



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15



**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 2014-15 is the 54th 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 and undertakings of Central and State Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

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Mumbai

Dated : 17th March, 2015

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2014-15

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 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, Chhattisgarh to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west.

The State enjoys 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 slightly increase eastwards in the Marathwada and Vidarbha regions.

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population and has geographical area about 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 36 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 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,873 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 26 Municipal Corporations, 226 Municipal Councils, 13 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 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 15,10,132 crore. Industry and Services sector both together contribute 88.7 per cent to the GSDP while the contribution of Agriculture & Allied Activities sector is 11.3 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 development programme is being implemented 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 6.3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

Maharashtra is one of the highly industrialised states. It is pioneer in Small Scale Industries and continues to attract industrial investments from both, domestic as well as foreign institutions. It is a major IT growth centre.

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 upto XIIth class is provided to girls. Excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management are located here.

As per India Human Development Report 2011, India's Human Development Index is 0.467 whereas it is 0.572 for the State.

The State has well spread road network of 2.64 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.

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)	2013-14* (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	13,65,149 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	1,60,640 ⁺
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	3,45,962 ⁺
Service Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	8,58,547 ⁺
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,17,091 ⁺
5. Agriculture - (Area in '000 ha)							
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	N.A.
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	N.A.
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$\$}	1,764 ^{##}	2,955 ^{##}	3,260 ^{##}
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	1,612
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,097
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,048
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	762
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,702
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	3,953
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,655

* Provisional N.A. Not Available @@ Excluding 3 Tahsils of Mumbai & Mumbai suburban District # Including census towns
+ First revised estimates @ As per the recommendations of Special Inquiry Team (SIT) various committees/ sub-committees are
formed to decide further line of action. \$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92

This includes canals, rivers, nallahs, wells & lift irrigation in command area.

[^] Command area created by Water Resources Dept.

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)	2013-14* (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	1,099
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	937
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,160
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	315
7. Production of principal crops- (in '000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,120
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,602
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,482
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	788
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	11,404
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	3,170
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	14,574
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	76,901
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	8,834
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	393
8. Index number of agricultural production[@]	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	224.6
9. Agriculture 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	13,698
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)	(2012)
Total livestock (in '000)	26,048	25,441	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955*	32,489
Total poultry (in '000)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	64,756*	77,795
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	12,72,034
11. Forest Area (sq.km.)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,734
12. Industrial Investment[§]-						(2013-14)	(2014-15)
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	18,406	18,709
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	10,21,633	10,63,342
13. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	91,987
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,02,989
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	38,949
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	21,725
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547	23,679

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

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

§ Since August,1991 to October ^ Based on Agriculture Census

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)	2013-14* (8)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(June, 2013)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	9,911
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	2,546
15. Education⁺ -				(March, 1991)	(March, 2001)		
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	96,178
Enrolment (in '000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	16,159
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	23,752
Enrolment (in '000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	5,911
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2013)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1368	1,395
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	107
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	16.5
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	6.2
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	24
17. Transport -							
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,103
Total road length (Kilometer) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	2,63,708
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,33,452
Motor vehicles (in '000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	22,888
18. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,185
Membership (in lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	157
Total no. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,30,295
Total membership (in lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	509
Total working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	2,61,315
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -							(2014-15) [§]
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,873
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	226
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	26
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	13
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

+ 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 2013-14 this information is U-DISE.

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	In '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 (2011-12)				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,386	1,40,801	12.3
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"-	23,106	1,95,246	11.8
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"-	N.A.	91,530	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N.A.	46.9	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2009-10 to 2011-12)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,510	42,929	3.5
(ii) Wheat	-"-	1,089	29,130	3.7
(iii) Jowar	-"-	3,822	7,138	53.5
(iv) Bajra	-"-	969	9,098	10.7
(v) All cereals	-"-	8,428	99,538	8.5
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"-	11,998	1,24,253	9.7
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"-	1,010	4,699	21.5
Harvested Area	-"-	914	N.A.	--
(viii) Cotton	-"-	3,834	11,182	34.3
(ix) Groundnut	-"-	347	5,532	6.3

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 (2012)	In '000	32,489	5,12,057	6.3
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 (2013)	Sq.km.	61,734	7,71,821	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	18,709	1,04,034	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	10,63,342	1,07,80,449	9.9
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 (2012-13)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	88,139	9,64,489	9.1
6.2 Total consumption	..-	1,00,665	7,08,837	14.2
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	..-	38,110	2,50,526	15.2
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	37.9	35.3	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2014)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	10,640	1,15,822	9.2
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (March, 2013)	..-	2,657	38,651	6.9
8. State / National Income (2013-14)				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	13,65,149 ⁺	1,00,56,523 [#]	@
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,17,091 ⁺	80,388 [#]	--
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost / Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	₹ crore	15,10,132 ⁺	1,13,45,056 [#]	@
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	1,29,526 ⁺	90,688 [#]	--

\$ From August, 1991 to October, 2014 \$\$ From August, 1991 to March, 2012

+ First revised estimates # As per base year 2011-12 @ The estimates of the State are as per base year 2004-05 while the estimates of the nation are as per base year 2011-12 and hence they are not comparable.

1

State Economy

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per advance estimates, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2004-05) prices, is expected to grow at 5.7 per cent during 2014-15. The 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector is expected to show negative growth while, 'Industry' and 'Services' sector are expected to grow at four per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively.

1.2 GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹ 8,96,768 crore during 2013-14, as against ₹ 8,35,929 crore in 2012-13, showing an increase of 7.3 per cent as per the first revised estimates. GSDP during 2013-14 at current prices is ₹ 15,10,132 crore, showing an increase of 14.2 per cent over the previous year.

1.3 Net State Domestic Product (State Income), as per the first revised estimates, is ₹ 13,65,149 crore and *Per Capita* State Income is ₹ 1,17,091 during 2013-14.

1.4 The GoI has revised the base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Advance estimates for 2014-15 published by GoI reveal that the Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is expected at ₹ 1,06,56,925 crore with a growth of 7.4 per cent, whereas the Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices, is expected at ₹ 1,26,53,762 crore.

Prices

1.5 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural and urban areas in the State from April to December, 2014 increased by 3.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.6 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) at all-India was 5.6 per cent in April, 2014. Afterwards it showed a continuous downward trend reaching (-) 0.2 per cent in November, 2014 (lowest since July, 2009). For 'Food' sub-group, it decreased from 8.7 per cent in April to 0.7 per cent in November, 2014. In December, 2014 the year-on-year rate of inflation was 0.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent for 'All commodities' and 'Food' sub-group respectively.

Public Finance

1.7 The expected revenue receipts of the State Government are ₹ 1,80,320 crore for 2014-15(BE) as against ₹ 1,58,410 crore during 2013-14(RE). The expected tax and non-tax revenue for 2014-15(BE) are ₹ 1,38,853 crore and ₹ 41,467 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2014 were ₹ 1,14,693 crore (63.6 per cent of BE).

1.8 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is ₹ 1,84,423 crore in 2014-15(BE) as against ₹ 1,61,427 crore during 2013-14(RE).

1.9 As per budget estimates, in 2014-15 revenue deficit is ₹ 4,103 crore, fiscal deficit is ₹ 30,965 crore and debt stock is ₹ 3,00,477 crore. The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.84 and debt stock to GSDP is 17.81 in 2014-15(BE), which is well within the limits stipulated by the 13th Finance Commission under 'Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path'.

Institutional Finance

1.10 As on 31st March, 2014 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 20.52 lakh crore and ₹ 18.14 lakh crore respectively. Credit deposit (CD) ratio was 88.4 per cent.

1.11 As on 31st March, 2014, total savings of 6.9 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) was ₹ 748.1 crore. The total loan outstanding from about two lakh SHGs was ₹ 1,320.3 crore.

1.12 The *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) launched on 28th August, 2014 is a national mission to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all households. Upto January, 2015, about 87 lakh bank accounts have been opened in the State.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.13 Total rainfall in the State during 2014 was 70.2 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 226 talukas received deficient, 112 talukas received normal and 17 talukas received excess rainfall.

1.14 During *kharif* season of 2014, sowing was completed on 145.79 lakh ha, which was three per cent less than the previous year (150.56 lakh ha). The area under cereals and pulses decreased, while that under oilseeds and sugarcane slightly increased as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to decrease, while that of sugarcane is expected to increase marginally as compared to the previous year.

1.15 Due to deficient rains in *kharif* season 2014, area under *rabi* crops is expected to decrease by 27 per cent as compared to the previous year. The area and production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to decrease as compared to the previous year.

1.16 The second advance estimates of 2014-15 indicate decrease in production of major crops except sugarcane over the previous year. It is mainly due to severely deficient rainfall received during sowing period and vegetative growth stage of *kharif* crops in all parts of the State.

1.17 During 2013-14, Commercial banks disbursed crop loan of ₹ 16,462 crore, Regional Rural Banks disbursed ₹ 1,611 crore and Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, District Central Co-operative Banks and Land Development Banks together disbursed ₹ 13,354 crore. These banks together also disbursed agricultural term loans of ₹ 8,257 crore. During 2013-14, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies disbursed loans of ₹ 8,567 crore to farmers, of which, loans of ₹ 4,279 crore were disbursed to small and marginal farmers.

1.18 During 2014-15 upto December, average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 43.3 lakh litres which was 39.2 lakh litres during 2013-14. The total milk production was 91 lakh MT during 2013-14.

1.19 During 2014-15 upto September, estimated marine and inland fish production was 1.22 lakh MT and 0.83 lakh MT respectively. During 2013-14, it was 4.67 lakh MT and 1.35 lakh MT respectively.

Industry

1.20 Since August, 1991 to October, 2014 in all 18,709 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 10,63,342 crore were approved. Of these, 8,376 projects (44.8 per cent) with proposed investment of ₹ 2,54,784 crore (23.9 per cent) were commissioned.

1.21 Upto December, 2014 in all about 2.12 lakh micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) were functioning in the State with investment of ₹ 50,637 crore and 26.9 lakh employment.

1.22 As per the provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries 2012-13 released by GoI, the State is at the top position in terms of gross value added, fixed capital and emoluments to employees.

Co-operation

1.23 As on 31st March, 2014 there were about 2.30 lakh co-operative societies, with about 509 lakh members. Of these, nine per cent were in agricultural credit, 10 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 81 per cent were engaged in other activities. In all 24 per cent co-operative societies were in loss, of which, 20.7 per cent were in agricultural credit.

Energy

1.24 Installed capacity of electricity was 30,917 MW as on 31st December, 2014. Generation of electricity was 78,488 Million Units (MU) upto December, 2014, which was 18.1 per cent higher than corresponding period of the previous year. The installed capacity of renewable sources of energy was 6,613 MW while, total electricity generated from it was 5,207 MU upto December, 2014. During 2013-14 transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 4.08 per cent, 14.0 per cent and 17.76 per cent respectively.

Transport

1.25 At the end of March, 2014 the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 2.64 lakh km. More than 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads or fair weather roads whereas 250 villages had no road connectivity.

1.26 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2015 was 250 lakh (21,152 vehicles per lakh population and 95 vehicles per km road length). The total number of accidents and persons killed during 2014 were 61,511 and 12,691 respectively.

1.27 During 2013-14 total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,462.91 lakh MT, of which, share of Mumbai Port Trust and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust was 40.5 per cent and 42.6 per cent respectively.

1.28 During 2013-14, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.09 lakh MT and 4.68 lakh MT respectively. The passenger traffic during 2013-14 from domestic and international airports was 272.1 lakh and 102.4 lakh respectively.

Social sector

1.29 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, less by 6.7 percentage points than that of the previous decade. Sex ratio in the State is 929, which is 894 for age group 0-6 years. The literacy rate in the State is 82.3 per cent, which is 79.7 per cent and 65.7 per cent for SC and ST respectively.

1.30 In 2013-14, number of primary (class I to VIII) schools was 96,178 and about 1.62 crore students were enrolled, of which 46.8 per cent were girls. During 2013-14 the percentage of schools having girls' toilet (functional) was 97.3 and the percentage of schools having drinking water facilities was 99.3.

1.31 Birth rate, infant mortality rate and death rate were 16.5, 24 and 6.2 respectively in 2013. The corresponding figures were 16.6, 25 and 6.3 respectively in 2012. Maternal mortality ratio during 2011-2013 was 68.

1.32 According to 'Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR) 2012', the Human Development Index (HDI) of the State is 0.752. Greater Mumbai has the highest HDI (0.841) whereas, Nandurbar has the lowest HDI (0.604) in the State. Of the total districts in the State, HDIs of 27 districts were lower than that of the State HDI.

* * * * *

2

Population

2. POPULATION

2.1 Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics carried out decennially by GoI in collaboration with states. Latest census, 15th in the series, was conducted in 2011 and as per this census, population of the State is 11.24 crore of which 48.2 per cent is female population. Decadal population growth rate in the State has reduced by 6.7 percentage points during 2001-2011 as against 3.8 percentage points at all-India level. This is the highest reduction in growth rate of population recorded for the State.

Household Size

2.2 There are 2.43 crore normal households (which excludes institutional and houseless households) in the State covering 98.9 per cent population. Average size of normal household in the State is 4.6 which was 4.9 in 2001. For SC and ST average size of normal household is 4.5 and 4.7 respectively. At all-India level, average size of normal household is 4.8, which is same for SC & ST.

Age structure

2.3 According to Census 2011, nearly one fifth of the State population belongs to adolescent (age 10-19 years) group which is same for youth (age 15-24 years) group. Proportion of adolescent population is highest in Nandurbar (23 per cent) and is lowest in Mumbai city (16.1 per cent). Proportion of youth population is highest in Gadchiroli (20.5 per cent) and is lowest in Sindhudurg (16.5 per cent). Age-groupwise proportion of population and sex ratio are given in Table 2.1. Districtwise proportion of adolescent and youth population, literates in these age groups and proportion of main and marginal workers to total workforce is given in Annexure 2.5.

Table 2.1 Age-groupwise proportion of population and sex ratio

Age group (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	6.4	7.9	922	933
60 & above	8.7	9.9	1,150	1,114
Total	100.0	100.0	922	929
Adolescent (age 10-19 years)	21.6	19.0	865	878
Youth (age 15-24 years)	19.0	19.3	835	879

Source : Registrar General of India
No. of females per '000 males

2.4 According to Census 2011, about 9.9 per cent of the State's population belongs to 60 years & above age group as against 8.7 per cent in 2001. At all-India level, it is 7.4 and 8.6 per cent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. There are 5.12 lakh single member households with persons 60 years & above age group in the State as against 49.76 lakh at all-India level. Number of single member households with persons 60 years & above age group is higher in rural areas both at State and all-India level and details are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Single member households with persons 60 years & above age group

(in lakh)

Area	Maharashtra			India		
	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female
Total	5.12	1.16	3.97	49.76	13.52	36.24
Rural	3.68	0.74	2.93	38.36	10.35	28.01
Urban	1.48	0.40	1.04	11.40	3.17	8.22

Source: Registrar General of India

Scheduled Caste Population

2.5 According to Census 2011, total SC population in the State is 1.33 crore (11.8 per cent of the total population). During 2001-2011, the decennial growth of SC population was 34.3 per cent. Literacy rate of SC population has increased from 71.9 per cent in 2001 to 79.7 per cent in 2011. Districtwise literacy rate of SC population is given in Annexure 2.4.

Scheduled Tribe Population

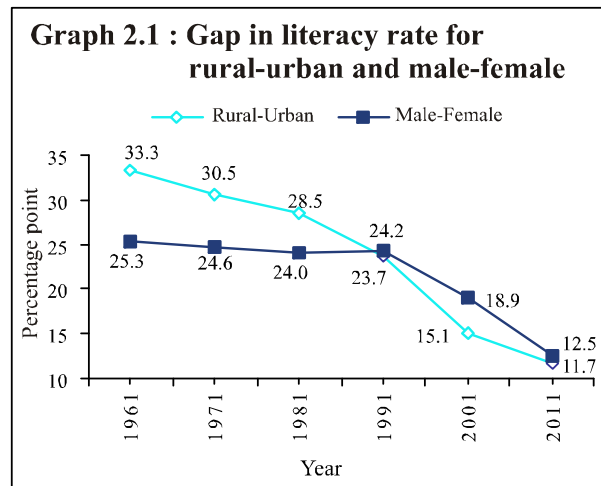
2.6 According to Census 2011, total ST population in the State is 1.05 crore (9.4 per cent of the total population). During 2001-2011, the decennial growth of ST population was 22.5 per cent. Literacy of ST population has increased from 55.2 per cent in 2001 to 65.7 per cent in 2011. Districtwise literacy rate of ST population is given in Annexure 2.4.

Third gender category

2.7 Census of India has introduced 'Others' as the third gender category for the first time. This category not only contains transgender population but also persons who desired to record sex under 'Others'. According to Census 2011, about 4.88 lakh persons are identified under this category at all-India level, out of which 8.4 per cent are in the State. Work participation rate of this category is 38 for State as against 34 at all-India level.

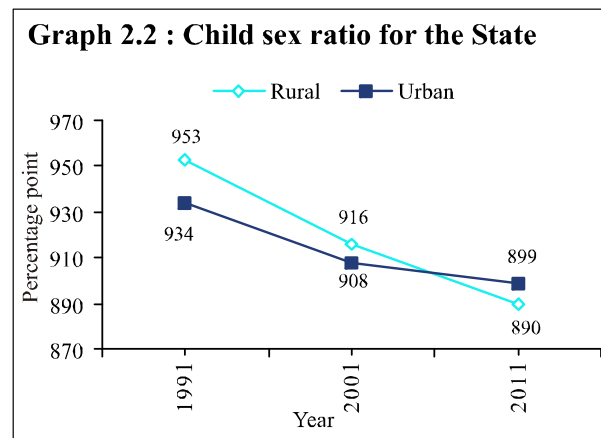
Literacy

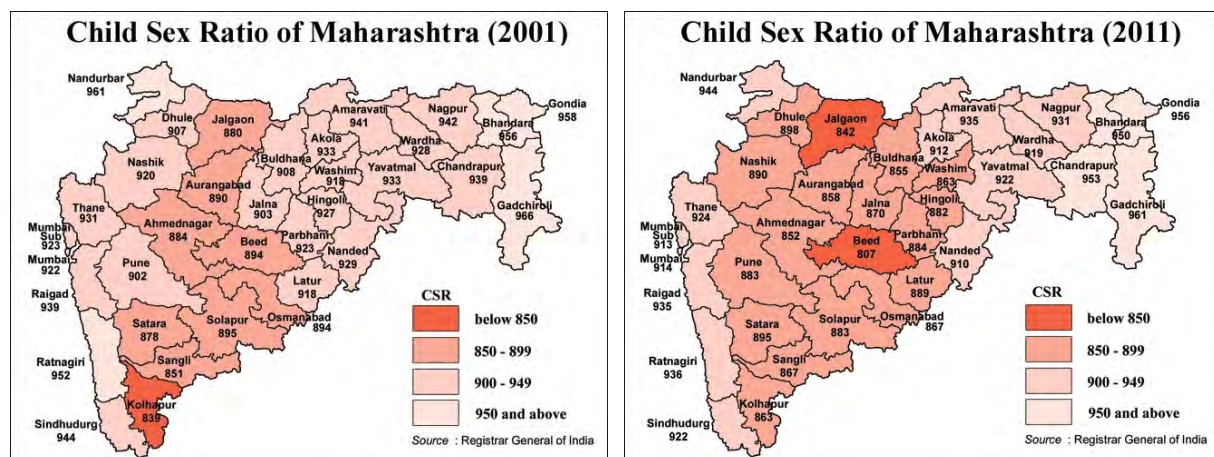
2.8 Literacy rate of the State has increased from 76.9 per cent in 2001 to 82.3 per cent in 2011. Growth in literacy rate for female (8.9 percentage points) is higher than that of males (2.4 percentage points) during this period. Gender gap in literacy has reduced from 18.9 percentage points in 2001 to 12.5 percentage points in 2011. Literacy rates for rural and urban population are 77 per cent and 88.7 per cent respectively. Rural-urban gap in literacy has also reduced from 15.1 percentage points in 2001 to 11.7 percentage points in 2011.



Child sex ratio

2.9 The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in the State has decreased by 19 points from 913 in 2001 to 894 in 2011. Beed district has the lowest value (807) of CSR in 2011 and has registered a sharp decline of 86 points during 2001-2011. CSR has slightly improved in Kolhapur (863), Satara (895), Sangli (867) and Chandrapur (953) districts during 2001-2011.





Disability in children

2.10 The disabled population in the State is 30 lakh of which about 2.17 lakh were children (0-6 years). Among types of disability visual disability is predominant. Proportion of disabled child population by type of disability is given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Proportion of disabled population in age group 0-6 years

Type of Disability	Person	Male	Female	SC	ST	Rural	Urban
Visual	21.8	21.4	22.3	22.7	22.0	20.8	23.0
Hearing	16.8	16.2	17.3	15.1	17.1	13.9	20.2
Speech	8.7	8.7	8.8	6.4	5.3	8.6	8.9
Locomotor	9.3	10.2	8.2	10.1	11.3	11.9	6.0
Mental retardation	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.7
Mental illness	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Others	31.7	31.0	32.5	33.3	32.8	31.7	31.7
Multiple	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.5	6.2	7.3	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(absolute number)	(2,17,361)	(1,18,786)	(98,575)	(28,844)	(19,730)	(1,20,807)	(96,554)

Source: Registrar General of India

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA BASED ON CENSUSES

Year	Total population (in crore)		Decennial percentage increase		Literacy percentage ^{££}	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961	3.96	43.92	23.60	21.51	35.1	28.3
1971	5.04	54.82	27.45	24.80	45.8	34.5
1981	6.28	68.52	24.54	25.00	55.8	43.7 [§]
1991	7.89	84.63 [£]	25.73	23.85 [£]	64.9	52.2 ^{@@}
2001	9.69	102.86	22.73	21.54	76.9	64.8
2011	11.24	121.09	16.0	17.7	82.3	73.0

Source : Registrar General of India.

£ Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

££ Literacy percentage for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above. The literacy rates for the years 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 relate to population aged 7 years and above.

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

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

ANNEXURE 2.2

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

Year	Population (in crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex Ratio			Density per sq. km
	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.2	936	995	801	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.2	930	985	820	164
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.0	937	967	850	204
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.7	934	972	875	257
2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.4	922	960	873	315
2011	6.16	5.08	11.24	5.82	5.41	45.2	929	952	903	365

Source - Registrar General of India

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

ANNEXURE 2.3
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	Total Population ('000)			Decennial Growth Rate (2001-2011)	Average Household Size		Literacy Rate			Sex Ratio	Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)
		Male	Female	Total		NH [@]	HH [#]	Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Mumbai City	1,685	1,401	3,085	(-) 7.6	4.6	3.6	91.5	86.5	89.2	832	914
2	Mumbai Suburban	5,031	4,326	9,357	8.3	4.4	4.2	92.9	86.4	89.9	860	913
3	Thane	5,865	5,195	11,060	36.0	4.4	3.2	88.7	79.8	84.5	886	924
4	Raigad	1,344	1,290	2,634	19.3	4.3	3.9	89.1	76.9	83.1	959	935
5	Ratnagiri	761	854	1,615	(-) 4.8	4.1	3.8	90.9	74.5	82.2	1122	936
6	Sindhudurga	417	432	850	(-) 2.2	4.0	3.6	91.6	79.8	85.6	1036	922
7	Nashik	3,157	2,950	6,107	22.3	4.9	3.5	88.2	76.1	82.3	934	890
8	Dhule	1,054	997	2,051	20.1	4.9	4.6	79.5	65.8	72.8	946	898
9	Nandurbar	833	815	1,648	25.7	4.9	4.4	72.2	56.5	64.4	978	944
10	Jalgaon	2,197	2,033	4,230	14.9	4.7	4.2	85.4	70.6	78.2	925	842
11	Ahmednagar	2,343	2,200	4,543	12.4	4.9	4.0	86.8	70.9	79.1	939	852
12	Pune	4,924	4,505	9,429	30.4	4.4	3.4	90.8	81.1	86.2	915	883
13	Satara	1,511	1,493	3,004	6.9	4.6	3.7	89.4	76.3	82.9	988	895
14	Sangli	1,436	1,386	2,822	9.2	4.7	3.6	88.2	74.6	81.5	966	867
15	Solapur	2,228	2,090	4,318	12.2	4.9	3.4	85.0	68.5	77.0	938	883
16	Kolhapur	1,981	1,895	3,876	10.0	4.6	3.4	88.6	74.2	81.5	957	863
17	Aurangabad	1,924	1,777	3,701	27.8	4.9	3.4	87.4	70.1	79.0	923	858
18	Jalna	1,011	948	1,959	21.5	5.0	4.0	81.5	61.0	71.5	937	870
19	Parbhani	943	893	1,836	20.2	5.1	3.6	82.6	63.6	73.3	947	884
20	Hingoli	606	571	1,177	19.3	5.1	4.4	86.9	69.0	78.2	942	882
21	Beed	1,349	1,236	2,585	19.6	4.8	4.1	85.6	67.8	77.0	916	807
22	Nanded	1,730	1,631	3,361	16.9	5.0	4.0	84.3	66.2	75.5	943	910
23	Osmanabad	862	796	1,658	11.5	4.7	4.3	85.8	70.5	78.4	924	867
24	Latur	1,273	1,181	2,454	18.0	5.1	4.3	84.4	69.6	77.3	928	889
25	Buldhana	1,338	1,249	2,586	15.8	4.6	3.7	90.5	75.8	83.4	934	855
26	Akola	932	882	1,814	11.3	4.6	3.4	92.3	83.5	88.0	946	912
27	Washim	620	577	1,197	17.3	4.6	4.1	90.5	75.5	83.2	930	863
28	Amaravati	1,481	1,408	2,888	10.8	4.4	3.6	91.5	83.1	87.4	951	935
29	Yavatmal	1,420	1,352	2,772	12.8	4.3	3.4	89.4	75.9	82.8	952	922
30	Wardha	668	632	1,301	5.2	4.2	3.4	91.9	81.8	87.0	946	919
31	Nagpur	2,385	2,269	4,654	14.4	4.4	3.1	92.1	84.5	88.4	951	931
32	Bhandara	606	595	1,200	5.6	4.3	4.1	90.4	77.1	83.8	982	950
33	Gondia	662	661	1,323	10.1	4.5	3.4	92.0	77.9	85.0	999	956
34	Chandrapur	1,124	1,080	2,204	6.4	4.1	3.6	86.8	73.0	80.0	961	953
35	Gadchiroli	541	532	1,073	10.6	4.3	4.1	82.3	66.3	74.4	982	961
Maharashtra State		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	16.0	4.6	3.7	88.4	75.9	82.3	929	894

Source : Registrar General of India.

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

@ NH - Normal Households # HH - Houseless Households

ANNEXURE 2.4

DISTRICTWISE PROPORTION OF SC & ST POPULATION AND THEIR LITERACY RATES
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No	District Name	Proportion to total population						Literacy Rate					
		Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		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 City	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	93.1	81.7	87.5	87.9	78.2	83.4
2	Mumbai Suburban	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	91.4	79.0	85.3	87.7	75.8	82.0
3	Thane	3.3	7.6	6.6	49.7	3.3	13.9	90.0	79.0	84.7	68.5	49.3	58.9
4	Raigad	3.9	7.3	5.1	16.3	3.5	11.6	91.7	80.8	86.3	66.0	49.1	57.6
5	Ratnagiri	4.3	3.6	4.1	1.4	0.6	1.3	91.6	74.4	82.5	74.3	55.5	65.1
6	Sindhudurga	6.6	6.4	6.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	88.9	73.2	80.7	86.6	77.0	81.9
7	Nashik	6.6	12.5	9.1	39.9	6.4	25.6	89.8	75.1	82.5	74.7	58.3	66.6
8	Dhule	5.6	7.9	6.2	41.1	6.9	31.6	84.4	66.2	75.4	59.0	42.7	50.9
9	Nandurbar	2.2	6.3	2.9	79.7	17.3	69.3	86.7	67.0	76.9	63.2	47.0	55.0
10	Jalgaon	9.3	9.1	9.2	18.6	5.0	14.3	83.5	63.5	73.7	68.4	48.8	58.9
11	Ahmednagar	12.2	14.3	12.6	9.8	2.5	8.3	85.3	67.5	76.5	72.4	51.9	62.2
12	Pune	9.8	14.3	12.5	6.9	1.6	3.7	87.9	75.1	81.6	80.9	64.9	73.1
13	Satara	10.2	13.3	10.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	87.2	71.7	79.5	79.5	66.3	73.0
14	Sangli	12.0	14.0	12.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	86.2	69.8	78.0	82.2	69.8	76.2
15	Solapur	15.2	14.8	15.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	82.2	62.4	72.5	80.4	60.3	70.5
16	Kolhapur	13.4	12.1	13.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	86.3	69.3	77.8	87.0	72.7	80.0
17	Aurangabad	11.9	18.1	14.6	5.7	1.6	3.9	85.5	66.1	76.1	73.4	51.7	62.8
18	Jalna	14.3	12.2	13.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	76.7	55.3	66.2	75.4	53.3	64.8
19	Parbhani	13.6	13.1	13.5	2.5	1.5	2.2	79.1	59.3	69.4	77.0	56.1	66.7
20	Hingoli	16.2	11.6	15.5	10.7	2.9	9.5	84.6	66.0	75.5	81.9	62.0	72.2
21	Beed	13.5	14.1	13.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	82.0	63.7	73.0	77.7	59.7	68.9
22	Nanded	19.3	18.3	19.1	9.9	4.4	8.4	82.2	63.7	73.2	80.5	60.2	70.6
23	Osmanabad	16.1	15.6	16.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	81.6	65.0	73.5	77.4	58.5	68.2
24	Latur	20.2	17.8	19.6	2.6	1.5	2.3	80.2	64.4	72.5	79.9	64.1	72.3
25	Buldhana	19.4	13.8	18.2	5.7	1.6	4.8	87.8	68.9	78.6	77.6	59.1	68.6
26	Akola	23.2	15.4	20.1	7.8	2.0	5.5	90.2	75.8	83.2	86.5	71.5	79.2
27	Washim	20.3	13.8	19.2	7.9	1.5	6.7	88.9	71.7	80.5	83.9	65.1	74.7
28	Amaravati	18.7	15.5	17.5	19.9	3.4	14.0	90.6	78.3	84.6	83.1	66.7	75.0
29	Yavatmal	11.5	13.2	11.8	21.8	6.7	18.5	90.1	75.3	82.8	84.1	68.0	76.1
30	Wardha	13.1	17.5	14.5	14.3	5.8	11.5	92.6	80.4	86.6	85.7	71.8	78.9
31	Nagpur	15.9	19.9	18.6	13.6	7.5	9.4	92.7	84.2	88.5	87.9	76.3	82.2
32	Bhandara	16.1	19.3	16.7	8.2	4.3	7.4	92.5	78.7	85.6	87.5	71.1	79.2
33	Gondia	12.3	18.0	13.3	18.4	5.5	16.2	94.2	80.2	87.2	88.2	70.1	79.0
734	Chandrapur	13.1	20.7	15.8	22.7	8.5	17.7	89.1	75.1	82.2	82.0	65.4	73.8
35	Gadchiroli	10.7	16.0	11.3	41.7	14.4	38.7	86.9	70.5	78.8	76.3	59.8	68.0
	Maharashtra State	12.2	11.4	11.8	14.6	3.0	9.4	87.2	71.9	79.7	74.3	57.0	65.7

Source: Registrar General of India.

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

ANNEXURE 2.5

DISTRICTWISE PROPORTION OF ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH POPULATION
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District Name	Adolescent Population (10-19 years)				Youth Population (15-24 years)			
		Proportion		Proportion to workers		Proportion		Proportion to workers	
		Population	Literate	Main Workers	Marginal workers	Population	Literate	Main Workers	Marginal workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai City	16.1	95.0	4.0	0.7	19.4	93.5	15.3	1.5
2	Mumbai Suburban	17.1	96.3	3.8	0.8	19.6	95.0	14.9	1.6
3	Thane	17.8	93.3	4.3	1.6	19.2	91.4	14.3	3.1
4	Raigad	18.3	95.4	3.3	1.8	18.7	93.6	10.9	4.1
5	Ratnagiri	19.1	98.4	2.8	2.3	16.7	97.3	9.0	4.4
6	Sindhudurga	17.6	97.0	1.8	2.0	16.5	96.4	6.3	5.4
7	Nashik	20.1	95.1	6.6	1.5	19.8	92.8	16.9	2.4
8	Dhule	20.2	88.4	6.6	1.9	18.7	84.6	15.0	2.9
9	Nandurbar	23.0	84.9	8.0	3.1	19.9	77.3	16.3	4.6
10	Jalgaon	19.7	92.0	5.4	1.5	19.1	89.6	14.4	2.8
11	Ahmednagar	19.3	95.4	4.8	1.1	19.2	94.0	14.9	2.0
12	Pune	17.0	95.8	3.8	0.9	19.6	94.9	14.2	1.9
13	Satara	18.0	96.1	3.1	1.3	18.1	95.3	10.3	2.7
14	Sangli	18.3	96.1	3.6	1.2	18.2	95.1	11.4	2.4
15	Solapur	19.8	95.9	5.1	0.9	19.5	93.8	15.2	1.8
16	Kolhapur	17.9	96.1	2.9	1.1	18.4	95.5	10.7	2.5
17	Aurangabad	20.5	95.4	5.9	1.5	20.1	93.5	16.8	2.3
18	Jalna	20.4	92.9	6.6	1.6	19.2	89.9	17.6	2.5
19	Parbhani	21.2	93.6	7.2	1.3	19.8	91.2	17.6	2.1
20	Hingoli	21.4	96.0	7.5	1.4	19.4	94.1	17.3	2.5
21	Beed	20.2	96.8	6.0	1.2	19.3	94.7	15.7	2.1
22	Nanded	21.8	94.1	6.8	1.7	20.4	91.4	16.9	3.0
23	Osmanabad	20.1	96.7	5.5	1.0	19.5	95.6	14.5	2.1
24	Latur	21.0	94.9	5.3	0.9	19.8	93.5	15.0	1.8
25	Buldhana	20.3	96.6	5.7	1.1	19.6	95.3	15.8	2.3
26	Akola	20.0	97.1	5.0	1.1	19.7	96.6	13.5	2.4
27	Washim	21.1	97.1	5.7	1.3	19.5	95.6	14.9	2.8
28	Amaravati	19.8	97.7	3.7	1.7	19.5	96.9	11.5	3.5
29	Yavatmal	20.7	96.8	6.0	1.5	19.7	95.3	14.5	3.0
30	Wardha	18.1	98.5	2.9	1.2	18.7	98.1	10.1	2.9
31	Nagpur	18.0	97.1	3.1	1.1	19.3	96.7	10.9	2.6
32	Bhandara	19.0	97.0	2.2	2.0	19.0	96.8	8.4	6.0
33	Gondia	20.0	97.8	2.5	2.6	19.5	97.6	8.2	7.3
34	Chandrapur	19.0	96.6	2.8	2.1	19.6	95.8	9.6	5.4
35	Gadchiroli	21.8	94.9	5.0	3.9	20.4	92.5	11.1	8.2
Maharashtra State		19.0	95.2	4.7	1.4	19.3	93.7	14.0	2.7

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 State is a major contributor to the economy of the country contributing nearly 14 per cent to the GDP. However, the State economy still largely depends on the rains and fluctuations in the rains adversely affect the agriculture and services sector thereby affecting the State economy.

State Economy

Forecast (2014-15)

3.2 The advance estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2014-15 at constant (2004-05) prices is expected at ₹ 9,47,550 crore, with a growth of 5.7 per cent over 2013-14.

3.2.1 The State received around 70 per cent of its normal rains resulting in expected negative growth of about 12.3 per cent in the Agriculture sector over the previous year. Forestry sector is expected to grow at 7.3 per cent over the previous year while, Fishing sector is expected to grow at 2.6 per cent. Overall, 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector is expected to grow at (-)8.5 per cent over the previous year. The Industry sector is expected to grow at four per cent with major contribution from growth of 'Electricity, Gas & Water supply' at 16.3 per cent and Construction sector at 10.4 per cent. Manufacturing sector is expected to grow at 0.5 per cent over the previous year. The Services sector is expected to grow at 8.1 per cent. Overall, the economy is anticipated to grow at 5.7 per cent during 2014-15.

GSDP (2013-14)

3.3 The first revised estimates of GSDP for 2013-14 are ₹ 15,10,132 crore at current prices which is 14.2 per cent higher than that of 2012-13. At constant (2004-05) prices, GSDP for 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 8,96,768 crore. During 2013-14, growth of 7.3 per cent is foreseen in the State economy as against growth of 7.8 per cent during 2012-13.

3.3.1 There was substantial rise in the agricultural production during 2013-14 as compared to that in 2012-13. There has been ascent of 29.6 per cent in the production of foodgrains. Cotton production, too, increased by 30.1 per cent over the previous year. Sugarcane (harvested) has increased by 2.1 per cent. However, there has been decline in the production of oilseeds by 6.5 per cent. Thus, as compared to growth rate of (-)0.7 per cent during 2012-13, Agriculture is exhibiting growth rate of 8.1 per cent. Forestry and Fishing sectors are growing at 6.5 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. This has manifested in expected growth of 7.7 per cent in Agriculture & Allied Services sector.

3.3.2 As per the provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries, 2012-13, remarkable growth is estimated in the registered segment of Manufacturing sector. However, growth of (-)1.4 per cent is expected in this sector during 2013-14. The Manufacturing sector is expected to grow at 2.5 per cent. The expected growth of 'Electricity, Gas & Water supply' and Construction is 10.5 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively while, 'Mining & Quarrying' sector is expected to register growth of (-)8.7 per cent resulting in expected growth of 4.5 per cent in the Industry sector over the previous year.

3.3.3 With an expected growth of 19.4 per cent in Communication and 9.4 per cent in Railways, the 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication' sector is expected to register a substantial growth of 7.6 per cent over the previous year. 'Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services' is expected to grow by 9.8 per cent. Thus, Services sector is expected to grow by 8.6 per cent. Sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices are presented in Table 3.1.

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

Sector	GSDP		
	2012-13 ^{##}	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{\$}
Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.5	7.7	(-8.5)
i) Agriculture	(-0.7)	8.1	(-12.3)
ii) Forestry	5.9	6.5	7.3
iii) Fisheries	1.5	1.2	2.6
Industry	9.2	4.5	4.0
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	(-8.7)	0.5
ii) Manufacturing	10.9	2.5	0.5
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water supply	10.4	10.5	16.3
iv) Construction	5.0	9.7	10.4
Services	8.1	8.6	8.1
i) Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication	9.1	7.6	6.9
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	6.6	9.8	10.1
iii) Community & Personal Services	9.5	7.7	5.9
GSDP	7.8	7.3	5.7

Source : DES, GoM ## Second revised estimates # First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates

State Income (2013-14)

3.4 First revised estimates of State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 13,65,149 crore in 2013-14, as compared to ₹ 11,95,209 crore in 2012-13 showing an increase of 14.2 per cent. The State Income at constant (2004-05) prices in 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 8,05,593 crore, as compared to ₹ 7,49,137 crore in 2012-13 showing an increase of 7.5 per cent. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

3.4.1 The *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,17,091 during 2013-14 as compared to ₹ 1,03,856 during 2012-13, depicting growth of 12.7 per cent over the previous year. Amongst the major states, Maharashtra has the second highest per capita income in the country.

Sectoral share and growth in the current series

3.5 In the current series, i.e from 2004-05 to 2014-15, Agriculture & Allied Activities sector has average share of 11 per cent in GSDP at current prices and its average growth at constant (2004-05) prices is 4.1 per cent. The average share of Industry sector is 29.7 per cent and its average growth rate is 8.4 per cent. Services sector, growing at highest average of 9.5 per cent in this series, has an average share of 59.3 per cent in GSDP.

3.5.1 At the sub sector level, Agriculture sector, growing at a pace of 4.4 per cent, has an average share of 8.6 per cent in GSDP in the current series. Manufacturing sector is growing at an average rate of 7.9 per cent with average contribution of about 20.9 per cent. With its average share of 14.8 per cent, 'Trade, Hotels & Restaurants' is growing at an average rate of 7.2 per cent. Communication sector, though trading at highest pace amongst all the other sectors of the economy, contributes on an average 1.6 per cent in the GSDP. 'Banking & Insurance' sector is growing at an average rate of 12.7 per cent and has its average share of 10.6 per cent. 'Business Services' sector with average share of 8.9 per cent is growing at an average rate of 12.9 per cent over the period.

District Income

3.6 District Income is one of the most important barometers to measure economic growth. Preparation of District Income Estimates has recently gained added importance, since it is one of the three indicators to construct a composite Human Development Index (HDI).

3.6.1 Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach' and therefore, have all 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 presented in Annexure 3.7.

3.6.2 The major contributors to the State Income are Mumbai (22.1 per cent), Thane (13.3 per cent) and Pune (11.4 per cent). These districts together contribute 46.8 per cent to GSDP. Maximal share in Agriculture & Allied Activities sector of GSDP comes from Nashik (10.4 per cent). Mumbai, Pune and Thane, together, are contributing nearly 50 per cent to the Industry sector. In the Services sector, share of Mumbai is highest (27.4 per cent) followed by Thane (14.1 per cent).

Indian Economy

New Series Estimates

3.7 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI has revised the base year of national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12 incorporating changes like revisions in the methodology of compilation and inclusion of new & recent data sources. Estimates of GDP at factor cost are now called Gross Value Added (GVA) at factor cost. 'GDP at market prices' will be referred to as GDP.

Forecast (2014-15)

3.8 Advance estimates for 2014-15 published by CSO, GoI reveal that the Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is expected at ₹ 1,06,56,925 crore with a growth of 7.4 per cent, whereas the Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices, is expected at ₹ 1,26,53,762 crore.

3.8.1 According to the advance estimates the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector is expected to grow by 1.1 per cent. The production of foodgrains is expected to decline by 2.9 per cent. The production of pulses and oilseeds is also expected to decline by 3.4 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. Production of fruits and vegetables is expected to increase by 1.1 per cent. Expected growth in the 'Manufacturing', 'Mining & Quarrying', 'Electricity, Gas & Water supply', and Construction is estimated to be 6.8 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 9.6 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively. 'Trade, Hotels, Transport, Communication & Services related to broadcasting' sector is expected to grow at 8.4 per cent. The 'Finance, Real Estate & Professional services' is expected to grow at 13.7 per cent. The growth rate of 'Public administration, Defence & Other Services' is estimated to be nine per cent.

GDP (2013-14)

3.9 The Nominal GDP is estimated at ₹ 1,13,45,056 crore and Real GDP is estimated at ₹ 99,21,106 crore. As per the new series, 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing' sector is expected to grow at 3.7 per cent, Industry at 4.5 per cent and Services sector at 9.1 per cent, while the growth of the economy during 2013-14 is expected to be 6.9 per cent over the previous year. The improvements in the methodology for estimation and inclusion of new & revised data have notable effects on the estimates. Effects of these revisions are given below in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Effects of revision in methodology for estimation

(₹ lakh crore)

Item	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	2004-05 series	2011-12 series	Per cent change	2004-05 series	2011-12 series	Per cent change	2004-05 series	2011-12 series	Per cent change
GVA at factor cost	83.9	82.1	(-)2.2	93.9	92.6	(-)1.3	104.7	104.9	0.2
GVA at basic prices	85.4	82.0	(-)4.0	95.6	92.5	(-)3.2	N.A.	104.8	-
GDP	90.1	88.3	(-)2.0	101.1	99.9	(-)1.2	113.6	113.5	(-)0.1

Source : CSO, GoI

3.9.1 At constant (2011-12) prices, 'Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing' sector is expected to grow at 3.7 per cent during 2013-14 over the previous year. In the Industry sector, 'Mining and Quarrying' and Manufacturing have expected growth of 5.4 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively. Remarkable growth of 13.3 per cent is expected in the 'Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants' sector. Industry-wise growth over the previous year at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Annual growth rates of GVA at basic prices by industry (at Constant (2011-12) prices)

(per cent)

Industry	2012-13	2013-14
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.2	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	(-)0.2	5.4
Manufacturing	6.2	5.3
Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	4.0	4.8
Construction	(-)4.3	2.5
Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	10.3	13.3
Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to broadcasting	8.4	7.3
Financial, Real estate & Business services	8.8	7.9
Community, Social & Personal services	8.8	7.9
Total GVA at basic prices	4.9	6.6
GDP	5.1	6.9

Source : CSO, GoI

Note : GDP = GVA at basic prices + Taxes on products including import duties – subsidies on products

National Income

3.10 Nominal (at current prices) Net National Income (NNI) for 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 1,00,56,523 crore with an increase of 13.7 per cent over the previous year. Real (at constant (2011-12) prices) NNI for 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 87,51,834 crore which is more by 6.8 per cent over the previous year.

3.10.1 The *Per Capita* National Income in 2013-14 is estimated at ₹ 80,388 as compared to ₹ 71,593 in 2012-13.

Sectoral share and growth in the current series

3.11 In the new series, the average share of Agriculture sector in GVA at basic prices is 18.1 per cent and it is growing at an average rate of 2.4 per cent. Share of Industry sector is 31.9 per cent, with average growth rate of 3.5 per cent. Services sector with largest share of 50 per cent has average growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Details of GDP & NDP are given in Annexure 3.5 & 3.6.

Green GDP

3.12 GDP is an indicator of economic performance and social progress. However, it does not take into account significant depletions of natural resources or rise in pollution. The Green Gross Domestic Product (green GDP) is an index of economic growth which includes the environmental consequences in the conventional GDP of the country. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI) has taken the initiative to compile the Green GDP at the national level. Various indicators and statistics have been identified for the purpose of Green National Accounting.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT PRICES

		(₹ crore)						
Sr. No.	Industry	2004-05	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	59,198	68,679	1,07,135	1,08,358	1,13,691	1,33,839
2	Forestry	9,130	14,898	17,959	19,816	22,769	25,260	32,534
3	Fishing	1,374	1,737	1,940	2,386	2,941	3,519	3,855
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	75,833	88,578	1,29,336	1,34,068	1,42,469	1,70,229
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(10.8)	(10.1)	(10.4)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(10.8)	(11.3)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	5,168	5,410	5,020	6,246	6,240	5,787
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	48,418	81,001	93,988	1,34,356	1,40,314	1,48,710	1,76,016
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	1,20,748	1,28,812	1,61,529	1,67,853	1,95,185	1,98,919
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	46,437	51,147	59,312	60,414	63,174	74,312
9	Construction	26,143	52,512	55,658	68,368	79,277	85,553	94,878
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	11,224	14,081	17,363	17,552	24,067	36,893
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	1,19,531	2,30,921	2,49,698	3,06,571	3,25,096	3,67,979	4,05,002
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	1,23,022	2,36,089	2,55,108	3,11,591	3,31,343	3,74,219	4,10,789
		(29.6)	(31.3)	(29.8)	(29.7)	(28.3)	(28.3)	(27.2)
13	Railways	2,853	4,522	6,043	5,477	6,106	6,642	7,328
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	38,958	45,345	52,595	61,753	70,907	79,593
15	Communication	8,229	12,995	14,847	14,640	16,781	19,418	21,391
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	1,12,740	1,29,620	1,52,871	1,71,281	1,92,523	2,08,047
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	83,320	89,306	1,09,408	1,26,391	1,40,465	1,62,359
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	1,06,303	1,27,778	1,56,206	1,86,731	2,21,914	2,67,334
19	Public Administration	19,536	35,953	41,235	45,993	50,422	50,634	59,413
20	Other services	27,223	47,257	57,891	71,032	85,245	1,03,032	1,23,651
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)	2,47,531	4,42,048	5,12,065	6,08,223	7,04,711	8,05,534	9,29,115
		(59.6)	(58.6)	(59.8)	(58.0)	(60.2)	(60.9)	(61.5)
22	Gross State Domestic Product (Grand Total -(6+11+21))	4,15,480	7,53,970	8,55,751	10,49,150	11,70,121	13,22,222	15,10,132
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	69,230	77,454	93,639	1,03,032	1,14,893	1,29,526

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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	34,423	41,549	43,286	54,016	51,633	51,282	55,441
2	Forestry	9,130	10,775	9,610	10,227	10,862	11,508	12,258
3	Fishing	1,374	1,484	1,461	1,504	1,570	1,594	1,613
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	44,927	53,808	54,357	65,747	64,065	64,384	69,311
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(119.8)	(121.0)	(146.3)	(142.6)	(143.3)	(154.2)
5	Mining and quarrying	3,491	3,571	3,760	3,897	4,135	4,161	3,799
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 4+5)	48,418	57,379	58,117	69,644	68,200	68,546	73,110
7	Registered manufacturing	58,545	93,687	1,00,464	1,16,527	1,12,272	1,29,110	1,27,299
8	Un-registered manufacturing	26,931	38,213	40,726	44,056	41,565	41,487	47,556
9	Construction	26,143	41,844	43,889	50,177	55,565	58,342	63,981
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	7,912	10,007	11,396	12,894	14,466	15,974	17,654
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)	1,19,531	1,83,751	1,96,475	2,23,655	2,23,867	2,44,913	2,56,491
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	1,23,022	1,87,322	2,00,235	2,27,552	2,28,002	2,49,074	2,60,289
		(100.0)	(152.3)	(162.8)	(184.9)	(185.3)	(202.4)	(211.5)
13	Railways	2,853	3,921	4,675	4,565	4,962	5,388	5,895
14	Transport by other means & Storage	21,847	26,645	31,967	31,600	34,026	36,416	38,198
15	Communication	8,229	16,004	24,327	34,044	38,977	43,686	52,160
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	67,156	89,769	1,05,001	1,10,355	1,14,509	1,24,480	1,29,573
17	Banking & Insurance	47,426	88,647	95,289	1,08,396	1,20,523	1,25,578	1,38,472
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	53,262	80,489	83,809	88,747	96,000	1,05,309	1,14,936
19	Public Administration	19,536	27,984	28,872	28,854	28,875	31,164	33,146
20	Other services	27,223	35,603	38,412	42,182	45,670	50,450	54,788
21	Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total- 13 to 20)	2,47,531	3,69,062	4,12,352	4,48,743	4,83,542	5,22,470	5,67,167
		(100.0)	(149.1)	(166.6)	(181.2)	(195.3)	(211.0)	(229.1)
22	Gross State Domestic Product	4,15,480	6,10,192	6,66,944	7,42,042	7,75,610	8,35,929	8,96,767
	Grand Total-(6+11+21)	(100.0)	(146.9)	(160.5)	(178.6)	(186.6)	(201.2)	(215.8)
23	Per capita GSDP (₹)	40,509	56,028	60,365	66,229	68,294	72,637	76,917
		(100.0)	(138.3)	(149.0)	(163.4)	(168.5)	(179.3)	(189.8)

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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	55,204	63,842	1,01,305	1,02,121	1,06,360	1,25,209
2	Forestry	9,009	14,705	17,729	19,592	22,498	24,955	32,142
3	Fishing	1,196	1,493	1,648	2,035	2,482	3,002	3,289
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	71,402	83,219	1,22,932	1,27,101	1,34,317	1,60,640
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	<i>(11.2)</i>	<i>(10.5)</i>	<i>(10.8)</i>	<i>(12.9)</i>	<i>(12.0)</i>	<i>(11.2)</i>	<i>(11.8)</i>
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	4,056	4,124	3,990	5,123	4,946	4,587
6	Primary Sector	44,252	75,458	87,343	1,26,922	1,32,224	1,39,263	1,65,227
	(Sub-Total - 4+5)							
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	94,862	1,02,274	1,31,155	1,35,784	1,60,168	1,63,232
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	42,094	46,197	53,928	54,470	56,938	66,978
9	Construction	25,125	49,874	52,785	64,875	75,066	80,613	89,400
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	6,108	7,801	9,565	9,003	14,663	21,766
11	Secondary Sector	96,016	1,92,938	2,09,057	2,59,522	2,74,323	3,12,183	3,41,375
	(Sub-Total - 7 to 10)							
12	Industry	98,927	1,96,994	2,13,181	2,63,512	2,79,447	3,17,129	3,45,962
	(Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	<i>(26.7)</i>	<i>(29.1)</i>	<i>(27.7)</i>	<i>(27.7)</i>	<i>(26.4)</i>	<i>(26.5)</i>	<i>(25.3)</i>
13	Railways	2,342	3,706	5,209	4,501	5,148	5,573	6,149
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	34,428	39,994	46,436	54,147	61,794	69,364
15	Communication	6,909	10,566	11,888	11,605	12,505	14,420	15,885
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	1,08,140	1,24,445	1,46,313	1,62,781	1,81,903	1,96,570
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	81,999	87,903	1,07,827	1,24,673	1,38,509	1,60,098
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S. & L.S.	48,229	96,750	1,16,640	1,42,994	1,71,866	2,04,703	2,47,331
19	Public Administration	15,705	30,127	34,735	38,633	42,577	41,100	48,227
20	Other services	25,641	43,670	53,580	66,018	79,148	95,760	1,14,924
21	Tertiary Sector / Services	2,29,755	4,09,386	4,74,394	5,64,326	6,52,844	7,43,762	8,58,547
	(Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	<i>(62.1)</i>	<i>(60.4)</i>	<i>(61.5)</i>	<i>(59.4)</i>	<i>(61.6)</i>	<i>(62.2)</i>	<i>(62.9)</i>
22	Net State Domestic Product	3,70,023	6,77,782	7,70,794	9,50,771	10,59,392	11,95,209	13,65,149
	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	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	62,234	69,765	84,858	93,282	1,03,856	1,17,091

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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Agriculture	31,136	38,398	39,857	50,221	47,823	47,142	50,965
2	Forestry	9,009	10,625	9,451	10,086	10,703	11,345	12,085
3	Fishing	1,196	1,281	1,228	1,236	1,246	1,251	1,266
4	Agriculture & Allied Activities	41,341	50,304	50,536	61,543	59,773	59,738	64,315
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3)	(100.0)	(121.7)	(122.2)	(148.8)	(144.6)	(144.5)	(155.6)
5	Mining and quarrying	2,911	2,644	2,739	3,129	3,346	3,299	3,011
6	Primary Sector (Sub-Total- 4+5)	44,252	52,949	53,275	64,672	63,119	63,037	67,326
7	Registered manufacturing	43,171	71,298	78,234	91,956	87,321	1,02,892	1,01,448
8	Un-registered manufacturing	24,157	34,536	36,667	39,830	37,098	36,957	42,364
9	Construction	25,125	39,560	41,504	47,388	52,336	54,704	59,992
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	3,563	5,617	6,472	7,066	8,396	9,462	10,424
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)	96,016	1,51,011	162,877	1,86,240	1,85,152	2,04,015	2,14,228
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 5 + 11)	98,927	1,53,655	1,65,616	1,89,368	1,88,497	2,07,314	2,17,239
		(100.0)	(155.3)	(167.4)	(191.4)	(190.5)	(209.6)	(219.6)
13	Railways	2,342	3,243	3,992	3,814	4,269	4,648	5,086
14	Transport by other means & Storage	19,365	22,699	27,464	26,583	28,050	29,538	30,984
15	Communication	6,909	13,956	21,978	31,791	35,863	40,183	47,977
16	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	65,065	86,093	1,00,997	1,05,558	1,08,676	1,17,630	1,22,443
17	Banking & Insurance	46,499	87,513	94,128	1,07,140	1,19,211	1,24,140	1,36,887
18	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, B.S.& L.S.	48,229	73,234	75,707	79,790	86,625	95,184	1,04,384
19	Public Administration	15,705	23,221	23,961	23,687	23,694	25,331	26,941
20	Other services	25,641	32,615	34,959	38,351	41,246	45,431	49,336
21	Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total - 13 to 20)	2,29,755	3,42,574	3,83,186	4,16,714	4,47,634	4,82,084	5,24,039
		(100.0)	(149.1)	(166.8)	(181.3)	(194.8)	(209.8)	(228.1)
22	Net State Domestic Product Grand Total - (6+11+21)	3,70,023	5,46,533	5,99,338	6,67,625	6,95,904	7,49,137	8,05,593
		(100.0)	(147.7)	(162.0)	(180.4)	(188.1)	(202.5)	(217.7)
23	Per capita NSDP (₹)	36,077	50,183	54,246	59,587	61,276	65,095	69,097
		(100.0)	(139.1)	(150.4)	(165.1)	(169.8)	(180.4)	(191.5)

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

ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CURRENT PRICES

(₹ crore)				
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15,05,580	16,68,676	18,81,152
2.	Mining & quarrying	2,62,813	2,84,771	2,98,544
3.	Manufacturing	14,82,158	16,54,084	18,08,370
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	1,94,403	2,13,826	2,44,220
5.	Construction	7,74,093	8,01,884	8,68,808
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,82,957	10,46,241	12,57,324
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to broadcasting	5,30,163	6,14,236	6,88,736
8.	Financial services	4,80,232	5,46,440	6,09,464
9.	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & professional services	10,59,342	12,61,259	14,65,159
10.	Public administration & Defence	4,92,405	5,54,375	6,30,500
11.	Other Services	5,31,398	6,06,259	7,24,862
12.	GVA at Basic Price	81,95,546	92,52,051	1,04,77,140
13.	Taxes on products including import duties	8,86,969	10,57,442	11,97,938
14.	Less subsidies on products	2,50,503	3,20,953	3,30,022
15.	Gross Domestic Product (12+13-14)	88,32,012	99,88,540	1,13,45,056
16.	Net Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,887)
17.	Gross National Income (15+16)	87,55,188	98,71,777	1,12,05,169
18.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,08,657	10,30,044	11,48,645
19.	Net National Income (17-18)	78,46,531	88,41,733	1,00,56,523
20.	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	64,316	71,593	80,388

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

Note - Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.6

ESTIMATES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES

(₹ crore)				
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	15,05,580	15,23,470	15,79,290
2.	Mining & quarrying	2,62,813	2,62,253	2,76,380
3.	Manufacturing	14,82,158	15,74,471	16,58,176
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & other utility services	1,94,403	2,02,224	2,11,846
5.	Construction	7,74,093	7,40,518	7,58,887
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,82,957	9,73,800	11,03,532
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to broadcasting	5,30,163	5,74,939	6,16,981
8.	Financial services	4,80,232	5,12,313	5,45,107
9.	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & professional services	10,59,342	11,63,092	12,62,231
10.	Public administration & Defence	4,92,405	5,07,948	5,32,596
11.	Other Services	5,31,398	5,64,196	6,24,761
12.	GVA at Basic Price	81,95,546	85,99,224	91,69,787
13.	Taxes on products including import duties	8,86,969	9,78,603	10,37,006
14.	Less subsidies on products	2,50,503	2,97,024	2,85,687
15.	Gross Domestic Product (12+13-14)	88,32,012	92,80,803	99,21,106
16.	Net Primary income receivable from ROW	(-)76,824	(-)1,07,878	(-)1,20,293
17.	Gross National Income (15+16)	87,55,188	91,72,925	98,00,813
18.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,08,657	9,79,498	10,48,979
19.	Net National Income (17-18)	78,46,531	81,93,427	87,51,834
20.	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	64,316	66,344	69,959

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates

Note - Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.7

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 (₹)	
		2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai #	2,87,796	3,34,421	2,61,092	3,02,962	1,91,402	2,08,946	1,72,985	1,89,159	1,66,139	1,88,739
2	Thane	1,77,637	2,00,217	1,59,032	1,79,526	1,16,944	1,24,665	1,03,947	1,11,238	1,56,093	1,73,150
3	Raigad	34,727	38,458	30,525	33,844	22,095	22,881	19,120	19,887	1,20,356	1,32,112
4	Ratnagiri	17,116	19,365	15,345	17,294	10,906	11,526	9,680	10,236	80,681	90,226
5	Sindhudurg	9,709	11,019	8,935	10,142	5,762	5,940	5,279	5,442	92,075	1,03,742
	KONKAN DIV.	5,26,986	6,03,481	4,74,929	5,43,769	3,47,110	3,73,959	3,11,010	3,35,962	1,51,676	1,70,587
6	Nashik	64,024	73,121	57,834	66,063	38,556	40,900	34,403	36,568	98,137	1,10,717
7	Dhule	16,230	18,867	14,688	17,049	9,984	10,770	8,946	9,693	74,603	85,706
8	Nandurbar	8,418	9,235	7,705	8,448	4,894	5,081	4,427	4,601	51,993	56,521
9	Jalgaon	32,818	38,802	29,829	35,239	20,283	22,552	18,286	20,369	69,941	81,741
10	Ahmednagar	37,857	44,402	34,369	40,348	23,093	25,291	20,773	22,811	74,655	86,832
	NASHIK DIV.	1,59,346	1,84,427	1,44,425	1,67,147	96,810	1,04,594	86,835	94,042	79,300	90,799
11	Pune	1,53,429	1,72,155	1,36,906	1,54,004	97,370	1,03,141	85,836	91,241	1,54,948	1,71,636
12	Satara	28,234	32,799	25,700	29,853	17,556	19,110	15,843	17,295	81,180	93,518
13	Sangli	29,599	34,117	26,950	31,070	18,784	20,042	16,970	18,153	90,763	1,03,588
14	Solapur	39,377	44,349	35,744	40,289	24,615	26,329	22,132	23,726	79,697	88,821
15	Kolhapur	49,261	54,630	44,653	49,525	31,481	33,079	28,301	29,789	1,09,190	1,19,783
	PUNE DIV.	2,99,900	3,38,052	2,69,953	3,04,741	1,89,806	2,01,700	1,69,082	1,80,203	1,14,653	1,27,856

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 3.7 (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 (₹)	
		2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
16	Aurangabad	35,447	41,496	31,685	37,215	22,011	24,189	19,408	21,423	92,895	1,07,784
17	Jalna	12,146	15,589	11,114	14,306	6,715	7,998	6,063	7,245	60,571	77,251
18	Parbhani	11,980	13,948	11,059	12,856	6,854	7,493	6,273	6,861	62,139	71,426
19	Hingoli	6,246	6,555	5,778	6,051	3,543	3,463	3,245	3,173	51,789	53,780
20	Beed	14,773	17,708	13,540	16,180	8,707	9,604	7,893	8,709	55,195	65,369
21	Nanded	21,543	24,551	19,820	22,565	12,370	13,140	11,276	11,988	60,019	67,654
22	Osmanabad	9,851	13,054	9,023	11,976	5,854	6,981	5,306	6,341	53,702	70,663
23	Latur	17,784	20,984	16,413	19,368	9,999	10,897	9,130	9,959	68,771	80,352
	AURANGABAD DIV.	1,29,769	1,53,885	1,18,433	1,40,518	76,054	83,765	68,594	75,699	65,930	77,440
24	Buldhana	15,829	19,040	14,492	17,436	9,401	10,350	8,528	9,403	56,832	67,730
25	Akola	15,020	17,025	13,743	15,540	9,425	10,097	8,573	9,189	71,477	79,829
26	Washim	9,574	10,338	8,829	9,522	5,009	5,103	4,553	4,643	76,300	81,568
27	Amravati	23,627	26,911	21,737	24,692	13,952	14,837	12,735	13,548	71,208	79,945
28	Yavatmal	19,295	20,481	17,631	18,689	11,510	11,559	10,407	10,456	63,101	66,287
	AMRAVATI DIV.	83,344	93,796	76,431	85,879	49,297	51,947	44,796	47,238	66,599	74,057
29	Wardha	12,331	13,758	11,243	12,529	7,580	7,941	6,850	7,182	78,840	86,949
30	Nagpur	62,481	70,183	56,285	63,114	40,715	43,170	36,446	38,703	1,12,047	1,23,610
31	Bhandara	9,473	10,744	8,649	9,809	5,682	5,954	5,144	5,397	67,379	75,764
32	Gondia	9,457	10,200	8,659	9,326	5,671	5,810	5,138	5,266	64,259	68,665
33	Chandrapur	22,335	24,691	19,909	21,952	13,766	14,518	12,120	12,805	82,463	89,902
34	Gadchiroli	6,800	6,917	6,293	6,364	3,438	3,410	3,122	3,096	58,353	58,603
	NAGPUR DIV.	1,22,877	1,36,493	1,11,038	1,23,094	76,852	80,803	68,819	72,450	88,313	96,715
	MAHARASHTRA	13,22,222	15,10,132	11,95,209	13,65,149	8,35,929	8,96,767	7,49,137	8,05,593	1,03,856	1,17,091

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

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

Mumbai (City + Suburban) District

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

4

Prices & Public Distribution System

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

4.1 Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a reflection of changes in the retail prices of specified goods and services over a time period, whereas Wholesale Price Index (WPI) accounts for changes in general price level of goods at wholesale level. WPI is the primary measure used for ascertaining inflation as it accounts for changes in prices at an early stage of distribution.

Price Indices

4.2 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM collects retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items 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.

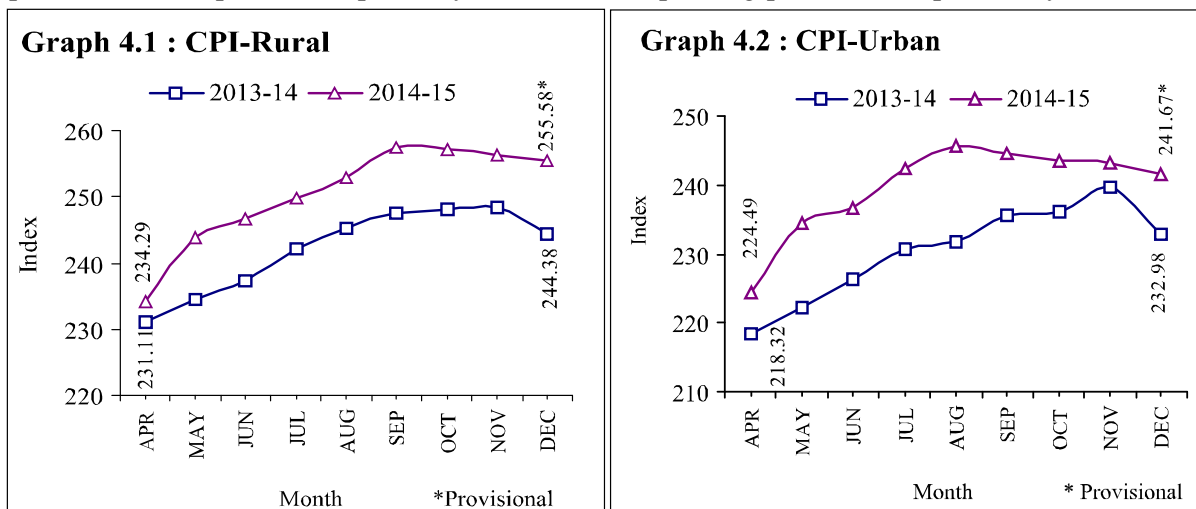
4.3 Monthly CPI (base year 2010) for all-India and states/UTs are released by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), GoI separately for rural, urban and combined areas. For construction of these CPIs, prices are collected from 66 rural centres and 86 urban centres in the State. From January, 2015 the base year has been changed to 2012.

4.4 Other three CPIs viz. CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) are compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. 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. 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, of which five centres are from the State. In addition to these five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM.

4.5 WPI (base year 2004-05) is released on monthly basis by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI. For construction of WPI, prices of 676 items are collected, of which 102 items are from 'Primary Articles' group, 19 items from 'Fuel & Power' group and 555 items are from 'Manufactured Products' group.

Price Situation in Maharashtra

4.6 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December, 2014 increased by 3.5 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise



in indices is mainly due to increase in prices of 'Food' group. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for April and December, 2014, for rural areas was 1.4 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively, whereas for urban areas it was 2.8 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Food' group for April and December, 2014, was 0.5 per cent & 3.7 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 1.6 per cent & 3.0 per cent respectively for urban areas. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for April and December, 2014, was 1.2 per cent & 4.6 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 1.2 per cent & 2.5 per cent respectively for urban areas.

4.7 Average CPI compiled by CSO for Maharashtra for the period April to December, 2014 was 141.9, 138.3 and 139.7 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively.

4.8 The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State from April to December, 2014 were 844.0 and 840.7 showing an increase of 6.4 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Price Situation at all-India Level

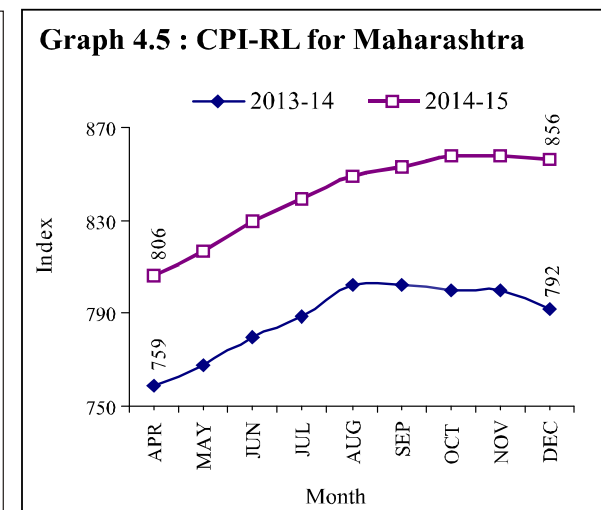
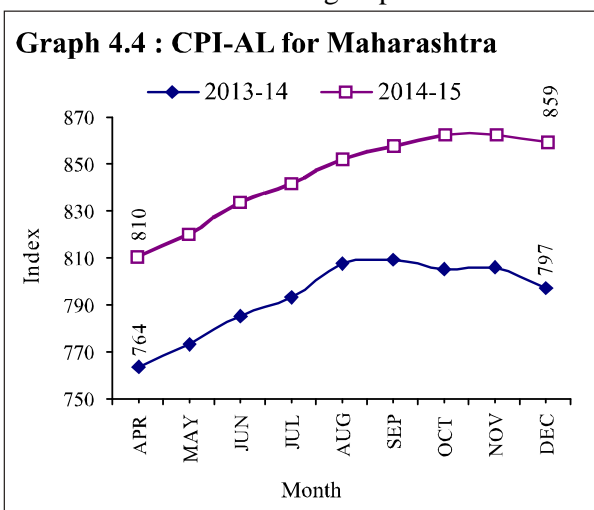
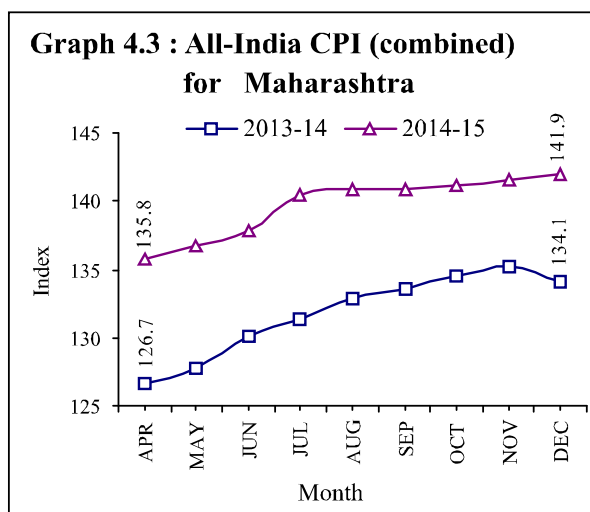
4.9 Average CPI compiled by CSO for all-India for the period April to December, 2014 was 144.9, 141.1 and 143.3 for rural, urban and combined areas respectively.

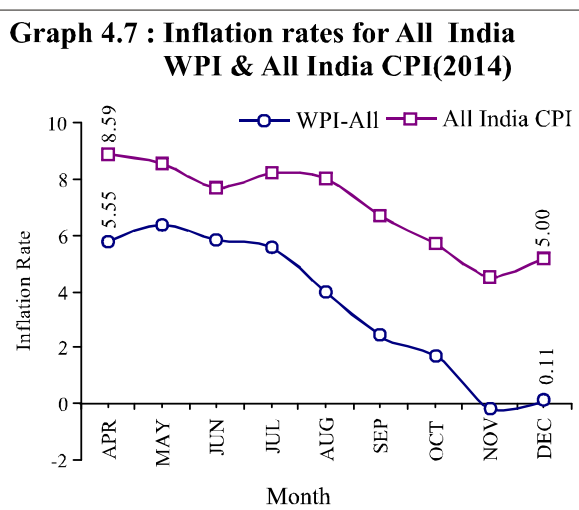
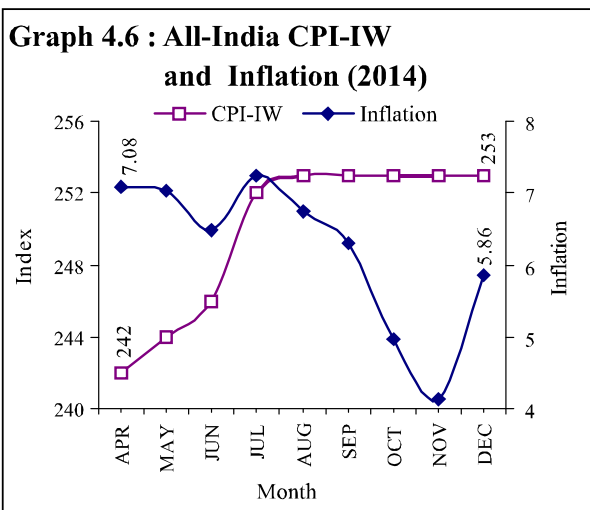
4.10 The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for all-India from April to December, 2014 were 798.2 and 800.6 showing an increase of 6.9 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

4.11 The average all-India CPI-IW during April to December, 2014 was 249.9 which showed an increase of 6.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Wholesale Price Index

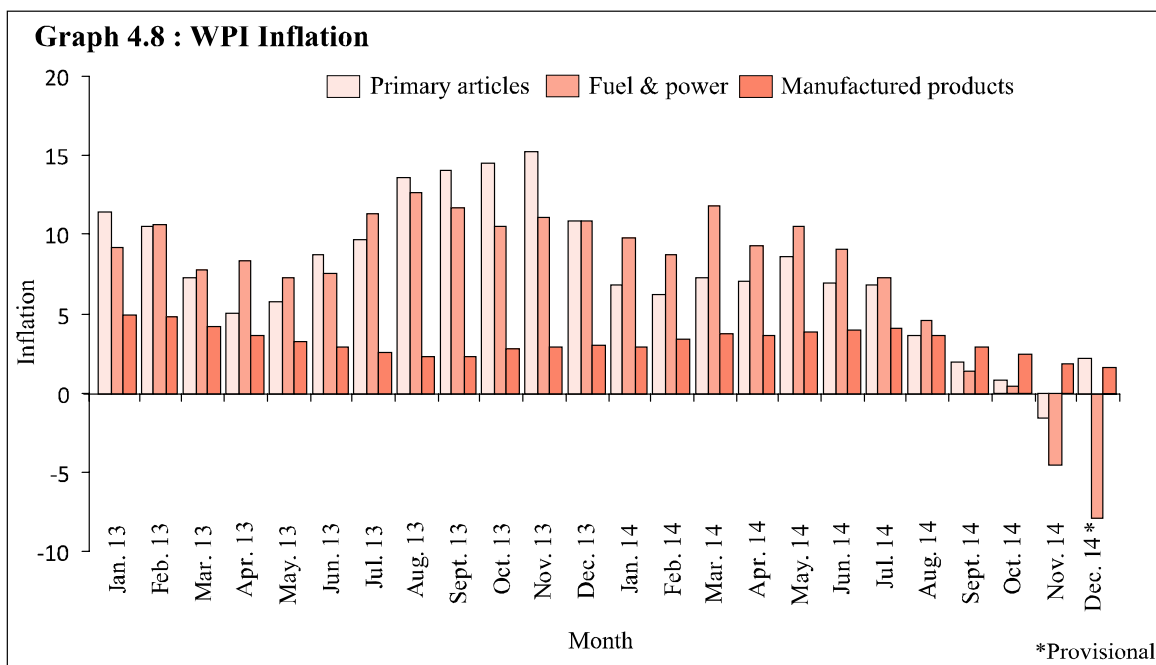
4.12 Wholesale Price Index measures the trend in wholesale prices across various groups viz. 'Primary Articles', 'Fuel & Power' and 'Manufactured Products' with weights 20.12 per cent, 14.91 per cent and 64.97 per cent respectively. WPI for 'All Commodities' increased from 180.8 in April, 2014 to 185.9 in August, 2014. Then it started decreasing and reached 179.8 in December, 2014. From April, 2014 to December, 2014, it increased from 242.4 to 249.0 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 154.6 to 154.9 for 'Manufactured Products' group while it decreased from 211.8 to 194.6 for 'Fuel & Power' group.





4.12.1 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI was 5.6 per cent in April, 2014. Afterwards it showed a continuous downward trend reaching (-) 0.2 per cent in November, 2014 (lowest since July, 2009). This was mainly due to significant fall in fuel and food prices. For 'Primary Articles' group, it decreased from 7.0 per cent to (-) 1.6 per cent whereas, for 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it decreased from 8.7 per cent in April to 0.7 per cent in November, 2014. This decrease was mainly due to fall in prices of cereals and onion. In December, 2014 the year-on-year rate of inflation was 0.1 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 5.2 per cent for 'All Commodities', 'Primary Articles' group and 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group respectively.

4.13 Series of various indices are given in Annexures 4.1 to 4.8, whereas the inflation rates based on important price indices are given in Annexure 4.9.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.14 Public Distribution System (PDS) facilitates the supply of foodgrains to large number of poor on recurring basis at a subsidised price. PDS is jointly managed by GoI and state governments. Major commodities like wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are distributed through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of commodities is the responsibility of GoI while responsibility of distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of FPSs lies with the state governments. State governments are also responsible for operational responsibilities including identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising & monitoring the functions of FPSs.

4.15 FPS is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area. There were 51,193 FPSs operating in the State as on 31st December, 2014. Out of these, 29 are mobile and 5,427 FPSs are in tribal areas. Regular inspection of FPSs are carried out and during 2009 to 2013, licenses of 2,831 FPSs were cancelled and 2,860 were suspended. Foodgrain subsidy for 2014-15 is ₹ 761.49 crore. Total number of ration cards issued upto December, 2014 is 2.37 crore. Districtwise details of number of card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

Targeted Public Distribution System

4.16 Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), 35 kg of foodgrains (wheat and rice) were provided to BPL card holders, at ₹ five per kg for wheat and at ₹ six per kg for rice. For Above Poverty Line (APL) (saffron card holders), 15 kg of foodgrains (wheat and rice) were provided at ₹ 7.20 per kg for wheat and at ₹ 9.60 per kg for rice. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for BPL and APL are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains under TPDS

Year	Type of Beneficiaries	Rice		Wheat	
		Allotment	Off-take	Allotment	Off-take
2012-13	BPL	10.41	8.71	11.44	9.43
	APL	5.23	3.24	14.91	8.05
2013-14 ⁺	BPL	6.86	6.50	7.38	7.15
	APL	7.55	5.25	9.23	7.17

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

+ Upto January

National Food Security Act, 2013

4.17 National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) was introduced from 5th July, 2013 and is being implemented in the State since 1st February, 2014. As per the act, beneficiaries under *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) continue to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month and remaining eligible beneficiaries get five kg of foodgrains per person per month. There is a provision in the Act for giving rice at ₹ three per kg, wheat at ₹ two per kg and coarse grain at ₹ one per kg to the beneficiaries. According to this Act, 62.3 per cent (about seven crore) population in the State is entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. Out of which, 76.3 per cent (about 4.70 crore) is rural and 45.3 per cent (about 2.30 crore) is urban population. Since February, 2014 all families from BPL and 216.85 lakh families from rural area having annual income upto ₹ 44,000 and 183.22 lakh families from urban area having annual income upto ₹ 59,000, both from APL (saffron card holders) are termed as Priority Household (PH). Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for PH and NPH/ Non-NFSA are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for PH and NPH

Year	Type of Beneficiaries	(lakh MT)			
		Rice		Wheat	
		Allotment	Off-take	Allotment	Off -take
2013-14 [#]	PH	2.46	2.34	3.32	3.20
	NPH/ Non-NFSA	0	0	0	0
2014-15 ⁺	PH	11.05	9.62	14.96	13.10
	NPH/ Non-NFSA	1.79	1.51	2.19	1.94

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

February & March

+ Upto December

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.18 Under this scheme 35 kg foodgrains (wheat and rice at ₹ two per kg and ₹ three per kg respectively) are distributed to AAY card holders. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains under AAY

Year	(lakh MT)			
	Rice		Wheat	
	Allotment	Off-take	Allotment	Off-take
2012-13	5.10	4.81	5.10	4.70
2013-14	5.08	4.90	5.25	4.92
2014-15 ⁺	3.76	3.53	3.98	3.73

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

+ Upto December

Annapurna Scheme

4.19 Under this scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to old destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under National old age pension scheme or State pension scheme. Allocation of foodgrains for April, 2014 to March, 2015 is awaited from GoI. Allotment and off-take of foodgrains are given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains under Annapurna Scheme

Year	('000 MT)			
	Rice		Wheat	
	Allotment	Off-take	Allotment	Off-take
2012-13	3.32	0.98	5.78	1.89
2013-14	2.35	1.59	3.73	2.04

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

Sugar

4.20 Monthly allocation to the State of about 13,917.5 MT sugar is fixed from GoI on the basis of number of BPL card holders and their population. For festival months (August-September and October-November, 2014) about 18,371.1 MT sugar was allocated. The GoI will provide subsidy of ₹ 1,850 per quintal for 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Kerosene

4.21 Since April, 2014 the State is receiving approximately 0.61 lakh kilo litre allocation of kerosene per month. This allocation is only 34 per cent of kerosene requirement. At present the retail price of kerosene in Mumbai / Thane rationing area is ₹ 15.14 per litre and in other districts between ₹ 15.14 - ₹ 17.14 per litre. Since January, 2015 the State received 28 per cent kerosene against the demand 1.77 lakh kilo litre.

Godowns

4.22 During 2014-15, there are 1,063 godowns owned by the State with storage capacity of six lakh MT. Out of these, the condition of 189 godowns with capacity of 0.81 lakh MT was not suitable for storage and nine godowns with 0.04 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. GoM has hired 140 godowns of capacity 0.93 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. 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. Districtwise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.13.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2004-05	104	105	103	102	102	104	--
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.8
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.8
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10	166	156	261	111	136	163	12.8
2010-11	184	174	297	114	150	181	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15 [@]	250	286	465	133	199	250	3.5
April, 2014	232	270	415	132	195	234	1.4
May, 2014	240	271	467	132	195	244	4.1
June, 2014	244	274	469	132	195	247	4.0
July, 2014	250	281	469	133	194	250	3.1
August, 2014	255	287	471	133	195	253	3.1
September, 2014	260	288	472	133	203	258	4.1
October, 2014	258	295	474	133	203	257	3.6
November, 2014	256	302	475	133	204	256	3.3
December, 2014*	254	305	477	133	205	256	4.6

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	--
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.2
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.2
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10	165	147	245	113	131	157	11.4
2010-11	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.3
2014-15 [@]	255	284	427	139	184	240	4.0
April, 2014	238	270	371	138	180	224	2.8
May, 2014	246	272	434	139	180	235	5.6
June, 2014	251	273	433	139	180	237	4.6
July, 2014	263	279	433	139	180	242	5.1
August, 2014	263	287	433	139	189	246	6.0
September, 2014	262	288	434	139	187	244	3.8
October, 2014	259	293	434	139	188	244	3.1
November, 2014	258	295	435	140	188	243	1.5
December, 2014*	255	296	435	139	187	242	3.7

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CENTRAL) FOR MAJOR STATES

(Base Year 2010) (April – December)

States	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent increase	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent increase	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	134.56	141.51	5.17	134.56	142.40	5.83	134.54	141.88	5.45
Bihar	136.21	148.73	9.19	131.50	141.27	7.43	135.43	147.49	8.90
Gujrat	137.56	146.32	6.37	131.38	138.20	5.19	134.17	141.88	5.75
Karnataka	138.73	145.73	5.05	137.21	148.74	8.41	137.96	147.29	6.77
Kerala	134.33	145.82	8.55	136.54	149.31	9.35	135.03	146.97	8.84
Madhya Pradesh	136.62	144.69	5.90	131.08	139.31	6.28	134.28	142.41	6.06
Maharashtra	133.60	141.94	6.25	130.77	138.32	5.78	131.80	139.67	5.97
Punjab	128.36	137.23	6.92	129.79	137.47	5.92	129.06	137.34	6.42
Rajasthan	135.46	145.79	7.63	129.61	137.52	6.10	133.33	142.80	7.10
Tamil Nadu	137.70	145.42	5.61	136.48	145.02	6.26	137.00	145.20	5.99
Uttar Pradesh	135.60	145.62	7.39	132.57	141.89	7.03	134.63	144.46	7.30
West Bengal	139.50	149.78	7.37	132.44	141.60	6.91	136.42	146.21	7.18
All India	135.43	144.92	7.01	132.53	141.12	6.48	134.18	143.28	6.78

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	...	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15 [@]	...	869	844	779	798	861	841	782	801
April, 2014	...	828	810	751	771	819	806	753	773
May, 2014	...	840	820	757	777	833	817	760	780
June, 2014	...	858	833	766	785	851	830	769	787
July, 2014	...	868	841	783	799	862	839	786	801
August, 2014	...	881	852	791	808	874	849	795	810
September, 2014	...	884	857	794	811	877	853	797	813
October, 2014	...	890	862	794	813	883	858	797	815
November, 2014	...	889	862	793	813	880	858	796	816
December, 2014	...	882	859	782	807	874	856	786	810

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	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15 [@]	276	272	240	265	189	206	250
April, 2014	264	260	236	260	186	202	242
May, 2014	267	263	239	260	188	203	244
June, 2014	270	265	239	260	188	204	246
July, 2014	280	267	239	268	189	205	252
August, 2014	282	273	239	268	190	206	253
September, 2014	280	277	241	268	190	207	253
October, 2014	280	279	242	268	190	208	253
November, 2014	280	281	242	268	191	209	253
December, 2014	277	283	244	268	192	210	253

Source- Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

(Base year - 2001) (CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)
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	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244
2014-15 [@]	281	260	279	263	294	280	298	256	276	259
April, 2014	268	250	270	256	277	270	288	250	256	246
May, 2014	272	253	270	257	284	274	293	253	264	250
June, 2014	279	257	267	255	284	276	291	252	269	253
July, 2014	284	262	280	262	309	288	295	256	274	257
August, 2014	288	264	284	264	311	289	305	260	285	265
September, 2014	285	263	278	262	298	284	307	261	284	265
October, 2014	282	262	283	267	294	281	302	259	285	265
November, 2014	284	264	287	270	293	281	300	258	286	265
December, 2014	289	267	291	271	292	281	298	258	284	266

Source - Labour Bureau, GoI, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(Base year - 2001) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD		
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)	
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*	...	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15 [@] *	...	216	240	262	254	268	260	267	287	276	271
April, 2014*	...	200	226	250	246	262	253	254	274	274	264
May, 2014*	...	204	233	257	249	263	256	252	278	268	266
June, 2014*	...	210	236	262	251	265	257	257	279	273	267
July, 2014*	...	221	242	268	256	276	264	269	287	282	274
August, 2014*	...	218	245	267	257	270	264	274	292	279	274
September, 2014*	...	221	244	260	255	267	261	272	290	278	272
October, 2014*	...	218	243	265	257	268	261	274	292	275	271
November, 2014*	...	233	249	270	259	270	262	278	294	275	275
December, 2014*	...	233	246	262	257	266	261	277	294	275	275

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year - 2004-05)

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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	241.6	205.4	151.5	177.6
2014-15 [@]	252.0	209.3	155.5	182.9
April, 2014	242.4	211.8	154.6	180.8
May, 2014	246.8	212.1	155.1	182.0
June, 2014	250.3	212.3	155.4	183.0
July, 2014	256.6	214.6	156.0	185.0
August, 2014	261.2	214.0	156.1	185.9
September, 2014	257.8	213.4	156.0	185.0
October, 2014	253.3	210.8	155.9	183.7
November, 2014	250.8	200.1	155.2	181.2
December, 2014*	249.0	194.6	154.9	179.8

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

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	5.98	9.68	11.74	11.47
2014-15 [@]	3.36	6.19	6.90	7.17
April, 2014	5.55	7.08	8.44	8.72
May, 2014	6.18	7.02	8.07	8.33
June, 2014	5.66	6.49	7.68	7.81
July, 2014	5.41	7.23	7.97	8.10
August, 2014	3.85	6.75	7.16	7.57
September, 2014	2.38	6.30	6.85	7.11
October, 2014	1.66	4.98	6.14	6.40
November, 2014	(-) 0.17	4.12	4.63	5.00
December, 2014	0.11*	5.86	5.49	5.70

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RATION CARDS (As on 31st December, 2014)

District (1)	Yellow		Saffron	Annapurna (5)	White (6)	Total ration cards (7)
	BPL (2)	AAV (3)	APL (4)			
Mumbai /Thane Rationing Area	30,858	18,778	32,89,119	9,384	8,14,002	41,62,141
Thane	56,493	47,051	80,490	304	7,082	1,91,420
Palghar	1,05,348	94,678	4,12,199	1,707	33,376	6,47,308
Raigad	99,679	78,475	4,12,857	1,767	1,02,033	6,94,811
Ratnagiri	72,606	42,648	2,61,716	853	39,658	4,17,481
Sindhudurg	48,018	23,448	1,37,514	492	21,635	2,31,107
Nashik	3,01,776	1,79,743	6,68,427	815	78,733	12,29,494
Dhule	1,43,874	75,482	2,02,729	1,718	10,112	4,33,915
Nandurbar	1,04,352	1,05,924	1,07,079	1,251	8,272	3,26,878
Jalgaon	2,15,734	1,36,937	5,01,934	2,002	71,344	9,27,951
Ahmednagar	3,17,043	91,814	4,92,099	1,870	55,266	9,58,092
Pune	1,62,161	70,949	14,39,045	882	1,86,557	18,59,594
Satara	1,24,152	34,833	4,98,211	1,680	52,291	7,11,167
Sangli	69,604	35,605	4,86,125	1,007	73,360	6,65,701
Solapur	2,22,305	84,923	5,42,112	1,100	76,937	9,27,377
Kolhapur	1,48,371	56,286	6,41,442	181	93,708	9,39,988
Aurangabad	1,76,959	70,225	5,04,373	2,363	9,824	7,63,744
Jalna	1,14,553	42,971	1,75,673	2,220	5,525	3,40,942
Parbhani	74,839	44,583	2,38,920	1,971	2,385	3,62,698
Hingoli	60,350	27,309	1,57,750	984	2,455	2,48,848
Beed	2,48,309	42,891	3,58,500	2,236	13,361	6,65,297
Nanded	1,42,490	78,173	4,00,265	2,025	9,002	6,31,955
Osmanabad	1,16,755	38,512	2,08,472	857	11,553	3,76,149
Latur	87,085	40,966	2,97,825	1,867	17,279	4,45,022
Buldhana	1,48,173	65,730	2,68,794	2,902	7,650	4,93,249
Akola	1,59,453	44,474	1,24,757	1,555	13,993	3,44,232
Washim	1,51,572	40,624	79,166	1,925	12,915	2,86,202
Amravati	1,72,795	1,21,372	2,94,048	2,749	14,351	6,05,315
Yavatmal	1,33,095	1,32,834	2,86,257	2,642	11,087	5,65,915
Wardha	47,769	43,239	1,89,430	2,378	11,975	2,94,791
Nagpur	1,36,894	1,00,612	4,36,116	6,902	69,339	7,49,863
Bhandara	1,02,677	63,249	81,983	775	252	2,48,936
Gondia	91,878	75,561	1,01,855	1,189	7,612	2,78,095
Chandrapur	1,07,455	1,31,112	1,89,392	313	37,186	4,65,458
Gadchiroli	39,361	90,742	78,349	0	11,078	2,19,530
Maharashtra	45,34,836	24,72,753	1,46,45,023	64,866	19,93,188	2,37,10,666

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

Year	(lakh MT)					
	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
2006-07 (Total)	0.28	10.45	10.73	0.47	12.85	13.32
Of which, TPDS	0.08	10.21	10.29	0.07	12.11	12.18
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)	1.68	15.92	17.60	1.95	18.51	20.46
Of which, TPDS	0.48	12.34	12.82	0.55	13.58	14.13
2014-15 (Total)*	1.65	13.05	14.70	2.20	16.52	18.72
Of which, TPDS	1.36	11.95	13.31	1.87	15.08	16.95

+ Upto December

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE

Year	(lakh MT)	
	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2006-07 (Total)	27.90	19.03
Of which, TPDS	12.94	14.50
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	31.45
Of which, TPDS	15.51	16.54
2013-14 (Total)	21.96	25.19
Of which, TPDS	14.41	15.96
2014-15 (Total) +	16.60	21.12
Of which, TPDS	14.81	18.93

+ Upto December

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

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System.

2. Since February, 2014 allotment is under NFSA, 2013 for PH and AAY beneficiaries.

ANNEXURE 4.13

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS AVAILABLE, THEIR CAPACITY AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

District	Available godowns (upto June, 2014)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2014)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	9	7,807	3,854
Thane	15	7,500	} 1,467 [@]
Palghar	20	7,950	
Raigad	32	14,700	
Ratnagiri	26	11,550	822
Sindhudurg	17	7,490	391
Nashik	30	14,800	2,553
Dhule	20	11,490	983
Nandurbar	26	13,000	1,025
Jalgaon	42	21,250	1,921
Ahmednagar	41	32,050	1,633
Pune	43	37,580	2,808
Satara	43	15,490	1,646
Sangli	24	12,160	1,533
Solapur	65	53,124	1,834
Kolhapur	20	10,750	1,574
Aurangabad	51	58,978	1,777
Jalna	20	18,900	1,285
Parbhani	23	10,600	1,176
Hingoli	10	6,100	795
Beed	32	25,240	2,020
Nanded	49	25,240	1,929
Osmanabad	27	16,400	1,068
Latur	21	17,500	1,348
Buldhana	43	15,700	1,536
Akola	25	12,900	1,052
Washim	13	7,850	774
Amrawati	37	16,050	1,909
Yavatmal	34	17,000	2,010
Wardha	17	10,685	828
Nagpur	54	28,835	1,884
Bhandara	14	8,000	887
Gondia	11	10,050	1,003
Chandrapur	30	14,250	1,522
Gadchiroli	21	8,550	1,187
Maharashtra	1,005	6,07,519	51,193

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

@ - Including Palghar district

5

Public Finance

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2014-15

5.1 Budget 2014-15 was presented with revenue deficit of ₹ 4,103 crore and expected total receipts of ₹ 2,12,378 crore. For 2013-14, State's fiscal deficit was 1.8 per cent of GSDP which is within 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.

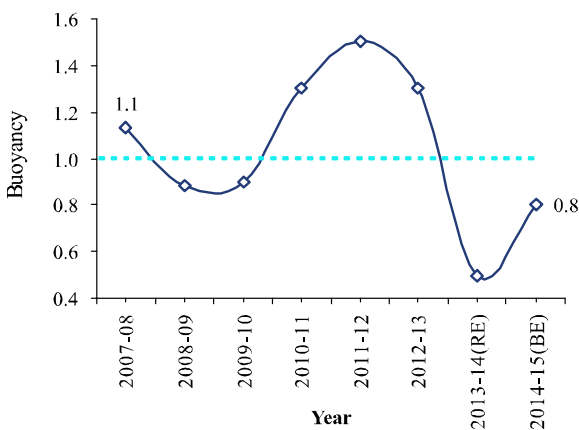
Revenue Receipts

5.2 Revenue receipts have increased by 10.8 per cent during 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. The expected total revenue receipts are ₹ 1,80,320 crore for 2014-15 (BE). Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Tax Revenue

5.3 The tax revenue of the State has increased by seven per cent during 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. The share of tax revenue in total revenue receipts is expected to be 77 per cent for 2014-15 (BE). Tax revenue is given in Table 5.3.

Graph 5.1 : Tax buoyancy



5.4 Share of Own Tax Revenue (OTR) in total revenue receipts and in the tax revenue is 65.8 per cent and 85.4 per cent respectively for 2014-15 (BE). The OTR has increased by 6.7 per cent during 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. VAT /Sales tax is the major contributor to OTR with 58.2 per cent share followed by stamp duties and registration fees with 16.4 per cent. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Items	(₹ crore)		
	2012-13 (actual)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
1.Revenue Receipts	1,42,947	1,58,410	1,80,320
2.Revenue Expenditure	1,38,736	1,61,427	1,84,423
3.Revenue Deficit (2-1)	(-)4,211	3,017	4,103
As per cent of GSDP	(-)0.3	0.2	0.2
4.Capital Receipts #	14,798	27,528	32,058
5.Capital Expenditure #	18,814	24,423	27,898
6.Total Receipts (1+4) #	1,57,745	1,85,938	2,12,378
7.Total Expenditure (2+5) #	1,57,550	1,85,850	2,12,321
8.Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-)195	(-)88	(-)57
9.Fiscal Deficit	13,740	26,563	30,965
As per cent of GSDP	1.0	1.8	1.8

Source : Finance Department, GoM # Net of loan repayment
RE – Revised Estimates , BE-Budget Estimates

Table 5.2 Revenue receipts

Year	(₹ crore)		
	Tax revenue	Non-tax revenue @	Total revenue receipts
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 (RE)	1,26,961	31,449	1,58,410
2014-15 (BE)	1,38,853	41,467	1,80,320

Source : Finance Department, GoM @ Includes central grant

Table 5.3 Tax revenue

Year	(₹ crore)		
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total
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 (RE)	1,10,374	16,587	1,26,961
2014-15 (BE)	1,18,640	20,213	1,38,853

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.5 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 unity. For the consecutive years from 2010-11 to 2012-13, the total tax revenue has buoyancy above unity.

5.6 As per the recommendations of 13th FC, the total size of divisible pool has been increased from 30.5 per cent to 32 per cent of the sharable taxes. State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from Central Taxes has increased from 4.997 per cent to 5.199 per cent and the share of service tax has increased from 5.063 per cent to 5.281 per cent. As per budget estimates of 2014-15, the State is expected to receive ₹ 20,213 crore as share in central taxes.

Non-Tax Revenue

5.7 The non-tax revenue has increased by 29.4 per cent during 2013-14 (RE) over the previous year. Its expected share in total revenue receipts is 23 per cent for 2014-15. Central grants have maximum share in non-tax revenue. Non-tax revenue is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Non-tax revenue

(₹ crore)				
Year	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Central grants	Total non-tax revenue
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 (RE)	3,143	9,615	18,691	31,449
2014-15 (BE)	2,974	10,535	27,958	41,467

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Recommendations of 13th FC

5.8 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. As per the revised estimates for 2013-14, the State has received ₹ 2,732 crore as grants-in-aid and is expected to receive ₹ 4,419 crore in 2014-15. The details of the grants-in-aid are given in Annexure 5.6.

Revenue Expenditure

5.9 The revenue expenditure is incurred mainly on salary & wages, pension and interest payments. Interest payment is steadily increasing due to increase in debt stock, however, its share in the total revenue expenditure is decreasing. Composition of revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Composition of revenue expenditure

(₹ crore)					
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Other	Total revenue expenditure
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 (RE)	60,687 (37.6)	15,608 (9.7)	21,373 (13.2)	63,759 (39.5)	1,61,427 (100.0)
2014-15 (BE)	65,957 (35.8)	17,633 (9.6)	23,805 (12.9)	77,028 (41.8)	1,84,423 (100.0)

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

5.10 The development expenditure is anticipated to be 66.1 per cent of the total revenue expenditure for 2014-15. Nearly half of the development expenditure is expected to be made on social services such as education, health, water supply, etc. The non development expenditure is expected to rise by 13.2 per cent over the previous year with its share in revenue expenditure remaining at 33.9 per cent. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Annexure 5.3.

Subsidies

5.11 The GoM provides certain essential goods and services at subsidised rate to make them affordable to people. The major subsidies made for 2014-15 are:

- ₹ 9,000 crore as compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and power looms.
- ₹ 2,500 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects.
- ₹ 1,508 crore to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for compensating the losses made while providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.
- ₹ 762 crore for foodgrain distribution and related schemes viz. *Antyodaya Anna Yojana*, *Annapurna Scheme*, etc.

Tax realisation

5.12 During 2012-13, the total amount of tax raised but not realised was ₹ 39,335 crore which is 21 per cent higher over the previous year. The amount under dispute was 49.1 per cent of the total tax raised but not realised.

5.13 Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant) and Central Sales Tax have largest share of 68.1 per cent and 26.2 per cent respectively in non-realised taxes. Tax raised but not realised for 2012-13 is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Tax raised but not realised - 2012-13

Particulars	Amount		Total
	under dispute	not under dispute	
Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant)	14,535	12,240	26,775
Central Sales Tax	3,877	6,422	10,299
Taxes on professions, trades and employment	5	754	759
Minor mineral, etc.	238	161	399
Electricity duties	392	22	415
Others	271	417	688
Total	19,318	20,017	39,335

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Receipts 2014-15

5.14 By the end of December, 2014 revenue receipts of the State were 63.6 per cent of 2014-15 (BE) as against 65.4 per cent for the corresponding period of 2013-14 (RE). The details of revenue receipts are given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Revenue receipts

(₹ crore)				
Items	Actual receipts		Per cent change	Percentage to 2014-15(BE)
	2013 ⁺	2014 ⁺		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	90,238	96,749	7.2	69.7
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to ix)	78,611	83,898	6.7	70.7
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	46,073	50,498	9.6	73.1
ii) Stamps & reg. fees	14,059	14,950	6.3	77.0
iii) State excise duties	6,904	7,822	13.3	68.0
iv) Taxes & duties on electricity	3,306	2,473	(-) 25.2	38.0
v) Land revenue	755	819	8.5	43.9
vi) Taxes on vehicles	3,733	3,925	5.1	74.8
vii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,544	1,540	(-) 0.3	72.0
viii) Taxes on goods & passengers	1,088	207	(-) 81.0	18.9
ix) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,149	1,664	44.8	94.0
2) Share in central taxes	11,627	12,851	10.5	63.6
B) Non Tax Revenue (i + ii)	13,381	17,944	34.1	43.3
i) Non-tax revenue	6,036	7,347	21.7	54.4
ii) Grants-in-aid from centre	7,345	10,957	44.3	37.9
Total (A+B)	1,03,619	1,14,693	10.7	63.6

Source : Accountant General, Maharashtra

+ Upto December

Revenue Expenditure 2014-15

5.15 The total revenue expenditure of the State by the end of December, 2014 was ₹ 1,08,826 crore (59 per cent of 2014-15(BE)), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 13,199 crore (30.6 per cent of 2014-15(BE)). Development expenditure and expenditure incurred on social services were ₹ 70,209 crore (57.6 per cent of 2014-15(BE)) and ₹ 46,689 crore (60.5 per cent of 2014-15(BE)) respectively.

Economic classification of Expenditure

5.16 Expenditure of the State budget is classified into significant economic categories on the guidelines given by CSO, GoI. According to economic classification of the budget 2014-15, consumption expenditure and expenditure on gross capital formation is expected to be ₹ 60,354 crore and ₹ 19,457 crore respectively, which is more by 20.6 per cent and 47.5 per cent respectively, over the previous year. The details of consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.17 The major source of Capital receipts is debt (borrowings and other liabilities). As per the budget estimates of 2014-15, the total capital receipts are expected to be ₹ 43,793 crore and its largest part is going to be occupied by the internal debt of ₹ 31,048 crore.

5.18 The capital expenditure is expected to reach to ₹ 39,633 crore in 2014-15 which is 17.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Capital expenditure includes capital expenditure outside the revenue account, loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt. Capital expenditure outside the revenue account (₹ 26,915 crore) has the major share in the total capital expenditure which is expected to be 67.9 per cent for 2014-15. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Capital receipts and capital expenditure

Year	Capital receipts		Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which, Internal debt	Total	Of which	
				Outside revenue expenditure	Repayment of public debt
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 (RE)	38,866	27,788	35,761	22,604	11,338
2014-15 (BE)	43,793	31,048	39,633	26,915	11,735

Source : Finance Dept., GoM

Deficit Trends

5.19 After the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act in 2005, the percentage of revenue deficit to GSDP has been substantially lower. In 2014-15, the fiscal deficit is expected below three per cent of GSDP as per the limit set by the FRBM Act. The 13th FC has laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for states, for the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 and the same is given in Table 5.9.

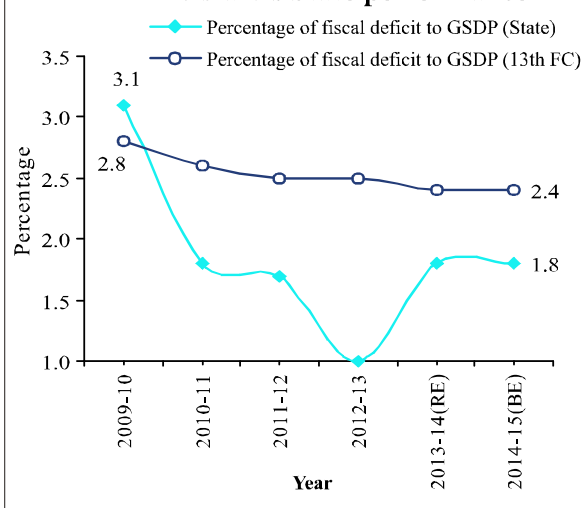
Table 5.9 Consolidated fiscal reform path for states

Year	Limits (per cent of GSDP)	
	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

Debt Position

5.20 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State consist of accumulated unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government. The debt stock of the State which was ₹ 1,81,447 crore at the end of 2009-10, is increasing annually with average rate of 10.6 per cent. It is expected to reach to ₹ 3,00,477 crore in 2014-15(BE) which is 17.8 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (24.3 per cent) set by the 13th FC recommendation. The average cost of borrowing is expected to remain at about 8.8 per cent for 2014-15(BE). Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.10.

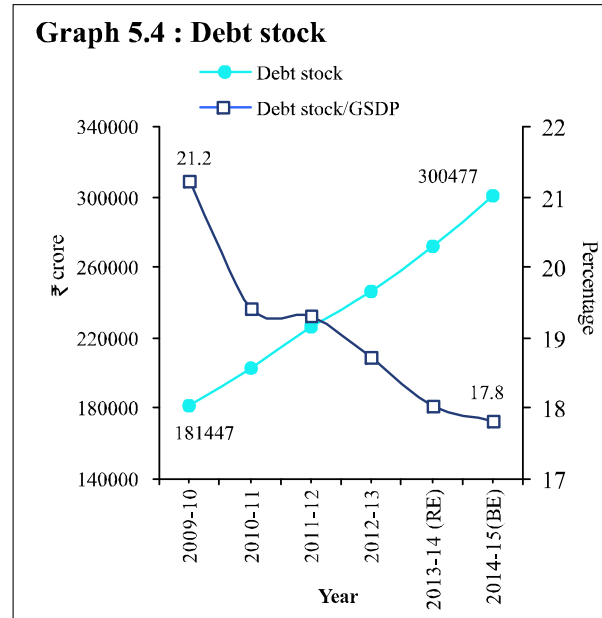
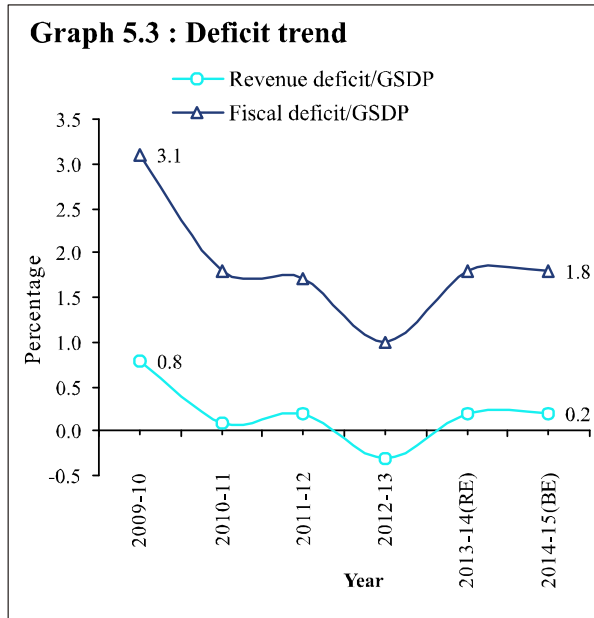
Graph 5.2 : Consolidated fiscal reform path vis-à-vis State performance**Table 5.10 Debt stock and interest payments**

Year	Debt stock and interest payments (₹ crore)		
	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowings ^{\$}
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 (RE)	2,71,845	21,373	8.7
2014-15 (BE)	3,00,477	23,805	8.8

Source: Finance Department, GoM

\$ Average cost of borrowings is the percentage of interest payment to the outstanding liabilities in preceding year

5.21 Open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund contribute about 75 per cent to the debt stock. Internal debt of the State has reached ₹ 2,28,881 crore (76.2 per cent of debt stock), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 1,47,583 crore. The overall internal debt as per budget estimate is ₹ 31,048 crore of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 25,083 crore. Of this internal debt, ₹ 10,986 crore will be used for repayment of loans.



State Plan Performance

5.22 The projected outlay for 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 5.11.

Table 5.11 Annual plan - outlay and expenditure

Year	Plan outlay	Plan expenditure	(₹ crore)
			Percentage to outlay
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

Annual Plan 2014-15

5.23 Annual Plan outlay for 2014-15 is of ₹ 51,223 crore, of which general district plan is of ₹ 5,902 crore. Out of total plan, an outlay of ₹ 6,044 crore is provided for SCSP and ₹ 4,215 crore for TSP. Of the total outlay, maximum share of ₹ 22,209 crore is approved for Social & Community Services followed by ₹ 9,022 crore for Irrigation & Flood Control sector. Sectorwise FYP and annual plan is given in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Sectorwise FYP and annual plan

Sectors	(₹ crore)					
	XII FYP		Annual Plan 2012-13	Annual Plan 2013-14		Annual Plan 2014-15
	Outlay	Share in outlay (per cent)	actual expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay
Agriculture and Allied Activities	21,917	8.0	3,531	4,025	5,561	4,440
Rural Development	9,089	3.3	1,499	1,465	1,840	1,259
Special Area Development	1,141	0.4	124	219	335	329
Irrigation and Flood Control	47,990	17.5	6,456	9,548	9,495	9,022
Energy	20,695	7.5	2,372	3,376	3,316	4,016
Industry and Minerals	2,175	0.8	190	403	404	410
Transport	33,855	12.3	4,256	5,292	5,506	5,537
Science, Technology & Environment	169	0.1	474	34	35	62
General Economic Services	3,364	1.2	644	759	719	724
Social & Community Services	1,22,776	44.6	15,114	21,312	19,125	22,209
General Services	10,989	4.0	1,198	2,112	1,468	2,407
Other Programmes	840	0.3	10	456	259	808
Total	2,75,000	100.0	35,867	49,000	48,061	51,223

Source : Planning Department, GoM

Note : Figures may not tally due to rounding

5.24 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants)

Year	Plan expenditure			Non-plan expenditure	Total expenditure
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
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 (RE)	29,782	21,305	51,087	1,46,101	1,97,188
2014-15 (BE)	43,069	24,465	67,534	1,56,523	2,24,057

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Government Guarantees

5.25 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2012-13 amounted to ₹ 9,388 crore. The highest guarantee of 38.1 per cent was given to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department followed by 14.7 per cent to Water supply and sanitation, 14.2 per cent to Public works, 13.3 per cent to Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy) and 10.5 per cent to Planning Department. Guarantees given by the government during 2012-13 are given in Table 5.14.

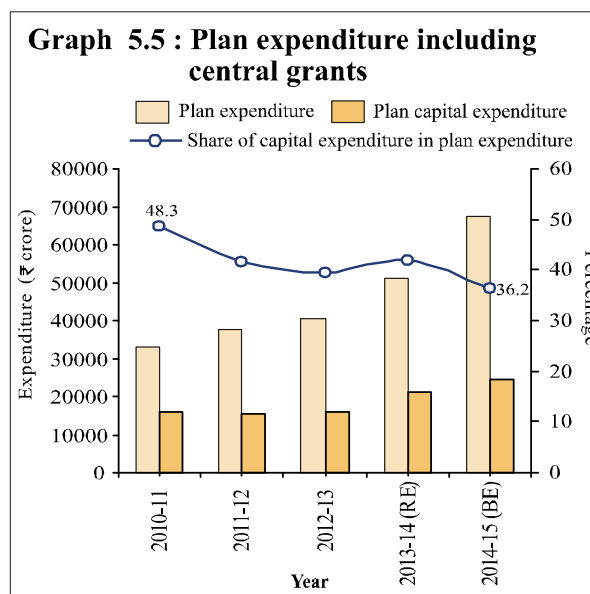


Table 5.14 Guarantees given by the government during 2012-13

(₹ crore)

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	200.02	150.00	0.17	204.00	0.02	146.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	15.87	0.00	0.00	1.93	0.00	13.94
Social Justice & Special Assistance	267.15	0.00	51.68	25.65	0.00	293.18
Urban development	201.13	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	200.83
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	1,650.01	0.00	0.09	401.06	0.00	1,249.04
Water resources	831.19	0.00	0.00	676.10	0.00	155.09
Public works	2,065.67	0.00	0.00	736.53	0.00	1,329.14
Revenue & forest	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13
Tribal development	30.62	0.00	1.03	2.25	0.00	29.40
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,694.59	200.00	15.77	330.61	0.00	3,579.75
Rural development & water conservation	18.04	0.00	0.00	17.86	0.00	0.18
Water supply & sanitation	1,502.14	0.00	34.01	158.05	0.00	1,378.10
Minority development	26.68	0.00	6.00	4.75	0.00	27.93
Planning	1,051.15	0.00	0.00	67.67	0.00	983.48
Total	11,556.39	350.00	108.75	2,626.76	0.02	9,388.19

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Note : Guarantees invoked but not discharged are nil

14th Finance Commission

5.26 As per 14th FC recommendations, share of tax devolution has increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent of the total divisible pool. State's share devoluble amount (excluding service tax) has increased from 5.199 per cent (13th FC) to 5.521 per cent. The share of service tax has also increased from 5.281 per cent (13th FC) to 5.674 per cent.

5.26.1 As per 14th FC recommendations, the limits for 2015-16 for fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio and debt stock-GSDP ratio are three per cent and 21.9 per cent respectively for the states.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA: BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)							
Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,58,410	1,80,320
a) Tax Revenue	60,049	67,354	86,447	1,00,952	1,18,640	1,26,961	1,38,853
b) Non-Tax Revenue	21,222	19,556	19,421	20,334	24,307	31,449	41,467
2. Revenue Expenditure	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,61,427	1,84,423
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	13,027	14,838	15,648	17,505	19,076	21,373	23,805
b) Administrative Services	6,560	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,893	16,649
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	5,199	6,229	8,957	10,581	11,649	12,858	14,671
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-5,577)	8,006	591	2,268	(-4,211)	3,017	4,103
4. Capital Receipts	19,065	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,866	43,793
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	560	515	640	559	863	877	1,036
b) Other capital receipts	18	25	17	456	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,651	31,022
5. Capital Expenditure	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	35,761	39,633
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,97,276	2,24,114
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,97,188	2,24,057
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	350	850	500	875	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	(-364)	138	549	(-894)	(-195)	(-88)	(-57)
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	13,999	26,156	18,857	19,969	13,740	26,563	30,965
As per cent of G.S.D.P.							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	10.8	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.7
a) Tax Revenue	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.2
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.0	11.1	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.9
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
b) Administrative Services	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-0.7)	0.9	0.1	0.2	(-0.3)	0.2	0.2
4. Net Capital Receipts	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.6
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.9	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.8
5. Capital Expenditure	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	13.3	13.7	12.4	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.3
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	13.3	13.8	12.5	12.8	12.5	13.1	13.3
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.0	0.0	0.1	(-0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget 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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	81,271	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,58,410	1,80,320
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	52,031	59,106	75,028	87,648	1,03,448	1,10,374	1,18,640
(1) Sales Tax	30,680	32,676	42,483	50,596	60,080	63,922	69,090
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	8,288	10,774	13,516	14,408	17,548	18,850	19,426
(3) State Excise Duties	4,434	5,057	5,962	8,606	9,297	10,535	11,500
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2,395	3,289	4,730	4,831	5,896	6,108	6,501
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,561	1,612	1,686	1,830	1,961	1,944	2,138
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	2,220	2,682	3,533	4,137	5,027	4,900	5,250
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,015	1,325	1,423	1,702	1,874	1,662	1,770
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	892	977	600	574	691	1,225	1,098
(9) Land Revenue	546	714	1,095	964	1,074	1,228	1,867
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	9,790	8,353	8,225	8,168	9,985	12,758	13,509
(1) Interest Receipts	1,017	1,342	1,422	1,359	2,465	3,143	2,974
(2) Other non-tax revenue	8,773	7,011	6,803	6,809	7,520	9,615	10,535
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	8,018	8,248	11,419	13,304	15,192	16,587	20,213
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,651	1,891	2,359	2,660	3,267	3,780	4,798
(2) Corporation Tax	2,629	3,394	4,463	5,236	5,457	5,564	6,736
(3) Taxes on Wealth	2	8	9	20	9	16	16
(4) Customs	1,533	1,154	1,997	2,307	2,525	2,703	3,116
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,337	930	1,452	1,493	1,716	1,818	2,012
(6) Service Tax	866	871	1,139	1,588	2,218	2,706	3,535
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	11,432	11,203	11,196	12,166	14,322	18,691	27,958
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	19,065	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,866	43,793
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	21,612	21,564	20,740	24,453	22,117	30,510	33,771
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	21,227	20,812	19,920	24,146	21,366	27,788	31,048
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	385	752	820	306	751	2,722	2,723
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	560	515	640	559	863	877	1,036
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	75	24	9	467	(-) 10	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	(-) 3,182	8,280	2,350	2,858	(-) 1,128	7,479	8,987
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	804	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	2,473	2,630
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	190	(-) 351	(-) 126	(-) 400	38	(-) 615	(-) 698
(1) Interest Bearing	44	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 359	(-) 466
(2) Non-interest Bearing	146	(-) 402	(-) 232	(-) 513	179	(-) 256	(-) 232
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	1,240	3,502	6,259	4,532	6,442	6,275	6,110
(1) Interest Bearing	768	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,063	4,665
(2) Non-interest Bearing	472	1,603	2,313	794	2,178	2,212	1,445
(d) Others	(-) 5,416	3,339	(-) 5,805	(-) 3,534	(-) 9,795	(-) 654	944
Total Receipts (A + B)	1,00,336	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,97,276	2,24,114

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

Revised Estimates

Budget 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	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{##}
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A)	Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	75,694	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,61,427	1,84,423
(1)	Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	49,109	62,845	68,755	80,701	91,070	1,06,256	1,21,955
	(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	31,052	41,005	48,282	54,812	62,039	74,048	77,184
	(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	16,447	22,208	26,944	29,879	33,857	39,061	41,280
	(2) Health & Family Welfare	3,105	3,696	4,474	5,002	5,936	7,081	9,643
	(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	4,460	6,939	6,509	7,438	7,114	8,356	8,590
	(4) Information & Broadcasting	31	40	47	47	57	72	84
	(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	3,200	4,145	4,518	5,117	6,417	8,322	9,471
	(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	528	599	646	721	730	839	1,057
	(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	3,237	3,325	5,076	6,541	7,854	10,202	6,913
	(8) Others	44	53	68	68	74	115	146
	(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	16,813	20,372	19,285	24,869	27,551	29,903	42,649
	(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	6,403	6,460	5,636	6,145	7,218	8,306	8,604
	(2) Rural Development	1,980	2,493	2,243	2,524	4,399	3,522	12,436
	(3) Special Area Programme	31	28	59	44	48	36	45
	(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,939	2,340	2,522	2,701	2,574	2,941	2,600
	(5) Energy	2,808	4,138	3,619	5,527	5,471	5,765	9,417
	(6) Industry and Minerals.	682	998	870	2,546	2,600	2,652	3,008
	(7) Transport and Communication	2,691	3,227	3,418	4,199	4,216	5,162	5,269
	(8) Science, Technology & Environment	42	72	61	67	72	79	81
	(9) General Economic Services	237	616	856	1,116	953	1,440	1,189
	(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,244	1,468	1,188	1,020	1,481	2,305	2,121
(2)	Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	26,585	32,071	37,704	42,853	47,666	55,171	62,469
	(a) General Services (1 to 5)	13,686	17,129	21,155	24,340	27,346	32,206	36,774
	(1) Organs of State	641	1,149	1,088	1,249	1,266	1,742	2,509
	(2) Collection Charges	1,194	1,486	1,221	1,570	1,853	2,510	2,727
	(3) Administrative Services	6,560	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,893	16,649
	(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	5,199	6,229	8,956	10,581	11,649	12,858	14,671
	(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	92	92	92	92	106	204	218
	(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	12,899	14,942	16,549	18,513	20,320	22,965	25,695
(B)	Capital Expenditure (1+2)	24,278	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	35,761	39,633
	(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	20,154	18,690	18,922	18,716	18,814	24,423	27,898
	(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	18,873	17,429	17,963	17,880	17,398	22,604	26,915
	(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,281	1,261	959	836	1,416	1,818	983
	(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)	4,124	4,175	5,624	6,958	7,919	11,338	11,735
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	3,704	3,398	4,291	5,838	6,351	10,605	10,986
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	420	427	483	620	693	733	749
	(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	0	350	850	500	875	0	0
	Total Expenditure (A + B)	99,972	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,97,188	2,24,057

Source – Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

		(₹ crore)						
Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{##}	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	19,104	21,479	22,040	24,106	21,383	25,349	28,864	
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	17,523	17,414	15,629	18,308	15,015	17,183	20,062	
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 35	325	337	(-) 314	58	1,990	1,973	
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	1,616	3,740	6,074	6,112	6,311	6,176	6,829	
a) Provident Fund (net)	804	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	2,473	2,630	
b) Reserve Fund (net)	44	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 359	(-) 466	
c) Civil Deposites (net)	768	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,063	4,665	
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 4,741	4,539	(-) 3,732	(-) 3,242	(-) 7,448	1,302	2,158	
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	(-) 4,798	4,540	(-) 3,724	(-) 3,254	(-) 7,438	1,302	2,158	
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	57	(-) 1	(-) 8	11	(-) 10	0	0	
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	14,363	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,651	31,022	

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

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

Revised Estimates ## Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.5
GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE
ON CAPITAL FORMATION

(₹ crore)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 [#]	2014-15 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation of Employee (1.1+1.2)	14,771	18,322	23,788	26,355	29,791	35,626	39,599
1.1 Wages & Salaries	10,244	12,915	14,898	15,761	17,607	21,294	23,478
1.2 Pension	4,527	5,407	8,890	10,594	12,185	14,332	16,121
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services	7,607	9,992	11,735	14,041	13,437	14,405	20,755
2.1 Purchases	6,117	8,614	10,231	12,876	11,459	11,998	18,634
2.2 Maintenances	2,545	2,938	3,465	3,088	3,678	5,207	4,464
2.3 Less Sales	1,055	1,560	1,961	1,923	1,700	2,800	2,343
Total Consumption Expenditure	22,378	28,314	35,523	40,396	43,228	50,032	60,354
B. Expenditure of Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,269	1,139	1,092	1,758	1,791	3,001	4,057
2. Roads & Bridges	1,723	2,974	2,347	2,742	2,841	4,274	2,438
3. Other Capital Outlay	2,270	2,448	2,897	3,477	3,870	4,746	11,923
4. Transport Equipment	82	63	171	55	144	188	137
5. Machinery & Equipment	650	704	472	454	546	982	901
6. Cultivated Assets	44	86	0	0	0	0	0
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	6,038	7,414	6,979	8,485	9,193	13,191	19,455
9. Change in Stock	1	(-) 7	(-) 2	2	2	2	2
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	6,039	7,407	6,977	8,487	9,195	13,193	19,457

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates ## Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.6

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 Financial institutions viz. Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Mutual Funds (MFs), Insurance companies, etc. provide variety of financial products and services. These institutions are the major source of long term funds for the economy.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.2 Banking system comprises of scheduled and non-scheduled banks. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) are categorised as 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, 2014, of the total banking offices of SCBs in the State, about 73 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.

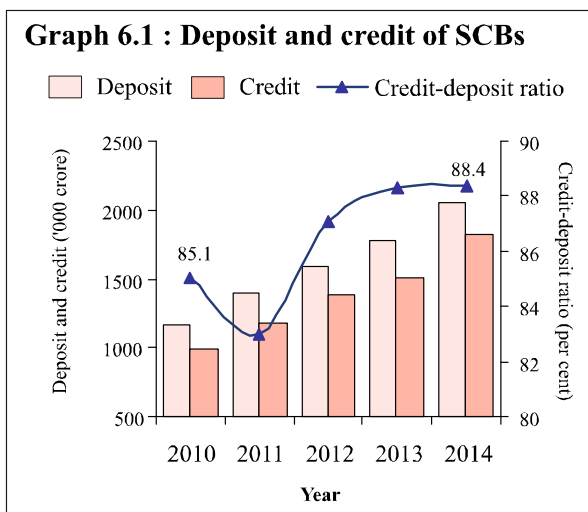


Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

Particulars	2013				2014				Per cent change of total over previous year
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
No. of banking offices	2,519	2,066	5,189	9,774	2,855	2,307	5,478	10,640	8.9
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	41.1	70.0	1,673.9	1,785.0	48.1	85.3	1,919	2,052.4	15.0
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	31.5	41.1	1,503.8	1,576.4	39.0	51.5	1,723	1,813.5	15.0
Credit- Deposit Ratio (CD) (per cent)	76.6	58.7	89.9	88.3	81.1	60.4	89.8	88.4	-

Source: RBI

6.3 As on 31st March, 2014, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, about nine per cent were operating in the State. The share of State in aggregate deposits and gross credit in India was about 26 per cent and about 29 per cent respectively. CD ratio of the State was 88.4 per cent, whereas that of all-India was 78 per cent.

6.4 As on 31st March, 2014, the share of nationalised banks including SBI and its associates in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCBs in the State, was about 67 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. CD ratio of SBI and its associates was highest (129.7 per cent). Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,75,147 and ₹ 1,54,718 respectively. The corresponding figures for all-India were ₹ 64,802 and ₹ 50,564. Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State according to bank group are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State by bank group(as on 31st March)

Bank Group	2013				2014			
	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	1,695	242.2	273.4	112.9	1,780	251.6	326.3	129.7
Nationalised banks	5,910	966.7	808.9	83.7	6,058	1,128.7	917.6	81.3
Foreign banks	97	151.7	115.7	76.3	87	203.4	123.8	60.9
RRBs	659	6.1	4.2	68.9	680	7.2	5.0	69.4
Private banks	1,911	412.2	388.7	94.3	2,035	461.7	440.4	95.4
Total	10,272	1,778.9	1,590.9	89.4	10,640	2,052.6	1,813.1	88.4

Source: RBI

6.5 Total amount of term deposits has increased by about 17 per cent, though, number of accounts of term deposits in the State decreased in 2013. Current and saving accounts increased by about 14 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. Deposits of SCBs in the State according to types of account are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs in the State according to types of account(as on 31st March)

Type of Account	2012		2013	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)
Current	3,707	175.7	4,242	205.7
Savings	74,393	205.6	91,850	233.1
Term deposit	22,265	1,148.5	21,239	1,340.1
Total	1,00,365	1,529.8	1,17,331	1,778.9

Source: RBI

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 in the State to priority sector, maximum (40 per cent) advances were outstanding towards 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by small enterprises (30.8 per cent). Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector is given in Table 6.4.

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

(as on last Friday of March)

Priority Sector	2013		2014*	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)
Agriculture & allied activities	3,506	57.4	4,001	175.0
Small enterprises [@]	1,420	116.1	1,509	134.7
Housing	836	87.0	919	88.1
Self-Help Groups ^{\$}	111	0.9	247	2.4
Other Priority Sectors (OPS) [#]	165	14.3	196	20.1
Export credit [@]	1	19.4	1	17.0
Total	6,039	295.1	6,873	437.3

Source: RBI

* Provisional

[@] Applicable only to Foreign banks (excluding small enterprises)^{\$} Micro credit (other than loans to SHGs/Joint Liability Group for Agriculture & allied activities)[#] Comprises of education & loans granted to State sponsored organisations for SC/ST^{@@} Advances to Medium Scale Enterprises (MSE)

6.7 Total outstanding credit of SCBs in the State increased by about 14 per cent in 2013. Of the total outstanding credit, about 56 per cent was from nationalised banks (excluding SBI and its associates). Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 As on 31st March, 2013, the maximum (29.6 per cent) outstanding credit of SCBs in the State was towards units belonging to manufacturing sector. The percentage of outstanding credit towards trade units was 11.3 and that of construction sector was 10.1. Sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

Bank group	Outstanding credit		Per cent change over previous year
	('000 crore)		
	2012	2013	
SBI and its associate banks	220.8	282.1	27.8
Nationalised banks	716.7	798.6	11.4
Foreign banks	86.9	97.5	12.2
RRBs	3.1	4.5	45.2
Private banks	234.5	255.3	8.9
Total	1,262.0	1,438.0	13.9

Source : RBI

Annual Credit Plan

6.9 Annual Credit Plan of the State is prepared by State Level Bankers Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is the convener bank for monitoring credit plan. Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2014-15 is ₹ 1.57 lakh crore. Of the total plan for priority sector, about 58 per cent was disbursed to 'Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI' sector and about 38 per cent to 'Agriculture and allied activities' sector upto September, 2014. The credit disbursement to priority sector 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 in the State

Sector	Amount outstanding		Per cent change over previous year
	('000 crore)		
	2012	2013	
Agriculture and allied activities	44.0	61.3	39.3
Mining and Quarrying	13.7	16.1	17.5
Manufacturing	357.2	426.0	19.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	48.8	59.2	21.3
Construction	122.3	144.6	18.2
Transport	53.8	46.4	(-)13.8
Professional and other services	108.9	118.2	8.5
Trade	132.3	163.1	23.3
Personal loans	135.8	148.6	9.4
Others	245.2	254.4	3.8
Total	1,262.0	1,438.0	13.9

Source : RBI

Table 6.7 Credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan

Priority Sector	('000 crore)							
	2013-14				2014-15			
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement to target	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement ⁺	Percentage of achievement to target	Beneficiaries ⁺ (lakh)
Agriculture and allied activities	50.1	39.7	79.2	27.7	57.3	34.7	60.6	26.4
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	21.6	74.4	344.7	7.6	77.2	52.9	68.5	3.9
Other sectors	28.3	16.5	58.3	1.3	22.8	3.3	14.5	0.9
Total	100.0	130.6	130.6	36.6	157.3	90.9	57.8	31.2

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

Micro Finance

6.10 Micro finance is the provision for broad range of financial services viz. deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers and insurance to poor and low income households and their micro-enterprises. 'Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme' launched by NABARD is an important strategy in promoting financial inclusion and inclusive growth. This programme helps to promote financial transactions between the formal rural banking system with the informal SHGs. As on 31st March, 2014 in the total savings by all SHGs, about two-third share was of exclusive women SHGs. The average outstanding loan per SHG with banks was ₹ 64,606 as against ₹ 55,953 in the previous year. Deposits, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs in the State are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Deposits, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs in the State

(as on 31st March, 2014)

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	6,92,274	748.05	1,61,489	163.56	5,18,352	559.80
	Co-operative	3,26,451	395.34	43,140	40.96	2,19,081	280.32
	Regional rural	1,11,249	117.54	12,323	32.48	1,00,682	87.75
	Private commercial	30,918	33.10	10	0.00	30,816	32.97
	Public commercial	2,23,656	202.07	1,06,016	90.12	1,67,773	158.76
Loans disbursed[@]	Total	72,908	718.13	6,854	108.85	60,374	571.13
	Co-operative	29,290	96.16	1,242	12.86	21,375	65.78
	Regional rural	9,491	112.22	1,133	14.24	8,567	90.87
	Private commercial	17,853	220.69	0.00	0.00	17,852	220.67
	Public commercial	16,274	289.06	4,479	81.75	12,580	193.81
Loans outstanding	Total	2,04,355	1,320.26	62,571	401.63	1,52,993	917.56
	Co-operative	57,526	147.48	20,830	68.89	42,168	92.62
	Regional rural	37,247	267.36	6,033	42.41	31,987	237.32
	Private commercial	23,546	190.96	26	0.24	17,987	128.07
	Public commercial	86,036	714.46	35,682	290.09	60,851	459.55

Source: NABARD

SGSY- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

@ 2013-14

Financial Inclusion

6.11 'Financial Inclusion' is the process of ensuring fair, timely and adequate access to financial services viz. saving, credit, payment & remittance facilities and insurance services to the weaker sections of the society and low income groups at an affordable cost. The *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) launched on 28th August, 2014 is a national mission to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all households. The plan envisages universal access to banking facilities with at least one banking account (with no minimum balance) for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, easy transfer of money across India, insurance and pension facility. In addition, the account holder would get overdraft facility upto ₹ 5,000, RuPay Debit Card having in built accidental insurance cover of ₹ one lakh and life insurance cover of ₹ 30,000. It is also planned to deposit all government benefits including Direct Benefit Transfer to the beneficiary's account. Upto the end of January, 2015, about 87 lakh bank accounts have been opened in the State under the scheme.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.12 The GoI set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in NABARD to provide loans at low cost to state Governments for development of rural infrastructure. RIDF covers 31 activities which are classified into three broad categories viz. agriculture and allied activities, social sector and rural connectivity which are eligible for loans upto 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent of project cost respectively. Under RIDF, upto March, 2014, ₹ 7,913 crore loan has been disbursed. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State are given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State

RIDF	Number of projects sanctioned	Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	
		Number of projects sanctioned	Loans disbursed
I to XVII (1995 to 2012)	25,924		7,427
XVIII (2012-13)	827		355
XIX (2013-14)	645		131
XX (2014-15)	9		0
Total	27,405		7,913

Source: NABARD

Joint Stock Companies

6.13 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade. As on 31st March, 2014, of the total 8,51,249 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 23 per cent. As on 31st January, 2015 total 2,11,839 joint stock companies with ₹ 5.34 lakh crore total paid-up capital were functioning in the State. Paid-up capital of joint stock companies in the State is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Paid-up capital of joint stock companies in the State

Item	(as on 31 st March)							
	2013				2014*			
	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	1,55,081	163.9	7,75,519	674.7	1,57,105	192.8	7,91,831	785.4
Public	10,856	242.9	59,165	1,137.2	10,819	299.3	59,418	1,332.8
Total	1,65,937	406.8	8,34,684	1,811.9	1,67,924	492.1	8,51,249	2,118.2

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

* Provisional

Capital market

6.14 Capital market is a mechanism through which the savings are channelised into effective long-term investments. 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

6.15 During 2013-14, the amount raised through 16 issues in the State (11 public and five rights) was ₹ 4,560 crore as against ₹ 3,683 crore in the previous year raised through 23 issues (16 public and seven rights). During 2014-15, upto January an amount of ₹ 3,677 crore was raised in the State through 17 issues (13 public and four rights).

Secondary market

6.16 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2013-14 was ₹ 72,77,720 crore and ₹ 74,15,296 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2012-13 were ₹ 62,39,035 crore and ₹ 63,87,887 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	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
NSE	2,808.5	3,539.0
BSE	521.7	696.8

Source: SEBI + upto January

Mutual funds

6.17 Mutual fund is an investment tool that allows several investors to pool their resources for purchasing stocks, goods and other securities. During 2013-14, there was an increase of 34.4 per cent in amount mobilised through mutual funds. 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
2012-13	66.2	7,201.2
2013-14	136.3	9,632.1
2014-15 ⁺	48.9	9,123.9

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

Commodity market

6.18 Three multi commodity exchanges viz. Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX), National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) and National Multi-Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (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)				
Commodity Exchange	No. of commodities included		Turnover	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
MCX	42	35	29,962	17,223
NCDEX	30	27	1,598	1,146

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Insurance

6.19 Insurance provides a safety net to enterprises and individuals and generates long term funds which are used for development purpose. There are 24 life insurance companies. The share of LIC in total underwritten business of Life Insurance in the State is 72.3 per cent. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

(₹ crore)					
Particulars		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. ('000)	Premium	No. ('000)	Premium
Maharashtra	Private	959	3,326	1,006	3,222
	LIC	4,046	7,631	4,261	8,416
	Total	5,005	10,957	5,267	11,638
India	Private	7,399	20,307	6,355	19,179
	LIC	36,755	41,934	34,480	41,778
	Total	44,154	62,241	40,835	60,957

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)

6.20 There are 28 non-life insurance companies, of which, six are in public sector. Among private non-life insurance companies, five are registered to underwrite policies exclusively in health, personal accident and travel insurance segments. During 2013-14, there was 12.6 per cent rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (31 per cent) reported highest premium collection. Sector wise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance in the State is given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Sector wise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance in the State

(₹ crore)												
Year	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 [#]	Grand total
2012-13	1,990	557	696	567	2,765	1,872	470	528	4,373	306	1,670	15,794
2013-14	2,006	578	810	564	2,869	2,240	516	629	5,519	227	1,827	17,785

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	NA.	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
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
2014 [#]	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123

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
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
2014 [#]	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1

Source - Reserve Bank of India

[†] Data relate to the second Friday of June, 1971# As on 31st March

N.A. - Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2014-15)

(₹ crore)

Sr.No.	District	Priority Sector					Total	NPS	Total Plan
		Agriculture & allied activities		NFS	OPS	Total			
		Total credit	Of which, crop loan						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Mumbai City	4,009	0	32,290	11,311	47,610	99,951	1,47,561	
2	Mumbai Suburban	75	0	11,623	1,795	13,493	29,407	42,900	
3	Thane	567	271	4,031	1,444	6,043	1,546	7,589	
4	Raigad	271	133	839	194	1,304	365	1,669	
5	Ratnagiri	652	317	561	463	1,676	287	1,963	
6	Sindhudurg	403	206	466	31	900	347	1,247	
7	Nashik	4,160	2,954	2,068	488	6,717	1,008	7,725	
8	Dhule	1,149	813	286	226	1,661	87	1,748	
9	Nandurbar	677	579	142	25	845	40	885	
10	Jalgaon	2,694	2,355	1,356	268	4,318	121	4,439	
11	Ahmednagar	4,421	2,774	1,097	953	6,471	1,739	8,210	
12	Pune	4,026	2,537	12,008	1,007	17,042	2,128	19,170	
13	Satara	2,952	1,807	967	725	4,644	499	5,143	
14	Sangli	2,929	1,364	703	228	3,859	528	4,387	
15	Solapur	3,694	2,800	814	514	5,022	600	5,622	
16	Kolhapur	2,545	1,749	1,975	318	4,838	1,431	6,269	
17	Aurangabad	1,473	1,014	1,589	461	3,522	680	4,202	
18	Jalna	1,255	1,060	413	234	1,901	94	1,995	
19	Parbhani	1,373	1,305	218	0	1,592	120	1,712	
20	Hingoli	770	728	69	7	846	29	875	
21	Beed	1,721	1,625	125	220	2,066	0	2,066	
22	Nanded	1,600	1,398	456	45	2,101	0	2,101	
23	Osmanabad	1,271	885	135	328	1,734	0	1,734	
24	Latur	1,447	1,274	744	40	2,231	316	2,547	
25	Buldhana	1,345	1,205	174	48	1,567	75	1,642	
26	Akola	1,058	830	178	334	1,570	110	1,680	
27	Washim	912	793	190	0	1,102	41	1,143	
28	Amravati	2,120	1,922	298	120	2,538	165	2,703	
29	Yeotmal	1,976	1,745	223	427	2,627	249	2,876	
30	Wardha	842	527	208	0	1,049	113	1,162	
31	Nagpur	1,218	1,022	234	164	1,616	220	1,836	
32	Bhandara	497	486	242	42	780	124	904	
33	Gondia	302	229	125	40	467	56	523	
34	Chandrapur	712	586	323	182	1,217	200	1,417	
35	Gadchiroli	176	136	75	72	323	32	355	
	Maharashtra	57,292	39,429	77,245	22,754	1,57,292	1,42,708	3,00,000	

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

NFS - Non Farm Sector, OPS - Other Priority Sector, NPS - Non Priority Sector

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

7

Agriculture & Allied Activities

7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 The growth rate of the agriculture and allied activities sector was 7.7 per cent at constant (2004-05) prices during 2013-14 as against 0.5 per cent in the previous year. The share of this sector was 11.3 per cent in GSDP at current prices in 2013-14 while its share in employment was 52.7 per cent as per Census 2011. The proportion of cultivators in total workers has slightly increased from 24.7 per cent (Census 2001) to 25.4 per cent (Census 2011). The proportion of small and marginal farmers was 78.6 per cent as per Agriculture Census 2010-11.

7.1.1 Agricultural credit is an important input for improving agricultural production & productivity and reducing farmer distress. Crop insurance schemes are also implemented as a part of risk management and risk mitigation in agriculture.

Monsoon 2014

7.2 About 75 per cent of the cultivated land in the State is monsoon dependent. Monsoon arrived on 11th June, 2014 in South Konkan, however, its intensity was low. During June, July, August, September and October, the State received 24.7 per cent, 89.2 per cent, 79.5 per cent, 78.4 per cent and 41.4 per cent rainfall respectively as compared to the normal. Total rainfall in the State during 2014 was 70.2 per cent of the normal. Out of 355 talukas excluding those in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts in the State, 226 talukas received deficit rainfall, 112 talukas received normal and 17 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 [#]		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Excess (120 & more)	1	18	0	30	186	17
Normal (80 - 120)	22	15	10	189	153	112
Deficient (40 - 80)	10	0	23	133	16	213
Scanty (0 - 40)	0	0	0	3	0	13

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

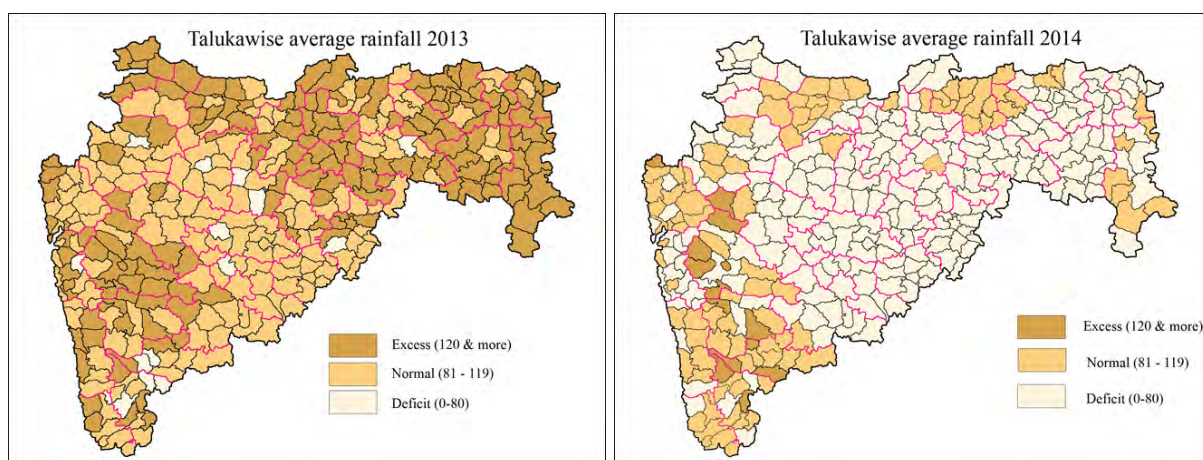
Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts and talukas therein

Table 7.2 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	Number of Talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
120 & above	252	2	231	86	70	94	73	76	219	14
100 - 120	43	1	65	66	61	26	68	48	28	16
80 - 100	28	6	42	61	65	62	66	61	24	14
60 - 80	25	10	13	61	66	77	84	49	26	27
40 - 60	7	50	4	43	70	72	47	46	29	51
20 - 40	0	126	0	37	22	23	17	49	20	75
0 - 20	0	160	0	1	1	1	0	26	9	158

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts



Agricultural production prospects 2014-15

Kharif crops

7.3.1 During *kharif* season of 2014, sowing was completed on 145.79 lakh ha, which was three per cent less than the previous year (150.56 lakh ha). The area under cereals and pulses decreased, while that under oilseeds and sugarcane slightly increased as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to decrease substantially, while that of sugarcane is expected to increase marginally as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2013-14	2014-15 (Tentative)	Per cent change	2013-14	2014-15 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Rice	1,568	1,500	(-4)	3,017	2,921	(-3)
Jowar	804	453	(-44)	926	412	(-56)
Bajra	762	647	(-15)	788	406	(-48)
Ragi	126	97	(-23)	142	99	(-30)
Maize	747	797	7	2,644	1,577	(-40)
Other cereals	51	64	25	27	27	0
Total cereals	4,058	3,558	(-12)	7,544	5,442	(-28)
Tur	1,141	1,037	(-9)	1,034	661	(-36)
Moong	431	319	(-26)	208	89	(-57)
Udid	334	255	(-24)	206	92	(-55)
Other pulses	105	77	(-27)	44	53	20
Total pulses	2,011	1,688	(-16)	1,492	895	(-40)
Total foodgrains	6,069	5,246	(-14)	9,036	6,337	(-30)
Soyabean	3,520	3,801	8	4,273	1,874	(-56)
Groundnut	244	194	(-20)	296	194	(-34)
Sesamum	38	28	(-26)	10	5	(-50)
Nigerseed	40	20	(-50)	13	4	(-69)
Sunflower	34	27	(-21)	20	10	(-50)
Other oilseeds	14	17	21	5	5	0
Total oilseeds	3,890	4,087	5	4,617	2,092	(-55)
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,160	4,192	1	8,834	6,608	(-25)
Sugarcane ^{**}	937	1,054	12	76,901	84,261	10
Total	15,056	14,579	(-3)	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

@ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each

** Harvested area

Rabi crops

7.3.2 Due to deficit rains in *kharif* season of 2014, area under *rabi* crops (as on 3rd January, 2015) is expected to decrease by 27 per cent as compared to the previous year. The area and production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to decrease substantially as compared to the previous year. The area and production of principal *rabi* crops are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2013-14	2014-15 (tentative)	Per cent change	2013-14	2014-15 (tentative)	Per cent change
Jowar	2,244	1,844	(-18)	1,555	1,294	(-17)
Wheat	1,097	709	(-35)	1,602	956	(-40)
Maize	226	197	(-13)	560	462	(-18)
Other cereals	6	12	100	2	4	100
Total cereals	3,573	2,762	(-23)	3,719	2,716	(-27)
Gram	1,820	1,196	(-34)	1,622	834	(-49)
Other pulses	122	93	(-24)	55	29	(-47)
Total pulses	1,942	1,289	(-34)	1,677	863	(-49)
Total foodgrains	5,515	4,051	(-27)	5,396	3,579	(-34)
Sesamum	2	1	(-50)	1	neg	--
Safflower	107	40	(-63)	61	16	(-74)
Sunflower	35	16	(-54)	22	9	(-59)
Linseed	31	18	(-42)	8	4	(-50)
Rapeseed & mustard	10	8	(-20)	4	2	(-50)
Total oilseeds	185	83	(-55)	96	31	(-68)
Total	5,700	4,134	(-27)	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM neg - negligible

Summer crops

7.3.3 The area and production targets of principal summer crops based on average of last five years are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Area and production targets of principal summer crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2013-14 (tentative)	2014-15 (target)	Per cent change	2013-14 (tentative)	2014-15 (target)	Per cent change
Rice	45	31	(-31)	103	75	(-27)
Maize	28	17	(-39)	36	26	(-28)
Total cereals	73	48	(-34)	139	101	(-27)
Groundnut	71	81	14	97	133	37
Sunflower	2	9	350	2	9	350
Total oilseeds	73	90	23	99	142	43

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Overall production during 2014-15

7.3.4 The second advance estimates of 2014-15 indicate substantial decrease in production of major crops except sugarcane over the previous year. It is mainly due to severely deficient 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 7.6. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

Table 7.6 Production of major crops

(lakh MT)			
Major Crops	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent change
	(final forecast)	(tentative)	
Cereals	114.04	82.59	(-)28
Pulses	31.70	17.57	(-)45
Total foodgrains[@]	145.74	100.16	(-)31
Oilseeds [@]	48.12	22.63	(-)53
Cotton \$	88.34	66.08	(-)25
Sugarcane **	769.01	842.61	10

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[@] includes kharif, rabi and summer crops

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

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 for 2014-15 [#] (lakh MT)
	Monthly (kg)	Annual (kg)	
Rice	2.96	36.01	42.52
Wheat	4.75	57.79	68.23
Jawar	0.94	11.44	13.50
Bajara	0.38	4.62	5.46
Other Cereals	0.05	0.61	0.72
Total Cereals	9.08	110.47	130.43
Total Pulses	0.98	11.92	14.08

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

[@] estimated [#] For mid-year projected population (as on 1st October, 2014)

Requirement of cereals and pulses

7.4 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 household consumption based on mid-year projected population for 2014-15 in the State is estimated to be about 131 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.

Index of Agricultural Production

7.5 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.

Land Utilisation

7.6 The land utilisation statistics for 2012-13 depicts that out of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 231.16 lakh ha while the net area sown was 173.44 lakh ha (56.4 per cent). The area under forest was 52.07 lakh ha (16.9 per cent), land not available for cultivation was 31.78 lakh ha (10.3 per cent), other uncultivated land was 24.12 lakh ha (7.9 per cent) and fallow land was 26.18 lakh ha (8.5 per cent). During the period of last five years i.e. from 2008-09 to 2012-13, 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.

Table 7.8 Index number of agricultural production

Crop	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent change
Cereals	42.22	94.3	120.6	27.9
Pulses	10.44	245.6	316.1	28.7
Total foodgrains	52.66	124.3	159.4	28.2
Oilseeds	9.16	37.3	60.1	61.2
Fibres	9.93	463.9	603.2	30.0
Misc	28.25	268.9	266.5	(-)0.9
Total non-foodgrains	47.34	265.0	297.2	12.2
All	100.00	190.9	224.6	17.7

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Operational Holdings

7.7 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 and small 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 & 6.3 per cent and their area of operational holdings was 6.6 per cent & 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 Projects

7.8 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM increased from 24.48 lakh ha in 2012-13 to 32.60 lakh ha in 2013-14. 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, 2014										
(i) Completed	105 ^{\$}	299 ^{\$}	3,507 ^{\$}	3,911 ^{\$}	10,578	21,278	2,639	2,568	32,718	69,781
(ii) Ongoing					1,476	1,218	90	581	5,106	8,471
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha)										
(i) Created upto June, 2013	25.85 [@]	8.98 [@]	13.20 [@]	48.03 [@]	3.13	6.48	0.39	2.29	3.96	16.25
(ii) Actual utilisation during 2013-14	12.92 ⁺⁺	3.07 ⁺⁺	5.43 ⁺⁺	21.42 ⁺⁺	1.06	--	0.13	0.81	--	2.00
(iii) Additional area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2013-14	8.29	1.51	1.38	11.18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total irrigation potential utilised	21.21	4.58	6.81	32.60	1.06	--	0.13	0.81	--	2.00

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM ii) Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (local), GoM
^{\$} completed & ongoing components together [#] Includes lift irrigation schemes * provisional
[@] As per the recommendations of Chitale Committee, the data has been compiled by MWRDC, based on information from all Chief Engineers of WRD.

⁺⁺ Includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift & water released in rivers and nallahas

Reforms in Irrigation Sector

7.9 In all 4,726 Water Users Associations (WUA) for command area of 18.83 lakh ha have been formed upto the end of December, 2014. Due to implementation of fundamental reforms in irrigation sector, the expenditure incurred on establishment and repairs & maintenance of projects is met through the recovery of water charges for last 10 years. A committee has been appointed to finalise provisions for ongoing projects by giving priority to projects nearing completion and creating irrigation potential as well as water storage. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6. The water charges levied during 2013-14 were ₹ 607.04 crore as against recovery of ₹ 514.77 crore and outstanding recovery at the end of 2013-14 was ₹ 1,359.73 crore.

Reservoir Storage

7.10 The total live storage as on 15th October, 2013 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 29,232 Million Cubic Meters (MCM), which was nearly 72.5 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. Live storage and utilisation of water is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Live storage and utilisation of water

(in MCM)

Year	Storage capacity as per project design	Live storage as on 15 th October	Percentage of live storage	Evaporation losses	Water utilised for irrigation	Water utilised for non irrigation/ other purposes	Total water utilised	Percentage of water utilised to live storage as on 15 th October
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
2013-14	40,313	29,232	73	5,143	18,239	7,585	30,966	106

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.11 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)	
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
2013-14	30,296	30,296	89,108	81,008	305.57

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Subsidy for Agricultural Pumps

7.12 There are about 41.56 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Electricity is supplied to the agricultural pumps at subsidised rates and a provision of ₹ 3,552.99 crore has been made for 2014-15.

Electrification of Agricultural Pumps

7.13 During 2013-14, MAHAVITARAN has provided electricity connections to 1.25 lakh agricultural pumps. During 2014-15 upto December 2014, in all 1.15 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised against the target of 2.02 lakh. To remove the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, a provision of ₹ 150 crore has been made for 2014-15.

Use of Improved Seeds

7.14 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. Since last three years, public and private sectors have been distributing seeds in the ratio of 40:60. Distribution of improved seeds is given Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Distribution of improved seeds

		Year					(000 quintals)
Sector	Crops	Year					Per cent change in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	845	859	747	778	284	(-)63
	<i>Rabi</i>	414	242	341	370	263	(-)29
	Total	1,259	1,101	1,088	1,148	547	(-)52
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	977	1,061	1,128	1,283	911	(-)29
	<i>Rabi</i>	332	310	289	401	121	(-)70
	Total	1,309	1,371	1,417	1,684	1,032	(-)39
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,822	1,920	1,875	2,061	1,195	(-)42
	<i>Rabi</i>	746	552	630	771	384	(-)50
	Total	2,568	2,472	2,505	2,832	1,579	(-)44

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

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

7.15 Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the State for 2014-15 was anticipated to be 76.5 lakh MT with per hectare consumption of 147.6 kg. The fertiliser consumption for 2013-14 was 59.9 lakh MT which was 119.4 kg per hectare. During 2013-14, the distribution of fertilisers was effected through 0.49 lakh fertiliser distribution outlets, out of which, 6.25 per cent were in co-operative sector, 0.27 per cent in public sector and 93.48 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)
2010-11	70.3	163.8
2011-12	65.8	155.2
2012-13	54.7	116.1
2013-14	59.9	119.4
2014-15 ^s	76.5	147.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

^s expected use

Use of Chemical and Bio Pesticides

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

Flagship Programmes

7.17 The erstwhile Planning Commission had declared 15 flagship schemes in the agriculture and allied activities sector which include nine centrally sponsored schemes and six schemes through additional central assistance/central sector schemes. *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) is being implemented through additional central assistance. In addition to RKVY, five schemes viz. National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, National Oilseed & Oil Palm Mission and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology are approved.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

7.17.1 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
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	1,058.58
2013-14	948.22	1,154.54	959.69	959.69
2014-15 ⁺	1,013.49	1,013.49	415.00	367.38

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM, + Upto December SLSC State Level Sanctioning Committee

National Food Security Mission

7.17.2 National Development Council launched National Food Security Mission (NFSM) from 2007-08 to increase production of rice, wheat & pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner. Under this mission, eight districts (Nashik, Pune, Satara, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli) for rice, three districts (Solapur, Beed, Nagpur) for wheat and 33 districts for pulses have been selected from the State. Additional Area Coverage Programme for increasing pulses production is being implemented in 29 districts. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 25.54 crore for rice, ₹ 13.97 crore for wheat, ₹ 95.85 crore for pulses and ₹ 38.90 crore for additional area coverage of pulses has been incurred. During 2014-15, upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 21.19 crore for rice, ₹ 65.84 crore for pulses and ₹ 1.63 crore for additional area coverage of wheat has been incurred.

National Horticulture Mission

7.17.3 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented with the main objective of increasing the area & productivity under horticulture and to promote post harvest management as a component of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Maharashtra State

Horticulture & Medicinal Plant Board (MSHMPB) was established to implement the scheme of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). Since inception upto December, 2014, the MSHMPB received grants of ₹ 1,333.52 crore under NHM and ₹ 14.45 crore for NMPB and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,297.12 crore and ₹ 13.01 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively.

7.17.4 The achievements under MIDH since inception upto December, 2014:

- Establishment of 86 nurseries
- Plantation of fruits, flowers, spices, etc. on 5.14 lakh ha
- Rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 1.09 lakh ha
- Construction of 10,477 community tanks completed while construction of 4,213 community tanks in progress
- Organic farming on 15,127 ha
- 2,025 green houses, 2,208 shade net houses, 2,947 pack houses, 55 cold storages, 56 ripening chambers, 816 primary processing units, 247 low cost onion storage structures, etc.
- Plantation of medicinal plants completed on 2,208 ha

7.17.5 The area under various fruit crops during 2013-14 was estimated to be 18.36 lakh ha, of which, the area under mango was 5.25 lakh ha, orange 1.68 lakh ha, sweet orange 1.45 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.73 lakh ha, banana 0.83 lakh ha, sapota 0.85 lakh ha and grapes 0.90 lakh ha.

7.17.6 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. The area under fruit crops has increased upto 18.43 lakh ha by December, 2014. An expenditure of ₹ 1,867 crore was incurred under this scheme upto March, 2014.

Organic Farming

7.17.7 For promotion of organic farming, various activities like providing guidance, getting certification, marketing of the organic farm products are included in National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under organic farming about 7.51 lakh ha area of the State is covered. There are more than 17,704 organic farming groups, of which 1,683 organic farming groups (comprising more than 44,551 farmers) are certified. An expenditure of ₹ 39.90 lakh was incurred under this scheme upto December, 2014. To encourage organic farming in the State, the State Organic Farming Policy 2013-14 has been declared.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

7.18 Under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), grant-in-aid is being given for the irrigation projects in the State. The irrigation projects under AIBP and grant-in-aid received are given in Table 7.17.

Soil and Water Conservation

7.19 Ongoing and completed watersheds are given in Table 7.18.

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

Year	Large and medium (no.)	Minor (no.)	(₹ crore)
			Grants-in-aid received
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
2013-14	8	0	279.52

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

7.18 Ongoing and completed watersheds

Scheme	(₹ crore)				
	Number of Watersheds			Expenditure on selected watersheds	
	selected	under execution	completed	expected	incurred ⁺
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	324	235	6.65	135.95
River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	45	226	@	294.29
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	16	0	741.10	114.18
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed)	25,762	25,762	11,916	2,856.00	6,310.17
NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	43	25	0	22.40	41.32
Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)	1,171	1,171	0	6,297.00	1,430.00
Total	27,587	27,343	12,377	9,923.15	8,325.91

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto October, 2014 since inception @ Grant not received

Agricultural Finance

7.20 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)							
	CBs [§]		RRBs		MSCB/DCCB/LDB		Total	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Crop loan	11,776	16,462	1,401	1,611	11,076	13,354	24,253	31,427
Agriculture term loan	5,444	7,347	87	116	883	794	6,414	8,257
Total	17,220	23,809	1,488	1,727	11,959	14,148	30,667	39,684

Source : NABARD § Including nationalised banks

7.20.1 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)				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Societies (no.)	21,392	21,451	21,443	21,238	21,185
Members (lakh)	150	150	161	161	157
Total loan advanced	6,991	8,060	8,587	8,547	8,567
Of which to small and marginal farmers	3,284	3,640	4,163	4,221	4,279

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM * Provisional
Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.21 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

Year	(₹ crore)			
	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount
2010-11	3,350	7,584	22.2	365
2011-12	3,649	9,069	14.7	258
2012-13	3,087	9,022	7.2	114
2013-14	3,299	12,124	3.6	18
2014-15 ⁺	2,297	8,377	1.3	14

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ up to November

Agricultural Marketing

7.22 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 are given in Table 7.22.

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

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Values (₹ crore)
2009-10	226.11	37,098.65
2010-11	227.51	33,122.02
2011-12	240.94	31,563.41
2012-13	359.70	38,502.98
2013-14	162.62	36,904.33

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.22.1 Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 180 direct marketing licenses have been issued upto December, 2014, of which 77 are functional. Apart from these, 35 private market licenses have also been issued of which 21 markets are functioning and the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is operating through internet.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.23 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

7.24 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

7.25 'Farmers Janata Accident Insurance Scheme' (FJAIS) was launched to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. The insurance coverage is provided for 13 perils. During 2014-15, the government paid premium of ₹ 15.81 crore to insurance companies. The details of FJAIS are given in Table 7.25.

Scarcity and Natural Calamity

7.26 During January to April, 2014 about 20.83 lakh ha area in the State was affected by various natural calamities for which a compensation of ₹ 2,813.27 crore was sanctioned. Scarcity situation during *kharif* season affected nearly 112.47 lakh ha area for which an amount of ₹ 2,000 crore was sanctioned against the estimated loss of ₹ 4,803.09 crore. During July to December, 2014 about 1.48 lakh ha area was affected by various natural calamities and estimated amount of loss was of ₹ 136.07 crore.

Table 7.23 MSP of major crops

Crop	MSP (₹ /quintal)	
	2013-14	2014-15
Paddy (FAQ)	1,310	1,360
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,345	1,400
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,500	1,530
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,520	1,550
Wheat	1,350	1,450
Maize	1,310	1,310
Bajra	1,250	1,250
Gram	3,000	3,175
Tur	4,300	4,350
Moong	4,500	4,600
Udid	4,300	4,350
Sunflower	3,700	3,750
Soyabean (yellow)	2,560	2,560
Soyabean (black)	2,500	2,500
Groundnut-in-shell	4,000	4,000
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,700	3,750
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,000	4,050
Safflower	2,800	3,050
Masoor	2,900	3,075
Ragi	1,500	1,550
Sesamum	4,500	4,600
Nigerseed	3,500	3,600
Mustard	3,000	3,100

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	(₹ crore)				
	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Amount
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
2013-14	17.41	2,241.25	116.71	3.53	103.11

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.25 Details of FJAIS

Year	(₹ crore)			
	Insurance Premium paid by Govt.	Total Insurance proposals received (no.)	Insurance proposals sanctioned (no.)	Compensation to farmers
2009-10	10.96	3,099	2,119	21.07
2010-11	19.18	3,241	2,570	25.56
2011-12	19.18	3,103	2,205	21.92
2012-13	37.52	3,521	2,260	22.53
2013-14	20.36	1,908	1,158	11.54

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

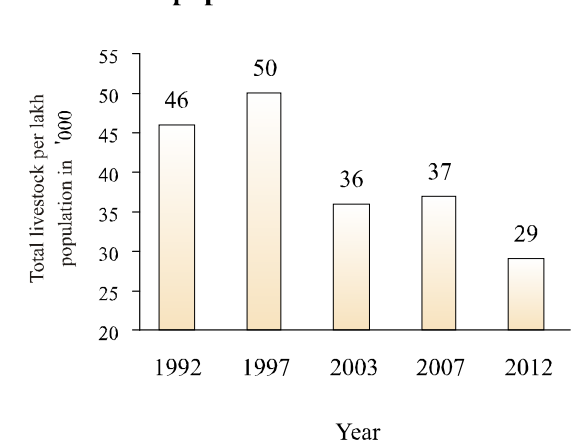
7.27 Animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries are allied activities to agriculture, which supplement farm income by generating gainful employment, resulting in growth of rural economy. According to 19th Livestock Census 2012, the total livestock in the State was about 325 lakh less by 9.7 per cent compared to 18th Livestock Census 2007. Similarly livestock per lakh population was 28,518 in 2012 less by 23.2 per cent compared to 2007. The State ranks sixth in livestock and third in poultry population. The poultry population is about 7.77 lakh which is 11 per cent of the total poultry population in India. The livestock as per 19th Livestock Census 2012 is given in Table 7.26 and details in Annexure 7.7.

Table 7.26 Livestock as per 19th Livestock Census 2012

Veterinary region	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other Live stock	Total Live stock
					('000)
Konkan	1,106	397	365	16	1,884
Nashik	3,688	889	3,268	126	7,971
Pune	2,488	2,202	2,913	56	7,659
Aurangabad	1,936	510	1,163	59	3,668
Latur	1,642	683	781	39	3,145
Amravati	2,248	453	1,338	44	4,083
Nagpur	2,375	461	1,188	54	4,078
Total	15,483	5,595	11,016	394	32,488

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Graph 7.1 : Total livestock per lakh population



Veterinary Infrastructure

7.28 The GoM has created infrastructure facilities to provide health care to livestock in the State. Regionwise veterinary infrastructure is given in Table 7.27.

Table 7.27 Regionwise veterinary infrastructure

Veterinary region	District Artificial Insemination (DAI) centers	Polyclinics ^{\$}	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries		Mobile Veterinary clinics
				Grade I	Grade II	
				(as on 31 st march ,2014)		
Konkan	4	5	20	142	354	12
Nashik	5	5	25	345	515	6
Pune	5	5	26	460	559	7
Aurangabad	4	4	20	160	288	2
Latur	4	4	20	165	290	3
Amravati	5	5	27	193	379	17
Nagpur	6	7	30	283	463	18
Total	33	35	168	1,748	2,848	65

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

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

7.29 The State provides medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated 2014-15⁺

Veterinary region	No of cases treated				
	General Treatments	Castration	Operations		Vaccination (Including poultry)
			Major	Minor	
Konkan	797	40	2	37	4,929
Nashik	2,211	125	4	132	13,844
Pune	2,547	75	8	124	12,353
Aurangabad	833	47	2	42	6,118
Latur	838	52	3	60	6,174
Amravati	1,231	63	2	55	6,320
Nagpur	1,212	65	2	68	7,985
Total	9,669	467	23	518	57,723

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

Artificial Insemination

7.30 The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4,861 centers. Three laboratories of Frozen Semen (FS) are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and are distributed to 33 DAI centers and other AI centers in the State. Regionwise AI performed in the year 2014-15, upto November is given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Regionwise AI performed 2014-15⁺

Veterinary region	Artificial Insemination performed					No. of calves born			
	Cow			Buffalo	Total	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total
	Exotic	Cross breed	Indigenous						
Konkan	18	13	Neg.	21	52	12	Neg.	9	21
Nashik	79	164	6	44	293	91	2	18	111
Pune	19	310	47	216	592	113	24	79	216
Aurangabad	26	59	14	26	125	25	4	9	38
Latur	12	34	43	46	135	13	13	15	41
Amravati	29	23	12	29	93	16	3	10	29
Nagpur	36	63	8	12	119	31	2	5	38
Total	219	666	130	394	1,409	301	48	145	494

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM Neg. Negligible + upto November

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.31 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.

7.32 During 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 3.52 crore was incurred from unspent balance of 2012-13. The expenditure incurred was mainly on modernisation and strengthening of two frozen semen laboratories, three bull-mother farms and four DAI centres. Under NPCBB scheme, 363 murrha male calves and 46 indigenous male calves were supplied to farmers for natural services on 100 per cent subsidy. For better AI services, training programmes were conducted for 175 existing AI workers and 398 farmers / animal holders about milk production and animal management. During 2014-15, upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 0.22 crore was incurred.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.33 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 calamity, accident or disease. The scheme is implemented on 50 per cent subsidy basis. During 2013-14, GoI released ₹ one crore and including unspent amount of 2012-13, an expenditure of ₹ 1.01 crore was incurred. During 2013-14, total 16,973 animals were insured, 1,267 claims were settled and an amount of ₹ 2.47 crore was disbursed. This scheme is continued in 2014-15 also.

Poultry Development

7.34 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 *Navinyapurna Yojana* and *Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)*. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 16.10 crore and ₹ 22.95 crore was incurred under *navinyapurna yojana* and *RKVY* respectively covering 3,170 beneficiaries. Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs are given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 No. of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs

Year	No. of poultry birds supplied (in lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2010-11	3.87	38	53
2011-12	8.84	39	55
2012-13	8.68	40	57
2013-14	9.87	41	58
2014-15 ⁺	2.06	42	NA

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM
NA Not available + upto October

Dairy Development

7.35 The State ranks seventh in India in milk production. Under *RKVY*, 46 integrated dairy farm projects are completed in 23 districts and an amount of ₹ 2.16 crore is utilised. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.31.

Graph 7.2 : Average daily collection of milk by Co-operative & Govt. dairies

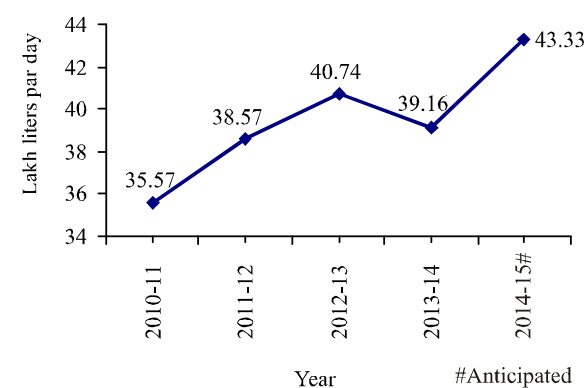


Table 7.31 Milk production and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (MMT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2010-11	8.0	121.8	196	281
2011-12	8.5	127.9	206	290
2012-13	8.7	132.0	210	295
2013-14	9.1	137.7	215	296
2014-15 [#]	9.4	143.3	219	NA

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM
MMT million metric ton NA Not available # Anticipated

7.36 During 2013-14, there were 108 milk processing plants and 118 chilling centres with capacity of 45.31 lakh litres and 30.79 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 39.19 lakh litres during 2013-14 and 43.33 lakh litres during 2014-15. There are 194 cold storage centres with capacity of 6,115 MT, of which 170 cold storage centres with capacity of 5,550.5 MT are with private sector. By-products of milk from government and co-operative dairies are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 By-products of milk from Government & Co-operative dairies

By-product	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent change	2014-15 ⁺
Skimmed milk powder	MT	2,040.50	138.46	(-93.21)	50.69
White butter	MT	1,186.48	82.04	(-93.08)	33.08
Ghee	MT	56.11	47.80	(-14.81)	24.62
Energee	lakh bottles	57.03	44.33	(-22.26)	0.00
Lassi	lakh bottles	35.31	30.66	(-13.16)	8.16
Masala milk	lakh bottles	7.89	14.71	86.43	0.91
Long life cow's milk	lakh bottles	1.09	0.70	(-35.77)	0.00

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

Fisheries

7.37 The State has 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 3.17 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. During 2013-14, share of Fisheries in GSDP (at current prices) was 0.3 per cent. During 2013-14, State's contribution in marine, inland and total fish production (provisional) of India was 13.6 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. There are 173 fish landing centres on the coastline of the State. The State has 28 fish seed production centres and during 2013-14, about 1,875 crore fish seed were produced. There are 14,863 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,240 are mechanised. Details of fish production and exports are given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent change	2014-15* ⁺
Fish production	lakh MT				
Marine		4.49	4.67	4.0	1.22
Inland		1.37	1.35	(-)1.5	0.83
Total		5.86	6.02	2.7	2.05
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		3,122	3,606	15.5	1,095
Inland		1,191	1,173	(-)1.5	782
Total		4,313	4,779	10.8	1,877
Export of fish produce					
Quantity	lakh MT	1.49	1.47	(-)1.3	NA
Value	₹ crore	2,724	3,986	46.3	NA

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM. * Provisional + upto September NA Not available

7.38 Marine Fisheries Census - 2010 was carried out in five districts of the State viz. Thane, Greater Mumbai, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg during April-May 2010. Highlights of this census are as follows:

- Number of marine fishing villages/localities wherein fishermen reside is 456.
- Fishermen families are 0.81 lakh with population of 3.86 lakh.
- Traditional fishermen families are 91 per cent.
- Among the occupied 1.93 lakh, 39.5 per cent of the fisherfolk were engaged in active fishing, 57.6 per cent in fishing allied activities and remaining in other activities.
- Of the total 0.76 lakh active fishermen 0.63 lakh were full-time, 0.11 lakh part-time and the rest were engaged in fish seed collection.

7.39 Under National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, the development of 19 Jetties worth ₹ 70 crore has been undertaken. Upto 2013-14, funds of ₹ 54.18 crore were disbursed. Out of 19 jetties, work of seven jetties is completed.

Sericulture

7.40 Sericulture has potential to generate employment opportunities in rural areas. It is the cultivation of silk through rearing of silkworms involving raising of mulberry plants for silkworms, rearing of silkworms for production of cocoons, reeling & spinning of cocoons for production of yarn, etc. for value added benefits such as processing and weaving.

7.40.1 Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 24 districts of the State. During 2013-14, area under mulberry plantation was 1,488.10 ha less by 15.2 per cent while production of raw silk was 111.52 MT which was more by 27.5 per cent over 2012-13. During 2014-15, upto January, production of raw silk was 149.60 MT. During 2014-15 upto January, employment of 34.81 lakh mandays was generated as against 18.67 lakh mandays during the same period of the previous year.

7.40.2 Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. During 2013-14, production of raw Tasar silk was 10.20 MT. During 2014-15 upto January, 5.28 MT raw Tasar silk was produced.

Forest

7.41 Forest is the second largest land use after agriculture in the State. The share of Forestry in GSDP (at current prices) during 2013-14 was 2.2 per cent. At the end of year 2013-14, the total forest area of the State was 61,733.91 sq km (provisional) constituting about 20.1 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 (55,368.6 sq km, provisional), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,590.2 sq km provisional), Private forest brought under possession of Forest Department (1,162.4 sq km provisional) and Revenue Department (1,612.8 sq km, provisional). Out of the total forest area 50,882.8 sq km was reserved, 6,733.2 sq km was protected and 4,117.9 sq km was unclassified forest.

Wild Life and National Parks/ Sanctuaries

7.42 There are six National parks, 47 Sanctuaries and four Conservation Reserves in the State. According to 'Status of Tigers in India, 2014' report, number of estimated tigers in the State is 190 as against 169 in 2010. Area of Tiger projects and national parks/sanctuaries & expenditure incurred thereon are given in Table 7.34.

Graph 7.3 : Distribution of forest cover in the State as per India State of Forest Report -2013

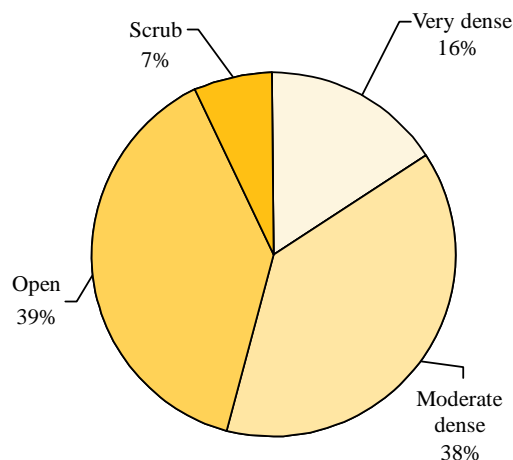


Table 7.34 Area of Tiger projects and national parks/sanctuaries & expenditure incurred thereon

(₹ crore)

Project	Area (sq km)	Expenditure	
		2012-13	2013-14
Tiger Project			
Melghat	1,500.49	5.16	4.94
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	3.91	27.26
Pench	257.26	3.48	4.46
Sahyadri	690.64	1.07	1.73
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries	10,051.55	5.07	5.08
Elephant Project			
Kolhapur	NA	0.20	0.19

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM
NA Not available

Forest Produce

7.43 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

(Value in ₹ crore)							
Forest Produce	Unit of production	2012-13		2013-14*		2014-15 ⁺⁺	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM **	0.92	228.60	0.68	164.93	0.86	224.37
Firewood	LCM **	3.22	32.74	2.71	18.68	0.65	32.50
Total (A)		4.14	261.34	3.39	183.61	1.51	256.87
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT @	1.27	30.74	1.61	15.23	1.17	31.69
Tendu	LSB #	6.46	136.81	4.53	62.92	6.19	21.07
Grass	MT	774	0.12	656	0.11	509	0.07
Gum	Quintal	10,264	2.98	4,231	1.34	1,995	2.63
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)		--	12.76	--	10.76	--	9.80
Total (B)			183.41		90.36		65.26
Total (A + B)			444.75		273.97		322.13

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM ++ anticipated

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

Tree Plantation

7.44 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 since 2012. Area under tree plantation and expenditure are given in Table 7.36.

Table 7.36 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)
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	133.97	4,847	10.36	2,106	14.29	0.77
2013-14	58,646	109.76	3,969	8.57	2,528	16.06	2.14
2014-15 ^{*+}	85,356	46.63	3,314	4.69	1,382 [§]	11.18 [§]	0.82 [§]

Source: Office of Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM * Provisional + upto December § upto November

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.45 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* was launched in 2006-07 with a view to create awareness about the importance of forest and wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under this scheme, total 12,546 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) with nearly 30.30 lakh members were constituted in 15,500 villages. JFMC manages 27.87 lakh ha of forest area and 16.10 lakh ha of non forest area. The expenditure incurred under this scheme during 2013-14 was ₹ 62.96 lakh.

Social Forestry

7.46 Social Forestry plays an important role in meeting growing needs of fuel and fodder of rural population, in reducing the pressure on forest, making use of unused land and in maintaining the ecological balance. During 2013-14, under 20 Point Programme, the Social Forestry Department has planted 41.56 lakh seedlings on about 1,700.68 ha and 1,552.11 kms of community land and supplied 173.33 lakh plants for plantations on private land. During 2014-15 upto November, the Social Forestry Department has planted 31.18 lakh seedlings on about 467.29 ha and 1,700.90 km of community land and supplied 51 lakh plants for plantations on private land. Yearwise plantation under major schemes is given in Table 7.37.

Table 7.37 Yearwise plantation under major schemes

Scheme	(Area in ha)			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Block plantation	132	629	631	293
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (in Km)	1,004	1,179	1,346	1,657
Integrated Watershed Management Programme	312 [@]	185	572	NA
National Bamboo Mission	106	130	241	29
Plantation programme on non forest community land in selected watersheds	386	231	338	125

Source: Directorate of Social Forestry, GoM. + upto November NA Not available

@ Under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme which is known as Integrated Watershed Management Programme since 2012-13

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

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

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

Foodgrains											
Sr. No.	Year		Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	...	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	...	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	...	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1990-91	...	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	...	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2010-11	...	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
7	2011-12	...	1,544	2,849	1,845	878	1,499	1,707	3,229	2,627	814
8	2012-13	...	1,559	3,078	1,974	785	1,199	1,527	3,290	2,108	641
9	2013-14	...	1,612	3,120	1,935	1,097	1,602	1,461	3,048	2,482	814

Sr. No.	Year		Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	1960-61	...	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	...	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	...	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	...	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	...	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2010-11	...	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,068	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
7	2011-12	...	838	823	982	1,075	2,629	2,446	7,564	10,427	1,378
8	2012-13	...	788	502	637	1,020	1,993	1,954	7,442	8,882	1,193
9	2013-14	...	762	788	1,035	1,184	3,412	2,882	7,702	11,404	1,481

Sr. No.	Year		Tur			Gram			Moong		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	...	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	...	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	...	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	...	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	...	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2010-11	...	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
7	2011-12	...	1,233	871	706	1,075	857	797	433	254	586
8	2012-13	...	1,214	1,006	829	1,135	868	765	431	211	490
9	2013-14	...	1,141	1,034	906	1,820	1,622	891	431	208	483

Sr. No.	Year		Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
			Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)		(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	...	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	...	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	...	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2010-11	...	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
7	2011-12	...	364	249	685	192	79	412	3,297	2,310	701
8	2012-13	...	360	214	593	182	61	335	3,322	2,360	710
9	2013-14	...	334	206	617	227	99	436	3,953	3,170	802

(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	2010-11	...	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581
7	2011-12	...	10,861	12,737	1,173	323	375	1,162	3,010	3,969	1,319
8	2012-13	...	10,765	11,242	1,044	308	337	1,094	3,064	4,690	1,531
9	2013-14	...	11,655	14,574	1,250	315	393	1,246	3,520	4,273	1,214

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	2010-11	...	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2011-12	...	131	71	542	238	103	435	3,702	4,518	1,221
8	2012-13	...	105	58	549	212	72	338	3,692	5,160	1,398
9	2013-14	...	107	61	576	206	85	413	4,148	4,812	1,160

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	2010-11	...	965	1,041	85,691	88.85	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
7	2011-12	...	1,022	1,172	89,456	87.53	4,167	6,820	278	1	1	1,156
8	2012-13	...	938	1,067	75,335	80.00	4,187	6,793	276	1	1	1,050
9	2013-14	...	937	1,099	76,901	82.00	4,160	8,834	361	2	2	1,149

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	129.0	138.4	141.3
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	154.8	123.9	165.5
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	53.6	43.0	50.7
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	113.9	69.5	109.1
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,782.4	1,528.5	2,715.1
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	65.2	65.7	67.1
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	75.8	48.2	46.6
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	110.1	94.3	120.6
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	521.2	527.9	986.4
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	218.9	252.9	259.9
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	139.5	116.5	123.2
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	234.7	245.6	316.1
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	134.8	124.3	159.4
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	60.9	38.3	163.8
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	44.2	32.4	32.4
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	6.8	3.4	20.3
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	250.0	416.7	416.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	122.6	68.3	88.4
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	59.3	37.3	60.1
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	467.6	465.7	605.6
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	1.8	29.2	N.A.
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	510.4	465.7	463.9	603.2
(c) Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	337.3	292.5	289.9
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	16.3	0.0	N.A.
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	310.1	268.9	266.5
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	294.2	265.0	297.2
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	210.3	190.9	224.6

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A.- Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2010-11 to 2013-14 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	1,451	919	1,244	250	1,378	1,192	17,386	5,720	23,106
2012-13...	30,758	5,207	1,722	1,456	916	1,245	251	1,418	1,200	17,344	5,772	23,116

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 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 (ha)	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 (ha)	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 (ha)	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.
18	2012-13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,116	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 2012-13 are provisional.

(4) As per the recommendations of SIT, various committees /sub-committees are formed to decide further line of action.

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
2013-14	70.37	536.67	607.04	57.57	457.20	514.77	631.49	728.24	1,359.73

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	46	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	36	34,596
10	2007	..	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,954	1,064	206	37	64,756 [@]
11	2012	..	15,484	5,594	11,016	395	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]

Source - Livestock Census

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

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

\$ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail & other birds.

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

8

Industry & Co-operation

8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Maharashtra is one of the leading industrial states and occupies dominant position in the manufacturing sector of the country. The State has always remained in the forefront of economic development with the growth in industrial and services sectors as the driving force of the State's economy. Proactive investment friendly government policies, opening up of various sectors for private investments in order to bridge demand-supply gap of infrastructure facilities as well as public finance, promising consumer market, productive human resource base, conducive business environment, etc. have contributed in ensuing industrial growth in the State. In order to boost industrial growth, the government has initiated comprehensive measures like reducing the number of approvals for business, single window investor facilitation through MAITRI (Maharashtra Industry, Trade & Investment facilitation cell), creation of e-platform for setting up of industries & new investments, repealing of the river regulation zone policy, additional FSI for industrial development in agriculture zone, etc. The State has focus on expansion of infrastructure & industrial smart cities, connectivity to industrial clusters, development of industrial parks, logistic parks, mega textile hubs, etc.

Industrial Investment

8.2 The State has attracted highest number of proposals having maximum employment potential. Since August, 1991 to October, 2014, in all 18,709 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 10,63,342 crore were approved. Out of these, 8,376 projects (44.8 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 2,54,784 crore (23.9 per cent) with proposed employment of 10.95 lakh were commissioned and 2,115 projects with an investment of ₹ 88,086 crore & proposed employment of 3.03 lakh are under execution. Of the total proposals received in the country, the State's share in number of proposals & investment is about 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Approved industrial proposals covering industrial entrepreneurs memorandum (IEM), letter of intent (LoI) and 100 per cent export oriented unit (EOU) projects 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, 2014)

Item	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	Uttar Pradesh	All-India
Proposals (no.)	18,709 (17.98)	12,584 (12.10)	9,307 (8.95)	8,506 (8.18)	8,005 (7.69)	1,04,034
Investment (₹ crore)	10,63,342 (9.86)	13,18,050 (12.23)	5,11,983 (4.75)	9,39,766 (8.72)	3,15,172 (2.92)	1,07,80,449

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

^{\$} including Telangana state

Note: Figures in parentheses show percentage to all-India

8.2.1 The IT industry has attracted 441 proposals with highest investment of ₹ 3,82,766 crore (36 per cent), followed by fuel industry with an investment of ₹ 1,42,283 crore (13.4 per cent). These two industries accounted for almost 50 per cent of the total approved investment.

8.2.2 Of the total approved proposals, the major industries by number are 1) chemical & fertilizer (15.1 per cent), 2) textiles (10.6 per cent), 3) metallurgical (10.2 per cent), 4) sugar (8.1 per cent), 5) electrical & electronics (6.2 per cent), 6) processed food (5.6 per cent) and 7) photographic raw film & papers (5.2 per cent). These seven industries together accounted for 61 per cent of total approved and commissioned proposals. However, their share in investment was 28.8 per cent in approved proposals and 42.1 per cent in commissioned proposals. The industry groupwise projects approved and commissioned in the State are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Industry groupwise approved proposals and commissioned projects

(August, 1991 to October, 2014)

Industry Group	Approved proposals		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ crore)	No.	Investment (₹ crore)
IT Industry	441	3,82,766	229	53,128
Metallurgical	1,900	99,849	931	36,481
Fuel	812	1,42,283	191	28,011
Transportation	420	32,085	284	24,503
Chemical & Fertilizer	2,827	57,923	1,371	20,783
Textiles	1,981	49,202	926	15,747
Photographic Raw Film & Papers	981	28,419	570	13,984
Industrial Machinery	846	23,576	496	7,877
Electrical & Electronics	1,161	21,584	673	7,647
Sugar	1,521	37,364	216	7,253
Paper & paper products	531	14,561	261	7,214
Cement Gypsum	366	24,540	147	5,578
Processed Food	1,038	11,957	433	5,286
Pharmaceuticals	838	14,904	490	4,233
Machine Tools/Ceramics/Misc.Inds.	456	7,934	280	4,089
Engineering	344	12,367	189	3,980
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	372	16,040	202	2,282
Others	1,874	85,988	487	6,708
Total	18,709	10,63,342	8,376	2,54,784

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Foreign Direct Investment

8.3 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 (₹ 4,25,811 crore at all-India level) were approved. Of these, 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.

Exports from Maharashtra

8.4 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 8.3.

Table 8.3 Exports from Maharashtra and India

Year	(₹crore)	
	Maharashtra	India
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

Investment in Mega and Large Projects

8.5 The State has approved 417 mega and large projects during the period August, 1991 to 30th November, 2014 by way of MoU, with an investment of ₹ 3,38,003 crore and proposed employment of 3.67 lakh. Of these, 119 projects with an investment of ₹ 40,771 crore and proposed employment of 0.76 lakh 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

8.6 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 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, 2014, in all 2,11,403 MSME units, with an investment of ₹ 50,637 crore, generating employment of 26.95 lakh were functioning. Yearwise Investment & employment in MSMEs and Divisionwise information of MSMEs is given in Table 8.4 & Table 8.5.

Table 8.4 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	19,814	6,358	2.48
2014-15 ⁺	24,894	5,355	2.92

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM
+ upto December

Table 8.5 Divisionwise Information of MSMEs

(upto December, 2014)				
Division	MSMEs	Per cent share	Employment (in lakh)	Per cent share
Mumbai	21,895	10.4	3.66	13.6
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	34,613	16.4	5.84	21.7
Nashik	24,279	11.5	2.97	11.0
Pune	83,033	39.3	9.42	34.9
Aurangabad	14,859	7.0	1.70	6.3
Amravati	10,642	5.0	1.01	3.8
Nagpur	22,082	10.4	2.35	8.7
Total	2,11,403	100.0	26.95	100.0

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.7 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

8.8 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, 2014. Of these, 124 SEZs were approved by the Central Government (formal approval 104 and in-principle approval 20) and 66 of them are notified. As on 31st December 2014, in all 24 SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 18,786 crore on an area of 3,059 ha which generated employment of about 1.31 lakh. The information of approved and notified SEZs are given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Approved and notified SEZs

Division	No. of SEZ			Area (ha)			Employment (lakh)			Investment (₹ crore)		
	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed
Konkan	61	29	5	16,446	2,453	261	35.87	9.84	0.46	83,503	33,536	4,487
Pune	36	21	14	4,252	1,784	724	10.63	6.17	0.83	42,095	34,980	9,682
Nashik	6	1	0	1,249	1,007	0	2.12	1.25	0	2,883	1,380	0
Aurangabad	11	7	3	3,448	785	375	1.37	0.31	0.01	3,655	1,775	830
Amravati	3	3	0	1,316	1,316	0	0.40	0.40	0	2,776	2,776	0
Nagpur	7	5	2	2,997	1,887	1,699	5.46	3.92	0.01	8,819	4,172	3,787
Total	124	66	24	29,708	9,232	3,059	55.85	21.89	1.31	1,43,731	78,619	18,786

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.9 Total 23 SEZs were de-notified or withdrawn. The details of the loss of investment and employment are given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Loss of Investment and Employment in De-notified and Withdrawn SEZs

Region	De-notified				Withdrawn			
	No	Area (ha)	Loss of Investment (₹ crore)	Loss of Employment (lakh)	No	Area (ha)	Loss of Investment (₹ crore)	Loss of Employment (lakh)
Konkan	3	33	1,140	1.28	5	262	1,467	0.53
Pune	2	20	621	0.29	7	397	11,220	1.90
Nashik	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aurangabad	--	--	--	--	3	152	387	0.20
Amravati	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nagpur	2	212	2,309	0.43	1	637	1,300	0.05
Total	7	265	4,070	2.00	16	1,448	14,374	2.68

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.10 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), CIDCO and Software Technology Park of India have developed 37 public IT parks. In all 494 private IT parks have been approved, of which 29 developers withdrew their LoI due to recession at international level. Out of 465 IT parks, 144 have started functioning with an investment of ₹ 3,332 crore and proposed 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 located in Pune (166) followed by Greater Mumbai (158), Thane (128), Nagpur (5), Nashik (4), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts. During 2014-15, total 15 private IT parks were approved.

Bio - Technology Parks

8.11 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). Upto December, 2014, total 50 MSME and 16 large units are registered with an investment of ₹ 261 crore and ₹ 1,120 crore respectively.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.12 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 loans to be raised from financial institutions and remaining 20 per cent is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital. As on 31st December, 2014, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were sanctioned, of which 102 are functioning, 34 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining six are in liquidation. The State has provided financial assistance to 93 co-operative industrial estates. At the end of December, 2014, in 102 co-operative industrial estates, 7,222 units were in operation with 1.37 lakh employment.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.13 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the industrially 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 mega projects of central public sector are considered for providing incentives under PSI-2013. Under the scheme during 2014-15 upto December, an amount of ₹ 1,762 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 8.8.

Table 8.8 Disbursements under package scheme of incentives

(₹ crore)	
Year	Disbursement
2010-11	700
2011-12	2,366
2012-13	2,480
2013-14	2,250
2014-15 ⁺	1,762

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM + upto December

8.14 Disbursement of industrial promotion subsidy & other incentives under PSI to mega, large projects and MSMEs in the last three years are given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Industrial promotion subsidy and other incentives under PSI

(₹ crore)			
Item	Disbursement		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,175	2,009	1,530
Large Scale Industries	116	49	85
MSMEs	78	92	75
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	19	47	33
MSMEs	92	53	39
Total	2,480	2,250	1,762

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

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

8.16 **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) and infrastructure development to enhance the productivity & 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 40 cluster projects which are under different intermediate stages like, preparation of detailed project report (DPR), purchase for CFC equipments, operationalisation of CFC, etc. Upto March, 2014, the total grants of ₹ 23.92 crore and during 2014-15 upto January, grants of ₹ 22.22 crore were sanctioned & released by GoI under this scheme.

8.17 Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme: The scheme aims at enhancing competitiveness of industries by providing quality infrastructure through PPP in selected functional clusters. Central assistance upto 75 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 60 crore is given for each sanctioned and approved project. At present, five cluster projects are approved by GoI, of which three projects are completed and two projects are in completion stage. Under the scheme, upto March, 2014, grants of ₹ 168.55 crore and during 2014-15 upto January, grants of ₹ 21 crore are sanctioned and released by GoI.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.18 As on 31st March, 2014 about 90 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

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)	No. of plots		Percentage of allotted plots to developed plots
				Developed	Allotted	
				(As on 31 st March, 2014)		
Mumbai	305	3,908	0.50	342	339	99.1
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	11,997	27,576	3.28	19,715	17,980	91.2
Nashik	7,538	6,293	0.69	11,296	10,426	92.3
Pune	9,754	51,844	4.21	19,176	17,231	89.9
Aurangabad	6,193	5,959	0.64	11,443	10,304	90.0
Amravati	1,825	3,168	0.25	4,820	3,610	74.9
Nagpur	3,258	14,298	0.78	7,168	6,386	89.1
Total	40,870	1,13,046	10.35	73,960	66,276	89.6

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

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

Table 8.11 Turnover of MSSIDC

Item	₹ crore)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
Procurement of raw materials	30.19	--	--
Marketing assistance	198.33	164.07	39.74
Others	3.96	3.88	1.97
Total	232.48	167.95	41.71

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto November

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.20 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 22.36 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2013-14 and ₹ 28.43 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2014-15. 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)
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
2013-14 ⁺	1.93	1,495	3.4

Source : MSKVIB

+ upto February

8.21 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme employment opportunities were provided to 2.15 lakh artisans in 2013-14. It is expected that during 2014-15, employment opportunities will be provided to 2.25 lakh artisans.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.22 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is the nodal agency for implementation of tourism policy in the State. During 2013-14, under centrally sponsored scheme (100 per cent) for five projects ₹ 67.70 crore were sanctioned, ₹ 5.59 crore were released and an expenditure of ₹ 4.57 crore was incurred. During 2013-14, for six projects GoM has sanctioned ₹ 282.45 crore, released ₹ 72.90 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 40.93 crore was incurred.

Minerals

8.23 Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur and 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, silica sand, quartz, 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, 2014, total 290 mines of major minerals with 0.6 lakh employment are operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2013-14 was ₹ 7,047 crore, of which value of coal extracted was ₹ 5,578 crore (79 per cent). The production of major minerals alongwith their values is given in Annexure 8.2.

Index of Industrial Production

8.24 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 monthly all-India IIP. The average all-India IIP (base year 2004-05) has increased marginally from 168.3 in April-December, 2013 to 171.8 in April-December, 2014. As per this index, the average growth during April-December, 2014 stands at 2.1 per cent as against 0.1 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year. Detailed information of IIP at all-India is given in Annexure 8.3. Groupwise Index of Industrial production in India is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Groupwise Index of industrial production in India

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Item	Weight	April to December		Per cent change
		2013 -14	2014 -15 [@]	
General Index	100.00	168.3	171.8	2.1
Mining	14.16	120.3	122.4	1.7
Manufacturing	75.53	177.8	179.9	1.2
Electricity	10.31	164.0	180.4	10.0

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI @ Quick estimates

Annual Survey of Industries

8.25 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covers all factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 and Bidi & Cigar establishments registered under Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. ASI 2012-13 provisional results reveal that among the states, Maharashtra is at the top position in terms of Gross value added, fixed capital and emoluments to employees with share of 19.6 per cent, 15.9 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively at all-India level. In terms of number of factories, the State is at second position in the country with share of 13 per cent.

8.26 The contribution of the State in total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added (NVA) in the country was 16.9 per cent, 17.1 per cent & 20.3 per cent respectively. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Selected indicators of industries

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	2011-12			2012-13 *		
	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
Industries (no.)	28,215	2,17,554	13.0	28,949	2,22,120	13.0
Fixed capital	2,60,966	19,49,551	13.4	3,44,914	21,76,263	15.9
Working capital	86,932	5,88,794	14.8	1,04,255	6,10,393	17.1
Total output	10,05,378	57,76,024	17.4	10,19,164	60,42,325	16.9
Total input	8,26,156	47,98,666	17.2	8,20,703	50,26,942	16.3
Gross value added	1,79,222	9,77,358	18.3	1,98,461	10,15,382	19.6
Net value added	1,56,766	8,36,703	18.7	1,74,614	8,60,243	20.3
Employment (in lakh)	13.21	104.38	12.7	12.33	100.49	12.3
Profit	78,488	4,51,630	17.4	92,565	4,30,321	21.5

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* Provisional

8.27 Major industries in terms of NVA during 2012-13 are 1) coke, refined petroleum products (25.4 per cent), 2) machinery & equipments, repairs & installation (12.4 per cent), 3) chemicals & chemical products (8.6 per cent) and 4) pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical & botanical products (6.8 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 53.2 per cent NVA of all industries and 20 per cent of fixed capital during 2012-13. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.4.

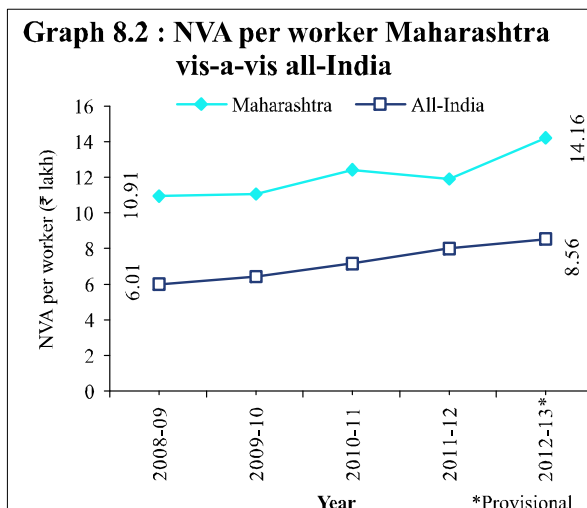
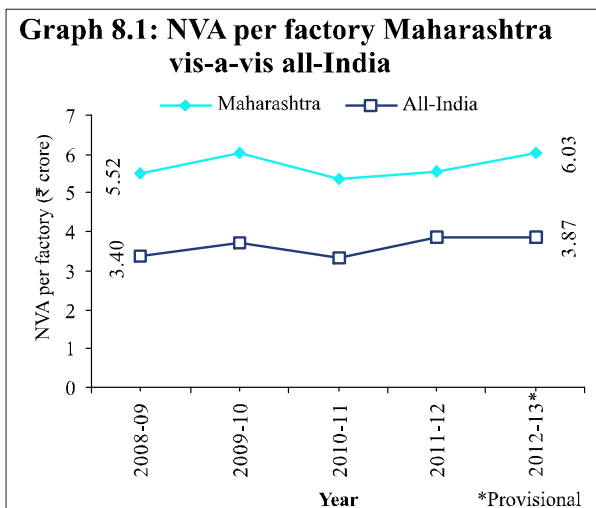
8.28 ASI 2012-13 reveals that per factory investment in fixed capital and net value added in the State are higher by 28.9 and 8.5 per cent respectively than the previous year. Important indicators are given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Important indicators

Indicator	(₹ lakh)			
	2011-12		2012-13*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	925	896	1192	980
Value of goods & services produced	3,563	2,655	3,521	2,720
Net value added	556	385	603	387
Employment (no.)	47	48	43	45
b) Per worker				
Labour productivity	9.19	8.38	9.81	7.76
Net value added	11.86	8.02	14.16	8.56
Annual wages	1.29	0.96	1.44	1.1

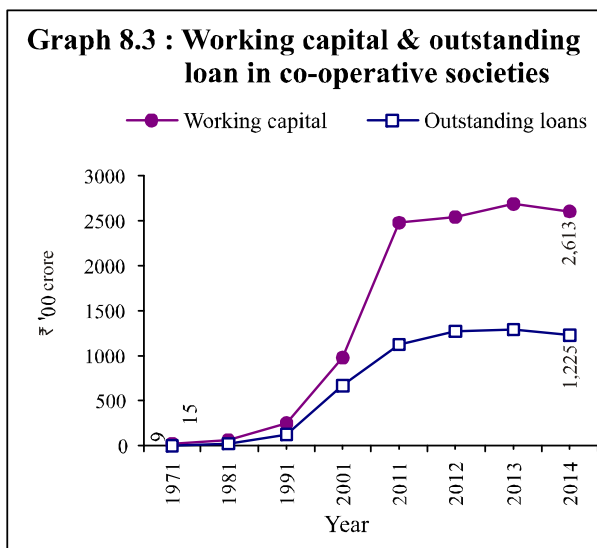
Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

* Provisional

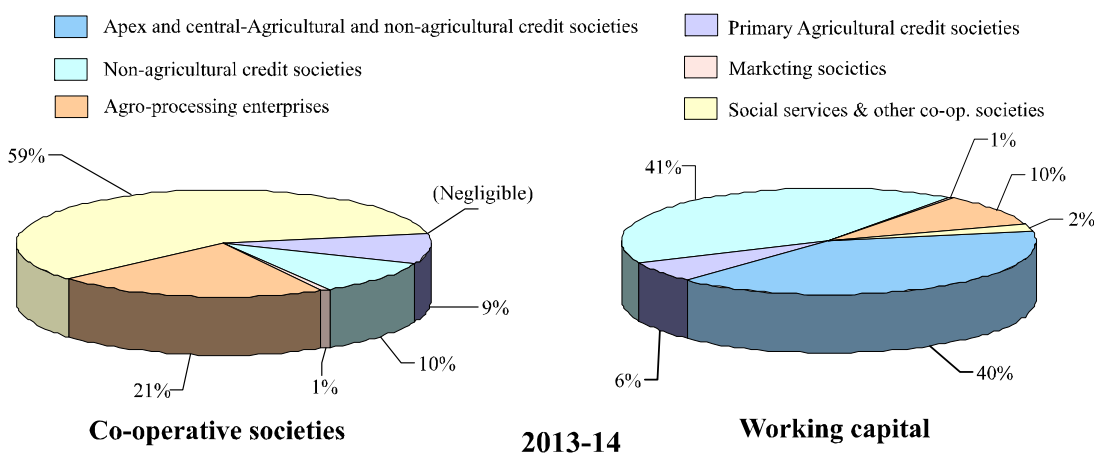


CO-OPERATION

8.29 Co-operation plays a pivotal role in safeguarding interests of the people engaged in various economic and social activities. Maharashtra is the pioneer state in the country to initiate co-operative movement, which 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, but later spread rapidly in other sectors. However, after globalisation, the movement is facing serious challenges like competition from multinationals, resource constraints, lack of professionalism, etc.



Graph 8.4 : Group wise composition of co-operative societies and their working capital



8.30 As on 31st March, 2014 there were about 2.30 lakh co-operative societies in the State, with about 509 lakh members. Performance of co-operative societies is given in Table 8.16 and series is given in Annexure 8.5.

Agricultural credit

8.31 Agricultural credit co-operative banks play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. The Agricultural Co-operative bank's structure in the State

Table 8.16 Performance of co-operative societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent Change
	2013	2014*	
Societies (no.)	2,30,673	2,30,295	(-0.2)
Members (lakh)	523	509	(-2.7)
Paid-up share capital	17,419	16,682	(-4.2)
Of which, State Govt.	3,177	3,348	5.4
Working capital	2,68,713	2,61,315	(-2.8)
Deposits	1,50,344	1,66,155	10.5
Gross loan	1,22,813	1,26,516	3.0
Societies in loss (no.)	59,801	54,599	(-8.7)
Amount of loss	5,087	4,739	(-6.8)
Loans outstanding	1,29,941	1,22,499	(-5.7)

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

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 8.17.

Table 8.17 Performance of agricultural co-operative banks

Particulars	As on 31 st March		(₹ crore)
			Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.			
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	23,923	23,657	(-)1.1
Deposits	15,426	13,475	(-)12.6
Gross loans	13,733	16,060	16.9
Loans outstanding	11,605	10,731	(-)7.5
Overdues	1,825	1,420	(-)22.2
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)			
Members (lakh)	1.63	1.73	6.1
Working capital	72,610	77,782	7.1
Deposits	53,382	57,378	7.5
Gross loan	40,872	40,463	(-)1.0
Loans outstanding	40,195	40,357	0.4
Overdues	7,166	9,801	36.8
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @			
Members (no.)	827	827	0.0
Working capital	2,208	2,099	(-)4.9
Deposits	0.01	0.01	0.0
Gross loan	0.00	0.00	0.0
Loans outstanding	1,155	1,043	(-)9.7
Overdues	1,139	1,042	(-)8.5
District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)			
Members (lakh)	11.43	11.23	(-)1.7
Working capital	1,315	1,023	(-)22.2
Deposits	0.39	0.30	(-)23.1
Gross loans	--	--	--
Loans outstanding	304	290	(-)4.6
Overdues	278	285	2.5

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

* Provisional

@ Under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

8.32 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) provide short-term agricultural credit mainly for seasonal agricultural operations. PACS include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. As on 31st March, 2014, about 53.2 per cent PACS were in loss. As compared to last year, number of PACS in loss has decreased by 1.4 per cent and number of loanee members has decreased by 3.8 per cent. Performance of PACS is presented in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Performance of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Societies (no.)	21,238	21,185	(-)0.2
Members (lakh)	161	157	(-)2.5
Working capital	16,617	16,887	1.6
Own funds	2,901	2,824	(-)2.7
Share capital	1,973	1,939	(-)1.7
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6	6	0.0
Loanee members (lakh)	36.41	35.01	(-)3.8
<i>Of which percentage of</i>			
1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 ha)	28.3	28.3	NA
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)	24.3	24.8	NA
Loans disbursed	8,547	8,567	0.2
Loans outstanding	10,710	10,753	0.4
Loans recovered	7,730	7,300	(-)5.6
Loans overdue	4,094	4,226	3.2
Societies in loss	11,435	11,279	(-)1.4

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

* Provisional

NA Not Applicable

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme

8.33 Interest subsidy is given to motivate farmers for timely repayment of the short term crop loan. Under this scheme, four per cent interest subsidy is given for the loan up to ₹ 0.25 lakh and two per cent interest subsidy is given for loan amount exceeding ₹ 0.25 lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan by 30th June of each year. For 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 249.95 crore is incurred and 26.18 lakh beneficiaries are covered whereas in 2014-15 upto January, an expenditure of ₹ 38.29 crore is incurred and 4.55 lakh beneficiaries are covered.

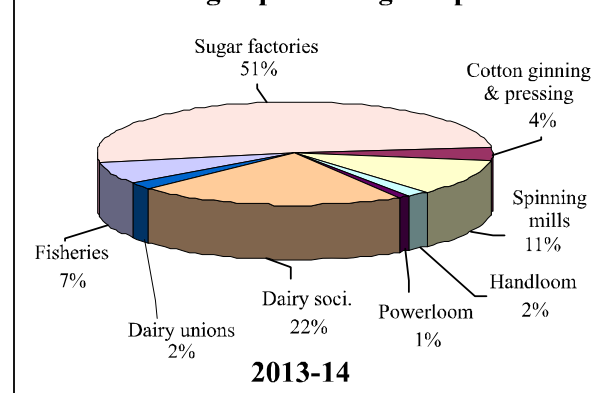
Financial Assistance to Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies

8.34 To encourage the co-operative lift irrigation societies, the government provides financial assistance of ₹ one crore or 25 per cent of project cost, whichever is less. During 2013-14 financial assistance of ₹ 2.12 crore was provided to 14 societies.

Agro-Processing Co-operatives

8.35 Agro-processing co-operatives play an important role in the development of rural economy, ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers and also in 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.

Graph 8.5 : Members in major agro-processing co-operatives



8.36 There were 142 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2014. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of these societies was 25 per cent. About 60 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.19.

8.37 There were 149 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2014. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of these societies was 83.3 per cent. About 37.6 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.19 Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Societies (no.)	142	142	0.0
<i>Of which</i> , in production	105	110	4.8
Members ('00)	2,020	2,020	0.0
Share capital	8	8	0.0
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	2	2	0.0
Working capital	55	68	23.6
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	127	133	4.7
Societies in loss (no.)	85	85	0.0
Amount of loss	1	1	0.0

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

Table 8.20 Performance of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Number of mills	148	149	0.7
<i>Of which</i> , in production	63	65	3.2
Members ('00)	5,398	5,398	0.0
Share capital	1,839	1,940	5.4
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt.	1,515	1,616	6.7
No. of spindles (lakh)	14.18	14.60	3.0
Value of Yarn produced	2,571	2,624	2.1
Mills in loss (no.)	58	56	(-)3.4
Amount of loss	875	773	(-)11.6

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

8.38 There were 672 co-operative handloom and 2,136 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2014. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 6.5 and 73.2 per cent respectively. About 48.4 per cent co-operative handloom and 55 per cent powerloom societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

Particulars	₹ crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom		Per cent change	Powerloom		Per cent change
2013	2014*	2013		2014*		
Societies (no.)	670	672	0.3	1,880	2,136	13.6
Members ('00)	830	944	13.7	568	619	9.0
Share capital	80.00	77.00	(-)3.8	121.15	130.75	7.9
<i>Of which</i> , State Government	6.00	4.97	(-)17.2	94.35	95.67	1.4
No. of looms ('000)	326	228	(-)30.1	302	288	(-)4.6
Production value	50	77	54.0	85	70	(-)17.6
Societies in loss (No.)	370	325	(-)12.2	1183	1175	(-)0.7
Amount of loss	14	12	(-)14.3	7.25	6.68	(-)7.9

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

Sugar Factories

8.39 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 8.22.

Table 8.22 Performance of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	202	202	0
Factories in production (no.)	108	96	(-)11.1
Members ('00)	24,500	26,340	7.5
Share capital of State Govt. (₹ crore)	1211.69	1244.30	2.7
Average capacity (TCD # lakh MT)	3.34	3.22	(-)3.6
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) @	504.63	486.72	(-)3.6
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)			
a) Purchased (FRP)	1,700	2,100	23.5
b) Actual paid by factories	2,450	2,467	0.7
Sugar produced (lakh MT) @	58.40	56.52	(-)3.2
Average extraction (per cent)	11.57	11.61	0.3
Molasses (lakh MT)	36.40	27.05	(-)25.7
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	68	69	1.5
b) Co-generation plants	39	46	18.0
Electricity generated (Million units)	628	827	31.7
Factories in loss (no.)	38	NA	--

Source : Office of Sugar Commissioner, GoM

* Provisional # TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day @ for October to September
FRP Fair Remuneration Price NA Not Available

Dairy

8.40 At the end of March, 2014, there were 26,577 co-operative dairy societies and 78 co-operative dairy unions in the State. About 46.3 per cent co-operative dairy societies and about 43.6 per cent dairy unions were in loss. Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2013	2014*	Per cent change	2013	2014*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	26,527	26,577	0.2	76	78	2.6
Members (lakh)	10.44	11.18	7.1	0.81	0.82	1.2
Share capital	9.81	10.35	5.5	86.35	89.60	3.8
Working capital	23.47	27.71	18.1	73.49	86.08	17.1
Milk procured (value)	287.20	306.96	6.9	659.63	712.02	7.9
Milk & milk products sold (value)	381.97	405.23	6.1	890.50	930.70	4.5
Societies in loss (no.)	13,586	12,310	(-)9.4	35	34	(-)2.9
Amount of loss	19.09	22.03	15.4	80.56	86.30	7.1

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

* Provisional

Fisheries

8.41 There are 3,391 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 16 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2014. Number of members in these institutions is 3.40 lakh with working capital of ₹ 248.16 crore. These societies sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 519.13 crore in 2013-14, as against ₹ 441.48 crore in 2012-13.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.42 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 36 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2014 as compared to 34 per cent by the end of March, 2013. Performance of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.24.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.43 As on 31st March, 2014, there were 509 urban co-operative banks, 14,849 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,379 salary earners' co-operative credit societies in the State. About 23 per cent of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. Performance of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.25.

Urban Co-operative Banks

8.44 Out of the 1,606 total urban co-operative banks in the country, 32 per cent are located in the State. As on 31st March, 2014, in all 105 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 100 banks is in process. Three banks have obtained stay from court, one bank has made appeal to GoI and audit of remaining one bank is in process.

Other Co-operative Societies

8.45 As on 31st March, 2014, there were 94,373 co-operative housing societies in the State with 24.10 lakh members and 11,312 labour contract societies having 7.94 lakh members. There were 306 forest labour societies with 68,422 members of which, 186 (60.8 per cent) were in profit.

Table 8.24 Performance of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Societies (no.)	1762	1602	(-)9.1
Members (lakh)	14.70	13.81	(-)6.1
Share capital	91	75	(-)17.6
Of which, State Govt.	25	25	0.0
Working capital	1342	1320	(-)1.6
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	708	731	3.3
(b) Fertilizers	957	599	(-)37.4
(c) Seeds	50	43	(-)14.0
(d) Consumer goods	428	378	(-)11.7
Societies in loss (no.)	606	582	(-)4.0
Amount of loss	22	20	(-)9.1

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

Table 8.25 Performance of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
Societies (no.)	22,899	22,737	(-)0.7
Members (lakh)	213.49	214.65	(-)0.5
Deposits	79,168	92,963	17.4
Own funds	18,862	16,585	(-)12.1
Share capital	7,315	6,512	(-)11.0
Of which, State Govt.	0.5	0.5	0.0
Working capital	1,16,038	1,08,083	(-)6.9
Loans advanced	57,398	59,279	3.3
Loans outstanding	58,389	51,195	(-)12.3
Loans overdue	8,346	7,645	(-)8.4
Loans recovered	54,226	48,560	(-)10.4
Societies in loss (no.)	4,885	5,228	7.0
Amount of loss	620	601	(-)3.1

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

Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation

8.46 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	₹ crore)		
	2013	2014*	
Members (no.)	10,690	10,578	(-)1.1
Deposits	0.02	0.02	0.0
Working capital	103.52	95.19	(-)8.0
Gross loan	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	71.71	65.06	(-)9.3
Loans overdue	26.07	22.78	(-)12.6
Loans recovered	6.15	6.65	8.1

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

* Provisional

Co-operative Consumer Federation

8.47 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, 2014, besides the apex

consumer federation, there were 160 wholesale consumer stores and 2,601 primary consumer stores working in the State. Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 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	
	2013	2014*	2013	2014*	2013	2014*
Number	1	1	167	160	2,662	2,601
Member ('00)	6	6	3,576	3,312	17,593	16,603
Share capital	1.65	1.65	17.08	16.92	34.11	30.27
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	3.37	3.19	0.82	1.00
Amount of loss	1.61	1.17	3.99	4.49	5.71	5.07
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	3 [#]	3 [#]	55	88	962	924

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

Private Money Lenders

8.48 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 8.28.

Table 8.28 Information of private money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st July		Per cent change
	2013	2014*	
License holders (no.)	10,607	10,761	1.5
New licenses issued (no.)	1,968	1,804	(-)8.3
Renewed licenses (no.)	8,819	8,925	1.2
Licenses cancelled (no.)	347	450	29.7
No. of loanee members (traders/non-traders/ cultivators)	8,45,695	8,51,564	0.7
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	655.61	719.81	9.8

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**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2010-11		2013-14*	
		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	2,460.00	2,672.52
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	3,862.46	2,630.07
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65	3,919.12	20,746.94	19,345.27	21,583.00	16,539.00
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^{\$}	108.34	52.25	61.41	88.60	627.40	627.40	N.A.	972.89
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	3,457.00	3,041.00
9	Others [#]	3,391.38	1,961.03	61,220.09	35,886.75	--	--	--	--

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

(Quantity : Thousand Tonne)
(Value : ₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2013-14*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	145
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	5,57,777
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	4,166
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	45,831
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	11,695
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	25,729
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	670
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	61,152
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	2,858
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	10,433
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	384
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	960
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	266
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	931
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	1
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	53
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	237
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	356
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.2	3	6
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	208
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	1,125
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,257

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	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I	General Index	100.00	108.6	122.6	141.7	145.2	165.5	172.2	172.0	171.8
II	Mining and quarrying	14.16	102.3	107.5	112.5	115.4	131.0	125.5	124.7	122.4
III	Manufacturing	75.53	110.3	126.8	150.1	153.8	175.7	183.3	181.9	179.9
	Industry groups									
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	131.2	147.5	135.4	142.9	169.5	167.7	157.2
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	102.9	98.4	102.7	104.1	109.2	110.2	107.3
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	116.8	124.6	120.1	135.9	142.0	148.3	150.8
4	Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	137.2	149.9	134.6	142.2	143.6	171.6	170.3
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	104.0	110.0	104.4	114.3	127.1	133.7	145.0
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	147.9	144.6	146.9
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	111.0	112.6	118.0	131.4	138.7	138.6	142.2
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.08	113.7	122.8	140.2	142.4	148.8	183.0	183.4	176.9
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	112.6	119.6	123.4	121.5	136.4	143.5	142.9
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	110.4	118.4	115.0	123.1	127.3	138.6	137.0
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	119.6	135.7	142.6	185.2	185.0	181.1	185.9
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	119.5	130.6	134.9	151.4	161.6	163.3	167.0
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	132.6	156.3	159.0	176.7	195.8	196.4	212.7
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	133.3	143.8	144.0	182.8	193.8	180.2	175.2
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	150.9	185.0	171.0	256.3	230.0	219.2	210.4
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	155.5	164.8	148.8	146.3	128.1	108.0	67.6
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	131.6	373.0	530.8	472.1	369.2	422.6	497.0
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	312.8	604.2	726.7	911.5	1,003.7	730.1	353.7
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	104.8	111.4	119.8	107.8	117.1	111.1	105.3
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	138.0	151.2	138.0	233.3	244.8	221.3	219.5
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	132.9	129.0	134.0	210.7	235.7	249.5	265.4
22	Furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	111.7	132.7	142.5	141.2	131.5	113.3	110.8
IV	Electricity	10.31	105.2	112.8	120.0	123.3	138.0	155.2	164.7	180.4

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, GoI.

+ April, 2014 to December, 2014

ANNEXURE 8.4
IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(₹ 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	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2011-12	908	1,028	1,899	75	13,509	10,158	12,828	572
	2012-13	952	1,020	9,491	62	13,663	10,627	11,892	1,663
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2011-12	58	1	3	3	9	1	2	7
	2012-13	50	7	706	1	28	4	25	2
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2011-12	3,113	23,704	8,203	1,662	1,10,772	81,328	1,00,834	8,025
	2012-13	3,077	27,577	9,301	1,783	1,19,991	86,303	1,09,710	8,286
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2011-12	138	771	637	136	3,465	1,650	2,085	1,311
	2012-13	124	1,410	982	153	4,539	1,439	1,839	2,575
(5) Textiles (13)	2011-12	1,931	14,686	3,232	1,175	38,284	22,474	32,436	4,276
	2012-13	2,000	15,224	3,738	1,179	38,754	17,740	27,070	10,151
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2011-12	1,105	1,130	1,278	279	6,852	3,434	5,474	1,269
	2012-13	1,093	6,631	1,054	350	6,106	2,604	4,587	1,359
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2011-12	145	107	76	26	513	215	338	165
	2012-13	126	115	107	33	652	333	497	142
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2011-12	283	872	783	65	2,220	1,192	1,787	374
	2012-13	290	262	(-108)	29	831	376	640	169
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2011-12	937	5,164	1,501	247	9,192	6,035	7,738	1,113
	2012-13	941	7,694	1,489	259	10,465	6,611	8,595	1,446
(10) Publishing and printing (18)	2011-12	954	3,976	(-267)	277	7,453	3,885	5,543	1,487
	2012-13	995	3,713	480	307	7,638	3,629	5,877	1,376
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (19)	2011-12	190	9,992	3,120	425	1,35,057	1,00,311	1,05,642	28,783
	2012-13	204	12,379	4,135	456	1,50,414	1,01,208	1,05,275	44,388
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2011-12	2,635	38,525	13,774	2,169	1,24,136	65,607	91,386	28,905
	2012-13	2,789	37,109	22,910	1,965	1,20,575	68,100	90,592	26,829
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2011-12	1,858	10,828	4,311	738	32,566	20,662	25,747	5,839
	2012-13	1,731	13,752	11,704	864	34,572	23,907	30,260	3,341
(14) Other non- metallic mineral products (23)	2011-12	1,095	7,813	3,223	341	13,649	6,654	9,753	3,348
	2012-13	1,073	7,752	2,714	362	17,124	9,201	13,050	3,360
(15) Basic metals (24)	2011-12	1,463	36,959	9,130	1,307	1,33,491	84,051	1,21,564	9,286
	2012-13	1,514	73,270	10,171	1,415	1,24,202	93,325	1,18,406	2,779
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2011-12	3,292	12,360	7,433	1,396	57,843	32,966	46,003	10,757
	2012-13	3,571	12,269	7,965	1,423	40,156	23,083	31,607	7,462

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Contd.)

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	Net value added
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)	2011-12	488	4,669	9,423	392	20,304	12,821	15,728	4,058
	2012-13	489	4,555	8,805	344	18,744	11,127	14,375	3,820
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)	2011-12	1,366	8,314	3,782	778	40,287	24,437	32,937	6,420
	2012-13	1,335	8,080	6,023	844	42,832	25,585	33,815	8,063
(19) Machinery and equipments repair & installation (28,33)	2011-12	2,235	16,921	14,435	1,684	72,103	34,718	49,539	21,021
	2012-13	2,419	18,777	11,510	1,743	72,510	35,984	49,086	21,618
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)	2011-12	1,299	28,692	(-)6,826	2,399	82,275	62,097	75,452	3,975
	2012-13	1,331	29,637	697	2,595	86,294	62,405	74,622	8,359
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2011-12	333	4,256	(-)1,411	461	28,540	20,087	23,085	5,063
	2012-13	332	5,125	298	450	29,080	20,667	23,031	5,599
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (31,32)	2011-12	1,295	2,944	8,637	601	31,181	19,122	27,282	3,623
	2012-13	1,344	4,610	7,902	667	38,872	23,749	31,654	6,904
(23) Others	2011-12	1,094	27,254	557	429	41,677	9,001	32,971	7,092
	2012-13	1,169	53,947	(-)1,03,236	516	41,125	12,099	34,197	4,924
Total	2011-12	28,215	2,60,966	86,932	17,065	10,05,378	6,22,906	8,26,156	1,56,766
	2012-13	28,949	3,44,914	1,04,255	17,801	10,19,164	6,40,105	8,20,703	1,74,614

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

ANNEXURE 8.5
DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2012-13 (7)	2013-14* (8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	34	35
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies ^{\$}	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,238	21,185
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	22,899	22,737
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,762	1,602
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	48,965	48,147
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,35,775	1,36,589
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,30,673	2,30,295
II. Number of members (In '000)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{\$\$}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	177	186
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	16,097	15,701
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	21,349	21,465
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,470	1,381
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,369	5,502
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,810	6,706
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	52,272	50,941
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	98,844	1,03,633
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	16,617	16,887
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,16,038	1,08,083
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,343	1,320
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	29,902	25,886
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	5,969	5,506
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	2,68,713	2,61,315
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	55,249	57,167
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	8,547	8,567
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	57,398	59,279
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	7	12
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	1,337	1,248
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	275	244
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,22,813	1,26,517

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8. 5 (Concl.d.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	53,026	52,196
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	10,710	10,753
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	58,389	51,195
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	4,988	5,019
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	2,185	2,610
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	643	726
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,29,941	1,22,499
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	697	675
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	NA	NA
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	2,143	1,577
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	21,842	22,166
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	3,538	4,077
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	28,220	28,495

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.

NA Not Applicable.

9

Infrastructure

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Infrastructure is an essential and basic component for functioning and growth of an economy. It mainly comprises of power, transport and telecommunication. The growth in infrastructure envisages the ultimate goal of effective delivery of high quality infrastructure services at affordable prices to the end users. The traditional role of the government as a 'service provider' is gradually and steadily shifting to that of 'facilitator and regulator'. As a result, private participation in development of infrastructure is increasing. Though private sector is more efficient in use of resources, use of illegitimate or unethical means to maximize profit, less concern towards social sector and lack of proper regulatory mechanism over their practices are major challenges. Hence, the policy norms for the supply of basic infrastructural services drawn up with a consumer face, supported by appropriate code of conduct are necessary for both development of an economy and welfare of people.

ENERGY

9.2 The energy sector mainly comprises of generation of electricity through non-renewable (coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, etc.) and renewable (wind, solar, small hydro, biomass, cogeneration bagasse, etc.) sources. Electrical power being the driving force of an economy, cost of power not only influences the cost of goods and services, but also day to day life of people. In India the electrical power sector has turned full cycle, from dominant private role at the time of independence, to increasing government role thereafter and again to inevitable role of private sector in current development. A brief account of the sector is given below.

Installed Capacity

9.3 The installed capacity has increased by 20 per cent during 2013-14, whereas the Central sector allocation to the State increased by 1.6 per cent over the previous year. The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2014 in the State comprises of public sector 38.1 per cent, private sector 54.5 per cent (33.9 per cent non-renewable & 20.6 per cent renewable) and PPP (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd-RGPPL) 7.4 per cent. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

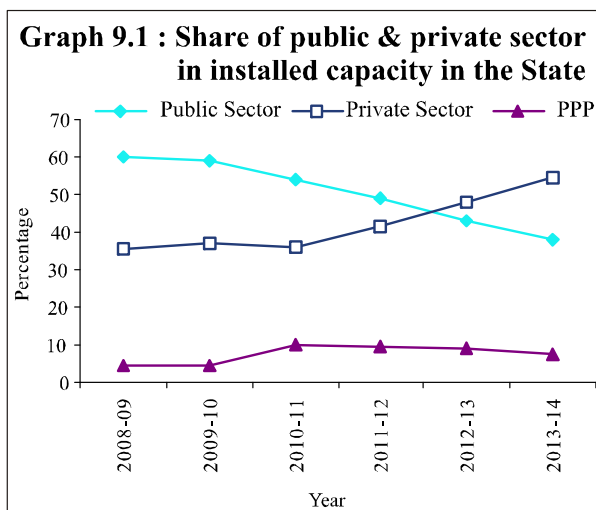


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

Source	As on 31 st March		As on 31 st December, 2014	Per cent change in 2013-14 over 2012-13
	2013	2014		
In the State	24,873	29,849	30,917	20.0
Thermal	13,946	17,206	18,166	23.4
Renewable	4,789	6,465	6,613	35.0
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	0.0
Natural Gas	3,072	3,112	3,072	1.3
Central sector allocation	6,521	6,627	6,627	1.6

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MEDA (for renewable energy), MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority (for Central sector allocation & private companies)

Electricity Generated

9.4 Total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 91,987 Million Units (MUs) during 2013-14 which was 4.4 per cent higher than the previous year. During 2013-14, the State has received 39,900 MUs electricity from the Central sector.

9.5 MAHAGENCO accounted for 49.5 per cent followed by Adani Power Ltd. (APL) 11.2 per cent, Tata Power 9.8 per cent, JSW Energy 8.1 per cent, renewable energy 7.5 per cent, Reliance Infrastructure 4.5 per cent, Wardha Power Company Ltd. (WPCL) 2.8 per cent, Emco Power 2.4 per cent, RGPPL 1.6 per cent and others 2.6 per cent of the total generation.

9.6 During 2014-15 upto December, the total electricity generated in the State was 78,488 MUs, 18.1 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of 2013-14. During 2014-15 upto December, the State has received 32,170 MUs electricity from the Central sector. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

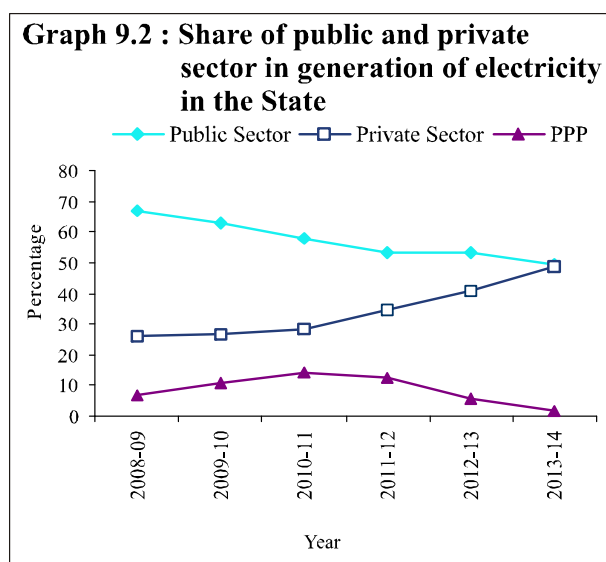


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

Source	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 [*]	Per cent change in 2013-14 over 2012-13
In the State	88,139	91,987	78,488	4.4
Thermal	66,075	71,686	64,449	8.5
Natural Gas	10,242	6,055	4,083	(-) 40.9
Hydro	5,980	6,763	4,749	13.1
Renewable [§]	5,842	7,483	5,207	28.1
Central sector receipt to State	34,382	39,900	32,170	16.0

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL, Central Sector Receipt and Renewable), Central Electricity Authority (figs of other private companies)

+ upto December * Provisional. § including captive

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

Electricity Purchased

9.7 During 2013-14, MAHADISCOM has purchased 1,00,115 MUs electricity costing ₹ 39,526 crore, as against 99,068 MUs electricity costing ₹ 38,858 crore in 2012-13. During 2014-15 upto December, 85,421 MUs electricity costing ₹ 34,627 crore was purchased. BEST has purchased 4,624 MUs electricity costing ₹ 2,932 crore during 2013-14 and 3,725 MUs electricity costing ₹ 2,149 crore during 2014-15 upto December.

Electricity Consumed

9.8 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2013-14 was 1,02,989 MUs, higher by 2.3 per cent over the previous year and 77,652 MUs in 2014-15 upto December, which was 14.1 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of 2013-14. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was largest (37.8 per cent), followed by domestic (23 per cent) and agriculture sector (21.1 per cent) in the State. These three sectors together accounted for 81.9 per cent of the total electricity consumption. Sectorwise Electricity consumed is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Sectorwise electricity consumed

Sector	(MU)			Per cent change in 2013-14 over 2012-13
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15+*	
Industrial	38,110	38,949	24,756	2.2
Domestic	22,831	23,679	20,133	3.7
Agriculture	20,984	21,725	14,469	3.5
Commercial	12,635	12,469	9,724	(-) 1.3
Public Services @	3,576	3,634	3,064	1.6
Railways	2,389	2,389	1,842	0.0
Miscellaneous	140	144	3,664	2.9
Total	1,00,665	1,02,989	77,652	2.3

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

@ Public Lighting & Public Water Works + upto December

* Provisional

9.9 Major sectorwise per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in India (2012-13) and Maharashtra (2012-13 & 2013-14) is given in Table 9.4. The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

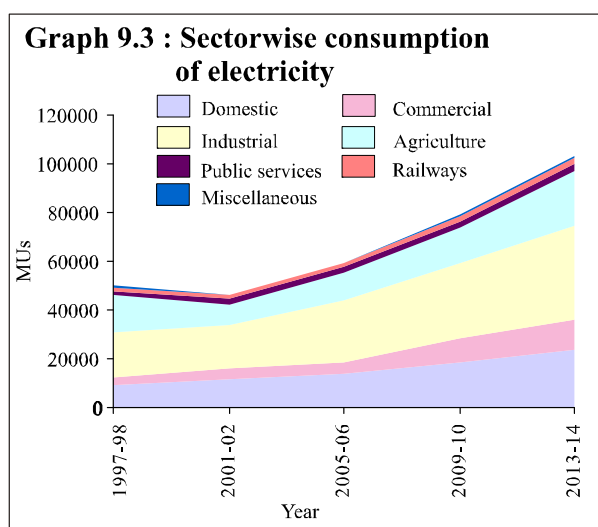


Table 9.4 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

Sector	(Unit)		
	India	Maharashtra	
	2012-13	2012-13	2013-14
All Sectors	582.3	874.7	883.4
Industrial	205.8	331.2	334.1
Domestic	150.9	198.4	203.1
Agriculture	121.1	182.3	186.3

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI,

MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power, BEST

Electricity Tariffs

9.10 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of Tariff, regulation of power purchase and procurement process of transmission and distribution utilities, promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in the electricity sector. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the commission has been entrusted with additional functions of facilitation of intra-state transmission and wheeling of electricity, issue of licenses for electricity transmission, distribution and trading, promotion of cogeneration and renewable energy generation. Tariffs of electricity in 2014-15 are given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Electricity Tariff 2014-15

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
LT I - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	1.32	2.48	--	1.02
0-100 Units	4.32	4.06	2.70	7.47
101-300 Units	7.27	6.40	4.63	7.47
301-500 Units	9.08	6.99	7.71	7.47
Above 500 Units	9.86	9.10	9.23	7.47
LT II - Commercial/Non-Residential				
(a) 0-20 kW	7.07	8.58	8.36	12.60
0-500 Units	10.89	8.58	8.36	12.60
Above 500 Units	10.11	10.76	9.29	13.67
(b) > 20 kW & <= 50 kW	12.62	11.25	9.51	14.18
LT III - Industry				
below 20 kW load	5.32	8.11	7.55	11.56
LT IV - Industry				
above 20 kW load				
(a) 20-100 kW load	8.51	8.19	8.68	12.04
(b) Above 100 kW load	8.51	8.19	8.68	11.84
LT - Agriculture Pumps	2.59	--	--	--
LT - Street Lights (Public lighting)				
(a) Grampanchayat and A,B & C class Municipal Councils	4.40	8.78	6.88	--
(b) Municipal Corporation Areas	5.09	8.78	6.88	11.18
HT I - Industry	7.68	8.15	8.18	11.22
HT VI - Railways				
(a) 33/22/11/6.6 kV - All units	7.81	8.96	8.08	--
(b) 100 kV - All units	--	--	8.98	--
HT- Agriculture Pumps	3.44	--	--	--

Source: MERC

-- Not applicable

Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.11 The capacity addition by various sources, improvement in the network infrastructure, reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T & D) losses and energy conservation measures have improved supply position. During 2013-14, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 14,406 MW with load shedding of 576 MW. During 2014-15 upto December, the average peak demand was 15,966 MW with load shedding of 493 MW. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand

(MW)			
Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Shortfall
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	14,406	13,830	576
2014-15 ⁺	15,966	15,473	493

Source: MAHADISCOM + upto December

Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure

9.12 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 83.1 per cent followed by Tata Power and Reliance Infrastructure 6.3 per cent each and BEST 4.3 per cent for 2013-14.

9.13 Improvement in the T & D network infrastructure and reduction in the T & D losses (both technical & non-technical) is the ongoing process which involves measures like modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers and erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes alongwith anti-theft drive undertaken by MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM. The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was 73,792 MVA with the network of 37,133 circuit km transmission lines and 520 sub-stations upto 2009-10 which has increased to 1,03,603 MVA with the network of 42,578 circuit km transmission lines and 608 sub-stations by 2013-14. During 2013-14, the transmission capacity of 1,950 MVA was added through the line length of 1,188 circuit km and 24 sub-stations. The losses are given in Table 9.7 and 9.8. Distribution network and the measures to curb the distribution losses are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.7 Transmission losses

(per cent)			
Licenses	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
MAHATRANSCO	4.12	4.08	4.08
Tata Power	4.20	4.18	4.17
Reliance Infrastructure	4.12	4.09	4.08

Source : MAHATRANSCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure

+ upto November

Table 9.8 Distribution and AT & C losses

(per cent)						
Licenses	Distribution Losses			AT & C Losses		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	14.67	14.00	14.20	18.68	17.76	--
Tata Power	1.26	1.10	1.29	1.26	1.08	1.39
Reliance Infrastructure	9.49	9.50	9.41	9.49	9.50	9.41
BEST	6.60	5.90	6.23	7.68	7.05	--

Source: MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST, MERC

+ upto December

Table 9.9 Distribution network and measures to curb the distribution losses

Year	Distribution network (cumulative)			Installation of meters (cumulative)		Meter replacement (no)	Anti-theft drive	
	No. of sub-stations	No. of distribution transformers	Lines in circuit km	Feeders	Distribution Transformer Centre		Cases detected (no.)	Amount recovered (₹ crore)
2010-11	2,234	3,91,574	8,33,470	11,071	1,87,448	12,05,364	17,269	14.24
2011-12	2,514	4,39,653	8,70,830	13,032	2,33,754	12,95,775	47,633	28.26
2012-13	2,680	4,71,766	9,05,979	14,379	2,40,682	22,57,180	73,857	38.09
2013-14	2,815	4,93,566	9,25,944	16,401	2,51,392	19,66,764	46,887	22.36
2014-15 ⁺	--	--	--	17,140	2,51,392	9,96,767	46,066	33.90

Source: MAHADISCOM + upto December

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

Table 9.10 Village electrification and network improvement

Scheme	Objective	Unit	Achievement		
			2013-14	2014-15 ⁺	Cumulative ⁺
Bharat Nirman - Deendayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojna [#]	• Electrification of non-electrified 4,709 villages	no.	--	--	4,709
	• Free electricity connections to rural BPL households	no.	19,672	3,104	12,10,566
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.	138	--	1,160
Energisation of Agricultural pumps	• Energisation of agricultural pumps	no.	1,24,769	1,15,264	41,57,918
Single Phasing Scheme	• Village gaothans to be provided with total 18 hours (Single & Three Phase combined), of which 8 hours three phase	no.	0	0	14,947
Separate Feeder Scheme	• Separate feeders for gaothan and agricultural pumps	no.	588	252	17,062
Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme [@]	• Amt. released by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) (Part A, B & Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/Data Management System (DMS) control centre)	₹ crore	--	--	763.42
	• Expenditure incurred on (Part A, B & SCADA/DMS control centre)	₹ crore	617.38	642.49	1,459.85

Source: MAHADISCOM, MEDA + upto December, 2014 # erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

@ Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 to be covered. The programme is in 2 parts viz. Part-A- Establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability and Part B- Reduction of AT & C losses.

9.15 Out of total 41,095 inhabited villages (as per census 2001) 41,043 villages are electrified by non-renewable electricity through MAHADISCOM upto December, 2014 in the State.

Capacity Addition

9.16 **Thermal Power** : MAHAGENCO has proposed following projects.

Table 9.11 Proposed projects of MAHAGENCO

(MW)		
Projects	Capacity	Anticipated commissioning
Parali Unit-8	250	April, 2015.
Chandrapur Unit-8 & 9 (500 MW each)	1,000	Unit-8 by April, 2015. Unit-9 by August, 2015
Koradi Unit-8, 9 & 10 (660 MW each)	1,980	Unit-8 by May, 2015, Unit-9 by August, 2015 and Unit-10 by March, 2016
Bhusawal Unit-6	660	February, 2019
Nashik Unit-6	660	March, 2020
Paras Unit-5	250	December, 2018
Uran - Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Plant Block I and II (406 MW & 814 MW respectively)	1,220	--
Dondaicha Thermal Power Station Unit-1 to 5 (660 MW each)	3,300	--

Source : MAHAGENCO

Note : Allocation of coal blocks has been cancelled vide Hon'ble Supreme Court order for some projects.

9.17 **Renewable Energy**: Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable, clean and eco-friendly energy sources. GoM 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.

9.18 In line with GoI, GoM has adopted the policy of achieving the target of renewable purchase obligation upto 10 per cent. 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 December, 2014 projects of 6,486 MW capacity have been installed. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

(MW)				
Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed capacity (cumulative)		
		As on 31 st March		As on 31 st December, 2014
		2013	2014	
Wind	9,400	3,006	4,080	4,354
Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) #	732	271	271	278
Bagasse co-generation	1,500	1,088	1,355	1,355
Biomass	781	170	190	190
Urban waste	287	0	3	3
Industrial Waste	350	24	26	28
Solar Thermal	35/sq.km ^S	50	230	278
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	49/sq.km ^S			
Total	13,050	4,609	6,155	6,486

Source : MEDA # SHPs (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Water Resource Department \$ Not included in total potential

9.19 Renewable energy sourcewise projects in the State are given below.

- **Wind Power:** New potential sites have been identified after study carried out at different wind monitoring stations. Demonstration projects of 11.09 MW have been installed by MEDA in the State. The attractive policy and incentives announced by GoM have facilitated private investment of more than ₹ 20,400 crore in the wind power sector.
- **Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaic Power :** Solar photovoltaic power projects of 278.25 MW have been commissioned in the State through MEDA upto December, 2014. Solar power projects of 130 MW capacity have been commissioned by MAHAGENCO. Solar power projects proposed by MAHAGENCO are given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Solar power projects proposed by MAHAGENCO

(MW)		
Projects	Capacity	Anticipated commissioning
Shirshuphal, Tal. Baramati Dist. Pune	14	March, 2015
Kaudgaon, Dist .Osmanabad Phase I	50	2015-16
Sakri, Dist.Dhule	25	2016

Source : MAHAGENCO

- **Bagasse Co-generation Power:** In all 81 bagasse co-generation projects have been commissioned as on 31st December, 2014 in the State. To encourage investors in this sector, GoI gives capital subsidy to co-gen projects based on boiler configuration and GoM also gives financial assistance.
- **Biomass Power:** MEDA has conducted the biomass assessment studies in 39 talukas of the State with financial support of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, GoI. As a result of the attractive policy for private participation, 18 biomass projects have been commissioned and 18 projects have been approved upto December, 2014.
- **Small Hydro Power Projects:** Water Resource Department, GoM has installed SHPs of 278.4 MW capacity out of the total identified potential of 732 MW in the State. Under the Government hydel policy to boost the development of SHPs through privatisation, the GoM has finalised developers for 106 projects having capacity of 298.5 MW, of which 22 projects of 95.20 MW are commissioned upto December, 2014.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.20 Transport and communications are vital for uniting markets and people. It is difficult to conceive of robust economic growth capable of creating jobs and wealth without an efficient transport system that allows full advantage to be taken of the internal market and globalised trade. The transport system comprises of several modes like roads, railways, water and air transport. The main components of communication systems are postal services, telephones and internet services.

Transport

Road Network

9.21 The road network consists of national highways, major state highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads, village roads and internal city roads. The road development agencies in the State are Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, Zilla Parishads (ZP), Forest Department, Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats (NP), Cantonment Boards (CB), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA).

9.22 Road Development Plan 2001-21 is being implemented in the State with a target to develop 3.37 lakh km roads. The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2014 was 2.64 lakh km, of which surfaced road length was 2.33 lakh km (88.5 per cent). As on 31st March, 2014 more than 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and fair-weather roads, however, in all, 250 villages in the State did not have road connectivity. During 2013-14, an outlay of ₹ 4,450 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 3,108 crore was incurred. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.14, the details of yearwise road length by type of road in the State are given in Annexure 9.2 and districtwise road length according to breadth in 2013 & 2014 is given in Annexure 9.3.

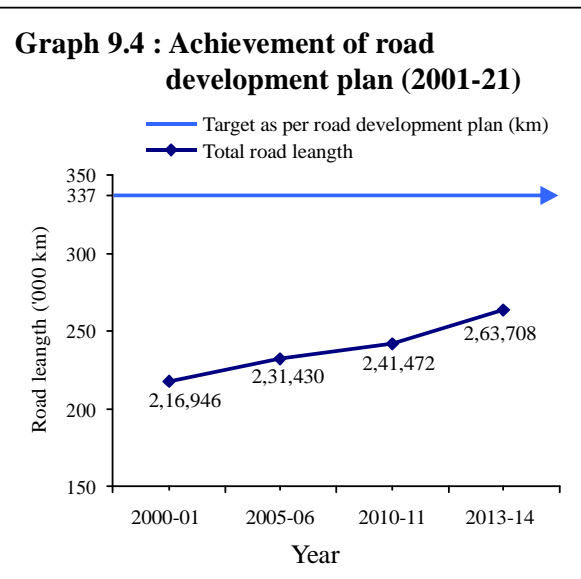
Table 9.14 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

Statutory Development Board	As on 31 st March	Type of roads						Total
		National Highways	Major State Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	
		(km)						
Vidarbha	2013	883	2,142	7,742	11,405	13,495	26,185	61,852
	2014	1,298	2,137	9,727	11,478	14,768	26,511	65,919
Marathwada	2013	795	1,757	6,316	13,775	8,779	22,370	53,792
	2014	1,297	1,757	7,778	11,527	12,251	24,720	59,330
Rest of Maharashtra	2013	2,698	2,795	13,470	25,076	25,299	58,190	1,27,528
	2014	3,263	2,443	16,458	27,227	25,742	63,326	1,38,459
Total	2013	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
	2014	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708

Source: PWD, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.23 The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the un-connected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). A target of 24,439 km of road length for connecting 8,315 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY. As against the target, 22,629 km of road length has been created by connecting 7,972 habitations, upto 31st December, 2014. Cumulative road length constructed & habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.15 and the physical & financial achievement of PMGSY are given in Table 9.16.



9.24 The GoI has sanctioned PMGSY-II for the states which have completed 100 per cent target of new connections and 75 per cent target of upgradation. Under this programme only upgradation of roads can be undertaken. This is being implemented in the state since 2013 with the share of GoI and GoM 75:25 & 90:10 in non-tribal and tribal areas respectively. A target of 2,620 km road length has been set by GoI for the State.

Table 9.15 Cumulative road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception

Statutory Development Board	Physical Target		Cumulative Physical Achievement ⁺	
	Road length (km)	Habitations (no.)	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)
Vidarbha	7,782	2,921	7,167	2,674
Marathwada	5,026	1,863	4,891	1,809
Rest of Maharashtra	11,631	3,531	10,571	3,489
Total	24,439	8,315	22,629	7,972

Source: RDD, GoM + upto December, 2014

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.25 MSRDC has completed 20 projects incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7,018 crore upto December, 2014. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto December, 2014 was ₹ 6,672 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 8,566 crore. On-going projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.17.

Table 9.16 Physical and financial achievement of PMGSY

Year	Number of habitations connected	Road length achieved (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
2013-14	203	449	384.20
2014-15 ⁺	129	183	374.73

Source: RDD, GoM + upto December, 2014

Table 9.17 On-going projects of MSRDC

upto December, 2014			
Name of project	Estimated project cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Expected year of completion
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	800.49	2014-15
Road Works in Nagpur	422	460.90	2014-15
Road Works in Aurangabad	142	233.22	2015-16
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	31	3.23	2014-15
Integrated Road Development Program – Achalpur	40	0.11	NA
Mass Rapid Transport System – Nagpur	NA	2.39	NA
Mass Rapid Transport System – Thane	NA	7.36	NA
Versova- Bandra Sea Link Project	4,419	11.60	NA
Modernisation of Border Check Post	1,000	42.96	NA
Water Transport Project	1,390	14.08	NA
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	14.32	NA
Mumbai Urban Transport Project(MUTP)	472	321.06	2014-15
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	393	167.87	2014-15
Extended – MUTP	2,065	426.39	2014-15
Increasing capacity of Mumbai-Pune Express Way (MPEW)	5,000	3.17	2014-15
Way side amenities on MPEW	200	1.68	2014-15
Pedder Road Flyover	380	--	2015-16

Source: MSRDC

NA Not Available

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.26 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of area under eight municipal corporations, 11 municipal councils and more than 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 9.18.

Table 9.18 On-going transport projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Cost of Project	Expenditure upto December, 2014	Current status	Expected year of completion
Mumbai Metro Rail Project :				
(Four phases, 119.5 km)				
Phase-I : Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km)	2,356	3,653.00	Completed and opened for public on 8 th June, 2014	May, 2014
Phase II : Dahisar-Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd (40 km)	25,607	--	Proposal was submitted for approval	NA
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	23,136	35.34	Appointment of general consultant in final stage	2020-21
Phase IV : Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	19,097	--	Proposal was submitted for approval	NA
Mumbai Mono Rail Project: Wadala to Chembur & Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala (20 km)	2,460	2,161.00	Phase I Wadala to Chembur completed Phase II Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala 85 per cent work completed	January, 2014 2015
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	3,207	4,583.73	18 roads completed, remaining work in progress	2017
EXTENDED MUIP: Project to complement the MUIP.				
Phase- I & II : 35 sub-projects are undertaken. (276 km roads, 14 flyovers, 3 creek bridges and 2 ROB)	2,607	1,487.17	61 km roads & four flyovers completed, remaining works in progress	2016
Phase –III : 17 sub- projects (32 bridges, 3 tunnels & 133 km roads)	3,629	--	Preliminary work in progress	2016
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	Preliminary work in progress	2016
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Link from sea front at Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	9,630	7.82	Preliminary work in progress	2021

Source: MMRDA

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

* Excluding land acquisition cost

NA Not Available

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.27 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2015 was 2.5 crore (21,152 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 9.1 per cent over previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 24.5 lakh vehicles (9.8 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 95. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.19 and yearwise series of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.19 Category wise number of motor vehicles on road

Category	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra [#]			Brihanmumbai		
	2014	2015*	Per cent change	2014	2015*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	16,535.0	18,146.1	9.7	1,304.5	1,420.9	8.9
Auto rickshaws	649.1	719.1	10.8	120.8	104.2	(-) 13.7
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	3,439.3	3,753.0	9.1	784.2	838.5	6.9
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	105.4	125.7	19.2	12.1	12.2	1.2
Goods vehicles { Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc }	1,249.6	1,296.4	3.7	65.4	68.3	4.4
Tractors	505.7	501.3	(-) 0.9	0.7	0.2	(-) 76.4
Trailers	350.2	366.3	4.6	0.2	0.1	(-) 55.8
Ambulances	12.4	13.0	4.7	1.4	1.5	3.6
Other vehicles	40.9	52.7	28.9	1.5	1.2	(-) 20.8
Total	22,887.6	24,973.6	9.1	2,290.8	2,447.1	6.8

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

9.28 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2014 was 2.77 crore, showing an increase of 6.9 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2013-14 was 25.6 lakh.

9.29 Road Safety fortnight was observed in January, 2015 with the theme "Safety is not just a slogan, it is a way of life". Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety were organised in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in Maharashtra & Brihanmumbai during 2014 are 25 & 92 respectively. The number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.20.

Graph 9.5 : Number of accidents and persons killed & injured in the Maharashtra and Brihanmumbai

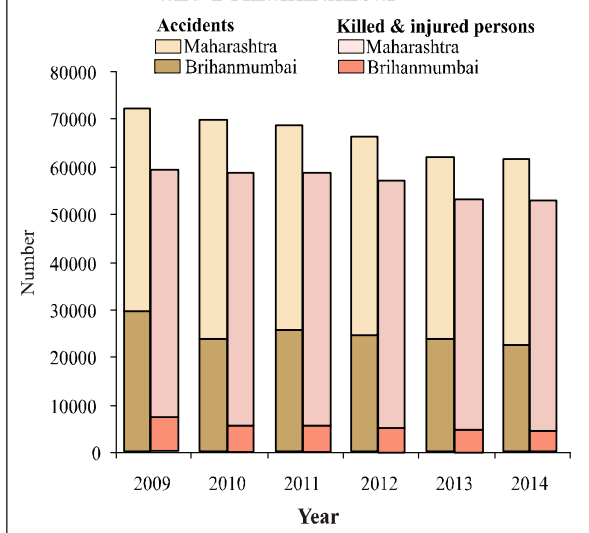


Table 9.20 Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai

Year	Number of accidents			Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]
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
2014	61,511	22,554	36.7	12,691	527	4.2	39,991	3,925	9.8

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

Public Passenger Road Transport

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.30 On an average, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) carried 70.22 lakh passengers per day during 2013-14. Effective kms operated per day has increased by about 2.7 per cent and the percentage load factor has decreased by 2.2 percentage points over the previous year. The percentage of villages and percentage of population served by MSRTC is given in Table 9.21. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.22 and number of accidents & compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.21 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus services

Particulars	Villages covered		Population served	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Direct	71.94	72.87	90.65	90.83
Upto 3 km	17.15	16.71	5.91	5.93
Between 3 to 5 km	6.57	6.14	2.14	1.93
Beyond 5 km	4.34	4.28	1.29	1.31

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.22 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent change
Total vehicles held	17,417	17,969	3.2
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,134	16,437	1.9
Total number of employees	1,00,169	1,07,709	7.5
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	54.60	56.07	2.7
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	71.61	70.22	(-)1.9
Vehicle productivity (km)	312.09	310.54	(-)0.5
KPTL [#]	48.66	47.69	(-)2.0
Crew productivity (km)	234.94	226.50	(-)3.6
Bus Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	6.18	6.52	5.5
Average seating capacity	44.49	44.08	(-) 0.9
Percentage load factor	60.46	58.28	(-) 2.2 [@]

Source : MSRTC # kilometers per ten liters (Diesel) @ Point

Table 9.23 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Accidents (no.)	3,204	3,407	3,437	3,078	3,154
Persons killed (no.)	458	547	570	445	533
Persons injured (no.)	6,412	6,523	7,062	5,846	6,281
Accidents per lakh km	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	34.38	32.00	39.59	49.93	37.27
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	3,318.8	3,549.2	4,388.0	4,022.8	3,776.62

Source : MSRTC

9.31 MSRTC gives various types of concession 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, 2014 was ₹ 2,745 crore, of which the GoM has reimbursed an amount of ₹ 1,359 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 ₹ 570.49 crore during 2013-14. The total receipts and expenditure of MSRTC for 2013-14 were higher by 10.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively over the previous year. Rate of passenger tax on income from rural passenger transport, air-conditioned passenger transport and urban passenger transport as on 31st March, 2014 were 17.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. Financial statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Financial statistics of MSRTC

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14#
(A) Receipts			
Revenue from passengers	5,482.61	5,921.07	6,519.51
Other revenue	117.64	174.72	216.65
Total	5,600.25	6,095.79	6,736.26
(B) Expenditure			
Passenger, Motor vehicle, Municipal Taxes and Octroi	749.67	796.97	864.78
Depreciation	351.92	364.57	407.93
Other	4,439.51	5,322.42	6,069.30
Total	5,541.10	6,483.96	7,342.01
Profit (A – B)	59.15	(-)388.17	(-)605.75
Prior period adjustment	4.82	(-)40.66	(-)18.80
Net profit	63.97	(-)428.83	(-)624.55

Source: MSRTC # Unaudited

9.32 Share capital of GoI and GoM in MSRTC as on 31st March, 2014 was ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore respectively.

9.33 The toll charges paid by MSRTC for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 were ₹ 98 crore, ₹ 110 crore and ₹ 133 crore respectively.

City Public Transport

9.34 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-Nalasopara), 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 9.25.

Table 9.25 Operational statistics of public transport 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)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
	Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	3,799	3,753	38.62	35.80	7.27	6.99	(-)50,809
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd	1,273	1,332	10.49	10.78	4.98	3.83	(-) 5,799	(-) 9,135
Thane Municipal Transport	338	338	2.41	2.22	0.41	0.39	(-) 3,639	(-) 4,018
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	224	222	2.70	2.04	0.70	0.63	(-) 1,635	(-) 2,132
Nagpur Municipal Transport	240	240	1.49	1.31	0.44	0.45	(-) 2,039	(-) 2,488
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	129	120	1.00	0.98	0.30	0.29	(-) 42	(-) 86
Solapur Municipal Transport	70	67	0.51	0.40	0.14	0.14	(-) 425	(-) 958
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	60	71	0.55	0.46	0.12	0.13	(-) 380	(-) 507
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	47	47	0.59	0.48	0.11	0.11	(-) 85	(-) 40
Amravati Municipal Transport	28	33	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	23	28
Vasai-Virar Municipal City Municipal Transport	64	105	0.58	0.94	0.10	0.21	NA	NA
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	23	NA	0.15	NA	0.05	NA	(-) 76	NA
Jalgaon Municipal Transport	18	10	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	(-) 65	NA
Akola Municipal Transport	13	10	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.02	(-) 16	(-) 28
Khopoli Municipal Transport	2	21	0.02	0.07	\$	0.01	(-) 80	(-) 34
MSRTC (City operations)	551	497	3.51	3.03	1.06	0.97	(-) 4,000	(-) 5,242

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

NA: Not Available

\$ less than five hundred

Railways

9.35 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, 2014 was 6,103 km (including 378 km of Konkan railway), which is 9.3 per cent of the total railway route length of 65,808 km in the country. The status of on-going railway works is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.26 Status of on-going railway works(As on 30th September, 2014)

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ crore)	Status
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli- Vajjnath	261	2,786.18	Track linking of 11.7 km completed, remaining work in progress
Baramati-Lonand (new line)	54	138.48	Lonand- Phaltan 27 km completed (50 per cent)
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (new line)	27	2298.61	15 per cent
Wardha-Nanded (new line)	284	3,000.35	10 per cent
Panvel-Pen (doubling)	35	260.16	95 per cent
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	203.00	69 per cent
Godhani-Kalmuna (doubling)	13	59.13	35 per cent
Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd line (doubling)	68	279.70	1 per cent
Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3 rd line (doubling)	24	184.06	1 per cent

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

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.36 Suburban rail network is the principal mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western Railway (36 stations) and Central Railway (62 stations) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line (38 stations) is part of the Central Railway. A fleet of 205 local trains (rakes) are utilised to run 2,813 train services, carrying 80 lakh passengers per day. The yearwise number of local trains is given in Table 9.27.

9.37 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 9.28.

Table 9.27 Yearwise number of local trains (rakes)

Year	9 car	12 car	15 car	Total
2010-11	56	136	1	193
2011-12	47	147	1	195
2012-13	41	157	3	201
2013-14	37	165	3	205

Source : Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation

Table 9.28 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II(As on 31st December, 2014)

Name of project	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Physical progress	Expected year of completion
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (CST-Kurla)	891	7.52	Work in progress	2019
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (Thane-Diva)	288	138.38	60 per cent	2016
Additional 6 th line (Mumbai Central-Borivali)	522	134.37	7 per cent	2019
Extension of Harbour line (Andheri-Goregaon)	154	151.56	97 percent	2015
Running of 12 car on Harbour line				
a) Procurement of 153 coaches	883	--	Under process	2019
b) Platform extension for 12 coaches	195	55.53	40 per cent	March, 2016

Source : Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation

Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

9.38 Five metro rail corridors have been finalised for development in phases by CIDCO. CBD Belapur-Pendhar-Kalamboli-Khandeshwar-Navi Mumbai International Airport (NMIA) corridor shall be executed in the first phase in three stages, of which, the work of first stage, Belapur-Pendhar (11.1 km) is in progress with estimated project cost of ₹ 2,997 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 497.3 crore has been incurred upto December, 2014. Belapur-Pendhar (first stage) is expected to be completed by 2017.

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.39 The State has 720 km long coastline with two major ports, operated by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). During 2014-15 up to December, MbPT and JNPT handled 461.66 lakh MT and 480.73 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. The operating surplus for MbPT in 2013-14 was ₹ 339.06 crore which was 62 per cent more than the previous year. The operating surplus for JNPT in 2013-14 was ₹ 667.52 crore which was 36.5 per cent more than the previous year. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2012-13	2013-14		2012-13	2013-14	
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	487.00	492.50	1.1	640.00	658.80	2.9
No. of employees	11,955	9,561	(-)20.0	1,706	1,697	(-) 0.5
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)						
A) Import	400.60	389.50	(-) 2.8	337.15	313.03	(-) 7.2
B) Export	179.78	202.34	12.6	307.73	310.30	0.8
Total	580.38	591.84	2.0	644.88	623.33	(-)3.3
Passenger traffic handled (in '000)	5.61	2.96	(-)47.2	NA	NA	NA
No. of Vessels handled	5,212	4,611	(-)11.5	2,588	2,526	(-)2.4
Operating income (₹ crore)	1,154.44	1,304.88	13.0	1,097.87	1,345.29	22.5
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	945.09	965.82	2.2	608.70	611.03	0.4
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	209.35	339.06	62.0	489.17	734.27	50.1

Source : MbPT & JNPT NA Not Applicable

Non-Major Ports

9.40 As per the State Port Policy 2010, Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports. Of these ports, Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Dighi and Lavgan-Jaigad (Angre Port) ports were commissioned. Pre-construction activities are in progress for 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 148.96 lakh MT cargo traffic and 96.43 lakh passenger traffic during 2014-15 upto October. Operational statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Operational statistics of non-major ports

Item	2012-13	2013-14	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)			
A) Import	203.89	218.99	7.4
B) Export	38.09	28.75	(-) 24.5
Total	241.98	247.74	2.4
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanised vessels	168.89	165.99	(-) 1.7
B) By non-mechanised vessels	15.26	12.02	(-) 21.2
Total	184.15	178.01	(-) 3.3

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Air Transport

9.41 There are three international and seven domestic airports in the State. Passenger and cargo traffic by airports are given in Table 9.31.

Table 9.31 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Per cent change	Cargo (MT)		Per cent change
	2013	2014		2013	2014	
(As on 31 st March)						
Domestic						
Mumbai	202.77	218.81	7.9	1,82,422	1,81,101	(-) 0.7
Pune	32.35	34.96	8.0	19,861	21,135	6.4
Nagpur	12.19	12.20	0.1	4,800	5,108	6.4
Aurangabad	4.36	4.41	1.2	724	843	16.4
Kolhapur	#	#	--	0	0	0
Juhu	1.67	1.65	(-) 1.2	429	417	(-) 2.8
Nanded	0.49	0.07	(-) 85.7	0	0	0
Total	253.83	272.10	7.2	2,08,236	2,08,604	0.2
International						
Mumbai	97.30	100.93	3.7	4,52,741	4,67,641	3.3
Nagpur	0.44	0.44	0.0	406	416	2.5
Pune	0.60	1.01	68.3	0	10	--
Aurangabad [@]	0.03	0.06	100.0	0	0	0
Total	98.38	102.44	4.1	4,53,147	4,68,067	3.3

Source : Airport Authority of India

@ Passenger traffic by chartered plane. # Passengers less than hundred

9.42 Airports Authority of India (AAI) alongwith 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, 2014 was ₹ 11,401 crore.

9.43 Ojhar airport, Nashik carried 42,550 MT and 29,891 MT EXIM cargo during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto January) respectively.

9.44 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 MIHAN India Ltd.(MIL), a joint venture company comprising of Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) and AAI.

9.45 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed in four phases through PPP at Navi Mumbai with estimated cost of about ₹ 14,574 crore. Project cost for phase-I is about ₹ 6,147 crore (including pre-development cost). It is expected to be commissioned by 2019 with an initial capacity of ten million passengers per annum.

9.46 Five airports 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.

Communications

9.47 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.32.

9.48 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2014 in the State was 52.63 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 4,390 & 87,810 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone users is given in Table 9.33.

9.49 The internet subscriber base in the State as on 30th September, 2014 was 3.72 crore which is highest among all States.

Table 9.32 Operational statistics of postal services

(no.)			
Item	Area	2012-13	2013-14
Post offices	Rural	11,346	11,355
	Urban	1,249	1,243
	Total	12,595	12,598
Letter boxes	Rural	40,266	40,199
	Urban	8,625	8,629
	Total	48,891	48,828
Delivery postmen (including Gramin Dak Sevak in Rural)	Rural	20,999	19,034
	Urban	6,255	6,474
	Total	27,254	25,508

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.33 Landline and cell phone users

(lakh)						
Operator	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	18.66	24.05	19.40	10.65	19.27	10.81
BSNL	20.46	68.76	18.82	65.83	17.89	55.44
Bharati	4.03	139.21	4.26	151.27	4.20	151.85
Idea/Spice	--	194.97	--	223.26	--	237.75
Reliance	3.32	141.04	3.33	131.66	3.21	130.19
Tata	7.94	97.39	7.80	97.98	7.86	99.26
Vodafone	0.10	198.61	0.13	230.41	0.20	242.10
Aircel-Dishnet	--	27.38	--	34.63	--	39.08
Sistema	--	10.41	--	--	--	--
Telewings	--	--	--	60.13	--	71.25
Unitech	--	55.82	--	--	--	--
Loop	--	30.08	--	28.96	--	15.83
Total	54.51	987.72	53.74	1,034.78	52.63	1,053.56

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

+ upto September

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^{\$}	1,065 ^{\$}	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	17,206
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	6,465
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	3,112
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	29,849
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	5,937
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	6,627
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	36,476
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^{\$}	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	71,686
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	6,055
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	6,763
(4) Renewable Energy [#]	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	7,483
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	91,987
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	38,949
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	23,679
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	21,725
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	12,469
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	2,389
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	2,185
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,449
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	144
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,02,989
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	334.1
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	107.0

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

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.
(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sale to MAHADISCOM).
(4) \$ The figures for Oil is included in Thermal
(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power & Reliance Infrastructure are taken from CEA website reports.
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.
NA - 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	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
14	2013-14	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708

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 from 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	Achievement in Length 2012-13					Achievement in Length 2013-14				
		Breadth (mt.)	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	471	779	5,081	831	7,162	582	775	2,069	4,164	7,590
3	Raigad	631	545	4,079	144	5,399	781	480	1,787	2,377	5,425
4	Ratnagiri	604	638	6,126	0	7,368	415	997	6,943	0	8,355
5	Sindhudurg	277	570	5,334	0	6,181	132	752	4,722	0	5,606
	Konkan	2,032	2,532	20,620	975	26,159	1,959	3,004	15,521	6,541	27,025
6	Pune	959	834	12,106	237	14,136	868	1,139	14,231	225	16,463
7	Satara	213	900	7,155	1,779	10,047	363	848	7,886	1,850	10,947
8	Sangli	434	1,311	7,247	60	9,052	408	934	6,001	2,902	10,245
9	Kolhapur	338	1,463	5,255	394	7,450	450	900	3,753	2,655	7,758
10	Solapur	1,320	832	11,216	22	13,390	1,399	1,048	9,467	1,908	13,822
	Western Maharashtra	3,264	5,340	42,979	2,492	54,075	3,488	4,869	41,338	9,540	59,235
11	Ahmednagar	964	1,902	9,108	914	12,888	1,151	1,047	9,276	3,525	14,999
12	Nashik	982	1,066	11,492	674	14,214	1,076	1,149	8,079	3,658	13,962
13	Dhule	419	340	4,647	32	5,438	371	577	4,009	1,224	6,181
14	Nandurbar	416	216	4,040	0	4,672	108	431	3,795	1,460	5,794
15	Jalgaon	524	1,067	6,830	1,661	10,082	574	1,140	4,311	5,238	11,263
	North Maharashtra	3,305	4,591	36,117	3,281	47,294	3,280	4,344	29,470	15,105	52,199
16	Aurangabad	495	659	7,249	1,434	9,837	534	562	6,155	1,363	8,614
17	Jalna	298	852	3,516	63	4,729	286	424	4,574	1,469	6,753
18	Parbhani	240	506	3,151	918	4,815	181	507	3,295	929	4,912
19	Hingoli	242	230	2,745	7	3,224	220	190	3,005	17	3,432
20	Nanded	816	352	8,495	539	10,202	689	719	7,815	1,351	10,574
21	Beed	701	552	6,516	1,681	9,450	767	598	7,030	3,467	11,862
22	Osmanabad	386	768	4,446	203	5,803	427	773	3,847	1,478	6,525
23	Latur	400	864	4,384	84	5,732	524	748	4,216	1,170	6,658
	Marathwada	3,578	4,783	40,502	4,929	53,792	3,628	4,521	39,937	11,244	59,330
24	Buldhana	396	663	3,517	181	4,757	347	802	2,644	1,563	5,356
25	Akola	248	396	2,172	10	2,826	336	491	1,542	961	3,330
26	Washim	291	401	2,477	1	3,170	329	447	1,134	1,110	3,020
27	Amravati	565	750	5,319	149	6,783	527	922	1,893	4,841	8,183
28	Yawatmal	587	780	5,713	246	7,326	771	884	6,407	506	8,568
	Amravati	2,087	2,990	19,198	587	24,862	2,310	3,546	13,620	8,981	28,457
29	Wardha	354	227	2,866	716	4,163	319	439	1,224	2,194	4,176
30	Nagpur	617	471	6,313	635	8,036	831	642	6,899	548	8,920
31	Bhandara	106	331	3,926	396	4,759	98	343	4,535	309	5,285
32	Gondia	128	226	4,896	555	5,805	109	389	4,415	617	5,530
33	Chandrapur	497	1,191	4,946	1,012	7,646	392	1,442	2,345	3,605	7,784
34	Gadchiroli	429	427	4,691	1,034	6,581	409	529	2,136	2,693	5,767
	Nagpur	2,131	2,873	27,638	4,348	36,990	2,158	3,784	21,554	9,966	37,462
	Maharashtra	16,397	23,109	1,87,054	16,612	2,43,172	16,823	24,068	1,61,440	61,377	2,63,708

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2014 (8)	2015* (9)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	1,65,34,977	1,81,46,051
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	32,54,474	35,47,196
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	1,84,833	2,05,811
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	6,49,136	7,19,124
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	36,029	37,630
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	36,146	39,185
7	Lorries—							
	(i) Diesel engaged	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	12,10,262	12,42,593
	(ii) Petrol engaged	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	34,516	47,700
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	4,818	6,103
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	12,404	12,987
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	22,759	25,838
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	10,519	23,071
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,50,229	3,66,304
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	5,05,657	5,01,330
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	40,883	52,716
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	2,28,87,642	2,49,73,639
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	19,631	21,152
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	71	94	95
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	10.6	11.0

Source - Transport Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai

NA – Not Available

* Provisional

10

Social Sector

10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector encompasses education, health, eradication of poverty, social welfare, gender discrimination, environmental degradation, etc. The development of this sector is very crucial since it provides the requisite framework for attaining a desired level of sustainable development.

EDUCATION

10.2 Keeping in view the importance of education in the socio-economic development and to encourage education, GoM is implementing various schemes in the State. According to the Census 2011, the literacy rate of the State is 82.3 per cent, well above the national average (73.0 per cent).

School Education

10.3 Universal access is an essential component of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), which requires schooling facilities within the reasonable reach of all children. Table 10.1 gives educational institutions & enrolment therein.

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

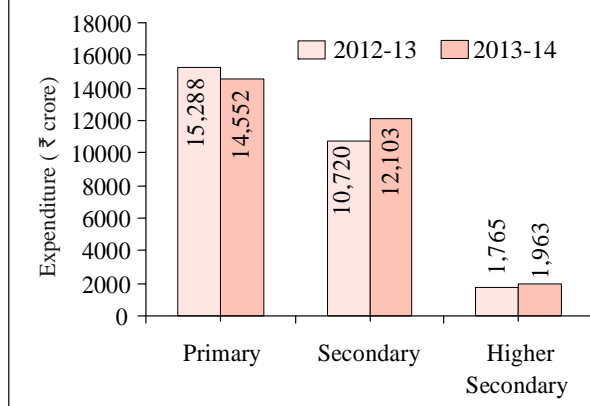


Table 10.1 Educational institutions and enrolment therein

Educational Level	(Enrolment and Teachers in '000)									
	2013-14					2014-15*				
	No. of schools	Enrolment		No. of teachers	PTR	No. of schools	Enrolment		No. of teachers	PTR
	Total	of which girls			Total	of which girls				
Primary (I to VIII)	96,178	16,159	7,564	469	32.3	97,072	16,167	7,574	506	31.9
Secondary & higher secondary (IX to XII)	23,752	5,911	2,712	213	27.7	24,463	6,171	2,824	219	28.1

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

* Provisional PTR : Pupil Teacher Ratio

Girls' Education

10.4 Education of girls has been a high priority of the Government. Bridging gender and social gaps in elementary education is an important goal 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'. 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 2013-14, about 4.91 lakh girls were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 10.81 crore was incurred. During 2014-15, it is expected to cover 4.70 lakh beneficiaries.

- **Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme:** 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 2013-14, about 19.50 lakh girls availed this facility and expenditure of ₹ 57.85 crore was borne by the State Government.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):** This scheme was launched 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 sanctioned with capacity of 100 girls each. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 8.33 crore was incurred and 4,202 girls were benefitted. During 2014-15 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 4.38 crore was incurred and 4,051 girls were benefitted.

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	2012-13		2013-14	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	15.23	12.19	18.39	13.01
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	28.61	4.62	25.36	3.74
Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section (XI & XII)	1.94	1.51	2.00	1.35
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	3.24	2.24	3.70	2.07
Attendance allowance to tribal students	0.06	0.29	0.04	0.19

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.6 During 2013-14, number of students benefitted for class I to V and class VI to VIII were 69 lakh and 40 lakh respectively and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,151.49 crore. During 2014-15 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 729.33 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.7 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 2013-14, about 19.02 lakh students participated in this scheme.

Sainiki Schools

10.8 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 2014-15, total enrolment in these schools is 17,796.

Sports Education

10.9 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' at Pune 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 for 17 different games. There are 11 sports academies in the State. The State spends on an average ₹ 6,000 per trainee per month. So far, 21 students from these academies have received '*Shiv Chhatrapati State Sports Award*' and 57 players had represented the nation in international competitions. For 2014-15, in all 563 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
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
2013-14	665	2	2	4	8	44	49	33	126	143	128	85	356

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.10 *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is a flagship programme of GoI being implemented in collaboration 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 2013-14 was ₹ 993.81 crore while during 2014-15 upto December, it was ₹ 480.57 crore.

10.11 '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 2013-14, in all 3.42 lakh children were benefited and total expenditure of ₹ 66.02 crore was incurred.

Education Development Index

10.12 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 considers various dimensions of elementary education. In all 24 indicators are regrouped into four subgroups viz. access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome for computing EDI.

10.13 According to 'Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (Flash Statistics 2013-14)', the State ranks 13th at primary, 16th at upper primary & 13th at composite levels with EDI 0.63, 0.67 and 0.65 respectively. At composite primary and upper primary level, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Punjab rank 5th, 9th, 8th and 10th respectively. State wise EDI for primary, upper primary and composite level during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Annexure 10.1. Some important indicators of elementary education in the State are shown in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Some important indicators of elementary education in the State (as on 30th September)

Indicator	2011-12	2012-13*	2013-14*
Density of schools/sections per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.63	2.69	2.71
(b) Upper primary	1.43	1.47	1.40
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)	7	7	7
Average Student - Class room Ratio (SCR) (all schools)	31	33	32
Percentage of all schools having			
Drinking water facilities	94.3	98.4	99.3
Boundary wall	59.1	68.3	76.4
Girls toilet	77.3	77.0 ^{\$}	97.3 ^{\$}
Computers	44.5	47.4	50.6
Ramp	65.0	86.7 [@]	89.2 [@]
Electricity connection	75.9	85.0	86.0
Percentage share of private to total schools	29.9	26.3	29.3

Source : Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE report @ School requiring and having ramp.

\$ Functional

* Provisional

Higher & Technical Education

10.14 Higher education covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational trades, etc. alongwith 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 10.5 shows streamwise institutions and their intake capacity.

Table 10.5 Streamwise institutions and their intake capacity

Stream	2013-14			2014-15*		
	No. of institutions	Intake capacity	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Intake capacity	Enrolment
General education [§]						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,137	8,58,775	14,03,040	2,181	9,82,914	15,20,316
B.Ed/M.Ed.	586	59,572	41,694	589	56,483	44,895
Other Non-Agricultural Courses (Non-AICTE)	192	18,417	21,716	175	16,376	20,302
Technical education [@]						
Engineering (diploma, degree, PG)	1,074	3,45,343	6,20,946	1,090	3,57,245	5,43,327
Architecture (degree, PG)	75	4,153	7,035	82	4,857	10,070
Management science (MBA/MMS & PGDM)	516	57,392	27,689	478	53,518	35,791
Hotel management & catering technology (diploma, degree, PG)	23	1,298	2,115	24	1,358	868
Pharmacy (diploma, degree, PG)	462	27,550	37,358	471	28,412	37,929
Master in computer application	148	13,385	23,614	133	12,522	14,686
Industrial training institute	781	1,17,747	1,23,060	828	1,23,618	1,06,427
Medical education [^]						
Allopathy	34	4,420	4,259	35	4,570	4,378
Ayurvedic	59	3,130	2,857	62	3,590	3,525
Dental	25	2,150	2,068	27	2,460	2,010
Homeopathy	44	3,245	2,759	45	3,370	3,125
Unani	6	320	297	6	320	270
Physiotherapy	34	1,065	643	30	955	693
Occupational therapy	7	160	44	6	130	61
Audiology and speech language pathology	5	113	42	5	113	45
Prosthetics and orthotics	1	31	28	1	31	20
Nursing (B.Sc.)	71	3,040	1,702	75	3,160	2,342
Veterinary & fishery science [£]						
Veterinary science	6	587	1,481	6	620	1,490
Dairy technology	2	90	244	2	90	248
Fishery science	2	82	164	2	82	176
Agriculture [§]						
Agriculture	95	8,983	8,859	100	9,713	9,547
Horticulture	22	716	688	22	716	706
Forestry	4	85	81	4	85	81
Fisheries science	3	77	66	3	79	61
Agriculture engineering	19	866	858	24	1,059	1,027
Food technology	20	1,289	991	26	1,534	1,462
Home science	3	54	50	3	54	45
Bio-technology	23	1,115	1,043	23	1,115	1,056
Agriculture business management	14	645	615	16	725	669
Post harvest technology	1	30	16	1	30	15
Animal husbandry	1	30	6	1	30	30

Source : § Directorate of Higher Education, Pune. * Provisional

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

^ Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik (Excl. deemed Universities)

£ 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

10.15 Public health service aims at providing reliable, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care to the population with special focus on the status of women and children. State health system enables and implements schemes of GoI besides GoM's own schemes that help to strengthen public health management and service delivery. The State has well developed health infrastructure in public as well as private sector.

10.16 Public health infrastructure is a basic requirement to provide health services at all levels. The State has three tier health infrastructure. The sub-centres, the Primary Health Centres (PHC) and the Community Health Centres (CHC) constitute the primary level, the sub-district and district level hospitals serve as the secondary tier, whereas the tertiary health care is provided by hospitals in urban areas which are equipped with state-of-art technologies. Public health institutes of the State Government are given in Table 10.6 and medical facilities available in the State (Public and Government aided) are given in Annexure 10.2. The series of selected health indicators is given in Annexure 10.3.

National Health Mission

10.17 The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 2013 to enable universal access to affordable, accountable and quality health care services. The NHM subsumes the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The NUHM covers slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities / towns with a population above 50,000. GoI has approved project implementation plan of ₹ 297.85 crore (for Mumbai city ₹ 56.23 crore and for rest of Maharashtra ₹ 241.63 crore) for the State for 2014-15. The total outlay under NRHM for 2014-15 is ₹ 561.92 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.17.1 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services (MEMS) project under NHM provides services through well-equipped ambulances to transport patients to nearby hospitals for further treatment. The number of patients served is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.6 Public health institutes of the State Government

(December, 2014)	
Type of institution	No.
Sub centre	10,580
Mobile medical unit	13
Primary health centre	1,811
Rural hospital	360
Sub district hospitals with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	58
b) 100 beds	28
General hospital	4
Orthopedic hospital	1
District hospital	23
Super specialty hospital	2
Mental health institute	4
Women hospital	11
TB hospital	4
Health and family welfare training institution	8

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

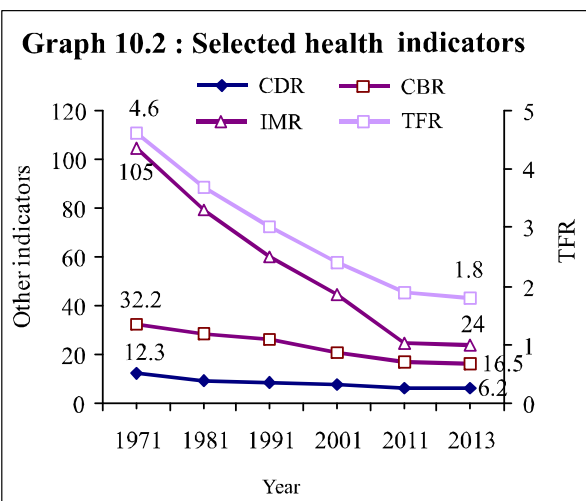


Table 10.7 Number of patients served

(April to December, 2014)	
Patients Type	No.
Accidental	26,889
Cardiac	1,978
Pregnancy	52,453
Others	1,03,070
Total	1,84,390

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II

10.17.2 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 incurred under RCH-II is given in Table 10.8.

Family Welfare Programme

10.17.3 The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme (FWP) is to stabilise population and improve quality of life of people. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. Performance of family welfare programme is given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.8 Expenditure incurred under RCH-II

(₹ crore)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay
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	632.77	474.02	75.0
2014-15	654.69	236.74 ⁺	36.2 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Table 10.9 Performance of family welfare programme

(In '000)							
Year	Target	Achievement			IUD		Expenditure (₹ crore)
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	Target	Achievement	
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	17.3	486.9	504.2 (90.0)	450	411.9 (91.5)	33.03
2014-15 ⁺	565	11.1	333.4	344.5 (61.0)	450	262.1 (55.0)	16.84

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

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

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.17.4 *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 are formed, each having one medical officer with para-medical staff and a vehicle. These squads visit every village and hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. Under NSY various schemes are being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR like *Matrutva Anudan Yojana (MAY)*, *Dai meetings*, pre monsoon activities, provision of food & loss of wages, etc.

10.17.5 *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 10.10.

Table 10.10 Number of beneficiary mothers and expenditure incurred under MAY

(₹ crore)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiary mothers
2010-11	7.97	3.80	44,985
2011-12	8.27	7.77	81,496
2012-13	9.51	5.38	66,300
2013-14	5.34	4.45	71,773
2014-15	4.15	0.67 ⁺	12,714 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.17.6 *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)* is being implemented in the State as 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme to encourage institutional deliveries in rural & urban areas and thereby to reduce IMR & MMR among women (belonging to BPL, SC and ST families). Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 700 for women residing in rural areas and ₹ 600 for women residing in 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 only BPL beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean section upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure. MMR of the State has reduced from 87 during 2010-12 to 68 during 2011-13. Progress under JSY is shown in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Progress under JSY

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	(₹ crore)
			Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2010-11	26.80	31.82	3.54
2011-12	34.94	35.28	4.05
2012-13	30.23	34.41	3.64
2013-14	44.82	44.55	4.03
2014-15	52.05	25.80 ⁺	2.59 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.17.7 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) aims at providing high quality immunisation services to pregnant women, infants and children in various age groups 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

Vaccine	(fig. in lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	18.85	20.32	19.80	14.28
DPT III	18.85	19.79	19.80	13.98
OPV III	18.85	19.78	19.80	13.93
Hepatitis B III	18.85	19.51	19.80	13.50
Measles	18.85	19.59	19.80	13.93
DPT (booster)	18.81	18.10	19.39	13.29
OPV (booster)	18.81	18.08	19.39	13.19
DT (5 years)	20.06	16.94	19.39	12.97
TT (10 years)	20.76	19.30	21.22	14.63
TT (16 years)	21.45	19.50	21.94	14.93
TT (Pregnant women)	20.73	17.43	21.78	12.62
Expenditure (₹ crore)	29.87		14.99	

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.17.8 Pulse polio immunisation campaign was started in 1995-96. Under this programme, oral polio doses are given to children below five years of age. The State has made good progress in controlling the spread of polio virus. No polio case was reported after 2010-11. On 27th March, 2014 Maharashtra and India declared as polio free. 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)
2010-11	120.72	46.68
2011-12	119.98	15.60
2012-13	120.83	34.43
2013-14	121.23	34.67
2014-15 ⁺	121.23	3.76

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.17.9 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) is initiated with the objective of reducing child mortality and morbidity. Under this programme, students of standard I to XII from schools in rural areas and Municipal 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 (SHP) was merged into RBSK. Under RBSK the children of age group 0-6 years in anganwadis are also covered in two phases (phase I - April to September and phase II - October to March) along with the students covered in SHP. Performance of RBSK is given in table 10.14.

Table 10.14 Performance of RBSK

Year	Schools	Students (in lakh)			Major operations	Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
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	131.49	14.97	1.08	6,785	911
2014-15 ^{+@}	60,500	85.11	10.95	0.59	575	231
	36,352 [#]	22.13	2.45	0.23	1,015	245

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM § SHP + upto December @ RBSK # anganwadi phase II

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.18 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented in the State for prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, *Chikungunya*, *Chandipura*, etc. Information of NVBDCP is given in Table 10.15.

Other Programmes

10.19 Many other health programmes are being implemented in the State. Performance of some programmes are as follows:

- Revised National TB Control Programme: During 2014, suspects per lakh population were 195 and cure rate was 84 percent, while during 2013, suspects per lakh population were 190 and cure rate was 84 per cent.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness: During 2014-15, against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 77 per cent target was achieved upto December, while during 2013-14, against the same target, achievement exceeded the target (108 per cent).
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme: During 2014-15 till December, number of newly detected and active leprosy cases was 11,669 and 10,770 respectively. During 2013-14, number of newly detected and active leprosy cases was 16,400 and 10,813 respectively.

Table 10.15 Information of NVBDCP

Disease	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	41,859	73	47,008	53
Lymphatic Filariasis	3,637	0	2,736	0
Dengue	41,622	126	58,594	122
Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	1	0
Chikungunya	1,586	0	712	0
AES/Chandipura	5	5	5	2
Expenditure (₹ crore)	23.65		25.74	

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome + upto December

Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

10.20 *Rajiv Gandhi Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana (RGJAY)* is being implemented in collaboration with the National Insurance Company and covers heart diseases, renal transplant, brain, spinal cord diseases and cancer for BPL as well as APL families holding ration card with annual income up to ₹ one lakh. The scheme has been introduced to provide cashless medical facilities. The premium per year per family is paid by the GoM and the sum insured is ₹ 1.5 lakh per family per year. This scheme was implemented in phased manner and now covering entire State. The scheme provides 971 types of surgeries/therapies/procedures along with 121 follow up packages in 30 identified specialised categories. During 2013-14 total number of surgeries and therapies covered under scheme are 1,32,368 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 342.10 crore. During 2014-15 upto December 1,92,659 surgeries and therapies have been conducted with an expenditure of ₹ 470.38 crore.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.21 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 10.16.

Table 10.16 Details of HIV/AIDS cases

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	2,467	2,818	3,067	3,274	3759
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	71	57	61	46	30
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8
AIDS cases	13,182	10,750	19,389	10,670	17,417
Deaths due to AIDS	1,574	1,580	3,270	3,168	2,318

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.22 The primary objective of State Blood Transfusion Council (SBTC) is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates. Since 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children, Thalassaemia and Hemophilia patients. The details of blood collection is given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Details of blood collection

Year	Blood banks (no.)	(in lakh units)	
		Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2010	273	12.66	10.86
2011	282	13.44	11.92
2012	291	14.41	13.29
2013	300	14.75	13.90
2014	310	15.59	14.92

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.23 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 10.18.

Table 10.18 Number of attacks and deaths (sporadic + outbreaks)

Disease	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	9,774	0	6,070	2	1,991	0	4,093	6	108	1
Gastro	2,37,502	75	1,30,548	11	1,01,855	14	2,65,448	5	54,897	6
Diahorrea	17,59,108	19	7,03,361	2	3,68,198	3	10,33,519	6	9,18,999	3
Inf. Hepatitis	8,715	41	5,529	31	9,495	42	6,323	3	5,711	4
Typhoid	1,18,243	0	68,735	0	51,693	0	2,01,680	0	36,160	0
Leptospirosis	745	75	454	29	497	14	338	20	175	7
Total	21,34,087	210	9,14,697	75	5,33,729	73	15,11,401	40	10,16,050	21

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.24 For the regulation of removal, storage and 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 102 centres registered in the State for single organ transplantation, 22 for multiple organ transplantation and 256 for eye donation centre, eye bank & for keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed during 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Number of transplantations

Transplantation	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
Live Kidney	615	657
Live Liver	48	69
Cadaver organ transplantation		
a) Kidney	59	76
b) Liver	26	39
c) Lung	0	0
Keratoplasty	2,577	1,908

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.25 Women empowerment plays a significant role in socio-economic and educational development. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in 1994, which was revisited in 2001 and new Women Policy has been announced in 2013. Several steps have been taken to empower women, including formulation of women-specific schemes. In 2014-15 an amount of ₹ 7,066.34 lakh is budgeted for women development and an expenditure of ₹ 4,478.79 lakh has been incurred upto December. Some of the important State 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 also those found in difficult situations in the 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 ₹ 1,000 per month under 'Sudharit Maher Yojana' on completion of 30 days stay in the institute.
- **Protective Homes (Mahila Sanrakshan Gruha):** Protective homes are set up to provide protection and rehabilitation of women and girls rescued by the police from prostitution under Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956. There are two government protective homes in the State, (at Mumbai and Nagpur) each with intake capacity of 200, five protective homes run by voluntary organisations on non-grant basis having total intake capacity of 265. Two new protective homes are approved by government.
- **Voluntary Supportive Homes:** There are nine voluntary supportive homes in six districts with intake capacity of 590. GoM provides assistance of ₹ 1,000 to women, ₹ 500 to her first child and ₹ 450 to second child per month as grant-in-aid. In addition to this, ₹ 250 are provided under 'Sudharit Maher Yojana'.
- **Counselling Centres:** In order to prevent domestic violence, disputes, disintegration, atrocities, etc. against women, counselling centres are established in some police stations. There are 136 such counselling centres and ₹ 2.35 lakh are given to each counselling centre annually.
- **Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana:** Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 2,000 per couple is given to voluntary organisation for organising group marriage ceremony and ₹ 10,000 is given to bride's father for purchasing household utility items and *mangalsutra* for the bride.
- **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 is given minimum financial assistance of ₹ two lakh and in special cases maximum ₹ three lakh. In case of grievous injury caused due to acid attacks, the victim shall be given financial assistance of ₹ three lakh and ₹ 50,000 for other injuries.

10.26 Performance of selected women development schemes is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Performance of selected women development schemes

Schemes	2013-14			2014-15		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺
Government women hostels/ Protective homes/ Voluntary supportive homes	8.53	8.78	1,368	9.39	6.30	1,352
Counselling centres	4.53	2.30	85	4.20	1.83	136
<i>Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	0.00	0.00	0	2.10	1.18	984
<i>Manodhairya</i>	5.10	5.04	830	15.10	15.10	1,317

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM.

+ upto December

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

- **Hostels for Working Women :** Under 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 admission to these hostels as ₹ 30,000 for metropolitan cities and ₹ 25,000 for other cities. There are 127 such hostels with 9,172 inmates.
- **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 up-gradation to take up employment-cum-income generating projects. There are 16 projects functioning with total intake capacity 1,050.
- **Swaadhar :** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for protection, care, education & vocational training for the rehabilitation of women in difficult situation. There are 46 projects run by voluntary organisations covering 2,500 beneficiaries.
- **Ujjwala :** To prevent the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration of victims, 40 institutions are functioning, of which 14 institutions are residential.

Participation in decision making

10.28 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. At the end of December 2014, there are total 1,99,509 seats in local bodies of the State, of which 98,784 seats are reserved for women.

Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.29 *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) is the apex body for implementation of various development schemes promoted by the GoI and GoM for women empowerment. It acts as a liaisoning agency between concerned government departments and Self Help Groups (SHG), financial institutions, voluntary organisations. MAVIM received funds of ₹ 19.08 crore in 2014-15 under the various schemes and expenditure upto December is ₹ 8.93 crore.

10.30 SHG is a good medium for economic empowerment of women, where women get some degree of financial autonomy. Congregation of women plays a dominant role in women empowerment. By the end of December, 2014, in all 9.98 lakh women from 10,495 villages were participating in 68,936 SHGs. The total saving of these women was about ₹ 271.19 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 760.05 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 721.47 crore from various financial institutions. Schemes implemented by MAVIM given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Schemes implemented by MAVIM

Schemes	(₹ crore)					
	2013-14			2014-15		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺
<i>Tejaswini</i>	7.24	5.79	6,55,806	5.60	3.36	7,01,330
Women Empowerment (four per cent Interest Subsidy for Loans)	3.00	2.40	30,564	2.10	0.70	53,784
Women Empowerment (SCP)	1.00	0.80	2,42,999	2.00	0.67	2,42,999
Women Empowerment (Assit.to MAVIM)	10.00	10.00	NA	7.00	4.20	NA
Grant in aid to give skilled training to women	5.00	0.00	0	1.75	0.00	0

Source : MAVIM, GoM.

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

Child Development

10.31 The GoM is implementing various schemes for child development which are as follows:

- **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 (19 for girls and 29 for boys) run by NGOs 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:** Children up to 18 years of age are admitted in these homes. There are 28 children homes run by government having total capacity of 2,990. In addition, there are 994 aided children homes run by NGO with total intake capacity of 82,859 and 63 un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840. Government provides ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate and ₹ 1,305 per month for AIDS affected child, to these homes as grant-in-aids. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 7,275.05 lakh was incurred on 77,774 beneficiaries under the scheme, whereas during 2014-15, upto December expenditure of ₹ 2,531.23 lakh has been incurred.
- **After care Hostels:** Under the scheme adolescent children from observation homes who have completed 18 years of age are rehabilitated. 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 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate to hostels.
- **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. At present 137 NGO provide foster care to 13,004 children. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 861.75 lakh was incurred under the scheme, whereas during 2014-15, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 430.75 lakh has been incurred.
- **Sukanya:** Under the scheme, on the birth of a girl child on or after 1st January, 2014 in BPL family, an amount of ₹ 21,200 is deposited with LIC of India and on her attaining 18 years of age she gets an amount of ₹ one lakh. Besides this, scholarship of ₹ 100 per month is given for IXth std. to XIIth std. for her education. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 4,010 lakh was incurred on 18,915 beneficiaries under the scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.32 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 women & lactating mothers under the programme include immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education. The programme is implemented through 97,462 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 10,901 mini AWCs and 553 Child Development Projects (at taluka / block level).

Nutrition Programme

10.33 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 malnourishment 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 10.22. Progress of SNP is given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.22 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades					Table 10.23 Progress of SNP			
Year	Area	Normal	Moderately under-weight	Severely under-weight	Area	Year	Beneficiaries (In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
2013-14	Rural	92.5	6.4	1.1	Rural (incl. Tribal)	2013-14	60.64	936.66
	Tribal	80.9	15.6	3.5		2014-15 ⁺	59.00	389.96
	Urban	88.2	10.3	1.5	Urban	2013-14	12.07	192.81
	Total	88.9	9.6	1.5		2014-15 ⁺	11.93	99.17
2014-15 ⁺	Rural	92.5	6.4	1.1		Total	89.2	9.3
	Tribal	80.6	15.6	3.8				
	Urban	83.4	15.4	1.2				
	Total	89.2	9.3	1.5				

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM
+ Upto December

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM
+ Upto December

10.34 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 to empower the adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, through 207 projects in 11 districts. The number of beneficiaries for SNP under the scheme was 7.72 lakh during 2013-14 and 8.83 lakh during 2014-15 upto December.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY)** : This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition levels of pregnant women and lactating mothers in Bhandara and Amaravati districts on pilot basis. A cash incentive of ₹ 6,000 is provided to each beneficiary during pregnancy and lactating period in two installments. During 2013-14, number of beneficiaries was 0.37 lakh and during 2014-15 upto December, number of beneficiaries was 0.18 lakh.

Crime against Women and Children

10.35 Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.24.

10.36 Crimes reported in which children are victims are given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.24 Crimes reported in which women are victims				Table 10.25 Crimes reported in which children are victims			
Type of offence	2012	2013	2014 ⁺	Type of crime	2012	2013	2014 ⁺
Rape	1,839	3,063	2,958	Murder (Total)	212	197	144
Kidnapping & abduction	1,140	1,874	1,909	i) Infanticide	11	6	10
Dowry deaths	329	320	248	ii) Other	201	191	134
Cruelty by husband & relatives	7,415	8,542	6,983	Child rape	917	1,546	1,410
Molestation	3,935	8,132	9,102	Kidnapping and abduction	893	1,698	2,112
Sexual harassment	1,294	2,632	1,494	Abandonment	199	259	171
Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	366	289	168	Others	1,235	2,710	3,376
Others	1,482	1,277	10,553	Total	3,456	6,410	7,213
Total	17,800	26,129	33,415				

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM + Upto November

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM + Upto November

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT

10.37 Adequate livelihood opportunities need to be created for inclusive growth which will help to add commensurate employment to facilitate a growing labour force. As per census 2011, nearly one fifth population of the State belongs to youth group (age 15-24 years), which will be the future labour force. The workforce not only needs to be trained to meet the requirements of all sectors and all kinds of jobs but also to link them to job opportunities and market requirements. A well-nurtured and productive workforce contributes to a dynamic economy. Plan strategies & programmes are, therefore, designed to bring a special focus on employment generation as a specific objective.

10.38 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

10.39 Population census provides an inventory of employment structure and workforce. As per population census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 3.26 crore were male. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for State was 44.0, as against 39.1 for all-India. WPR by area for the State are given in Table 10.26. Economic classification of workers based on population census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.4.

Table 10.26 WPR by area for the State-Census 2011

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

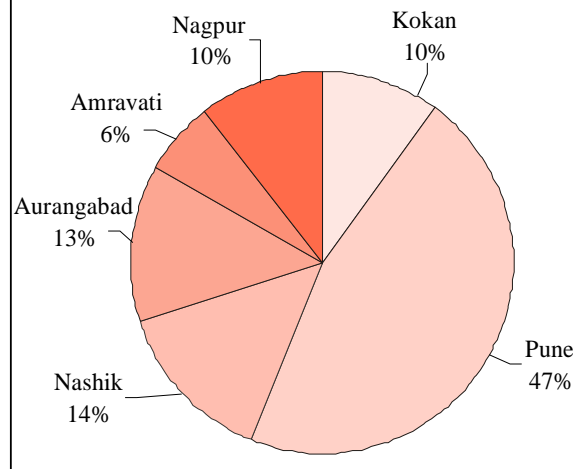
Source : RGI

Economic Census

10.40 EC is the complete enumeration of all establishments located within geographical boundaries of the country. The GoI conducted the Sixth EC throughout the country in collaboration with states. Sixth EC covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel and activities of extra-territorial organizations & bodies and all illegal activities. The field work in the State was completed during October, 2013 to April, 2014.

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15

Graph 10.3 : Regionwise Employment as per Sixth EC



Establishments and Employment

10.40.1 As per the Sixth EC provisional results, number of establishments in the State is 61.3 lakh with employment of 143.8 lakh. The State ranks first in employment amongst all states. The number of establishments and employment in the State has increased by 47.5 and 36.5 per cent respectively as compared to Fifth EC 2005. Of the total establishments, 42.7 per cent were in urban areas with 54.1 per cent share in employment. The corresponding figures at all India level are 41.7 and 34.4 per cent respectively. The employment reported in last five ECs are given in Table 10.27. The details of employment based on Fifth EC according to economic activities are given in Annexure 10.5 and 10.6.

Table 10.27 Employment as per economic censuses

Area	(in lakh)				
	Census year				
	1980	1990	1998	2005	2013*
Rural	21.5	28.5	36.9	44.2	66.1
Urban	46.1	61.1	67.6	68.9	77.7
State	67.6	89.6	104.5	113.1	143.8
Percentage change over previous census	--	32.7	16.5	8.3	36.5

Source : DES, GoM

* Provisional

Hired workers

10.40.2 Out of total 143.8 lakh workers in the State, hired workers account for 49.8 per cent. The number of persons employed in rural and urban areas as per Sixth EC is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Number of persons employed in rural & urban areas as per sixth EC

Area	(in lakh)								
	Persons Employed*								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Hired	Non-hired	Total	Hired	Non-hired	Total	Hired	Non-hired	Total
Rural	17.5	30.3	47.8	4.7	13.6	18.3	22.2	43.9	66.1
Urban	39.5	23.6	63.1	9.9	4.7	14.6	49.4	28.3	77.7
State	57.0	53.9	110.9	14.6	18.3	32.9	71.6	72.2	143.8

Source : DES, GoM

*Provisional

National Sample Survey

10.41 NSSO conducts comprehensive quinquennial 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	July, 2004 – June, 2005 (61 st Round)			July, 2009 – June, 2010 (66 th Round)			July, 2011 – June, 2012 (68 th Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
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	5.4	21.7	11.5
Electricity, gas & 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	10.9	6.9
Trade	5.3	25.4	11.8	4.8	24.4	12.2	5.0	17.2	9.5
Transport	1.9	10.1	4.5	2.2	11.3	5.6	2.2	9.4	4.9
Services	5.1	28.0	12.3	4.9	25.8	12.8	6.8	35.8	17.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : DES, GoM

10.41.1 Percentage distribution of workforce in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status during NSS 68th round is given in Table 10.30.

Table 10.30 Percentage distribution of workforce in the age group 15-59 years according to current weekly activity status

Type of workforce	(July,2011-June,2012)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self employed / helper in household enterprise	50.7	47.1	33.3	26.6
Regular wage / salaried employee	13.6	5.9	54.5	57.1
Casual labour	35.7	47.0	12.2	16.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : DES, GoM

Factory Employment

10.42 During 2012, the average daily employment in 37,339 working factories registered under Factory Act, 1948 was about 20.6 lakh. This showed a growth of 4.1 per cent in no. of factories and 13.3 per cent in employment over corresponding figures for the year 2011. 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' (17.6 per cent) followed by 'Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)' (13.0 per cent) factories. 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 10.7 and 10.8.

Table 10.31 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

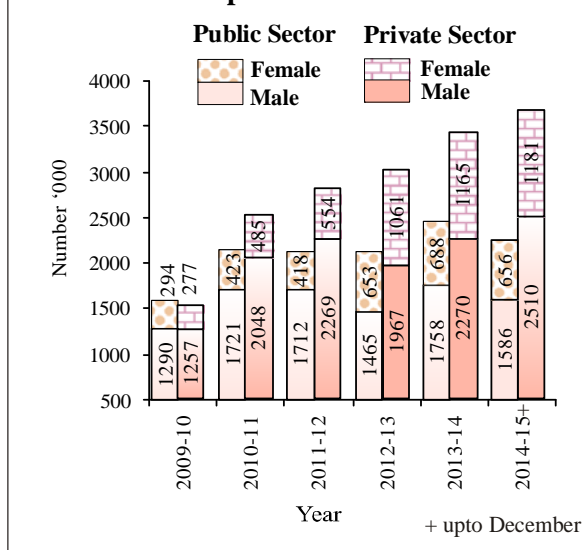
Type of Industry	Year			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer goods	31.1	29.7	28.5	28.9
Intermediate goods	35.7	36.3	36.6	35.6
Capital goods	25.5	26.0	27.7	28.3
Others	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.43 Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP) is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State. The main objective of EMIP is to provide information about the structure of employment in public & private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. Under EMIP, data is collected on quarterly basis. 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, 2014 was 59.32 lakh, of which 22.41 lakh (37.8 per cent) was in public sector. Of the total employment, 31 per cent were female employees.

Graph 10.4 : Details of employment as per EMI



Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

10.44 Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) have been established in every district for registration for seeking employment 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.

10.44.1 The number of persons on the live register of ESGC as on 31st December, 2014 was 35.71 lakh. During 2014, number of persons registered with ESGC was 5.36 lakh. About 0.85 lakh persons were placed against 8.41 lakh notified vacancies during 2014. Placement against notified vacancies and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.9 and 10.10 respectively.

Programmes for promotion of employment

10.45 The following programmes for promotion of employment are implemented by the State Government. Performance of programme for promotion of employment is given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Performance of programme for promotion of employment

Programme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
Employment promotion [@]	19,582	18,956	18,466	15,868	11,620
Apprenticeship training ^{\$}	41,207	44,737	46,706	45,972	43,396
Entrepreneurial development training [#]	32,886	35,076	42,002	40,051	47,778

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

10.45.1 The State Government is 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 (no.)
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	155	1,042	69,823	20,834
2014-15 ⁺	112	587	33,963	9,388

Source : Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, GoM + upto December

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.46 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

10.47 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 (Amendment, 2006) is implemented in rural areas of 34 districts in the State and following two schemes are being under taken.

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 their wages. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM.

b) Individual benefit schemes like *Jawahar / Dhadak Sinchan* Wells scheme, Horticulture scheme under EGS etc. are implemented under Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme, 1977 Section (7) (Ten). The performance of MGNREGA, Maharashtra is shown in Table 10.34 while the category wise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.11.

Table 10.34 Performance of MGNREGA, Maharashtra

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (lakhs)	4.51	13.76	16.25	11.43	9.79
Total expenditure incurred (₹ crore)	358.12	1,588.14	2,170.29	1,279.61	1,231.41
Number of works completed	18,707	6,433	77,084	75,252	1,05,546
Person days (crore)	2.0	6.51	8.72	5.17	4.43
Average employment per hh (days)	44	47	54	45	45
Percentage share in employment of					
(i) SC	22.0	5.8	8.9	9.8	10.2
(ii) ST	25.6	17.1	16.9	19.3	17.6
(iii) Women	45.9	46.0	44.6	43.7	42.3
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	179	244	249	247	277

Source: Employment Guarantee Scheme Division, Planning Department, GoM.

+ as on 31st January

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.48 The State has initiated Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (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. During 2014-15 upto December, total credit linkage of ₹ 124.52 crore was disbursed to 13,215 SHGs. Performance of the mission is given in Annexure 10.12.

Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana

10.49 *Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana* (SJSRY) is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 75:25 basis. During 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 23.12 crore was incurred on 12,957 beneficiaries. The performance of the scheme is given in Annexure 10.12.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.50 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 2013-14, total margin money of ₹ 47.38 crore was disbursed to 2,183 projects, thereby generating employment of 15,561, whereas, during 2014-15 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 20.63 crore was disbursed to 895 projects, thereby generating employment of 6,386. Performance of the programme is given in Annexure 10.12.

Seed Money Scheme

10.51 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 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2013-14 seed money amounting to ₹ 14.05 crore was disbursed to 1,956 projects, whereas during 2014-15 upto December, seed money amounting to ₹ 7.61 crore was disbursed to 720 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)
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	2,355	1,411.46	1,956	1,405.41
2014-15	2,711	1,623.05	720 ⁺	761.25 ⁺

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM.

⁺upto December

Industrial Relations

10.52 During 2014, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 192, which affected 95,901 employees against 193 work stoppages affecting 96,152 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2014 was 24.99 lakh as against 24.78 lakh during 2013. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.13.

POVERTY

10.53 The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. Based on NSS 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey the poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.

10.53.1 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

10.54 Housing and related infrastructure is the reflection of State's economic & social well being. The State has specified certain objectives in its housing policy which include encouragement for constructing affordable houses for common citizens residing in urban and rural areas of the State, construction of houses for people belonging to the low income group & economically weaker sections and providing houses to the people belonging to BPL category. The housing schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana, etc. are being implemented in the rural areas of the State.

10.54.1 Due to growing urbanisation, concentration of people in & around big cities and exorbitant land costs, providing houses at affordable prices in these areas is a big challenge. In order to ensure effective implementation of the housing schemes in urban areas, the State has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) Maharashtra Limited. Besides this, the State has formed Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) for redevelopment and construction of houses for slum dwellers in urban areas of the State.

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.55 MHADA was established in the year 1977 for providing houses in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,42,318 dwelling units upto the end of December, 2014. 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)
					T/s	Tc			
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	1,542	4,627	687	469	99	356	7,424	433	850.42
2014-15 [†]	867	1,507	651	164	30	855	3,219	--	424.38

Source : MHADA, Mumbai + upto December @ including plots EWS-Economically Weaker Section
LIG-Low Income Group MIG - Middle Income Group HIG-High Income Group T/s-Tenements Tc-Transit camps
\$ excluding Transit camps

10.56 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2013-14 are given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2013-14

Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other	Total
Mumbai	562	756	346	62	73	1,799
Konkan	980	1,019	0	0	0	1,999
Pune	0	24	0	0	0	24
Nashik	0	0	112	22	8	142
Aurangabad	0	132	176	0	0	308
Amravati	0	0	40	3	0	43
Nagpur	0	13	13	382	18	426
MBR&RB [#]	0	2,683	0	0	0	2,683
Total	1,542	4,627	687	469	99	7,424

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

MBR&RB - Mumbai Building Repairs and Reconstruction Board.

City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited

10.57 CIDCO is implementing development programmes covering housing for all sections of the society and providing infrastructures like roads, schools, hospitals, community centres, etc. In order to meet the fast growing housing demand of various sections of the society, CIDCO has framed its housing policy incorporating self-financing principle using land as a prime resource in development of housing sector. Since inception upto December 2014, CIDCO has constructed total 1,82,942 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. Tenements constructed by CIDCO are given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Tenements constructed by CIDCO

Place	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	(since inception upto December, 2014)	
				Total tenements	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Navi Mumbai	64,473	35,245	28,736	1,28,454	2,168
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	1,13,075	40,117	29,750	1,82,942	2,275

Source: CIDCO

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.58 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 (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are being implemented in the State through MHADA.

Basic Services to Urban Poor

10.58.1 The objective of the scheme is to develop colonies for poor people in urban areas. The GoI has extended this scheme upto March, 2015. This scheme is being implemented in 10 cities viz. Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nagpur, Nashik, Nanded, Kalyan-Dombivali, Mira-Bhayander and Kulgaon-Badlapur.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

10.58.2 Under this scheme, 122 projects are being implemented in 87 cities excluding 10 cities covered under BSUP scheme. The progress of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.41.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.59 Under the Slum Rehabilitation scheme, shelter has been provided to a large number of poor. Since inception (1995) upto December 2014, SRA has completed 1,473 projects and rehabilitated 1,58,999 slum families.

Table 10.41 Progress of BSUP and IHSDP (upto December, 2014)

Description	(no.)	
	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GoI	53	122
Target of dwelling units	1,19,987	1,01,312
Total cost of projects (₹ crore)	4,960	2,409
Dwelling units constructed	65,084	35,966
Construction of dwelling units in progress	28,492	32,670

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.60 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.* (SPPL) was set up in 1998 with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception, upto December, 2014, in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,673 tenements were constructed (of which 10,439 tenements have been allotted) incurring an expenditure of ₹ 464 crore.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.61 *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY) is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 to construct 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. The funding pattern in force for constructing each house is as follows.

- Share of Central Government (75 per cent) -- ₹ 52,500
- Share of State Government (25 per cent) -- ₹ 17,500
- Additional share of State -- ₹ 25,000
- Share of Beneficiary -- ₹ 5,000

10.61.1 A target of constructing 1,71,722 houses is fixed for 2014-15 for which GoI has sanctioned ₹ 909.60 crore, while the State has made a provision of ₹ 559.25 crore. Upto December, 2014 construction work of 38,108 houses has been completed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 707.04 crore. During 2013-14 in all 1,28,135 houses were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,340.97 crore. Division wise physical & financial performance is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Divisionwise physical & financial performance

Division	2012-13			2013-14*			2014-15 ⁺		
	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (₹crore)	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (₹crore)	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (₹crore)
Konkan	25,726	23,038	192.56	21,708	19,278	189.50	11,865	4,918	67.15
Nashik	44,632	43,188	277.40	50,503	45,558	505.39	57,239	8,046	210.05
Pune	29,291	20,772	191.94	6,443	11,542	85.65	7,279	6,183	44.56
Aurangabad	29,499	26,382	204.04	19,535	20,682	196.28	33,703	6,980	130.21
Amravati	16,855	13,048	109.41	21,381	16,653	190.36	36,518	5,065	142.55
Nagpur	20,103	19,336	132.19	17,744	14,422	173.79	25,118	6,916	112.52
Total	1,66,106	1,45,764	1,107.54	1,37,314	1,28,135	1,340.97	1,71,722	38,108	707.04

Source : RDD, GoM

* Provisional

+ upto December

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I

10.62 *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-I* is renamed as *Rajiv Gandhi Gharkul Yojana* from August, 2014. The scheme is implemented for constructing the houses for BPL families. Earlier the scheme was restricted to the rural areas only, but now the state has widened the coverage of this scheme to Municipal Councils of 'C' class. The total cost to construct their own house in rural areas is fixed to ₹ one lakh of which GoM provides a grant of ₹ 95,000 and share of beneficiary is ₹ 5,000. For constructing the houses in Municipal Councils of 'C' class areas, the total cost of house is ₹ 1.5 lakh out of which GoM provides a grant of ₹ 1,38,750 whereas share of beneficiary is ₹ 11,250. An amount of ₹ 100 crore was made available to MHADA for 2014-15 of which ₹ 80 crore is for rural areas and ₹ 20 crore is for 'C' class Municipal Councils for BPL beneficiaries.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.63 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. Under this scheme upto December 2014, interest of ₹ 21.94 crore was disbursed to banks through MHADA.

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.64 The State has launched *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* in March, 2013. This scheme is implemented in rural as well as in urban areas for the people belonging to ST community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. The total cost to construct their own house in rural areas is fixed at ₹ one lakh, in Municipal Council areas it is ₹ 1.5 lakh and ₹ two lakh for the areas which are covered under Municipal Corporation and Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (MMRDA). Under this scheme, for construction of houses in rural areas 100 per cent grant is provided by GoM while for Municipal council and Municipal corporation area share of the beneficiary is 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Ramai Awas Yojana

10.65 The State has launched *Ramai Awas Yojana* in November, 2008. This scheme is implemented in rural as well as in urban areas for the people belonging to SC & Neo Buddhist community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. The total cost to construct their own house in rural areas is fixed at ₹ one lakh, for Municipal Council areas it is ₹ 1.5 lakh and is ₹ two lakh for the areas which are covered under Municipal Corporation. Under this scheme, for construction of houses in rural areas 100 per cent grant is provided by GoM while for Municipal council and Municipal corporation area share of the beneficiary is 7.5 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. During 2010 to November, 2014 in all 1,94,497 houses were constructed and construction of 57,244 houses was in progress incurring a total expenditure of ₹ 1,580.87 crore.

Water Supply and Sanitation

10.66 Individual's health is largely dependent on adequate availability of potable drinking water and proper sanitation. Various schemes for providing drinking water and proper sanitation are being implemented by the Government.

Water Supply

10.67 The drought situation created due to scanty rainfall in major parts of the State. The GoM has made available amount of ₹ 196.90 crore during 2014-15 upto December, to tackle the drought situation. Out of which ₹ 9.68 crore has been disbursed to Konkan division, ₹39.39 crore to Pune division, ₹ 56.28 crore to Nashik division, ₹ 64.13 crore to Aurangabad division, ₹ 12.81 crore to Amravati division and ₹ 14.61 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. for scarcity affected villages and wadis.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.68 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a flagship programme of GoI, being implemented in the State since April, 2009. This programme aims at permanently providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. During 2013-14, under this programme, 4,065 villages/wadis were tackled against the target of 5,066, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,225.22 crore. During 2014-15, upto December, against the target of 4,200 villages/wadis, 1,553 villages/wadis were tackled. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Progress of NRDWP

Year	Villages/wadis tackled		Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Target	Achievement	
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	4,065	1,225.22
2014-15 ⁺	4,200	1,553	828.21

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

Water Scarcity Programme

10.69 Scarcity Programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and wadis facing water scarcity. During 2013-14, due to uneven rainfall, scarcity programme was extended up to August, 2014 and an expenditure of ₹ 365.69 crore was incurred. Number of villages/wadis covered under water scarcity programme is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Villages/ wadis covered under water scarcity programme

Measures / works	(no.)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 ⁺	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 ⁺
New bore wells	4,423	1,697	2,767	1,168
Temporary piped water supply - special repairs	1,309	365	125	85
Special repairs of bore wells	1,564	1,104	619	233
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	440	58	97	10
Water supply by tankers/ bullock-carts	4,590	1,594	8,640	4,608
Requisition of private wells	4,819	1,878	903	1,520
Deepening/desiltation of wells	166	87	28	6
Construction of budkies	4	0	0	0

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2012 to July, 2013 + October, 2013 to August, 2014

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.70 Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana (SPSY), 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 December, 2014, in all 14,223 habitations were selected under this scheme to implement 38,554 measures, of which, 31,356 measures were completed in 12,130 habitations incurring total expenditure of ₹ 473.94 crore.

10.70.1 Rainwater harvesting is one of the important methods of conserving water. Under SPSY in rural areas, upto December, 2014, in all 8,832 rainwater harvesting structures were built. Of these, 967 structures were in Konkan, 929 in Pune, 257 in Nashik, 3,074 in Aurangabad, 1,722 in Amravati and 1,883 in Nagpur division.

Sanitation

10.71 Adequate sanitation enables one to lead a healthy and dignified life. Various schemes are being implemented by the State to improve sanitation.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.72 The primary objective of Maharashtra *Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan* is to overcome water scarcity and to meet growing demands of providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all. To make technical, economical & administrative improvements, service charges are levied. Since inception (2008-09) upto December 2014, administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works costing ₹ 1,249.19 crore and so far an amount of ₹ 622.08 crore has been disbursed. Expenditure of ₹ 109.20 crore was incurred during 2013-14 and ₹ 99.34 crore during 2014-15 upto December.

10.72.1 'Maharashtra Golden Jubilee *Nagri Dalit Vasti* Water Supply & Sanitation Scheme' was launched under this abhiyan, to provide domestic water connection & individual toilet to the families of Scheduled Caste & *Nav Buddha*. Upto November, 2014 proposals of 128 ULBs amounting to ₹ 182.06 crore were sanctioned covering about 1.11 lakh households.

10.72.2 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 2013-14, total expenditure incurred on this scheme was ₹ 45.39 crores. Provision of ₹ 60 crore has been made for 2014-15.

Swachhh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

10.73 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been renamed as Swachhh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The goal of Swachhh Bharat Mission (SBM) is to make India Open Defecation Free by 2019. During 2014-15 number of toilets constructed is given in the table 10.45.

Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign

10.74 *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 2013-14 and provision of same amount has been made in 2014-15.

Table 10.45 Toilets constructed

Category	2014-15		
	Target	Achievement ⁺	Percentage
Individual household latrine - BPL	1,86,746	44,505	23.8
Individual household latrine - APL	4,09,660	1,10,340	26.9
Community sanitary complexes	1,237	19	1.5

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

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

10.75 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 those in slum and squatter colonies. The GoI has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 ULBs for construction of 39,663 individual toilets, of which 26,277 toilets have been constructed and work of 3,048 toilets is under progress. During 2014-15, provision of ₹ 0.70 lakh has been made by the State.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.76 One of the major problems that the world is facing today is that of environmental pollution increasing with every passing year and causing grave and irreparable damage to the earth. Environmental pollution consists of various types of pollution viz. air, water, soil, noise, etc.

10.77 The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) acts as the nodal agency for environmental management, prevention & control of pollution and for the enforcement of following important acts & 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
- Notifications issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000

Air Pollution

10.78 The main sources of air pollution are vehicles and industries. MPCB is operating air quality monitoring system at 77 stations located in 17 districts with the help of various educational institutes. 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, 2014, out of 64.83 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.19 lakh and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 3.47 lakh. Ambient air quality in residential areas at major monitoring stations, during 2014 is given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 Ambient air quality in residential areas at major monitoring stations, during 2014

Station	Limit	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		
		Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai (Sion)	2 (2)	86 (81)	10 (9)	5 (24)	208 (268)	93 (117)	36 (20)	390 (428)	129 (138)	
Pune (Swargate)	12 (10)	51 (45)	23 (19)	16 (14)	105 (114)	45 (44)	8 (13)	268 (188)	79 (71)	
Nashik (NMC Building)	5 (21)	34 (43)	25 (28)	16 (22)	46 (44)	27 (29)	34 (35)	138 (182)	73 (86)	
Aurangabad (CADA office)	7 (7)	37 (16)	12 (10)	26 (28)	77 (51)	39 (37)	15 (23)	153 (129)	77 (70)	
Amravati (Govt. college of Eng.)	5 (5)	14 (15)	11 (11)	6 (6)	16 (16)	12 (12)	42 (35)	108 (110)	77 (82)	
Nagpur (Reg. office of MPCB)	7 (5)	14 (21)	9 (9)	16 (12)	45 (69)	26 (25)	27 (15)	117 (216)	64 (59)	

Source : MPCB

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ Microgram per cubic meter

Note: Figures in brackets show Ambient air quality for 2013

Water Pollution

10.79 For water quality management, monitoring of discharges, effluents and influenced water is essential. Under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP), MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) projects. In the State, monitoring of surface water is done on monthly basis and of ground water on half yearly basis. Water bodywise water quality monitoring stations are 155 on rivers, 34 on creeks/seawater, 10 on drains/industrial drains and 50 on wells. The water samples are analysed for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters, similarly, the trace metals are also analysed at few locations. Water quality of rivers at 155 locations during 2013 is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Water quality of rivers at 155 locations during 2013

Parameters							
pH value		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 8.5 [#]		5mg/l [#]		4.0mg/l [#]		Not greater than 5,000 [#]	
Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations
6.8 - 7.3	1	2 - 8	116	0 - 3	10	0 - 100	91
7.3 - 7.8	42	8 - 14	30	3 - 6	87	100 - 200	27
7.8 - 8.3	73	14 - 20	7	6 - 9	57	200 - 300	20
8.3 - 9.0	39	20 & above	2	9 & above	1	300 & above	17

Source :MPCB Except pH value, all parameters in mg/l # Water quality standard

10.80 It is estimated that 75 to 80 per cent of water pollution is due to discharge of untreated domestic sewage into rivers, lakes and ponds. As on March, 2014, sewage treatments and disposal arrangements have been made by 18 municipal corporations with capacity of 4,165.36 million liters/day and 10 municipal councils having capacity of 68.98 million liters/day.

Noise Pollution

10.81 Use of loud speakers, high pitched music systems, crackers, increase in vehicular traffic, commercial activities, etc. are added to noise levels. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000, zonewise standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Zonewise standards of noise level limits

Area Code	Category of Zone	(in decibels)	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial	75	70
B	Commercial	65	55
C	Residential	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

10.82 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, an Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted for two (working and non working) days every year 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, non working day & working day, in all the six cities. Day-night noise levels in residential areas in major cities for the year 2012 to 2014 are given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Day- night noise levels in residential areas in major cities for the year 2012 to 2014

(in decibels)

Location	Non working Day						Working Day					
	16-12-2012		22-12-2013		14-12-2014		15-12-2012		23-12-2013		15-12-2014	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Antop Hill)	72.5	61.1	67.1	63.4	70.0	61.0	73.3	59.0	63.6	60.1	67.0	66.0
Mumbai (Shivaji Park)	73.7	57.1	67.9	57.6	69.0	66.0	68.4	53.2	68.3	57.0	65.0	48.0
Pune (Kakade Angan)	71.7	65.2	57.4	49.0	59.0	50.0	71.9	65.0	69.8	53.2	60.0	49.0
Nashik (Pandit Colony)	69.0	65.7	67.3	66.1	70.0	67.0	67.3	66.7	68.1	67.3	73.0	66.0
Nashik (Pavan Nagar)	69.3	67.6	76.5	69.6	73.0	65.0	71.1	68.0	69.3	71.1	74.0	67.0
Aurangabad (CIDCO N-4)	67.3	56.4	65.1	55.1	63.0	52.0	64.1	54.1	64.5	64.1	65.0	52.0
Nagpur (Shivaji Nagar)	64.9	56.7	62.9	54.4	61.0	54.0	66.1	56.7	64.1	66.1	59.0	54.0
Kolhapur (Collector Office)	71.0	53.0	52.8	44.3	55.0	46.0	55.6	48.4	68.6	55.6	58.0	47.0

Source : MPCB

Industrial Pollution

10.83 At the end of March, 2014, out of the total 81,306 industries under the purview of MPCB, 14 per cent were air pollution prone, 14 per cent were water pollution prone and eight per cent were hazardous waste prone.

10.84 During 2013-14, MPCB issued directions to 2,022 industries under Section 33A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 321 industries under Section 31A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981. MPCB filed 680 cases in the court against the defaulter industries, out of which convicted, dismissed and pending cases are 285, 278 and 117 respectively.

10.85 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial support is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETP's are commissioned in 24 industrial areas covering 7,927 industries. As on 31st March, 2014 effluent quantity generated and treated was about 200.2 million liters/day.

Hazardous Waste

10.86 There are 6,637 hazardous waste generating industries in the State. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at four major sites, namely Taloja & Trans Thane Creek industrial areas of MIDC in Thane, Ranjangaon in Pune and Butibori in Nagpur. Information about Quantum of Hazardous waste received at common facilities is given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Information about Quantum of Hazardous waste at common facilities
(lakh MT)

Year	Type of waste			Total
	Land fillable	Recyclable	Incinerable	
2011-12	3.13	0.99	0.37	4.49
2012-13	2.26	0.76	0.45	3.47
2013-14	0.81	0.99	0.46	2.26

Source : MPCB

10.87 Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles is activated. At the end of November, 2014 in all 144 hazardous waste transporters are authorised by MPCB in the State.

e-Waste

10.88 Electronic Waste (e-Waste) consists of waste electronic goods which are not fit for their originally intended use. MPCB has authorised 24 industries having recycling/dismantling capacity of 35,310 MT per year for recycling of e-waste.

Bio-Medical Waste

10.89 There are 36 Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTDF) in the State, out of which 33 facilities are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2013 on an average about 65,660 kg of bio medical waste was treated per day. Two CBWTDF have been closed due to non-compliance.

Lake Conservation Plan

10.90 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 GoM. Under this scheme 14 lakes are covered. Total approved cost for all lakes is ₹ 26.66 crore and upto December, 2014 expenditure incurred was ₹ 26.27 crore.

10.91 The State also provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Under this scheme 25 lakes are covered & amount of ₹ 88.08 crore has been sanctioned of which ₹ 31.50 crore has been released and expenditure upto December, 2014 incurred was ₹ 23.13 crore.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.92 Social justice is generally referred to a set of institutions which enables deprived people for upliftment of their lives, actively contribute to the community and lead dignified life. The relevant institutions include education, health care, social security and labour rights to ensure fair distribution of wealth and equitable opportunities. In accordance with the directive principles of State Policy, various development programmes have been taken up for equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections at all stages of educational and socio-economic development. 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

10.93 The outlay earmarked for SCSP under XII FYP (2012-17) is ₹ 28,050 crore, which is 10.2 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for SCSP for 2014-15 is ₹ 6,044 crore, out of which ₹ 4,044 crore (67 per cent) is for state level and ₹ 2,000 crore (33 per cent) for district level schemes. The major share of expenditure during 2014-15 upto December is on social and community services 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 197 schemes (114 state level and 83 district level) were implemented in 2013-14 and 185 schemes are being implemented (102 state level and 83 district level) in 2014-15. The outlay and expenditure under SCSP are given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

Sector	2013-14			2014-15	
	Outlay	Expenditure (Revised Estimates)	Percentage of expd. to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
A) State level schemes	3,397.68	1,359.45	40.0	4,044.26	901.03
Agriculture and allied activities	59.00	31.06	52.6	64.28	6.83
Rural development	25.07	6.22	24.8	13.68	0.00
Industry and minerals	16.06	16.00	99.6	21.26	0.00
General economic services	60.00	45.38	75.6	60.00	0.00
Social and community services	3,227.55	1,258.43	39.0	3,875.04	894.20
General services	10.00	2.36	23.6	10.00	0.00
B) District level schemes	1,600.00	946.98	59.2	2,000.00	872.58
Agriculture and allied activities	240.27	178.06	74.1	270.69	124.88
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	71.13	0.00	0.00	74.97	0.00
Industry and minerals	13.59	5.48	40.3	11.56	5.23
Transport	35.09	16.45	46.9	32.25	14.53
Social and community services	1,239.92	746.99	60.2	1,610.52	727.94
Total (A + B)	4,997.68	2,306.43	46.2	6,044.26	1,773.61

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

+ upto December

Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.94 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. The performance of some major schemes implemented by *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd* (SRCCDC) is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Performance of major schemes implemented by SRCCDC Ltd.

Name of the Scheme	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	169	14.90	115	10.80
Term loan	425	35.90	399	33.60
Fifty per cent subsidy	475	47.24	222	22.20
Micro finance	1,033	103.30	202	20.20
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	326	32.60	536	53.60
<i>Mahila Kisan</i>	55	5.20	34	2.80

Source: SRCCDC Ltd

+ upto December

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.95 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 GoM and 49 per cent is of 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 10.53.

Table 10.53 Performance of major schemes implemented by SLASDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money	4,955	6,067.55	12,297	5,397.08
Subsidy	1,966	1,236.44	1,401	950.70
NSFDC's schemes [@]	9,514	3,981.01	3,888	1,997.62

Source : SLASDC Ltd.

+ upto December

@ includes term loan, *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance & education loan schemes.

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.96 *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 GoM and 49 per cent is of GoI. The corporation implements schemes such as margin money, schemes under special central assistance plan and schemes of NSFDC & National *Safai Karmachari* Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by MPBCDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Performance of major schemes implemented by MPBCDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed money	820	338.97	1,210	589.49
Fifty per cent subsidy	946	94.43	1,959	313.32
NSFDC's schemes @	1,319	268.81	0	0.00
NSKFDC's schemes @	1,204	1,355.77	615	1,364.57

Source : MPBCDC Ltd.

+ upto December

@ includes term loan, *Mahila Sammrudhhi*, micro finance & education loan schemes.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.97 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 29 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.

10.98 The outlay earmarked for TSP under XII FYP is ₹ 24,475 crore, which is 8.9 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for TSP for 2014-15 is ₹ 4,815 crore, out of which ₹ 2,199 crore (46 per cent) is for state level and ₹ 2,616 crore (54 per cent) for district level schemes. Under TSP, in all 402 schemes (106 state level & 296 district level) were implemented in 2013-14 and about 350 schemes are being implemented in 2014-15 out of which 32 schemes are both at state and district level. The major share of expenditure for the year 2014-15 is on social and community services (66 per cent), followed by transport (15 per cent) and rural development (8 per cent) of the total expenditure under TSP. The outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.55 Outlay and Expenditure under TSP

Sector	(₹ crore)				
	2013-14			2014-15	
	Outlay	Expenditure (Revised Estimates)	Percentage of expd. to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
Agriculture and allied activities	263.90	323.64	122.64	299.69	89.00
Rural development	135.86	395.89	291.40	211.61	99.27
Irrigation and flood control	235.59	260.96	110.77	268.09	36.53
Energy	82.60	74.23	89.87	95.53	27.82
Industry and minerals	1.24	1.13	91.13	1.07	0.24
Transport	440.84	585.05	132.71	506.46	193.50
General economic services	22.55	23.10	102.44	17.73	0.37
Social and community services	3,177.94	2,315.38	72.86	3,195.29	855.47
Other programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Innovative Schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.53	0.14
Lumpsum	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.92	0.00
Total	4,360.52	3,979.41	91.26	4,814.92	1,302.34

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM.

+ upto December

Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit

10.99 *Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit* (SAVVM) is established by GoM for 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 GoM and 49 per cent is of 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 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of schemes implemented by SAVVM Maryadit

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
NSTFDC's schemes	29	163.19	289	527.35
NSTFDC's <i>Mahila Sabalakaran</i>	0	0.00	284	142.00
Own schemes	11	11.38	0	0.00

Source : SAVVM Maryadit

+ upto December

Welfare of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes

10.100 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 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 255.53 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 271.89 crore. For 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 189.97 crore has been provided and expenditure of ₹ 96.68 crore has been incurred upto December.

Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

10.101 *Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.* (VNVJNTDC) has been established for upliftment of VJNT communities. This corporation implements various schemes viz. providing margin money, direct loan, subsidy scheme, etc. The VNVJNTDC is also authorised as the State's channelising agency to implement National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation's (NBCFDC) schemes viz. term loan, *Mahila Sammrudhi*, micro finance, education loan, etc. for welfare of VJNT communities. The authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 181.88 crore. The Corporation disbursed amount of ₹ 420 lakhs to 691 beneficiaries during 2014-15 upto December and ₹ 1,440 lakhs disbursed to 2,304 beneficiaries during 2013-14. The Corporation has not received any funds from NBCFDC during 2013-14 and 2014-15 upto December.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.102 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSOBCFDC) has been established for the welfare of OBC's in the State. At present, authorised share capital of this corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 85.46 crore. 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 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	323	141.06	370	27.67
Term loan	647	1,072.60	192	333.36
Margin money	21	38.78	16	29.72
Micro finance	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	50	6.10	10	2.25
<i>Swarnima</i>	24	16.00	25	14.00
Education loan	433	150.53	371	126.26

Source : MSOBCFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Welfare of Persons with Disability

10.103 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify 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 2013-14 an expenditure of ₹ 6.89 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 8.75 crore. For 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 6.12 crore has been provided and expenditure of ₹ 0.70 crore has been incurred upto December.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.104 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 ₹ 40.51 crore. Corporation implements various schemes such as *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance, term loan, education loan, direct loan, *Krushni Sanjivani*, etc. The performance of schemes implemented by MSHFDC Ltd. is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Performance of schemes implemented by MSHFDC Ltd.

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Own schemes	243	48.60	221	44.20
NHFDC's schemes @	1,040	1,377.16	616	864.67

Source : MSHFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

@ includes term loan, *Mahila Samruddhi*, micro finance & *Krushni Sanjivani* schemes.

Minority Development

10.105 Minority Development Department was established as a separate administrative department in 2008 specifically for the development of minority community. For this in the XII FYP an outlay of ₹ 1,685 crore is earmarked. During 2013-14, an expenditure of ₹ 275.41 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 362.05 crore. For 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 362.05 crore has been provided and expenditure of ₹ 90.83 crore has been incurred upto December, of which ₹ 10.14 crore was incurred on modernization of eligible *madarsas*.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.106 *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. 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 10.59.

Table 10.59 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM Ltd.

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	28	12.66	7,228	2,650.40
Education loan	2,470	1,569.20	1,620	1,141.55
Other loans (SHG)	0	0.00	16	32.00

Source : MAAAVM Ltd.

+ upto December

Important Schemes for Social Security

10.107 The State implements various schemes for social security. Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Name of Scheme	(₹ crore)			
	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	6.66	526.19	7.67	451.70
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	15.26	907.43	17.65	742.59
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	11.18	261.25	11.86	213.78
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.32	7.49	0.44	7.08
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.05	1.71	0.06	1.31
National Family Benefit	0.08	27.19	0.08	17.04
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima</i>	51.00	20.62	55.01	14.17

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

+ upto December

Area Development Schemes

10.108 The State implements various schemes for area development. Outlay & expenditure of various area development schemes are given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Outlay & expenditure of various area development schemes

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
<i>Dalit Wasti Sudha</i> r ⁺⁺	752.51	752.51	542.28	299.18
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	493.55	422.96	358.19	137.27
<i>Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	6.00	4.80	6.00	0.00
<i>Thakkar Bappa Adiwasi Wasti Sudharana Ekatmik Karyakram</i> [#]	245.24	245.48	261.49	86.55
<i>Tanda/Wasti Sudhar</i> ⁺⁺	30.00	24.00	21.00	8.45
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Urban Areas ^{\$}	25.00	19.20	15.00	0.00
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Rural Areas ^{\$}	26.00	27.76	40.00	0.00

Source : ++ Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, @ Urban Development Department, # Tribal Development Department, \$ Minority Development Department + upto December

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ANNEXURE 10.1

STATEWISE COMPOSITE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT INDEX
ALL SCHOOLS : ALL MANagements

Sr. No.	State / UT	Primary level				Upper primary level				Composite level			
		2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
		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	0.539	26	0.659	12	0.658	13	0.678	12	0.598	16	0.668	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.553	21	0.564	23	0.604	22	0.643	19	0.579	23	0.603	19
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.550	25	0.460	34	0.623	21	0.637	20	0.587	19	0.548	28
4	Assam	0.515	31	0.490	32	0.539	31	0.557	30	0.527	32	0.524	30
5	Bihar	0.529	27	0.444	35	0.536	32	0.538	31	0.532	30	0.491	34
6	Chandigarh	0.526	29	0.621	14	0.669	11	0.739	4	0.597	17	0.680	11
7	Chhattisgarh	0.587	8	0.575	21	0.577	25	0.567	29	0.582	22	0.571	26
8	D & N Haveli	0.583	11	0.565	22	0.641	18	0.647	18	0.612	13	0.606	18
9	Daman & Diu	0.578	12	0.608	16	0.712	3	0.675	14	0.645	7	0.642	15
10	Delhi	0.599	6	0.673	10	0.654	16	0.737	5	0.627	11	0.705	6
11	Goa	0.482	34	0.586	19	0.557	29	0.616	22	0.520	33	0.601	20
12	Gujarat	0.527	28	0.678	8	0.656	14	0.714	6	0.591	18	0.696	8
13	Haryana	0.516	30	0.616	15	0.655	15	0.676	13	0.585	20	0.646	14
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.576	16	0.719	3	0.675	10	0.709	10	0.626	12	0.714	4
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.576	14	0.531	28	0.628	20	0.608	27	0.602	15	0.570	27
16	Jharkhand	0.437	35	0.502	31	0.467	34	0.507	32	0.452	35	0.505	33
17	Karnataka	0.615	5	0.705	5	0.707	6	0.714	7	0.661	5	0.710	5
18	Kerala	0.555	20	0.680	7	0.651	17	0.712	9	0.603	14	0.696	9
19	Lakshadweep	0.653	2	0.726	2	0.770	1	0.756	2	0.712	1	0.741	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.553	22	0.559	24	0.551	30	0.479	34	0.552	28	0.519	31
21	Maharashtra	0.583	10	0.634	13	0.687	8	0.666	16	0.635	8	0.650	13
22	Manipur	0.599	7	0.592	17	0.665	12	0.665	17	0.632	9	0.628	17
23	Meghalaya	0.576	17	0.468	33	0.575	26	0.615	25	0.576	24	0.541	29
24	Mizoram	0.576	15	0.527	29	0.678	9	0.667	15	0.627	10	0.597	22
25	Nagaland	0.551	24	0.558	25	0.588	24	0.615	24	0.569	26	0.586	24
26	Odisha	0.559	19	0.583	20	0.572	28	0.614	26	0.565	27	0.599	21
27	Puducherry	0.645	3	0.743	1	0.746	2	0.782	1	0.696	2	0.762	1
28	Punjab	0.586	9	0.674	9	0.708	5	0.712	8	0.647	6	0.693	10
29	Rajasthan	0.510	33	0.587	18	0.633	19	0.597	28	0.572	25	0.592	23
30	Sikkim	0.633	4	0.701	6	0.712	4	0.742	3	0.672	4	0.722	3
31	Tamil Nadu	0.662	1	0.712	4	0.704	7	0.690	11	0.683	3	0.701	7
32	Tripura	0.514	32	0.524	30	0.575	27	0.630	21	0.545	29	0.577	25
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.551	23	0.554	26	0.464	35	0.370	35	0.508	34	0.462	35
34	Uttarakhand	0.577	13	0.664	11	0.592	23	0.615	23	0.585	21	0.639	16
35	West Bengal	0.563	18	0.550	27	0.491	33	0.480	33	0.527	31	0.515	32

Source - Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Report (as on 30th September).
Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2014-15

ANNEXURE 10.2

**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	1,395	3,087	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,20,576	107

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
 (2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM
 (3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, 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.

It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc. PHI.

ANNEXURE 10.3

**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	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.4)
2013	17.2	15.4	16.5	7.1	5.0	6.2	29	16	24	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.9)	(17.3)	(21.4)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(44)	(27)	(40)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)

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.

ANNEXURE 10.4
ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER
POPULATION CENSUS 2011

(In thousand)

Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	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. 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 - Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI

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

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

ANNEXURE 10.5
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

Note - Percentage may not tally due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 10.6
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 Personal 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

M/V – Motor Vehicle

Note - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding of figures in column No. 5 to 10.

M/C – Motor Cycle

ANNEXURE 10.7

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(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	5,939
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,542	1,991	2,348
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	1,892	2,182	2,509
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	75	152	154	167	217	216
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	549	491	525	593	736	816
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	25	35	25	31	38	50
(B)	Intermediate goods Industries	1,297	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	4,105	6,648	7,313
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,455	1,802	2,014
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	421	482	535	656	1,087	1,144
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	423	317	322	465	538
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	1,672	3,294	3,617
(C)	Capital goods Industries	1,220	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	3,440	5,033	5,827
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	1,784	2,407	2,667
11	Transport equipments	469	608	903	867	1,025	959	1,785	2,139
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	209	231	395	697	841	1,021
(D)	Others	256	412	663	1,016	870	1,038	1,301	1,485
	Total	7,873	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	12,808	18,146	20,564

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

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

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974.

ANNEXURE 10.8

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

		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	19,818	8,664	28,482	8,816	41	8,857	28,634	8,705	37,339
	Employment	399	1,599	1,998	54	4	58	453	1,603	2,056

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

- 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.

* * Factories - Number of working factories, Employment - Average Daily Employment.

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974.

ANNEXURE 10.9

**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
2014 ⁺	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, GoM

+ Upto December

ANNEXURE 10.10

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 2014**

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)	2,77,000	61,263	22.1	7.8
2.	S.S.C. Passed	10,91,046	2,14,066	19.6	30.5
3.	H.S.C. Passed	10,05,666	2,54,009	25.3	28.2
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,94,114	29,243	9.9	8.2
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	75,192	18,098	24.1	2.1
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	17,525	6,130	35.0	0.5
	5.3 Others	1,55,815	72,013	46.2	4.4
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,48,532	96,241	38.7	7.0
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	58,116	14,224	24.5	1.6
	6.2 Medicine	2,939	1,334	45.4	0.1
	6.3 Others	4,96,462	1,73,735	35.0	13.9
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	5,57,517	1,89,293	34.0	15.6
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	3,243	1,012	31.2	0.1
	7.2 Medicine	392	147	37.5	Neg.
	7.3 Others	94,045	41,265	43.9	2.6
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	97,680	42,424	43.4	2.7
	Grand Total	35,71,555	8,86,539	24.8	100.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, GoM

Neg. - Negligible

ANNEXURE 10.11

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED
THEREON UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA**

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 ⁺	
		works	Expen- diture	works	Expen- diture	works	Expen- diture	works	Expen- diture	works	Expen- diture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	366	951.91	644	594.46	4,876	19,120.71	2,771	8,528.29	2,305	4,113.25
2.	Flood Control and Protection	115	295.61	17	44.98	105	288.93	213	818.54	118	577.72
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	16,412	4,560.83	3,018	1,416.79	27,413	22,217.45	10,049	7,318.34	10,658	2,859.14
4.	Drought Proofing	692	1,236.50	548	37.71	16,230	14,291.46	14,423	5,480.9	5,997	419.74
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	10	1.19	15	8.55	816	347.73	522	275.96	384	105.19
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	260	566.54	192	104.50	12,482	14,788.05	10,950	7,623.95	9,595	2,590.24
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	422	972.64	1,068	271.74	6,027	3,375.19	2,306	1,653.07	1,138	480.34
8.	Land Development	430	276.67	801	125.93	4,160	2,360.32	2,077	1,807.33	1,069	643.68
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0.00	0	0.00	38	291.11	71	188.08	51	80.54
10.	Other works	0	0.24	130	22.78	4,937	600.27	31,870	2,305.46	74,231	4,219.37
	Total	18,707	8,862.13	6,433	2,627.44	77,084	77,681.22	75,252	35,999.92	1,05,546	16,089.21

Source - Planning Department, GoM

+ as on 31st January

ANNEXURE 10.12

PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA

Programme	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana					
1.1 Self Help Group Assisted (SHG) (Number)	12,650	14,381	5,677	9,024	13,215
1.2 Total Swarogaries (Number)	1,52,654	1,74,156	60,801	1,02,789	1,50,527
a) Swarogaries in SHGs (Number)	1,32,755	1,50,091	58,039	1,02,789	1,50,527
b) Individual Swarogaries (Number)	19,899	24,065	2,762	--	--
1.3 Total subsidy (₹ Crore)	147.42	165.43	72.19	--	--
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	123.12	137.25	67.97	--	--
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	24.30	28.18	4.22	--	--
1.4 Total credit (₹ Crore)	300.89	370.30	207.99	405.69	124.52
a) SHG (₹ Crore)	242.42	298.33	196.17	405.69	124.52
b) Individual (₹ Crore)	58.47	71.97	11.82	--	--
1.5 Total Expenditure (₹ Crore)	231.87	252.76	160.72	97.75	28.83
2. Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana					
2.1 Total Funds available					
a) Central Government (₹ Crore)	80.76	90.29	51.36	89.71	--
b) State Government (₹ Crore)	26.93	30.10	0.00	29.90	--
2.2 Urban Self Employment Programme					
a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	4,527	4,527	39,000	11,900	--
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	6,074	7,449	4,475	12,597	--
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	9.96	15.21	7.51	23.12	--
2.3 Training					
a) Target (Number of Trainees)	36,203	36,203	2,20,000	79,200	--
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	40,693	38,669	27,913	86,223	--
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	13.03	17.15	1.26	7.25	--
2.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme					
a) Target (Lakh person days)	--	--	13.92	--	--
b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	5.40	5.37	0.89	0.03	--
c) Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	18.13	16.58	3.90	4.67	--
3. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme					
a) Loan Margin Money (₹ Crore)	36.68	55.33	68.28	47.38	20.63
b) No. of projects	3,413	3,898	3,617	2,183	895
c) No. of Beneficiaries (Employment generated)	31,494	31,752	22,736	15,561	6,386

Source - (1) Rural Development Department, GoM

(2) Commissioner and Director, Municipal Administration, GoM

(3) Directorate of Industry ,GoM

+ Upto December

ANNEXURE 10.13
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	156	66	10	12	7	5	15	8
(b) Workers participated	3,197	564	61	86	26	19	52	24
(c) Person days lost	9.70	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	2.43	1.38	0.6
2. Engineering factories —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	211	119	59	28	8	8	42	35
(b) Workers participated	469	412	110	65	71	47	469	437
(c) Person days lost	5.64	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	12.57	12.17	11.36
3. Miscellaneous —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	323	451	148	19	18	14	133	149
(b) Workers participated	841	1,031	423	85	38	35	440	498
(c) Person days lost	5.18	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	8.45	11.24	13.00
4. Total —								
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	690	636	217	59	33	27	193	192
(b) Workers participated	4,507	2,007	594	237	135	100	962	959
(c) Person days lost.	20.53	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	23.45	24.78	24.99

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

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 The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. There are three major dimensions viz. Health, Education and Income which play an important role in human development. However, high level of income as well as the growth in health and education index do not implicate the human development. It is important to bring the poor, underprivileged and marginalised groups in the mainstream of development process. So also the rural-urban and regional disparities in income, health and education need to be addressed. The key parameters relating to quantify human development are continuously evolving.

Human Development Report (HDR) 2014 of UNDP

11.2 As per Human Development Report 2014, the Human Development Index (HDI) of India is 0.586 with global ranking of 135 which was 0.583 with global ranking of 136 in 2013. Norway tops the list with HDI of 0.944 among 187 countries which are categorised on the basis of HDI as very highly developed, highly developed, medium developed and low developed. Accordingly, 49 countries are very highly developed, 53 are highly developed, 42 are medium developed and 43 are low developed countries. India belongs to the medium developed category. The HDI of some neighbouring countries are given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1 HDI of neighbouring countries of India

Country	HDI	Rank	Development Category
Sri Lanka	0.750	73	High
China	0.719	91	High
Bhutan	0.584	136	Medium
Bangladesh	0.558	142	Medium
Nepal	0.540	145	Low
Pakistan	0.537	146	Low

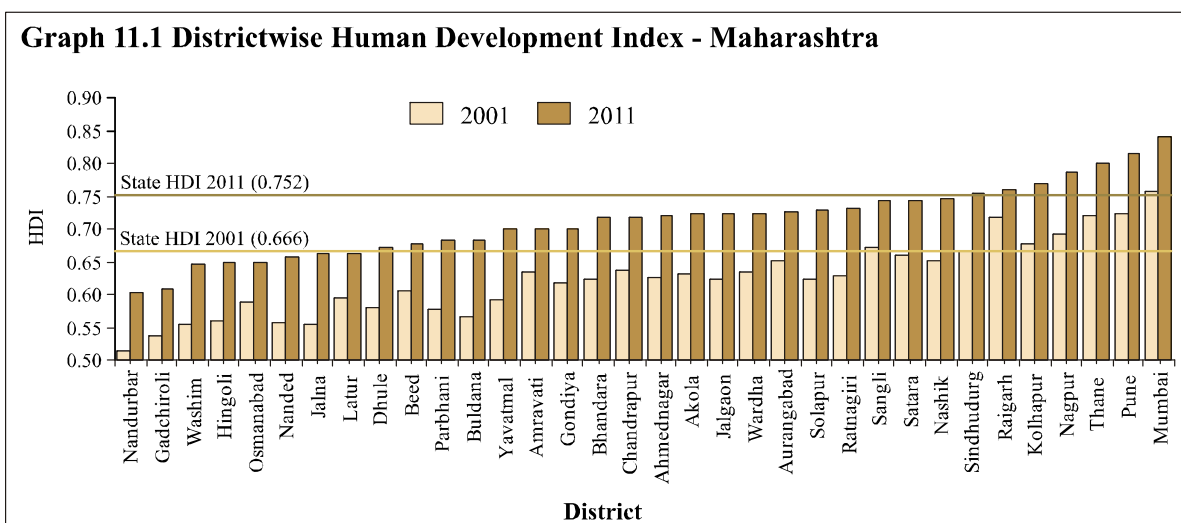
Source : Human Development Report 2014, UNDP

India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011

11.3 The IHDR 2011 was published by erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI. It advocates interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning in the economic activities as key requirements for economic enhancement and poverty reduction. The indicators used in computing the HDI are life expectancy at birth, literacy rate (7 years and above), adjusted mean years of schooling and inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure. Kerala (HDI 0.790) ranks first in HDI followed by Delhi (0.750), Himachal Pradesh (0.652), Goa (0.617), Punjab (0.605) and Maharashtra (0.572).

Maharashtra Human Development Report

11.4 Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR) 2012 was published in May, 2014. The HDI in MHDR 2012 is calculated as per the revised methodology of UNDP using Literacy rate and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as indicators for education, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for health and net per capita District Income for income. The HDI of the State has improved from 0.666 in 2001 to 0.752 in 2011 as well as HDI of all districts has also improved.



Maharashtra Human Development Programme

11.5 Maharashtra Human Development programme is being implemented by Human Development Commission in 125 most backward talukas in the State. A budget provision of ₹ 205 crore has been made for 2014-15 and an expenditure of ₹ 46.90 crore has been incurred upto December.

11.6 Since 2012-13, 'C' class municipalities in the selected talukas are also included in this programme. Considering socio-economic and geographical conditions and local needs, taluka specific schemes are also undertaken. Upto 20 per cent of the total funds allocated to each taluka are kept reserved for this purpose. The physical progress till December, 2014 for various schemes implemented in the programme is as follows :

EDUCATION

- Special coaching classes for students who failed in Std. X & XII : Out of 12,452 students enrolled, 10,290 students appeared for the examination held in March, 2014 and 3,161 students have passed.
- *Abhyasika* in secondary & higher secondary schools : Solar lights, furniture and books were provided to 2,898 sanctioned study rooms. Books of revised syllabus were provided to 1,861 study rooms and competitive books were provided to 612 study rooms.
- Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas: In all 625 buses are provided and 77,464 girls availed the facility. Every year, an amount of ₹ 7.04 lakh per bus is paid to MSRTC.
- Laboratory apparatus for Govt. aided schools: Out of 3,561 approved laboratories, apparatus were provided to 3,474 laboratories.
- Establishment of 'Bal Bhavan' science centres: 124 Bal Bhavan science centres were established and 1.85 lakh students visited these centres.
- Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto Xth std : 936 students of IXth std and 867 students of Xth std are benefited.
- Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIIIth to XIIth: Out of 59,995 girls, 54,293 girls were distributed bicycles.
- Construction of Anganwadies: 88 Anganwadies constructed out of 866 sanctioned.

HEALTH

- Organising health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months): 3,937 camps were organised and 3,85,825 women/infants were benefited.
- Imparting health related training to adolescent girls: 3,621 prerikas completed the training and imparted training to 1,95,919 adolescent girls during 2014-15. As per revised criteria, 1,797 prerikas completed the training and imparting training to 83,823 adolescent girls.
- Lapsed wages to SC/ST/BPL pregnant women: Total 42,428 women were provided lapsed wages.
- Construction of Health Sub-Centres: 27 Health Sub-Centres are accorded sanction and construction is under progress.

INCOME

- Mobile soil testing laboratories: 17,359 samples were tested by 33 laboratories during 2014-15.
- Vocational training to youths for self-employment: 12,379 youths have been trained till March, 2014.

* * * * *

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**.

GVA at basic prices: Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

Gross Domestic Product (GDPI): Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + product taxes-Product subsidies

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 with girl's toilet
	Percentage of schools required and have Ramp
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
Teachers	Percentage of schools with female teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	Percentage of schools with Pupil-Teachers ratio: Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35
	Percentage of single- teacher schools
	Teachers without professional qualification
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 6 months or more in the year preceding census.

Marginal Workers : Marginal workers are those who worked less than 6 months 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.

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012)

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating 2/3rd weight to literacy and 1/3rd weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean of the normalised scores for these dimensions.

* * * * *

*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
Telangana [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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	1,084	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

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh

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	1,188.09	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)	(2016-20)	(2016-20)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013-14)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.4	72.1	17.4	7.3	39	88,876	0.473
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	19.3	5.8	32	84,869	N.A.
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	65.6	66.8	22.4	7.8	54	46,354	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.6	70.2	27.6	6.6	42	31,229	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	68.5	68.0	24.6	6.8	37	46,131	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.0	76.6	17.2	4.1	24	2,19,979	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	13.0	6.6	9	N.A.	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	70.7	73.7	20.8	6.5	36	N.A.	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	69.9	72.5	21.3	6.3	41	1,32,089	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	71.6	75.3	16.0	6.7	35	92,300	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	68.0	71.3	17.5	5.3	37	58,593	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	69.0	73.5	18.3	7.0	31	84,709	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	74.2	78.1	14.7	6.9	12	N.A.	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	66.5	67.3	26.3	8.0	54	54,030	0.375
Chhatisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	65.0	68.0	24.4	7.9	46	58,297	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	69.9	73.7	16.5	6.2	24	1,17,091	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	14.7	4.0	10	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	23.9	7.6	47	58,522	N.A.
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	16.1	4.3	35	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	15.4	3.1	18	77,529	N.A.
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	66.3	69.6	19.6	8.4	51	54,241	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	70.7	73.8	15.7	6.7	26	92,638	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	68.6	71.9	25.6	6.5	47	65,098	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	17.1	5.2	22	1,76,491	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.6	73.0	15.6	7.3	21	1,12,664	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	13.7	4.7	26	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	67.5	69.2	27.2	7.7	50	37,630	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	67.5	71.0	18.2	6.1	32	1,03,349	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.2	73.3	16.0	6.4	31	69,413	0.492
India[§]	80.88	64.63	72.98	68.8	71.1	21.4	7.0	40	74,380	0.467

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh * 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 2011-13

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
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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
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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	(31-03-2014)	(31-03-2014)	(31-03-2014)	(31-03-2014)	(31-03-2014)	Triennial average (2009-10 to 2011-12)					
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Andhra Pradesh	11.0	50,955	56,268	110.4	44.4	3,109	684	2,448	745	432	78
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	9.4	59,852	13,889	23.2	39.9	1,689	1,083	1,662	954	--	19
Assam	5.9	26,842	10,006	37.3	57.5	1,763	563	1,710	553	80	38
Bihar	5.3	18,897	6,055	32.0	74.4	1,777	897	1,702	1,045	--	49
Jharkhand	7.7	37,302	11,439	30.7	53.6	1,653	789	1,462	622	--	69
Delhi	15.2	4,14,015	4,20,765	101.6	12.9	4,228	1,853	4,200	1,269	--	--
Goa	31.4	2,37,525	67,914	28.6	42.2	2,391	992	2,175	2,723	--	54
Gujarat	10.5	67,922	50,330	74.1	39.4	2,003	778	1,759	1,470	637	72
Haryana	14.2	72,470	55,298	76.3	50.3	3,699	787	3,596	1,632	651	72
Himachal Pradesh	19.3	75,151	26,344	35.1	68.5	1,695	949	1,665	454	38	19
Jammu & Kashmir	12.1	54,954	21,903	39.9	60.9	1,611	516	1,578	803	--	2
Karnataka	13.5	88,086	62,568	71.0	43.2	2,066	501	1,563	650	355	91
Kerala	15.9	78,830	53,390	67.7	59.3	2,563	839	2,522	962	221	97
Madhya Pradesh	7.1	30,007	18,006	60.0	59.7	1,670	777	1,319	1,115	414	40
Chhatisgarh	7.9	35,387	20,820	58.8	42.5	1,405	614	1,272	614	255	3
Maharashtra	9.1	1,75,147	1,54,718	88.3	24.3	1,298	721	1,126	1,114	316	85
Manipur	5.2	20,267	6,728	33.2	69.7	2,288	779	2,146	780	--	50
Meghalaya	10.1	54,304	14,655	27.0	37.7	1,859	875	1,828	724	135	2
Mizoram	12.3	44,014	16,173	36.7	70.9	1,202	1,530	1,224	1,092	638	7
Nagaland	6.0	28,381	8,720	30.7	40.0	1,772	1,062	1,692	973	76	39
Odisha	9.2	39,694	17,523	44.1	45.8	1,548	472	1,377	623	527	64
Punjab	18.5	80,698	63,424	78.6	55.3	4,273	862	4,263	1,350	680	64
Rajasthan	8.0	28,407	24,813	87.3	52.7	1,469	478	1,176	1,171	428	65
Sikkim	17.5	82,334	21,558	26.2	60.3	1,573	927	1,480	877	--	--
Tamil Nadu	12.6	74,387	88,561	119.1	41.1	3,223	440	2,677	2,151	523	107
Tripura	9.1	36,300	11,692	32.2	76.4	2,637	706	2,584	733	253	51
Uttar Pradesh	6.7	28,451	12,560	44.1	56.5	2,590	858	2,373	804	170	59
Uttarakhand	16.3	73,948	26,132	35.3	88.6	1,923	820	1,855	1,077	--	60
West Bengal	7.3	52,589	32,187	61.2	33.3	2,648	810	2,589	1,036	430	84
India[§]	9.3	64,802	50,564	78.0	35.3	2,249	673	1,935	1,095	465	71

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh

@ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2014

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
(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2013)	(2013)
(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
215.6	242.9	49.3	1.7	40.6	123.3	16.8	2.6
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290.2	2.4	20.1	0.7	2.6	131.0	80.4	0.8
151.5	66.0	3.9	0.7	35.8	148.5	35.3	2.0
142.6	180.5	67.4	0.7	57.3	141.7	7.7	2.3
131.6	136.6	12.1	0.3	13.6	115.6	29.4	3.3
8.0	15.0	76.5	0.7	14.9	175.1	12.1	8.0
72.4	46.5	25.0	4.2	35.6	124.4	59.9	9.0
149.2	132.4	48.2	1.9	52.5	127.1	7.5	4.3
699.2	220.1	87.5	1.4	79.4	184.7	3.6	2.9
221.1	54.1	19.7	0.3	9.7	176.6	26.4	1.3
134.4	86.2	41.3	0.6	3.4	155.6	10.1	3.4
202.3	193.7	34.3	1.5	51.8	121.3	18.8	3.1
16.5	113.2	20.5	3.0	52.5	130.5	46.1	8.1
279.8	84.0	36.5	1.5	49.4	147.8	25.1	2.3
281.0	105.2	29.1	1.2	34.6	121.1	41.1	2.6
110.5	137.9	N.A.	1.4	56.5	126.1	16.5	3.0
271.3	21.9	18.8	0.6	16.4	100.0	76.1	1.0
94.4	14.0	23.6	0.6	12.7	118.9	77.1	3.0
67.2	12.2	13.5	0.4	4.6	100.0	90.4	1.1
250.2	3.0	19.4	0.7	22.9	125.0	78.7	2.2
156.5	103.7	28.9	1.1	28.2	113.0	32.3	2.6
1,019.0	242.6	98.3	2.1	82.1	191.2	3.5	3.0
284.4	55.3	36.3	1.3	52.7	135.9	4.7	2.3
167.5	0.0	13.7	0.7	10.9	177.3	47.3	0.4
150.0	214.8	59.7	1.2	38.3	118.1	18.3	3.7
200.5	50.3	34.9	0.9	24.4	145.2	75.0	2.0
247.9	165.0	76.7	0.9	69.0	155.3	6.0	2.9
184.7	147.0	49.0	0.5	13.4	158.5	45.8	1.3
177.6	172.9	58.1	1.0	58.6	179.9	18.9	2.4
215.8	142.3	46.9	1.2	42.8	138.7	21.2	2.8

N.A. Not Available + All Lands, more than one 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	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(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	15,358	406	5,088	574	52	36	1.2	4.3	52.8	38.0	22.0
Telangana ^	13,656	586	2,665	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38	30	1.7	4.8	38.9	31.8	N.A.
Assam	3,303	141	3,535	443	34	33	4.5	5.6	35.9	34.8	32.8
Bihar	3,345	101	5,142	130	28	25	3.2	5.6	28.4	26.7	5.3
Jharkhand	2,697	132	8,167	1,508	37	28	2.1	5.1	37.8	30.0	7.5
Delhi	3,958	79	6,800	961	34	34	7.8	3.5	37.1	34.9	16.0
Goa	597	37	9,821	2,844	38	34	5.1	4.6	39.9	35.3	16.9
Gujarat	22,587	1,042	10,728	1,180	45	38	0.3	0.8	44.8	38.7	14.6
Haryana	6,163	431	6,451	901	36	32	2.4	4.2	36.5	33.1	15.8
Himachal Pradesh	2,654	134	7,151	1,664	53	42	1.0	4.0	53.8	43.3	18.2
Jammu & Kashmir	955	49	5,016	810	41	34	2.5	7.0	41.5	36.2	10.7
Karnataka	11,753	666	6,002	804	45	38	0.9	2.9	45.4	38.8	32.9
Kerala	7,129	320	4,042	597	38	36	6.8	6.1	41.0	38.6	40.8
Madhya Pradesh	4,206	224	7,329	963	41	33	0.4	2.6	40.7	33.4	14.1
Chhatisgarh	2,441	138	7,505	1,103	49	38	0.8	4.3	49.0	39.3	14.8
Maharashtra	28,949	1,233	8,264	1,416	49	37	0.7	2.3	49.0	37.4	19.4
Manipur	128	5	670	84	39	32	2.6	7.1	40.0	34.7	24.1
Meghalaya	116	9	3,521	647	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	106	3	2,203	330	41	29	15.1	23.8	48.3	37.6	23.7
Odisha	2,854	213	5,285	842	42	38	2.2	3.5	42.7	39.5	16.5
Punjab	12,427	468	3,653	423	41	37	1.9	2.8	41.4	37.9	19.2
Rajasthan	8,782	340	5,860	867	42	33	0.7	3.1	42.7	33.6	17.6
Sikkim	65	8	7,840	4,531	53	45	1.0	2.3	53.9	46.3	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	36,869	1,602	3,885	587	49	39	2.0	2.7	49.5	40.3	34.7
Tripura	534	26	528	135	40	32	10.5	25.2	44.9	42.7	21.1
Uttar Pradesh	14,440	636	5,706	666	34	32	0.9	4.1	34.1	33.1	12.4
Uttarakhand	2,911	267	6,221	1,358	38	31	2.5	5.3	39.0	32.2	14.7
West Bengal	8,607	537	4,629	443	39	40	2.7	4.8	40.0	41.9	14.4
India[§]	2,22,120	10,050	6,013	856	40	36	1.7	3.4	40.6	36.7	20.5

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh except Annual Survey of Industries * Provisional 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 ultimate consumption of electricity (kwh.)				Percentage of rural electrification
No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	Growth Rate (%)				Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
		Establishment	Employment							
(2013)	(2013)	(2005-2013)		(31-03-2013)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
7,489	16,621	60.84	31.23	15.99	653.48	796.36	186.75	244.72	231.97	100.00
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2,645	7,018	34.09	17.73	9.43	230.22	373.75	109.25	26.96	0.00	75.51
6,261	11,968	100.17	78.84	1.64	60.69	134.91	51.94	43.92	1.12	96.15
1,648	2,876	41.66	39.15	0.54	3.29	67.35	28.64	16.59	3.37	94.18
1,937	4,315	32.38	35.06	6.93	211.45	532.47	117.54	338.67	2.61	89.22
5,320	17,780	18.35	-12.22	9.28	318.44	1,199.18	575.98	154.15	1.77	100.00
6,673	20,161	34.05	38.95	4.18	161.37	1,620.65	451.35	978.49	11.35	100.00
6,603	14,996	67.07	56.47	36.99	1,410.06	1,052.55	175.98	520.78	248.50	99.81
4,621	12,746	42.34	53.44	22.53	829.51	1,006.04	212.83	303.29	317.23	100.00
6,044	14,009	60.98	68.81	39.46	1,443.62	1,067.90	234.63	654.77	10.88	99.91
4,046	8,646	59.87	66.40	9.11	364.08	432.05	206.64	79.92	24.83	98.24
4,713	11,245	14.97	15.24	20.00	767.42	851.93	152.23	258.30	284.43	99.95
10,105	20,714	21.33	26.49	7.44	165.28	481.76	239.92	130.46	5.51	100.00
2,884	5,952	23.63	17.92	8.49	313.58	444.96	104.99	115.08	134.81	97.59
3,029	7,374	24.19	33.42	18.96	1,048.35	569.62	153.65	223.98	101.62	97.15
5,451	12,792	47.52	36.54	21.50[#]	765.87^{\$}	874.72[@]	198.39[@]	331.15[@]	182.34[@]	99.91
7,622	13,582	109.37	83.29	2.03	6.52	152.21	81.82	13.55	0.63	86.30
3,598	9,528	31.34	41.11	11.75	261.06	471.38	151.17	228.01	0.18	86.27
4,943	10,434	16.58	37.11	8.59	99.82	280.98	193.72	3.22	0.08	93.49
3,081	7,843	78.74	30.34	1.33	35.06	143.07	96.29	5.96	0.02	70.11
4,964	10,435	15.43	26.39	12.86	400.76	328.06	104.09	150.90	3.79	78.90
5,451	12,839	42.47	40.69	20.41	983.60	1,272.20	329.72	417.09	382.78	100.00
4,241	8,979	51.20	53.55	14.25	560.09	606.45	117.32	141.33	263.59	97.53
6,183	15,253	102.92	77.14	9.12	234.20	621.68	226.74	237.66	0.00	100.00
7,003	14,983	16.11	13.22	22.68	669.79	911.42	261.84	319.35	165.14	100.00
6,475	11,002	28.28	21.67	4.58	223.39	196.03	109.67	4.50	11.40	71.21
3,354	6,882	67.80	75.26	4.39	192.05	269.25	96.19	71.30	44.66	88.92
3,989	10,480	26.08	57.10	18.02	697.58	843.08	176.95	480.32	38.14	98.93
6,466	12,648	41.26	20.35	8.31	392.93	400.00	121.93	180.46	13.72	99.73
4,829	10,547	41.73	34.35	18.39	793.27	582.29	150.90	205.80	121.14	94.41

* Provisional #MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, MEDA, CEA/WRPC

\$ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, CEA/WRPC

@ 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	(31-3-2013)	(31-3-2013)	(2013-14)	(30-9-2014)	(30-9-2014)	(2013-14)	(2011-12)
(1)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)
Andhra Pradesh	14,689 [#]	95	1.94	2.24	78.82	6.93	152
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	10,933 [#]	34	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.12	291
Assam	6,018	367	3.15	0.57	49.85	6.51	164
Bihar	2,990 [#]	209	3.86	0.28	47.38	0.01	233
Jharkhand	10,167	46	2.74	N.A.	N.A.	12.06	237
Delhi	46,367	N.A.	12.36	15.24	216.98	0.00	186
Goa	64,311	310	4.83	N.A.	N.A.	0.01	133
Gujarat	26,095	84	2.68	2.56	90.78	7.24	183
Haryana	26,034	96	3.69	1.78	78.53	0.00	167
Himachal Pradesh	12,761	96	0.53	3.40	106.15	0.09	189
Jammu & Kashmir	8,141	20	0.12	1.31	68.67	0.00	191
Karnataka	19,746	159	1.84	3.68	90.52	3.35	173
Kerala	23,523	555	2.70	7.80	88.16	0.04	144
Madhya Pradesh	12,062	72	1.61	1.08	55.96	6.47	242
Chhatisgarh	13,455	66	0.89	N.A.	N.A.	11.43	223
Maharashtra	19,122	192	1.98	4.39	87.81	4.03	170
Manipur	10,365	93	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	227
Meghalaya	7,415	55	--	N.A.	N.A.	1.18	297
Mizoram	11,028	54	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	242
Nagaland	15,719	231	0.08	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	157
Odisha	10,044	178	1.62	0.80	62.61	13.39	180
Punjab	22,575 [#]	194	4.51	3.86	99.64	0.00	173
Rajasthan	14,693	77	1.72	1.23	74.95	14.43	212
Sikkim	7,097 [#]	93	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	219
Tamil Nadu	26,657	184	3.10	4.00	110.71	3.55	183
Tripura	5,559 [#]	291	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	0.39	203
Uttar Pradesh	8,532	24	3.70	0.47	57.62	1.89	230
Uttarakhand	14,475	57	0.65	N.A.	N.A.	0.01	195
West Bengal	4,921	355	4.59	1.61	71.79	6.86	187
India^{\$}	14,332	133	2.02	2.20	74.55	100.00	197

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh
Data pertains to year 2012

* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

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					
(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)
(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)
86.1	87.7	86.9	1.02	1.02	30	26	28
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
117.6	112.9	115.3	0.96	0.95	25	23	28
74.2	77.3	75.7	1.04	1.08	28	20	14
88.9	86.6	87.8	0.97	0.98	82	71	45
102.2	104.1	103.1	1.02	1.03	73 [@]	55 [@]	47 [@]
109.9	112.6	111.1	1.02	1.03	42	35	33
116.9	112.3	114.7	0.96	0.97	25	20	21
98.9	97.2	98.1	0.98	0.95	36 ⁵	45	33
82.4	90.0	85.8	1.09	1.08	51	26	29
101.9	102.2	102.1	1.00	1.00	15	19	22
85.0	86.2	85.6	1.02	1.00	22	14	14
99.2	97.1	98.2	0.98	1.00	17	22	37
91.4	90.4	90.9	0.99	1.01	22	24	26
111.2	116.3	113.7	1.05	0.98	38	39	23
106.5	102.6	104.6	0.96	0.96	28	43	22
99.0	97.5	98.3	0.98	0.98	29	32	40
112.7	117.3	114.9	1.04	1.03	25	19	22
110.2	117.9	114.0	1.07	1.08	32	8	15
114.0	107.7	110.9	0.94	0.96	14	9	15
79.3	80.2	79.7	1.01	1.01	20	27	31
95.2	93.2	94.2	0.98	0.95	32	25	17
101.3	101.0	101.2	1.00	1.01	33	34	37
95.8	92.5	94.3	0.97	0.91	48	22	28
115.3	121.9	118.6	1.06	1.08	7	15	17
110.9	112.5	111.7	1.01	1.04	26	35	42
110.3	110.8	110.5	1.00	1.00	15	20	26
97.7	98.0	97.8	1.00	0.96	73	69	45
88.7	91.5	90.0	1.03	1.01	23	16	21
101.4	107.4	104.4	1.06	1.07	30	113	53
97.2	97.6	97.4	1.00	0.99	41	32	33

@ 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	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)
(1)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	15.3	28.6	27.7	45.5	46.3	0.603	5.1	48.20
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	29.0	52.4	47.1	62.4	60.3	0.548	5.3	40.25
Assam	35.6	28.7	46.4	54.1	74.1	70.7	0.524	4.5	34.29
Bihar	38.0	30.7	58.6	51.1	70.8	71.9	0.491	5.5	39.95
Jharkhand	42.6	43.2	54.2	49.5	70.9	70.6	0.505	3.7	32.44
Delhi	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	0.705	24.3	71.26
Goa	4.0	5.5	3.6	6.7	15.8	17.4	0.601	7.4	79.11
Gujarat	38.1	8.3	50.2	40.8	49.5	59.3	0.696	7.2	55.23
Haryana	7.2	7.0	2.5	--	23.6	18.5	0.646	8.4	52.18
Himachal Pradesh	3.1	4.3	--	3.4	7.3	7.0	0.714	5.1	45.96
Jammu & Kashmir	9.8	6.8	9.6	13.8	45.5	42.6	0.570	5.4	44.48
Karnataka	4.3	4.2	13.0	13.8	37.9	36.6	0.710	5.1	57.68
Kerala	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.696	15.7	76.04
Madhya Pradesh	31.2	23.1	46.4	43.3	32.0	53.7	0.519	3.5	41.89
Chhatisgarh	28.8	29.8	43.6	43.8	50.2	51.4	0.571	4.0	40.71
Maharashtra	9.0	10.2	24.3	29.0	35.9	38.8	0.650	6.7	44.10
Manipur	45.1	44.5	54.5	52.9	72.0	70.3	0.628	8.0	48.54
Meghalaya	65.6	60.0	69.8	66.1	76.6	72.4	0.541	3.3	53.96
Mizoram	41.5	40.0	39.3	39.9	48.4	40.2	0.597	6.4	45.25
Nagaland	38.5	38.6	48.6	46.7	55.5	51.6	0.586	8.6	49.08
Odisha	17.4	13.5	55.8	58.3	62.3	61.6	0.599	4.2	41.04
Punjab	--	7.0	--	--	--	2.2	0.693	8.1	72.46
Rajasthan	43.2	43.4	55.3	58.5	54.3	69.4	0.592	5.1	32.56
Sikkim	14.7	2.9	54.8	42.4	61.5	53.1	0.722	10.2	52.07
Tamil Nadu	--	--	--	--	41.0	35.0	0.701	9.0	73.71
Tripura	27.1	26.5	44.8	39.7	50.9	48.3	0.577	9.0	28.98
Uttar Pradesh	15.3	22.2	49.2	51.3	44.2	50.7	0.462	4.1	38.02
Uttarakhand	35.7	33.7	41.1	40.2	35.1	37.4	0.639	4.2	45.92
West Bengal	27.6	20.8	46.2	37.8	62.6	58.5	0.515	5.7	41.97
India [§]	23.4	21.0	41.5	40.0	48.6	52.2	--	5.3	47.16

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh

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 [§] (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population below poverty Line
(2013)	(2007-08)	(2011-13)	(2013)	(2013)	(30-6-2014)	(2011-12)
(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)
20.7	67.1	92	32,809	2,576	52	9.20
--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	288	82	122	34.67
21.4	50.9	300	17,449	518	117	31.98
21.1	41.4	208	13,609	1,580	44	33.74
20.5	54.1	--	6,506	129	44	36.96
22.8	67.6	N.A.	12,888	7,199	12	9.91
N.A.	89.8	N.A.	440	270	26	5.09
21.6	54.9	112	12,283	2,076	28	16.63
21.1	59.6	127	9,089	1,640	34	11.16
22.5	82.3	N.A.	1,478	428	66	8.06
24.4	62.5	N.A.	3,509	75	48	10.35
21.3	76.7	133	12,027	1,353	33	20.91
23.1	79.5	61	11,216	1,877	41	7.05
20.6	36.2	221	22,061	8,247	27	31.65
20.3	59.3	--	7,012	3,737	43	39.93
21.1	69.1	68	26,129[@]	6,410	43	17.35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	285	123	100	36.89
N.A.	33.7	N.A.	343	183	160	11.87
N.A.	54.5	N.A.	177	78	120	20.40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	67	8	72	18.88
21.4	62.4	222	14,173	1,123	70	32.59
22.7	79.9	141	4,994	1,336	62	8.26
20.7	48.8	244	27,933	2,888	33	14.71
N.A.	77.8	N.A.	93	39	223	8.19
22.4	81.8	79	7,475	1,188	49	11.28
N.A.	38.5	N.A.	1,628	100	47	14.05
21.6	30.3	285	32,546	9,857	34	29.43
N.A.	62.9	--	1,719	232	86	11.26
20.7	75.8	113	29,826	2,530	22	19.98
21.3	54.1	167	3,09,546	58,224	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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