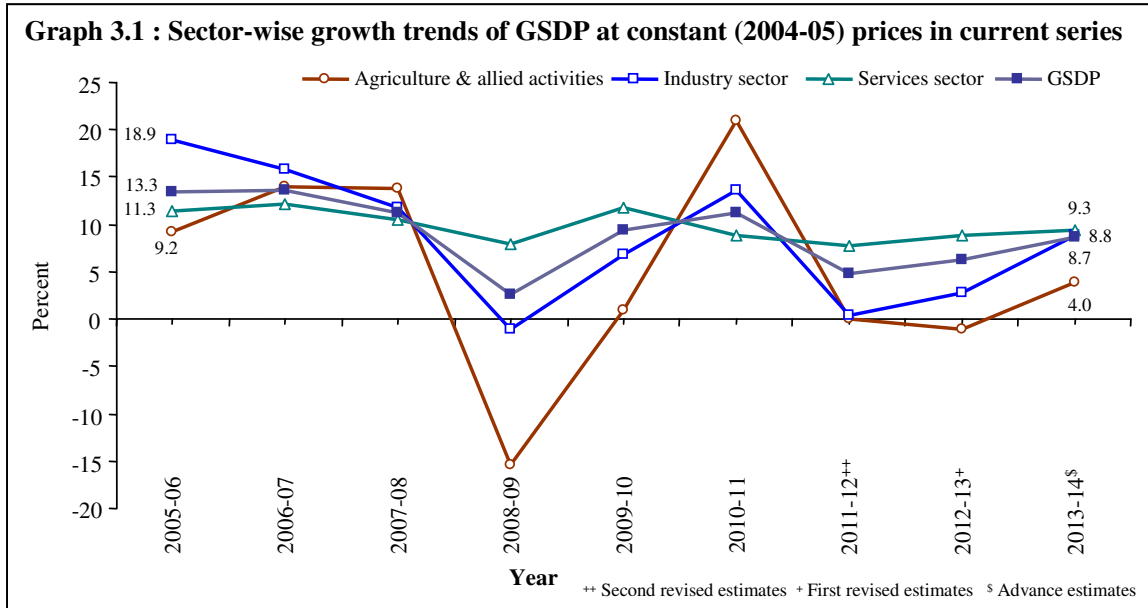
GSDP (2012-13)

3.4 The first revised estimates of GSDP for 2012-13 at current prices is ₹ 13,23,768 crore, which is 12.6 per cent higher than that of 2011-12. GSDP for 2012-13 at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹ 8,25,832 crore, as against ₹ 7,77,791 crore during 2011-12. The State economy is expected to grow at 6.2 per cent during 2012-13 as against growth of 4.8 per cent during 2011-12.

3.5 Agricultural production has slumped further in 2012-13 as compared to 2011-12. Total foodgrains production has declined by 11.9 per cent with *kharif* declining by 8.8 per cent and *rabi* declining by 18.2 per cent. Oilseeds production has increased by 13 per cent and that of sugarcane (harvested) has decreased by 13.3 per cent. Cotton production has also decreased by 0.4 per cent. Thus, during 2012-13, the growth of Agriculture has further plunged to (-)2.5 per cent as compared to (-)1.3 per cent during 2011-12, thereby pulling down the growth of Agriculture & allied activities sector to (-)1.0 per cent, inspite of six per cent and 1.5 per cent growth in Forestry and Fishing sectors respectively.

3.6 High inflation during 2012-13 with lower industrial outputs along with the structural bottlenecks have affected the Manufacturing sector. During 2012-13, the production remained stagnant resulting in almost zero growth in the Manufacturing sector. 'Electricity, Gas & Water supply' grew by 10.5 per cent. Construction activities have slowed down during 2012-13 and hence growth of this sector was 8.6 per cent as compared to 11.5 per cent in 2011-12. The 'Mining & Quarrying' sector registered growth of 1.4 per cent. All these factors restricted the growth of the Industry sector at 2.7 per cent.

3.7 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication' sector, which accounts for nearly 30 to 35 per cent of the value added of Services sector, has grown from 6.7 per cent in 2011-12 to 7.3 per cent in 2012-13. Communication has retained its growth to 13.6 per cent. 'Banking & Insurance' and 'Business services' sectors have maintained their growths at 11.0 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively. Overall, Services sector is expected to grow at 8.8 per cent. The sectorwise growth trend in the State economy in the current series is shown in graph 3.1.



State Income

3.8 The first revised estimates of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is ₹ 11,96,754 crore in 2012-13, as compared to ₹ 10,64,689 crore in 2011-12 showing an increase of 12.4 per cent. The State Income at constant (2004-05) prices in 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 7,39,040 crore, as compared to ₹ 6,98,086 crore in 2011-12 showing an increase of 5.9 per cent.

Indian Economy

Advance estimates (2013-14)

3.9 The advance estimates for 2013-14 published by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI reveal that GDP at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 57,48,564 crore with a growth of 4.9 per cent, whereas at current prices, it is expected at ₹ 1,05,39,605 crore.

3.10 According to the advance estimates, the Agriculture and allied activities sector is likely to show a growth of 4.6 per cent during 2013-14, as against 1.4 per cent during the previous year. The production of foodgrains is expected to grow by 2.3 per cent as compared to decline of 0.8 per cent in the previous agriculture year. The production of cotton and sugarcane is also expected to grow by 6.7 per cent and 1.1 per cent as compared to decline of 2.8 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively in the previous agriculture year. The estimated growth in the 'Manufacturing', 'Mining and Quarrying', 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply', and 'Construction' is estimated to be (-) 0.2 per cent, (-) 1.9 per cent, six per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively, during 2013-14 as compared to growth of 1.1 per cent, (-) 2.2 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, in 2012-13. 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication' sector has grown at 3.5 per cent during 2013-14 as against 5.1 per cent in the previous year. The 'Finance, Insurance, Real estate and Business services' is expected to show a growth of 11.2 per cent during 2013-14 as compared to growth of 10.9 per cent in 2012-13. The growth of 'Community and Personal services' during 2013-14 is estimated to be 7.4 per cent. Overall, with the expected growth of Agriculture & Allied activities sector at 4.6 per cent, Industry at 0.7 per cent and Services sector at 6.9 per cent, the GDP of 2013-14 is expected to grow at 4.9 per cent. Sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP and GDP are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP & GDP at constant (2004-05) prices

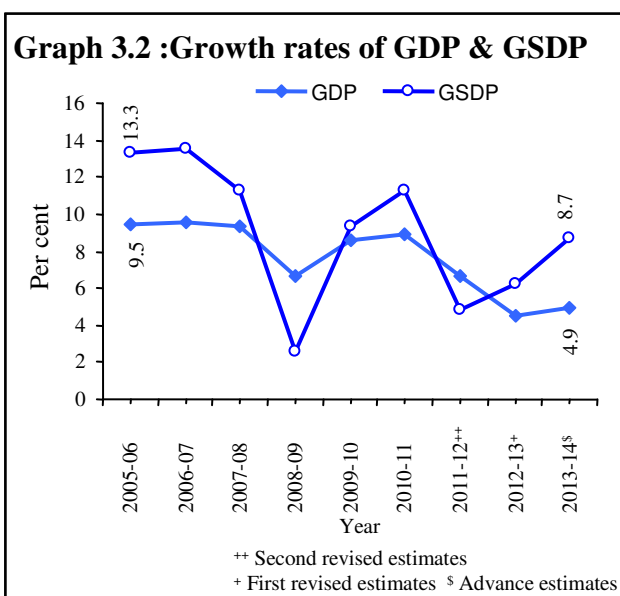
Sector	GSDP			GDP		
	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2013-14 [§]	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2013-14 [§]
Agriculture & allied activities	0.0	(-1.0)	4.0	5.0	1.4	4.6
i) Agriculture	(-1.3)	(-2.5)	3.8	5.3	0.9	-
ii) Forestry	6.2	6.0	5.0	1.9	2.9	-
iii) Fisheries	4.4	1.5	2.3	5.7	7.1	-
Industry	0.4	2.7	8.8	7.8	1.0	0.7
i) Mining & Quarrying	6.1	1.4	(-1.0)	0.1	(-2.2)	(-1.9)
ii) Manufacturing	(-4.2)	(-0.1)	6.8	7.4	1.1	(-0.2)
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water supply	12.2	10.5	16.1	8.4	2.3	6.0
iv) Construction	11.5	8.6	12.6	10.8	1.1	1.7
Services	7.8	8.8	9.3	6.6	7.0	6.9
i) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication	6.7	7.3	10.3	4.3	5.1	3.5
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.8	10.2	9.8	11.3	10.9	11.2
iii) Community & Personal Services	4.8	8.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	7.4
GSDP/GDP	4.8	6.2	8.7	6.7	4.5	4.9

Source : CSO, GoI and DES, GoM

++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates § Advance estimates

GDP (2012-13)

3.11 The GDP at current prices is estimated at ₹ 93,88,876 crore and at constant (2004-05) prices at ₹ 54,82,111 crore. With the expected growth of Agriculture & allied activities sector at 1.4 per cent, Industry at 1.0 per cent and Services sector at 7.0 per cent, the growth of the economy during 2012-13 is expected at 4.5 per cent over the previous year. At current prices, the State's share in the GDP is 14.1 per cent. State's share in Agriculture and allied activities, Industry and Services sectors is 8.8 per cent, 14.7 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively. The growth rates of GDP and GSDP for the current series are shown in graph 3.2.



National Income

3.12 Net National Income (NNI) at current prices for 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 82,55,978 crore with an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year. NNI at constant (2004-05) prices for 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 47,28,776 crore.

Sectoral share and growth in the current series

GSDP

3.13 In current series, i.e from 2004-05 to 2013-14, the average annual growth rate of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is nine percent. Agriculture and allied activities sector has average share of 11 per cent in GSDP at current prices and its average growth is 5.2 per cent. Share of Industry sector is 30 per cent and its average growth rate is 8.6 per cent. Services sector, growing at highest average of 9.8 per cent in this series, has share of 59 per cent in GSDP.

3.14 At the sub sector level, Manufacturing sector has contribution of about 21 per cent in GSDP, growing at an average rate of 7.9 per cent. With a share of 15.1 per cent, 'Trade, hotels & restaurants' is growing at an average rate of 7.6 per cent. Though, 'Communication' sector is observed to be growing at the highest pace amongst all the other sectors of the economy, its contribution in the GSDP is merely 1.6 per cent. 'Banking & Insurance' sector is growing at an average rate of 13.6 per cent and has a share of 10.7 per cent. 'Business services' sector with share of 8.3 per cent is growing at an average rate of 13 per cent.

GDP

3.15 The average share of Agriculture & allied activities sector in GDP is 18 per cent, which is much higher than that in the State and is growing at an average rate of four per cent in the current series. Share of Industry sector is about 28 per cent with average growth rate of 6.9 per cent. Services sector with largest share of 54 per cent has average growth rate of 9.1 per cent. Details of GSDP and NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4 and details of GDP and NDP are given in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

Per Capita Income

3.16 The *Per Capita Income*, a gauge for measuring the standard of living, is one of the dimensions of Human Development. *Per Capita State Income* (i.e. *Per Capita NSDP*) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,03,991 as compared to *Per Capita National Income* of ₹ 67,839 in 2012-13. In the current series, the per capita income of the State is increasing at an average rate of 13.8 per cent. Amongst the major states, Maharashtra has the second highest per capita income in the country. Table 3.2 depicts the GSDP, growth rates and per capita state income of major states in the country.

District Income

3.17 Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) help to identify the backward districts and thereby help to formulate

Table 3.2 GSDP, Growth rates & Per Capita Income of major states for 2012-13

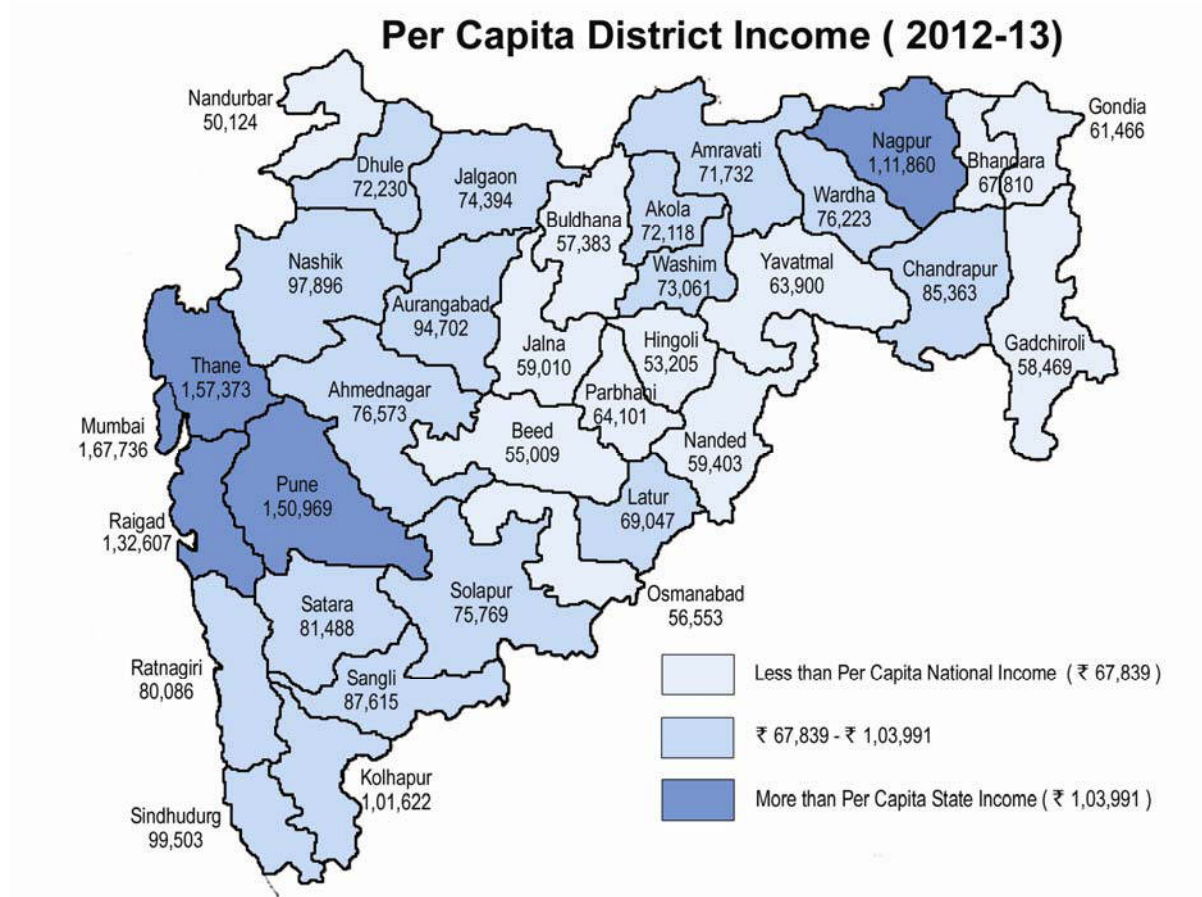
States	GSDP at current prices (₹ crore)	Growth rate (per cent) at constant (2004-05) prices	Per capita income (₹)
Andra Pradesh	7,54,409	5.1	78,958
Gujarat	6,70,016	8.0	96,976
Haryana	3,45,238	6.5	1,20,352
Karnataka	5,24,502	5.3	77,309
Kerala	3,49,338	8.2	88,527
Maharashtra	13,23,768	6.2	1,03,991
Punjab	2,86,809	4.7	86,106
Rajasthan	4,59,215	4.5	59,097
Tamil Nadu	7,44,474	4.1	98,550
Uttar Pradesh	7,68,930	5.5	33,137
West Bengal	6,20,160	7.3	62,509
India	93,88,876	4.5	67,839

Source : CSO, GoI and DES, GoM

appropriate development programmes to remove inter-district disparities. Estimates of DDP are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach' and therefore, have the inherent limitations. Because of the paucity of data, use of proxy indicators and various limitations in estimation procedure, the DDP may be used only to have a broad judgment of income at district level. The DDP estimates are given in Annexure 3.9.

3.18 The major contributors to the State Income are Mumbai (22 per cent), Thane (13.6 per cent) and Pune (11.3 per cent). These districts together contribute 46.8 per cent to GSDP. Mumbai, Pune and Thane are contributing nearly 16 to 17 per cent each to the Industry sector. Mumbai has highest share of 27.4 per cent in the Services sector followed by Thane with 14 per cent.

3.19 Mumbai, along with Thane, Pune, Raigad, Nagpur and Kolhapur have per capita income of more than ₹ one lakh. Sindhudurg, Nashik and Aurangabad are also nearing the level of ₹ one lakh per capita income. All the districts in the State have per capita income above ₹ 50,000.



* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)								
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	64,712	59,198	68,679	1,07,135	1,12,976	1,15,505
2	Forestry	9,130	14,171	14,898	17,959	19,816	22,768	25,204
3	Fishing	1,374	1,801	1,737	1,940	2,386	2,941	3,519
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	80,684	75,833	88,578	1,29,336	1,38,685	1,44,227
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(10.8)	(11.8)	(10.1)	(10.4)	(12.3)	(11.8)	(10.9)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,872	5,168	5,410	5,020	6,248	6,507
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	48,418	84,556	81,001	93,988	1,34,356	1,44,934	1,50,734
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	1,18,209	1,20,748	1,28,812	1,61,529	1,67,905	1,79,127
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	44,133	46,437	51,147	59,312	60,433	62,956
9	Construction	26,143	44,744	52,512	55,658	68,368	79,573	86,222
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	10,598	11,224	14,081	17,363	17,557	27,400
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	1,19,531	2,17,684	2,30,921	2,49,698	3,06,571	3,25,469	3,55,705
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	1,23,022	2,21,556	2,36,089	2,55,108	3,11,591	3,31,717	3,62,212
		(29.6)	(32.4)	(31.3)	(29.8)	(29.7)	(28.2)	(27.4)
13	Railways	2,853	3,900	4,522	6,043	5,477	6,106	6,868
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	33,585	38,958	45,345	52,595	61,832	71,597
15	Communication	8,229	11,121	12,995	14,847	14,640	16,781	19,436
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	1,05,793	1,12,740	1,29,620	1,52,871	1,71,644	1,93,262
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	69,536	83,320	89,306	1,09,408	1,26,391	1,43,190
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	89,135	1,06,303	1,27,778	1,56,206	1,86,765	2,21,449
19	Public Administration	19,536	28,401	35,953	41,235	45,993	50,227	58,851
20	Other services	27,223	41,106	47,257	57,891	71,032	85,272	1,02,677
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	2,47,531	3,82,577	4,42,048	5,12,065	6,08,223	7,05,017	8,17,329
		(59.6)	(55.8)	(58.6)	(59.8)	(58.0)	(60.0)	(61.7)
22	Gross State Domestic Product Grand Total - (6+11+21)	4,15,480	6,84,817	7,53,970	8,55,751	10,49,150	11,75,419	13,23,768
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	63,810	69,230	77,454	93,639	1,03,498	1,15,027

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.2

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

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	51,855	41,549	43,286	54,016	53,311	51,973
2	Forestry	9,130	10,197	10,775	9,610	10,227	10,861	11,509
3	Fishing	1,374	1,589	1,484	1,461	1,504	1,570	1,594
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	63,641	53,808	54,357	65,747	65,743	65,076
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(141.7)	(119.8)	(121.0)	(146.3)	(146.3)	(144.8)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,694	3,571	3,760	3,897	4,133	4,192
6	Primary Sector	48,418	67,335	57,379	58,117	69,644	69,876	69,268
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	99,377	93,687	1,00,464	1,16,527	1,12,308	1,12,574
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	38,491	38,213	40,726	44,056	41,578	41,133
9	Construction	26,143	38,125	41,844	43,889	50,177	55,937	60,768
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	9,646	10,007	11,396	12,894	14,470	15,984
11	Secondary Sector	1,19,531	1,85,639	1,83,751	1,96,475	2,23,655	2,24,294	2,30,459
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	1,23,022	1,89,333	1,87,322	2,00,235	2,27,552	2,28,427	2,34,651
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(100.0)	(153.9)	(152.3)	(162.8)	(184.9)	(185.6)	(190.7)
13	Railways	2,853	3,420	3,921	4,675	4,565	4,962	4,971
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	26,300	26,645	31,967	31,600	34,058	36,035
15	Communication	8,229	13,625	16,004	24,327	34,044	38,977	44,284
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	90,595	89,769	1,05,001	1,10,355	1,14,651	1,21,426
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	77,215	88,647	95,289	1,08,396	1,20,523	1,33,814
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	73,065	80,489	83,809	88,747	96,020	1,04,741
19	Public Administration	19,536	23,918	27,984	28,872	28,854	28,745	30,814
20	Other services	27,223	33,719	35,603	38,412	42,182	45,685	50,020
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,47,531	3,41,857	3,69,062	4,12,352	4,48,743	4,83,621	5,26,105
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	(100.0)	(138.1)	(149.1)	(166.6)	(181.2)	(195.3)	(212.5)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,15,480	5,94,831	6,10,192	6,66,944	7,42,042	7,77,791	8,25,832
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(143.2)	(146.9)	(160.5)	(178.6)	(187.2)	(198.7)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	55,425	56,028	60,365	66,229	68,486	71,760
		(100.0)	(136.8)	(138.3)	(149.0)	(163.4)	(169.0)	(177.1)

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)

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)								
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	60,384	55,204	63,842	1,01,305	1,06,740	1,08,174
2	Forestry	9,009	13,990	14,705	17,729	19,592	22,497	24,899
3	Fishing	1,196	1,574	1,493	1,648	2,035	2,482	3,002
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	75,948	71,402	83,219	1,22,932	1,31,718	1,36,075
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(11.2)	(12.3)	(10.5)	(10.8)	(12.9)	(12.4)	(11.4)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	3,028	4,056	4,124	3,990	5,125	5,212
6	Primary Sector	44,252	78,976	75,458	87,343	1,26,922	1,36,844	1,41,288
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	98,633	94,862	1,02,274	1,31,155	1,35,837	1,44,110
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	40,243	42,094	46,197	53,928	54,489	56,721
9	Construction	25,125	42,772	49,874	52,785	64,875	75,362	81,282
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,854	6,108	7,801	9,565	9,007	17,796
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,85,502	1,92,938	2,09,057	2,59,522	2,74,696	2,99,909
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,88,530	1,96,994	2,13,181	2,63,512	2,79,821	3,05,122
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	(26.7)	(30.4)	(29.1)	(27.7)	(27.7)	(26.3)	(25.5)
13	Railways	2,342	3,200	3,706	5,209	4,501	5,148	5,799
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	30,115	34,428	39,994	46,436	54,225	62,484
15	Communication	6,909	9,339	10,566	11,888	11,605	12,505	14,438
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	1,02,246	1,08,140	1,24,445	1,46,313	1,63,144	1,82,641
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	68,318	81,999	87,903	1,07,827	1,24,673	1,41,234
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	48,229	81,250	96,750	1,16,640	1,42,994	1,71,900	2,04,238
19	Public Administration	15,705	22,626	30,127	34,735	38,633	42,381	49,318
20	Other services	25,641	38,311	43,670	53,580	66,018	79,175	95,405
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,29,755	3,55,405	4,09,386	4,74,394	5,64,326	6,53,150	7,55,557
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	(62.1)	(57.3)	(60.4)	(61.5)	(59.3)	(61.3)	(63.1)
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	6,19,883	6,77,782	7,70,794	9,50,771	10,64,689	11,96,754
	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	57,760	62,234	69,765	84,858	93,748	1,03,991

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.4

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

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	48,193	38,398	39,857	50,221	49,501	47,833
2	Forestry	9,009	10,045	10,625	9,451	10,086	10,703	11,346
3	Fishing	1,196	1,365	1,281	1,228	1,236	1,246	1,251
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	59,603	50,304	50,536	61,543	61,450	60,430
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(144.2)</i>	<i>(121.7)</i>	<i>(122.2)</i>	<i>(148.8)</i>	<i>(148.6)</i>	<i>(146.1)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	2,960	2,644	2,739	3,129	3,344	3,330
6	Primary Sector	44,252	62,563	52,949	53,275	64,672	64,794	63,730
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	81,725	71,298	78,234	91,956	87,358	86,356
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	35,130	34,536	36,667	39,830	37,111	36,603
9	Construction	25,125	36,344	39,560	41,504	47,388	52,708	57,130
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	3,919	5,617	6,472	7,066	8,400	9,472
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,57,117	1,51,011	1,62,877	1,86,240	1,85,578	1,89,561
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,60,077	1,53,655	1,65,616	1,89,368	1,88,922	1,92,891
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(161.8)</i>	<i>(155.3)</i>	<i>(167.4)</i>	<i>(191.4)</i>	<i>(190.9)</i>	<i>(194.9)</i>
13	Railways	2,342	2,818	3,243	3,992	3,814	4,269	4,232
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	23,132	22,699	27,464	26,583	28,082	29,158
15	Communication	6,909	12,083	13,956	21,978	31,791	35,863	40,781
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	87,524	86,093	1,00,997	1,05,558	1,08,818	1,14,576
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	76,128	87,513	94,128	1,07,140	1,19,211	1,32,376
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,229	66,538	73,234	75,707	79,790	86,644	94,615
19	Public Administration	15,705	18,916	23,221	23,961	23,687	23,565	24,981
20	Other services	25,641	31,262	32,615	34,959	38,351	41,261	45,001
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	2,29,755	3,18,401	3,42,574	3,83,186	4,16,714	4,47,713	4,85,719
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(138.6)</i>	<i>(149.1)</i>	<i>(166.8)</i>	<i>(181.3)</i>	<i>(194.8)</i>	<i>(211.4)</i>
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	5,38,081	5,46,533	5,99,338	6,67,625	6,98,086	7,39,040
	Grand Total - (6+11+21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(145.4)</i>	<i>(147.7)</i>	<i>(162.0)</i>	<i>(180.4)</i>	<i>(188.6)</i>	<i>(199.7)</i>
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	50,138	50,183	54,246	59,587	61,468	64,218
		<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(139.0)</i>	<i>(139.1)</i>	<i>(150.4)</i>	<i>(165.1)</i>	<i>(170.3)</i>	<i>(178.0)</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).

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.5

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

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	7,16,276	8,06,646	9,28,586	11,43,517	13,00,569	14,17,468
2	Forestry	61,640	81,311	92,485	1,04,558	1,18,898	1,31,667	1,49,405
3	Fishing	27,152	38,931	44,073	50,370	57,271	66,862	78,053
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	8,36,518	9,43,204	10,83,514	13,19,686	14,99,098	16,44,926
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(18.3)</i>	<i>(17.8)</i>	<i>(17.7)</i>	<i>(18.2)</i>	<i>(17.9)</i>	<i>(17.5)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	1,24,812	1,39,828	1,59,304	2,04,866	2,22,716	2,22,416
6	Primary Sector	6,50,454	9,61,330	10,83,032	12,42,818	15,24,552	17,21,814	18,67,342
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	4,92,758	5,61,460	6,43,538	7,54,553	8,85,547	9,48,913
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	2,39,962	2,56,862	2,78,613	3,17,936	3,50,635	3,71,994
9	Construction	2,28,855	3,88,908	4,51,034	5,00,458	5,71,535	6,89,798	7,59,990
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	83,830	91,070	1,13,883	1,19,560	1,35,670	1,57,132
11	Secondary Sector	7,44,755	12,05,458	13,60,426	15,36,492	17,63,584	20,61,650	22,38,029
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	8,29,783	13,30,270	15,00,254	16,95,796	19,68,450	22,84,366	24,60,445
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(29.0)</i>	<i>(28.3)</i>	<i>(27.8)</i>	<i>(27.2)</i>	<i>(27.2)</i>	<i>(26.2)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	43,608	47,478	55,571	56,877	62,710	70,616
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	2,57,120	2,92,540	3,29,337	3,92,182	4,62,250	5,35,483
15	Communication	49,280	66,069	75,430	86,483	80,099	89,747	1,02,731
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,77,303	7,83,247	8,95,397	10,10,232	12,50,472	14,57,565	16,15,865
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	2,51,195	2,98,931	3,31,793	4,10,407	4,81,495	5,49,500
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,66,076	4,40,269	5,46,438	6,33,144	7,54,836	9,00,029	10,67,576
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	2,34,992	3,06,653	4,03,641	4,42,120	4,98,346	5,67,193
20	Other services	2,36,723	3,38,798	3,97,242	4,79,392	5,73,730	6,56,085	7,74,541
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	15,76,255	24,15,298	28,60,109	33,29,593	39,60,723	46,08,227	52,83,505
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(53.0)</i>	<i>(52.7)</i>	<i>(53.9)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(54.6)</i>	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(56.3)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product	29,71,464	45,82,086	53,03,567	61,08,903	72,48,860	83,91,691	93,88,876
	(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	(-)20,512	(-)32,923	(-)38,000	(-)81,807	(-)76,830	(-)1,16,766
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	45,61,574	52,70,644	60,70,903	71,67,053	83,14,861	92,72,110

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.6

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

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,76,634	5,56,956	5,55,442	5,57,715	6,10,905	6,43,543	6,49,424
2	Forestry	61,640	65,697	66,932	68,877	70,509	71,816	73,864
3	Fishing	27,152	32,427	33,315	34,395	36,400	38,473	41,222
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,65,426	6,55,080	6,55,689	6,60,987	7,17,814	7,53,832	7,64,510
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.0)</i>	<i>(16.8)</i>	<i>(15.8)</i>	<i>(14.6)</i>	<i>(14.6)</i>	<i>(14.4)</i>	<i>(13.9)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	85,028	95,997	98,055	1,03,830	1,10,617	1,10,725	1,08,328
6	Primary Sector	6,50,454	7,51,077	7,53,744	7,64,817	8,28,431	8,64,557	8,72,838
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,92,344	4,17,528	4,42,055	5,06,679	5,55,240	6,07,589	6,14,569
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,60,881	2,11,545	2,14,247	2,23,756	2,39,912	2,46,509	2,49,307
9	Construction	2,28,855	3,15,495	3,32,329	3,54,436	3,74,708	4,15,188	4,19,795
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	62,675	79,430	83,050	88,218	92,862	1,00,646	1,02,922
11	Secondary Sector	7,44,755	10,23,998	10,71,681	11,73,089	12,62,722	13,69,932	13,86,593
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	8,29,783	11,19,995	11,69,736	12,76,919	13,73,339	14,80,657	14,94,921
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.7)</i>	<i>(28.1)</i>	<i>(28.3)</i>	<i>(27.9)</i>	<i>(28.2)</i>	<i>(27.3)</i>
13	Railways	29,162	38,235	41,161	44,763	47,404	50,963	51,112
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,71,975	2,22,344	2,34,275	2,51,613	2,72,022	2,95,336	3,14,921
15	Communication	49,280	93,928	1,17,465	1,54,496	1,88,246	2,09,332	2,23,012
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,77,303	6,55,013	6,92,224	7,47,019	8,36,352	8,46,630	8,84,308
17	Banking & Insurance	1,71,098	2,78,776	3,17,826	3,53,983	4,06,609	4,59,142	5,13,519
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,66,076	3,49,348	3,85,803	4,17,922	4,42,580	4,86,392	5,35,229
19	Public Administration	1,74,638	1,99,773	2,39,349	2,81,365	2,80,268	2,92,138	3,02,149
20	Other services	2,36,723	2,84,144	3,05,148	3,27,004	3,53,899	3,73,108	3,98,430
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	15,76,255	21,21,561	23,33,251	25,78,165	28,27,380	30,13,041	32,22,680
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(53.1)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(56.1)</i>	<i>(57.1)</i>	<i>(57.5)</i>	<i>(57.4)</i>	<i>(58.8)</i>
22	Gross Domestic Product	29,71,464	38,96,636	41,58,676	45,16,071	49,18,533	52,47,530	54,82,111
	(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	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,757	(-) 54,647	(-) 46,367	(-) 65,452
24	Gross National Income	29,49,089	38,79,457	41,33,292	44,88,314	48,63,886	52,01,163	54,16,659

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.7

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

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	6,67,874	7,50,631	8,61,467	10,60,830	12,10,733	13,09,910
2	Forestry	60,813	80,216	91,247	1,03,190	1,17,452	1,30,010	1,47,608
3	Fishing	23,735	33,751	37,884	42,801	48,843	56,423	66,158
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	7,81,841	8,79,762	10,07,458	12,27,125	13,97,167	15,23,676
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(19.9)</i>	<i>(19.1)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(18.5)</i>	<i>(18.9)</i>	<i>(18.6)</i>	<i>(18.2)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	1,00,948	1,11,318	1,22,750	1,66,603	1,79,670	1,72,947
6	Primary Sector	5,97,753	8,82,789	9,91,080	11,30,208	13,93,728	15,76,837	16,96,623
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	3,57,748	4,07,017	4,65,851	5,48,096	6,49,927	6,82,351
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	2,12,317	2,25,214	2,43,286	2,78,544	3,07,887	3,27,151
9	Construction	2,18,511	3,69,997	4,28,136	4,73,852	5,40,258	6,52,322	7,15,575
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	42,170	45,290	59,906	57,922	62,867	75,328
11	Secondary Sector	5,98,795	9,82,232	11,05,657	12,42,895	14,24,820	16,73,003	18,00,405
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	6,69,259	10,83,180	12,16,975	13,65,645	15,91,423	18,52,673	19,73,352
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(25.2)</i>	<i>(26.4)</i>	<i>(25.7)</i>	<i>(25.1)</i>	<i>(24.5)</i>	<i>(24.7)</i>	<i>(23.6)</i>
13	Railways	21,696	34,144	36,398	44,303	44,095	48,831	55,165
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	2,35,628	2,66,802	2,99,174	3,57,457	4,19,622	4,84,506
15	Communication	41,226	55,394	61,675	68,775	62,798	66,057	75,316
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,64,750	7,61,525	8,68,530	9,78,706	12,10,662	14,06,554	15,52,139
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	2,47,017	2,94,282	3,26,589	4,04,491	4,74,947	5,42,028
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S .& L.S.	2,29,767	3,83,999	4,77,963	5,52,927	6,63,928	7,94,320	9,45,189
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,98,884	2,66,495	3,58,331	3,90,804	4,40,604	5,00,100
20	Other services	2,23,791	3,15,780	3,69,488	4,47,196	5,35,859	6,11,021	7,21,274
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services	14,55,025	22,32,371	26,41,633	30,76,001	36,70,094	42,61,956	48,75,717
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	<i>(54.9)</i>	<i>(54.5)</i>	<i>(55.7)</i>	<i>(56.4)</i>	<i>(56.6)</i>	<i>(56.7)</i>	<i>(58.2)</i>
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	40,97,390	47,38,370	54,49,104	64,88,641	75,11,795	83,72,744
	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	(-) 20,512	(-) 32,923	(-) 38,000	(-) 81,807	(-) 76,830	(-) 1,16,766
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	40,76,878	47,05,447	54,11,104	64,06,834	74,34,965	82,55,978
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	35,825	40,775	46,249	54,021	61,855	67,839

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.8

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

(₹ crore)								
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	4,42,741	5,15,643	5,11,172	5,09,912	5,56,859	5,88,440	5,88,476
2	Forestry	60,813	64,771	65,971	67,929	69,597	70,849	72,905
3	Fishing	23,735	27,781	28,166	28,332	29,957	31,111	33,326
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	5,27,289	6,08,195	6,05,309	6,06,173	6,56,413	6,90,401	6,94,707
	(Sub-Total- 1+2+3)	(19.9)	(17.5)	(16.4)	(15.2)	(15.1)	(14.9)	(14.5)
5	Mining and quarrying	70,464	74,945	74,299	74,831	82,071	80,459	75,361
6	Primary Sector	5,97,753	6,83,140	6,79,608	6,81,004	7,38,484	7,70,860	7,70,068
	(Sub-Total- 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	2,05,844	2,94,744	3,08,477	3,57,800	3,88,205	4,24,271	4,14,983
8	Un-registered manufacturing	1,40,651	1,87,103	1,87,432	1,94,752	2,08,956	2,14,385	2,16,733
9	Construction	2,18,511	2,98,270	3,12,520	3,32,343	3,49,740	3,86,455	3,87,085
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33,789	42,732	44,764	45,899	46,845	48,954	47,457
11	Secondary Sector	5,98,795	8,22,849	8,53,193	9,30,794	9,93,746	10,74,065	10,66,258
	(Sub-Total- 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	6,69,259	8,97,794	9,27,492	10,05,625	10,75,817	11,54,524	11,41,619
	(Sub-Total- 5 + 11)	(25.2)	(25.9)	(25.1)	(25.2)	(24.7)	(25.0)	(23.8)
13	Railways	21,696	30,020	32,370	35,543	37,570	40,922	40,416
14	Transport by other means & Storage	1,56,663	2,02,600	2,11,857	2,26,224	2,43,741	2,61,865	2,76,472
15	Communication	41,226	84,484	1,05,843	1,40,399	1,75,402	1,92,082	2,03,796
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	4,64,750	6,36,267	6,70,729	7,22,605	8,07,230	8,11,621	8,43,206
17	Banking & Insurance	1,68,112	2,75,003	3,13,829	3,49,675	4,01,911	4,54,144	5,08,027
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	2,29,767	3,02,698	3,33,794	3,59,564	3,80,936	4,19,720	4,63,227
19	Public Administration	1,49,020	1,68,175	2,06,521	2,47,125	2,44,253	2,54,009	2,61,094
20	Other services	2,23,791	2,63,772	2,82,028	3,01,231	3,24,960	3,40,410	3,61,664
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	14,55,025	19,63,019	21,56,971	23,82,366	26,16,003	27,74,773	29,57,902
	(Sub Total – 13 to 20)	(54.9)	(56.6)	(58.5)	(59.6)	(60.2)	(60.1)	(61.7)
22	Net Domestic Product	26,51,573	34,69,008	36,89,772	39,94,165	43,48,232	46,19,696	47,94,227
	Grand Total – (6+11+21)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 22,375	(-) 17,179	(-) 25,384	(-) 27,757	(-) 54,647	(-) 46,367	(-) 65,452
24	Net National Income	26,29,198	34,51,829	36,64,388	39,66,407	42,93,585	45,73,329	47,28,776
25	Per Capita National Income (₹)	24,143	30,332	31,754	33,901	36,202	38,048	38,856

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.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

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 (₹)	
		2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	2,52,845	2,90,661	2,29,288	2,63,602	1,78,304	1,91,910	1,61,161	1,73,162	1,49,070	1,67,736
2	Thane	1,58,611	1,79,478	1,41,688	1,60,337	1,09,624	1,16,552	97,158	1,03,136	1,41,560	1,57,373
3	Raigad	34,383	38,684	29,926	33,632	22,855	24,019	19,507	20,415	1,19,215	1,32,607
4	Ratnagiri	15,807	16,945	14,293	15,232	10,470	10,739	9,363	9,543	75,758	80,086
5	Sindhudurg	9,537	10,453	8,855	9,656	5,819	6,188	5,369	5,683	91,962	99,503
	KONKAN DIV.	4,71,182	5,36,222	4,24,051	4,82,458	3,27,072	3,49,408	2,92,558	3,11,940	1,37,902	1,54,080
6	Nashik	53,846	64,041	48,545	57,692	34,478	38,000	30,675	33,721	83,426	97,896
7	Dhule	13,872	15,624	12,620	14,221	9,103	9,587	8,207	8,645	64,780	72,230
8	Nandurbar	8,146	8,055	7,560	7,428	4,639	4,579	4,255	4,178	51,461	50,124
9	Jalgaon	32,574	35,149	29,575	31,728	20,338	21,045	18,296	18,825	70,113	74,394
10	Ahmednagar	35,430	38,710	32,394	35,252	22,045	22,924	19,945	20,659	71,039	76,573
	NASHIK DIV.	1,43,868	1,61,579	1,30,693	1,46,321	90,603	96,136	81,378	86,028	72,550	80,341
11	Pune	1,33,432	1,49,502	1,19,170	1,33,390	88,627	93,562	78,057	82,208	1,37,001	1,50,969
12	Satara	25,790	28,341	23,538	25,798	16,754	17,440	15,156	15,733	74,989	81,488
13	Sangli	25,860	28,499	23,659	26,015	17,129	18,003	15,568	16,328	80,507	87,615
14	Solapur	34,733	37,076	31,988	33,983	21,866	22,324	19,974	20,304	72,150	75,769
15	Kolhapur	40,887	45,576	37,371	41,558	27,092	28,991	24,595	26,250	92,414	1,01,622
	PUNE DIV.	2,60,702	2,88,995	2,35,725	2,60,744	1,71,468	1,80,320	1,53,350	1,60,822	1,01,372	1,10,742

(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 (₹)	
		2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	33,704	36,367	30,080	32,301	21,778	22,263	19,102	19,405	89,295	94,702
17	Jalna	15,039	11,752	14,002	10,828	7,986	6,594	7,329	6,005	77,029	59,010
18	Parbhani	10,374	12,353	9,614	11,408	6,262	6,942	5,752	6,350	54,645	64,101
19	Hingoli	5,271	6,402	4,903	5,936	3,159	3,580	2,911	3,286	44,335	53,205
20	Beed	13,939	14,689	12,877	13,495	8,369	8,503	7,645	7,722	52,976	55,009
21	Nanded	17,931	21,257	16,598	19,617	11,098	12,100	10,189	11,063	50,779	59,403
22	Osmanabad	10,414	10,320	9,651	9,503	6,051	5,954	5,542	5,422	57,946	56,553
23	Latur	14,625	17,787	13,595	16,479	8,761	9,776	8,066	8,963	57,546	69,047
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,21,296	1,30,925	1,11,319	1,19,566	73,465	75,711	66,536	68,216	62,613	66,561
24	Buldhana	13,965	15,958	12,844	14,632	8,962	9,384	8,169	8,516	50,865	57,383
25	Akola	12,693	15,133	11,657	13,867	8,443	9,436	7,708	8,583	61,398	72,118
26	Washim	8,741	9,179	8,095	8,454	4,806	4,591	4,388	4,165	70,600	73,061
27	Amravati	19,730	23,770	18,218	21,897	12,465	13,933	11,429	12,727	60,400	71,732
28	Yavatmal	16,414	19,500	15,073	17,854	10,414	11,496	9,468	10,409	54,453	63,900
	AMRAVATI DIV.	71,545	83,539	65,887	76,703	45,092	48,840	41,162	44,400	58,026	66,836
29	Wardha	10,257	11,844	9,444	10,870	6,668	7,219	6,089	6,566	66,930	76,223
30	Nagpur	54,586	62,291	49,360	56,191	37,161	39,880	33,394	35,711	99,902	1,11,860
31	Bhandara	8,300	9,503	7,629	8,704	5,236	5,611	4,769	5,092	59,955	67,810
32	Gondia	7,725	8,973	7,144	8,282	4,907	5,261	4,505	4,815	53,450	61,466
33	Chandrapur	19,970	23,102	17,862	20,609	12,859	14,056	11,358	12,365	74,848	85,363
34	Gadchiroli	5,989	6,796	5,576	6,305	3,261	3,390	2,985	3,084	52,087	58,469
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,06,826	1,22,509	97,015	1,10,962	70,092	75,416	63,101	67,633	78,125	88,253
	MAHARASHTRA	11,75,419	13,23,768	10,64,689	11,96,754	7,77,791	8,25,832	6,98,086	7,39,040	93,748	1,03,991

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

+ First revised estimates

+ + Second revised estimates

Mumbai (City + Suburban) District

Note - Figures may not add up due to rounding.

4

Prices & Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

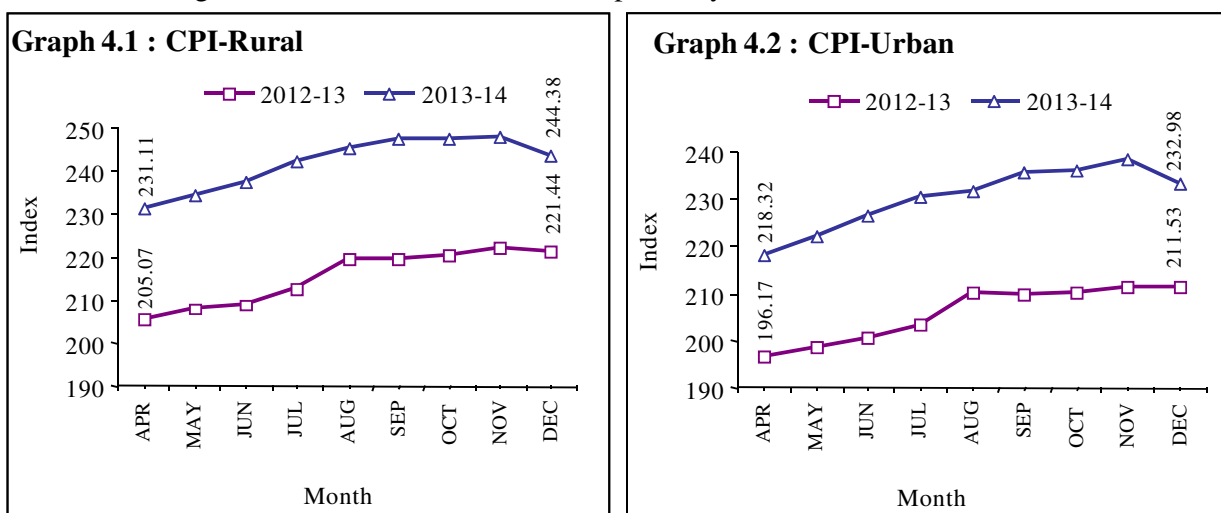
PRICES

4.1 Price index is a comprehensive measure used for estimation of price changes of goods / items in a basket representative of consumption expenditure in an economy. Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price change from the perspective of retail buyer reflecting the actual inflation that is borne by an individual whereas, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) reflects changes in prices at wholesale level being used as the primary measure for ascertaining inflation.

Price Situation in Maharashtra

4.2 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM collects retail prices of 106 commodities from 68 rural centres and 127 commodities from 74 urban centres on a weekly basis. Based on these prices, monthly CPIs (Base year 2003) are constructed separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

4.3 The CPI for rural as well as urban areas showed continuous increase from April to November, 2013 and then decreased in December, 2013. The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December, 2013 increased by 12.5 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in indices is mainly due to increase in prices of 'Vegetables & Fruits' and 'Milk & Milk Products' subgroups. The series of CPI for rural as well as urban areas are given in Annexures 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.



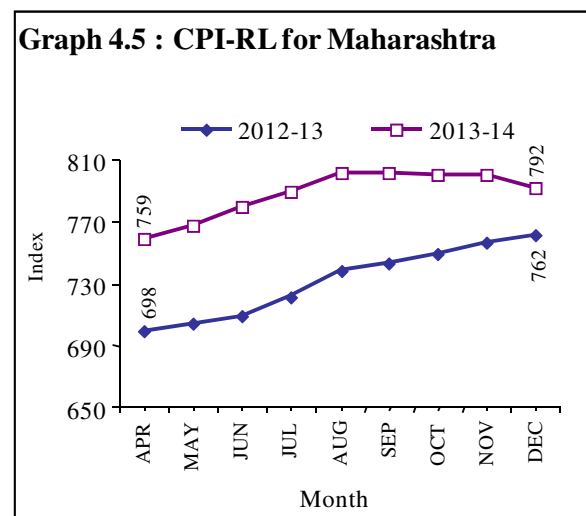
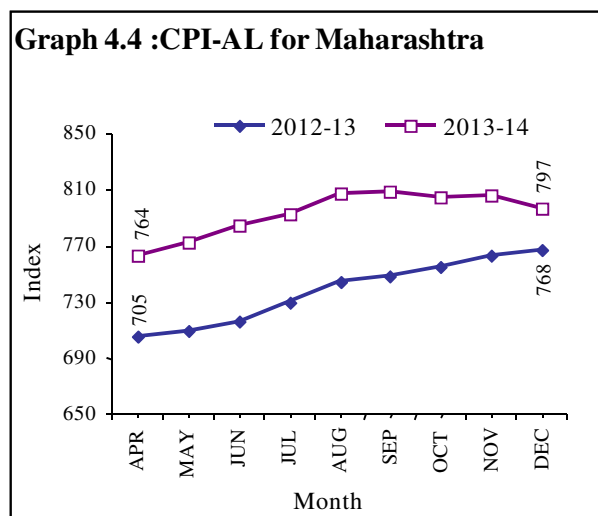
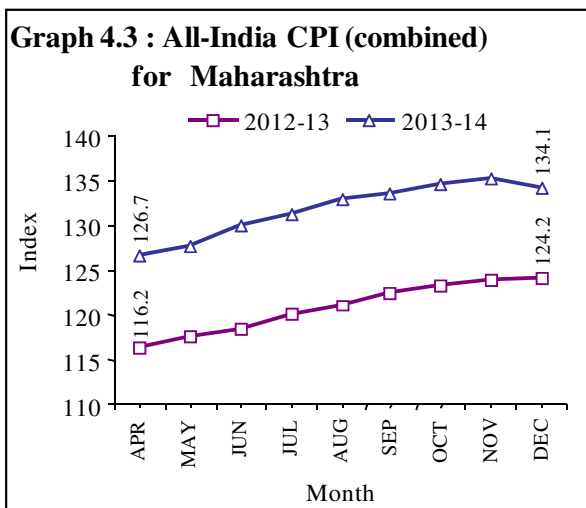
4.4 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for rural areas for April and December, 2013, was 12.7 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, whereas for urban areas it was 11.3 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively. This was highest in the month of July, 2013 (14.0 in rural areas and 13.6 in urban areas). The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Food' group for April and December, 2013, was 10.9 per cent & 9.1 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 10.5 per cent & 9.1 per cent respectively for urban areas. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for April and December, 2013, was 16.1 per cent & 15.1 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 16.0 per cent & 16.3 per cent respectively for urban areas.

Price Situation at All-India Level

4.5 There are five major price indices at national level viz. CPI for All-India, CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) and WPI. The Central Statistical Office (CSO), GoI releases monthly Consumer Price Indices (Base year 2010) for All-India and states/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined areas. Other three CPIs are compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. WPI is released on monthly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI.

4.6 Average CPI compiled by CSO for Maharashtra from April to December, 2013 was 133.6, 130.8 and 131.8 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively. CPI for major states are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.7 The CPI-AL and CPI-RL (Base year 1986-87) are compiled monthly for 20 states in India including Maharashtra, which 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, 2013 were 793.3 and 746.7 showing an increase of 7.5 per cent and 12.7 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, 2013 were 788.0 and 747.0 showing an increase of 7.8 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.



4.8 CPI-IW (Base year 2001) 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 in India. The average All-India CPI-IW during April to December, 2013 showed an increase of 10.7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Groupwise All-India CPI-IW are 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 are

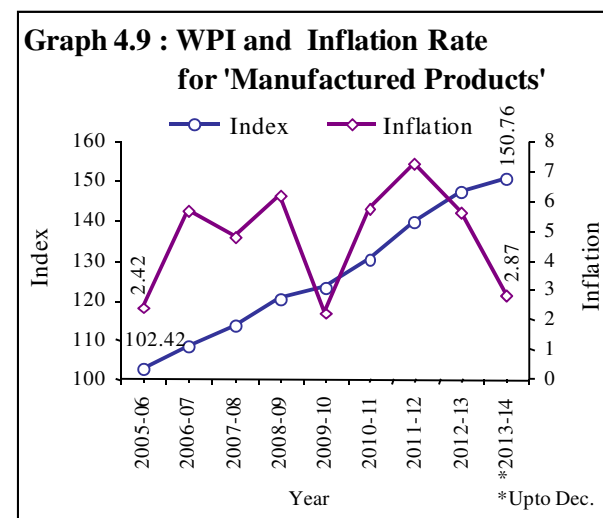
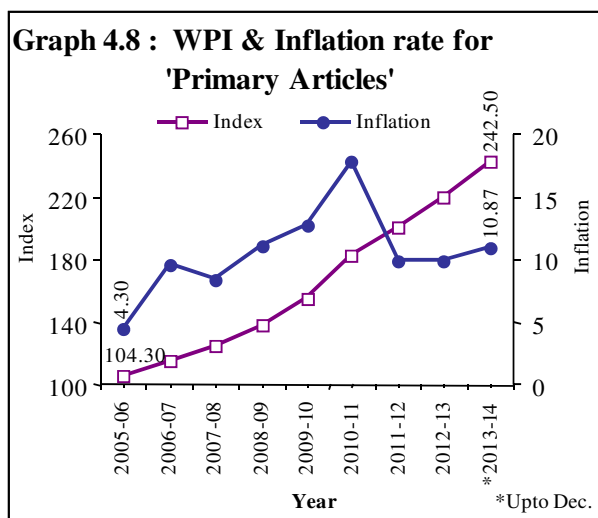
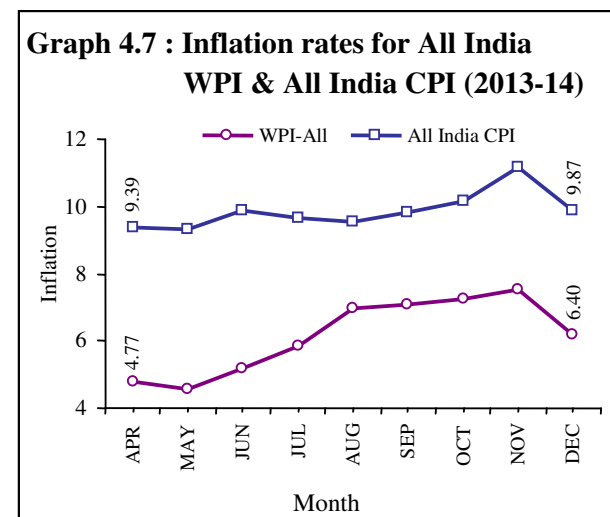
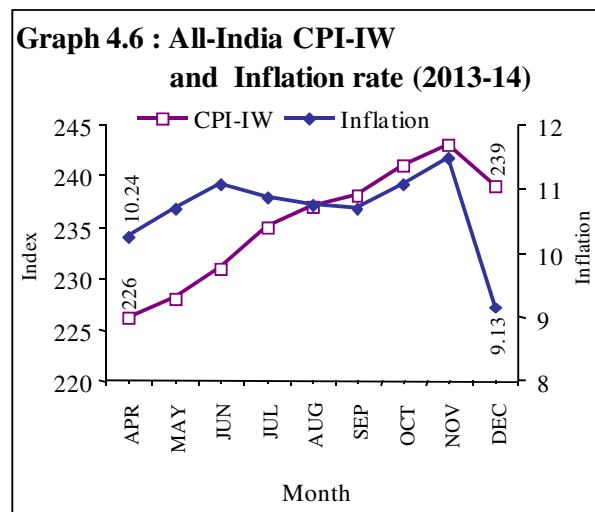
given in Annexure 4.6. In addition to these five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State viz. Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Akola by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM. CPI-IW for these additional centres in the State are given in Annexure 4.7.

Wholesale Price Index

4.9 Wholesale Price Index measures the trend in wholesale prices across various groups viz. 'Primary Articles', 'Fuel & Power' and 'Manufactured Products' with weights 20.12 per cent, 14.91 per cent and 64.97 per cent respectively. WPI for 'All Commodities' increased from 171.3 in April, 2013 to 179.6 in December, 2013. It increased from 226.5 to 243.7 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 193.7 to 211.1 for 'Fuel & Power' group and from 149.1 to 152.5 for 'Manufactured Products' group during the same period.

4.10 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI was 4.8 per cent in April, 2013. It rose to a 14 month high of 7.5 per cent in November, 2013. For 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 5.1 per cent to 15.3 per cent whereas, for 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 6.1 per cent in April to 19.7 per cent in November, 2013. This increase was mainly due to rise in vegetable prices. In December, 2013, inflation for 'All Commodities' and 'Primary Articles' group eased to 6.4 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively. For 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group also, it decreased to 13.7 per cent in December, 2013.

4.11 Yearwise index and year-on-year rate of inflation for major groups are shown in Graph 4.8 and Graph 4.9. 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 Public distribution system (PDS) is jointly managed by GoI and state governments. The GoI is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains while the state governments hold the responsibility of distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). State governments are also responsible for operational responsibilities including allocation and identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising & monitoring the functions of FPSs. Major commodities distributed are wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene.

4.13 Fair price shop is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area. There were 50,353 FPSs operating in the State as on 31st December, 2013. Out of these, 29 are mobile and 5,569 FPSs are in tribal areas.

4.14 To provide more foodgrains to the needy families, the State introduced tricolour ration card scheme w. e. f. 1st May, 1999. Districtwise details of number of card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.15 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 Above Poverty Line (APL) (saffron 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. Details of allotment and off-take of foodgrains for BPL & APL are given in Table 4.1 & Table 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for BPL

Year	No. of ration cards (in lakh)	(lakh MT)					
		Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage
2011-12	42.72	11.26	8.82	78.3	12.10	9.55	78.9
2012-13	43.20	10.41	8.71	83.7	11.44	9.43	82.4
2013-14 ⁺	42.95	6.18	5.85	94.7	6.46	6.29	97.4

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

+ Upto December

Table 4.2 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for APL

Year	No. of ration cards (in lakh)	(lakh MT)					
		Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage
2011-12	133.47	3.13	2.09	66.8	15.90	7.03	44.2
2012-13	139.51	5.23	3.24	62.0	14.91	8.05	54.0
2013-14 ⁺	144.53	6.55	4.51	68.9	8.00	6.39	79.9

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

+ Upto December

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.16 In the State *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) has been started w.e.f. 1st May, 2001. Under this scheme 35 kg foodgrains (wheat at rate ₹ two per kg, rice at rate ₹ three per kg) are distributed to AAY card holders. Details of allotment and off-take of foodgrains are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

Year	No. of ration cards (in lakh)	(lakh MT)					
		Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment	Off-take	Percentage	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage
2011-12	22.94	4.97	4.53	91.1	4.86	4.38	90.1
2012-13	25.48	5.10	4.81	94.3	5.10	4.70	92.2
2013-14 ⁺	24.71	3.83	3.68	96.1	3.85	3.57	92.7

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

+ Upto December

Annapurna Scheme

4.17 *Annapurna*, a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State w.e.f. 1st April, 2001. Under this scheme 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to the old destitute people of 65 years and above. The main eligibility criteria for the benefit of this scheme are that the person should not be in receipt of pension under the National old age pension scheme or state pension scheme. Details of allotment and off-take of foodgrains are given Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

Year	('000 MT)					
	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage
2011-12	4.10	2.90	70.7	6.10	4.70	77.0
2012-13	3.32	0.98	29.5	5.78	1.89	32.7
2013-14	2.35	1.59	67.7	3.73	2.04	54.7

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

Dhanya Hami Yojana

4.18 In order to ensure supply of quality foodgrains at prescribed rate to yellow ration card holders under TPDS, the State is implementing revised foodgrains distribution system i.e. *Dhanya Hami Yojana* in 10,653 villages. 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 card holders pose demand for foodgrains in writing to Tahasildar / Rationing officer. Further, they have to deposit cost of foodgrains of three months in advance.

Levy Sugar

4.19 The ratio of sugar to be sold in open market and levy sugar was 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 13,988 MT levy sugar from GoI on the basis of number of BPL card holders and their population. Apart from this, festival quota of about 4,507 MT of levy sugar was allocated in August as well as October-November, 2013. At present price of levy sugar is ₹ 13.50 per kg. Allocation and off-take of levy sugar are given in Table 4.5. The scheme has been discontinued from May, 2013.

Table 4.5 Allocation and off-take of the levy sugar

Year	(lakh quintal)		
	Allocation	Off-take	percentage
2011-12	17.65	12.17	69.0
2012-13	17.67	12.59	71.3
2013-14 ⁺	13.46	5.27	39.2

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

+ Upto December

Kerosene

4.20 Since April, 2013 the State is receiving approximately 0.60 lakh kilo litre allocation of kerosene per month. At present the retail price of kerosene in Mumbai / Thane rationing area is ₹ 15.05 per litre and in other districts, it is between ₹ 15.05 & ₹ 17.00 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 4.6.

Table 4.6 Demand and allocation of kerosene

(lakh kilo litre)		
Year	Demand	Allocation
2011-12	14.94	12.59
2012-13	15.87	9.50
2013-14 #	15.95	5.47

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

Upto December

Foodgrain Subsidy

4.21 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 2013-14 is ₹ 241.55 crore, whereas for 2012-13, it was ₹ 310.19 crore.

Godowns

4.22 Foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State-owned / hired godowns. During 2013-14, 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.

National Food Security Act, 2013

4.23 National Food Security Act, 2013 was introduced from 5th July, 2013. Those who are getting the benefits of AAY at present will continue receiving 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month. All the remaining eligible beneficiaries will get five kg of foodgrains per person per month. There is a provision in the Act of giving rice at ₹ three per kg, wheat at ₹ two per kg and coarse grain at ₹ one per kg to the beneficiaries.

4.24 According to this Act, 62.3 per cent (about seven crore) population in the State will be entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. Out of which, 76.3 per cent (about 4.70 crore) is rural population and 45.3 per cent (about 2.30 crore) is urban population. The State has decided to include beneficiaries having annual income of ₹ 59,000 for urban areas and ₹ 44,000 for rural areas.

* * * * *

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	Miscella- neous	All Commo- dities	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	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14 [@]	246	262	431	130	191	242	12.5
April, 2013	231	256	410	129	189	231	12.7
May, 2013	237	256	409	129	190	234	12.9
June, 2013	242	261	408	130	191	237	13.8
July, 2013	249	262	414	130	192	242	14.0
August, 2013	256	265	412	131	191	245	11.6
September, 2013	251	263	456	131	191	247	12.7
October, 2013	252	263	459	131	191	248	12.5
November, 2013	252	266	456	132	192	248	11.8
December, 2013	244	268	456	132	192	244	10.4

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	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14 [@]	251	260	393	136	174	230	12.0
April, 2013	234	250	367	135	170	218	11.3
May, 2013	242	255	367	135	171	222	12.0
June, 2013	250	258	368	136	172	226	13.0
July, 2013	258	259	368	136	173	231	13.6
August, 2013	259	260	368	136	175	232	10.3
September, 2013	254	262	424	136	175	236	12.3
October, 2013	255	264	424	137	176	236	12.2
November, 2013	262	265	424	138	176	240	13.3
December, 2013	247	266	425	138	177	233	10.1

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CENTRAL) FOR MAJOR STATES

(April – December)

States	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent increase	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent increase	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	121.56	134.56	10.69	120.73	134.56	11.45	121.21	134.54	11.00
Bihar	122.12	136.21	11.54	120.69	131.50	8.96	121.89	135.43	11.11
Gujrat	125.69	137.56	9.44	120.80	131.38	8.76	123.02	134.17	9.06
Karnataka	124.99	138.73	11.00	122.41	137.21	12.09	123.67	137.96	11.55
Kerala	121.42	134.33	10.63	122.49	136.54	11.47	121.78	135.03	10.89
Madhya Pradesh	124.06	136.64	10.15	119.74	131.08	9.46	122.23	134.28	9.85
Maharashtra	123.08	133.60	8.55	119.43	130.77	9.49	120.78	131.80	9.13
Punjab	118.67	128.36	8.16	119.24	129.79	8.84	118.94	129.06	8.50
Rajasthan	124.34	135.46	8.94	119.64	129.61	8.33	122.63	133.33	8.73
Tamil Nadu	124.79	137.70	10.35	123.26	136.48	10.73	123.91	137.00	10.56
Uttar Pradesh	123.94	135.60	9.40	120.54	132.57	9.97	122.88	134.63	9.57
West Bengal	127.48	139.50	9.43	119.69	132.44	10.66	124.08	136.42	9.95
All India	123.37	135.43	9.78	120.51	132.53	9.98	122.12	134.18	9.87

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	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers				
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India		
	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)	
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	...	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14 [@]	...	823	793	737	747	815	788	738	747
April, 2013	...	787	764	695	711	781	759	697	711
May, 2013	...	798	773	704	719	791	768	706	720
June, 2013	...	815	785	718	729	809	780	720	730
July, 2013	...	826	793	732	740	821	789	734	741
August, 2013	...	843	808	747	754	835	802	748	753
September, 2013	...	843	809	752	759	833	802	753	759
October, 2013	...	837	805	759	766	827	800	759	766
November, 2013	...	838	806	771	777	828	800	772	777
December, 2013	...	822	797	752	765	811	792	753	766

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	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14 [@]	259	247	228	252	180	194	235
April, 2013	245	240	222	246	177	191	226
May, 2013	248	242	223	246	178	190	228
June, 2013	255	246	224	246	179	191	231
July, 2013	259	246	226	255	179	192	235
August, 2013	262	249	226	255	180	194	237
September, 2013	263	250	230	255	181	196	238
October, 2013	268	250	233	255	181	196	241
November, 2013	273	251	232	255	182	197	243
December, 2013	262	252	234	255	183	198	239

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	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
										(Base year - 2001)
Weight	48.9	100.00	54.7	100.00	43.1	100.00	39.8	100.00	41.4	100.00
2005-06	115	118	113	115	115	119	120	119	119	118
2006-07	126	128	126	127	133	134	134	130	131	126
2007-08	136	136	149	142	146	142	145	138	140	132
2008-09	151	148	159	151	166	155	160	150	155	142
2009-10	173	163	176	166	192	183	183	167	183	165
2010-11	191	178	189	182	205	207	203	185	202	186
2011-12	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228
2013-14 [@]	260	241	256	243	284	269	279	240	260	244
April, 2013	245	229	243	233	259	256	261	230	243	235
May, 2013	248	231	245	234	277	264	266	232	257	242
June, 2013	260	238	247	235	280	266	282	240	259	243
July, 2013	261	241	252	241	291	272	278	239	264	246
August, 2013	265	244	258	244	304	278	288	244	269	248
September, 2013	262	244	259	245	291	274	282	242	262	247
October, 2013	270	248	258	245	296	276	282	243	261	247
November, 2013	271	249	268	252	291	274	290	246	265	248
December, 2013	261	244	276	256	266	264	283	246	263	244

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	...	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14 [@]	...	234	238	259	245	263	251	258	273	266	257
April, 2013	...	217	226	242	234	248	240	243	263	250	246
May, 2013	...	225	229	249	238	256	243	247	265	261	250
June, 2013	...	232	233	258	242	263	247	250	266	267	253
July, 2013	...	235	236	262	246	265	251	260	273	270	259
August, 2013	...	238	242	263	248	265	253	265	277	272	261
September, 2013	...	240	242	262	248	266	254	265	277	271	261
October, 2013	...	241	245	267	250	268	256	264	278	271	262
November, 2013	...	244	246	267	250	270	257	267	279	270	262
December, 2013	...	235	242	260	247	264	254	265	279	264	259

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	102.4	104.5
2006-07	114.3	120.9	108.2	111.4
2007-08	123.9	121.0	113.4	116.6
2008-09	137.5	135.0	120.4	126.0
2009-10	154.9	132.1	123.1	130.8
2010-11	182.4	148.3	130.1	143.3
2011-12	200.3	169.0	139.5	156.1
2012-13	220.0	186.5	147.1	167.6
2013-14 [@]	242.5	202.9	150.8	177.0
April, 2013	226.5	193.7	149.1	171.3
May, 2013	227.3	191.9	149.3	171.4
June, 2013	233.9	194.7	149.5	173.2
July, 2013	240.3	199.9	149.9	175.5
August, 2013	251.9	204.7	150.6	179.0
September, 2013	252.7	210.6	151.5	180.7
October, 2013	251.4	209.8	152.1	180.7
November, 2013	254.9	209.6	152.3	181.5
December, 2013	243.7	211.1	152.5	179.6

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.9

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates			
	All India wholesale price index number #	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers +	All India consumer price index number for 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	4.47	4.41	3.85	3.85
2006-07	6.59	6.83	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.74	6.40	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.05	9.09	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.80	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	7.36	10.44	10.03	10.19
2013-14 @	6.19	10.66	12.66	12.46
April, 2013	4.77	10.24	12.32	12.15
May, 2013	4.58	10.68	12.70	12.50
June, 2013	5.16	11.06	12.85	12.65
July, 2013	5.85	10.85	12.80	12.61
August, 2013	6.99	10.75	13.21	12.89
September, 2013	7.05	10.70	12.78	12.44
October, 2013	7.24	11.06	12.65	12.48
November, 2013	7.52	11.47	13.43	13.27
December, 2013	6.40	9.13	11.19	11.18

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

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RATION CARDS AS ON 31.10.2013

District (1)	Yellow		Saffron	Annapurna (5)	White (6)	Total ration card (7)
	BPL (2)	AAV (3)	APL (4)			
Mumbai /Thane Rationing Area	31,279	19,043	32,55,154	9,460	7,78,553	40,93,489
Thane	1,53,828	1,40,714	4,92,348	2,404	40,749	8,30,043
Raigad	99,569	73,476	3,85,207	1,798	98,341	6,58,391
Ratnagiri	72,637	42,788	2,53,853	819	38,314	4,08,411
Sindhudurg	48,015	23,457	1,33,950	540	21,003	2,26,965
Nashik	3,01,524	1,79,743	6,41,004	811	76,633	11,99,715
Dhule	1,43,263	76,408	1,98,482	1,718	9,713	4,29,584
Nandurbar	1,04,354	1,05,965	98,761	1,323	8,302	3,18,705
Jalgaon	2,15,195	1,36,920	4,79,316	2,006	70,512	9,03,949
Ahmednagar	2,53,544	96,523	5,31,656	1,921	55,482	9,39,126
Pune	1,59,060	70,793	13,64,709	1,031	1,69,829	17,65,422
Satara	1,32,589	36,028	4,67,895	1,715	50,667	68,894
Sangli	78,767	35,741	4,43,786	1,254	68,153	6,27,701
Solapur	2,32,661	84,183	4,86,036	1,104	76,009	8,79,993
Kolhapur	1,51,068	56,897	6,08,256	377	80,725	8,97,323
Aurangabad	1,78,556	69,973	4,89,997	2,367	9,417	7,50,310
Jalna	1,14,554	42,979	1,72,560	2,224	5,432	3,37,749
Parbhani	74,327	44,443	2,25,495	1,931	2,901	3,49,097
Hingoli	60,350	27,309	1,57,748	984	2,456	2,48,847
Beed	2,35,198	43,031	3,60,276	2,825	14,035	6,55,365
Nanded	1,49,018	76,550	3,87,586	2,027	7,863	6,23,044
Osmanabad	1,06,639	38,204	2,05,204	841	9,379	3,60,267
Latur	86,878	40,774	2,93,042	1,908	15,721	4,38,323
Buldhana	1,42,146	64,428	2,53,141	3,527	9,202	4,72,444
Akola	96,773	44,654	1,66,912	1,788	14,874	3,25,001
Washim	69,664	39,840	1,57,053	2,017	12,991	2,81,565
Amrawati	1,72,291	1,21,823	2,62,140	3,291	14,288	5,73,833
Yeotmal	1,33,252	1,34,631	2,46,877	4,696	5,998	5,25,454
Wardha	47,779	43,094	1,69,936	2,762	11,996	2,75,567
Nagpur	1,35,828	1,00,282	6,52,989	6,306	64,985	9,60,490
Bhandara	78,341	63,249	92,725	769	19,897	2,54,981
Gondia	89,473	75,561	83,456	1,666	7,401	2,57,557
Chandrapur	1,07,339	1,31,060	1,67,124	802	37,474	4,43,799
Gadchiroli	39,361	90,742	68,290	0	8,404	2,06,797
Maharashtra	42,95,120	24,71,406	1,44,52,964	71,012	19,17,699	2,32,08,201

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	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total. (2) + (3)	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2005-06 (Total)	0.09	9.37	9.46	0.55	14.99	15.54
Of which, TPDS	0.07	9.27	9.34	0.10	14.32	14.42
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)	1.01	15.53	16.54	1.85	20.28	22.13
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.35	13.49	0.06	14.16	14.22
2013-14 (Total) (upto Dec, 2013)	1.15	11.42	12.57	1.08	13.34	14.42
Of which, TPDS	0.09	8.34	8.48	0.02	8.91	8.93

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2005-06 (Total)	27.40	47.04
Of which, TPDS	10.90	16.54
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)	20.74	31.85
Of which, TPDS	15.51	16.94
2013-14 (Total) (upto Dec, 2013)	16.79	18.88
Of which, TPDS	10.00	10.57

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

District	Available godowns (upto June, 2013)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2013)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	13	8,724	3,834
Thane	38	17,000	1,406
Raigad	62	25,800	1,149
Ratnagiri	45	16,050	781
Sindhudurg	14	6,550	394
Nashik	28	17,200	2,553
Dhule	17	7,500	983
Nandurbar	25	12,500	1,009
Jalgaon	32	14,100	1,921
Ahmednagar	76	50,850	1,635
Pune	47	34,000	2,743
Satara	43	15,640	1,693
Sangli	29	13,760	1,205
Solapur	53	38,024	1,676
Kolhapur	21	9,850	1,446
Aurangabad	27	26,188	1,777
Jalna	25	17,650	1,285
Parbhani	21	9,300	1,176
Hingoli	11	6,600	795
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	1,536
Akola	21	11,600	1,052
Washim	11	7,150	774
Amrawati	29	11,750	1,909
Yeotmal	35	17,500	2,000
Wardha	14	9,785	826
Nagpur	49	25,329	1,847
Bhandara	16	9,500	887
Gondia	19	12,400	990
Chandrapur	29	14,200	1,513
Gadchiroli	21	9,050	1,182
Maharashtra	1,024	5,62,450	50,339

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

5

Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2013-14

5.1 Budget 2013-14 was presented with ₹ 184 crore revenue surplus. However, revised estimates 2013-14 indicate revenue deficit of ₹ 3,017 crore mainly because of heavy expenditure towards natural calamities and electricity bill subsidy. The total receipts for 2013-14(RE) have increased by 17.9 per cent over the previous year. The fiscal deficit has increased by 93.3 per cent over the previous year. This deficit is 1.8 per cent of GSDP and is maintained below the limit laid down by 13th Finance Commission (FC). Budget at a glance is given in Table 5.1 and details are given in Annexure 5.1.

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Item	(₹ crore)		
	2011-12 (Actuals)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)
Revenue Receipts	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,58,410
Revenue Expenditure	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,61,427
Revenue Deficit (2-1)	2,268	(-)4,211	3,017
As per cent of GSDP	0.2	(-)0.3	0.2
Capital Receipts #	21,878	14,798	27,528
Capital Expenditure #	18,716	18,814	24,423
Total Receipts (1+4) #	1,43,164	1,57,745	1,85,938
Total Expenditure (2+5) #	1,42,270	1,57,550	1,85,850
Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-)894	(-)195	(-)88
Fiscal Deficit	19,969	13,740	26,563
As per cent of GSDP	1.7	1.0	1.8

Source : Finance Department, GoM # Net of Loan Repayment
RE – Revised Estimates

Revenue Receipts

5.2 Revenue receipts have increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 11.1 per cent during XI FYP. Total revenue receipts for 2013-14(RE) are ₹ 1,58,410 crore showing increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year. Revenue receipts (Actuals) are given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts (Actuals)

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	1,00,952	20,334	1,21,286
2012-13	1,18,640	24,307	1,42,947
2013-14 #	1,26,961	31,449	1,58,410

Source : Finance Department, GoM
Revised Estimates @ Includes central grant

Tax Revenue

5.3 The tax revenue of the State has increased at a CAGR of 16.3 per cent during XI FYP. The total tax revenue has increased by seven per cent in 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. The share of tax revenue in total revenue receipts is 80.1 per cent as per the revised estimates 2013-14.

5.4 Tax buoyancy is a ratio of percentage increase in tax revenue to percentage increase in GSDP over the previous year. Tax is said to be buoyant when ratio is above the unity. Tax buoyancy has decreased from 1.4 per cent in 2012-13 to 0.6 per cent in 2013-14(RE).

5.5 The Own Tax Revenue (OTR), the major contributor to tax revenue of the State has increased at a CAGR of 16.5 per cent during XI FYP and has increased by 6.7 per cent in 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. Share of OTR in total revenue receipts and in tax revenue is 69.7 per cent and 86.9 per cent respectively in 2013-14 (RE). 'Share in central taxes' has increased by 9.2 per cent in 2013-14(RE) over the previous year. OTR as percentage of GSDP has declined from 7.8 per cent in 2012-13 to 7.5 per cent in 2013-14 (RE). Total tax revenue (Actuals) is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Total tax revenue (Actuals)

(₹ 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	87,648	13,304	1,00,952
2012-13	1,03,448	15,192	1,18,640
2013-14 #	1,10,374	16,587	1,26,961

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revised Estimates

5.6 Value added tax (VAT) contributes 57.9 per cent, whereas Stamps & Registration fees and State Excise duties contribute 17.1 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively to State's OTR in 2013-14(RE). Revenue from VAT has increased from ₹ 60,080 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 63,922 crore in 2013-14(RE) indicating growth of 6.4 per cent. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.

5.7 The State receives share from Central Taxes as per the recommendations of Finance Commission. As per the recommendations of 13th FC, 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 has received ₹ 16,587 crore as share in central taxes in 2013-14(RE).

Non-Tax Revenue

5.8 Grants from Central Government contribute more than 55 per cent to non-tax revenue. Share of central grants in non-tax revenue has increased from 58.9 per cent in 2012-13 to 59.4 per cent in 2013-14(RE). Non-tax revenue for 2013-14(RE) is ₹ 31,449 crore. Year wise non-tax revenue (Actuals) is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Year wise non-tax revenue (Actuals)

(₹ 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	1,359	6,809	12,166	20,334
2012-13	2,465	7,520	14,322	24,307
2013-14 #	3,143	9,615	18,691	31,449

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revised Estimates

Recommendations of 13th FC

5.9 Apart from the devoluble amount from central taxes, Finance Commission has made recommendations regarding grants-in-aid to the states for some specific purposes. This includes grants-in-aid for local self governments, UID, Improving Delivery of Justice, District Innovation Fund, Improving District & State Statistical System and creation of Employees & Pension Database. The State has received ₹ 2,732 crore as grants-in-aid in 2013-14 and is expected to receive ₹ 4,419 crore in 2014-15. The details of the grants are given in Annexure 5.7.

Revenue Expenditure

5.10 Total revenue expenditure as well as development expenditure is increasing every year. The share of development expenditure in total revenue expenditure is 65.8 per cent in 2013-14(RE). Social services (education, health, employment, etc.) have major share of 45.9 per cent in total revenue expenditure and 69.7 per cent in revenue development expenditure. Non development

revenue expenditure has increased from 11.2 per cent in 2012-13 to 15.7 per cent in 2013-14(RE) over the previous year and its share in revenue expenditure almost remained at around 34 per cent. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Annexure 5.3.

5.11 Salary, wages, pension and interest payments are obligatory as well as major components of revenue expenditure. Interest payment is steadily increasing due to increase in debt stock and has increased by 12 per cent in 2013-14(RE). Composition of revenue expenditure (Actuals) is given in Table 5.5.

Subsidies

5.12 Certain essential goods and services are subsidised to make it affordable to people and to facilitate economic development. The subsidies in 2012-13 were ₹ 11,738 crore, and are ₹ 13,143 crore in 2013-14(RE). The major subsidies in 2013-14(RE) are :

- ₹ 5,276 crore for compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms.
- ₹ 2,250 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects.
- ₹ 1,358 crore to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.
- ₹ 300 crore for foodgrain distribution and related schemes like Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Annapurna Scheme, etc.

Tax realisation

5.13 The total amount of tax raised but not realised, by the end of 2011-12 is ₹ 32,521 crore which is higher by 17.1 per cent over that of previous year. During 2011-12, amount under dispute is 70.2 per cent of total tax raised. Out of undisputed amount of ₹ 9,704 crore, ₹ 4,600 crore is not realised for five years and above.

5.14 Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant) and Central Sales tax, have largest share of 70.6 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively in non-realised taxes. Tax raised but not realised is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5 Composition of revenue expenditure (Actuals)

(₹ crore)					
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Other	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	45,467 (36.8)	11,682 (9.5)	17,505 (14.2)	48,900 (39.6)	1,23,554 (100.0)
2012-13	53,295 (38.4)	13,430 (9.7)	19,076 (13.7)	52,935 (38.2)	1,38,736 (100.0)
2013-14 #	60,687 (37.6)	15,608 (9.7)	21,373 (13.2)	63,759 (39.5)	1,61,427 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revised Estimates

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Table 5.6 Tax raised but not realised - 2011-12

(₹ crore)			
Particulars	Amount under dispute	Amount not under dispute	Total
Sales Tax / VAT Including taxes on Motor spirits and lubricant	17,200	5,767	22,967
Central sales tax	4,628	2,696	7,324
Taxes on professions, trades and employment	4	577	581
Minor mineral, etc.	241	110	351
Electricity duties	374	32	406
Others	370	522	892
Total	22,817	9,704	32,521

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts 2013-14

5.15 By the end of December, 2013 revenue receipts of the State were 65.4 per cent of revised estimates of 2013-14 as against 67.4 per cent of the actuals amount of 2012-13 during the same period. The details of revenue receipts are given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Details of revenue receipts

Item	Actual receipts #		Per cent change	Percentage \$
	2012@	2013@		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	83,609	90,238	7.9	71.1
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to ix)	73,499	78,611	7.0	71.2
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	44,659	46,073	3.2	72.1
ii) Stamps & reg. fees	12,538	14,059	12.1	74.6
iii) State excise duties	6,310	6,904	9.4	65.5
iv) Taxes & duties on electricity	3,044	3,306	8.6	54.1
v) Land revenue	666	755	13.4	61.5
vi) Taxes on vehicles	3,644	3,733	2.4	76.2
vii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,420	1,544	8.7	79.4
viii) Taxes on goods & passengers	118	1,088	822.0	88.8
ix) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,100	1,149	4.5	69.1
2) Share in central taxes	10,110	11,627	15.0	70.1
B) Non Tax Revenue (i + ii)	12,796	13,381	4.6	42.5
i) Non-tax revenue	5,130	6,036	17.7	47.3
ii) Grants-in-aid from centre	7,666	7,345	(-)4.2	39.3
Total (A+B)	96,405	1,03,619	7.5	65.4

Source : # Accountant General, Maharashtra @ Upto December

\$ Percentage of actual receipts upto December, 2013 to 2013-14(RE)

Revenue Expenditure 2013-14

5.16 The total revenue expenditure of the State by the end of December, 2013, was ₹ 95,347 crore i.e. 59.1 per cent of the revised estimates of 2013-14, of which plan expenditure was ₹ 10,782 crore (36.2 per cent of revised estimates of 2013-14). Development expenditure and expenditure incurred on social services were ₹ 60,088 crore (56.6 per cent of the revised estimates of 2013-14) and ₹ 45,156 crore (61 per cent of the revised estimates of 2013-14) respectively. The total revenue expenditure during 2013-14 is expected to be ₹ 1,69,806 crore, 5.2 per cent more than that of revised estimates.

Economic classification of Expenditure

5.17 As per the guidelines of Central Statistical Office, GoI, Directorate of Economics and Statistics classifies Government expenditure given in the annual budget by economic categories. This helps to compile final consumption expenditure, borrowings, capital formation by the State which are required for the estimation of State Income.

5.18 As per the economic classification of budget 2013-14, consumption expenditure of the State for 2013-14 is expected to be ₹ 53,759 crore, showing an increase of eight per cent over the previous year. Total Expenditure on gross capital formation for 2013-14 is expected to increase by 27.3 per cent over the previous year. The details are given in Annexure 5.6.

State Plan Performance

5.19 The plan outlay for XI FYP was ₹ 1,61,124 crore and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,38,528 crore (86 per cent). The proposed size of XII FYP is ₹ 2,75,000 crore which is 70.7 per cent more than that of XI FYP. Annual plan - outlay and expenditure are given in Table 5.8.

Annual Plan 2013-14

5.20 Annual Plan outlay for 2013-14 is of ₹ 49,000 crore, of which general district plan is of ₹ 5,200 crore. Out of total plan, an outlay of ₹ 4,998 crore is provided for SCSP and ₹ 3,817 crore for TSP. During 2013-14, maximum outlay of ₹ 21,312 crore was approved for Social & Community Services followed by ₹ 9,548 crore for Irrigation & Flood Control sector. Sector wise FYP and annual plan is given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.8 Annual plan - outlay and expenditure

(₹ crore)			
Year	Plan outlay	Plan expenditure	Percentage to outlay
2007-08	20,250	19,422	95.9
2008-09	25,000	21,090	84.4
2009-10	35,958	27,731	77.1
2010-11	37,916	32,577	85.9
2011-12	42,000	37,708	89.8
2012-13	45,000	35,867	79.7
2013-14	49,000	48,061 ^{\$}	98.1

Source: Planning Department, GoM \$ Anticipated

Table 5.9 Sector wise FYP and annual plan

(₹ crore)						
Sectors	XI FYP expenditure	XII FYP		Expenditure 2012-13	2013-14	
		Outlay	Share in outlay (per cent)		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
Agriculture and Allied Activities	9,713	21,917	8.0	3,531	4,025	5,561
Rural Development	5,154	9,089	3.3	1,499	1,465	1,840
Special Area Development	767	1,141	0.4	124	219	335
Irrigation and Flood Control	34,664	47,990	17.5	6,456	9,548	9,495
Energy	9,709	20,695	7.5	2,372	3,376	3,316
Industry and Minerals	945	2,175	0.8	190	403	404
Transport	16,611	33,855	12.3	4,256	5,292	5,506
Science, Technology & Environment	55	169	0.1	474	34	35
General Economic Services	2,418	3,364	1.2	644	759	719
Social & Community Services	55,074	1,22,776	44.6	15,114	21,312	19,125
General Services	2,707	10,989	4.0	1,198	2,112	1,468
Other Programmes	711	840	0.3	10	456	259
Total	1,38,528	2,75,000	100	35,867	49,000	48,061

Source : Planning Department, GoM

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

5.21 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) (Actuals) is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) (Actuals)

(₹ 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	22,035	15,472	37,507	1,11,721	1,49,228
2012-13	24,568	15,755	40,323	1,25,146	1,65,469
2013-14 [#]	29,782	21,305	51,087	1,46,101	1,97,188

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revised Estimates

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.22 'Debt' (Borrowings and other liabilities) is the major component of the capital receipts. As per revised estimates 2013-14, total capital receipts are ₹ 38,866 crore out of which internal debt is ₹ 27,788 crore.

5.23 '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 ₹ 35,761 crore as per the revised estimates 2013-14 which is 18.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Capital receipts and capital expenditure (Actuals) are given in Table 5.11.

Deficit Trends

5.24 The State government has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act in 2005. Accordingly, the revenue deficit was required to be eliminated by 2008-09 and fiscal deficit was required to be reduced to three per cent of GSDP. 13th FC 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 GSDP by 2014-15. The State is following the fiscal roadmap laid down by 13th FC.

Table 5.12 Consolidated fiscal reform path for states

(per cent of GSDP)		
Year	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 : 13th FC, GoI

Graph 5.1 : Plan expenditure including central grants

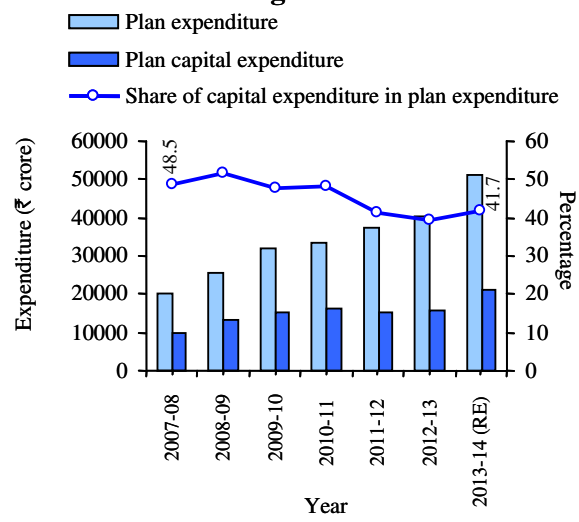
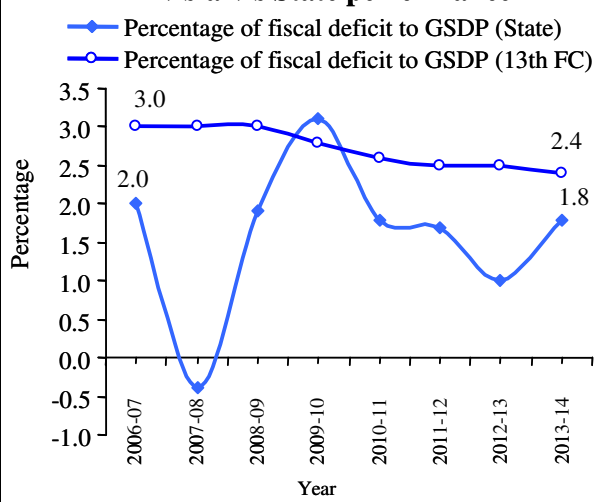


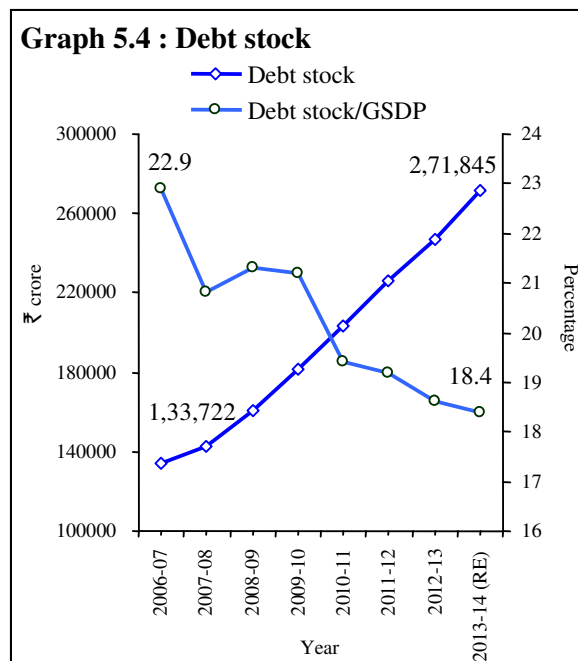
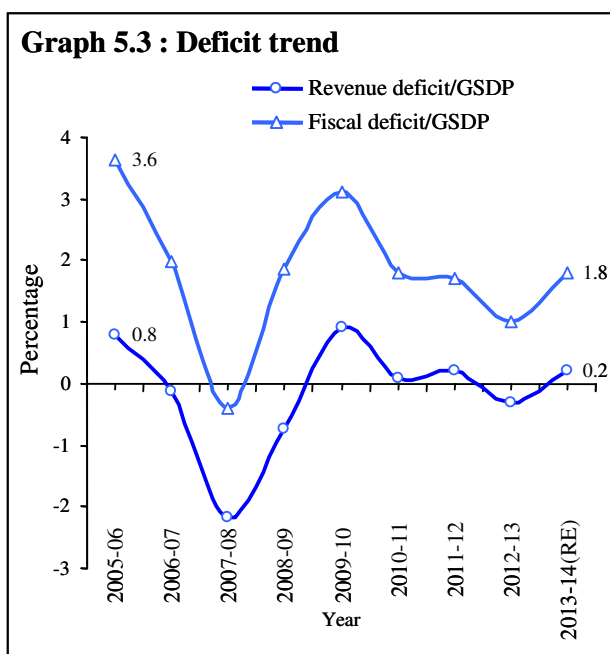
Table 5.11 Capital receipts and capital expenditure (Actuals)

Year	Capital receipts		Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which, internal debt	Total	Of which	
				Capital expenditure outside revenue expenditure	Re-payment 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	28,336	24,146	25,674	17,880	6,958
2012-13	21,842	21,366	26,733	17,398	7,919
2013-14 [#]	38,866	27,788	35,761	22,604	11,338

Source : Finance Dept., GoM # Revised Estimates

Graph 5.2 : Consolidated fiscal reform path vis-à-vis State performance





Debt Position

5.25 The accumulation of unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government forms the Debt stock. The debt stock of the State which was ₹ 1,33,722 crore at the end of 2006-07, is increasing annually with average rate of 10.7 per cent and has reached ₹ 2,71,845 crore as per revised estimates 2013-14. During the same period, the debt stock to GSDP ratio has decreased from 22.9 per cent to 18.4 per cent. Debt stock and interest payments (Actuals) are given in Table 5.13.

5.26 Two main components of internal debt, i.e. open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) contribute about 74.6 per cent to the debt stock. Internal debt of the State has reached ₹ 2,08,819.39 crore (76.8 per cent of debt stock) as per the revised estimates 2013-14 of which open market borrowings are ₹ 1,25,321.92 crore. During 2013-14 expected open market borrowings are ₹ 23,670.64 crore. The overall internal debt as per revised estimates 2013-14 is of ₹ 27,787.97 crore of which ₹ 10,605.31 crore will be used for repayment of loans.

Government Guarantees

5.27 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2011-12 amounted to ₹ 11,314 crore. The major guarantees given by the Government were to the Co-operation, marketing & textile department (₹ 3,452 crore) and PWD (₹ 2,066 crore). Guarantees given by the government during 2011-12 are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.13 Debt stock and interest payments (Actuals)

(₹ crore)

Year	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowing ^{\$}
2007-08	1,42,382	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	2,25,976	17,505	8.6
2012-13	2,46,692	19,076	8.4
2013-14 [#]	2,71,845	21,373	8.7

Source: Finance Department, GoM

^{\$} per cent per annum [#] Revised Estimates

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

Table 5.14 Guarantees given by the government during 2011-12

Name of the department	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
Agriculture & ADF	276.71	335.00	0	411.34	0.35	200.02
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	117.24	0	0	101.37	0	15.87
Social Justice & Special Assistance #	252.47	0	77.88	63.20	0	267.15
Urban development	206.86	0	0	5.73	0	201.13
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	2,261.23	0	291.71	902.93	0	1,650.01
Water resources	2,183.89	0	0	1,352.70	0	831.19
Public works	2,286.76	0	0	221.09	0	2,065.67
Revenue & forest	2.13	0	0	0	0	2.13
Tribal development	30.39	0	1.04	0.81	0	30.62
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile *	4,256.97	736.55	0	1,491.11	50.00	3,452.41
Rural development & water conservation	69.85	0	0	51.81	0	18.04
Water supply & sanitation	1,949.87	0	3.22	450.95	0	1,502.14
Minority development	27.68	30.00	4.19	35.19	0	26.68
Planning	1,118.82	0	0	67.67	0	1,051.15
Total	15,040.87	1,101.55	378.04	5,155.90	50.35	11,314.21

Source : Finance department # Under reconciliation with department * Provisional

Note : Guarantees invoked but not discharged are nil

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA: BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item (1)	2007-08 (2)	2008-09 (3)	2009-10 (4)	2010-11 (5)	2011-12 (6)	2012-13 (7)	2013-14# (8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,58,410
a) Tax Revenue	55,126	60,049	67,354	86,447	1,00,952	1,18,640	1,26,961
b) Non-Tax Revenue	24,457	21,222	19,556	19,421	20,334	24,307	31,449
2. Revenue Expenditure	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,61,427
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	12,932	13,027	14,838	15,648	17,505	19,076	21,373
b) Administrative Services	5,504	6,560	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,893
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	4,215	5,199	6,229	8,957	10,581	11,649	12,858
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 14,803	(-) 5,577	8,006	591	2,268	(-) 4,211	3,017
4. Capital Receipts	1,718	19,065	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,866
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	733	560	515	640	559	863	877
b) Other capital receipts	0	18	25	17	456	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,651
5. Capital Expenditure	17,414	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	35,761
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,97,276
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,97,188
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	350	850	500	875	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	893	(-) 364	138	549	(-) 894	(-) 195	(-) 88
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	(-) 2,824	13,999	26,156	18,857	19,969	13,740	26,563
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.8	10.7
a) Tax Revenue	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.6
b) Non - Tax Revenue	3.6	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.5	10.0	11.1	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.9
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 2.2	(-) 0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	(-) 0.3	0.2
4. Net Capital Receipts	0.3	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.6
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	(-) 0.5	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
5. Capital Expenditure	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	11.9	13.3	13.7	12.4	12.7	12.4	13.4
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	12.0	13.3	13.8	12.5	12.7	12.5	13.4
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	(-) 0.4	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.8

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.2

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

(₹ crore)							
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	79,583	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,58,410
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	47,528	52,031	59,106	75,028	87,648	1,03,448	1,10,374
(1) Sales Tax	26,753	30,680	32,676	42,483	50,596	60,080	63,922
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	8,550	8,288	10,774	13,516	14,408	17,548	18,850
(3) State Excise Duties	3,963	4,434	5,057	5,962	8,606	9,297	10,535
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2,688	2,395	3,289	4,730	4,831	5,896	6,108
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,488	1,561	1,612	1,686	1,830	1,961	1,944
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	2,143	2,220	2,682	3,533	4,137	5,027	4,900
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,043	1,015	1,325	1,423	1,702	1,874	1,662
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	388	892	977	600	574	691	1,225
(9) Land Revenue	512	546	714	1,095	964	1,074	1,228
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	16,948	9,790	8,353	8,225	8,168	9,985	12,758
(1) Interest Receipts	1,170	1,017	1,342	1,422	1,359	2,465	3,143
(2) Other non-tax revenue	15,778	8,773	7,011	6,803	6,809	7,520	9,615
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	7,598	8,018	8,248	11,419	13,304	15,192	16,587
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,618	1,651	1,891	2,359	2,660	3,267	3,780
(2) Corporation Tax	2,411	2,629	3,394	4,463	5,236	5,457	5,564
(3) Taxes on Wealth	3	2	8	9	20	9	16
(4) Customs	1,436	1,533	1,154	1,997	2,307	2,525	2,703
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,371	1,337	930	1,452	1,493	1,716	1,818
(6) Service Tax	759	866	871	1,139	1,588	2,218	2,706
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	7,509	11,432	11,203	11,196	12,166	14,322	18,691
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,718	19,065	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,866
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	13,761	21,612	21,564	20,740	24,453	22,117	30,510
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	13,432	21,227	20,812	19,920	24,146	21,366	27,788
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	329	385	752	820	306	751	2,722
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	733	560	515	640	559	863	877
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	0	75	24	9	467	(-) 10	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	(-) 12,776	(-) 3,182	8,280	2,350	2,858	(-) 1,128	7,479
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	685	804	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	2,473
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 11,717	190	(-) 351	(-) 126	(-) 400	38	(-) 615
(1) Interest Bearing	24	44	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 359
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 11,741	146	(-) 402	(-) 232	(-) 513	179	(-) 256
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,876	1,240	3,502	6,259	4,532	6,442	6,275
(1) Interest Bearing	468	768	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,063
(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,408	472	1,603	2,313	794	2,178	2,212
(d) Others	(-) 3,620	(-) 5,416	3,339	(-) 5,805	(-) 3,534	(-) 9,795	(-) 654
Total Receipts (A + B)	81,301	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,97,276

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.3
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA BUDGET:
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

		(₹ crore)						
	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A)	Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	64,780	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,61,427
(1)	Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	40,934	49,109	62,845	68,755	80,701	91,070	1,06,256
	(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	26,773	31,052	41,005	48,282	54,812	62,039	74,048
	(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	13,642	16,447	22,208	26,944	29,879	33,857	39,061
	(2) Health & Family Welfare	2,695	3,105	3,696	4,474	5,002	5,936	7,081
	(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	5,044	4,460	6,939	6,509	7,438	7,114	8,356
	(4) Information & Broadcasting	27	31	40	47	47	57	72
	(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	2,392	3,200	4,145	4,518	5,117	6,417	8,322
	(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	402	528	599	646	721	730	839
	(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	2,527	3,237	3,325	5,076	6,541	7,854	10,202
	(8) Others	44	44	53	68	68	74	115
	(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	13,237	16,813	20,372	19,285	24,869	27,551	29,903
	(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	3,468	6,403	6,460	5,636	6,145	7,218	8,306
	(2) Rural Development	1,060	1,980	2,493	2,243	2,524	4,399	3,522
	(3) Special Area Programme	33	31	28	59	44	48	36
	(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,648	1,939	2,340	2,522	2,701	2,574	2,941
	(5) Energy	3,411	2,808	4,138	3,619	5,527	5,471	5,765
	(6) Industry and Minerals.	1,043	682	998	870	2,546	2,600	2,652
	(7) Transport and Communication	2,254	2,691	3,227	3,418	4,199	4,216	5,162
	(8) Science, Technology & Environment	26	42	72	61	67	72	79
	(9) General Economic Services	294	237	616	856	1,116	953	1,440
	(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	924	1,244	1,468	1,188	1,020	1,481	2,305
(2)	Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	23,846	26,585	32,071	37,704	42,853	47,666	55,171
	(a) General Services (1 to 5)	11,081	13,686	17,129	21,155	24,340	27,346	32,206
	(1) Organs of State	541	641	1,149	1,088	1,249	1,266	1,742
	(2) Collection Charges	743	1,194	1,486	1,221	1,570	1,853	2,510
	(3) Administrative Services	5,503	6,560	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,893
	(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	4,215	5,199	6,229	8,956	10,581	11,649	12,858
	(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	79	92	92	92	92	106	204
	(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	12,765	12,899	14,942	16,549	18,513	20,320	22,965
(B)	Capital Expenditure (1+2)	17,414	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	35,761
	(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	12,715	20,154	18,690	18,922	18,716	18,814	24,423
	(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	11,490	18,873	17,429	17,963	17,880	17,398	22,604
	(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,225	1,281	1,261	959	836	1,416	1,818
	(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	4,699	4,124	4,175	5,624	6,958	7,919	11,338
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	4,286	3,704	3,398	4,291	5,838	6,351	10,605
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	413	420	427	483	620	693	733
	(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	0	0	350	850	500	875	0
	Total Expenditure (A + B)	82,194	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,97,188

Source – Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM TAXES ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(₹ lakh)								
Sr. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Taxes on agricultural income	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections	20,528	22,755	31,877	33,552	38,834	37,557	40,786
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	758	975	1,680	868	1,367	1,472	1,879
5	Rates and cesses on land	7,450	7,732	8,543	9,884	9,400	9,797	14,430
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane	346	11,503	12,297	8,189	15,955	13,384	20,600
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act	1	81	236	0	1	0	0
8	Education Cess Act—							
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops	467	721	1,130	1,548	1,173	1,549	1,470
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands	185	169	247	429	383	472	201
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974	11	139	38	13	21	42	23
	Total ...	29,752	44,075	56,048	54,483	67,134	64,273	79,389

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.5

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

		(₹ crore)						
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	10,239	19,104	21,479	22,040	24,106	21,383	25,349	
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	9,146	17,523	17,414	15,629	18,308	15,015	17,183	
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 83	(-) 35	325	337	(-) 314	58	1,990	
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,176	1,616	3,740	6,074	6,112	6,311	6,176	
a) Provident Fund (net)	684	804	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	2,473	
b) Reserve Fund (net)	24	44	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 359	
c) Civil Deposites (net)	468	768	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,063	
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 13,956	(-) 4,741	4,539	(-) 3,732	(-) 3,242	(-) 7,448	1,302	
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	(-) 13,952	(-) 4,798	4,540	(-) 3,724	(-) 3,254	(-) 7,438	1,302	
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	(-) 4	57	(-) 1	(-) 8	11	(-) 10	0	
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	(-) 3,717	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,651	

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)

Revised Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.6

GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE
ON CAPITAL FORMATION

								(₹ crore)
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 [#]	2013-14 ^{##}	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
A. Consumption Expenditure								
1. Compensation of Employee (1.1+1.2)	13,208	14,771	18,322	23,788	26,355	31,927	35,541	
1.1 Wages & Salaries	9,533	10,244	12,915	14,898	15,761	18,790	21,509	
1.2 Pension	3,675	4,527	5,407	8,890	10,594	13,137	14,033	
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services	7,077	7,607	9,992	11,735	14,041	17,866	18,218	
2.1 Purchases	6,215	6,117	8,614	10,231	12,876	16,108	16,973	
2.2 Maintenances	2,207	2,545	2,938	3,465	3,088	4,018	3,708	
2.3 Less Sales	1,345	1,055	1,560	1,961	1,923	2,259	2,464	
Total Consumption Expenditure	20,285	22,378	28,314	35,523	40,396	49,793	53,759	
B. Expenditure of Capital Formation								
1. Buildings	1,103	1,269	1,139	1,092	1,758	2,357	3,394	
2. Roads & Bridges	979	1,723	2,974	2,347	2,742	2,844	2,762	
3. Other Capital Outlay	1,992	2,270	2,448	2,897	3,477	4,344	6,399	
4. Transport Equipment	58	82	63	171	55	225	146	
5. Machinery & Equipment	428	650	704	472	454	917	902	
6. Cultivated Assets	82	44	86	0	0	0	0	
7. Animal Stock	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	4,644	6,038	7,414	6,979	8,485	10,687	13,603	
9. Change in Stock	0	1	(-) 7	(-) 2	2	3	2	
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	4,644	6,039	7,407	6,977	8,487	10,690	13,605	

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates ## Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.7

13TH FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS-IN-AID AND EXPENDITURE

(₹ crore)							
Sr. No.	Items	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	2014-15
		Received	Expenditure [@]	Received	Expenditure [@]	Received	Expected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Panchayat Raj Institutions	945.66	759.39	1,338.20	1,358.64	969.49	1,636.12
2	Urban Local Bodies	560.49	610.02	669.71	620.17	417.71	945.48
3	Special Area Basic Grant	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.88
4	Special Area Performance Grant	0.00	0.00	7.90	0.00	0.00	7.88
5	State Disaster relief fund (Central share)	348.61	506.33	366.05	357.32	384.35	403.56
6	Grant for Capacity building	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
7	Grant for elementary education	140.00	140.00	149.00	149.00	159.00	165.00
8	Grant for Forest	38.70	44.04	77.40	77.11	77.40	77.40
9	Incentive grant for Unique Identification (UID)	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.48
10	Grant for Improving Delivery of Justice	54.27	33.12	2.98	25.30	0.00	108.53
11	Grant for District Innovation Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.50	7.00
12	Grant for Improving District and State Statistical System	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	7.00
13	Grant for Employees & Pension Database	0.00	3.68	0.00	2.49	0.00	0.00
14	Water Sector	92.00	76.47	92.00	9.17	0.00	92.00
15	Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	470.00	311.01	504.00	545.47	545.00	584.00
16	State specific needs	283.97	194.41	232.00	250.71	55.75	308.75
17	Infant Mortality rate	0.00	0.00	133.08	0.00	98.27	0.00
Total		2,953.59	2,687.57	3,585.22	3,403.30	2,732.37	4,419.08

Source : Finance Department, GoM

@ Respective Departments

6

Institutional Finance & Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Economic development of a nation is reflected in the progress of the financial institutions. Earlier, only the banks used to act as financial intermediaries between borrowers and lenders. Later on, the role was extended to Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Mutual Funds (MFs), insurance companies and joint stock companies. Since 1991, financial institutions started undergoing transformations wherein several reforms were introduced and the Indian financial system was set open for global competition.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.2 Banking system comprises of scheduled and non-scheduled banks. Scheduled banks are classified as Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) and scheduled co-operative banks. SCBs include State Bank of India (SBI) & its associates, nationalised banks, private banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and foreign banks. Scheduled co-operative banks are covered in 'Industry and Co-operation' chapter of this publication. As on 31st March, 2013, total banking offices of SCBs were 9,774 of which, about 75 per cent were located in semi-urban and urban areas.

Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

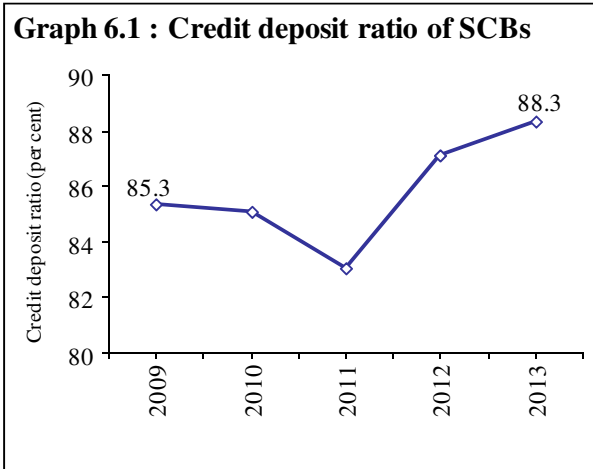


Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2012				2013				Per cent change of Total over previous year
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
No. of banking offices	2,338	1,858	4,857	9,053	2,519	2,066	5,189	9,774	8.0
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	34.4	58.6	1,500.7	1,593.7	41.1	70.0	1,673.9	1,785.0	6.6
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	26.7	31.8	1,329.3	1,387.8	31.5	41.1	1,503.8	1,576.4	13.6
Credit Deposit Ratio (CD) (per cent)	77.5	54.3	88.6	87.1	76.6	58.7	89.9	88.3	-

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.3 As on 31st March, 2013, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, about eight per cent were operating in the State. The State retained its top position with highest share in aggregate deposits (about 15 per cent) and gross credit (about 23 per cent) in India. CD ratio of the State was 88.3 per cent, whereas that of India was 78.9 per cent.

6.4 The share of nationalised banks in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCBs was about 54 per cent and 51 per cent respectively while that of private banks was about 23 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. CD ratio of SBI and its associates was highest (111.1 per cent). Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs were ₹ 1,54,286 and ₹ 1,36,260 respectively. The

corresponding figures for All-India were ₹ 56,380 and ₹ 44,028. 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 on 31st March)

Bank Group	2012				2013			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹'000 crore)	Credit (₹ '000 crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	Credit (₹ '000 crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)
SBI and its associates	1,490	209.8	222.3	106.0	1,641	246.2	273.5	111.1
Nationalised banks	5,273	870.3	725.6	83.4	5,615	965.4	801.1	83.0
Foreign banks	90	151.9	98.3	64.7	91	151.7	116.4	76.7
Regional Rural banks	630	5.6	3.3	58.9	650	6.2	4.3	69.3
Private banks	1,570	356.1	338.3	95.0	1,777	415.5	381.2	91.7
Total	9,053	1,593.7	1,387.8	87.1	9,774	1,785.0	1,576.5	88.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.5 Current accounts decreased by about 59 per cent in 2012, whereas savings and term deposit accounts increased by about 26 per cent and about 28 per cent respectively. Deposits of SCBs according to types of account are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs according to types of account

(As on 31st March)

Type of Account	2011		2012	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹'000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹'000 crore)
Current	9,093	212.5	3,707	175.7
Savings	58,810	212.2	74,393	205.6
Term deposit	17,448	1,028.6	22,265	1,148.5
Total	85,351	1,453.3	1,00,365	1,529.8

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.6 As per the norms of RBI, it is binding on all SCBs to lend advances to priority sector. Of the total advances given by SCBs to priority sector, maximum (39 per cent) advances were outstanding towards small enterprises followed by housing sector (29 per cent). Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs to priority sector is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs to priority sector

(As on last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2012		2013*	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹'000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹'000 crore)
Agriculture & allied activities	3,149	54.8	3,506	57.4
Small enterprises [@]	1,037	100.6	1,420	116.1
Housing	837	80.0	836	87.0
Self-Help Groups ^{\$}	186	1.6	111	0.9
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) [#]	156	3.9	165	14.3
Export credit [@]	3	27.4	1	19.4
Total	5,368	268.3	6,039	295.1

Source : Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

@ Applicable only to Foreign banks (excluding 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)

6.7 Of the total outstanding credit, about 57 per cent was from nationalised banks (excluding SBI and its associates). Outstanding credit of SCBs is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 It is seen that the maximum (28 per cent) outstanding credit was towards units belonging to manufacturing sector. The percentage of outstanding credit towards personal loans and trade was 11 per cent each. Sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCBs

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Amount outstanding (₹'000 crore)	
	2011	2012
SBI and its associate banks	185.8	220.8
Nationalised banks	625.0	716.7
Foreign banks	75.3	86.9
Regional Rural banks	2.5	3.1
Private banks	201.1	234.5
Total	1,089.7	1,262.0

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Annual Credit Plan

6.9 Bank of Maharashtra is the convener bank for monitoring credit plan in the State. Annual credit plan size of the State for 2013-14 was ₹ one lakh crore, higher by 61 per cent than the previous year. Under annual credit plan, credit of about 44 per cent each was disbursed to 'agriculture and allied activities' and 'rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI' sectors upto September, 2013. The credit disbursement in the State under annual credit plan is given in Table 6.7 and district wise annual credit plan is given in Annexure 6.2.

Table 6.6 Sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs

(As on 31st March)

Sector	Amount outstanding (₹'000 crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2011	2012	
Agriculture and allied activities	37.6	44.0	17.0
Mining and Quarrying	14.1	13.7	(-)2.8
Manufacturing	303.1	357.2	17.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	31.1	48.8	56.9
Construction	117.4	122.3	4.2
Transport	55.0	53.8	(-)2.2
Professional and other services	109.4	108.9	(-)0.5
Trade	79.9	132.3	65.6
Personal loans	121.3	135.8	12.0
Others	220.8	245.2	11.1
Total	1,089.7	1,262.0	15.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.7 Credit disbursement in the State under annual credit plan

(₹'000 crore)

Sector	2012-13			2013-14		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺ (lakh)
Agriculture and allied activities	38.2	30.7 (80.4)	28.8	50.1	26.9 (53.7)	29.3
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	7.4	8.3 (112.2)	0.8	21.6	26.9 (124.5)	5.6
Other sectors	16.6	17.4 (104.8)	21.7	28.3	6.8 (24.0)	0.7
Total	62.2	56.4 (90.7)	51.3	100.0	60.6 (60.6)	35.6

Source : Bank of Maharashtra, Convener, State Level Bankers Committee, + upto September

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

Micro Finance

6.10 Micro finance is provision of thrift, credit and financial services to the poor for enabling them to raise their income level and thereby improve their standard of living. Under 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme', SHGs are directly financed by the commercial banks, RRBs and co-operative banks. The total number of SHGs was about 6.9 lakh as on 31st March, 2013, of which, 72 per cent were exclusively women SHGs. The share of savings by these women SHGs in total savings of SHGs was about 72 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, 2013)

Particulars	Type of Bank	Total SHGs		Out of Total			
				SHGs under SGSY [#]		Exclusive Women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ crore)	No.	Amount (₹ crore)	No.	Amount (₹ crore)
Savings	Total	6,87,717	513.71	1,74,439	85.96	4,93,050	329.99
	Co-operative	3,01,334	205.78	41,659	28.67	1,96,530	116.80
	Regional rural	89,044	64.44	17,020	8.87	77,248	53.78
	Private commercial	16,072	16.32	1,077	0.00	16,072	16.32
	Public commercial	2,81,267	227.17	1,14,683	48.42	2,03,200	143.09
Loans disbursed[@]	Total	54,749	578.07	12,364	139.94	38,618	408.70
	Co-operative	13,666	92.69	1,968	24.17	8,943	54.08
	Regional rural	8,695	96.15	1,262	14.49	7,915	89.39
	Private commercial	9,248	98.59	15	0.23	9,248	98.59
	Public commercial	23,140	290.64	9,119	101.05	12,512	166.64
Loans outstanding	Total	2,19,651	1,229.01	74,998	478.48	1,56,692	881.54
	Co-operative	62,911	155.11	10,369	66.24	38,687	87.16
	Regional rural	38,579	228.08	11,052	47.28	32,709	191.06
	Private commercial	10,901	89.42	97	0.77	10,901	89.42
	Public commercial	1,07,260	756.40	53,480	364.19	74,395	513.90

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

SGSY- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ 2012-13

Financial Inclusion

6.11 Financial stability highly depends on financial inclusion and financial literacy. The GoI set up the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) to focus on financial inclusion and financial literacy. In order to further strengthen the ongoing financial inclusion plan, RBI has established a High Level Financial Inclusion Advisory Committee. As per the guidelines given by the committee, banks have already taken various measures as follows:

- Opening of 'No-Frill accounts'
- Easy and fast access to transfer funds through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT).
- Credit at low interest rate
- Provision of emergency credit (overdraft facility)
- SHG bank linkage programme

6.12 A total of 1,247 villages have been allocated under financial inclusion. Of which, 631 villages were covered and 7.82 lakh 'No-Frill accounts' were opened up to 31st March, 2014.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 The GoI set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to provide loans at low cost to state Governments and state owned corporations for infrastructure projects in rural areas. In all 31 activities are supported under RIDF, of which, 22 are related to agriculture and allied activities, seven to social sector and two to rural connectivity. Under RIDF I to XIV up to 2008-09, in all 17,905

Table 6.9 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF

(₹ crore)		
RIDF	Number of projects sanctioned	Loans disbursed
I to XIV (1995 to 2009)	17,905	5,049
XV (2009-10)	5,934	757
XVI (2010-11)	660	667
XVII (2011-12)	1,528	747
XVIII (2012-13)	827	194
XIX (2013-14)	644	58
Total	27,498	7,472

Source: NABARD

projects were sanctioned and total loan of ₹ 5,049 crore was disbursed. Of the sanctioned projects, 8,644 were of irrigation, 9,035 of connectivity (Roads & bridges) and 226 of drinking water supply. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.9.

Joint Stock Companies

6.14 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade. As on 31st March, 2013, of the total 8,83,611 joint stock companies in India, about 20 per cent were functioning in the State. The share of these companies in the State in total paid-up capital was about 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 31 st March)								
Item	2012				2013*			
	Maharashtra		India		Maharashtra		India	
	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)
Private	1,47,653	143.2	7,38,331	577.9	1,62,659	161.7	8,18,781	663.3
Public	11,159	225.4	62,430	1,045.7	11,489	247.3	64,830	1,162.7
Total	1,58,812	368.6	8,00,761	1,623.6	1,74,148	409.0	8,83,611	1,826.0

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

* Provisional

Capital market

6.15 Capital market plays an important role in mobilising the savings and diverting them in productive investment. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) are the major stock exchanges functioning in the State. Apart from that, there are five other stock exchanges functioning in the State 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.

Primary market

6.16 During 2012-13, the amount raised through 23 issues in the State (16 public and seven rights issues) was ₹ 3,683 crore as against ₹ 6,080 crore in the previous year. During 2013-14, upto 31st January, 2014, an amount of ₹ 2,407 crore was mobilised in the State through 13 issues (10 public and three rights issues).

Secondary market

6.17 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2012-13 was ₹ 62,39,035 crore and ₹ 63,87,887 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2013-14 upto September were ₹61,91,626 crore and ₹ 63,86,134 crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ '000 crore)			
Stock Exchange	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
NSE	2,810.9	2,708.3	2,531.8
BSE	667.5	548.8	459.5

Source: SEBI + upto February

Mutual funds

6.18 Mutual fund is an investment tool that allows several investors to pool their resources for purchasing stocks, goods and other securities. As on 28th February, 2014, there were 45 mutual funds in the State as against 50 mutual funds in India. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ '000 crore)		
Year	New Fund Offers (NFOs)	Existing MFs
2011-12	121.4	6,698.3
2012-13	86.2	7,201.7
2013-14 ⁺	65.4	7,120.7

Source: Association of Mutual Funds In India (AMFI)
+ upto December

Commodity market

6.19 Three multi commodity exchanges viz. 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 MCX and NCDEX are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

(₹ '000 crore)				
Commodities Exchange	No. of commodities included		Turnover	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
MCX	47	41	31,194	29,762
NCDEX	44	30	1,810	1,598

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Insurance

6.20 Insurance provides a safety net to rural and urban enterprises and productive individuals and generates long term funds which are used for development purpose. There are 24 life insurance companies including Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. Since the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) cap for insurance sector has been increased from 26 to 49 per cent in April, 2013, the competition between the insurers has gone up and various areas like better customer and after sales service, tailor made & innovative products and flexibility are being focused. The LIC underwrote business of ₹ 7,631 crore which is 70 per cent of the total underwritten business of life insurance in Maharashtra. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. ('000)	Premium	No. ('000)	Premium
Maharashtra	Private [#]	1,193	3,563	959	3,326
	LIC	3,975	7,177	4,046	7,631
	Total	5,168	10,740	5,005	10,957
India	Private [#]	8,436	22,034	7,399	20,307
	LIC	35,725	42,738	36,755	41,934
	Total	44,161	64,772	44,154	62,241

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)

includes Birla Sunlife, Aviva, Aegon Religare, etc.

6.21 There are four public sector, 21 private sector and two specialised companies for non-life insurance in India. During 2012-13, there was 18 per cent rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (28 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor (own damage) (18 per cent) and fire (13 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance in the State is given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance

Year	(₹ crore)											Grand total
	Fire	Marine (cargo)	Marine (hull)	Engi-neering	Motor (own damage)	Motor (third party)	Liabi-lity insu-rance	Pers-onal acc-ident	Health insu-rance	Crop insu-rance	Miscell-aneous [#]	
2011-12	1,660	545	670	573	2,294	1,442	399	378	3,682	208	1,520	13,371
2012-13	1,990	557	696	567	2,765	1,872	470	528	4,373	306	1,670	15,794

Source : Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (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
2006	12,411	11,609	21,705	14,111	6,51,423	6,08,006	6,85,538	6,33,725
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
2013 [#]	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490

Year	Per Capita deposit (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)	No. of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban/ Metropolitan	Total	
			(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	N.A.	N.A.	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	N.A.	N.A.	3,627	5.8
1991	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
2001	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2006	64,117	59,217	3,295	3,425	6,720	6.3
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
2013 [#]	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5

Source - Reserve Bank of India

Note - † Data relate to the second Friday of June, 1971

As on 31st March

N.A. - Not Available

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2013-14)

(₹ crore)

Sr.No.	District	Priority Sector						Total Plan
		Agriculture & allied activities		NFS	OPS	Total	NPS	
		Total Credit	Of which, Crop Loan					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thane	673	342	1,460	3,061	5,194	1,547	6,741
2	Raigad	411	184	74	622	1,107	135	1,242
3	Ratnagiri	622	318	136	840	1,598	263	1,861
4	Sindhudurg	375	164	107	376	858	325	1,183
5	Nashik	4,298	2,979	720	1,457	6,475	961	7,436
6	Dhule	1,040	726	197	287	1,524	75	1,599
7	Nandurbar	639	482	32	84	755	61	816
8	Jalgaon	2,549	2,114	1,028	583	4,160	110	4,270
9	Ahmednagar	3,878	2,416	562	1,094	5,534	1,512	7,046
10	Pune	3,274	1,918	973	2,145	6,392	1,357	7,749
11	Satara	2,721	1,506	428	1,136	4,285	433	4,718
12	Sangli	2,928	1,483	374	478	3,780	621	4,401
13	Solapur	3,301	2,296	474	745	4,520	600	5,120
14	Kolhapur	3,783	2,479	1,039	923	5,745	749	6,494
15	Aurangabad	1,376	819	942	898	3,216	564	3,780
16	Jalna	1,072	801	212	239	1,523	110	1,633
17	Parbhani	1,060	941	80	130	1,270	91	1,361
18	Hingoli	543	452	26	71	640	0	640
19	Beed	1,479	1,320	66	264	1,809	0	1,809
20	Nanded	1,613	1,311	57	377	2,047	0	2,047
21	Osmanabad	1,172	749	92	310	1,574	0	1,574
22	Latur	1,393	1,161	271	512	2,176	271	2,447
123	Buldhana	1,142	955	55	144	1,341	64	1,405
24	Akola	892	628	170	276	1,338	110	1,448
25	Washim	790	646	37	139	966	32	998
26	Amravati	1,962	1,721	109	285	2,356	151	2,507
27	Yeotmal	1,685	1,388	116	496	2,297	227	2,524
28	Wardha	796	571	43	152	991	77	1,068
29	Nagpur	1,091	840	104	260	1,455	198	1,653
30	Bhandara	451	406	134	115	700	100	800
31	Gondia	268	191	66	83	417	50	467
32	Chandrapur	631	468	94	445	1,170	176	1,346
33	Gadchiroli	157	113	68	65	290	30	320
	Maharashtra	50,065	34,888	10,346	19,092	79,503	11,000	90,503

Source – SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

NFS – Non Farm Sector, OPS other Priority Sector, NPS – Non Priority Sector

7

Agriculture & Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture, including allied activities, accounted for 10.9 per cent of the GSDP at current prices in 2012-13. The growth target for the agriculture and allied activities sector in the XIIth FYP is four per cent. During 2012-13, the growth rate of the sector was (-)1.0 per cent at constant (2004-05) prices. The share of agriculture and allied activities in total employment in the State according to the 2011 census is 52.7 per cent. The crop production in the State is mainly dependent on weather conditions creating economic uncertainties for farmers.

Monsoon 2013

7.2 Pre-monsoon rains arrived on 1st June, 2013 in South Konkan, South & Central Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions, however, its intensity was low. The South-West monsoon arrived on 7th June, 2013 and progressed well in all parts of the State.

7.3 During June, July, August, September and October, the State received 164.3 per cent, 140 per cent, 87.1 per cent, 96.5 per cent and 153.3 per cent rainfall respectively as compared to the normal. Total rainfall in the State was 124.6 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas (excluding those in Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts) in the State, more than 50 per cent talukas received excess rainfall. The classification of districts and talukas according to broad category of rainfall received is given in Table 7.1 and monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of districts & talukas according to broad category of rainfall received

Broad category of rainfall (percentage to normal)	No. of Districts [#]			No. of Talukas [#]		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Excess (120 & more)	4	1	18	46	30	186
Normal (80 - 120)	27	22	15	209	189	153
Deficient (40 - 80)	2	10	0	100	133	16
Scanty (0 - 40)	0	0	0	0	3	0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts and talukas therein

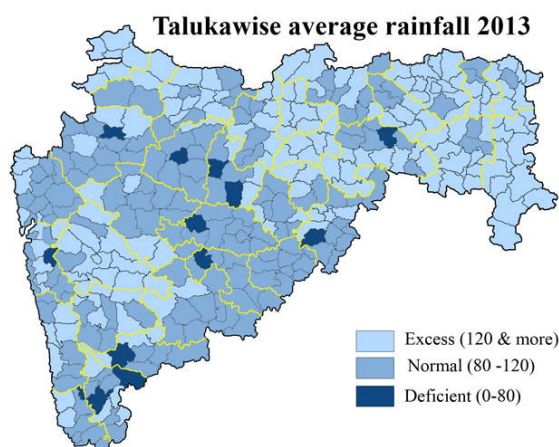
Table 7.2 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received

(2013)

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	Number of Talukas [#]				
	June	July	August	September	October
120 & above	252	231	70	73	219
100 - 120	43	65	61	68	28
80 - 100	28	42	65	66	24
60 - 80	25	13	66	84	26
40 - 60	7	4	70	47	29
20 - 40	0	0	22	17	20
0 - 20	0	0	1	0	9

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

**Table 7.3 Production of major crops**

(lakh MT)

Major Crops	2012-13 (Final forecast)	2013-14 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Cereals	88.59	120.14	36
Pulses	23.60	34.46	46
Total foodgrains @	112.19	154.60	38
Oilseeds @	51.05	53.84	5
Cotton \$	67.93	75.43	11
Sugarcane **	775.92	753.84	(-)3

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

@ includes kharif, rabi and summer crops

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

Agricultural production prospects 2013-14

7.4 The tentative estimates of 2013-14 indicate increase in production of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton by 38 per cent, five per cent and 11 per cent respectively over the previous year. It is mainly due to satisfactory rainfall received during sowing period and vegetative growth stage of *kharif* crops in all parts of the State. The production of major crops is given in Table 7.3. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

Kharif Crops

7.5 During *kharif* season of 2013-14, sowing was completed on 150.34 lakh ha, which was two per cent more than the previous year (146.99 lakh ha). The area under cereals and pulses decreased by one per cent and four per cent respectively, while that under oilseeds increased by 22 per cent compared to the previous year. The rise in the area under oilseeds is due to substantial rise in area under soyabean. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by 21 per cent, five per cent, three per cent and 11 per cent respectively, while that of sugarcane is expected to decrease by three per cent as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.4.

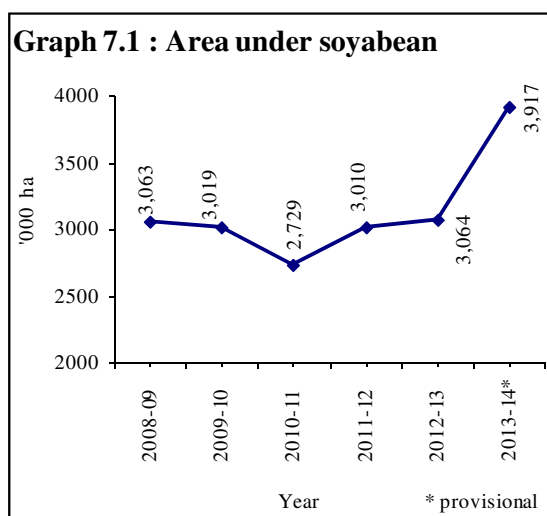


Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2012-13	2013-14 (Tentative)	Per cent change	2012-13	2013-14 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Rice	1,528	1,513	(-1)	3,002	2,878	(-4)
Jowar	889	618	(-30)	1,197	758	(-37)
Bajra	788	812	3	502	778	55
Ragi	125	102	(-18)	139	123	(-12)
Maize	689	955	39	1,582	3,221	104
Other cereals	54	51	(-6)	23	27	17
Total cereals	4,073	4,051	(-1)	6,445	7,785	21
Tur	1,214	1,096	(-10)	1,006	1,036	3
Moong	431	448	4	211	237	12
Udid	360	329	(-9)	214	202	(-6)
Other pulses	65	105	62	18	44	144
Total pulses	2,070	1,978	(-4)	1,449	1,519	5
Total foodgrains	6,143	6,029	(-2)	7,894	9,304	18
Soyabean	3,064	3,917	28	4,690	4,873	4
Groundnut	238	196	(-18)	236	229	(-3)
Sesamum	39	23	(-41)	11	7	(-36)
Nigerseed	40	22	(-45)	12	10	(-17)
Sunflower	35	24	(-31)	14	14	0
Other oilseeds	18	14	(-22)	5	5	0
Total oilseeds	3,434	4,196	22	4,968	5,138	3
Cotton (Lint)@	4,187	3,872	(-8)	6,793	7,543	11
Sugarcane**	935	937	0	77,592	75,384	(-3)
Total	14,699	15,034	2	--	--	--

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

Rabi Crops

7.6 Satisfactory rains in *kharif* season 2013-14 and moisture in *rabi* season resulted in 15 per cent increase in *rabi* area as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals and oilseeds is expected to increase by 76 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. Due to increase in the area under pulses crops, the production of pulses is likely to increase by 111 per cent as compared to the 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)		
	2012-13	2013-14 (tentative)	Per cent change	2012-13	2013-14 (tentative)	Per cent change
Jowar	2,401	2,218	(-8)	911	1,981	117
Wheat	785	991	26	1,199	1,632	36
Maize	121	216	79	229	518	126
Other cereals	20	6	(-70)	6	3	(-50)
Total cereals	3,327	3,431	3	2,345	4,134	76
Gram	1,135	1,737	53	868	1,878	116
Other pulses	118	110	(-7)	44	50	14
Total pulses	1,253	1,847	47	912	1,928	111
Total foodgrains	4,580	5,278	15	3,257	6,062	86
Sesamum	1	2	100	0.2	0.5	150
Safflower	105	106	1	58	79	36
Sunflower	42	35	(-17)	19	26	37
Linseed	27	31	15	8	8	0
Rapeseed & mustard	9	8	(-11)	2	3	50
Total oilseeds	184	182	(-1)	87	117	34
Total	4,764	5,460	15	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Summer Crops

7.7 The estimates of summer crops 2013-14 are based on normals (average of five years). The area and production of principal summer crops are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal Summer crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2012-13 (tentative)	2013-14 (normals)	Per cent change	2012-13 (tentative)	2013-14 (normals)	Per cent change
Rice	29	31	7	55	70	27
Maize	12	17	42	13	25	92
Total cereals	41	48	17	68	95	40
Groundnut	33	81	145	50	119	138
Sunflower	1	9	800	1	8	700
Total oilseeds	34	90	165	51	127	149

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Requirement of cereals and pulses

7.8 Estimated monthly per capita consumption of cereals and pulses based on 68th round (2011-12) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are 9.08 kg and 0.97 kg respectively. The annual requirement of cereals and pulses for the population in the State is estimated to be about 130 lakh MT and 14 lakh MT respectively. Per capita consumption of cereals and pulses based on State sample data of NSS 68th round (2011-12) are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Per capita consumption of cereals & pulses based on State sample data of NSS 68th round (2011-12)

Crop	Per capita consumption [@]		Annual requirement (lakh MT)
	Monthly (kg)	Annual (kg)	
Rice	2.97	36.14	42.39
Wheat	4.76	57.91	67.94
Jawar	0.92	11.19	13.13
Bajara	0.38	4.62	5.42
Other Cereals	0.05	0.61	0.71
Total Cereals	9.08	110.47	129.59
Total Pulses	0.97	11.81	13.84

@ estimated

Index of Agricultural Production

7.9 The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennial 1979-82) for the State compiled by Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM is given in Table 7.8 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.2.

Table 7.8 Index number of agricultural production

Crop	Weight	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent change
Cereals	42.22	110.1	94.3	(-)14.3
Pulses	10.44	234.7	245.6	4.6
Total foodgrains	52.66	134.8	124.3	(-)7.8
Oilseeds	9.16	59.3	37.3	(-)37.1
Fibres	9.93	465.7	464.0	(-)0.4
Misc	28.25	310.1	268.9	(-)13.3
Total non-foodgrains	47.34	294.2	265.0	(-)9.9
All	100.00	210.3	190.9	(-)9.2

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Land Utilisation

7.10 The land utilisation statistics for 2011-12 depicts that out of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 231.06 lakh ha while the net area sown was 173.86 lakh ha. The area under forest was 52.11 lakh ha, land not

available for cultivation was 31.79 lakh ha, other uncultivated land was 24.13 lakh ha and fallow land was 25.70 lakh ha. During the period of five years from 2007-08 to 2011-12, land put to non-agricultural uses has increased by 1.6 per cent. The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.3.

Operational Holdings

7.11 Agricultural Census 2010-11 depicts that there were 1.37 crore total operational holdings in the State, of which 78.6 per cent operational holdings belonged to marginal farmers with land holding less than or equal to two ha. The proportion of operational holdings of SC and ST 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 SC and ST 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 7.9 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.4.

Table 7.9 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
Upto 1.0	6,709	3,186	0.46	0.47
1.0 - 2.0	4,052	5,739	1.26	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	2,473	7,155	2.73	2.89
5.0 - 10.0	396	2,603	6.16	6.57
10.0 - 20.0	59	752	10.89	12.75
20.0 & above	9	332	32.52	36.89
Total	13,698	19,767	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 has undertaken various major, medium and minor irrigation projects to tap maximum irrigation potential in the State. By the end of June, 2012, the total irrigation potential created was 49.26 lakh ha, of which, 27.19 lakh ha was from major irrigation projects, 8.67 lakh ha was from medium irrigation projects and remaining 13.40 lakh ha was from minor irrigation projects (State sector). Due to insufficient rainfall in 2012-13, the State faced a severe drought situation. Live storage of water, being very less, was required to be reserved for drinking purpose, due to which there was a decrease in total irrigation potential utilised during 2012-13 as compared to the previous year. The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM decreased from 32.52 lakh ha in 2011-12 to 24.48 lakh ha in 2012-13. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created are given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 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, 2013										
(i) Completed	105 ^{\$}	298 ^{\$}	3,484 ^{\$}	3,887 ^{\$}	10,247	21,029	2,622	3,169	29,696	66,763
(ii) Ongoing					1,532	1,279	94	557	3,507	6,969
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha)										
(i) Created upto June, 2012	27.19	8.67	13.40	49.26	3.03 ⁺	6.30 ⁺	0.36 ⁺	2.31 ⁺	3.53 ⁺	15.53 ⁺
(ii) Actual utilisation during 2012-13	9.52 ⁺⁺	2.25 ⁺⁺	4.14 ⁺⁺	15.91 ⁺⁺	1.02	--	0.12	0.98	--	2.12
(iii) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2012-13	6.46	1.18	0.93	8.57	--	--	--	--	--	--
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised	15.98	3.43	5.07	24.48	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, 2013 \$ Provisional figures for completed & ongoing components
Includes lift irrigation schemes
++ Includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift & water released in rivers and nallahas

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.14 Declaration of water policy, establishment of Water Resources Regulatory Authority and management of irrigation system by farmers & Water Users Associations (WUA) are some of the reforms initiated in irrigation sector. In all 4,353 WUA for command area of 17.24 lakh ha have been formed. 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, 2012 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 20,406 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was nearly 57 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. The live storage and utilisation of water is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Live storage and utilisation of water

Year	Storage capacity 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	(In MCM)
								Percentage of water utilised to live storage as on 15 th October
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
2012-13	35,838	20,406	57	4,541	12,500	7,488*	24,529	120

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

* provisional

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.16 The State gives 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 irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred

(₹ crore)

Year	Sprinkler		Drip		Expenditure incurred
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
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
2012-13	79,630	79,630	1,78,310	1,62,100	574.85

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Subsidy for Agricultural Pumps

7.17 There are about 39 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Electricity is supplied to the agricultural pumps at subsidised rates and a provision of ₹ 3,217.09 crore has been made for the year 2013-14.

Electrification of Agricultural Pumps

7.18 During 2012-13, Mahavitaran has provided electricity connections to 1,58,937 agricultural pumps. During 2013-14 upto December, in all 70,051 agricultural pumps have been energised against the target of 1,70,186. To remove the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, a provision of ₹ 193.47 crore has been made for the year 2013-14.

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, 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, udid, 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 State has achieved the seed replacement rate in almost all crops except groundnut, rabi jowar, gram, tur and moong. The distribution of improved seeds is given in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Distribution of improved seeds

							(000 quintals)
Sector	Crops	Year					Per cent change in 2013 over 2012
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	727	845	859	747	778	4
	<i>Rabi</i>	393	414	242	341	370	9
	Total	1,120	1,259	1,101	1,088	1,148	6
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,186	977	1,061	1,128	1,283	14
	<i>Rabi</i>	318	332	310	289	401	39
	Total	1,504	1,309	1,371	1,417	1,684	19
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,913	1,822	1,920	1,875	2,061	10
	<i>Rabi</i>	711	746	552	630	771	22
	Total	2,624	2,568	2,472	2,505	2,832	13

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

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

7.20 Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State for the year 2013-14 was anticipated to be 64.7 lakh MT with per hectare consumption of 128.4 kg. The fertiliser consumption for the year 2012-13 was 54.7 lakh MT which was 116.1 kg per hectare. During 2012-13, the distribution of fertilisers was effected through 65,723 fertiliser distribution outlets, out of which, 7,538 (11.5 per cent) were in co-operative sector, 407 (0.6 per cent) in public sector and 57,778 (87.9 per cent) in private sector. The yearwise use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.14.

Table 7.14 Yearwise use of chemical fertilisers

Year	Total consumption (lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2009-10	60.9	153.4
2010-11	70.3	163.8
2011-12	65.8	155.2
2012-13	54.7	116.1
2013-14 ^s	64.7	128.4

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM
^s expected use

Use of Chemical and Bio Pesticides

7.21 Use of chemical and bio pesticides is given in Table 7.15.

Flagship Programmes

7.22 The GoI introduced Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), etc. as flagship programmes for the overall development of agriculture sector. These programmes are mainly aimed at protecting the interests of farmers and increasing overall foodgrain production by providing better agricultural inputs and speedy completion of on-going irrigation projects.

Table 7.15 Use of Chemical and Bio Pesticides

Year	Pesticides (MT)	
	Chemical	Bio
2009-10	7,189	1,788
2010-11	8,317	2,200
2011-12	8,926	1,046
2012-13	10,563	2,650
2013-14 ^s	10,969	1,433

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM
^s estimated

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

7.23 *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) is 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme which is aimed at the state-specific strategies including land reforms. The financial performance of RKVY is given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Financial performance of RKVY

(₹ crore)				
Year	Cost of projects sanctioned by SLSC	Administrative approvals of GoI	Grants received from GoI	Expenditure
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	742.89	1,058.58	1,058.58	1,013.32
2013-14 ⁺	948.22	1,154.54	577.47	354.73

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM, + Upto January SLSC State Level Selection Committee

National Horticulture Mission

7.24 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) 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). Since inception upto December, 2013, the MSHMPB received grants of ₹ 1,218.73 crore under NHM and ₹ 18.99 crore for NMPB and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,183.44 crore and ₹ 8.76 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively.

7.25 The achievements under NHM since inception upto December, 2013 are

- Establishment of 85 nurseries,
- Plantation of fruits, flowers, spices, etc. on 5.14 lakh ha,
- Rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 1,02,700 ha,
- Construction of 8,834 community tanks completed while construction of 5,573 community tanks in progress,
- Organic farming on 0.15 lakh ha,
- 2,532 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc.
- Plantation of medicinal plants completed on 598.5 ha and no. of beneficiaries was 1,747

7.26 The area under various fruit crops during 2012-13 was estimated to be 18.14 lakh ha, of which, the area under mango was 5.42 lakh ha, orange 1.68 lakh ha, sweet orange 1.45 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.71 lakh ha, banana 0.83 lakh ha, sapota 0.85 lakh ha and grapes 0.90 lakh ha.

7.27 The GoM has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small & marginal as well as SC & ST farmers, 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 18.42 lakh ha till March, 2013. For the year 2013-14, a target of 15,000 ha is set for rejuvenation of dried orchards in 14 drought affected districts. During 2013-14, upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 98.30 crore was incurred under this scheme.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

7.28 Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), loans were given by GoI upto 2005-06. From the year 2006-07, grant-in-aid is being given by GoI under this scheme for the irrigation projects in the State. The irrigation projects under AIBP and grant-in-aid received are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Irrigation Projects under AIBP and grant-in-aid received

(₹ crore)			
Year	Large and medium (no.)	Minor (no.)	Grants-in aid received
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
2012-13	15	33	1,019.02

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

National Food Security Mission

7.29 National Development Council launched Additional Area Coverage Programme for increasing pulses production during *rabi* season 2013-14 under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) - Pulses. The total allocation under this scheme for the State is of ₹ 44.09 crore and 33 districts have been selected. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 38.42 crore has been incurred.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.30 Ongoing and completed watersheds are given in Table 7.18.

7.18 Ongoing and completed watersheds

(₹ crore)					
Scheme	Number of Watersheds			Expenditure on selected watersheds	
	selected	under execution	completed	expected	incurred ⁺
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	324	98	210.00	110.02
River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	271	226	354.86	294.29
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	16	0	741.10	102.02
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed)	5,850	3,400	2,916	1,689.50	1,256.04
NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	68	11	0	1,359.30	70.98
Total	6,529	4,022	3,240	4,354.76	1,833.35

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto November, 2013

7.31 Integrated Watershed Management Programme is a centrally sponsored programme with 90:10 sharing pattern being implemented since 2009-10. The GoI has sanctioned 1,049 projects of ₹ 5,740 crore for development of 45.21 lakh ha area in the State. The period of each project is five years. GoI and GoM together provided ₹ 1,465.02 crore upto December, 2013 for this scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 980.15 crore has been incurred.

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 & use' and 'Promotion of organic farming'. The components viz. integrated use of fertilisers, 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 2012-13, the cumulative expenditure of ₹ 66 crore has been incurred. During 2013-14 the grant of, ₹ 6.50 crore is sanctioned for the scheme and upto December an expenditure of ₹ 1.77 crore is incurred.

Agriculture Finance

7.33 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex bank for agricultural & rural development in the country. The loans are disbursed through Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB) and Land Development Banks (LDB). Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB

Activity	(₹ crore)							
	CB ^s		RRBs		MSCB/DCCB/LDB		Total	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Crop loan	8,871	11,776	788	1,401	9,519	11,076	19,178	24,253
Agriculture term loan	4,358	5,444	150	87	740	883	5,248	6,414
Total	13,229	17,220	938	1,488	10,259	11,959	24,426	30,667

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. The loan advanced to farmers by PACS is given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Loan advanced to farmers by PACS

Item	(₹ crore)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Societies (no.)	21,285	21,392	21,451	21,443	21,238
Members (lakh)	148	150	150	161	168
Total loan advanced	5,286	6,991	8,060	8,587	8,324
Of which to small and marginal farmers	2,721	3,284	3,640	4,163	4,761

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

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.35 The cumulative number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued in the State by the end of March, 2013 was 84.66 lakh, out of which co-operative banks issued 61.90 lakh, RRB issued 3.70 lakh and CB issued 19.06 lakh cards and the amount of loan sanctioned was ₹ 9,478 crore, ₹ 913 crore and ₹ 17,135 crore respectively. The agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC 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
2009-10	3,470	6,353	20.3	509
2010-11	3,499	7,110	26.8	546
2011-12	3,649	9,069	14.7	258
2012-13	3,087	9,022	7.2	114
2013-14	3,322	13,012	5.2	68

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

Agricultural Marketing

7.36 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 given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 Quantity & value of arrivals in all the market committees

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Values (₹ crore)
2008-09	210.97	32,515.52
2009-10	225.87	37,079.95
2010-11	257.98	40,596.86
2011-12	240.69	33,868.42
2012-13	326.27	37,646.56

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, 165 direct marketing licenses have been issued upto January, 2014, of which 61 are functional. Apart from these, 33 private market licenses have also been issued of which 27 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 (AIDIP) with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Land owned by APMCs/Co-operatives is being provided to private investors on 25 years lease on build, operate and transfer basis to develop 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 expected to leverage more than ₹ 600 crore private investment.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.39 To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmers' economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, 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 of major crops are given in Table 7.23.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

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

Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme

7.41 The Farmers Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme 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. The scheme is now renamed as 'Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme' (FJAIS). During 2012-13, the government paid premium of ₹ 31.51 crore to insurance companies. The details of FJAIS are given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.23 MSP of major crops

Crop	MSP (₹ /quintal)	
	2012-13	2013-14
Paddy (FAQ)	1,250	1,310
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,280	1,345
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,500	1,500
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,520	1,520
Wheat	1,285	1,350
Maize	1,175	1,310
Bajra	1,175	1,310
Gram	2,800	3,000
Tur	3,850	4,300
Moong	4,400	4,500
Udid	4,300	4,300
Sunflower	3,700	3,700
Soyabean (yellow)	2,240	2,560
Soyabean (black)	2,200	2,500
Groundnut-in -shell	3,700	4,000
Cotton	3,900	4,000
Safflower	2,500	2,800
Masoor	2,800	2,900
Ragi	1,500	1,500
Sesamum	4,200	4,500
Nigerseed	3,500	3,500
Mustard	2,500	3,000

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

Table 7.24 Yearwise farmers covered under NAIS

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	(₹ crore)	
				No. of farmers (in lakh)	Amount
2008-09	35.02	1,665.45	74.81	17.23	473.91
2009-10	31.83	2,507.16	103.05	13.29	376.26
2010-11	22.04	1,324.64	51.72	0.85	14.84
2011-12	25.11	1,824.96	91.06	4.46	174.89
2012-13	23.18	2,408.26	188.21	13.12	763.56

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.25 Details of FJAIS

Year	Insurance Premium paid by Govt.	Total Insurance proposals received (no.)	Insurance proposals sanctioned (no.)	Compensation to farmers
				(₹ crore)
2008-09	9.53	2,739	1,723	17.23
2009-10	10.96	3,097	2,096	20.85
2010-11	19.18	3,236	2,538	25.23
2011-12	19.18	3,080	2,096	20.79
2012-13*	31.51	2,953	1,851	18.51

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

* Provisional

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.42 Animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries play an important role in the rural economy of the State by generating gainful employment and supplementing family income, besides providing cheap nutritional food. According to provisional data of 18th Livestock Census 2007, 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 in both livestock and poultry population. The results of 19th livestock census 2012 are expected shortly. The livestock and poultry statistics based on census 2007 is given in Annexure 7.7.

Veterinary Infrastructure

7.43 Regionwise veterinary infrastructure is given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Regionwise veterinary infrastructure

(upto March, 2013)

Region	Live stock (Census 2007) (in lakh)	District Artificial Insemination (DAI) centres	Polyclinics ^{\$}	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	5	5	26	460	7	559
Aurangabad	40.93	4	4	20	160	2	288
Latur	35.06	4	4	20	165	3	290
Amravati	45.68	5	5	27	193	17	379
Nagpur	49.84	6	7	30	283	18	463
Maharashtra	359.55	33	35	168	1,748	65	2,848

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

^{\$} Includes three polyclinics of Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University

7.44 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 2013-14 (upto November)

(in '000)

Region	No of cases treated				
	General Treatments	Castration	Operations		Vaccination (including poultry)
			Major	Minor	
Konkan	700	47	1	38	5,807
Nashik	2,306	125	5	122	14,368
Pune	3,360	60	9	54	12,802
Aurangabad	941	36	2	35	5,899
Latur	991	32	3	43	5,033
Amravati	1,232	48	2	50	6,599
Nagpur	1,209	56	4	57	8,334
Maharashtra	10,738	406	25	400	58,841

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding.

Artificial Insemination

7.45 The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4,864 centres. Three laboratories of Frozen Semen (FS) are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and are distributed to 33 DAI centres and all AI centres in the State. The regionwise AI performed during 2013-14 upto November is shown in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Regionwise AI performed 2013-14 (upto November)

(in '000)

Region	Artificial Insemination performed					No. of calves born			
	Exotic	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total
Konkan	17	12	Neg.	20	50	11	0	8	19
Nashik	104	139	6	46	294	83	2	15	101
Pune	25	282	58	210	576	107	21	71	198
Aurangabad	28	51	12	25	116	25	3	8	36
Latur	14	30	42	44	130	12	12	14	39
Amravati	26	21	9	26	82	16	1	10	28
Nagpur	35	56	5	10	107	28	1	4	33
Maharashtra	249	592	133	382	1,355	282	41	131	454

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM Neg. Negligible Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.46 The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme implemented by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board (MLDB) for strengthening and expansion of animal breeding services, preservation of indigenous breed and generation of self employment for rural youths.

7.47 During 2012-13 GoI released ₹ 7.06 crore and expenditure of ₹ 11.67 crore was incurred including unspent balance. The expenditure incurred was mainly on modernisation and strengthening of one frozen semen laboratory, three bull-mother farms and four DAI centres. Under NPCBB scheme, 512 murrha male calves and 108 indigenous male calves were supplied to farmers for natural services on 100 per cent subsidy. Procurement of 102 bulls for production of FS doses was made for three FS Labs at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur. For better AI services, training programmes were conducted for 900 existing AI workers. In all 1,114 infertility camps were organised during 2012-13 and training was imparted to 1,094 farmers/cattle holders about milk production and animal management.

7.48 During 2013-14, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 3.33 crore was incurred for modernisation and strengthening of four DAI centres, two FS labs and three bull-mother farms. For effective conservation and improvement of pure indigenous cattle breeds, 363 murrha male calves and 46 indigenous male calves were distributed to the farmers on 100 per cent subsidy for natural services upto November, 2013. Besides this, one month AI training was given to 175 *sevadatas*. Training was imparted to 398 farmers/animal holders about milk production and animal management upto December, 2013.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.49 Livestock Insurance is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by MLDB since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to provide protection to the cattle holders against any eventual losses due to death of animal because of natural calamities, accident or diseases. The scheme is implemented on 50 per cent subsidy basis. During 2012-13, GoI released ₹ 2.25 crore, of which ₹ 1.22 crore expenditure was incurred and an expenditure of ₹ 0.98 crore was incurred during 2013-14 upto December. During 2012-13, total 18,774 animals were insured, 1,054 claims were settled and an amount of ₹ 2.72 crore was disbursed. During 2013-14 upto November, total 6,096 animals were insured, 809 claims were settled and an amount of ₹ 2.21 crore was disbursed.

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. Considering the growth potential in this sector, the State has decided to promote poultry activity through contract farming. During 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 4.77 crore was incurred against the provision of ₹ 7.05 crore. Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs are given in Table 7.29

Dairy Development

7.51 The State ranks 7th in India in milk production. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.30.

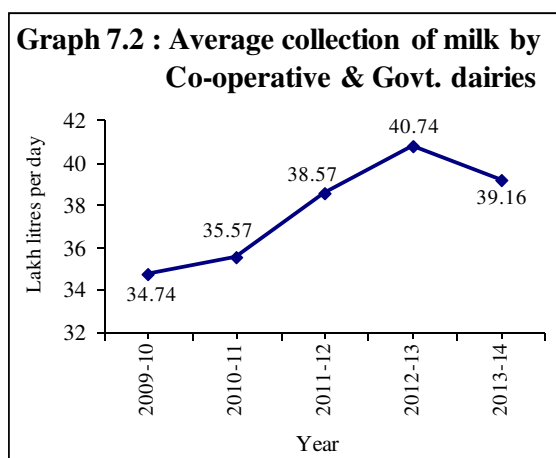


Table 7.29 No. of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs

Year	No. of birds supplied (in lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2009-10	5.71	35	51
2010-11	3.87	38	53
2011-12	8.84	39	55
2012-13	8.68	40	N.A.
2013-14 ⁺	2.56	N.A.	N.A.

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

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
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	8.7	132.0	210	N.A.
2013-14 [#]	9.1	139.7	223	N.A.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM
anticipated N.A. Not available

7.52 During 2012-13, there were 73 milk processing plants and 141 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 40.74 lakh litres during 2012-13 and 39.16 lakh litres during 2013-14. There are 168 cold storage centres with capacity of 4,431 MT of which 144 cold storage centres with capacity of 3,651 MT are with private sector. By-products of milk from government and co-operative dairies are given in Table 7.31.

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

By-product	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent change	2013-14 ⁺
Skimmed milk powder	MT	667.77	1,211.56	81.4	2,040.50
White butter	MT	397.68	685.84	72.5	1,186.48
Ghee	MT	29.84	54.25	81.8	56.11
Energiee	lakh bottles	56.10	25.46	(-)54.6	51.29
Lassi	lakh bottles	35.05	18.16	(-)48.2	34.32
Masala milk	lakh bottles	5.49	6.12	11.5	9.96
Long life cow's milk	lakh bottles	1.10	0.49	(-)55.5	1.09

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

Fisheries

7.53 The State is endowed with a coastline of 720 km and 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 (at current prices) of agriculture & allied activities sector during 2012-13 was 0.3 per cent. There are 162 fish landing centres on the coastline 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 15,083 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,536 are mechanised. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent change	2013-14**
Fish production	lakh MT				
Marine		4.34	4.49	3.5	3.10
Inland		1.45	1.37	(-5.5)	1.05
Total		5.79	5.86	1.2	4.15
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		2,428	3,122	28.6	2,325
Inland		1,105	1,191	7.8	1,350
Total		3,533	4,313	22.1	3,675
Export of fish produce					
Quantity	lakh MT	1.52	1.49	(-2.0)	N.A.
Value	₹ crore	2,420	2,724	12.6	N.A.

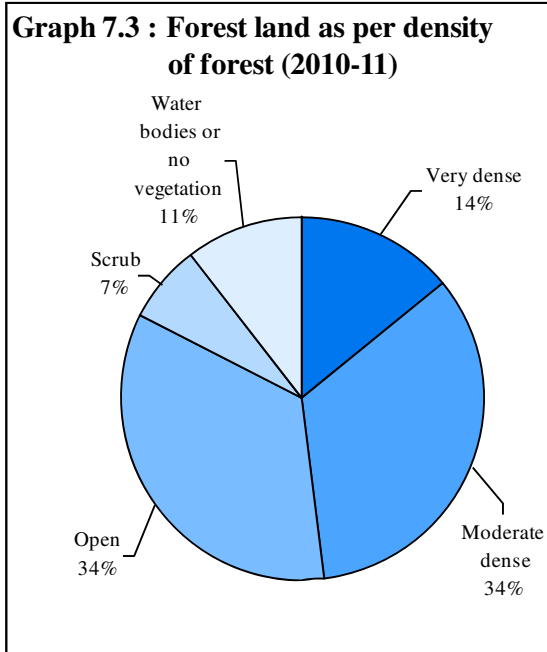
Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM. + upto December * Provisional N.A. Not available

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 poor. Sericulture is the cultivation of silk through rearing of silkworms. It involves raising of mulberry plants for silkworms, rearing of silkworms for production of cocoons, reeling and spinning of cocoons for production of yarn etc. for value added benefits such as processing and weaving. Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 24 districts of the State. Though, environment in the State is favourable to sericulture activities, area under mulberry plantation has continuously reduced. During 2012-13, area under mulberry plantation was 1,754 ha which was less by 24.6 per cent over the previous year. Production of raw silk was 87.5 MT which was less by 43 per cent over 2011-12. During 2013-14, upto December, production of raw silk was 63.9 MT. Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of ain trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. During 2012-13, production of raw Tasar silk was 9.75 MT which was less by 21.1 per cent over 2011-12. During 2013-14, upto December, 1.57 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 2012-13 was 1.9 per cent. The total forest area of the State is 61,369 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 (55,431 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,604 sq km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest Department (721 sq km, provisional) and Revenue Department (1,613 sq km). 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 is without any vegetation.



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. The State Government has decided to carry out plantation of 100 crore plants per year with the help of ZP (Agriculture and Education Departments) and other departments (Forest, Industry, PWD, Irrigation, etc.). 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 (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area (in ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Plants supplied (in crore)
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	70,157	107.33	4,847	8.65	2,106	14.29	0.77
2013-14 ⁺	58,646	63.80	3,969	5.80	2,528	16.06	2.14

Source: office of additional chief conservator of forests, GoM @ includes FDCM, + upto November

Social Forestry

7.57 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. Plantation under major schemes is given in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34 Plantation under major schemes

Scheme	Year			
	(Area in ha)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	82	132	628	603
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (in Km)	1,108	1,004	1,179	1,346
Integrated Wasteland Development Programme	179	312	185	310
National Bamboo Mission	221	106	130	241
Plantation programme on community land in selected watersheds	N.A.	386	231	338
Western Ghat Development Programme	N.A.	N.A.	45	74
Plantation programme on private wasteland under EGS	2,943	1,104	134	0

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GoM. + upto December N.A. - Not available

Forest Produce

7.58 Forest provides 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. Production and value of forest produce are given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.35 Production and value of forest produce

Forest Produce	Unit of production	(₹ crore)					
		2011-12		2012-13*		2013-14 ⁺⁺	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	1.15	243.51	0.92	228.60	1.24	190.51
Firewood	LCM **	3.79	28.10	3.22	32.74	2.43	39.88
Total (A)		4.94	271.61	4.14	261.34	3.67	230.39
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	1.93	39.05	1.27	30.74	1.52	30.76
Tendu	LSB #	6.29	102.63	6.46	136.81	4.48	63.62
Grass	MT	1584	0.18	774	0.12	--	N.A
Gum	Qtls.	6076	1.39	10,264	2.98	--	N.A
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)		---	9.79	--	12.76	--	1.88
Total (B)			153.04		183.41		96.26
Total (A + B)			424.65		444.75		326.65

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM N.A. Not available ++ anticipated

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

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.59 The main objective of the scheme is to involve local people in conservation of forest and wild life. Under this scheme, total 12,595 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were constituted. During 2012-13, an expenditure of about ₹ 63 lakh was incurred.

Wild Life and National Parks / Sanctuaries

7.60 As per the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the population of tigers in the State is estimated between 160 and 196. 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) and v) Umrer Karhandla in Nagpur & Bhandara districts (area 189.29 sq km). Projectwise area and expenditure under wildlife and national parks / sanctuaries is given 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
		2011-12	2012-13	
Tiger Project				
Melghat	1,677	11.72	5.16	(-)56.0
Tadoba-Andhari	620	26.75	3.91	(-)85.4
Pench	257	2.12	3.48	64.2
Sahyadri	741	0.29	1.07	269.0
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	14,051	2.62	5.07	93.5
Elephant Project Kolhapur	N.A.	0.20	0.20	0.0
Total		43.70	18.89	(-)56.8

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

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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		
	(1)	(2)	Area (3)	Production (4)	Yield (5)	Area (6)	Production (7)	Yield (8)	Area (9)	Production (10)	Yield (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	...	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
8	2011-12	...	1,544	2,849	1,845	878	1,499	1,707	3,229	2,627	814
9	2012-13	...	1,557	3,057	1,963	785	1,199	1,527	3,290	2,108	641

Sr. No.	Year		Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
	(1)	(2)	Area (12)	Production (13)	Yield (14)	Area (15)	Production (16)	Yield (17)	Area (18)	Production (19)	Yield (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	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
8	2011-12	...	838	823	982	1,075	2,629	2,446	7,564	10,427	1,378
9	2012-13	...	788	502	637	1,020	1,993	1,954	7,440	8,859	1,191

Sr. No.	Year		Tur			Gram			Moong		
	(1)	(2)	Area (21)	Production (22)	Yield (23)	Area (24)	Production (25)	Yield (26)	Area (27)	Production (28)	Yield (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
9	2012-13	...	1,214	1,006	829	1,135	868	765	431	211	490

Sr. No.	Year		Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
	(1)	(2)	Area (30)	Production (31)	Yield (32)	Area (33)	Production (34)	Yield (35)	Area (36)	Production (37)	Yield (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	2,372	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
9	2012-13	...	360	214	593	182	61	335	3,322	2,360	710

(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	...	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581
8	2011-12	...	10,861	12,737	1,173	323	375	1,162	3,010	3,969	1,319
9	2012-13	...	10,762	11,219	1,042	271	286	1,055	3,064	4,690	1,531

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	354	143	405	3,883	2,814	724
7	2010-11	...	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
8	2011-12	...	131	71	542	238	103	435	3,702	4,518	1,221
9	2012-13	...	105	58	549	212	72	338	3,652	5,106	1,398

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year		Sugarcane				Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
			Harvested Area	Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)
1	1960-61	...	155	155	10,404	66.92	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	...	167	204	14,433	86.53	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	...	258	319	23,706	91.74	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	...	442	536	38,154	86.40	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	...	595	687	49,569	83.27	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2009-10	...	756	817	64,159	84.88	3,392	5,111	256	2	2	1,134
7	2010-11	...	965	1,041	85,691	88.85	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
8	2011-12	...	1,022	1,172	89,456	87.53	4,167	6,820	278	1	1	1,156
9	2012-13	...	935	1,067	77,592	83.00	4,187	6,793	276	1	1	1,050

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. = Not available

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

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

ANNEXURE 7.2

CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base: 1979-82=100)								
Groups/Crops	Weight	1982-83	1990-91	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	120.9	122.1	129.0	138.4
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	134.4	237.7	154.8	123.9
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	75.8	70.5	53.6	43.0
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	129.0	155.5	113.9	69.5
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	11.3	188.7	N.A.	N.A
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	828.6	2,180.5	1,782.4	1,528.5
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	62.5	55.5	65.2	65.7
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	27.1	23.6	N.A.	N.A
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	57.2	26.1	75.8	48.2
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	105.8	134.2	110.1	94.3
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	428.9	790.7	521.2	527.9
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	199.1	245.3	218.9	252.9
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	118.6	196.5	139.5	116.5
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	204.3	305.6	234.7	245.6
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	125.3	168.2	134.8	124.3
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	71.3	74.3	60.9	38.3
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	84.2	58.9	44.2	32.4
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	38.9	5.1	6.8	3.4
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	500.0	333.3	250.0	416.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	415.1	267.3	122.6	68.3
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	91.2	79.8	59.3	37.3
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	216.7	512.3	467.6	465.7
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	27.7	26.4	1.8	29.2
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	215.9	510.4	465.7	464.0
(c) Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	146.3	297.2	337.3	292.5
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	90.6	32.7	16.3	0.0
(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	273.4	310.1	268.9
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	146.7	285.6	294.2	265.0
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	135.4	223.8	210.3	190.9

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Index numbers for 2005-06 to 2012-13 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
2011-12 ...	30,758	5,211	1,728	1,450	919	1,244	250	1,378	1,192	17,386	5,720	23,106

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2011-12 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	30,633
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,463
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,128
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,142
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,964
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	590
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	89
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,989

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	22,680
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,390
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,681
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,974
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,901
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	26,027
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,524
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,314
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,671

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	12.75
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	37.24
	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.
17	2011-12		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,106	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 2011-12 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
2012-13	82.98	670.12	753.10	63.10	443.05	506.15	618.78	656.52	1275.30

Source – Water Resource Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 7.7

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

('000)

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 occupies a prominent position in terms of industrial output, investment and economic growth in the country. Adoption of the first industrial policy in 1993 and thereafter revisiting it with the passage of time facilitated in attracting private investment, technical and financial collaboration with foreign entrepreneurs, creation of high quality infrastructure, development of Agro & Food processing hubs, investment in tourism & entertainment industries, etc. resulted in overall further development and growth of the industrial sector in the State. Developed infrastructure, abundance of diverse skills & resources, presence of an active services sector conducive to industrial growth, large scale urbanisation, connectivity to all major areas, socio-economic development, etc. provide an edge to the State for investment and setting up of new industries.

8.2 The State is committed to faster, sustainable & balanced regional growth, to accelerate creation of employment opportunities and improve overall competitiveness of local industries. With a vision of making “Maharashtra - a globally competitive manufacturing destination that promotes faster sustainable investment and inclusive growth”, the State has announced its Industrial Policy, 2013 on 22nd February, 2013, which will remain valid upto March, 2018.

Industrial Policy, 2013

8.3 The objectives of the Policy are:

- To retain Maharashtra's leadership position in industrial investment within the country
- To further accelerate investment flow to industrially underdeveloped regions
- To create more employment opportunities

8.4 In line with the policy objectives, the Government has set the following targets:

- To achieve growth of 12 to 13 per cent per annum in manufacturing sector
- To achieve share of 28 per cent in GSDP for manufacturing sector
- To create two million new jobs
- To attract investment of ₹ five lakh crore

Industrial Investment

Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM), Letter of Intent (LoI) and Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Projects

8.5 The State has attracted highest number of proposals having maximum employment potential. Since August, 1991 to October, 2013, in all 18,406 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 10,21,633 crore were approved. Out of these, 7,812 projects (42.4 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 1,82,273 crore (17.8 per cent) were commissioned, generating 9.61 lakh employment and 2,061 projects with an investment of ₹ 79,406 crore & proposed employment of 2.92 lakh are under execution. Of the total proposals received in the country, the State's share in the industrial proposals and investment is about 18 & 10 per cent respectively. Approved industrial proposals (IEM, LoI and 100% EOU) in selected states are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Approved industrial proposals (IEM, LoI and 100% EOU) in selected states

(August, 1991 to October, 2013)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	All-India
Proposals (no.)	18,406 (18.02)	12,230 (11.97)	9,191 (9.00)	8,341 (8.16)	7,892 (7.73)	1,02,157
Investment (₹crore)	10,21,633 (9.71)	12,70,172 (12.07)	4,93,369 (4.69)	9,09,792 (8.65)	3,03,233 (2.88)	1,05,20,236

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentage to All-India

Foreign Direct Investment

8.6 Since August, 1991 to March, 2012, in all 4,246 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects (20,643 at All-India level) amounting to ₹ 97,799 crore were approved (₹ 4,25,811 crore at All-India level), of which 45 per cent were commissioned and 10 per cent are under execution with a share of investment of 51 per cent & eight 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 the State with 14 and 13 per cent share respectively in total FDI.

8.7 IT industry and financial services groups continued to receive sizable FDI proposals in the State. The industry groupwise approved FDI projects are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 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

Investment in Mega and Large Projects

8.8 Since August, 1991 to 15th July, 2013 by way of MOU, in all 389 Mega & Large Projects were approved in the State, with an investment of ₹ 3,15,010 crore and proposed employment of 3.50 lakh. Of these, 120 projects with an investment of ₹ 64,009 crore generating 0.90 lakh employment were commissioned and 121 projects with an investment of ₹ 92,590 crore and expected employment of 1.14 lakh are under execution.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

8.9 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing or rendering services. As per fourth census of MSME 2006-07, as on 31st March, 2007, in all 86,635 MSMEs were working in the State with an investment of ₹ 14,859 crore and employment of 10.95 lakh. Upto December, 2013, in all 1,81,119 MSME units, with an investment of ₹ 43,624 crore, generating employment of 23.36 lakh were functioning. Yearwise Investment & employment in MSMEs & Divisionwise information of MSMEs is given in Table 8.3 & Table 8.4.

Table 8.3 Yearwise Investment & Employment in MSMEs

Year	MSMEs	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (in lakh)
2007-08	10,244	2,281	1.39
2008-09	11,682	3,295	1.71
2009-10	11,896	3,028	1.50
2010-11	14,496	5,563	1.87
2011-12	15,606	4,443	2.07
2012-13	16,136	5,455	2.06
2013-14 ⁺	14,424	4,700	1.81

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

Table 8.4 Divisionwise Information of MSMEs

Division	MSMEs	Per cent share	(upto December, 2013)	
			Employment (in lakh)	Per cent share
Mumbai	18,381	10.1	2.85	12.2
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	29,603	16.3	4.63	19.8
Nashik	21,467	11.9	2.70	11.6
Pune	75,080	41.5	8.68	37.2
Aurangabad	11,954	6.6	1.49	6.4
Amravati	7,426	4.1	0.90	3.8
Nagpur	17,208	9.5	2.11	9.0
Maharashtra	1,81,119	100.0	23.36	100.0

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Exports from Maharashtra

8.10 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. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Exports from Maharashtra and India

Year	(₹ crore)	
	Maharashtra	India
2008-09	2,26,794	8,39,977
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	4,17,626	15,46,766
2013-14 ⁺	2,88,384	10,68,089

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM + upto October

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.11 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

8.12 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from February, 2006 to boost the economic growth. The State has received 236 SEZ proposals upto December, 2013. Of these, 124 SEZs were approved by the Central Government (formal approval 104 and in-principle approval 20) and 65 of them are notified. As on 31st December, 2013, eighteen SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 16,524 crore on area of 2,528 ha which generated employment of about 8.60 lakh. The information of approved and notified SEZs are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Approved and notified SEZs

Division	(upto December, 2013)											
	No. of SEZ			Area (ha)			Proposed Employment (in lakh)			Proposed Investment (₹ crore)		
	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed
Konkan	60	28	3	15,432	2,418	192	35.56	9.54	1.34	82,814	32,846	3,361
Pune	37	21	11	5,117	2,619	412	10.81	6.17	3.50	42,843	34,980	8,776
Nashik	6	1	0	1,428	1,159	0	2.12	1.25	0	2,882	1,380	0
Aurangabad	11	7	2	3,396	786	225	1.37	0.31	0.15	3,655	1,775	600
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	3,787
Total	124	65	18	29,689	10,188	2,528	55.72	21.59	8.60	1,43,789	77,929	16,524

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.13 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), CIDCO and Software Technology Park of India have developed 37 public IT parks. For getting private participation in creating world-class infrastructure for IT industry, 494 private IT parks have been approved, of which 29 developers withdrew their LoI due to recession at international level in IT sector. Out of 465 IT parks, 144 have started functioning with an investment of ₹ 3,332 crore, thereby creating employment of about 4.44 lakh. The remaining 321 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 8,955 crore have been given LoI and are expected to generate 11.94 lakh employment opportunities. The private IT parks are situated in Pune (166) followed by Greater Mumbai (158), Thane (128), Nagpur (5), Nashik (4), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts. During 2013-14 total 15 private IT parks were approved.

Bio - Technology Parks

8.14 Bio - Technology (BT) Policy was declared by the State in 2001. Two Public BT parks are developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Five private BT parks are proposed with an investment of about ₹ 305 crore. Eight BT- SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with an 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 8.7.

Table 8.7 Registered BT units

(upto March, 2014)						
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

8.15 The State 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, 2013, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were sanctioned, of which 101 are functioning, 34 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining seven are in liquidation. The State has provided financial assistance to 93 co-operative industrial estates. At the end of December, 2013, in 101 co-operative industrial estates, 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 8.8.

Table 8.8 Status of co-operative industrial estates

(upto December, 2013)					
Division	Sanctioned	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	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
Maharashtra	142	101	7,222	16.00	1,37,082

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.16 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. The scheme was amended from time to time and the State has declared Package Scheme of Incentives-2013 (PSI), which will remain in operation from April, 2013 to March, 2018. Eligible units in the private sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector, Co-operative Sector and only for Mega projects of Central Public Sector are considered for providing incentives under PSI-2013. Under the scheme during 2013-14 an amount of ₹ 2,250 crore was disbursed as an incentive to eligible MSMEs, Large Scale industries and Mega projects. The disbursements under the package scheme of incentives are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Disbursements under package scheme of incentives

(₹ crore)	
Year	Disbursement
2009-10	750
2010-11	700
2011-12	2,366
2012-13	2,480
2013-14	2,250

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.17 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.

8.18 **Micro Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** GoI has modified MSE-CDP scheme for micro & small enterprises in February, 2010. Under this scheme, GoI gives financial support as grant-in-aid to establish Common Facilities Centre (CFC) & infrastructure development to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the clusters. CFC includes R & D facilities, packaging centre, testing centre, training centre, Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), common processing centre, etc. The scheme is implemented by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. GoI has primarily approved 33 cluster projects which are under different intervention stages like, preparation of detailed project report (DPR), purchase for CFC equipments, operationalisation of CFC, etc. During 2013-14, grants of ₹ 6.42 crore and upto March, 2014 the total grants of ₹ 23.43 crore were released by GoI under this scheme.

8.19 **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme:** GoI is implementing Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme since 2003. The scheme aims at enhancing competitiveness of industries by providing quality infrastructure through PPP in selected functional clusters. At present, five cluster projects are approved by GoI and work therein is in completion stage. 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 approved cost of these projects is ₹ 316 crore. The contribution of GoI is ₹ 207 crore, of which ₹ 163 crore are released. The State has supported this initiative by contributing 10 per cent share which will enhance further project viability. Upto March, 2013 GoM has released grants of ₹ 7.25 crore.

8.20 **Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP):** To provide the world class infrastructure facilities for setting up textile & related enterprises, the GoI has launched SITP. The scheme facilitates textile units to meet international standards. It is PPP based and envisages engaging of a professional agency (Project Management Consultant) for execution of all approved SITP projects. Under the scheme textile parks will get financial assistance in 60:40 ratio. The grant-in-aid from GoI is 40 per cent with a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore. The remaining amount is to be raised by the project

implementing agency i.e. SPV. Under the scheme, cost approved for nine textile parks is ₹ 970 crore in which GoI's contribution is ₹ 328 crore.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.21 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (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, 2013, about 88 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC is given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Industrial units in MIDC

(upto March, 2013)

Division	Units (no.)		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment (lakh)		No. of Plots (no.)		Percentage of allotted plots to developed plots
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	Developed	Allotted	
Mumbai	305	305	3,915	3,908	0.65	0.50	368	365	99.2
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	11,072	11,642	19,549	20,302	2.79	2.87	19,527	17,368	88.9
Nashik	6,747	7,000	10,683	16,277	0.67	0.71	10,913	9,997	91.6
Pune	9,554	9,198	38,771	39,031	3.63	3.74	19,476	17,228	88.5
Aurangabad	5,955	6,174	5,092	5,936	0.58	0.64	11,120	10,065	90.5
Amravati	1,671	1,810	3,079	3,126	0.23	0.24	4,914	3,607	73.4
Nagpur	3,024	3,171	8,605	8,849	0.67	0.69	7,537	6,429	85.3
Total	38,328	39,300	89,694	97,429	9.21	9.38	73,855	65,059	88.1

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

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

Table 8.11 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ crore)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
Procurement of raw materials	90.39	30.19	--
Marketing assistance	457.79	186.54	104.76
Others	5.64	6.09	5.11
Total	553.82	222.82	109.87

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.23 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 ₹ 25.17 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2012-13 and ₹ 40.04 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2013-14. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (lakh)	Value of production (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2008-09	2.65	1,661	6.6
2009-10	2.74	1,908	6.9
2010-11	2.18	1,470	4.3
2011-12	2.15	1,506	4.3
2012-13	1.91	1,376	3.7

Source : MSKVIB

8.24 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2.75 lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in 2012-13. It is expected that during 2013-14, employment opportunities will be provided to 3.06 lakh artisans.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.25 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is the nodal agency for implementation of tourism policy in the State. During 2011-12, under centrally sponsored scheme (100 per cent) for six projects ₹ 86.64 crore were sanctioned, ₹ 46.53 crore were released by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 34 crore was incurred. During 2012-13, under centrally sponsored scheme (100 per cent) for two projects ₹ 67.30 crore were sanctioned, ₹ 9.07 crore were released and an expenditure of ₹ 3.50 crore was incurred. During 2012-13, for 10 projects GoM has sanctioned ₹ 59.46 crore, released ₹ 41.50 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 40.06 crore was incurred. The funds sanctioned by State and expenditure incurred are given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Funds sanctioned by State & expenditure incurred

(₹ lakh)				
Year	Projects (no.)	Funds sanctioned	Amount received	Expenditure incurred
2011-12	43	12,537.66	7,291.80	3,320.34
2012-13	10	5,945.66	4,150.00	4,006.35
2013-14 ⁺	6	28,245.26	7,290.00	4,093.39

Source : MTDC

+ upto December

Minerals

8.26 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, 2013, total 291 mines of major minerals with 0.6 lakh employment are operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2012-13 was ₹ 6,957 crore, of which value of coal extracted was ₹ 5,603 crore (80 per cent). The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.2.

Index of Industrial Production

8.27 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 decreased from 170.2 in April, 2012–February, 2013 to 170.0 in April, 2013–February, 2014. As per this index, the average growth during April, 2013–February, 2014 stands at (-)0.1 per cent as against 0.9 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year. Detail information of IIP at All-India are given in Annexure 8.3. Groupwise Index of Industrial production in India are given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Groupwise Index of industrial production in India

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Item	Weight	IIP		Per cent Change
		April to February		
		2012 -13	2013 -14 [@]	
General Index	100.00	170.2	170.0	(-) 0.1
Mining and quarrying	14.16	123.6	122.2	(-) 1.1
Manufacturing	75.53	181.1	179.8	(-) 0.7
Electricity	10.31	154.4	163.9	6.2

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

@ Quick estimates

Annual Survey of Industries

8.28 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 ASI 2011-12 results that among the states, Maharashtra is at the top position in terms of Gross Value Added and emoluments to employees with share of 18.3 per cent and 20.3 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 13.0, 13.4 and 12.7 per cent respectively.

8.29 The contribution of the State in total value of output in the country was 17.4 per cent and in the Net Value Added (NVA) was 18.7 per cent. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Selected indicators of industries

₹ crore)

Particulars	2010-11			2011-12 *		
	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
Industries (no.)	27,892	2,11,660	13.2	28,215	2,17,554	13.0
Fixed capital	2,32,612	16,07,007	14.5	2,60,966	19,49,551	13.4
Working capital	67,103	6,20,363	10.8	86,932	5,88,794	14.8
Total output	7,85,363	46,76,217	16.8	10,05,378	57,76,024	17.4
Total input	6,16,895	38,51,084	16.0	8,26,156	47,98,666	17.2
Gross value added	1,68,468	8,25,133	20.4	1,79,222	9,77,358	18.3
Net value added	1,49,696	7,04,576	21.3	1,56,766	8,36,703	18.7
Employment (in lakh)	12.03	99.01	12.2	13.21	104.38	12.7
Profit	91,868	3,90,162	23.6	78,488	4,51,630	17.4

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* Provisional

8.30 Major industries in terms of NVA during 2011-12 are i) chemicals & chemical products (18.4 per cent) ii) coke, refined petroleum products, etc. (18.4 per cent) and iii) machinery & equipments, repairs & installation (13.4 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 50.2 per cent NVA of all industries and 25.1 per cent of fixed capital during 2011-12. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.4

8.31 ASI 2011-12 results revealed that per factory employment, investment in fixed capital and value of goods & services produced in the State are higher by 9.3, 10.9 and 26.5 per cent respectively than that of ASI 2010-11. Important indicators are given in Table 8.16 and the trends of the same for the State and All-India are depicted in Graph 8.1 & 8.2 respectively.

Table 8.16 Important indicators

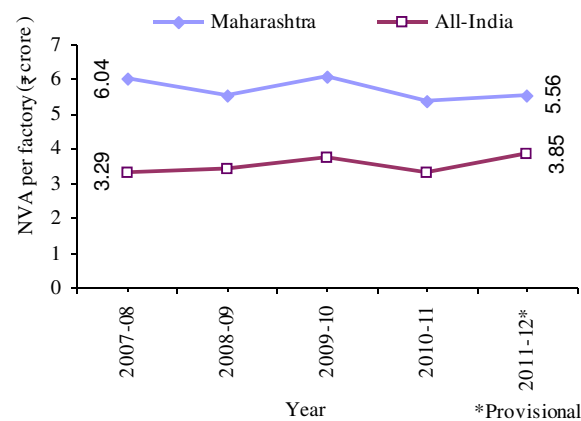
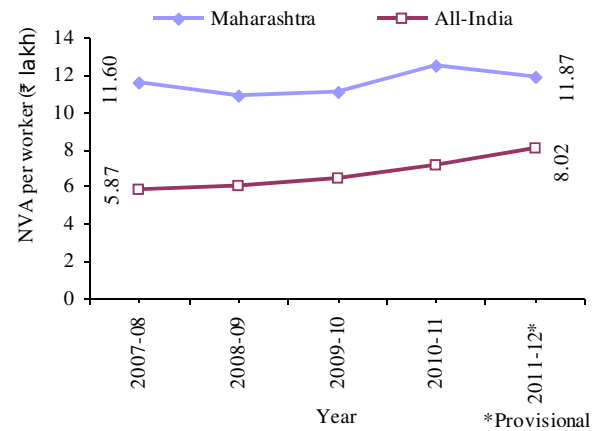
(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2010-11		2011-12 *	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	834	759	925	896
Value of goods & services produced	2,816	2,209	3,563	2,655
Net value added	537	333	556	385
Employment (no.)	43	47	47	48
b) Per worker				
Labour productivity **	10.65	8.23	9.19	8.38
Net value added	12.44	7.12	11.87	8.02
Annual wages	1.17	0.86	1.29	0.96

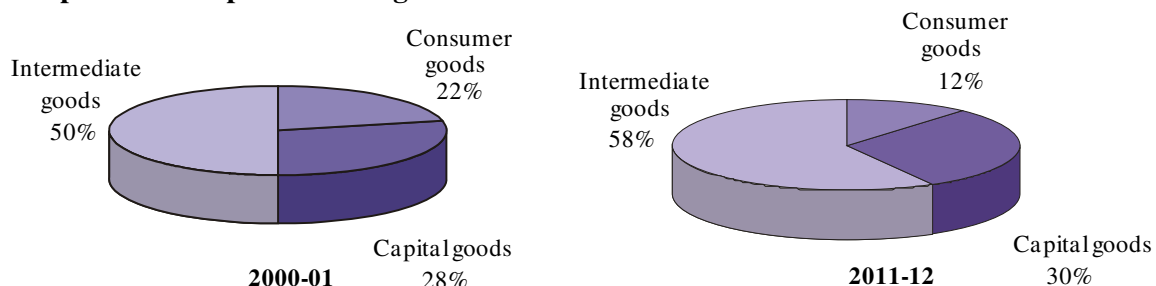
Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* Provisional

** Labour productivity per wages

Graph 8.1: NVA Per Factory Maharashtra vis-a-vis All-India**Graph 8.2: NVA Per worker Maharashtra vis-a-vis All-India**

8.32 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 2011-12 the contribution in terms of NVA of consumer goods, capital goods and intermediate goods industries was 12, 30 and 58 per cent respectively. The composition of registered industrial sector is shown in the Graph 8.3.

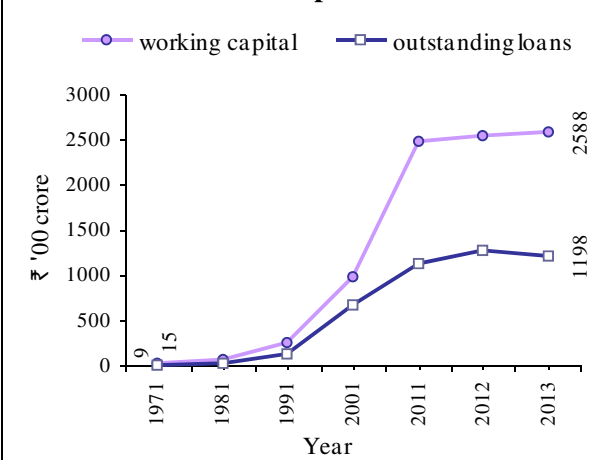
Graph 8.3 : Composition of registered industrial sector

CO-OPERATION

8.33 Maharashtra is the pioneer state in the country to initiate co-operative movement. The co-operative movement has made significant contribution to socio-economic development, particularly in employment generation and social integration. Initially, the movement was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit. Later on, it spread rapidly to other fields such as agro-processing, agro-marketing, rural industries, consumer stores, etc.

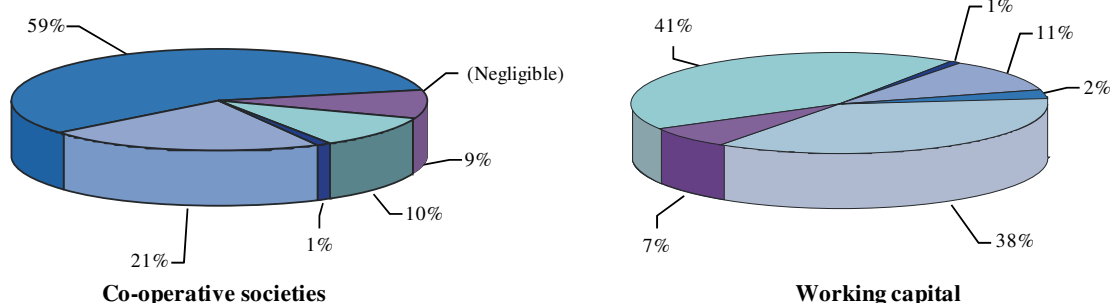
8.34 With a view to encourage economic activities of co-operatives, GoI has made constitutional amendment and “Constitution (Ninety Seventh Amendment) Act 2011” has come into force from February, 2012. Accordingly, the State has also issued “Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013”. Further, the State made amendments to the Maharashtra ordinance 1963 to facilitate deemed conveyance of registered co-operative housing societies.

Graph 8.4 : Working capital & outstanding loan 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



8.35 As on 31st March, 2013 there were about 2.31 lakh co-operative societies operating in the State, with about 581 lakh members. Performance of co-operative societies is given in Table 8.17 and decadal series is given in Annexure 8.5.

Agricultural credit

8.36 Agricultural credit co-operative banks play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. The Agricultural Co-operative structure in the State is three-tier with Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank as the apex body at the State level, District Central Co-operative Bank at district level and the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies at village level. Performance of agricultural co-operative banks is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.17 Performance of co-operative societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent Change
	2012	2013*	
Societies (no.)	2,27,938	2,30,673	1.2
Members (lakh)	551	581	5.4
Paid-up share capital	16,379	17,477	6.7
Of which, State Govt.	2,974	3,116	4.8
Working capital	2,55,040	2,58,799	1.5
Deposits	1,33,808	1,50,726	12.6
Gross loan	1,12,710	1,17,876	4.6
Societies in loss (no.)	60,460	60,236	(-)0.4
Amount of loss	6,478	7,175	10.8
Loans outstanding	1,17,128	1,19,768	2.3

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

Table 8.18 Performance of agricultural co-operative banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	24,290	23,923	(-)1.5
Deposits	15,862	15,426	(-)2.7
Gross loans	12,347	13,733	11.2
Loans outstanding	10,285	11,605	12.8
Overdues	1,856	1,825	(-)1.7
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (lakh)	1.58	1.63	3.2
Working capital	67,173	72,610	8.1
Deposits	49,231	53,382	8.4
Gross loan	33,423	40,872	22.2
Loans outstanding	36,006	40,195	11.6
Overdues	6,804	7,166	5.3
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (no.)	827	827	0.0
Working capital	2,073	2,208	6.5
Deposits	0.01	0.01	0.0
Gross loan	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	1,133	1,155	1.9
Overdues	1,112	1,139	2.4
District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (lakh)	11.18	11.43	2
Working capital	1,349	1,315	(-)2.5
Deposits	0.44	0.39	(-)11.4
Gross loans	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	323	304	(-)5.9
Overdues	303	278	(-)8.3

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

* Provisional

@ Under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

returns to the farmers and development of rural industry, thereby generating 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, 2013 there were 48,965 agro-processing co-operatives with 78.5 lakh members.

8.41 There were 142 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2013. The contribution of the State in the share capital of these societies was 25 per cent. About 55 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.20.

8.42 There were 148 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2013. The contribution of the State in the share capital of these societies was 90 per cent. About 34 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.20 Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
Societies (no.)	161	142	(-)11.8
<i>Of which</i> , in production	131	129	(-)1.5
Members (no. in '00)	2,027	1,997	(-)1.5
Share capital	8	8	0
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	2	2	0
Working capital	90	95	5.6
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	157	160	1.9
Societies in loss (no.)	98	78	(-)20.4
Amount of loss	2	2	0

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

Table 8.21 Performance of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
Number of mills	153	148	(-)3.3
<i>Of which</i> , in production	59	63	6.8
Members ('00)	5,394	5,453	1.1
Share capital	1,569	1,683	7.3
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	1,412	1,515	7.3
No. of spindles (lakh)	13.9	14.2	2.2
Value of Yarn produced	2,318	2,571	10.9
Mills in loss (no.)	46	50	8.7
Amount of loss	869	1,025	18.0

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

8.43 There were 670 co-operative handloom and 1,880 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2013. The contribution of the State in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 7.5 and 77.9 per cent respectively. About 55.2 per cent co-operative handloom and 8.6 per cent power loom societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom		Per cent change	Powerloom		Per cent change
2012	2013*	2012		2013*		
Societies (no.)	688	670	(-)2.6	1,573	1,880	19.5
Members ('00)	887	830	(-)6.4	526	568	8.0
Share capital	76.5	80.0	4.6	124.5	121.2	(-)2.7
<i>Of which</i> , State Government	4.5	6.0	34.2	95.6	94.4	(-)1.3
No. of looms ('000)	240	326	35.8	256	302	17.97
Production value	69	50	(-)27.5	65	85	30.8
Societies in loss (No.)	310	370	19.4	573	162	(-)71.7
Amount of loss	16	14	(-)12.5	6.5	7.3	12.4

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

Sugar Factories

8.44 Of the total sugar factories in the country, 31 per cent are located in the State followed by 23 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. As on 31st March, 2014, out of the total sugar production in the country, the share of State was 32 per cent followed by 27 per cent of Uttar Pradesh. Performance of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Performance of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
Registered co-op. factories (no.)	202	202	0.0
Factories in production (no.)	119	108	(-)9.2
Members ('00)	24,180	24,500	1.3
Share capital of State Govt. (₹ crore)	1,076	1,088	1.1
Average capacity (TCD # lakh MT)	3.4	3.3	(-)0.3
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) @	591.4	504.6	(-)14.7
Average sugarcane price (₹/Ton)			
a) Purchased	1,700	2,210	30.0
b) Paid by factories	2,025	2,450	21.0
Sugar produced (lakh MT) @	69.4	58.4	(-)15.9
Average recovery (per cent)	11.7	11.6	(-)1.5
Molasses (lakh MT)	23.7	36.4	53.9
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	68	68	0.0
b) Co-generation plants	37	39	5.4
Electricity generated (Million units)	611	628	2.8
Factories in loss (no.)	35	38	8.6

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

* Provisional # TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day @ for October to September

Dairy

8.45 At the end of March, 2013, there were 26,527 co-operative dairy societies and 76 co-operative dairy unions in the State. About 51 per cent co-operative dairy societies and about 53 per cent dairy unions were in loss. Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2012	2013*	Per cent change	2012	2013*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	26,577	26,527	(-)0.2	79	76	(-)3.8
Members (lakh)	11.84	10.44	(-)11.8	0.80	0.81	1.3
Share capital	12.96	9.81	(-)24.3	82.77	86.35	4.3
Working capital	20.40	23.47	15.1	67.34	73.49	9.1
Milk procured (value)	218.77	287.20	31.3	571.63	659.63	15.4
Milk & milk products sold (value)	284.40	381.97	34.3	714.82	890.50	24.6
Societies in loss (no.)	12,914	13,586	20.7	32	40	25.0
Amount of loss	18.42	19.09	3.6	75.81	80.56	6.3

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

*Provisional

Fisheries

8.46 There are 3,113 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2013. Number of members in these institutions is 3.33 lakh with working capital of ₹ 247.36 crore. These institutions sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 441.48 crore in 2012-13, as against ₹ 520.04 crore in 2011-12.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.47 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 and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. About 34 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2013 as compared to 42 per cent by the end of March, 2012. Performance of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.25.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.48 As on 31st March, 2013, there were 517 urban co-operative banks, 14,971 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,411 salary earners' co-operative credit societies in the State. About 16 per cent of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. Performance of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.26.

Urban Co-operative Banks

8.49 Out of the 1,606 total urban co-operative banks in the country, 32.2 per cent are located in the State. As on 31st March, 2013, in all 101 banks in the State are under liquidation. The Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation has approved reimbursement of deposits up to ₹ one lakh (in insured banks) and the disbursement for 96 banks is in process. Two banks have obtained stay from court, one bank has made appeal to GoI and audit of remaining two banks is in process.

Other Co-operative Societies

8.50 As on 31st March, 2013, there were 91,457 co-operative housing societies in the State with 24 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 42,267. There were 11,391 labour contract societies having 6.91 lakh members. There were 336 forest labour societies (with 68,209 members) of which, 130 (38.7 per cent) were in profit.

Table 8.25 Performance of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
Societies (no.)	1768	1762	(-).0.3
Members (lakh)	15	17	13.3
Share capital	74	79	6.8
Of which, State Govt.	25	25	0.0
Working capital	1406	1353	(-).3.8
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	903	1122	24.3
(b) Fertilizers	365	169	(-).53.7
(c) Seeds	44	46	4.5
(d) Consumer goods	406	424	4.4
Societies in loss (no.)	737	590	(-).19.9
Amount of loss	21	20	(-).4.8

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

Table 8.26 Performance of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
Societies (no.)	22,847	22,899	0.2
Members (lakh)	229	243	6.1
Deposits	66,840	77,803	16.4
Own funds	18,412	23,108	25.5
Share capital	6,513	7,079	8.7
Of which, State Govt.	0.5	0.6	20.0
Working capital	1,11,567	1,08,191	(-).3.0
Loans advanced	56,782	53,344	(-).6.1
Loans outstanding	50,812	49,542	(-).2.5
Loans overdue	7,427	7,159	(-).3.6
Loans recovered	48,648	47,469	(-).2.4
Societies in loss (no.)	5,405	5133	(-).5.0
Amount of loss	638	637	(-).0.2

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

Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation

8.51 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Performance of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Performance of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
	(₹ crore)		
Members (no.)	10,815	10,690	(-)1.2
Deposits	0.02	0.02	0.0
Working capital	109.53	103.52	(-) 5.5
Gross loan	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	77.86	71.71	(-) 7.9
Loans overdue	25.03	26.07	4.2
Loans recovered	12.25	6.15	(-)49.8

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

Co-operative Consumer Federation

8.52 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, 2013, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 167 wholesale consumer stores and

2,662 primary consumer stores working in the State. Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.28.

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

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2012	2013*	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
Number	1	1	173	167	2,787	2,662
Member ('00)	6	6	3,480	3,439	17,161	16,816
Share capital	1.65	1.65	19.44	21.15	31.76	33.02
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	3.88	5.00	1.56	2.93
Amount of loss	0.66	1.23	3.91	3.60	6.53	7.61
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	6 [#]	7 [#]	75	102	1,024	1,008

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

Private Money Lenders

8.53 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed private money lenders to provide loans to individuals. The licenses are issued by the Commissionerate of Co-operation. The information of private money lenders is given in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29 Information of Private money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st July		Per cent change
	2012	2013*	
License holders (no.)	9,780	11,450	17.1
New licenses issued (no.)	1,595	2,529	58.6
Renewed licenses (no.)	8,185	8,921	9.0
Licenses cancelled (no.)	179	337	88.3
No. of loanee members (traders/non-traders/ cultivators)	8,56,472	8,46,593	(-)1.2
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	676	654	(-)3.3

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

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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		2012-13*	
		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	288.49	3,610.00	2,937.01	441.57	146.85
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87	1,320.79	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59	560.27	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	7,235.00	6,781.63	7,861.57
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65	3,919.12	20,746.94	19,345.27	27,410.76	25,366.14
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^{\$}	108.34	52.25	61.41	88.60	627.40	627.40	N.A.	870.65
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	3,489.00	3,791.00
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	38,122.96	38,993.61

Source - Financial institutions mentioned in this table

Note : 1) # Includes the financial assistance given by ICICI, IDBI, UTI which have stopped giving assistance to industries.

2) \$ 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	2012-13*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	162
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	39,187
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	5,60,322
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	...	0.6	...	...
		Value	1	5	5	...	8	...	...
4	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,777
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	14,232
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	12,093
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	26,727
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	700
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	79,548
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	...	...
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	...	...
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	3,015
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	10,836
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	185
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	436
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	283
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	1,007
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	284	4
		Value	...	...	...	...	24	12,457	455
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	49	317
		Value	...	...	...	76	107	58	380
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	3	...
		Value	...	11	53	85	1	24	...
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	4,034	1,834
		Value	...	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,813

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

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	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
(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	170.2	170.0
II	Mining and quarrying	14.16	102.3	107.5	112.5	115.4	131.0	123.6	122.2
III	Manufacturing	75.53	110.3	126.8	150.1	153.8	175.7	181.1	179.8
	Industry groups								
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	131.2	147.5	135.4	142.9	165.3	161.4
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	102.9	98.4	102.7	104.1	107.5	109.5
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	116.8	124.6	120.1	135.9	141.7	148.2
4	Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	137.2	149.9	134.6	142.2	140.5	171.6
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	104.0	110.0	104.4	114.3	125.9	132.5
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	146.8	144.7
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	111.0	112.6	118.0	131.4	137.8	138.3
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.08	113.7	122.8	140.2	142.4	148.8	182.6	183.8
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	112.6	119.6	123.4	121.5	134.9	142.3
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	110.4	118.4	115.0	123.1	127.0	139.1
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	119.6	135.7	142.6	185.2	184.1	178.5
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	119.5	130.6	134.9	151.4	159.3	161.1
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	132.6	156.3	159.0	176.7	195.0	193.9
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	133.3	143.8	144.0	182.8	187.1	174.0
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	150.9	185.0	171.0	256.3	222.5	210.3
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	155.5	164.8	148.8	146.3	122.3	105.0
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	131.6	373.0	530.8	472.1	356.7	417.5
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	312.8	604.2	726.7	911.5	1,015.3	743.2
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	104.8	111.4	119.8	107.8	111.8	108.8
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	138.0	151.2	138.0	233.3	242.0	220.0
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	132.9	129.0	134.0	210.7	233.9	247.6
22	Furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	111.7	132.7	142.5	141.2	130.8	112.5
IV	Electricity	10.32	105.2	112.8	120.0	123.3	138.0	154.4	163.9

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

+ April, 2013 to February, 2014

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)	2010-11	927	894	1,485	58	12,049	8,372	9,726	2,220
	2011-12	908	1,028	1,899	75	13,509	10,158	12,828	572
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2010-11	44	1	4	4	10	0	3	8
	2011-12	58	1	3	3	9	1	2	7
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2010-11	2,948	21,389	5,732	1,468	89,541	69,254	80,093	8,031
	2011-12	3,113	23,704	8,203	1,662	1,10,772	81,328	1,00,834	8,025
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2010-11	128	117	170	99	1,134	696	810	308
	2011-12	138	771	637	136	3,465	1,650	2,085	1,311
(5) Textiles (13)	2010-11	1,974	13,197	4,656	975	31,184	17,802	25,914	3,957
	2011-12	1,931	14,686	3,232	1,175	38,284	22,474	32,436	4,276
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2010-11	1,104	1,004	1,575	283	8,117	3,622	6,305	1,699
	2011-12	1,105	1,130	1,278	279	6,852	3,434	5,474	1,269
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2010-11	138	131	(-31)	26	779	387	603	161
	2011-12	145	107	76	26	513	215	338	165
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2010-11	292	256	136	34	1,561	1,164	1,382	157
	2011-12	283	872	783	65	2,220	1,192	1,787	374
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2010-11	955	5,801	1,329	198	7,578	4,923	6,061	1,193
	2011-12	937	5,164	1,501	247	9,192	6,035	7,738	1,113
(10) Publishing and printing (18)	2010-11	998	3,999	(-15)	222	7,915	3,403	5,272	2,182
	2011-12	954	3,976	(-267)	277	7,453	3,885	5,543	1,487
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (19)	2010-11	216	10,501	3,711	336	1,07,259	68,676	71,848	34,750
	2011-12	190	9,992	3,120	425	1,35,057	1,00,311	1,05,642	28,783
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2010-11	2,706	30,487	19,146	1,609	85,614	44,139	63,529	18,978
	2011-12	2,635	38,525	13,774	2,169	1,24,136	65,607	91,386	28,905
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2010-11	1,801	8,955	3,213	575	32,279	17,897	21,853	9,593
	2011-12	1,858	10,828	4,311	738	32,566	20,662	25,747	5,839
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (23)	2010-11	1,041	6,434	916	271	9,518	4,277	6,788	2,324
	2011-12	1,095	7,813	3,223	341	13,649	6,654	9,753	3,348
(15) Basic metals (24)	2010-11	1,499	41,630	11,879	1,005	89,428	64,121	77,932	9,135
	2011-12	1,463	36,959	9,130	1,307	1,33,491	84,051	1,21,564	9,286
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2010-11	3,065	10,194	6,153	1,133	42,272	23,390	31,375	9,797
	2011-12	3,292	12,360	7,433	1,396	57,843	32,966	46,003	10,757

(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)	2010-11		482	4,171	7,216	266	17,518	11,134	13,770	3,309
	2011-12		488	4,669	9,423	392	20,304	12,821	15,728	4,058
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)	2010-11	1,383	6,446	6,535	631	35,961	22,976	27,262	7,975	
	2011-12	1,366	8,314	3,782	778	40,287	24,437	32,937	6,420	
(19) Machinery and equipments repair & installation (28,33)	2010-11	2,331	13,698	10,315	1,613	61,020	31,788	45,382	14,321	
	2011-12	2,235	16,921	14,435	1,684	72,103	34,718	49,539	21,021	
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)	2010-11	1,206	25,577	(-)26,998	2,007	65,659	46,556	56,373	6,868	
	2011-12	1,299	28,692	(-)6,826	2,399	82,275	62,097	75,452	3,975	
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2010-11	340	4,060	3,441	425	26,613	18,304	20,533	5,698	
	2011-12	333	4,256	(-)1,411	461	28,540	20,087	23,085	5,063	
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (31,32)	2010-11	1,278	2,849	6,438	576	28,546	18,361	24,328	3,976	
	2011-12	1,295	2,944	8,637	601	31,181	19,122	27,282	3,623	
(23) Others	2010-11	1,034	20,823	96	234	23,804	3,380	19,754	3,057	
	2011-12	1,096	27,254	557	429	41,677	9,001	32,971	7,092	
Total	2010-11	27,890	2,32,612	67,103	14,051	7,85,363	4,84,623	6,16,895	1,49,696	
	2011-12	28,217	2,60,966	86,932	17,065	10,05,378	6,22,906	8,26,156	1,56,766	

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)	2011-12 (7)	2012-13* (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	21,443	21,238
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	22,847	22,899
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,768	1,762
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,529	48,965
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,33,317	1,35,775
Total	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,27,938	2,30,673
II. Number of members (In 000⁷)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	172	166
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	16,066	16,813
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	22,900	24,342
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,463	1,605
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	7,462	7,850
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	7,007	7,282
Total	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	55,070	58,058
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	119	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	93,639	98,741
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	58	343	527	1,851	6,988	15,904	17,446
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	46	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,11,567	1,08,191
(4) Marketing societies	6	39	188	340	1,518	1,407	1,353
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	41	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	27,824	28,270
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	21	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,699	4,798
Total	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,55,040	2,58,799
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	175	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	46,414	54,605
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	43	133	250	800	3,734	8,587	8,324
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	47	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	56,782	53,344
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	3	8	18	22	17
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	3	12	17	103	688	1,370
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1	4	12	60	235	218	216
Total	270	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,12,711	1,17,876

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.5 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2011-12 (7)	2012-13* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	87	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	47,497	52,954
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	48	284	384	1,310	5,308	10,712	10,009
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	32	105	731	4,594	35,908	50,812	49,542
(4) Marketing societies	1	2	4	9	182	5,032	5,033
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	1	6	30	69	236	2,401	1,672
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2	8	25	191	2,899	675	559
Total	171	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,17,128	1,19,768
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	761	987
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2	3	10	..	38	N.A.	N.A.
(4) Marketing societies	48	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,313	1,662
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	36	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	9,701	23,881
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	11	69	187	330	1,588	3,086	3,667
Total	107	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	14,860	30,198

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 Quality of infrastructure directly affects economic growth potential and the ability of an entity to engage effectively. Infrastructure is important for the services it provides, which in turn support economic growth by increasing the productivity of labour and capital, thereby reducing the cost of production and increasing profitability, production, income and employment. Consumption of infrastructure services has significant role in achievement of sustainable development. A brief account of some of the important physical infrastructure facilities in the State is given below.

ENERGY

9.2 The energy sector comprises of non-renewable/ conventional (coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, etc.) and renewable/ non-conventional (wind, solar, small hydro, biomass, cogeneration bagasse, etc.) sources. Estimated reserves of non-renewable sources and estimated potential of renewable energy sources are given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1 Estimated reserves of non-renewable sources and estimated potential of renewable energy sources (As on 31st March)

Type	Unit	2011		2012	
		India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Non-Renewable					
Coal	(Billion Tonnes)	285.86	10.53	293.50	10.88
Lignite	(Billion Tonnes)	40.91	--	41.96	--
Crude Oil	(Million Tonnes)	757.40	--	759.59	--
Natural Gas	(Billion cubic mtrs)	1,278.06	--	1,330.26	--
Renewable Energy	MW	89,760	3,302	89,774	4,021

Source: 'Energy Statistics 2013' published by Central Statistics Office, GoI. and Maharashtra Energy Development Agency

9.3 Development in the Agriculture & allied activities, Industries and Services sector largely depends upon the reliable and affordable availability of electricity. The percentage of expenditure of GoM on electricity sector to GSDP is about five per cent. Per capita consumption of electricity and per capita income in the State is given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 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	84,858

Source: MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

Installed Capacity

9.4 The installed capacity has increased by 22.1 per cent during 2012-13, whereas the central sector allocation to the State increased by 12.6 per cent over the previous year. The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2013 in the State comprises of public sector 43.2 per cent, private sector 47.9 per cent (28.6 per cent conventional & 19.3 per cent renewable) and PPP (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.-RGPPL) 8.9 per cent. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.3.

Graph 9.1 : Installed capacity in the State (as on 31st March, 2013)

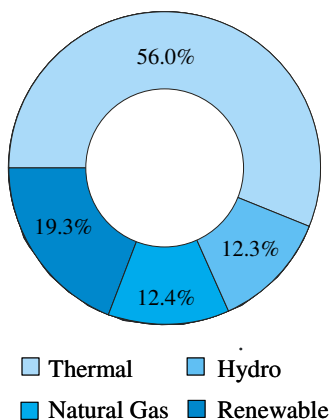


Table 9.3 Sourcewise installed capacity

Source	As on 31 st March		As on 31 st December 2013	Per cent change in 2012-13 over 2011-12
	2012	2013		
In the State	20,370	24,873	26,493	22.1
Thermal	10,366	13,946	14,906	34.5
Renewable ^{\$}	4,198	4,789	5,452	14.1
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	0.0
Natural Gas [@]	2,740	3,072	3,072	12.1
Central Sector Allocation #	5,792	6,521	6,627	12.6

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)

Electricity Generated

9.5 Total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 88,139 Million Units (MUs) during 2012-13 which was 1.5 per cent less than the previous year. During 2012-13, the State has received 34,382 MUs electricity from the central sector.

9.6 MAHAGENCO accounted for 53.6 per cent followed by Tata Power 12.7 per cent, JSW Energy 10.5 per cent, Renewable Energy 6.2 per cent, RGPPL 5.6 per cent, Reliance Infrastructure five per cent, Wardha Power Company Ltd. (WPCL) 3.9 per cent and others 2.6 per cent of the total generation.

9.7 During 2013-14 upto December, the total electricity generated in the State was 66,396 MUs, two per cent less than that for the corresponding period of 2012-13. During 2013-14 upto December, the State has received 24,729 MUs electricity from the Central Sector. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.4.

Graph 9.2 : Generation of electricity in the State 2012-13

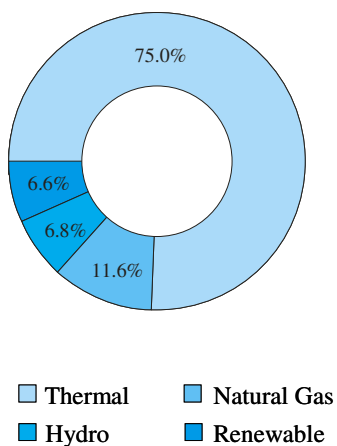


Table 9.4 Sourcewise electricity generated

Source	2012-13			Per cent change in 2012-13 over 2011-12
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺ *	
In the State	89,465	88,139	66,396	(-) 1.5
Thermal	59,482	66,075	51,600	11.1
Natural Gas	17,207	10,242	4,957	(-) 40.5
Hydro	6,851	5,980	4,814	(-) 12.7
Renewable ^{\$}	5,925	5,842	5,025	(-) 1.4
Central Sector receipt to State	36,755	34,382	24,729	(-) 6.9

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 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

Electricity Purchased

9.8 During 2012-13, MAHADISCOM has purchased 99,068 MUs electricity costing ₹ 38,858 crore, as against 98,662 MUs electricity costing ₹ 35,120 crore in 2011-12. During 2013-14 upto December, 72,901 MUs electricity costing ₹ 29,720 crore was purchased. BEST has purchased 4,704 MUs electricity costing ₹ 2,928 crore during 2012-13 and 3,605 MUs electricity costing ₹ 2,243 crore during 2013-14 upto December.

Electricity Consumed

9.9 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2012-13 was 1,00,665 MUs, higher by 4.2 per cent over previous year and 68,033 MUs in 2013-14 upto December, which was 5.1 per cent less than that for the corresponding period of 2012-13. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was largest (37.9 per cent), followed by domestic (22.7 per cent) and agriculture sector (20.9 per cent) in the State. These three sectors together accounted for 81.5 per cent of the total electricity consumption. Sectorwise Electricity consumed is given in Table 9.5, whereas the change in consumption pattern during last five years is shown in graph 9.3.

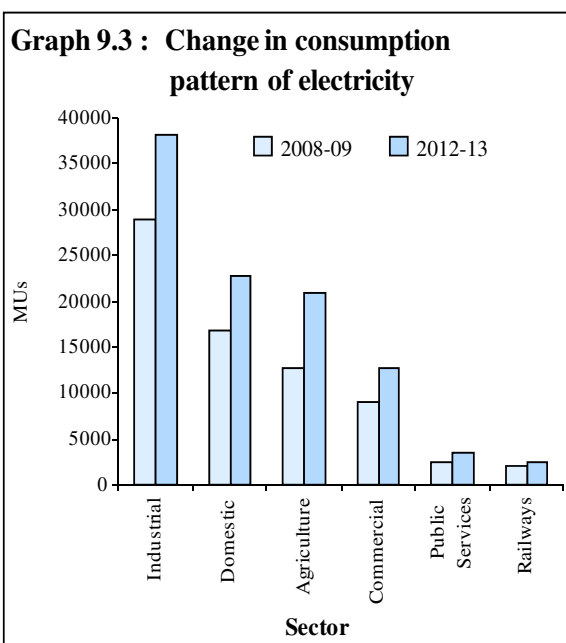


Table 9.5 Sectorwise electricity consumed

Sector	(MU)			Per cent change in 2012-13 over 2011-12
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14**	
Industrial	36,486	38,110	25,092	4.5
Domestic	21,041	22,831	18,442	8.5
Agriculture	21,693	20,984	9,603	(-) 3.3
Commercial	11,768	12,635	9,570	7.4
Public Services @	3,270	3,576	2,625	9.4
Railways	2,229	2,389	1,790	7.2
Miscellaneous	157	140	911	(-) 10.8
Total	96,644	1,00,665	68,033	4.2

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

@ Public Lighting & Public Water Works

+ upto December * Provisional.

Table 9.6 Per capita consumption of electricity

Sector	(Unit)		
	India 2011-12	Maharashtra	
		2011-12	2012-13
All Sectors	559.9	851.0	874.7
Industrial	199.7	321.3	331.2
Domestic	142.4	185.3	198.4
Agriculture	117.3	191.0	182.3

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI,

MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power, BEST

9.10 Major sectorwise per capita consumption of electricity in India (2011-12) and Maharashtra (2011-12 & 2012-13) is given in Table 9.6. The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

9.11 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 of electricity in 2013-14

are given in Table 9.7. Only MAHADISCOM supplies electricity to agricultural irrigation & public water works. The tariffs for agricultural irrigation are ₹ 3.10, ₹ 2.33 and ₹ 2.45 per unit for HT, LT metered and LT unmetered respectively and for public water works ₹ 5.53 & ₹ 2.96 per unit for HT & LT respectively.

Table 9.7 Tariffs of electricity in 2013-14

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
Domestic	4.89	6.39	5.25	6.70
Commercial LT	9.78	10.14	8.55	12.40
Industry LT	7.19	9.50	7.67	11.00
Industry HT	7.49	9.54	7.30	10.12
Public Lighting	4.67	10.40	--	10.03
Railways	7.81	10.28	7.13	--

Source: MERC.

-- Not applicable

Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.12 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 2012-13, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 14,032 MW with load shedding of 723 MW. During 2013-14 upto December, the average peak demand was 13,879 MW with load shedding of 492 MW. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.8 and Graph 9.4.

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

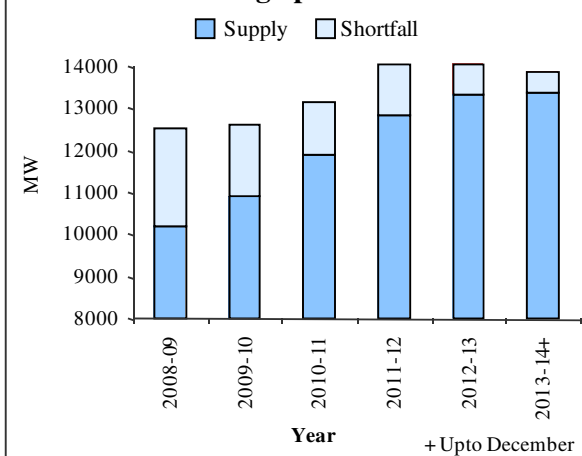


Table 9.8 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand

Year	Avg. peak demand \$	(MW)	
		Supply	Shortfall
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	14,032	13,309	723
2013-14 ⁺	13,879	13,387	492

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

9.13 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 82.9 per cent followed by Tata Power 6.5 per cent, Reliance Infrastructure 6.2 per cent and BEST 4.4 per cent for 2012-13.

9.14 Improvement in the transmission and distribution network infrastructure and reduction in the transmission and distribution losses (both technical & non-technical) are the major steps taken 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 9.9 & 9.10 and Graph 9.5.

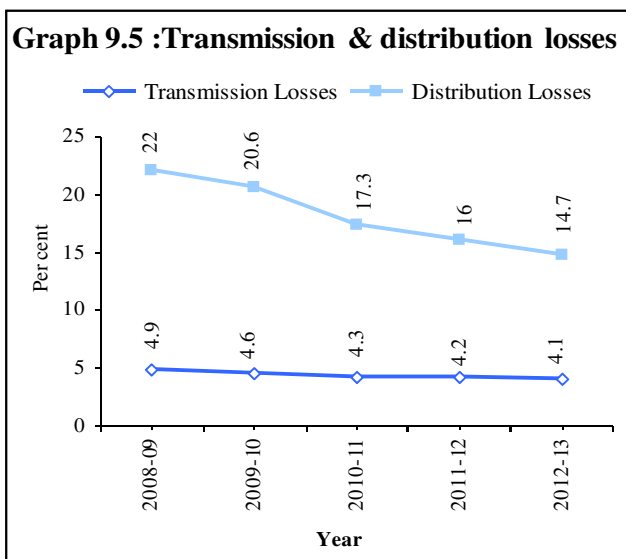


Table 9.9 Transmission & distribution network and AT & C losses

Year	Transmission network (cumulative)			Distribution network (cumulative)			Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses (per cent) [@]
	No. of sub-stations	Transformation capacity in MVA	Lines in ckt.km. [§]	No. of sub-stations	No. of distribution transformers	Lines in ckt.km. [§]	
2008-09	515	66,118	36,716	1,947	3,27,314	7,58,093	24.7
2009-10	520	73,792	37,133	2,033	3,51,243	7,92,785	21.4
2010-11	536	82,619	38,068	2,234	3,91,574	8,33,470	18.5
2011-12	560	91,444	39,762	2,514	4,39,653	8,70,830	18.4
2012-13	585	99,716	41,389	2,680	4,71,766	9,05,979	18.7

Source : MAHATRANSCO, MAHADISCOM

§ circuit km

@ MAHADISCOM

Table 9.10 Measures to curb the distribution losses

Year	Installation of meters at		Meter replacement (no.)	Anti-Theft drive	
	Feeders (cum. no.)	DTCs # (cum. no.)		Cases detected (no)	Amt. recovered (₹ crore)
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	22,57,180	73,857	38.09
2013-14 ⁺	13,736	2,51,392	19,66,764	30,275	14.10

Source: MAHADISCOM

Distribution Transformer Centre + upto December

9.15 The distribution losses of BEST were 7.5 per cent for 2011-12 and 6.6 per cent for 2012-13, whereas AT & C losses were 5.5 per cent for 2011-12 and 7.7 per cent for 2012-13. The number of theft cases detected by BEST were 1,924 during 2012-13 and 1,348 in 2013-14 upto December and the amount recovered from these cases was ₹ 6.85 crore and ₹ 4.42 crore respectively. The T & D losses of Tata Power were 4.2 and 1.3 per cent while those of Reliance Infrastructure were 4.2 and 9.5 per cent respectively for 2012-13.

9.16 **Village electrification and network improvement:** The important schemes undertaken for village electrification and network improvement are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Village electrification and network improvement

Scheme	Objective	Achievement		
		2012-13	2013-14 ⁺	Cumulative ⁺
Bharat Nirman - Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna (RGGVY)	• Electrification of non-electrified 4,709 villages (no.)	--	---	4,709
	• Free electricity connections to rural BPL households (no.)	19,412	17,889	12,05,679
Village Electrification Scheme through Renewable Energy (under State Plan)	• Electrification of small wadis/ padas with population less than 300 not covered under village electrification scheme of GoI. (no.)	61	25	780
Energisation of Agricultural pumps	• Energisation of agricultural pumps (no.)	1,58,937	70,051	39,72,186
Single Phasing Scheme	• Village goathans to be provided with total 18 hours (Single & Three Phase combined), of which 8 hours three phase (no.)	1,105	0	14,947
Separate Feeder Scheme	• Separate feeders for goathan and agricultural pumps (no.)	2,165	487	16,579
Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) –	• Amt. released by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) (Part A, B & Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/Data Management System (DMS) control centre) (₹ crore)	125.00	--	763.42 [#]
	• Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 to be covered	• Expenditure incurred on (Part A, B & SCADA/DMS control centre) (₹ crore)	225.94	469.75 [#]
GoI's initiative focused on	• Part-A- Establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability			
	• Part B- Reduction of AT & C losses.			

Source: MAHADISCOM, MEDA

+ upto December, 2013

upto January, 2014.

9.17 Out of total 41,095 inhabited villages (as per census 2001 – more than 100 population) in the State, 40,719 villages are electrified by conventional electricity through MAHADISCOM upto December, 2013.

Capacity Addition

9.18 **Thermal Power** – The information of the projects proposed by MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP is given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Proposed projects of MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP

(MW)		
Projects	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning and current status
Parali Unit-8	250	May, 2014
Chandrapur Unit-8 & 9 (500 MW each)	1,000	Unit-8 commissioned in March, 2014 Unit-9 by February, 2015
Koradi Unit-8, 9 & 10 (660 MW each)	1,980	Unit-8 by May, 2014, Unit-9 by September, 2014 and Unit-10 by January, 2015
Bhusawal Unit-6	660	June, 2018.(Scrutiny of tender bids in progress)
Nashik Unit-6	660	March, 2019 (Process to get the license from Ministry of Environment, GoI in progress.)
Paras Unit-5	250	December, 2017 (Proposal sent to the GoM. Process to get the license from Ministry of Environment, GoI is in progress.)
Uran - Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Plant	1,220	2016-17 (Block I and II, 406 MW & 814 MW respectively)
Dondaicha Thermal Power Station Unit-1 to 5 (660 MW each)	3,300	Project to be implemented by MAHAGENCO or as joint venture with NTPC. Land acquisition and the process of obtaining Environmental clearance in progress.

Source : MAHAGENCO

9.19 **Renewable Energy** - Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal etc. are the renewable, clean and eco-friendly energy sources. State Government has notified Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) as the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. MEDA is actively engaged in propagation & promotion of renewable energy and implementation of energy conservation programmes.

9.20 GoM in line with GoI has adopted the policy of achieving the target of purchasing 10 per cent electricity from renewable sources. Accordingly, policies and incentives have been announced for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State ranks second in the country in terms of installed capacity of renewable power generation projects. Upto 31st December, 2013 projects of 5,272 MW capacity have been installed. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

(MW)				
Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed capacity (cumulative)		
		As on 31 st March		Upto 31 st December,2013
		2012	2013	
Wind	5,961	2,717	3,006	3,396
Small Hydro Projects #	732	265	271	271
Bagasse co-generation	1,250	849	1,088	1,216
Biomass	781	155	170	180
Urban waste	287	0	0	3
Industrial Waste	350	15	24	26
Solar Thermal	35/sq.km ^{\$}			
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	49/sq.km ^{\$}	20	50	180
Total	9,361	4,021	4,609	5,272

Source : MEDA

\$ Not included in total potential

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

9.21 Renewable energy sourcewise projects in the State are given in subsequent paras.

- **Wind Power:** The wind resource assessment in the State is carried out intensively by MEDA in coordination with the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. Wind Resource Assessment (WRA) at 281 sites in the State has been carried out upto February, 2014, of which 46 sites are found to be feasible for wind power projects. The attractive policies and incentives announced by Government have facilitated private investment of more than ₹ 20,000 crore in the wind sector. During 2012-13, six wind monitoring stations have been installed and five stations are expected to be installed during 2013-14. Demonstrative projects of 11.09 MW have been installed by MEDA in the State.
- **Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaic Power:** The *Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)* was announced with the main objective of achieving grid connected 20,000 MW of solar energy by 2022, and 1,000 MW upto 2013. The State has proposed to achieve 10 percent of the national target. Grid connected solar photovoltaic power projects of 179.95 MW have been commissioned in the State upto 31st December, 2013. Solar Radiation Assessment Centres at Pandharpur, Shegaon & Karad have been installed by GoI and four more centres are proposed to be installed by GoM through MEDA. Solar power projects proposed by MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Solar power projects proposed by MAHAGENCO during XIIth FYP

Projects	Capacity	Expected date of commissioning and current status
Shivajinagar, Sakri, Dist.Dhule	125	Commissioned in March, 2013
Sakri, Dist.Dhule	25	2014-15
Shirshuphal, Tal. Baramati Dist. Pune	50	2014-15
Kaudgaon, Dist .Osmanabad Phase I,II (each of 50 MW)	100	Phase-I by 2014-15 Phase-II by 2015-16
Pokharni Tal. Gangakhed, Dist.Parbhani	40 to 50	2015-16
Anterveli, Selmoha and Kadyachiwadi Tal. Gangakhed Dist. Parbhani	15	2015-16
Mangladevi- Pimpari- Malkhed Tal.Ner, Dist.Yeotmal	80	2015-16

Source : MAHAGENCO

- **Bagasse Co-generation Power:** In all 71 bagasse co-generation projects are commissioned as on 31st December, 2013 in the State. To encourage investors in this sector, GoI gives capital subsidy to co-gen projects based on boiler configuration. GoM also gives concessions and facilities. For this, *Urjankur Nidhi* Trust has been established by GoM with public private participation.
- **Biomass Power:** Due to attractive policy for private participation, 17 biomass projects of 180 MW capacity have been commissioned upto December, 2013 and 19 projects of 220.5 MW have been approved till February 2014. MEDA has conducted the biomass assessment studies in 39 talukas of the State with financial support of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI.
- **Small Hydro Power Projects:** Water Resource Department has installed small hydro power projects (SHPs) of 271 MW capacity out of the total identified potential of 732 MW in the State. Under the policy to boost the development of SHPs through privatisation, the GoM has finalised developers for 104 projects having capacity of 283.2 MW, of which 20 projects of 87.8 MW are commissioned upto March, 2013. Remaining 84 projects are at various stages of development, of which two projects of 7.4 MW have been commissioned upto December 2013.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.22 Transport and Communication infrastructure connects goods to the markets, workers to industry, people to services and also enlarges market & facilitates trade. The transport system comprises of several modes including road transport, railways, water transport and air transport. The main components of communication systems are postal services, telephones and internet services.

Transport

Road Network

9.23 National highways, Major State highways, State highways, Major district roads, Other district roads, Village roads and internal city roads constitute the road network. 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), Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA), Forest Department, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO).

9.24 Road Development Plan 2001-21 is being implemented in the State with a target of development of 3,36,994 km roads. The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2013 was 2.43 lakh km, of which surfaced road length was 2.23 lakh km (91.9 per cent). As on 31st March, 2013 (as per village directory of population census, 2001) more than 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and fair-weather roads, however, in all, 278 villages in the State did not have road connectivity. The 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 9.2.

Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Statutory Development Board	As on 31 st March							
	Year	National Highways	Major State Highways	State Highways#	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
Vidarbha	2012	883	-	9,884	11,405	13,451	26,126	61,749
	2013	883	2,142	7,742	11,405	13,495	26,185	61,852
Marathwada	2012	795	-	8,073	13,775	8,779	22,315	53,737
	2013	795	1,757	6,316	13,775	8,779	22,370	53,792
Rest of Maharashtra	2012	2,698	-	16,200	25,076	25,299	58,160	1,27,433
	2013	2,698	2,795	13,470	25,076	25,299	58,190	1,27,528
Total	2012	4,376	-	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919
	2013	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172

Source: PWD, GoM

includes major state highways for 2012.

9.25 During 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 4,450 crore is approved and upto February an expenditure of ₹ 2,000 crore is incurred.

9.26 Districtwise road length according to breadth in 2012 and 2013 is given in Annexure 9.3.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.27 The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State since 2000 by 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 500 persons and above (250 and above for tribal areas). The target of 24,531 km of road length for connecting 8,311 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY. As against the target, 22,441 km of road length has been created by connecting 7,843 habitations, upto 31st March, 2014. Cumulative road length constructed & habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.16 and the physical and financial achievement of PMGSY in 2012-13 & 2013-14 are given in Table 9.17.

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.28 MSRDC has completed 20 projects incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6,993 crore and the total toll collected from the partially & fully completed projects upto 31st December, 2013 was ₹ 8,409 crore since inception. On-going projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.18.

Graph 9.6 : Achievement of road development plan (2001-21)

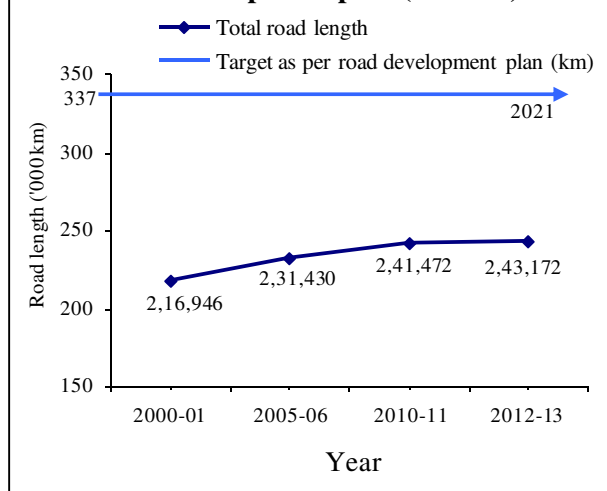


Table 9.16 Cumulative road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception

Statutory Development Board	Physical Target		Physical Achievement	
	Road length (km)	Habitations (no.)	Cumulative road length (km) +	Cumulative habitations connected (no.) +
Vidarbha	7,782	2,921	7,083	2,632
Marathwada	5,027	1,863	4,881	1,752
Rest of Maharashtra	11,722	3,527	10,477	3,459
Total	24,531	8,311	22,441	7,843

Source: RDD, GoM + upto 31st March, 2014

Table 9.17 Physical and financial achievement of PMGSY in 2012-13 & 2013-14

Year	Number of habitations connected	Road length achieved (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
2012-13	287	650	153.43
2013-14	203	449	384.20

Source: RDD, GoM

Table 9.18 On-going projects of MSRDC

upto 31st December, 2013

Name of project	Estimated project cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Expected year of completion
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	767.74	2014-15
Road Works in Nagpur	422	436.60	2014-15
Road Works in Aurangabad	142	166.77	2015-16
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	31	3.23	2013-14
Integrated Road Development Program – Achalpur	40	0.11	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Nagpur	N.A.	2.39	N.A.
Mass Rapid Transport System – Thane	N.A.	7.36	N.A.
Versova- Bandra Sea Link Project	4,430	11.29	N.A.
Modernization of Border Check Post	1,000	36.49	N.A.
Water Transport Project	1,390	12.42	N.A.
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	14.13	N.A.
Mumbai Urban Transport Project(MUTP)	472	321.06	2013-14
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	393	164.85	2013-14
Extended – MUTP	2,065	389.56	2013-14
Increasing capacity of Mumbai-Pune Express Way (MPEW)	5,000	3.17	2013-14
Way side amenities on MPEW	200	1.68	2014-15
Pedder Road Flyover	390	-	2015-16
Construction of ROB at Varora	31	30.00	2013-14

Source: MSRDC

N.A. Not Available

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.29 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of eight municipal corporations, nine municipal councils and about one thousand villages of Thane & Raigad districts. MMRDA has undertaken various projects in MMR. Mumbai Metro Rail project is the Mass Rapid Transport System project being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Transport projects in MMR are given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Transport projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Cost of project	Expenditure up to 31 st December, 2013	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.	3,778	3,778.00	• Completed.	
Development of two vital roads connecting the eastern and western suburbs of Jogeshwari & Vikhroli and Santacruz & Chembur	491	821.34	• Work of Jogeshwari-Vikhroli link road completed. Santacruz-Chembur link road work in progress.	March, 2014
Mumbai Metro Rail Project : (Three phases, 75 km)				
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km)	2,356	3,359.00	• 98 per cent of civil work completed and remaining work in progress.	2014
Phase II : Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd (32 km)	7,660	-	• Preliminary work completed.	N.A.
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra (29 km)	23,136	39.68	• Request for proposal invited from short listed consultant for appointment of general consultant.	2020
Mumbai Mono Rail Project: Wadala to Chembur & Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala (20 km)	2,460	1,950.00	• Phase I Wadala to Chembur is completed & opened for public. • Phase II Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala 77 per cent work completed.	2015
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	3,207	3,351.85	• 15 roads completed (including eastern freeway) and handed over to BMC/PWD, remaining works are in progress.	2014
EXTENDED MUIP: Project to complement the MUIP. Under this Project, 34 sub-projects are undertaken. (16 Roads, 13 Flyovers, 3 Creek Bridges and 2 ROB)	2,607	978.45	• Four roads & four 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 @	6.26	• Techno-Economic feasibility study for Virar (Navghar) to Chirner (79 km) has been completed.	2016
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Link from sea front at Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	9,630	5.00	• Bids being invited.	N.A.

Source: MMRDA

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

@ Excluding land acquisition cost

N.A. Not Available

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.30 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2014 was 228 lakh (i.e. 20,504 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 9.4 per cent over previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 23.4 lakh vehicles (10.2 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 94. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.20 and yearwise series of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.20 Category wise number of motor vehicles on road

Category	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra#			Brihanmumbai		
	2013	2014*	Per cent change	2013	2014*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	14,976.5	16,418.9	9.6	1,217.5	1,314.9	8.0
Auto rickshaws	661.6	697.7	5.5	116.2	130.3	12.1
LMV (Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & Taxis)	3,162.0	3,481.6	10.1	748.4	810.6	8.3
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	96.6	107.5	11.3	11.9	12.3	3.2
Goods vehicles { Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc }	1,140.9	1,242.7	8.9	64.2	67.0	4.4
Tractors	449.2	494.8	10.1	0.7	0.7	0.0
Trailers	338.7	345.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Ambulances	11.3	12.4	10.2	1.4	1.5	3.6
Other vehicles	35.3	38.7	9.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
All	20,872.1	22,839.6	9.4	2,162.0	2,339.0	8.2

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

9.31 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2013 was 258.7 lakh, showing an increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2012-13 was 27 lakh.

9.32 Road Safety fortnight was observed in January, 2014 with the theme “When On The Road, Always say *Pahle Aap*”. Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety were organised in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in Maharashtra and Brihanmumbai during 2013 are 30 & 109 respectively. The number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.21.

Graph 9.7 : Number of vehicles per lakh population in Brihanmumbai and rest of Maharashtra

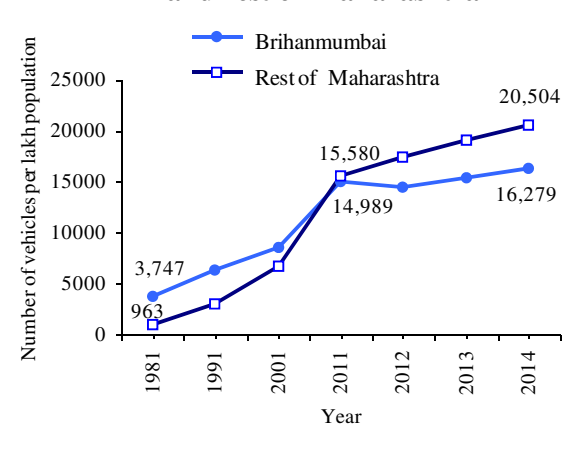


Table 9.21 Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai

Year	Number of accidents			Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State #	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage [@]	State #	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage [@]	State #	Brihan-mumbai	Percentage [@]
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
2013	61,890	23,512	38.0	12,194	496	4.1	41,106	4,250	10.3

Source: Motor Transport Statistics of Maharashtra @ percentage of Brihanmumbai to State. # including Brihanmumbai.

Public Passenger Road Transport

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.33 The objective of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) is to provide an efficient, adequate, economical and properly coordinated system of road transport services. The percentage of villages and percentage of population served by MSRTC is given in Table 9.22.

9.34 On an average, MSRTC carried 71.61 lakh passengers per day during 2012-13. Effective kms operated per day has increased by about 0.8 per cent and the percentage load factor has decreased by 1.2 per cent points over the previous year. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.23 and number of accidents & compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.22 Percentage of villages and population served by MSRTC bus services

Particulars	Villages served		Population served	
	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
Direct	71.28	71.94	90.47	90.65
Upto 3 km	18.07	17.15	6.15	5.91
Between 3 to 5 km	6.59	6.57	2.15	2.14
Beyond 5 km	4.07	4.34	1.23	1.29

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.23 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent change
Total vehicles held	16,801	17,497	4.1
Average no. of buses on road per day	15,891	16,214	2.0
Total number of employees	1,04,596	1,00,169	(-)4.2
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	54.20	54.61	0.8
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	71.05	71.61	0.8
Vehicle productivity (km)	322.60	312.09	(-)3.3
KPTL [#]	49.10	48.66	(-)0.9
Crew productivity (km)	225.40	234.94	4.2
Bus Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	6.93	6.64	(-)4.2
Percentage load factor	61.70	60.46	(-)1.2 [@]

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

Table 9.24 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Accidents (no.)	3,220	3,204	3,407	3,437	3,078
Persons killed (no.)	553	458	547	570	445
Persons injured (no.)	6,848	6,412	6,523	7,062	5,846
Accidents per lakh km	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	26.48	34.38	32.00	39.59	49.93
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	3,041.0	3,318.8	3,549.2	4,388.0	4,022.8

Source : MSRTC

9.35 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 and amount of concession due for reimbursement as on 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 1,049 crore, of which the GoM has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 794 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 ₹ 331.13 crore during 2012-13. The total receipts and expenditure of MSRTC for 2012-13 were higher by 8.9 per cent and 17 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, 2013 were 17.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent & 3.5 per cent respectively. Financial statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.25.

9.36 Share capital of GoI and GoM in MSRTC as on 31st March, 2013 were ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore (including passenger tax of ₹ 837.74 crore) respectively.

Table 9.25 Financial statistics of MSRTC

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(A) Receipts			
Revenue from passengers	4,840.86	5,482.61	5,921.07
Other revenue	138.81	117.64	174.72
Total receipts	4,979.67	5,600.25	6,095.79
(B) Expenditure			
Passenger Tax & Motor vehicle tax	671.51	749.67	796.97
Depreciation	329.18	351.92	364.57
Other Expenditure	3,937.98	4,439.51	5,322.42
Total expenditure	4,938.67	5,541.10	6,483.96
Profit (A) – (B)	41.00	59.15	(-)388.17
Prior period Adjustment	(-)11.71	4.82	(-)40.66
Net Profit	29.29	63.97	(-)428.83

Source: MSRTC

City Public Transport

9.37 The public road transport is the major mode of transport in cities. This facility is available in 23 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local transport facility in seven cities (Aurangabad, Nanded, Nashik, Sangli-Miraj, Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Vasai-Virar); BEST in Brihanmumbai, PMPML in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area and in remaining 13 cities respective Municipal Council / Corporations are providing such facilities. Operational statistics of transport services in cities is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 Operational statistics of public transport services in cities(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)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	3,923	3,799	39.33	38.62	7.00	7.27	(-) 84,776	(-) 50,809
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd	1,183	1,254	11.77	12.08	2.74	2.89	(-) 2,287	(-) 6,262
Thane Municipal Transport	364	336	2.43	2.41	0.39	0.41	(-) 1,530	N.A.
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	336	336	2.34	2.35	0.73	0.70	(-) 1,361	N.A.
Nagpur Municipal Transport	240	240	1.40	1.49	0.64	0.44	(-) 2,015	(-) 2,039
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	120	129	0.97	1.00	0.28	0.30	(-) 79	(-) 251
Solapur Municipal Transport	68	69	0.48	0.48	0.14	0.14	(-) 307	(-) 460
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	63	60	0.59	0.55	0.12	0.11	(-) 292	(-) 552
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	55	50	0.60	0.65	0.10	0.10	(-) 2	(-) 60
Amravati Municipal Transport	25	28	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.06	20	23
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	25	23	0.17	0.15	0.05	0.05	(-) 46	(-) 76
Ulhasnagar municipal Transport	25	5	0.24	\$	0.04	0.01	6	0
Jalgaon Municipal Transport	25	18	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	(-) 32	(-) 65
Akola Municipal Transport	13	13	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.03	(-) #	(-) 16
Khopoli Municipal Transport	6	2	0.04	0.02	0.01	\$	(-) 49	(-) 80
MSRTC (City operations)	506	551	3.83	3.51	1.06	1.06	(-) 2,293	(-) 4,000

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

N.A.: Not Available

\$ less than five hundred

Less than ₹ ten thousand.

Railways

9.38 Railway is the most effective mass transport system in India. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2013 was 6,107 km (including 382 km of Konkan railway), which is 9.3 per cent of the total railway route length of 65,436 km in the country. The status of on-going railway works is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Status of on-going railway works(As on 31st December, 2013)

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total estimated cost (₹ crore)	Physical progress
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli- Vaijnath	261	3,334.68	Work of track linking completed upto 11.7 km, remaining work is in progress. Physical progress 5 per cent.
Baramati-Lonand (new line)	54	138.48	Lonand- Phaltan (27 km) Completed except Lonand yard remodeling. Phaltan- Baramati (27 km) 50 per cent.
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (new line)	27	598.65	15 per cent.
Wardha-Nanded (new line)	284	3,000.35	10 per cent.
Panvel-Pen (doubling)	35	190.99	78 per cent.
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	203.00	69 per cent.
Godhani-Kalmuna (doubling)	13	59.13	25 per cent.

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

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.39 Local rail network is the principal mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western Railway (36 stations) and Central Railway (62 stations excluding harbour line) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line (38 stations) is part of the Central Railway. A fleet of 201 local trains (rakes) are utilised to run 2,778 train services, carrying 8.50 million passengers per day. The yearwise number of local trains is given in Table 9.28.

9.40 Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation Ltd (MRVC) is implementing rail component of MUTP II. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II is given in Table 9.29

Table 9.28 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
2010-11	56	136	1	193
2011-12	47	147	1	195
2012-13	41	157	3	201

Source : Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation

Table 9.29 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II(As on 31st December, 2013)

Name of project	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Physical progress	Expected year of completion
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (CST-Kurla)	659	6.28	Work in progress	2017-18
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (Thane-Diva)	288	72.66	45 per cent	December, 2015
Additional 6 th line (Mumbai Central-Borivali)	522	88.35	3 per cent	2017-18
Extension of Harbour line (Andheri-Goregaon)	148	131.13	92 percent	November, 2014

Source : Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation

Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

9.41 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 with estimated project cost of ₹ 2,111.51 crore. An

expenditure of ₹ 338.3 crore has been incurred upto February, 2014. Belapur-Pendhar (first stage) is expected to be completed by 2016.

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.42 The State has 720 km long coastline with two major ports, operated by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). MbPT and JNPT handled 436.44 lakh tonnes and 459.90 lakh tonnes cargo traffic respectively during 2013-14 upto December. The operating surplus/profit for MbPT in 2012-13 was ₹ 209.35 crore which was 3.85 per cent more than the previous year. The operating surplus for JNPT in 2012-13 was ₹ 489.17 crore which was 26.7 per cent less than the previous year. Operational statistics of 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
	2011-12	2012-13		2011-12	2012-13	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	487.00	487.00	0.00	640.00	640.00	0.00
No. of employees	12,726	11,955	(-) 6.06	1,718	1,706	(-) 0.70
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	388.72	400.60	3.06	332.18	336.99	1.45
B) Export	173.14	179.78	3.84	325.12	307.89	(-) 5.30
Total	561.86	580.38	3.30	657.30	644.88	(-) 1.89
Passenger traffic handled (in '000)	4.70	5.61	19.36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. of Vessels handled	5,758	5,212	(-) 9.48	2,929	2,588	(-) 11.6
Operating income (₹ crore)	1,023.05	1,154.44	12.84	1,167.15	1,097.87	(-) 5.94
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	821.47	945.09	15.05	499.63	608.70	21.83
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	201.58	209.35	3.85	667.52	489.17	(-) 26.72

Source : MbPT & JNPT N.A. Not Applicable

Non-Major Ports

9.43 The State has declared Port Policy 2010 for speedy development of green field ports, multipurpose jetties and cargo terminals. Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports. Out of these six ports, the Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Dighi and Lavgan-Jaigad (Angre Port) ports were commissioned. 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 153.03 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 110.90 lakh passenger traffic during 2013-14 upto November. Operational statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Operational statistics of non-major ports

Item	2011-12	2012-13	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)			
A) Import	163.96	203.89	24.35
B) Export	35.51	38.09	7.27
Total	199.47	241.98	21.31
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanized vessels	159.03	168.89	6.20
B) By non-mechanized vessels	20.22	15.26	(-) 24.53
Total	179.25	184.15	2.73

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

9.44 There are three international and seven domestic airports in the State. Passenger and cargo traffic by airports are given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Per cent change	Cargo (tonnes)		Per cent change
	2012	2013		2012	2013	
Domestic						
Mumbai	210.44	202.77	(-) 3.64	1, 90,288	1,82,422	(-) 4.13
Pune	32.29	32.35	0.19	24,134	19,861	(-) 17.71
Nagpur	13.77	12.19	(-) 11.47	4,588	4,800	4.62
Aurangabad	4.01	4.36	8.73	1,227	724	(-) 44.99
Kolhapur	0.08	#	(-) 99.09	0	0	0
Juhu	1.45	1.67	15.17	371	429	15.63
Nanded	0.57	0.49	(-)14.04	0	0	0
Total	262.61	253.83	(-) 3.34	2, 20,608	2,08,236	(-) 5.61
International						
Mumbai	94.93	97.30	2.50	4, 67,182	4,52,741	(-) 3.09
Nagpur	0.39	0.44	12.82	388	406	4.64
Pune	0.64	0.60	(-) 6.25	0	0	0
Aurangabad [@]	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	0
Total	95.99	98.38	2.49	4,67,570	4,53,147	(-) 3.08

Source : Airport Authority of India

@ Passenger traffic by chartered plane. # Traffic is less than hundred

9.45 Airports Authority of India (AAI) alongwith JV partner, Mumbai International Airport Ltd. has undertaken a mega project to build new integrated terminal T2 for modernisation of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai. The new terminal T2 is a state-of-the-art world class terminal with a capacity to handle 40 million passengers per annum. The project cost is ₹ 12,500 crore out of which expenditure incurred upto 31st December, 2013 was ₹ 10,433 crore and about 84 per cent work was completed.

9.46 The Multimodal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) project comprises of developing existing airport as an international passenger and cargo hub airport. This is being implemented through Joint Venture Company named MIHAN India Ltd.(MIL) comprising Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) and AAI. MADC has acquired land of around 2,962 ha. GoM has so far given a grant of ₹ 473.9 crore. MADC has sold 110.3 acres of land for total consideration of about ₹ 111 crore in the year 2013-14. TAL and Caliber Point have already commenced operations while Boeing and TCS have planned to commence operations from June, 2014.

9.47 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed in four phases at Navi Mumbai with estimated cost of about ₹ 14,574 crore. Project cost for phase-I is about ₹ 6,147 crore which includes a pre-development cost. The total area earmarked for airport development is 2,268 ha. Five airports in the State viz. Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Baramati were awarded to Reliance Airports Developers Private Limited (RADPL) by MIDC to develop, upgrade, operate, manage and maintain for 95 years of lease in November, 2009. Only non-scheduled flights operate from these airports.

9.48 HALCON commenced air cargo services at Ojhar airport, Nashik in September, 2011. Ojhar airport carried 59,389 MT & 42,450 MT EXIM cargo during 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

Communications

9.49 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication comprise the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.33.

9.50 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2013 in the State was 54.21 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of September, 2013 in the State was 84,899. Data of landline and cell phone users is given in Table 9.34.

9.51 The broadband subscriber base in the State (including Goa) as on 31st March, 2013 and 30th September, 2013 was 25.06 lakh and 25.65 lakh respectively.

Table 9.33 Operational statistics of postal services

		(Number)	
Item	Area	2011-12	2012-13
Post offices	Rural	11,339	11,346
	Urban	1,261	1,249
	Total	12,600	12,595
Letter boxes	Rural	42,012	40,266
	Urban	8,417	8,625
	Total	50,429	48,891
Delivery postmen (including Gramin Dak Sevak in Rural)	Rural	20,385	20,999
	Urban	7,286	6,255
	Total	27,671	27,254

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.34 Landline and cell phone users

Operator	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	18.95	29.46	18.66	24.05	19.44	11.84
BSNL	22.40	62.26	20.46	68.76	19.43	66.12
Bharati	4.01	135.70	4.03	139.21	4.19	143.34
Idea/Spice	...	180.25	...	194.97	...	206.59
Reliance	3.33	197.27	3.32	141.04	3.33	131.16
Tata	7.81	133.46	7.94	97.39	7.71	94.95
Vodaphone	0.06	187.54	0.10	198.61	0.11	209.08
Aircel-Dishnet	...	24.70	...	27.38	...	30.16
Sistema	...	12.60	...	10.41	...	...
Videocon	...	9.39	...	...	...	...
Estisalat	...	1.59	...	...	...	...
Unitech	...	60.72	...	55.82	...	57.71
Loop	...	32.61	...	30.08	...	28.87
Total	56.56	1,067.55	54.51	987.72	54.21	979.82

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

+ upto 30th September

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^{\$}	1,065 ^{\$}	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	13,946
(2) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	3,408	4,789
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	2,714	3,072
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	24,873
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	5,831
(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	6,521
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	31,394
B. Generation							
(Million Units) –							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^{\$}	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	66,075
(2) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	18,729	10,242
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,980
(4) Renewable Energy [#]	5,118	5,842
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	88,139
C. Consumption							
(Million Units) –							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	38,110
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	22,831
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	20,984
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	12,635
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	2,389
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,983	2,263
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,313
(8) Miscellaneous	...	62	198	267	378	633	140
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,00,665
D. Per capita consumption							
Of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	331.2
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	109.8

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

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

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

								(km.)
Serial No.	Year	National highways	Major State highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
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	---	34,103	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
13	2012-13	4376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

Note - (1) The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to "Road Development Plan (RDP), 1961-81" and 1987-88 onwards it is according to "RDP 1981-2001."

(2) State highways includes major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.

(3) The classification of road length for 2012-13 is according to "RDP 2001-21".

ANNEXURE 9.3

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

(km.)											
Sr. No.	District Breadth (mt.)	Achievement in Length 2012					Achievement in Length 2013				
		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	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	381	794	5,172	815	7,162	471	779	5,081	831	7,162
3	Raigad	496	578	4,181	144	5,399	631	545	4,079	144	5,399
4	Ratnagiri	375	435	6,558	0	7,368	604	638	6,126	0	7,368
5	Sindhudurg	131	657	5,393	0	6,181	277	570	5,334	0	6,181
	Konkan	1,383	2,464	21,304	1,008	26,159	2,032	2,532	20,620	975	26,159
6	Pune	756	937	12,144	239	14,076	959	834	12,106	237	14,136
7	Satara	213	900	7,140	1,794	10,047	213	900	7,155	1,779	10,047
8	Sangli	394	1,381	7,247	30	9,052	434	1,311	7,247	60	9,052
9	Kolhapur	338	1,521	5,255	336	7,450	338	1,463	5,255	394	7,450
10	Solapur	1,225	922	11,216	22	13,385	1,320	832	11,216	22	13,390
	Western Maharashtra	2,926	5,661	43,002	2,421	54,010	3,264	5,340	42,979	2,492	54,075
11	Ahmednagar	919	1,920	9,135	914	12,888	964	1,902	9,108	914	12,888
12	Nashik	739	1,309	11,462	674	14,184	982	1,066	11,492	674	14,214
13	Dhule	337	410	4,573	118	5,438	419	340	4,647	32	5,438
14	Nandurbar	170	448	4,054	0	4,672	416	216	4,040	0	4,672
15	Jalgaon	517	1,074	6,803	1,688	10,082	524	1,067	6,830	1,661	10,082
	North Maharashtra	2,682	5,161	36,027	3,394	47,264	3,305	4,591	36,117	3,281	47,294
16	Aurangabad	477	683	7,291	1,386	9,837	495	659	7,249	1,434	9,837
17	Jalna	244	674	3,748	8	4,674	298	852	3,516	63	4,729
18	Parbhani	165	441	3,353	856	4,815	240	506	3,151	918	4,815
19	Hingoli	119	414	2,691	0	3,224	242	230	2,745	7	3,224
20	Nanded	438	614	8,774	376	10,202	816	352	8,495	539	10,202
21	Beed	700	749	6,375	1,626	9,450	701	552	6,516	1,681	9,450
22	Osmanabad	372	796	4,449	186	5,803	386	768	4,446	203	5,803
23	Latur	369	857	4,446	60	5,732	400	864	4,384	84	5,732
	Marathwada	2,884	5,228	41,127	4,498	53,737	3,578	4,783	40,502	4,929	53,792
24	Buldhana	328	734	3,620	75	4,757	396	663	3,517	181	4,757
25	Akola	243	440	2,133	10	2,826	248	396	2,172	10	2,826
26	Washim	176	479	2,511	4	3,170	291	401	2,477	1	3,170
27	Amravati	455	827	5,352	125	6,759	565	750	5,319	149	6,783
28	Yawatmal	574	785	5,884	83	7,326	587	780	5,713	246	7,326
	Amravati	1,776	3,265	19,500	297	24,838	2,087	2,990	19,198	587	24,862
29	Wardha	217	354	3,011	561	4,143	354	227	2,866	716	4,163
30	Nagpur	569	519	6,543	355	7,986	617	471	6,313	635	8,036
31	Bhandara	92	338	4,186	134	4,750	106	331	3,926	396	4,759
32	Gondia	42	307	5,081	375	5,805	128	226	4,896	555	5,805
33	Chandrapur	401	502	5,769	974	7,646	497	1,191	4,946	1,012	7,646
34	Gadchiroli	263	570	4,711	1,037	6,581	429	427	4,691	1,034	6,581
	Nagpur	1,584	2,590	29,301	3,436	36,911	2,131	2,873	27,638	4,348	36,990
	Maharashtra	13,235	24,369	1,90,261	15,054	2,42,919	16,397	23,109	1,87,054	16,612	2,43,172

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2013 (7)	2014* (8)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,49,76,487	1,64,18,908
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	29,73,459	32,76,347
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,88,544	2,05,226
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,61,630	6,97,720
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,826	38,069
6	Contract carriages	.....	1,498	3,980	13,975	32,665	36,040
7	Lorries—						
	(i) Diesel engined	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,334	10,75,406	11,52,381
	(ii) Petrol engined	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	53,528	60,774
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	N.A.	11,977	29,555
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	11,250	12,393
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	19,213	22,663
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,927	10,753
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	3,38,635	3,45,331
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	4,49,208	4,94,792
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	35,345	38,698
	Total	3,11,669	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,054	2,08,72,100	2,28,39,650
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	18,569	20,504
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	86	94
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	9.9	10.7

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 is one of the strong and vital components of economic development. A healthy, educated and skilled workforce can contribute more significantly and effectively to economic development. The focus of social sector is mainly on improving the conditions of the weaker sections, the disadvantaged and the disabled.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of national and individual development. The State has shown a remarkable growth in the field of education. According to the Census 2011, the literacy rate of the State is 82.9 per cent, well above the national average. Keeping in view the importance of education in the socio-economic development and to encourage education, GoM is implementing various schemes 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 hence special emphasis is being given by GoM. Universal access is an essential component of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), which requires schooling facilities within reasonable reach of all children. Table 10.1 gives educational institutions & categorywise enrolment.

Table 10.1 Educational institutions and categorywise enrolment therein

Category	(Teachers and Enrolment in '000)									
	2012-13					2013-14*				
	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)	1,02,128	16,227	7,599	525	30.89	1,03,262	16,159	7,564	499	32.39
2) Secondary & higher secondary (IX to XII)	18,505	5,625	2,594	166	33.95	23,752	5,911	2,712	213	27.78

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai UDISE - 2012-13 & Planning tool provided by MHRD- 2013-14

* Provisional PTR : Pupil Teacher Ratio

Girls' Education

10.4 Education of girls has been a high priority of the Government. Bridging gender and social category gaps in elementary education is one of the four goals of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA). A number of schemes and initiatives are being undertaken to ensure education for girls. Some of the schemes that are being implemented for the promotion of girls' education are:

- **Attendance Allowance Scheme:** In order to reduce the drop out rate of the girls studying in primary schools, the GoM is implementing 'Attendance Allowance Scheme' since 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 TSP area and those belonging to SC, ST & BPL families in other areas. During 2012-13, about 4.52 lakh girls were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 9.95 crore was incurred. During 2013-14, it is expected to cover 4.91 lakh beneficiaries.

- **Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme:** This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1996-97. 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 2012-13, about 18.41 lakh girls availed this facility and one-third share of the total expenses i.e. ₹ 147.15 crore was borne by the State Government.
- **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 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). In 10 districts of the State, 43 KGBVs are operational with capacity of 100 girls each. During 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 11.73 crore was incurred and 4,269 girls were benefitted. During 2013-14 upto February, an expenditure of ₹ 8.31 crore was incurred and 4,202 girls were benefitted.
- **National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) :** The GoI launched NPEGEL to promote girls education. The program is being implemented in the State in 36 EBBs and 523 model cluster schools of 17 districts, 18 municipal corporations and two 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 2012-13, number of girls enrolled was 6.44 lakh and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.99 crore. NPEGEL is discontinued from financial year 2013-14.

Schemes to encourage education

10.5 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the GoM is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. The schemewise number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Schemewise number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred

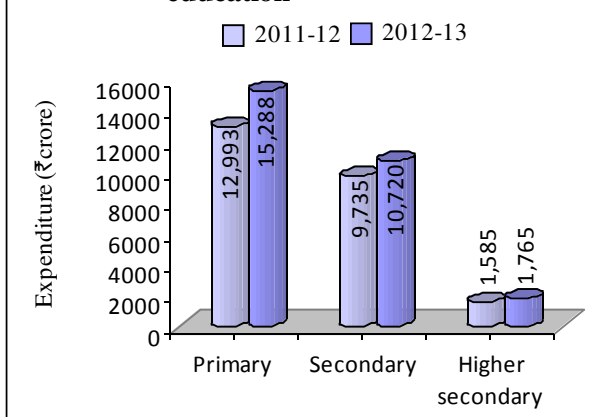
Scheme	2011-12		2012-13	
	Beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	13.84	11.79	15.23	12.19
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	38.53	4.93	28.61	4.62
Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section (XI th & XII th)	2.80	1.57	1.94	1.51
Free education to girls studying in XI th & XII th	3.01	2.18	3.24	2.24
Attendance allowance to tribal students	0.09	0.41	0.06	0.29

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.6 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 2012-13, number of students benefited for class I to V and class VI to VIII were 72 lakh and 40 lakh respectively and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,244.28 crore. During 2013-14 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 583.48 crore was incurred.

Graph 10.1: State's expenditure on primary secondary & higher secondary education



10.7 The State's expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education is shown in graph 10.1.

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.8 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 2012-13, this scheme covered about 19.02 lakh students.

Sainiki Schools

10.9 There are 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 2013-14 total enrolment in these schools is 17,287.

Sports Education

10.10 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 spends on an average ₹ 6,000 per trainee per month. For 2013-14, in all 772 trainees were selected. The achievements of students of sports academies are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 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
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
2012-13	772	2	7	7	16	126	80	46	252	152	124	69	345

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.11 *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is a flagship programme of GoI being implemented in partnership with States for achievement of UEE in a time bound manner. The programme aims at opening new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthening existing school infrastructure through provision of additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grants, etc. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2012-13 was ₹ 1,488.82 crore while during 2013-14 upto February it was ₹ 860.97 crore. Performance of SSA is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Performance of SSA

Year	No. of classrooms constructed	No. of teachers trained (in lakh)	No. of computer application laboratories established	No. of students receiving free text books (in lakh)
2012-13	5,319	3.65	743	133.49
2013-14	0	3.56	129	128.42

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

10.12 ‘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 and educational support services like Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. During 2012-13 in all 3.26 lakh children were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 54.02 crore was incurred. During 2013-14, in all 3.42 lakh children were benefitted and total expenditure of ₹ 66.02 crore was incurred.

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) compute 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 24 indicators are regrouped into four subgroups viz. access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome for computing EDI.

10.14 According to ‘Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (Flash Statistics 2012-13)’, the State ranks 10th at primary and 8th both at upper primary & composite levels with EDI 0.58, 0.69 and 0.64 respectively. State wise EDI for primary, upper primary and composite level during 2011-12 and 2012-13 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 important indicators of elementary education in the State

Indicator	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺
Density of schools/sections per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.57	2.63	2.69
(b) Upper primary	1.57	1.43	1.47
Primary schools / sections per thousand child population (6 to 11 yr)	8	8	8
Upper primary schools / sections per thousand child population (11 to 14 yr)	8	7	7
Average Student - Class room Ratio (SCR) (all schools)	31	31	33
Percentage of schools having (all schools)			
Drinking water facilities	92.2	94.3	98.4
Boundary wall	58.6	59.1	68.3
Girls toilet	71.5	77.3	77.0 ^{\$}
Computers	40.8	44.5	47.4
Ramp	65.1	65.0	86.7 [@]
Electricity connection	74.1	75.9	85.0
Percentage share of private to total schools	29.0	29.9	26.3

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report @ School requiring and having ramp.
+ as on 30th September \$ Functional

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 making efforts 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 institutions, their intake capacity. Stream wise details for the year 2013-14 are given in Annexure 10.2 & 10.3.

Table 10.6 Institutions and their intake capacity

Stream	2012-13*			2013-14*		
	No. of institutions	Intake capacity	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Intake capacity	Enrolment
General education §						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,387	120 per division	15,06,275	2,387	120 per division	15,34,980
B.Ed/M.Ed.	468	100 per division	27,680	468	100 per division	42,067
Other Non-Agricultural Courses (Incl. Non-AICTE)	422	100 per division	2,95,212	422	100 per division	2,90,314
Technical education @						
Engineering (diploma, degree, PG)	1,004	3,23,533	6,37,061	1074	3,45,343	6,20,946
Architecture (degree, PG)	68	3,937	5,921	75	4,153	7,035
Management science (MBA/MMS & PGDM)	508	60,100	51,735	516	57,392	27,689
Hotel management & catering technology (diploma, degree, PG)	27	1,554	2,768	23	1,298	2,115
Pharmacy (diploma, degree, PG)	465	27,198	51,826	462	27,550	37,358
Master in computer application	145	13,350	21,073	148	13,385	23,614
Industrial training institute	766	1,54,710	1,57,523	781	1,17,747	1,23,060
Medical education ^						
Allopathy	43	5,692	10,274	44	6,346	8,298
Ayurvedic	60	3,676	6,089	62	3,941	6,402
Dental	29	2,495	7,201	35	2,634	7,746
Homeopathy	45	3,657	6,654	45	3,545	6,643
Unani	6	335	535	5	339	604
D.M.L.T.	24	383	141	10	368	181
Physiotherapy	41	1,025	2,090	35	1,095	2,103
Occupational therapy	9	190	246	6	225	200
Audiology and speech language pathology	5	113	157	3	143	162
Prosthetics and orthotics	1	35	71	1	35	74
Nursing	47	3,143	5,407	47	3,012	2,738
Veterinary & fishery science £						
Veterinary science	6	573	1,404	6	587	1,481
Dairy technology	2	80	212	2	90	244
Fishery science	2	72	153	2	82	164
Agriculture §						
Agriculture	89	8,413	8,382	95	8,983	8,859
Horticulture	19	590	574	22	716	688
Forestry	4	85	84	4	85	81
Fisheries science	3	77	66	3	77	66
Agriculture engineering	17	818	795	19	866	858
Food technology	17	1,136	1,076	20	1,289	991
Home science	3	54	36	3	54	50
Bio-technology	19	915	794	23	1,115	1,043
Agriculture business management	13	615	516	14	645	615
Post harvest technology	1	30	21	1	30	16
Animal husbandry	-	-	-	1	30	6

Source : § Directorate of Higher Education, Pune. Upto December, 2013 * 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 Council of Agriculture Education & Research, Pune

Note : 1) Intake capacity is for the first year of the course only.
 2) For Agriculture enrolment is given for first year of the course only.
 3) For all Post-graduate course of Medical Education intake capacity is for the first year of the course only.

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.16 Augmentation in the standard of living and health status of the population has remained one of the important concerns of the State. In order to provide accessible and affordable health services, many programmes and schemes are being implemented by both GoI and GoM.

10.17 Public health infrastructure is fundamental to the provision of health services at all levels. A three tier public health infrastructure based on predetermined population norms has been developed in the State. The sub-centre, the Primary Health Centre (PHC) and the Community Health Centre (CHC) constitute a primary level of health infrastructure, 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. Public health institutes of the State are given in Table 10.7 and medical facilities available in the State (Public and Government aided) are given in Annexure 10.4.

10.18 Involvement of communities in planning, management of healthcare facilities, improved programme management, flexible financing, provision of untied grants, decentralised planning, etc have resulted in improvement of health indicators. The series of selected health indicators is given in Annexure 10.5.

10.19 The present setup of health centers 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

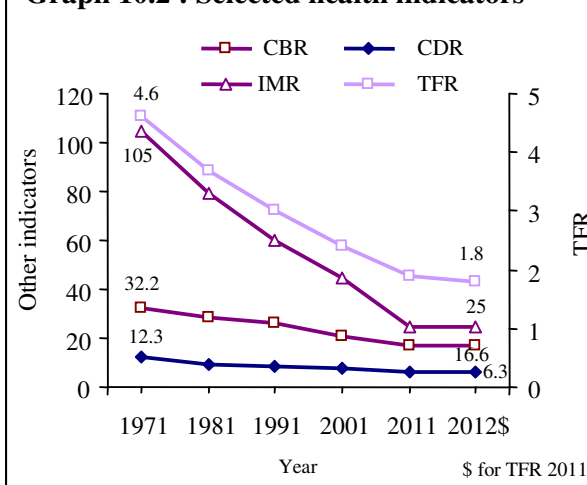
Table 10.7 Public health institutes of the State Government

(At the end of February, 2014)

Type of institution	No.
District hospitals (DH)	23
Sub district hospitals (SDH) with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	58
b) 100 beds	28
General hospitals	4
Women hospitals	11
Orthopedic hospital	1
Rural hospitals (RH)	360
Trauma care unit	68
Regional referral services hospitals	2
Mental hospitals	4
Total hospitals	559
Sub Centre (SC)	10,580
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	1,811
Mobile medical units	13
Public health laboratories	34
Sub divisional public health laboratories	138

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Graph 10.2 : Selected health indicators



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.

National Rural Health Mission

10.20 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been implemented in the country with effect from 2005, which aims at providing accessible, affordable, effective, accountable and reliable health care to all citizens with special focus on under-served and under-privileged segment of population. Main objectives of NRHM are

- Reduction in infant mortality and maternal mortality
- Increasing availability of health services in rural areas
- Anticipation, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases
- Achieving population stabilisation and gender & demographic balance
- Increasing awareness of healthy life style
- Inclusion of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) components in health service

10.21 Activities carried out under NRHM are

- Use of telemedicine technology
- Establishment of Health Advice Call Centre (HACC)
- Establishment of Mobile Medical Unit (MMU or Arogyavahini)
- Control of sickle cell disease
- Appointment of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA)
- Referral transport
- Emergency medical services

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II

10.22 Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) – Phase II aims at enhancing child health status and population stabilisation by reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Expenditure under RCH-II is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Expenditure under RCH-II

(₹ crore)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay
2009-10	224.64	158.97	70.8
2010-11	245.63	214.57	87.4
2011-12	400.22	341.35	85.3
2012-13	453.37	368.00	81.2
2013-14 ⁺	582.69	296.26	50.8

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

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 given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Performance of FWP

Year	(In '000)						Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Target	Sterilisation			IUD		
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	Target	Achievement	
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	18.9	486.2	505.1 (91.8)	450	376.9 (83.8)	37.00
2013-14 ⁺	560	13.6	344.0	357.6 (63.9)	450	305.3 (67.8)	22.59

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 to encourage institutional deliveries in rural & urban areas and thereby to reduce IMR & MMR among women (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 beneficiary (having upto two living children) in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by Lower Segment Caesarean Section (LSCS), ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary. MMR of the State has reduced from 104 during 2007-09 to 87 during 2010-12. Details of JSY are shown in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 Details of JSY

Year	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)	Outlay	(₹ crore)
			Expenditure
2009-10	3.48	28.90	27.41
2010-11	3.54	26.80	31.82
2011-12	4.05	34.94	35.28
2012-13	3.64	30.23	34.41
2013-14 ⁺	2.41	44.82	28.66

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 and 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, amount of ₹ 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	Outlay	Expenditure incurred
2009-10	59,855	6.20	5.01
2010-11	44,985	7.97	3.80
2011-12	81,496	8.27	7.77
2012-13	66,300	9.51	5.38
2013-14 ⁺	19,134	4.13	7.65

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	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	18.80	19.73	19.23	20.06	19.81	19.97	19.18	19.57	18.85	15.97
DPT III	18.80	19.51	19.23	19.21	19.81	19.10	19.18	19.11	18.85	14.75
OPV III	18.80	19.57	19.23	19.25	19.81	18.95	19.18	19.10	18.85	14.75
Hepatitis B III	18.80	15.56	19.23	17.34	19.81	14.55	19.18	18.65	18.85	14.53
Measles	18.80	18.80	19.23	18.53	19.81	18.63	19.18	18.81	18.85	14.86
DPT (booster)	19.27	18.24	19.73	18.26	19.04	17.62	18.78	17.43	18.81	13.56
OPV (booster)	19.27	18.33	19.73	18.22	19.04	17.46	18.78	17.41	18.81	13.53
DT (5 years)	21.84	18.12	19.14	16.63	18.78	16.00	19.98	16.24	20.06	12.13
TT (10 years)	21.84	20.58	19.99	20.20	19.93	19.16	20.66	18.63	20.76	15.14
TT (16 years)	23.17	19.82	19.99	19.49	20.72	19.04	21.35	18.69	21.45	15.29
TT (Pregnant women)	21.30	20.25	21.87	21.11	21.79	17.94	21.10	18.08	20.73	12.95
Expenditure (₹ crore)	14.74		15.43		15.80		30.04		19.56	

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.28 Pulse polio immunisation campaign has been organised for last 11 years continuously. Under this programme, oral polio doses are given to children below five years of age. During 2010-11, five cases were detected (Malegaon-4, Beed-1) while subsequently no case was reported till January, 2014. Performance of pulse polio programme is given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Performance of pulse polio programme

Year	No. of children (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2009-10	120.08	41.01
2010-11	120.72	46.68
2011-12	119.98	15.60
2012-13	120.83	34.43
2013-14 ⁺	121.23	7.76

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto January

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 medical services free of cost including major operations like cardiac surgeries to needy students. From April, 2013, school health programme was merged into *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)* in 33 districts of the State. During 2013-14 upto January, about 113.68 lakh students from 84,115 schools throughout the State were examined and treated. Common diseases found in school going children are dental defects, worm, night blindness, skin diseases and eye diseases, etc. Table 10.14 gives performance under SHP.

Table 10.14 Performance under SHP

Year	Schools	Students (in lakh)			Major operations	Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
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	82,003	112.82	18.11	0.83	5,730	823
2013-14 ⁺	84,115	113.68	13.80	0.99	6,785	366

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, 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 of JAY.

Table 10.15 Performance of JAY

Year	Surgeries performed					Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
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	437	14,147	544	3,562	18,690	182.34
2013-14 ⁺	30	7,172	161	2,179	9,542	66.40

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto November

10.31 The State revamped the JAY by introducing a more comprehensive and inclusive '*Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana (RGJAY)*' in all districts of the State. The scheme is being implemented from July, 2012 in collaboration with the National Insurance Company and covers heart diseases, renal transplant, brain, spinal cord diseases and cancer for BPL as well as Above Poverty Line (APL) families holding ration card with annual income up to ₹ one lakh. The scheme has been introduced to provide cashless medical facilities. The entire premium per year per family is paid by the GOM and the sum insured is ₹ 1.5 lakh per family.

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 gives details of number of vector borne disease cases reported and expenditure incurred.

Table 10.16 Details of number of vector borne disease cases reported and expenditure incurred

Disease	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	95,653	232	1,46,088	191	85,069	112	56,511	102	37,866	68
Lymphatic Filariasis	5,694	0	4,439	0	4,203	0	4,172	0	3,145	0
Dengue fever	6,950	20	3,746	8	9,126	25	27,366	123	36,777	124
Japanese Encephalitis	3	0	7	1	6	0	13	0	0	0
Chikungunya fever	1,703	0	7,574	0	4,613	0	2,534	0	1,410	0
AES/Chandipura	88	30	66	32	24	14	59	27	5	5
Total expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	19.74		21.13		24.23		25.94		23.65	

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto January

Other National Programmes

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

- Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP): Suspects per lakh population were 167 during 2012 as against 158 during 2011 while cure rate was 85 per cent for both years.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness: During 2013-14, against the target of 6.51 lakh cataract surgeries, 88 per cent target was achieved upto December, while during 2012-13, against the same target, achievement exceeded the target (123 per cent).
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): During 2013-14 till December, number of newly detected and active cases were 12,416 and 11,666 respectively. During 2012-13, number of newly detected and active cases were 18,715 and 12,659 respectively.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.34 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	2,042	2,467	2,818	3,067	3,274
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	72	71	57	61	46
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	3.5	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.0
AIDS cases	10,130	13,182	10,750	19,389	10,670
Deaths due to AIDS	1,183	1,574	1,580	3,270	3,168

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.35 The primary objective of State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC) is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates, in the State. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle 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. The details of registered blood bank are given in Table 10.18 and year wise blood collection is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.18 Details of Registered Blood Bank

(in 2013)		
Blood Bank	Registered	Computerised
State Government	76	73
Red cross society	12	12
Charitable trust	197	0
Private	15	0
Total	300	85

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Table 10.19 Details of blood collection

(in lakh units)			
Year	Blood banks (no.)	Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2009	264	11.50	9.74
2010	273	12.66	10.86
2011	282	13.44	11.92
2012	291	14.41	13.29
2013	300	14.75	13.90

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.36 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 10.20.

Table 10.20 Number of attacks and deaths (sporadic + outbreaks)

Disease	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	18,378	25	9,774	0	6,070	2	1,991	0	4,093	6
Gastro	2,29,203	59	2,37,502	75	1,30,548	11	1,01,855	14	2,65,448	5
Diahorrea	16,23,357	13	17,59,108	19	7,03,361	2	3,68,198	3	10,33,519	6
Inf. Hepatitis	8,181	37	8,715	41	5,529	31	9,495	42	6,323	3
Typhoid	1,24,528	1	1,18,243	0	68,735	0	51,693	0	2,01,680	0
Leptospirosis	491	40	745	75	454	29	497	14	338	20
Total	20,04,138	175	21,34,087	210	9,14,697	75	5,33,729	73	15,11,401	40

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994

10.37 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 260 as eye donation centre, eye bank & for keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Number of transplantations

Transplantation	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
Live Kidney	693	615
Live Liver	5	48
Cadaver organ transplantation		
a) Kidney	49	59
b) Liver	19	26
c) Lung	2	0
Keratoplasty (corneal transplantation)	2,809	2,346 ⁺⁺

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December, ++ upto February

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

10.38 Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in 1994, which was revisited in 2001 and new Women Policy 2013 has been announced. Several steps have been taken to empower women, including formulation of women-specific schemes. GoI had constituted Justice Verma Committee to strengthen laws to fight sexual crimes against women. The State is implementing various schemes for welfare of women. Some of important schemes 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 total intake capacity of 2,000. 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 265.
- **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, 262 training centres 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 are being implemented for *devdasis* by GoM such as pension, marriage assistance, educational assistance, hostels for children, etc. Also state level awards are given to individual persons and registered voluntary organisations working for welfare of *devdasis*.
- **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 lakh 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 and an amount of ₹ 10,000 is given to bride's father for purchasing household utility items and *mangalsutra* for the bride.
- **Scheme for Abolition of Dowry System :** To abolish the dowry system in the society, *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.

- **Manodhairya Scheme** : GoM has launched *manodhairya* scheme in October, 2013 for giving justice to the victim (women/children) of rape and sexual assault. The victim shall be given minimum financial assistance upto ₹ two lakh and in special cases ₹ three lakh. In case of grievous injury caused due to acid attacks, the victim shall be given financial assistance upto ₹ three lakh and ₹ 50,000 for other injuries.

10.39 Information of women welfare schemes is given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Information of Women welfare schemes

Schemes	(₹ crore)					
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure
Government women hostels/ voluntary supportive homes/ protective homes	1,400	6.27	1,445	8.96	1,368	6.72
Financial assistance to mahila mandal	88	0.99	136	0.61	120	0.81
<i>Vidyavetan</i>	976	0.05	1,423	0.14	128	0.13
<i>Swayamrojgar</i>	1,592	0.08	6,754	0.34	630	0.31
Financial assistance for the marriage of daughter of widow	271	0.05	299	0.60	181	0.36
Rehabilitation scheme for devdasis	103	0.13	130	0.14	86	0.60
Counselling centres	39	1.01	85	1.44	85	0.14

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM.

+ upto December

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

- **Hostels for Working Women** : As per the modified norms of the scheme, 75 per cent of construction cost of hostel at public place is given to the voluntary organisation in three installments as 50:40:10. In case of rented building, rent as per PWD norms is also admissible. On satisfactory performance of hostel for five years, grant upto ₹ five lakh is admissible for carrying out repairs and painting. The GoI has laid down the limit of annual income for inmates of hostels as ₹ 30,000 for metropolitan cities and ₹ 25,000 for other cities. There are 127 such hostels with 9,172 women.
- **Short Stay Homes for Women** : There are 32 homes with intake capacity of 9,602 for women 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 self-employment and skill upgradation as well as forward and backward linkages to take up employment-cum-income generating projects. There are 13 projects functioning under the scheme and 11,000 women are benefitted.
- **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

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

10.42 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.

10.43 For economic empowerment, it is necessary for a woman to have access to and control over productive resources to ensure some degree of financial autonomy. Congregation of women plays a dominant role in women empowerment. SHG is a good medium to congregate women. By the end of December, 2013, in all 9.19 lakh women from 10,495 villages were participating in 68,162 SHGs. The total savings of these women was about ₹ 237.13 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 656.23 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 576.90 crore from various financial institutions. The schemewise details of SHGs of women are given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Schemewise details of SHGs of women

(as on 31st December, 2013)

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- (SCSP fund)</i>	16,461	1,85,852	5,822	8,463	3,116	3,934	3,819	2,11,006
Voluntary organisation- (SCSP fund)	3,897	43,972	643	1,087	380	1,034	545	47,661
<i>MAVIM – (TSP fund)</i>	5,880	6,188	62,297	2,192	1,489	914	310	73,390
<i>RMSY</i>	1,802	3,063	3,598	12,859	600	1,991	1,662	23,773
<i>Krushis Saptak</i>	279	473	508	1,876	129	628	1,906	5,520
MSN	160	1,156	208	453	321	315	1,305	3,758
<i>Tejaswini</i>	24,719	39,244	35,799	1,10,635	27,742	32,702	1,11,577	3,57,699
Others	5,200	8,103	8,495	22,674	2,197	4,417	9,931	55,817
Total	69,570	3,11,928	1,49,597	1,98,348	41,668	59,157	1,58,238	9,18,936

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

10.44 The GoM is implementing various schemes for child welfare and development as follows:

State Government Schemes :

- **Observation Homes :** There are 12 observation homes run by Government in 11 districts with intake capacity of 600 children. In addition, there are 48 observation homes (29 for girls and 19 for boys) run by NGO with intake capacity of 4,275 children. Orphan, abandoned, missing, working children are admitted in these homes as per recommendations of Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards. The government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 900 per month per inmate.
- **Children Homes :** The children upto 18 years of age are admitted in these homes. There are 28 government run children homes having total capacity of 2,990 children. In addition there are 994 Government aided children homes run by NGO with total intake capacity of 82,859 and 89 un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 5,010. Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate and ₹ 1,305 per month to AIDS affected child.
- **After care Hostels :** The scheme is meant for rehabilitation of children who have completed 18 years of age and released from children/observation homes. Residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. At present there are six Government & three NGO after care hostels in the State with total intake capacity of 600 & 110 inmates respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,295 per month per intake.
- **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 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 898.62 lakh was incurred under the scheme, whereas during 2013-14, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 281.03 lakh has been incurred.
- **Sukanya :** Under the scheme, on the birth of girl child in BPL family on 1st January, 2014 and thereafter, an amount of ₹ 21,200 is deposited with LIC of India and on her attaining 18 years of age she will get an amount of ₹ one lakh. Besides this, scholarship of ₹ 100 per month is given from 9th std. to 12th std. of her education.

In addition to above, following schemes are implemented by the State :

1. Adoption scheme
2. *Chacha Nehru* Bal Mahotsav scheme
3. *Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil* scheme for self- reliance and rehabilitation
4. Free coaching to the girls for attending the competitive examination scheme
5. Integrated child protection scheme

Integrated Child Development Services

10.45 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 97,475 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 11,175 mini AWCs and 553 Child Development Projects (CDPs) located at taluka / block level.

Nutrition Programme

10.46 In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them, the 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under the ICDS. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of the pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnutrition situation in remote and sensitive areas to minimise IMR. According to World Health Organisation standards, since 2010-11, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight. Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.24. Progress of SNP is 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
2012-13	Rural	93.2	5.9	0.9
	Tribal	82.5	14.6	2.9
	Urban	79.0	19.4	1.7
	Total	89.3	9.4	1.3
2013-14 ⁺	Rural	92.4	6.5	1.1
	Tribal	80.7	15.7	3.6
	Urban	81.5	16.9	1.6
	Total	88.9	9.6	1.5

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM
+ Upto November

Table 10.25 Progress of SNP

Area	Year	Beneficiaries (In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2012-13	62.10	1,069.44
	2013-14 ⁺	59.59	538.69
Urban	2012-13	12.22	957.92
	2013-14 ⁺	11.97	134.68

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM
+ Upto November

10.47 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. The number of beneficiaries for SNP under the scheme were 8.20 lakh during 2012-13 and 7.72 lakh during 2013-14 upto November.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY)** : This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition levels of pregnant and lactating women in Bhandara and Amaravati districts on pilot basis. A cash incentive of ₹ 4,000 is provided to each beneficiaries during pregnancy and lactating period in three installment. During 2012-13, number of beneficiaries was 0.39 lakh and during 2013-14 upto February, number of beneficiaries was 0.53 lakh.

Crime against Women and Children

10.48 The offences which are specifically committed against women are treated as crime against women. 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.)		
	2010	2011	2012
Rape	1,599	1,701	1,839
Kidnapping & abduction	1,124	1,252	1,140
Dowry deaths	393	339	329
Cruelty by husband & relatives	7,434	7,136	7,415
Molestation	3,661	3,794	3,935
Sexual harassment (eve-teasing)	1,180	1,071	1,294
Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	306	390	366
Others	1,765	1,526	1,482
Total	17,462	17,209	17,800

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

10.49 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.)		
	2010	2011	2012
Murder (Total)	214	204	212
i) Infanticide	3	3	11
ii) Other	211	201	201
Child rape	747	818	917
Kidnapping and abduction	749	858	893
Abandonment	198	189	199
Others	1,356	1,293	1,023
Total	3,478	3,566	3,456

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT

10.50 Employment generation has always been one of the important objectives of development planning in India, as it is directly linked with the eradication of poverty. Government regularly reviews the employment situation and formulates policies aimed at promoting and generating employment.

10.51 The major sources of data on employment & unemployment are-

- Population Census (PC)
- Economic Census (EC)
- Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)
- Mandatory returns of factories registered under Factory Act, 1948.
- Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau, GoI
- Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP)

Population Census

10.52 As per population census 2011, total workers in the State were 4.94 crore, of which 3.26 crore were male workers. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for State was 44.0, as against 39.1 for All-India. WPR for main workers was highest in Ahmednagar (44.9) and lowest in Sindhudurg (26.7). In case of marginal workers WPR was highest in Gadchiroli (17.8) and lowest in Mumbai suburban (2.3). Sectorwise and sexwise WPR for the State is given in table 10.28. Economic classification of workers based on population census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.6.

Table 10.28 Sectorwise and sexwise work participation rate

	Rural	Urban	Combined
Total Workers			
Person	49.8	37.0	44.0
Male	56.7	55.2	56.0
Female	42.5	16.8	31.1
Main Workers			
Person	43.1	34.0	38.9
Male	51.3	51.7	51.5
Female	34.4	14.3	25.4
Marginal Workers			
Person	6.7	3.0	5.0
Male	5.4	3.5	4.5
Female	8.1	2.5	5.6

Source : RGI

10.53 EC is the complete enumeration of all establishments located within geographical boundaries of the country. Sixth EC has been recently conducted in India. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM participated in the sixth EC and field work was carried out during 2013-14. Sixth EC covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel and activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies and all illegal activities. The quick results of the sixth EC will be published shortly. The details of employment based on fifth EC according to economic activities are given in Annexure 10.7 and 10.8.

National Sample Survey

10.54 NSSO conducts comprehensive surveys on employment and unemployment. During 2011-12 the percentage of usually working persons was 53.6. 'Percentage of usually working persons by broad industry division' is given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Percentage of usually working persons by broad industry division

Broad Industry Division	Round 61			Round 66			Round 68		
	(July, 2004 – June, 2005)			(July, 2009 – June, 2010)			(July, 2011 – June, 2012) *		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Agriculture	79.4	5.6	55.8	79.1	5.5	51.3	75.7	4.4	49.3
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	5.4	21.8	10.7	5.4	21.9	11.6	5.5	21.7	11.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Construction	2.6	8.4	4.4	3.0	10.4	5.8	4.5	11.0	6.9
Trade	5.3	25.4	11.8	4.8	24.4	12.2	5.8	21.3	11.5
Transport	1.9	10.1	4.5	2.2	11.3	5.6	2.1	9.4	4.9
Services	5.1	28.0	12.3	4.9	25.8	12.8	6.0	31.6	15.5

* Provisional

Employment in the State Civil Services

10.55 As on 31st December, 2012, total no. of sanctioned posts in State Government Civil Services was 6,66,728. The percentage of vacant post is 15.8. Groupwise employees in the State Civil Services are given in Table 10.30.

Table 10.30 Groupwise employees in the State Civil Services

Group	(As on 31 st December, 2012) (in '000)		
	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: General Administration Department, GoM.

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

Factory Employment

10.56 Organised sector is comprised of all factories registered under Factory Act, 1948. During 2012, the average daily employment in 36,808 working factories was about 20.6 lakh. During 2011, the average daily employment in 35,876 working factories was about 18.1 lakh. Of the total working factories in 2012, about 23 per cent had 50 or more workers. Maximum workers were employed in 'Manufacture of basic metal and metal products' (17.8 per cent) followed by 'Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)' (12.8 per cent). The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.31 and the factory statistics is given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10.

Table 10.31 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

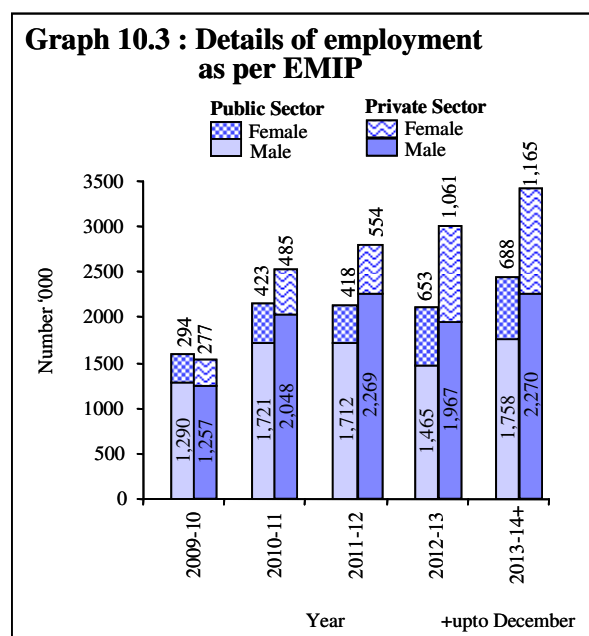
Type of Industry	Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Consumer goods	31.1	29.7	28.5	28.5
Intermediate goods	35.7	36.3	36.6	35.7
Capital goods	25.5	26.0	27.7	28.3
Others	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.5

Source: Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

* Provisional

Employment Market Information Programme

10.57 Under EMIP, 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, 2013 was 58.81 lakh, of which 24.46 lakh was in public sector. Of the total employment, 31.5 per cent were female employees. Employment as per EMIP is shown in graph 10.3.



Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.58 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 ST and one special ESGC for disabled persons functioning in the State.

10.59 The number of persons on the live register of ESGC as on 31st December, 2013 was 30.35 lakh. During 2013, number of persons registered in the ESGC was 6.30 lakh. About 1.14 lakh persons were placed against 1.18 lakh notified vacancies during 2013. 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

10.60 The following various programmes for promotion of employment are implemented by the State Government and performance of programme for promotion of employment is given in Table 10.32.

- **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.

Table 10.32 Performance of programme for promotion of employment

Programme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Employment promotion [@]	13,379	19,582	18,956	18,466	15,868
Apprenticeship training [§]	37,081	41,207	44,737	46,706	45,972
Entrepreneurial development training [#]	43,329	32,886	35,076	42,002	40,051

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM

§ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.61 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 are given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Yearwise job fairs organised and employment provided

Year	Job fairs	Entrepreneurs present	Unemployed youths who attended Job Fairs	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	145	906	61,986	19,312
2013-14 ⁺	115	745	50,281	16,447

Source : Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM N.A. Not Available + upto December

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.62 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

10.63 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 (Amendment, 2006) is implemented in rural areas of 33 districts in the State and following two schemes are in progress under this Act.

A) Mahatma Gandhi National rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)-Maharashtra Under this Scheme the GoI guarantees 100 days employment per household to rural families whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work and make provision for wages. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM.

B) As per Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme, 1977 section (7) (Ten), following individual benefit schemes are implemented with State Funds.

- Ex -1) Jawahar / Dhadak Sinchan wells scheme
- 2) Horticulture scheme under EGS

The performance of MGNREGA is shown in Table 10.34, while the category wise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.34 Performance of MGNREGA

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ⁺
No. of households					
Provided employment (lakhs)	5.36	4.51	13.76	16.24	8.73
Total expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	325.63	358.12	1,588.14	2,188.83	896.76
Number of works completed	10,613	18,707	6,433	75,017	36,488
Person days (crore)	2.74	2.0	6.51	8.72	3.39
Average employment per hhs (days)	51	44	47	54	39
Percentage share in employment of					
(i) SC	25.6	22.0	5.8	8.9	9.3
(ii) ST	33.2	25.6	17.1	16.9	18.1
(iii) Women	39.7	45.9	46.0	44.6	43.4
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	119	179	244	251	265

Source: Employment Guarantee Scheme Division, Planning Department, GoM. + upto December

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.64 The State has initiated Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011 under NRLM. Main objective of the mission is to reduce poverty by 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 'Intensive' in 36 tahsils of 10 districts having lowest Human Development Index and as 'Non-Intensive' in rest of the districts. During 2013-14 up to February, total credit linkage of ₹ 148.43 crore was disbursed to 15,636 SHGs. Performance of the mission is given in Annexure 10.14.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.65 *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana* (SJSRY) is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 75:25 basis. During 2012-13, under SJSRY, an expenditure of ₹ 31.72 crore was incurred on 13,043 beneficiaries, whereas during 2013-14 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 13.13 crore was incurred on 4,479 beneficiaries. The performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.14.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.66 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 2012-13, total margin money of ₹ 68.28 crore was disbursed to 3,617 projects thereby generating employment of 22,736, whereas, during 2013-14 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 4.26 crore was disbursed to 224 projects thereby generating employment of 1,791. Performance of the programme is given in Annexure 10.14.

Seed Money Scheme

10.67 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 2012-13 seed money amounting to ₹ 14.10 crore was disbursed to 2,028 projects, whereas during 2013-14 upto December, seed money amounting to ₹ 6.42 crore was disbursed to 880 projects. Performance of Seed Money scheme is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Performance of seed money scheme

Year	Target		Achievement	
	No of projects	Seed money to be disbursed (₹ lakh)	No of projects	Seed money disbursed (₹ lakh)
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	2,028	1,410.27
2013-14 ⁺	2,288	1,371.46	880	642.05

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM.

+ Upto December

Industrial Relations

10.68 During 2013, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 22, which affected 16,300 employees. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages (including continued work stoppages of earlier year) was 12.97 lakh. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

POVERTY

10.69 The Planning Commission periodically estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 based on NSS 68th round data of household consumer expenditure survey as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.

10.70 For 2011-12, the national poverty line is estimated at ₹ 816 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹ 1,000 per capita per month in urban areas. For Maharashtra poverty line is estimated at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month in urban areas. Statewise poverty lines for 2011-12 of some major states are shown in Table 10.36. The headcount ratio and number of persons below poverty line of some major states are given in the Table 10.37.

Table 10.36 Statewise poverty lines for 2011-12[#]

State	Monthly per capita expenditure (₹)	
	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009
Bihar	778	923
Gujarat	932	1,152
Karnataka	902	1,089
Kerala	1,018	987
Madhya Pradesh	771	897
Maharashtra	967	1,126
Punjab	1,054	1,155
Rajasthan	905	1,002
Tamil Nadu	880	937
Uttar Pradesh	768	941
West Bengal	783	981
All India	816	1,000

Source: Planning Commission, GoI

[#] As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

Table 10.37 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 [#]	2011-12 [#]	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05 [#]	2011-12 [#]
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	28.9	22.2	29.6	9.2	225.7	164.6	154.0	235.1	78.8
Bihar	61.9	62.2	55.0	54.4	33.7	370.6	462.1	493.4	493.8	358.2
Gujrat	48.2	32.8	24.2	31.6	16.6	138.4	117.9	105.2	171.4	102.2
Karnataka	54.5	38.2	33.2	33.3	20.9	170.7	149.8	156.5	186.5	129.8
Kerala	59.8	40.4	25.4	19.6	7.1	135.5	106.8	76.4	62.0	24.0
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	49.8	42.5	48.6	31.7	276.3	278.0	298.5	315.7	234.1
Maharashtra	53.2	43.4	36.9	38.2	17.4	287.4	290.9	305.2	392.4	197.9
Punjab	28.2	16.2	11.8	20.9	8.3	40.5	28.6	25.1	53.6	23.2
Rajasthan	46.1	34.5	27.4	34.4	14.7	128.5	126.8	128.5	209.8	102.9
Tamil Nadu	54.9	51.7	35.0	29.4	11.3	239.5	260.1	202.1	194.1	82.6
Uttar Pradesh	57.1	47.1	40.9	40.9	29.4	535.7	556.7	604.5	730.7	598.2
West Bengal	63.4	54.9	35.7	34.2	20.0	299.3	318.7	254.6	288.3	185.0
All-India	54.9	44.5	36.0	37.2	21.9	3,213.4	3,229.0	3,203.7	4,072.2	2,697.8

Source: Planning Commission, GoI [#] As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

HOUSING

10.71 The State has taken special initiative to provide houses to the citizens belonging to the poor and weaker sections of the society. In order to overcome the housing problems in urban areas, the State has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) Limited. Besides this, the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) has been set up with an objective of constructing houses for slum dwellers in urban areas of the State. Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana, etc. are being implemented in the rural areas of the State to provide quality houses to the people belonging to the BPL families and weaker sections of the society.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.72 MHADA plays an important role in housing development by providing houses in Mumbai and some parts of the State at affordable prices. Since inception, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,34,538 dwelling units, upto March, 2013. Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA are given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others	Total dwelling units	No. of plots	Expenditure [@] (₹ crore)
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	124	1,298	318	197	378	2,315	224	465.45
2013-14 ⁺	1,349	2,321	368	148	830	5,016	138	234.95

Source : MHADA, Mumbai + upto December @ including plots EWS—Economically Weaker Section
LIG—Low Income Group MIG—Middle Income Group HIG—High Income Group

10.73 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by various boards of MHADA in the year 2012-13 are given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by various boards of MHADA (during 2012-13)

Board	EWS		LIG		MIG		HIG		Other	Total	
	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot	T/s	Plot		T/s	Plot
Mumbai	100	0	318	0	142	0	145	0	359	705	0
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	0	0	0	56	18	32	18	0	0	36	88
Nashik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aurangabad	0	0	147	0	80	24	0	0	0	227	24
Amravati	24	0	30	0	28	0	20	17	0	102	17
Nagpur	0	0	147	68	50	27	14	0	19	211	95
MBR&RB [#]	0	0	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	0
Total	124	0	1,298	124	318	83	197	17	378	1,937	224

Source : MHADA, Mumbai T/s—Tenements EWS—Economically Weaker Section LIG—Low Income Group
MIG—Middle Income Group HIG—High Income Group # MBR&RB - Mumbai Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board.

City and Industrial Development Corporation Limited

10.74 CIDCO is implementing development programmes covering housing for all sections of the society and providing infrastructures like schools, hospitals, community centres, etc. Recently, the State has appointed CIDCO as the Special Planning Authority for the development of district head quarter of Sindhudurg at Oros, Vasai-Virar project, Meghdootnagar in Butibori area near Nagpur and peripheral area of around 10 to 25 km of the proposed Navi Mumbai International Airport at Panvel. Since inception, upto December, 2013 CIDCO has constructed a total of 1,78,128 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. No. of tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception upto December, 2013) are given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 No. of tenements constructed by CIDCO (since inception upto December, 2013)

Place	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total tenements	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
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

EWS–Economically Weaker Section

LIG–Low Income Group

MIG–Middle Income Group

HIG–High Income Group

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.75 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

10.76 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, 2015. This scheme is being implemented in 13 cities viz. Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chichwad, Nagpur, Nashik, Nanded, Kalyan-Dombivali, Mira-Bhayander, Ulhasnagar, Ambarnath, Kulgaon-Badlapur and Bhagur.

ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

10.77 This scheme is being implemented in 127 cities excluding 13 cities covered under JNNURM-BSUP Scheme. The progress of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Progress of BSUP and IHSDP (upto December, 2013)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GoI (no.)	62	127
Target of dwelling units (no.)	1,40,736	1,07,032
Total cost of projects (₹ crore)	5,838	2,525
Dwelling units constructed (no.)	59,177	26,014
Construction of dwelling units in progress (no.)	24,402	23,659

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.78 Under the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme shelter has been provided to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) upto February, 2014 the Slum Rehabilitation Authority has completed 1,405 projects and rehabilitated 1,57,357 slum families.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.79 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.* (SPPL) was set up in 1998 with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception, upto November, 2013, in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,673 tenements were constructed (of which 10,165 tenements have been allotted) incurring an expenditure of ₹ 458 crore.

Beedi Kamgar Gharkul Yojana

10.80 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 ₹ 40,000 per house is provided by GoI and Rs. 25,000 per house is provided by the GoM. An amount of ₹ 42.07 crore has been distributed to the seven beedi workers organisations for construction of 19,847 houses. An amount of ₹ 2.0 crore is budgeted for the scheme in the financial year 2013-14.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.81 *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 ₹ 70,000 per house from 1st April, 2013, however, GoM has increased the total cost of each house to ₹ One lakh and provides the additional amount required to construct the house.

10.82 A target of constructing 1,37,314 houses is fixed for the year 2013-14 for which GoI has sanctioned ₹ 720.90 crore, while the State has made a provision of ₹ 689.94 crore. Upto January, 2014 construction work of 54,666 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 732.89 crore. During 2012-13 in all 1,45,764 houses were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,138.60 crore. Division wise physical & financial performance is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Divisionwise physical & financial performance

Division	2011-12			2012-13*			2013-14 ⁺		
	Target	Achievement	Exp.	Target	Achievement	Exp.	Target	Achievement	Exp.
Kokan	22,324	22,985	150.71	25,726	23,038	192.59	21,708	7,438	110.47
Nashik	38,927	37,105	241.97	44,632	43,188	293.39	50,503	26,757	274.44
Pune	31,913	32,763	202.93	36,776	20,772	191.76	6,443	4,687	41.45
Aurangabad	25,666	24,395	183.93	29,499	26,382	218.99	19,535	5,898	84.95
Amravati	14,626	14,075	101.52	16,855	13,048	107.96	21,381	1,950	97.17
Nagpur	17,607	21,862	116.09	20,103	19,336	133.91	17,744	7,936	124.41
Total	1,51,063	1,53,185	997.15	1,73,591	1,45,764	1138.60	1,37,314	54,666	732.89

Source : RDD, GoM

* Provisional

+ upto January

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I

10.83 *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 ₹ 93.21 crore was made available for construction of 13,607 houses in 2011-12 and ₹ 380.24 crore for 55,428 houses in 2012-13.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.84 The State has decided to build 1,25,000 houses for APL beneficiaries in low income category under *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – II*. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ One lakh of which, a loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the apex bank in the district to the beneficiary 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, 2013 is given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Progress of Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II *

(upto November, 2013)

Board	No. of houses	Interest disbursed to banks (₹ crore)
Kokan	2,566	1.72
Pune	2,764	1.07
Nashik	25,062	2.04
Aurangabad	879	1.45
Amravati	4,871	0.77
Nagpur	2,161	2.45
Total	38,303	9.50

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

* Provisional

Water Supply and Sanitation

10.85 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.

Water Supply

10.86 During 2013-14 upto December, an amount of ₹ 365.69 crore has been disbursed by the State to tackle the scarcity situation. Out of which ₹ 3.20 crore has been disbursed to Konkan division, ₹110.21 crore to Pune division, ₹ 60.60 crore to Nashik division, ₹ 166.02 crore to Aurangabad division, ₹ 17.66 crore to Amravati division and ₹ eight crore to Nagpur division. 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 4,282 villages and 10,707 wadis. Information about water supply by tankers is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Water supply by tankers[#]

Division	Scarcity affected		Tankers in operation
	Villages	Wadis	
Pune	1,162	6,688	1,524
Nashik	1,009	3,102	1,226
Aurangabad	1,875	913	2,371
Amravati	236	4	279
All	4,282	10,707	5,400

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM
as on 3rd June, 2013

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.87 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is flagship programme of Central Government and the same is being implemented in the state since April, 2009. This programme aims at providing safe, adequate and permanent drinking water in rural areas. During 2012-13, under this programme, 4,637 villages/wadis were tackled against the target of 5,940 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,169.27 crore. During 2013-14, upto December, against the target of 5,066 villages/wadis, 1,707 villages/wadis were tackled. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Progress of NRDWP

Year	Villages/wadis tackled		Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Target	Achievement	
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	4,637	1,169.27
2013-14 ⁺	5,066	1,707	530.72

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM + upto December

Water Scarcity Programme

10.88 Scarcity Programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and wadis facing water scarcity. During 2012-13, due to uneven rainfall, scarcity programme was extended up to July, 2013. During 2012-13 expenditure incurred on this programme was ₹ 400.97 crore. The number of villages/wadis covered under water scarcity programme are given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Villages/ wadis covered under water scarcity programme

(no.)

Measures / works	Villages		Wadis	
	2011 -12 [@]	2012-13 ⁺	2011 -12 [@]	2012-13 ⁺
New bore wells	2,096	4,423	2,199	2,767
Special repairs of temporary piped water supply scheme	463	1,309	49	125
Special repairs of bore wells	1,035	1,564	1,785	619
Temporary supplementary piped scheme	138	440	44	97
Water supply by tankers/ bullock-carts	1,404	4,590	4,768	8,640
Requisition of private wells	2,182	4,819	1,859	903
Deepening/desiltation of wells	336	166	122	28
Construction of budkies	0	4	0	0

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2011 to August, 2012 + October, 2012 to July, 2013

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.89 *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana*, a component of NRDWP, is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures for strengthening sources of drinking water, 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 February, 2014, in all 12,104 habitations were selected under this scheme to implement 31,610 measures, of which, 28,012 measures were completed in 10,410 habitations incurring total expenditure of ₹ 421.26 crore.

10.90 Rainwater harvesting has become very popular method of conserving water. Under *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana* in rural areas, upto February, 2014, in all 8,811 rainwater harvesting structures were built. Of these, 965 structures were in Konkan, 913 in Pune, 257 in Nashik, 3,073 in Aurangabad, 1,720 in Amravati and 1,883 in Nagpur division.

Sanitation

10.91 Adequate sanitation enables one to lead a productive & dignified life. It is essential for the protection and promotion of health of individuals as well as community. Various schemes are being implemented by the State to improve sanitation conditions.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.92 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. Under this *Abhiyan*, the State has initiated exclusive & qualitative services of water supply and sanitation. To make technical, economical & administrative improvements, service charges are levied. Since inception (2008-09), administrative approval was given to 257 water supply and sanitation works costing ₹ 1,206.38 crore and so far an amount of ₹ 533.79 crore has been disbursed. Expenditure of ₹ 105.51 crore was incurred during 2012-13 and ₹ 104.05 crore during 2013-14.

Nagri Dalit Vasti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

10.93 '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 Buddha*. Under this scheme, 90 per cent grant is provided by the State, 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 126 ULBs amounting to ₹ 173.14 crore covering about 1,03,377 beneficiaries were sanctioned.

Rural Dalit Vasti Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

10.94 Rural *Dalit Vasti* Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme was started since November, 2011 to provide tap water connection and construction of individual toilets for SC and *Nav Buddha* community families in rural areas. During 2011-12, total expenditure incurred on this scheme was ₹ 48.45 crore while during 2012-13 it was ₹ 48 crore. Provision of ₹ 60 crore has been made for 2013-14.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

10.95 ‘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, disabled 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 the State and ₹ 900 from beneficiary. Under this scheme, 75.28 lakh individual household latrines were constructed upto December, 2013.

10.96 The Central and State Governments share the cost of toilets in schools and anganwadis in the ratio of 70:30. The cost of single toilet is fixed at ₹ 35,000 for school (in case of hilly and difficult areas ₹ 38,500) and ₹ 8,000 (₹10,000 for difficult areas) for anganwadis. Information of toilets constructed is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Toilets constructed

Category	2012-13	2013-14	
		Target	Achievement [†]
Individual household latrine – BPL	92,103	2,29,243	93,156
Individual household latrine – APL	97,203	4,53,792	1,74,107
Community sanitary complexes	728	1,524	161
Anganwadi toilets	5,800	--	--

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM + upto December

Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign

10.97 *Sant Gadge Baba* Urban Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in all ULBs 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 ₹ two crore in 2012-13 and the same amount of provision has been made in 2013-14.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

10.98 Integrated low cost sanitation scheme is a demand driven programme which aims at covering all households having 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 areas are eligible to receive grant-in-aid, for construction of latrine. 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 GoI has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 ULBs for construction of 39,663 individual toilets, of which 26,127 toilets have been constructed and works of 2,996 toilets is under progress. During 2013-14, provision of ₹ 1.40 crore has been made.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.99 Ecosystem is facing impact of human activities which have not only brought about physical but also chemical changes in the atmosphere. The problem is so grave that toxic substances are found in food chains and even stored in bodies of living organisms thereby causing biological changes. To sustain the natural resources for future generations environment conservation that is careful management of natural resources is essential.

10.100 The State established Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) for environmental management, prevention and control of pollution and for the enforcement of following important acts and rules :

- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
- Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000

Air Pollution

10.101 MPCB is operating air quality monitoring system at 77 stations located 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, 2013, out of 53.27 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.46 lakh and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 3.23 lakh. The data on air quality reported in residential areas at major monitoring stations during January to December, 2013 is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Ambient air quality in residential areas at major monitoring stations, January - December, 2013

Station	Concentration of air pollutants($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)								
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2),			Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x),			Respirable suspended particulate matter		
	80			80			100		
Limit	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai	2	81	9.1	24	268	116.9	20	428	137.9
(Sion)	(3)	(50)	(9.3)	(4)	(269)	(81.0)	(4)	(535)	(124.5)
Navi Mumbai	6	106	35.0	11	125	45.4	12	470	130.3
(Vashi)	(4)	(82)	(22.7)	(4)	(290)	(53.6)	(18)	(398)	(103.0)
Pune	10	45	19.4	14	114	44.4	13	188	71.1
(Swar gate)	(11)	(45)	(19.3)	(14)	(114)	(50.1)	(6)	(209)	(81.4)
Nashik	21	43	27.9	22	44	28.8	35	182	86.2
(NMC Building)	(18)	(32)	(24.0)	(20)	(35)	(26.7)	(39)	(231)	(92.5)
Aurangabad	7	16	10.1	28	51	36.7	23	129	70.0
(CADA office)	(7)	(23)	(10.1)	(25)	(66)	(33.7)	(20)	(129)	(70.0)
Amravati	5	15	10.5	6	16	12.2	35	110	81.8
(Govt. college of Eng.)	(6)	(14)	(10.6)	(9)	(16)	(12.6)	(52)	(110)	(80.4)
Nagpur	5	21	9.0	12	69	24.5	15	216	58.6
(Reg. office of MPCB)	(4)	(22)	(9.4)	(12)	(91)	(30.2)	(15)	(128)	(54.7)

Source : MPCB $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Microgram per cubic meter

Note :Figures in brackets show ambient air quality for January-December, 2012

Water Pollution

10.102 Water borne diseases are responsible for high human especially child mortality. Under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP), MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) projects. The monitoring is done on monthly or quarterly basis in surface waters and on half yearly basis in case of ground water. In the State, the monitoring network covers 156 rivers, 34 creeks/seawater, 10 drains / industrial drains and 50 wells. Among these 250 stations, 200 locations are for surface water and 50 are for ground water. The water samples are analysed for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters. The monitoring agencies also analyse the trace metals at few locations. Water quality of rivers at certain locations during 2012-13 is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Water quality of rivers at certain locations during 2012-13

Parameters							
pH value		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) [#]		Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		Fecal Coliform	
Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations
6.8-7.3	3	2 - 8	103	0-3	12	0-100	88
7.3-7.8	61	8 - 14	34	3 - 6	77	100-200	20
7.8-8.3	69	14-20	7	6 - 9	54	200-300	18
8.3-9.0	12	20-26	0	9 & above	2	300 & above	19

Source : MPCB Except pH value, all parameters in mg/l

data for one BOD location is not given

10.103 Flows of untreated sewage into the rivers, lakes and ponds cause water pollution. As on 31st March, 2013, sewage treatments and disposal arrangements have been made by 18 municipal corporations and 10 municipal councils.

Noise Pollution

10.104 Noise pollution is also one of the hazardous environmental pollution. 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. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000, zone wise standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Zone wise standards of noise level limits

Area Code	Category of Area / Zone	(in decibels)	
		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

10.105 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, an Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme was conducted for two days i.e. on 22nd and 23rd of December, 2013 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, 22nd (non working day) & 23rd (working day) December, 2013, in all the six cities. Day-night noise levels in residential areas in major cities are given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Day- night noise levels in residential areas in major cities

Location	(in decibels)			
	Non working Day		Working Day	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Antop Hill)	67.1	63.4	63.6	60.1
Mumbai (Shivaji Park)	67.9	57.0	68.3	57.0
Pune (Kakade Angan)	57.1	49.0	N.A.	N.A.
Nashik (Pandit Colony)	67.3	66.0	68.1	65.8
Nashik (Pavan Nagar)	76.5	69.0	69.3	67.9
Aurangabad (CIDCO N-4)	65.1	55.1	64.5	55.0
Nagpur (Shivaji Nagar)	62.7	54.4	64.1	55.2
Kolhapur (Collector Office)	52.8	44.3	68.6	44.3

Source : MPCB N.A. Not Available

Industrial Pollution

10.106 At the end of March, 2013 out of the total 80,725 industries under the purview of MPCB, 23 per cent were air pollution prone, 21 per cent were water pollution prone and eight per cent were hazardous waste prone. During 2012-13, MPCB issued directions to 1,131 industries under Section 33A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

10.107 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) scheme promotes common facilities for treatment of effluents and treatment & disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units located in clusters through liberal financial assistance. CETP are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,927 industries. As on 31st March, 2013 effluent quantity generated & treated was about 200.2 million liters/day.

Hazardous Waste

10.108 Hazardous waste situation in the State is monitored and managed by MPCB. There are 6,656 hazardous waste generating industries as on 31st March, 2013 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. Hazardous waste generated is shown in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Hazardous waste generated

Year	Type of waste			Total
	(lakh MT)			
	Land fillable	Recyclable	Incinerable	
2010-11	1.19	0.76	0.23	2.18
2011-12	3.13	0.99	0.37	4.49
2012-13	2.29	0.00	0.45	2.74

Source : MPCB

10.109 The State has made it mandatory to install Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the containers carrying the hazardous waste to ensure its proper disposal. So far 102 hazardous waste transporters have installed GPS.

e-Waste

10.110 e-Waste management is a global concern. MPCB has authorised 20 industries having environmentally sound technology with total recycling/dismantling capacity of 24,320 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 establish e-waste recycling facility on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model.

Bio-Medical Waste

10.111 There are 37 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. During 2011-12 on an average about 37,981 kg of BMW was treated per day.

Environment Clearance

10.112 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (2008), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the State for environmental clearance.

10.113 During 2008-2013 for Environmental Clearance (EC) 1,700 proposals from construction, 400 from industry and 3,000 from other (power plant, mining, irrigation, etc.) sectors were received. The State has constituted three SEACs to speed up the processing of the proposals.

National River Action Plan

10.114 The main objective of National River Action Plan (NRAP) is abatement of pollution of main rivers in the country and to provide treatment to sewage generated from the towns situated on the bank of rivers to mitigate the water pollution. Under NRAP, 70 per cent of funds are received from GoI and 30 per cent from concerned State government/ Municipal corporations / Municipal councils under this scheme. Proposals of Paithan, Wai, Malkapur, Nagpur, Pune, Malegaon and Ichalkaranji towns with estimated cost of ₹ 5,965 lakh have been submitted for approval to the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), GoI.

Lake Conservation Plan

10.115 The objective of plan is to prevent degradation of lakes. 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. Total approved cost for all lakes is ₹ 26.26 crore expenditure incurred was ₹ 24.87 crore. For Rankala lake, Kolhapur, MoEF has released additional fund of ₹ 40 lakh for conservation work.

10.116 The State Government also provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Under State Lake Conservation Plan scheme 21 lakes are covered. Under this scheme upto July, 2013 ₹ 71.51 crore is sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 13.62 crore.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.117 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 (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and victims of substance abuse. The goal of social justice is by and large similar to the human development. 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 SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for ST. Under SCSP & TSP, the funds and benefits are provided over & above those made available through general plan, to respective communities, in proportion to their population.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

10.118 The outlay earmarked for SCSP under XIIth FYP is ₹ 28,050 crore, which is 10.2 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for SCSP for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 4,998 crore, out of which ₹ 3,398 crore (68 per cent) is for State level and ₹ 1,600 crore (32 per cent) for district level schemes. The major share of expenditure is (about 87 per cent during 2013-14) on social and community service sector. 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 172 schemes (89 state level and 83 district level) were implemented in 2012-13 and 197 schemes are being implemented (114 state level and 83 district level) in the year 2013-14. The outlay and expenditure under SCSP are given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

Sector	XIIth FYP Outlay	2012-13			2013-14	
		Outlay	Expend- iture (actual)	Percentage of expd. to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure (anticipated)
A) State level schemes	17,826.00	2,990.00	1,920.61	64.2	3,397.68	1,359.46
Agriculture and allied services	519.06	81.23	35.42	43.6	59.00	31.06
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	25.07	6.22
Industry and minerals	287.55	45.00	3.02	6.7	16.06	16.00
General economic services	383.40	60.00	48.00	80.0	60.00	45.39
Social and community services	16,635.99	2,803.77	1,834.17	65.4	3,227.55	1,258.43
General services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	10.00	2.36
B) District level schemes	10,224.00	1,600.00	1,363.55	85.2	1,600.00	946.98
Agriculture and allied services	1,619.49	253.44	206.23	81.4	240.27	178.05
Rural development	145.65	22.79	13.03	57.2	0.00	0.00
Energy	344.73	53.95	43.16	80.0	71.13	0.00
Industry and minerals	102.19	15.99	10.54	65.9	13.59	5.49
Transport and communications	230.78	36.12	25.12	69.6	35.09	16.45
Social and community services	7,781.16	1,217.71	1,065.47	87.5	1,239.92	746.99
Total (A + B)	28,050.00	4,590.00	3,284.16	71.6	4,997.68	2,306.44

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.119 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 & 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 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.

10.120 The outlay earmarked for TSP under XIIth FYP is ₹ 24,475 crore, which is 8.9 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for TSP for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 4,360 crore, out of which ₹ 1,957 crore (45 per cent) is for State level and ₹ 2,403 crore (55 per cent) for district level schemes. Under TSP, in all 405 schemes (100 state level & 305 district level) were implemented in 2012-13 and 402 schemes are being implemented (106 state level & 296 district level) in the year 2013-14. The major share of expenditure for the year 2013-14 is on social and community services (64 per cent), followed by transport and communication (13 per cent) and agriculture and allied services (10 per cent) of the total expenditure under TSP. The outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Outlay and Expenditure under TSP

(₹ crore)						
Sector	XIIth FYP Outlay	2012-13			2013-14	
		Outlay	Expenditure (actual)	Percentage of expd. to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure (anticipated)
A) State level schemes	9,790.00	1,788.90	1,727.99	96.6	1,957.48	2,023.89
Agriculture and allied services	418.80	80.04	54.42	68.0	71.88	274.75
Rural development	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.0	21.77	31.20
Irrigation and flood control	606.96	95.00	129.26	100.0	95.00	124.60
Energy	63.95	10.00	8.92	89.2	8.00	8.00
Industry and minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.07	0.07
Transport and communications	607.49	95.00	48.70	51.3	200.00	325.00
General economic services	125.00	5.00	4.00	80.0	15.00	15.00
Social and community services	7,951.30	1,500.86	1,472.71	98.1	1,545.77	1,245.26
Other programmes	16.50	3.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
B) District level schemes	14,685.00	2,216.10	1,625.77	73.4	2,403.00	2,122.50
Agriculture and allied services	1,076.17	170.03	196.21	100.0	192.02	177.51
Rural development	638.42	110.83	57.42	51.8	114.09	79.49
Irrigation and flood control	999.11	146.83	123.70	84.3	140.59	121.27
Energy	408.26	70.43	46.09	65.4	74.60	68.21
Industry and minerals	4.68	0.79	0.59	74.7	1.17	1.09
Transport and communications	1,555.44	265.15	230.32	86.9	240.84	228.34
General economic services	65.68	11.32	8.29	73.2	7.55	6.51
Social and community services	9,937.25	1,440.70	963.14	66.9	1,632.16	1,440.08
Total (A + B)	24,474.99	4,005.00	3,353.76	83.7	4,360.48	4,146.38

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Welfare of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes

10.121 GoM has established separate Directorate for welfare of the people belonging to *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), OBCs and SBCs. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2012-13 an expenditure of ₹ 287.53 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 328.99 crore. For the year 2013-14, an outlay of ₹ 271.89 crore has been provided.

Welfare of Persons with Disability

10.122 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 in group C and D. The qualifying upper age limit is relaxed upto 45 years for appointment in the Government service. During 2012-13 an expenditure of ₹ 6.75 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 8.75 crore. For the year 2013-14, an outlay of ₹ 8.75 crore has been provided.

Minority Development

10.123 Minority Development Department was established as a separate administrative department in 2008 specifically for the development of minority community. For the XIIth FYP an outlay of ₹ 1,685 crore is earmarked for the Minority Development Department. During 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 226 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 275 crore. For the year 2013-14, an outlay of ₹ 362.05 crore has been provided.

10.124 In accordance with Sacchar Committee recommendations and in order to provide modern education to students studying in madarsa, Government has taken policy decision to implement Dr. Zakir Hussain Madarsa Modernisation Scheme. Under this scheme, registered madaras in the State will be eligible to get financial aid for the following three purposes

- Grant-in-aid for infrastructure development in the madaras.
- Grant-in-aid for the salary of teachers who will be teaching modern subjects in the madaras.
- Grant-in-aid for scholarship to the students in madaras who will take admission in mainstream school.

During 2013-14 budgetary provision of ₹ 10 crore has been made to provide grant-in-aid to 200 eligible madaras.

Important Schemes for Social Security

Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.125 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 like TB, 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 rescued from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, an eligible family whose annual income is upto ₹ 21,000, an amount of ₹ 600 per month is given in case of single beneficiary and ₹ 900 per month is given in case of two or more beneficiaries.

Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana

10.126 Under this scheme, every destitute person of age 65 years & 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.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

10.127 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

10.128 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*.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

10.129 A disabled person (with 80 per cent 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*.

National Family Benefit Scheme

10.130 In case of death of a primary bread earner of a BPL family in the age group of 18 to 59 years, the affected family is provided one time assistance of ₹ 20,000 under this scheme.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

10.131 This scheme is meant for landless labourers in rural areas in the age group of 18 to 59 years. The premium of ₹ 200 per annum per member is fixed, out of which 50 per cent subsidy each is given by GoI and GoM. This scheme is being implemented through LIC 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.

Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.55 Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Name of Scheme	(₹ crore)			
	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiary (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiary (in lakh)	Expenditure
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana</i>	5.67	442.94	6.66	395.09
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana</i>	13.60	661.22	15.26	682.52
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme</i>	10.91	262.10	11.18	192.91
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme</i>	0.25	4.94	0.31	5.44
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension scheme</i>	0.04	0.91	0.05	1.33
National Family Benefit scheme	0.09	15.78	0.08	16.92
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna</i>	33.00	33.97	46.59	5.40

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

+ upto December

Area Development Schemes

10.132 The GoM is implementing various area development schemes as below.

Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.133 This scheme is being implemented 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 centre, etc. are undertaken.

Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.134 This scheme is being implemented since 2007 in urban areas having higher tribal population. Development works like construction of approach road, drainage, drinking water facility, dispensaries, street lights, public toilets, samaj mandir, library, gymnasium, cultural centre, etc. are undertaken.

Thakkar Bappa Adiwasi Wasti Sudharana Ekatmik Karyakram

10.135 This scheme is being implemented since 2004-05 in small tribal *wastis* and *wasti/villages* having 50 per cent population of tribals in Other-than TSP (OTSP) area and not included in MADA/mini-MADA pockets. Development works like construction of approach/internal road, drainage, drinking water facility, diagnostic camps, street lights, public toilets, samaj mandir, library, gymnasium, cultural centre, housing, etc. are undertaken.

Tanda/ Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.136 This scheme is being implemented since 2003-04 in *wastis* in rural areas having higher population of VJNT and SBC. Development works like construction of approach/internal road, drainage, drinking water facility, electrification, public toilets, library, etc. are undertaken.

Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Urban Areas

10.137 This scheme is being implemented since 2008-09 in Municipal Corporation/Council, Nagar Panchayat having 10 per cent population of minority. Development works like construction of approach road, drainage, drinking water facility, angan wadi/balwadi, street light, public toilets, samaj mandir, cemetery, etc. are undertaken.

Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Rural Areas

10.138 This scheme is being introduced by GoM from 2013-14 in Gram Panchayat having minority population of minimum 100. Development works like construction of approach road, drainage, drinking water facility, angan wadi/balwadi, street light, public toilets, samaj mandir, cemetery, etc. are undertaken.

Outlay & expenditure of various area development schemes are given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Outlay & expenditure of various area development schemes

(₹ crore)

Name of the Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar Yojana</i> [@]	403.20	327.55	493.55	156.47
<i>Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar Yojana</i> [@]	5.00	4.00	6.00	0.00
<i>Thakkar Bappa Adiwasi Wasti Sudharana Ekatmik Karyakram</i> [#]	226.03	214.15	245.24	0.00
<i>Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana</i> ⁺⁺	37.92	30.34	30.00	0.00
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Urban Areas ^{\$}	18.00	14.40	25.00	7.75
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Rural Areas ^{\$}	--	--	26.00	0.00

Source : @ Urban Development Department # Tribal Development Department ++ Social Justice Department
\$ Minority Development Department + upto December

Development Corporations

10.139 In order to accelerate development of economically backward classes of society, the GoM has established following development corporations through which different schemes are being implemented.

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.140 The corporation is set up 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 authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 73.21 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 281.21 crore, of which 100 per cent share is of the GoM. The performance of some major schemes implemented by *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd (SRCCDC)* is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of major schemes implemented by SRCCDC Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	207	18.14	92	7.50
Term loan	700	60.60	378	31.90
Fifty per cent subsidy	624	62.28	296	29.46
Micro finance	1,663	166.30	915	91.50
<i>Mahila Samruddhi Yojana</i>	167	16.70	284	28.40
<i>Mahila Kisan Yojana</i>	87	8.70	52	4.90

Source: SRCCDC Ltd

+ upto December

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.141 The GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.(SLASDC)*, for economic, educational and social development of 12 sub castes in *Matang* community. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 300 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 338.91 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of the GoM and 49 per cent is of the GoI. SLASDC also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by SLASDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Performance of major schemes implemented by SLASDC Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money scheme	822	603.32	552	714.00
Subsidy scheme	3,432	511.25	1,209	759.74
NSFDC schemes [@]	681	394.23	5,803	2,391.44

Source : SLASDC Ltd.

+ upto December

[@] includes term loan, *Mahila Sammrudhhi*, micro finance & education loan schemes.**Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.**

10.142 *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, authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 611.64 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of the GoM and 49 per cent is of the GoI. The corporation implements schemes such as Margin money, schemes under special central assistance plan and schemes of NSFDC & National *Safai Kamachari* Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by MPBCDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Performance of major schemes implemented by MPBCDC Ltd.

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed money scheme	1,461	576.43	820	338.97
Fifty per cent subsidy scheme	9,063	906.77	946	94.43
NSFDC schemes [@]	2,472	558.00	1,319	268.81
NSKFDC schemes [@]	1,021	1,486.03	1,204	1,355.77

Source : MPBCDC Ltd.

+ upto December

[@] includes term loan, *Mahila Sammrudhhi*, micro finance & education loan schemes.**Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit**

10.143 *Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit* (SAVVM) is established by the GoM for the economic welfare of tribal community. At present, authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 71.36 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 by SAVVM Maryadit is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Performance of schemes implemented by SAVVM Maryadit

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed
NSTFDC schemes	82	289.44	29	163.19
NSTFDC <i>Mahila Sabalakaran Yojana</i>	17	7.00	0	0.00
SAVVM own schemes	9	8.65	11	11.38

Source : SAVVM Maryadit

+ upto December

Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

10.144 *Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.* (VNVJNTDC) has been established for upliftment of VJNT communities, for implementation of various schemes. The VNVJNTDC is also authorised as the State's channelising agency to implement schemes of NBCFDC for welfare of VJNT communities. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 177.28 crore, of which 100 per cent share is of the GoM. The performance of schemes implemented by VNVJNTDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Performance of schemes implemented by VNVJNTDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
VNVJNTDC own schemes ^{\$}	6,628	3,200	2,304	1,440
NBCFDC schemes [@]	620	200	0	0

(₹ lakh)

Source : VNVJNTDC Ltd.

+ upto December

\$ - includes margin money, direct loan, subsidy scheme, etc

@ - includes term loan, *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance & education loan schemes.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.145 *Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.* (MSOBCFDC) has been established for the welfare of OBC people in the State. At present, authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 72.46 crore, of which 100 per cent share is of the GoM. This corporation also works as the State's channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	363	146.31	216	204.87
Term loan	754	1,102.65	457	662.66
Margin money	15	27.78	12	17.81
Micro finance	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Mahila Samruddhi Yojana</i>	0	0.00	50	5.81
<i>Swarnima</i>	13	7.00	21	13.25
Education loan	168	47.81	382	126.59

(₹ lakh)

Source : MSOBCFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.146 The Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (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). At present, the authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 32.09 crore, of which 100 per cent share is of the GoM. Corporation implements various schemes such as *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance, term loan, education loan, direct loan scheme, *Krushji Sanjivani*, etc. The performance of schemes implemented by MSHFDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Performance of schemes implemented by MSHFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
MSHFDC own schemes	445	89.00	142	28.40
NHFDC schemes @	401	482.61	586	653.93

Source : MSHFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

@ includes term loan, *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance & *Krushji Sanjivani* schemes.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.147 *Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* (MAAAVM) has been set up for the welfare of minority community in the State by financing loan for self-employment, education, etc. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 268.19 crore, of which 100 per cent share is of the GoM. This corporation also works as State's channelising agency of National Minority Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM Ltd. is given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct Loan	0	0.00	28	12.66
Education Loan	1,181	749.89	2,470	1,569.20

Source : MAAAVM Ltd.

+ upto March

* * * * *

ANNEXTURE 10.1

STATEWISE COMPOSITE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT INDEX
ALL SCHOOLS : ALL MANagements

Sr. No.	State / UT	Primary level				Upper primary level				Composite level			
		2011-12		2012-13		2011-12		2012-13		2011-12		2012-13	
		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	0.518	23	0.539	26	0.669	10	0.658	13	0.593	16	0.598	16
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.558	14	0.553	21	0.635	17	0.604	22	0.597	15	0.579	23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.449	34	0.550	25	0.536	25	0.623	21	0.492	31	0.587	19
4	Assam	0.460	33	0.515	31	0.442	34	0.539	31	0.451	35	0.527	32
5	Bihar	0.477	32	0.529	27	0.453	32	0.536	32	0.465	33	0.532	30
6	Chandigarh	0.547	18	0.526	29	0.697	6	0.669	11	0.622	10	0.597	17
7	Chattisgarh	0.517	24	0.587	8	0.509	30	0.577	25	0.513	28	0.582	22
8	D & N Haveli	0.588	9	0.583	11	0.608	18	0.641	18	0.598	14	0.612	13
9	Daman & Diu	0.612	7	0.578	12	0.737	3	0.712	3	0.675	5	0.645	7
10	Delhi	0.626	4	0.599	6	0.696	7	0.654	16	0.661	6	0.627	11
11	Goa	0.527	21	0.482	34	0.597	20	0.557	29	0.562	21	0.520	33
12	Gujarat	0.568	12	0.527	28	0.682	8	0.656	14	0.625	9	0.591	18
13	Haryana	0.517	25	0.516	30	0.666	12	0.655	15	0.591	17	0.585	20
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.593	8	0.576	16	0.645	15	0.675	10	0.619	11	0.626	12
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.550	17	0.576	14	0.606	19	0.628	20	0.578	18	0.602	15
16	Jharkhand	0.447	35	0.437	35	0.457	31	0.467	34	0.452	34	0.452	35
17	Karnataka	0.636	3	0.615	5	0.751	2	0.707	6	0.693	2	0.661	5
18	Kerala	0.616	6	0.555	20	0.658	13	0.651	17	0.637	7	0.603	14
19	Lakshadweep	0.661	2	0.653	2	0.771	1	0.770	1	0.716	1	0.712	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.524	22	0.553	22	0.519	28	0.551	30	0.521	26	0.552	28
21	Maharashtra	0.587	10	0.583	10	0.667	11	0.687	8	0.627	8	0.635	8
22	Manipur	0.498	28	0.599	7	0.567	22	0.665	12	0.533	24	0.632	9
23	Meghalaya	0.510	27	0.576	17	0.520	27	0.575	26	0.515	27	0.576	24
24	Mizoram	0.513	26	0.576	15	0.636	16	0.678	9	0.575	19	0.627	10
25	Nagaland	0.479	31	0.551	24	0.509	29	0.588	24	0.494	30	0.569	26
26	Odisha	0.554	16	0.559	19	0.532	26	0.572	28	0.543	22	0.565	27
27	Puducherry	0.624	5	0.645	3	0.725	4	0.746	2	0.675	4	0.696	2
28	Punjab	0.557	15	0.586	9	0.654	14	0.708	5	0.606	13	0.647	6
29	Rajasthan	0.497	29	0.510	33	0.575	21	0.633	19	0.536	23	0.572	25
30	Sikkim	0.567	13	0.633	4	0.670	9	0.712	4	0.619	12	0.672	4
31	Tamil Nadu	0.680	1	0.662	1	0.699	5	0.704	7	0.689	3	0.683	3
32	Tripura	0.484	30	0.514	32	0.561	24	0.575	27	0.522	25	0.545	29
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.527	20	0.551	23	0.412	35	0.464	35	0.470	32	0.508	34
34	Uttarakhand	0.573	11	0.577	13	0.565	23	0.592	23	0.569	20	0.585	21
35	West Bengal	0.536	19	0.563	18	0.453	33	0.491	33	0.495	29	0.527	31

Source - Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Report (as on 30th September).

ANNEXURE 10.2

NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

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	2,689	1	100	14	1,470	34	4,259
	1.2 Post-Graduate	19	1,495	1	58	14	291	34	1,844
2.	Ayurvedic								
	2.1 Graduate	4	219	15	765	36	1,873	55	2,857
	2.2 Post-Graduate	4	102	11	109	14	492	29	703
3.	Homeopathy								
	3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	44	3,195	44	3,195
	3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	14	231	14	231
4.	Unani								
	4.1 Graduate	-	-	3	163	3	134	6	297
	4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	2	17	2	17
	Dental								
5.	5.1 Graduate	4	211	-	-	21	1,885	25	2,096
	5.2 Post-Graduate	5	63	-	-	17	319	22	382

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 2013-14**

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	20,895	17,441	18	5,030	4,401
1.2	Graduate	7	2,740	2,724	11	3,294	3,032
1.3	Post-Graduate	5	1,039	762	12	1,321	1,150
2.	Architecture						
2.1	Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Graduate	-	-	-	3	167	166
2.3	Post-Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	40
3.	Management sciences						
3.1	MMS/MBA	2	180	180	13	1,020	803
3.2	PGDM	1	60	60	3	255	-
4.	Hotel management & catering technology						
4.1	Diploma	2	120	120	-	-	-
4.2	Graduate	-	-	-	1	60	60
4.3	Post-Graduate	-	-	-	1	24	11
5.	Pharmacy						
5.1	Diploma	4	210	209	19	1,240	1,239
5.2	Graduate	4	220	189	6	300	250
5.3	Post- Graduate	3	82	69	6	336	216
5.4	Pharma D	2	60	60	-	-	-
6.	Master in computer application	2	90	90	8	450	308
7.	Industrial training institutes	417	75,007	82,033	-	-	-

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.3

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

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	442	1,47,877	92,158	483	1,73,802	1,14,000
1.2	Graduate	347	1,48,793	96,684	365	1,54,827	1,02,440
1.3	Post-Graduate	209	14,354	13,365	226	16,714	15,277
2. Architecture							
2.1	Diploma	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Graduate	56	3,440	2,498	59	3,607	2,664
2.3	Post-Graduate	15	506	134	16	546	174
3. Management sciences							
3.1	MMS/MBA	396	44,097	26,574	411	45,297	27,557
3.2	PGDM	101	11,780	344	105	12,095	404
4. Hotel management & catering technology							
4.1	Diploma	10	660	38	12	780	158
4.2	Graduate	8	410	265	9	470	325
4.3	Post-Graduate	1	24	5	2	48	16
5. Pharmacy							
5.1	Diploma	170	10,686	10,005	193	12,136	11,453
5.2	Graduate	143	9,435	7,911	153	9,955	8,350
5.3	Post- Graduate	105	4,981	1,632	114	5,399	1,917
5.4	Pharma D	-	-	-	2	60	60
6. Master in computer application		138	12,845	3,055	148	13,385	3,453
7. Industrial training institutes		364	42,740	41,027	781	1,17,747	1,23,060

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 10.3 (Concl.d.)

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

Sr. No.	Faculty	Government			Government aided/ Unaided			Total		
		Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
8.	Fine Art									
8.1	Diploma foundation, Art teacher diploma, Drawing & Painting, Applied art, Sculpture & Modelling, Interior decoration, Textile, Metal craft, Ceramics, Art master, Diploma in art education	3	260	231	203	18,260	10,336	206	18,520	10,567
8.2	Graduate Drawing & Painting, Sculpture, Art & Craft, Applied art	4	1,200	1,115	-	-	-	4	1,200	1,115
8.3	Post-Graduate Master of fine art (Painting), Master of fine art (Applied art)	4	208	134	-	-	-	4	208	134

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 ^{@@} institutions (no.)	Beds per [@] lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971	299	1,372	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 ^{\$\$}	90
6	2011	1,368	3,012	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
7	2012	1,393	3,087	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
8	2013	852 [#]	N.A.	1,811	N.A.	3,062 ^{##}	32,130 ⁺	N.A.

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau , GoM

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

^{@@} Includes beds in General and Government Aided Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

[@] Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

^{\$\$} Due to closure of some Maternity hospitals in Mumbai & some aftercare centres in the State.

[#] Excluding Government aided rural hospitals.

^{##} It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, DMC and non DMC PHI.

⁺ Excluding Government aided hospitals.

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)
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	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)
2012	17.4	15.5	16.6	7.3	5.0	6.3	30	17	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	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 2011

(In thousand)

Class of workers	Main/ Marginal/ Total	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. Workers engaged in Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
Total (A+B)		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	6,23,122	5,87,447	12,10,569

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	No. of establishments			Persons usually working			Hired persons usually working		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(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	2011	2012*
(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	5,164	5,866
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,542	1,991	2,294
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	1,892	2,182	2,465
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	75	152	154	167	217	219
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	549	491	525	593	736	813
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	25	35	25	31	38	75
B	Inter mediate goods Industries	1,297	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	4,105	6,648	7,342
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,455	1,802	1,974
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	421	482	535	656	1,087	1,123
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	423	317	322	465	584
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	1,672	3,294	3,661
C	Capital goods Industries	1,220	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	3,440	5,033	5,821
10	Machinery and equip-ments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	1,784	2,407	2,639
11	Transport equipments	469	608	903	867	1,025	959	1,785	2,194
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	209	231	395	697	841	988
D	Others	256	412	663	1,016	870	1,038	1,301	1,554
Total		7,873	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	12,808	18,146	20,583

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
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	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2012 *	Factories	19,542	8,545	28,087	8,677	44	8,721	28,219	8,589	36,808
	Employment	393	1,607	2,000	54	4	58	447	1,611	2,058

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
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3,349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3,439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3034.8

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, 2013**

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)	2,99,587	60,217	20.1	9.9
2.	S.S.C. Passed	8,36,753	1,65,640	19.8	27.5
3.	H.S.C. Passed	8,79,799	2,11,103	24.0	29.0
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,11,333	18,848	8.9	7.0
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	54,575	9,281	17.0	1.8
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	10,653	3,317	31.1	0.4
	5.3 Others	1,33,729	59,022	44.1	4.4
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	1,98,957	71,620	36.0	6.6
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	38,019	9,042	23.8	1.3
	6.2 Medicine	4,801	1,917	39.9	0.2
	6.3 Others	4,92,584	1,66,557	33.8	16.2
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	5,35,404	1,77,516	33.2	17.6
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	5,390	1,961	36.4	0.2
	7.2 Medicine	788	241	30.6	Neg.
	7.3 Others	66,782	29,696	44.5	2.2
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	72,960	31,898	43.7	2.4
	Grand Total	30,34,793	7,36,842	24.3	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	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ⁺	
		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	356	1,352.42	366	951.91	644	594.46	4,683	17,059.74	1,817	2,286.40
2.	Flood Control and Protection	346	239.40	115	295.61	17	44.98	94	294.04	172	436.66
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	7,305	7,038.25	16,412	4,560.83	3,018	1,416.79	27,150	19,737.22	6,654	2,943.46
4.	Drought Proofing	602	606.26	692	1,236.50	548	37.71	15,530	12,841.17	9,601	1,652.45
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	40	47.81	10	1.19	15	8.55	802	302.74	265	62.36
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	611	680.29	260	566.54	192	104.50	11,760	12,958.07	6,192	2,606.81
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	552	836.83	422	972.64	1,068	271.74	5,992	3,237.33	1,819	1,034.45
8.	Land Development	801	1,001.86	430	276.67	801	125.93	4,095	2,215.99	1,257	873.70
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	246.14	39	43.75
10.	Other works	0	0.00	0	0.24	130	22.78	4,878	544.82	8,672	384.04
Total		10,613	11,803.12	18,707	8,862.13	6,433	2,627.44	75,017	69,437.26	36,488	12,324.10

Source - Planning Department, GoM, Mumbai.

+ upto December, 2013

ANNEXURE 10.14

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Programme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana					2013-14 ^s
<i>1.1 Self Help Group Assisted (SHG) (Number)</i>	12,650	14,381	14,415	5,677	15,636
<i>1.2 Total Swarojgaris (Number)</i>	1,52,654	1,74,156	1,64,196	60,801	1,56,360
a) Swarojgaris in SHGs (Number)	1,32,755	1,50,091	1,49,309	58,039	1,56,360
b) Individual Swarojgaris (Number)	19,899	24,065	14,887	2,762	-
<i>1.3 Total subsidy (₹ Crore)</i>	147.42	165.43	160.38	72.19	-
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	123.12	137.25	138.06	67.97	-
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	24.30	28.18	22.32	4.22	-
<i>1.4 Total credit (₹ Crore)</i>	300.89	370.30	403.50	207.99	148.63
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	242.42	298.33	342.83	196.17	148.63
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	58.47	71.97	60.67	11.82	-
<i>1.5 Total Expenditure (₹ Crore)</i>	231.87	252.76	250.28	160.72	205.34
2. Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana					2013-14 ^{ss}
<i>2.1 Total Funds available</i>					
a) Central Government (₹ Crore)	80.76	90.29	103.04	51.36	50.22
b) State Government (₹ Crore)	26.93	30.10	33.32	0.00	0.00
<i>2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</i>					
a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	4,527	4,527	9,979	39,000	11,900
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	6,074	7,449	6,708	4,475	4,479
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	9.96	15.21	31.76	7.51	13.13
<i>2.3 Training</i>					
a) Target (Number of Trainees)	36,203	36,203	39,770	2,20,000	79,200
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	40,693	38,669	56,168	27,913	34,107
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	13.03	17.15	1.6	1.26	6.41
<i>2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</i>					
a) Target (Lakh person days)	----	----	----	13.92	----
b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.40	5.37	3.9	0.89	0.03
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	18.13	16.58	11.46	3.90	4.67
3. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme					
a) Loan Margin Money (₹ Crore)	36.68	55.33	44.37	68.28	4.26
b) No. of projects	3,413	3,898	2,624	3617	224
c) Beneficiaries (Number)(Employment generated)	31,494	31,752	20,622	22,736	1,791

Source - (1) Rural Development Department, GoM, Mumbai.

\$ upto February

\$\$ upto December

(2) Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administration, GoM, Mumbai.

(3) Directorate of Industry ,GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 10.15
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2012	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	156	66	10	12	6	7	5	3
(b) Workers participated	3,197	564	61	86	17	26	19	82
(c) Person days lost	9.70	47.36	2.37	4.53	0.94	1.73	2.43	1.37
2. Engineering factories —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	211	119	59	28	7	8	8	5
(b) Workers participated	469	412	110	65	20	71	47	34
(c) Person days lost	5.64	16.21	14.46	25.79	2.89	12.90	12.57	7.98
3. Miscellaneous —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	323	451	148	19	10	18	14	14
(b) Workers participated	841	1,031	423	85	38	38	35	47
(c) Person days lost	5.18	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.02	7.80	8.45	3.62
4. Total —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	690	636	217	59	23	33	27	22
(b) Workers participated	4,507	2,007	594	237	75	135	100	163
(c) Person days lost.	20.53	95.05	46.49	52.31	10.85	22.43	23.45	12.97

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.

(3) Information January to December.

11

Human Development



11. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Human Development is about creating an environment that enables people to develop their potential, lead productive & creative lives in accord with their needs & interests and participate in the process of decision making for welfare of the society. The key parameters to quantify human development are continuously evolving.

United Nations Development Programme

11.2 UNDP publishes report on human development and prepares a rating chart of nations. The recent report was published in March, 2013. UNDP categorised 185 nations on the basis of Human Development Index (HDI) as very highly developed, highly developed, medium developed and low developed. Norway tops the list with HDI of 0.955. India ranks at 136 with HDI of 0.554 under medium developed category. The HDI of neighbouring countries is given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 HDI of neighbouring countries

Country	HDI	Rank	Category
Sri Lanka	0.715	92	High
China	0.699	101	Medium
Bhutan	0.538	140	Medium
Bangladesh	0.515	146	Low
Pakistan	0.515	146	Low
Nepal	0.463	157	Low

Source : Human Development Report 2013, UNDP

Human Development Index in India

11.3 The Planning Commission, GoI has published 'India Human Development Report (IHDR)' in 2011, wherein the HDI is constructed as a composite index of outcome indicators in three dimensions viz. Health, Education and Income which are as follows :

- A long and healthy life, as reflected in life expectancy at birth.
- The acquisition of education and knowledge, as reflected in the mean years of schooling (adjusted for out of school children) and literacy rate (age seven years and above)
- The standard of living and command over resources, as reflected in the monthly per capita expenditure adjusted for inflation and inequality.

11.4 The HDI at All-India level is 0.467. Among major states, Kerala ranks first with HDI 0.790 followed by Punjab and Maharashtra with HDI 0.605 and 0.572 respectively.

State Human Development Report

11.5 The State published Maharashtra Human Development Report (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

11.6 HDIs were computed for each of the districts using index of deprivation method. As per first Human Development Report, the State HDI was 0.58. The work of preparing the second MHDR has been assigned to YASHADA, Pune. The draft report is at final stage.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

11.7 The Government has constituted 'Maharashtra Human Development Mission' in June, 2006 to improve the HDI of 12 most backward districts identified in the MHDR. Considering the encouraging outcomes of schemes implemented by 'Human Development Mission', the GoM has decided to consider taluka as a unit for human development instead of district since July, 2011. Accordingly, to broaden the base of Human Development the programme is being implemented in most backward 125 talukas. The budget of ₹ 359.33 crore was allocated for 2012-13 and an expenditure of ₹ 250 crore was incurred. For the year 2013-14, an outlay of ₹ 269 crore is budgeted.

11.8 New schemes are introduced in the programme as per requirements. 'C' class municipalities are also included since 2012-13. Considering socio-economic & geographical conditions and needs 'district/taluka specific schemes' are undertaken. For this purpose, upto 20 per cent of the total funds are reserved for each taluka. The physical progress (upto January, 2014) of various schemes implemented in these talukas is as follows :

EDUCATION

- Special coaching classes for students who have failed in Std. X & XII : Out of 30,168 students enrolled, 23,990 students appeared for the examination and 6,615 students have passed during 2013-14.
- *Abhyasika* in secondary & higher secondary schools : Solar lights, furniture and books were provided to 2,722 out of 2,733 sanctioned study rooms. Books of revised syllabus were provided to 1,605 study rooms. Competitive books were provided to 380 libraries.
- Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas : 625 buses are provided and 77,314 girls availed the facility. Every year per bus an amount of ₹ 7.04 lakh is paid to MSRTC.
- Laboratory apparatus for Govt. aided schools : Out of 3,444 approved laboratories, apparatus were provided to 3,350 laboratories.
- Establishment of 'Bal Bhavan' science centres : 123 Bal Bhavan science centres were established and 2.25 lakh students visited these centres.
- Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto Xth std. : 989 students of IXth std. and 778 students of Xth std. are benefited.

HEALTH

- Organising health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months) : 9,426 camps were organised and 6,70,382 women/infants were benefited during 2013-14.
- Imparting health related training to adolescent girls : 3,424 prenikas completed the training and imparted training to 1,27,941 adolescent girls during 2013-14. As per revised criteria 1,367 prenikas completed the training and imparted training to 78,648 adolescent girls.
- Lapsed wages to SC/ST/ BPL pregnant women : Total 85,889 women were provided lapsed wages during 2013-14.

INCOME

- Mobile soil testing laboratories : 19,622 samples tested by 33 laboratories during 2013-14.
- Vocational training to youth for self employment : 2,832 youths have been trained and 4,262 are undergoing training during 2013-14.

* * * * *

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 of respective year.

Advance estimate: Estimates based on available suitable indicators.

Village Electrification: A village would be declared as electrified if (i) Basic Infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit 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:
$$\frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

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.

Variables used in Computing Education Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Density of schools per 10 sq km
	Availability of schools per 1000 child population
	Ratio of primary to upper primary schools/sections
Infrastructure	Percentage of schools with student-classroom ratio: Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35
	Percentage of schools with 1:1 classroom-teacher ratio
	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility
	Percentage of schools with boy's toilet
	Percentage of schools without girl's toilet
	Percentage of schools required and have Ramp
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
	Percentage of schools with female teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
Teachers	Percentage of schools with Pupil-Teachers ratio: Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35
	Percentage of single- teacher schools
	Teachers without professional qualification
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
Outcomes	Average number of instructional days
	Average working hour for teachers
	Percentage change in enrolment in Government schools over the previous year.
	Gross enrolment ratio
	Participation of Scheduled Castes children: Percentage SC population (2011 Census)- Percentage SC enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes children: Percentage ST Population (2011 Census)- Percentage ST enrolment
	Participation of Muslim children: Percentage Muslim Population (2001 Census)- Percentage Muslim enrolment
	Ratio of girl's enrolment to boy's enrolment
Drop-out rate	
Transition rate from primary to 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 in 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.

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) :

$$\text{Dimension of each Index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

$$\text{Health Index} = \frac{\text{Life expectancy at birth} - \text{Minimum [Life expectancy at birth]}}{\text{Range of Life expectancy at birth}}$$

$$\text{Education Index} = 1/3 * (\text{Literacy Index}) + 2/3 * (\text{Adjusted mean years of schooling})$$

Where Literacy index = Literacy rate of 7+ population

Adjusted Mean years of schooling = 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 and
'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 $I_{(i)}$ for each country is calculated by taking a simple average of the deprivation indicators.

The HDI for the j^{th} country is then derived as (1 – average deprivation index)

$$\text{i.e. } HDI_{(j)} = 1 - I_{(j)}$$

* * * * *

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)	Total households (lakh)
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhatisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
India[§]	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	919	2,495.02

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (In lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of disabled population to total population	Percentage of slum population(All towns) to urban population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
27.71	64.92	90.5	23.41	2.68	36.10	39.06	59.51	36.16
0.29	3.03	78.6	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
7.43	40.62	69.9	19.60	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
14.06	71.96	94.0	17.20	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
5.31	38.15	60.1	38.29	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
3.50	0.33	95.0	16.75	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.65	0.31	85.7	11.98	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
10.91	54.48	90.3	21.50	1.81	6.53	33.70	49.61	23.38
4.49	24.81	93.8	20.17	2.16	18.80	27.67	44.96	17.79
2.70	20.62	93.7	30.90	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
1.59	12.45	76.8	19.28	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
19.65	65.81	87.5	24.10	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
17.50	6.70	33.5	10.55	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
12.03	98.44	78.0	36.71	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
6.26	40.05	86.3	43.44	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
25.13	125.69	83.4	21.17	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.68	5.74	45.4	44.29	1.89	N.A.	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.17	4.95	44.7	86.73	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.34	2.30	60.4	94.54	1.38	13.74	37.83	55.76	36.16
0.48	5.38	53.8	86.48	1.50	14.42	37.46	61.66	44.74
10.19	41.04	75.3	39.98	2.96	22.28	25.51	61.82	27.16
6.73	19.35	97.6	31.94	2.36	14.04	30.46	35.59	13.91
8.82	136.19	78.1	31.31	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.15	1.17	85.3	38.43	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
25.89	42.48	92.5	21.11	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.08	2.96	67.5	49.59	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
27.34	190.58	95.1	21.27	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.42	15.80	92.2	21.66	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
22.38	51.17	92.2	29.32	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
268.84	1188.09	85.5	25.27	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N.A. Not Applicable

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)	(2012)	(2012)	(2012)	(2012-13)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	66.9	70.9	17.5	7.4	41	78,958	0.473
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	19.4	5.8	33	78,145	N.A.
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	63.6	64.8	22.5	7.9	55	40,475	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	68.6	68.7	27.7	6.6	43	28,774	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	67.5	66.0	24.7	6.8	38	44,045	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	72.2	75.8	17.3	4.2	25	1,92,587	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	13.1	6.6	10	1,61,822	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	69.2	72.5	21.1	6.6	38	96,976	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	68.9	71.3	21.6	6.4	42	1,20,352	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	70.8	74.3	16.2	6.7	36	83,899	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	66.5	69.3	17.6	5.4	39	51,493	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	68.0	72.3	18.5	7.1	32	77,309	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	73.2	77.6	14.9	6.9	12	88,527	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	64.5	65.3	26.6	8.1	56	44,989	0.375
Chhatisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.0	66.0	24.5	7.9	47	50,691	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	68.9	72.5	16.6	6.3	25	1,03,991	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	14.6	4.0	10	36,474	N.A.
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	24.1	7.6	49	59,513	N.A.
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	16.3	4.4	35	60,836	N.A.
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	15.6	3.2	18	65,908	N.A.
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	64.3	67.3	19.9	8.5	53	49,241	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	69.7	72.8	15.9	6.8	28	86,106	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	67.6	70.7	25.9	6.6	49	59,097	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	17.2	5.4	24	1,42,625	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	68.6	71.8	15.7	7.4	21	98,550	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	13.9	4.8	28	60,963	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	66.0	66.9	27.4	7.7	53	33,137	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	66.0	69.5	18.5	6.1	34	97,528	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	69.2	72.1	16.1	6.3	32	62,509	0.492
India[§]	80.88	64.63	72.98	67.3	69.6	21.6	7.0	42	67,839	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 2010-12

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
(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(31-3-2013)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
14,744	56.7	2,785	1,824	69.8	37.2	6.5	-0.2	2.8	22.4
63,858	4.9	8,923	49,310	45.2	58.0	28.9	-17.2	8.4	32.8
13,090	21.8	4,002	5,162	66.5	35.8	7.4	-0.6	3.4	20.7
7,925	26.2	3,759	1,753	67.2	42.5	8.9	0.2	5.5	24.4
10,310	30.2	2,870	3,046	69.9	48.0	9.9	-2.6	1.9	20.8
17,159	89.4	N.A.	1,360	74.4	43.9	4.6	-1.6	0.8	8.4
38,477	52.2	4,237	3,547	71.6	45.0	13.4	1.1	6.1	31.9
14,052	70.2	1,658	1,482	65.8	42.9	7.6	-0.6	2.7	24.5
16,515	65.7	1,314	2,395	68.3	36.7	7.7	0.9	2.4	18.9
25,454	30.4	3,907	10,380	60.0	19.7	5.0	-0.5	2.7	39.7
28,084	19.7	3,708	16,330	57.3	23.4	9.7	-6.2	3.7	50.9
16,070	63.7	2,469	2,694	69.7	42.5	8.0	-0.2	2.9	20.6
16,508	66.8	2,316	1,769	55.6	19.8	4.0	1.0	3.2	30.6
10,592	41.9	3,153	1,989	67.5	39.2	7.5	-1.7	2.8	23.2
14,918	40.9	3,424	2,980	79.0	55.0	15.3	-1.4	3.0	13.0
13,379	68.8	1,553	1,597	63.8	27.5	3.4	Neg.	1.5	20.4
34,164	5.7	6,218	24,292	64.9	46.4	29.2	-15.9	0.7	54.9
31,790	10.0	5,258	21,451	78.4	60.7	21.5	-5.4	2.3	32.8
48,737	4.4	9,049	34,966	70.7	43.9	28.6	-7.3	7.0	63.7
31,485	4.6	4,712	24,537	54.4	34.8	15.5	-4.9	8.2	49.1
12,314	34.3	3,818	2,632	63.1	37.1	6.8	-1.2	1.1	18.7
14,995	66.9	1,698	2,310	55.1	21.2	4.9	1.7	3.3	32.4
10,944	44.1	2,886	1,439	70.2	33.3	7.3	-0.2	2.4	25.3
79,175	8.5	13,178	42,539	60.0	47.4	19.1	-12.1	3.0	30.0
17,311	72.6	2,523	1,236	58.9	32.6	3.8	-0.1	2.7	20.2
21,838	14.6	4,770	13,298	56.7	40.5	9.6	-7.3	1.8	31.3
8,472	40.6	3,263	1,140	58.2	31.8	7.5	-0.7	2.8	33.7
18,393	37.5	3,781	6,532	63.1	35.5	7.2	-1.1	2.9	24.0
9,652	45.0	2,759	2,358	57.0	29.4	4.2	2.1	3.4	37.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.A. Not Available Neg. Negligible

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	(31-03-2013)	(31-03-2013)	(31-03-2013)	(31-03-2013)	(31-03-2013)	Triennial average (2008-09 to 2010-11)					
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Andhra Pradesh	10.1	46,214	50,807	109.9	43.6	3,158	744	2,523	809	429	77
Arunachal Pradesh	7.8	56,813	12,055	21.2	34.7	1,511	1,068	1,491	937	-	18
Assam	5.4	24,819	9,124	36.8	52.9	1,709	561	1,659	548	79	38
Bihar	4.8	16,473	4,959	30.1	66.3	1,665	839	1,592	1,030	-	46
Jharkhand	7.1	32,690	10,334	31.6	52.8	1,613	735	1,436	582	-	66
Delhi	14.6	3,87,025	3,77,543	97.6	11.3	3,753	1,984	3,732	903	-	-
Goa	28.3	2,14,592	60,433	28.2	45.9	2,356	1,056	2,162	2,609	-	54
Gujarat	9.6	59,610	43,032	72.2	37.8	1,886	765	1,666	1,382	576	74
Haryana	12.5	64,689	49,217	76.1	44.9	3,525	876	3,432	1,741	648	67
Himachal Pradesh	17.9	65,810	22,799	34.6	69.8	1,644	884	1,614	383	208	22
Jammu & Kashmir	10.6	49,503	18,157	36.7	56.1	1,669	501	1,632	781	-	1
Karnataka	12.1	76,643	54,688	71.4	36.9	1,991	492	1,524	614	352	89
Kerala	14.9	66,854	49,013	73.3	52.6	2,485	862	2,437	784	217	105
Madhya Pradesh	6.6	26,962	15,544	57.7	56.0	1,484	778	1,205	1,116	331	41
Chhatisgarh	7.0	33,654	17,866	53.1	43.0	1,273	603	1,158	600	213	2
Maharashtra	8.4	1,54,286	1,36,260	88.3	18.8	1,237	669	1,075	992	303	83
Manipur	4.0	21,368	5,862	27.4	64.2	2,222	633	2,092	776	-	43
Meghalaya	9.3	52,095	25,675	23.4	37.8	1,830	866	1,798	694	135	3
Mizoram	11.2	41,137	14,499	35.2	70.3	1,041	1,367	1,063	1,030	361	8
Nagaland	5.1	28,066	7,831	27.9	44.2	1,729	1,099	1,656	1,006	123	39
Odisha	8.3	34,733	16,000	46.1	46.8	1,571	476	1,398	604	489	63
Punjab	16.4	70,964	57,481	81.0	49.7	4,230	902	4,218	1,322	693	60
Rajasthan	7.4	25,327	23,344	92.2	46.7	1,420	462	1,148	1,128	403	61
Sikkim	15.5	79,700	21,492	27.0	57.6	1,531	938	1,431	851	-	-
Tamil Nadu	11.5	65,418	80,458	123.0	39.2	2,811	358	2,365	1,919	424	105
Tripura	7.9	32,198	10,456	32.5	72.3	2,600	712	2,553	721	246	51
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	24,791	10,817	43.6	52.5	2,539	826	2,329	817	104	56
Uttarakhand	15.1	64,997	22,640	34.8	84.4	1,849	726	1,779	1,050	-	58
West Bengal	6.8	48,105	29,623	61.6	29.0	2,594	809	2,539	980	397	80
India[§]	8.6	57,629	45,003	78.1	31.6	2,171	660	1,879	1,052	435	68

§ Includes Union Territories

@ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2013

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
(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2010-11)	(2011)	(2011)
(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
240.6	241.0	49.3	1.7	40.7	129.7	16.9	2.6
270.2	3.0	20.1	0.7	2.5	130.5	80.5	0.7
160.3	66.6	4.1	0.7	35.8	148.0	35.3	2.0
94.9	188.0	61.8	0.7	55.8	136.8	7.3	2.5
60.0	101.0	12.0	0.3	13.6	115.1	28.8	3.7
8.4	9.4	71.9	0.7	14.9	200.9	11.9	8.1
70.4	46.1	22.5	4.2	35.4	122.1	59.9	7.7
142.1	158.3	45.9	1.9	52.6	118.9	7.5	4.0
658.1	208.7	85.2	1.4	79.6	184.9	3.6	3.2
210.0	58.1	20.3	0.3	9.7	175.9	26.4	1.1
130.5	106.4	42.0	0.6	3.3	155.8	10.1	2.9
234.5	161.6	32.8	1.6	54.9	124.1	18.9	3.0
15.3	107.1	17.6	3.1	53.3	127.8	44.5	7.1
208.4	84.7	33.7	1.5	49.1	145.8	25.2	2.3
292.5	99.1	28.3	1.2	34.7	120.8	41.2	2.9
137.6	143.6	N.A.	1.4	56.6	138.3	16.5	3.0
243.1	18.7	21.0	0.6	15.6	100.0	76.5	0.9
91.6	14.9	21.9	0.6	12.7	119.0	77.0	2.6
66.9	42.1	9.0	0.6	6.2	102.2	90.7	0.9
253.9	3.1	20.4	0.7	21.8	124.8	80.3	1.9
187.7	99.1	28.3	1.1	30.1	116.0	31.4	2.8
1,011.3	242.5	98.0	2.1	82.6	189.6	3.5	3.4
279.4	50.7	32.0	1.3	53.6	141.7	4.7	2.4
181.1	0.0	13.2	0.7	10.9	195.7	47.3	0.4
112.9	213.7	58.2	1.2	38.1	116.1	18.2	3.6
197.9	45.6	34.9	0.9	24.4	136.9	76.1	1.8
237.0	170.0	76.3	0.9	68.9	153.0	6.0	3.1
183.7	134.1	48.0	0.5	13.5	161.7	45.8	1.2
162.3	164.4	58.2	1.0	56.2	191.6	14.6	2.6
206.1	141.3	44.9	1.2	43.1	140.5	21.1	2.8

N.A. Not available

+ 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	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(31-3-2011)
(1)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Andhra Pradesh	27,708	1,111	3,519	604	52	36	1.2	4.3	52.8	38.0	22.0
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38	30	1.7	4.8	38.9	31.8	N.A.
Assam	3,019	150	3,527	436	34	33	4.5	5.6	35.9	34.8	32.8
Bihar	3,231	109	5,522	518	28	25	3.2	5.6	28.4	26.7	5.3
Jharkhand	2,556	136	7,589	1,236	37	28	2.1	5.1	37.8	30.0	7.5
Delhi	3,849	77	5,888	796	34	34	7.8	3.5	37.1	34.9	16.0
Goa	586	45	9,417	2,635	38	34	5.1	4.6	39.9	35.3	16.9
Gujarat	22,220	1,060	9,421	827	45	38	0.3	0.8	44.8	38.7	14.6
Haryana	6,142	437	5,583	683	36	32	2.4	4.2	36.5	33.1	15.8
Himachal Pradesh	2,489	116	6,948	1,858	53	42	1.0	4.0	53.8	43.3	18.2
Jammu & Kashmir	861	53	4,230	764	41	34	2.5	7.0	41.5	36.2	10.7
Karnataka	11,460	706	5,590	1,461	45	38	0.9	2.9	45.4	38.8	32.9
Kerala	7,031	330	3,377	280	38	36	6.8	6.1	41.0	38.6	40.8
Madhya Pradesh	4,286	234	6,706	812	41	33	0.4	2.6	40.7	33.4	14.1
Chhatisgarh	2,472	138	6,727	912	49	38	0.8	4.3	49.0	39.3	14.8
Maharashtra	28,215	1,321	7,611	1,187	49	37	0.7	2.3	49.0	37.4	19.4
Manipur	102	5	798	130	39	32	2.6	7.1	40.0	34.7	24.1
Meghalaya	100	9	3,688	918	46	34	0.4	2.8	46.1	35.0	32.3
Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	37	1.8	5.0	50.5	38.6	25.7
Nagaland	86	2	2,639	310	41	29	15.1	23.8	48.3	37.6	23.7
Odisha	2,678	224	5,163	814	42	38	2.2	3.5	42.7	39.5	16.5
Punjab	12,593	484	3,678	680	41	37	1.9	2.8	41.4	37.9	19.2
Rajasthan	8,444	358	5,322	1,097	42	33	0.7	3.1	42.7	33.6	17.6
Sikkim	61	7	7,792	4,661	53	45	1.0	2.3	53.9	46.3	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	36,996	1,595	3,821	482	49	39	2.0	2.7	49.5	40.3	34.7
Tripura	446	27	449	69	40	32	10.5	25.2	44.9	42.7	21.1
Uttar Pradesh	14,090	671	4,959	554	34	32	0.9	4.1	34.1	33.1	12.4
Uttarakhand	2,843	273	5,293	1,121	38	31	2.5	5.3	39.0	32.2	14.7
West Bengal	8,402	535	4,360	384	39	40	2.7	4.8	40.0	41.9	14.4
India[§]	2,17,554	10,438	5,533	802	40	36	1.7	3.4	40.6	36.7	20.5

§ Includes Union Territories N.A. Not Available # Based on National Sample Survey, 68th Round (2011-12), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

@ Based on National Sample Survey, 68th Round (2011-12), 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	(2011-12)	(2011-12)					(2011-12)
(2005)	(2005)	(1998-2005)		(31-03-2012)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
4,996	14,002	4.68	5.87	15.20	735.42	826.63	198.55	266.40	223.92	100.00
2,395	9,199	4.80	4.61	7.58	179.71	348.84	114.85	39.74	0.00	75.51
3,416	7,667	7.49	0.09	1.66	63.14	128.91	48.32	42.04	1.04	96.15
1,358	2,516	2.31	0.23	0.51	6.10	62.78	24.04	16.90	3.54	89.87
1,694	3,974	3.02	-0.53	5.29	170.33	491.49	105.70	327.36	3.02	89.22
4,766	22,367	1.43	0.23	8.23	277.52	1,226.84	577.78	161.90	1.90	100.00
4,901	15,209	0.37	0.80	4.30	183.29	1,651.68	396.62	940.06	12.02	100.00
4,443	11,171	3.44	2.08	31.77	1,173.88	969.31	168.27	487.45	226.84	99.80
3,641	9,803	6.61	5.35	18.78	885.44	1,075.31	223.97	298.28	368.83	100.00
4,184	10,304	2.49	1.93	37.91	1,201.13	1,002.02	204.83	629.06	10.31	99.83
2,825	6,535	6.03	6.82	9.22	368.58	361.61	121.35	71.99	11.92	98.24
4,542	11,352	4.14	2.73	19.65	760.25	793.84	146.73	235.32	267.07	99.95
8,395	17,164	8.69	5.86	7.45	246.85	460.76	223.94	121.16	8.51	100.00
2,617	6,001	1.23	0.19	6.80	296.85	391.61	90.82	103.56	110.02	97.24
2,808	6,675	2.64	1.89	16.30	1,088.78	538.99	135.52	232.10	89.20	97.15
4,055	10,853	3.89	1.14	17.84[#]	787.76^{\$}	851.00[@]	185.30[@]	321.30[@]	191.00[@]	99.91
4,189	9,443	3.83	2.34	2.05	6.55	131.51	70.33	11.85	0.34	86.30
3,328	9,694	5.69	3.98	10.30	190.45	407.15	130.58	196.94	0.16	76.53
5,303	11,856	9.71	4.68	8.69	101.01	249.55	169.23	2.07	0.09	92.93
1,694	8,341	2.70	0.04	1.35	35.48	140.48	89.54	7.12	0.02	70.11
4,705	9,526	3.39	2.61	10.65	355.66	318.71	97.24	152.58	3.70	78.90
4,154	10,473	5.91	3.67	18.72	1,076.21	1,216.38	309.98	400.57	367.86	100.00
3,164	6,938	3.61	2.81	11.54	535.77	553.58	106.06	144.04	224.21	96.21
3,227	11,415	5.79	5.33	9.23	237.01	597.77	186.62	262.64	0.00	100.00
6,821	15,481	8.44	4.92	20.63	704.61	914.28	256.01	346.45	158.95	100.00
5,571	11,344	8.88	5.32	4.63	225.64	152.19	72.04	7.60	10.92	71.21
2,204	4,466	5.16	2.34	4.08	148.79	249.43	89.73	58.39	43.17	88.27
3,534	8,020	6.05	4.23	18.23	780.29	822.80	167.09	479.11	32.40	98.93
4,929	11,761	3.82	1.94	8.44	401.67	376.75	107.67	177.15	14.40	99.67
3,776	9,109	4.69	2.78	16.55	774.78	559.93	142.37	199.72	117.29	93.75

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	(31-3-2012)	(31-3-2012)	(2012-13)	(30-9-2013)	(30-9-2013)	(2012-13)	(2010-11)
(1)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)
Andhra Pradesh	14,689	93	1.93	2.47	74.69	7.27	153
Arunachal Pradesh	10,933	18	Neg.	N.A.	N.A.	0.16	279
Assam	5,791	362	3.13	0.61	46.49	6.50	162
Bihar	2,990	147	3.88	0.29	43.66	0.01	225
Jharkhand	9,573	33	2.65	N.A.	N.A.	9.77	240
Delhi	43,782	N.A.	12.36	15.37	206.73	0.00	184
Goa	59,347	299	4.74	N.A.	N.A.	1.33	133
Gujarat	23,848	83	2.68	2.79	84.50	7.71	186
Haryana	23,581	96	3.69	1.97	75.09	0.00	169
Himachal Pradesh	10,730	91	0.53	3.80	101.13	0.10	190
Jammu & Kashmir	7,311	16	0.12	1.57	61.26	0.00	193
Karnataka	17,857	158	1.82	3.89	87.63	2.61	170
Kerala	20,635	554	2.70	8.47	87.96	0.03	146
Madhya Pradesh	11,214	65	1.61	1.10	53.34	6.21	244
Chhatisgarh	12,151	56	0.88	N.A.	N.A.	9.81	219
Maharashtra	17,293	133	1.98	4.58	82.71	3.64	171
Manipur	7,512	86	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	247
Meghalaya	6,668	54	--	N.A.	N.A.	2.76	280
Mizoram	9,281	54	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	247
Nagaland	14,730	212	0.08	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	153
Odisha	8,954	164	1.61	0.86	60.35	17.41	182
Punjab	22,575	186	4.40	4.25	100.43	0.00	136
Rajasthan	13,108	73	1.72	1.38	70.49	13.90	206
Sikkim	7,097	79	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	228
Tamil Nadu	24,134	177	3.10	4.29	104.67	3.40	173
Tripura	5,559	279	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	0.25	201
Uttar Pradesh	7,730	167	3.67	0.69	54.30	1.86	229
Uttarakhand	12,334	98	0.65	N.A.	N.A.	0.01	210
West Bengal	4,230	355	4.55	1.77	67.10	5.25	156
India[§]	13,172	120	2.00	2.38	70.63	100.00	193

§ Includes Union Territories * Provisional

N.A. Not available

Neg. Negligible

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)
(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)
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	26	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	1.05	51	26	29
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
82.8	83.1	83.0	1.00	1.00	26	23	28
103.0	95.2	99.3	0.93	0.86	46	22	30
131.0	137.1	134.1	1.05	1.05	14	10	16
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
104.5	103.3	103.9	0.99	0.96	43	30	34

@ 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						Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers
	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)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)
(1)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)
Andhra Pradesh	18.1	16.7	33.0	32.7	45.8	46.6	0.579	4.9	47.25
Arunachal Pradesh	43.8	42.1	51.7	49.1	62.3	61.0	0.587	4.6	39.65
Assam	33.2	26.4	49.8	58.2	76.8	78.1	0.527	4.5	33.85
Bihar	39.2	30.7	58.5	58.0	64.4	58.9	0.532	5.1	39.62
Jharkhand	31.0	25.6	48.4	41.2	70.6	68.1	0.452	3.7	31.73
Delhi	3.7	8.5	--	--	19.7	26.3	0.627	23.5	71.19
Goa	--	2.4	--	--	29.3	26.9	0.520	7.2	77.69
Gujarat	36.9	6.6	44.6	49.4	61.1	52.4	0.591	7.1	54.45
Haryana	9.8	8.9	5.3	3.9	13.2	7.1	0.585	8.0	51.23
Himachal Pradesh	3.9	3.6	--	--	15.2	17.0	0.626	5.0	45.39
Jammu & Kashmir	9.8	6.8	7.8	4.0	47.1	38.9	0.602	5.2	44.12
Karnataka	9.2	8.5	20.1	21.5	44.5	42.1	0.661	5.0	57.91
Kerala	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.603	14.1	72.00
Madhya Pradesh	33.5	25.0	34.0	27.0	44.3	59.3	0.552	3.3	41.07
Chhatisgarh	29.7	32.2	47.7	49.0	58.4	57.5	0.582	3.9	39.74
Maharashtra	21.4	19.0	24.5	27.4	36.5	40.0	0.635	6.6	43.77
Manipur	46.1	45.3	51.7	53.9	45.7	44.8	0.632	7.5	47.70
Meghalaya	61.0	55.7	72.5	68.3	78.0	76.7	0.576	3.2	53.34
Mizoram	37.1	38.7	37.5	35.7	55.0	52.3	0.627	6.3	44.04
Nagaland	40.1	39.8	45.2	45.6	75.8	74.4	0.569	7.4	47.77
Odisha	11.0	2.4	54.4	55.6	67.2	59.7	0.565	4.0	40.28
Punjab	4.4	14.9	5.2	13.7	30.2	30.7	0.647	7.6	71.85
Rajasthan	49.9	51.5	49.2	58.1	68.2	69.0	0.572	5.0	31.24
Sikkim	14.9	--	47.8	29.6	63.7	56.5	0.672	9.7	51.05
Tamil Nadu	--	--	7.8	8.2	28.2	23.6	0.683	8.4	73.05
Tripura	31.9	30.3	50.2	45.9	59.1	57.5	0.545	8.9	28.94
Uttar Pradesh	33.5	34.8	49.3	50.2	29.8	14.4	0.508	4.0	37.95
Uttarakhand	33.5	32.2	33.7	29.3	31.8	41.3	0.585	4.0	45.27
West Bengal	29.8	27.0	50.4	47.7	64.9	63.5	0.527	5.7	41.59
India[§]	29.0	25.4	40.6	41.2	50.2	47.7	--	5.1	46.37

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Per cent of children fully immunised	Maternal Mortality Ratio #	Crimes against women ^s (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population below poverty Line
(2009)	(2007-08)	(2010-12)	(2012)	(2012)	(31-12-2013)	(2011-12)
(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)
19.9	67.1	110	28,171	2,274	52	9.20
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	201	39	122	34.67
21.1	50.9	328	13,544	392	114	31.98
20.1	41.4	219	11,229	2,894	44	33.74
20.0	54.1	-	4,536	113	45	36.96
22.4	67.6	N.A.	5,959	4,462	12	9.91
N.A.	89.8	N.A.	200	122	26	5.09
20.9	54.9	122	9,561	1,327	28	16.63
20.6	59.6	146	6,002	1,015	36	11.16
22.2	82.3	N.A.	912	266	64	8.06
23.6	62.5	N.A.	3,328	40	39	10.35
20.6	76.7	144	10,366	875	34	20.91
22.7	79.5	66	10,930	1,324	40	7.05
21.0	36.2	230	16,832	5,168	27	31.65
20.9	59.3	-	4,228	1,881	42	39.93
20.5	69.1	87	17,800[@]	3,456	43	17.35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	304	104	91	36.89
N.A.	33.7	N.A.	255	91	155	11.87
N.A.	54.5	N.A.	199	95	119	20.40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	51	13	61	18.88
21.4	62.4	235	11,988	418	70	32.59
22.1	79.9	155	3,238	877	63	8.26
19.8	48.8	255	21,106	1,807	33	14.71
N.A.	77.8	N.A.	68	30	223	8.19
22.4	81.8	90	7,192	1,036	48	11.28
N.A.	38.5	N.A.	1,559	20	47	14.05
20.2	30.3	292	23,569	6,033	35	29.43
N.A.	62.9	-	1,067	122	87	11.26
19.9	75.8	117	30,942	1,706	22	19.98
20.7	54.1	178	2,44,270	38,172	42	21.92

N.A. Not available @ As per State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

\$ Figures may not add up to totals

Maternal Mortality Ratio for Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state

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