



# **ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2008-09**



## **PREFACE**

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics prepares 'Economic Survey of Maharashtra' every year for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Assembly. The present publication for the year 2008-09 is the 48<sup>th</sup> issue in the series. The information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy, and wherever possible indicators and trends, are provided for ready reference.

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

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

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# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2008-09

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# OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

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

Maharashtra is the second largest State in India both in terms of population and geographical area spread over 3.08 lakh sq. km. The State has a population of around 10 crore (2001 Census) which is 9.4 per cent of the total population of India. The State is highly urbanized with 42 per cent people residing in urban areas whereas at national level it was around 28 per cent. The sex ratio of the State is 922 as against 933 for India.

The State has 35 districts which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative purposes. Maharashtra has a long tradition of having very powerful bodies for planning at the district / local level. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 33 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,920 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 22 Municipal Corporations, 222 Municipal Councils, 3 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 5,90,995 crore and contributes about 13 per cent of the National Income. The GSDP has been growing at a rapid pace over the last few years. The State boasts of a very vibrant industrial sector and a rapidly growing services sector. Both these sectors presently contribute about 86 per cent of the state's domestic product. The agriculture & allied activities sector contributes just 14 per cent of the state's income though about 55 per cent of the population is dependent on income from this sector. Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India houses the headquarters of almost all major financial institutions, insurance companies and mutual funds. India's premier stock exchanges i.e. the Bombay Stock Exchange as well as the National Stock Exchange and the Commodity Exchanges are located in Mumbai.

The State has 225.6 lakh hectares of land under cultivation where cereals, pulses and other major foodgrains are grown. Forests cover another 52.1 lakh hectares. The extreme weather conditions, coupled with low quality soils and rain fed cropping results in lower agriculture productivity. Number of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed mission has been launched to ensure that soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area.

The State has made rapid strides in the production of commercial crops like sugarcane, soyabean, cotton, oilseeds and onions. The last few years have seen a healthy shift towards horticulture crops. The State is well known for its Alphonso mangoes, grapes, bananas, pomegranates and oranges.

Animal husbandry is one of the important allied activity and has 24 per cent share in agriculture sector. The State's share of milk, livestock and poultry population in India is 7.7, 7.6 and 7.0 per cent respectively. The long costal line is a boon to the State's economy. The State contributes to 25 per cent in India's total export of fish

The State has been recognised as the country's industrial powerhouse and maintains the position of being the most industrialized state. The State is pioneer in SSI. The State continues to attract industrial investment from both, domestic as well as foreign institutions. It has become a leading automobile production hub and a major IT growth centre. It boasts of the largest number of special export promotion zones being set up in the country. During the year 2007-08, about 27 per cent of the exports from the country are from the State.

The State is becoming one of the leading wine producing areas in the country. At present, 35 wineries are functioning with an investment of Rs. 109 crore and export of 22.49 lakh litres of wine.

The State has given importance to primary education, which has resulted in consistent improvement in literacy rate. The literacy rate of the State is 77.6 per cent as against 65 per cent at national level during 2001, which increased to 79 per cent during 2007-08. Maharashtra is a pioneering state for female education in the country and during the same period the female literacy rate increased from 67 per cent to 71 per cent. The State has excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management.

The State has well spread road network of 2,35,595 km. road length. All weather roads connect about 97 per cent villages. It has surface transport among the best and good connectivity via major sea ports and airports. It has highest installed capacity and generation of electricity in the country. All this has made this state a favoured destination for investment.

The State is well known for its administrative acumen and innovative ideas. The State is first to implement woman's policy and engendering the budget by establishing separate Woman and Child Development Department. It is pioneer in implementing its 'Employment Guarantee Scheme' and is replicated by the Government of India.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Natural as well as cultural diversities have helped in the development of a unique Marathi culture. It has its own spiritual dimensions and known as Land of Saints. Saints of that time helped the cultural awakening of the region along with their spiritual contribution. Monuments such as Ajanta and Ellora, Gateway of India and Elephanta caves and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas have attracted people from all over to the world. Besides the wonderful monuments, segment mix of population and its cultural aspects makes it intra-national. It has produced many important personalities covering almost every aspect of human development. People in the State have excelled in sports, arts and literature. The world famous film industry, popularly called "Bollywood" is located in the State.

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

\* \* \* \* \*



## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08* (7)
<b>1. Geographical Area-</b> (Thousand Sq.Km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308
<b>2. Administrative Setup -</b>						
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35
Tahsils	229	235	301	303	353	353
Inhabited villages@@	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	43,722	41,095
Un-Inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	N.A.	2,616
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	378
<b>3. Population as per Census-</b> (In thousand)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2001)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	96,879
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	50,401
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	46,478
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	55,778
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	41,101
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	9,882
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	8,577
Density of population (per Sq. Km.)	129	164	204	257	315	315
Literacy rate (Percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	76.9
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	922
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	42.43
<b>4. State Income -</b> (At current prices) (As per 1999-2000 series)						
State Income (Rs. Crore )	2,074	5,149	17,500	62,190	2,19,038	5,04,951+
Agriculture & allied activities(Rs. Crore)	646	1,125	4,028	12,751	36,487	76,823+
Industry Sector (Rs .Crore)	480	1,498	5,405	20,063	55,445	1,26,420+
Service Sector (Rs. Crore)	948	2,526	8,067	29,376	1,27,106	3,01,708+
Per capita State income (Rs.)	531	1,041	2,811	7,958	22,777	47,051+
<b>5. Agriculture -</b> (Area in '000 ha.)		(2006-07)				
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,636	17,478
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	22,256	22,557
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,647	3,958
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	16.4	17.5
<b>6. Area under principal crops-</b> (In thousand hectares)						
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,575
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,253
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,148
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,283
All cereals	10,606	10,320	19,976	11,136	9,824	9,149
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,057
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,206

\* Provisional + Preliminary estimates N.A.- Not Available

# Including census towns.

@@ Including Un-Inhabited villages

## MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08* (7)
Sugarcane Area	155	204	319	536	687	N.A.
Sugarcane Harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	1,093
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,195
Groundnut	1,083	904	665	864	490	404
<b>7. Production of principal crops-</b> (In thousand tonnes)						
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,996
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,371
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	4,003
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,127
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,460
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,024
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,484
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	88,437
Cotton (lint)	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	3,064	7,015
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	472
<b>8. Index number of agricultural production@</b>	-	-	-	136.5	127.4	234.0
<b>9. Agricultural Census -</b>		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2000-01)
Number of operational holdings (In thousand)		4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	12,138
Area of operational holdings (In thousand hectares)		21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,103
Average size of operational holdings (Hectare)		4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.66
<b>10. Livestock Census -</b>	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)
Total livestock (In thousand)	26,048	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	36,915*
Total poultry (In thousand)	10,577	9,902	18,791	24,839	35,392	23,465* (2003)
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611
<b>11. Forest Area (Sq.Km.)</b>	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939
<b>12. Industrial Investment - @@</b>						(2008-09)\$
No. of projects approved	-	-	-	-	N.A.	14,957
Investment (Rs.crore)	-	-	-	-	N.A.	5,04,689
Employment (In thousand)	-	-	-	-	N.A.	2,754
<b>13. Electricity – (Million KWH)</b>						
Total generation	3,268	9,134	18,751	37,311	62,457	79,721
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	69,838
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	30,323
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	12,676
Domestic Consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	15,553

\* Provisional

@ Base :- Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August,1991 to December, 2008

@@ Excluding Foreign Direct Investment

N.A. Not Available

## MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2007-08* (7)
<b>14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)</b>		(June 1971)	(June 1981)	(June 1991)	(June 2001)	(Sept.2008)
Banking offices††	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	7,197
				(Mar.1991)	(March, 1993)	(Mar.2008)
Villages having banking offices@@	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,414	2,088
<b>15. Education -</b>						(2008-09)@@
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	72,053
Enrolment (In thousand)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	11,392
Secondary schools (Incl. Higher Secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	20,339
Enrolment (In thousand)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	11,484
<b>16. Health -</b>		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2007)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1,099
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	2,072
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	88
						(2007)
Birth rate @ (**)	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	18.1
Death rate @ (**)	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.6
Infant mortality rate @ (+)	86	105	79	60	45	34
<b>17. Transport -</b>						
Railway route length (Kilometer) #	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,917
Total road length (Kilometer) †	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,35,595
Of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,13,095
Motor vehicles (In thousand)	100	312	805	2,641	6,759	14,185
<b>18. Co-operation -</b>						
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,248
Membership (In thousand)	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	12,438
Total No.of Co-op.societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,05,753
Total membership (In thousand)	4,191	8,581	14,783	26,903	42,672	48,428
Total working capital of Co-op. societies (Rs.crore)	291	1,490	5,210	24,283	97,932	2,10,530
<b>19. Local bodies -</b>						
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,920
Panchayat Samitis	295	296	296	298	321	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	22
Nagar Panchayat	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7

\* Provisional

@@ Estimated

N.A.- Not available

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

(\*\*) Per thousand population

(+) Per thousand live births.

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P.

# Includes Kokan Railway length.

†† Source - Reserve Bank of India

## B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item	Unit	Maharashtra	India	Comparison with India (Percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Population (2001)#</b>				
1.1 Total population	In Thousand	96,879	10,28,610	9.4
(i) Males	-"-	50,401	5,32,157	9.5
(ii) Females	-"-	46,478	4,96,453	9.4
1.2 (a) Rural population	In Thousand	55,778	7,42,491	7.5
(b) Percentage of rural population to total population	Per cent	57.57	72.18	...
1.3 (a) Urban population	In Thousand	41,101	2,86,120	14.4
(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	Per cent	42.43	27.82	...
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	922	933	...
1.5 Percentage growth of population during 1991-2001	Per cent	22.73	21.54	...
1.6 Literacy rate	Per cent	76.88	64.84	...
1.7 population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (2001)	In Thousand	18,459	2,50,962	7.4
1.8 Total workers (2001)	In Thousand	41,173	4,02,235	10.2
1.9 Geographical area (2001)	Lakh Sq.Km.	3.08	32.87	9.4
<b>2. Agriculture (2006-07)*</b>				
2.1 Net area sown	In Thousand hectares	17,478	1,40,298	12.5
2.2 Gross cropped area	-"-	22,557	1,93,723	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	-"-	3,958	85,783	4.6
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	17.5	44.3	...
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2003-04 to 2005-06)				
(i) Rice	In Thousand hectares	1,519	42,720	3.6
(ii) Wheat	-"-	785	26,487	3.0
(iii) Jowar	-"-	4,645	9,030	15.4
(iv) Bajra	-"-	1,429	9,809	14.6
(v) All cereals	-"-	9,027	98,837	9.1
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	-"-	12,345	1,21,698	10.1
(vii) Sugarcane Area	-"-	423	3,934	10.7
Harvested Area	-"-	327	N.A.	N.A.
(viii) Cotton	-"-	2,826	8,354	33.8
(ix) Groundnut	-"-	416	6,454	6.5

\* Provisional      # Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

### MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item	Unit	Maharashtra	India	Comparison with India (Percentage)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>3. Livestock census (2003)</b>				
3.1 Total livestock	In Thousand	37,058	4,85,002	7.6
3.2 Wheeld Tractors	In Thousand	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation	In Thousand	1,174	15,684	7.5
<b>4. Forests</b>				
4.1 Total forest area (2003) *	Sq.km.	61,939	7,74,740	8.0
<b>5. Industry</b>				
5.1 Industrial Investment \$				
(a) Projects approved	Number	14,957	84,876	17.6
(b) Proposed investment	Rs. crore	5,04,689	50,20,631	10.1
(c) Employment	In Thousand	2,754	17,896	15.4
5.2 Foreign Direct Investment				
(a) Projects approved	Number	4,041	19,838	20.4
(b) Proposed investment	Rs. crore	75,096	3,05,037	24.6
<b>6. Electricity (2004-05)</b>				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	68,507	5,94,456	11.5
6.2 Total consumption	Million kwh.	55,684	3,86,134	14.4
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	Million kwh.	22,515	1,37,589	16.4
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	40.4	35.6	...
<b>7. Banking</b>				
7.1 Banking offices(Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2008)	Number	6,912	74,326	9
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (Scheduled commercial) (Sept. 2008)	Number	2,461	34,426	7
<b>8. State / National Income (2007-08)</b>				
8.1 Income at current prices	Rs. crore	5,04,951†	37,87,596**	13.3
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	Rs.	47,051†	33,283**	...
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) / (GDP) at factor cost	Rs. crore	5,90,995†	43,20,892**	13.7
8.4 Gross per capita income	Rs.	55,068†	37,969**	...

\* Provisional

† Preliminary estimates

\*\* Quick estimates

\$ From August, 1991 upto December, 2008

# 1. STATE ECONOMY

1.1 The year 2008-09 witnessed a heavy turmoil in the global economy, which had an impact on the Indian as well as the State economy. The advance estimate released by Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) indicates that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to grow at 7.1 per cent during 2008-09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08.

1.2 The advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is expected to grow at 6.7 per cent during the year 2008-09 as against 9.2 per cent during the previous year. The lower growth projection is due to an expected fall in growth rate of industry to 4.8 per cent during 2008-09 as against 8.0 per cent during the previous year. Insufficient and an uneven rainfall had an adverse impact on agriculture & allied activities which will result in a negative growth of 7.1 per cent during 2008-09 as against 10.4 per cent in the earlier year. However, the services is expected to maintain the growth momentum and is likely to grow by 10.5 per cent during the year, thus cushioning the effect of downfall in the economy.

1.3 The preliminary estimate of GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices was Rs. 4,16,248 crore during 2007-08, as against Rs. 3,81,247 crore in 2006-07, showing an increase of 9.2 per cent. The GSDP during 2007-08 at current prices was Rs. 5,90,995 crore, showing an increase of 16.1 per cent over that of the previous year.

1.4 The preliminary estimate of the State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 5,04,951 crore in 2007-08, higher by 16.1 per cent over the previous year. The *per capita* State Income at current prices is estimated at Rs. 47,051 in the year 2007-08, as against Rs. 41,144 during 2006-07.

1.5 The *per capita* National Income at current prices was Rs. 33,283 in 2007-08, as against Rs. 29,524 during previous year. The *per capita* State Income is higher than the National Income and the State ranks second after Haryana among the major states in India.

1.6 The average Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for 2008-09 was higher by 8.4 per cent over the previous year. The WPI was the highest in September, 2008, when the inflation rate was 12.3 per cent.

1.7 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural and urban areas of the State also revealed similar trend as that of WPI. CPI for rural areas was 13.3 per cent higher than that for the previous year whereas in urban areas, it was higher by 12.8 per cent.

1.8 In recent years, the state finances have witnessed significant improvements due to consistent and cohesive measures undertaken by the State Government. This included the implementation of Value Added Tax (VAT), enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, increase in plan expenditure, reduction in non-development expenditure, etc. The fiscal deficit, which was highest during 2002-03 at 5.8 per cent of the GSDP, has drastically declined to 2.6 per cent in 2006-07 and it is expected to decline further to 2.1 per cent during 2008-09.

1.9 The revenue receipts of the State Government are expected to be Rs. 79,911 crore during 2008-09 as against Rs. 79,860 crore during 2007-08. The tax revenue of the State is expected to be Rs. 60,839 crore in which State's own tax revenue is Rs. 51,893 crore (85 per cent). The non-tax revenue is expected to be Rs. 19,072 crore.

1.10 The revenue expenditure of the State Government during 2008-09 is expected to be Rs. 78,946 crore, higher by 19 per cent over the previous year, of which interest payment is Rs. 12,953 crore (16.4 per cent).

1.11 The total outstanding debt during 2008-09 is expected to be Rs. 1,58,520 crore (25.8 per cent of the GSDP).

1.12 The State ranks first in India in respect of both the aggregate bank deposits (Rs. 8,52,771 crore) and gross credits (Rs. 8,34,701 crore) as on the last Friday of September, 2008.

1.13 Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme was initiated to improve credit delivery mechanism to the underserved and unserved rural poor, who had been so far bypassed by the banking system. The amount deposited by 3.80 lakh SHGs was Rs. 267 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, whereas during 2007-08, the credit disbursed to 0.75 lakh SHGs was Rs. 325 crore. The outstanding credit with 4.10 lakh SHGs was Rs. 1,021 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008.

1.14 The State received 91 per cent of the normal rainfall during 2008. However, the intensity of rainfall was not sufficient in some parts of the State during sowing period which has resulted in lower production of *kharif* crops. Moreover, insufficient moisture caused fall in production of *rabi* crops.

1.15 The foodgrains production for kharif and rabi season in the State is estimated to be 117.19 lakh M.T. as a preliminary forecast, less by 24 per cent compared to that of the previous year. A steep fall of 49 per cent is expected in production of oilseeds. Sugarcane production is also expected to be much lower by 43 per cent (at 508.13 lakh M.T.) mainly due to reduction of 30 per cent in the harvested area.

1.16 To reduce the agricultural debt burden of the farmers, the Government of India (GoI) has taken an initiative through the 'Agricultural loan exemption & loan rebate scheme 2008'. Under this scheme, 100 per cent loan of small and marginal farmers having land upto 2 ha. and loan amount upto Rs. 20,000 or 25 per cent of loan, whichever is higher, of farmers having land more than 2 ha. is waived. Under this scheme, 38 lakh farmers are expected to get benefit and loan to the extent of Rs. 7,872 crore is expected to be waived. To assist the farmers not covered under the above scheme, the State Government has implemented 'Agricultural loan exemption and loan repayment exemption scheme 2009', under which 40.15 lakh farmers are expected to be benefited with a total estimated amount of Rs. 6,208 crore.

1.17 The agricultural credit for seasonal agricultural operations is made available through the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) under the co-operative network as well as the Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The aggregate loans advanced for seasonal agricultural operations in the State during 2007-08, was Rs. 9,299 crore, of which the loans through PACS were Rs. 5,828 crore (63 per cent), through Commercial Banks were Rs. 3,172 crore (34 per cent) and through RRBs were Rs. 299 crore (3 per cent).

1.18 The milk production in the State during 2007-08 was estimated to be 72.1 lakh M.T., which registered a rise of 3.3 per cent over the previous year. The average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 41.3 lakh litres upto December, 2008 which was 38.6 lakh litres during 2007-08.

1.19 The estimated marine and inland fish production in the State was 3.6 lakh M.T. and 1.0 lakh M.T. respectively by the end of December, 2008 as against 3.3 lakh M.T. and 1.1 lakh M.T. respectively by the end of December, 2007.

1.20 Total 14,957 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 5,04,689 crore and employment potential of about 27.54 lakh have been registered with the GoI to set up units in the State till the end of December, 2008. Out of these, 6,778 projects with an investment of Rs. 1,10,149 crore have already started their production and employment of about 6.93 lakh has been generated. The compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) for the last five years for investments in registered and commissioned projects is 16.1 and 2.6 per cent respectively.

1.21 Under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 4,041 projects with an investment of Rs. 75,096 crore have been approved by the GoI for setting up industries in the State by the end of March, 2008. Of these, 1,659 projects with an investment of Rs. 39,291 crore were commissioned.

1.22 The total available installed capacity of electricity in the State at the end of March, 2008 was 21,654 MW as against 17,984 MW at the end of March, 2007. During 2008-09, the generation of electricity in the State upto the end of November, 2008 was 51,465 million KWH, higher by 6.0 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2007-08. The State is facing a power deficit of about 4,500 MW. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 5.0 per cent and the distribution losses of MAHADISCOM were 24.1 per cent during 2007-08.

1.23 The total road length in the State was 2.36 lakh km. at the end of March, 2008 out of which the village road length was 1.02 lakh km. So far, 96.8 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, 2.4 per cent villages were connected by fair weather roads and remaining 0.8 per cent villages (334) did not have road connectivity as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008.

1.24 An ambitious project for setting up a world class Multi-modal International Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) is being developed by Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC), the State owned company. The project covers development of existing domestic airport at Nagpur as an international Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport, along with a huge Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and with overall world class facilities such as road infrastructure, separate road and rail terminal that will handle 14 million passenger traffic and an estimated 8.7 lakh tonnes of cargo per year. The unique feature of this project is 'Maintenance Repair Overhaul (MRO)' base for comprehensive maintenance of aircraft, the first independent MRO in India.

1.25 According to Population Census 2001, literacy rate in the State was 76.9 per cent. It was 86.0 per cent and 67.0 per cent for males and females respectively. The results of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round (July, 2007 to June, 2008), shows the literacy rate of the State was improved to 79.1 per cent and that for males and females were improved to 86.6 per cent and 71.0 per cent respectively. The sharp increase in female literacy rate, reducing gender gap in literacy, is a heartening feature of the State.

1.26 To encourage participation in education, various incentives are offered by the Government including fee concessions. The results of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round, focused on participation in education, reveal that number of ST students availing these facilities are above 86 per cent.

1.27 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is successfully implemented in the State. A major achievement of SSA is successful reduction in dropout rate from 15 to 10 at primary stage and from 24 to 19 at upper primary stage during 2002-03 to 2007-08.

1.28 Sample Registration Scheme (SRS) shows improvement in the demographic indicators of the State. Birth rate (18.1), death rate (6.6) and infant mortality rate (34) in the year 2007 have declined from 18.5, 6.7 and 35 respectively in the year 2006.

1.29 The number of beneficiaries being covered under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) in rural and urban areas is increasing and percentage of children under various grades of malnutrition is decreasing. Percentage of normal children in tribal areas increased from 42.4 in 2006-07 to 49.9 in 2008-09 alongwith decrease in percentage of children in grade I to IV significantly, in the respective period.

1.30 The average daily factory employment in the State for the year 2007 was 13.8 lakh as against 12.8 lakh for 2006.

1.31 The estimated employment in the State, based on National Sample Survey, which was on rise till 2004-05 at 4.3 crore, declined to 4.1 crore in 2007-08 clearly indicating the footprints of recession.



1.32 The employment provided under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during 2008-09 was 4.2 crore persondays as against 6.0 crore persondays provided under Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and NREGS during 2007-08.

1.33 The poverty estimate provided by the Planning Commission of India, reveal that the poverty ratio in the State during 2004-05 is 30.7 per cent as against All-India average of 27.5 per cent. Though the results at various points of time show decline in poverty ratios, the number of persons living below poverty line is gradually increasing since 1973-74 and increased by 12.2 lakh persons in 2004-05 as compared to 1993-94.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 2. POPULATION

2.1 As per the Population Census 2001, population of Maharashtra State is 969 lakh, which is 9.4 per cent of the total population of India (10,286 lakh). The State is second largest populous State in India after Uttar Pradesh and has a density of population 315 which is below the All-India average of 325. Decadal growth rate of population is 22.7 which is slightly higher than All-India rate of 21.5. In urbanization and literacy both, the State stands second after Tamil Nadu and Kerala respectively.

2.2 Projected population of the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 works out to be 1,097 lakh. The State has six revenue regions and 35 districts. Regionwise details with respect to population features are given in Table 2.1 below. Further details are given Annexure 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Regionwise indicators**

Particulars	Konkan	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	Maharashtra	India
<b>Person Total (in lakh)</b>	249	157	200	157	99	107	969	10286
Male	133	81	103	81	51	55	504	5322
Female	116	76	97	76	48	52	465	4964
Rural	62	113	125	118	73	67	558	7425
Urban	187	45	75	38	26	40	411	2861
Scheduled Castes	10	14	24	22	13	16	99	1666
	(4.2)	(8.6)	(11.8)	(14.3)	(12.8)	(15.3)	(10.2)	(16.2)
Scheduled Tribes	16	32	4	6	11	17	86	843
	(6.4)	(20.6)	(2.0)	(3.9)	(11.2)	(15.3)	(8.8)	(8.2)
Sex ratio	867	938	943	939	941	953	922	933
<b>Literacy rate</b>	82.9	73.1	77.3	68.8	77.7	78.2	76.9	64.8
Male	89.1	83.1	86.7	81.4	86.9	86.9	86.0	75.3
Female	75.7	62.4	67.4	55.4	68.0	69.3	67.0	53.7
<b>Population density (Persons/ Sq. Km.)</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>325</b>

Source : RGI, Delhi

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population

### Growth Rates

2.3 The decadal growth (Rural, Urban, Total) and compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of the population is given in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Growth Rates of Population**

Decade	Maharashtra				India			
	Rural	Urban	Total	CAGR	Rural	Urban	Total	CAGR
1961-71	22.2	40.2	27.5	2.5	21.8	38.2	24.8	2.2
1971-81	17.6	40.1	24.5	2.2	19.7	46.4	25.0	2.3
1981-91	18.6	38.6	25.7	2.3	19.6	36.2	23.5	2.1
1991-2001	15.3	38.8	22.7	2.1	18.1	31.5	21.5	2.0

Source : RGI, Delhi

2.4 As per the Population Census 2001, 57.6 per cent population is living in 41,095 villages and 42.4 per cent population is living in 378 town/cities of the State. Shift from rural to urban is significant. During the period 1961 to 2001, urban population is increased four times in the State which is also as per the All-India trends. Details for the State are given in Annexure 2.3.

## Sex Ratio

2.5 Age group specific sex ratios for last consecutive two censuses are given in the Table 2.3. Decrease in sex ratio of age group of 0-6 to 15-49 in the 2001 census, is a cause of concern. The sex ratio in rural areas of the State always remained higher than that for the urban areas throughout the last four decades which can be seen from Graph 2.1.

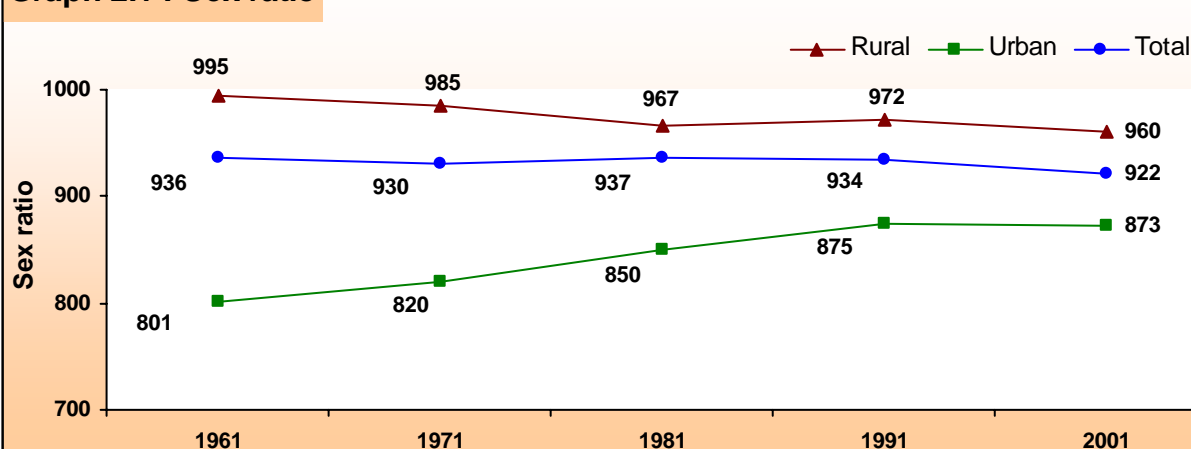
**Table 2.3 Age group-wise population and sex-ratio**

Age group (in years)	Population percentage		Sex-Ratio	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
0-6	17.10	14.11	945	913
7-14	18.50	17.99	933	918
15-49	50.36	52.73	922	893
50-59	6.65	6.32	914	922
60+	6.98	8.73	1,018	1150
Age not stated	0.40	0.12	831	797
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b> <b>(7.89)</b>	<b>100</b> <b>(9.69)</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>922</b>

Source : RGI, Delhi

Figures in brackets indicate population in crore.

**Graph 2.1 : Sex ratio**



## Literacy

2.6 As per Population Census 2001, the literacy rates of male and female were 86 per cent and 67 percent respectively. Among major states in India, Maharashtra ranked second in respect of literacy rate after Kerala. Literacy rates of some major states are given in Table 2.4.

2.7 According to the latest available estimates based on NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round – [Participation & Expenditure on education (2007-08)] the literacy rates for male and female were 86.6 per cent and 71.0 per cent respectively. The sharp increase in female literacy and reducing gender gap for literacy is a heartening feature of the State.

**Table 2.4 States having literacy rates above national average**

Major states	Literacy rates (%)
Kerala	90.9
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>76.9</b>
Tamil Nadu	73.5
Punjab	69.7
Gujarat	69.1
Karnataka	66.6
<b>All-India</b>	<b>64.8</b>

Source : RGI, Delhi

## Indicators of SC and ST Population

2.8 Important indicators of SC and ST population in comparison to total population are given in Table 2.5. The data shows that literacy rate of ST population is much lower than the State average.

## Population by Mother tongue

2.9 The percentage distribution of population according to mother tongue is given in Table 2.6. The population with Marathi as a mother tongue has decreased from 76.5 to 68.8 per cent during last three decades.

**Table 2.5 Important indicators of SC and ST Population (Census 2001)**

Indicators	Population		
	Total	SC	ST
Sex ratio	922	952	973
Child sex ratio (0-6 years)	913	936	965
Literacy Rate	76.9	71.9	52.2
Male	86.0	83.3	67.0
Female	67.0	60.0	43.0
Work Participation rate	42.5	41.9	46.3
Percentage to total workers			
Main workers	84.4	81.9	76.9
Marginal workers	15.6	18.1	23.1

Source : RGI, Delhi

**Table 2.6 Percentage distribution of population by Mother tongue**

Mother Tongue	1971	1981	1991	2001
Marathi	76.5	72.8	73.3	68.8
Hindi	5.0	6.6	7.8	11.0
Urdu	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.1
Gujarathi	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4
Other	8.4	11.0	9.1	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: RGI, Delhi

## Migration

2.10 During 1991-2001 decade total migrants in the state were 32.80 lakh out of which 32.32 lakh were from other states and 0.48 lakh were from other countries, the number of out-migrants were 8.97 lakh and net in-migrants were 23.83 lakh in the State.

2.11 Data available from the 64<sup>th</sup> round of NSS [Employment-Unemployment & Migration Particulars - 2007-08] shows that during the last five years 12.39 lakh persons have migrated from other states to Maharashtra. Majority of migrants were from U.P. (4.23 lakh), Karnataka (1.35 lakh), Gujarat (1.19 lakh), Rajasthan (0.82 lakh), Bihar (0.51 lakh), West Bengal (0.49 lakh), Kerala (0.41 lakh) and Andhra Pradesh (0.32 lakh). Out of the total migrants from other states, 10.74 lakh persons have migrated to urban areas of the State. Besides these migrants, 22.62 lakh persons from rural areas have migrated to the various urban area of the State. It has resulted in increase in the burden on urban infrastructure.

2.12 The migrants from other states during last five years have mainly migrated in search of employment (5.64 lakh) followed by migration of parents / earning members (3.85 lakh) and marriage (2.02 lakh). The number of migrants for educational purpose is estimated to be 0.51 lakh.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 2.1

### DISTRICTWISE IMPORTANT POPULATION INDICATORS

Sr. No.	District	Total Population (In lakh)	Population (SC/ST)		Main workers	Literacy Percentage			Decennial Growth Rate (%) 1991-2001	Density No.of persons per sq.km.	Sex Ratio	
			SC	ST		Total Population	SC Population	ST Population				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Mumbai City	33.38	1.83	0.21	12.51	86.40	81.97	80.81	5.142	1261	777	
2	Mumbai Suburban	86.40	4.02	0.70	29.71	86.89	78.78	76.83	27.99	19373	822	
3	Thane	81.32	3.40	11.99	27.82	80.66	78.59	46.91	54.92	851	858	
4	Raigad	22.08	0.54	2.69	6.65	77.03	79.61	45.05	20.99	309	976	
5	Ratnagiri	16.97	0.25	0.20	5.58	75.05	76.39	51.26	9.89	207	1136	
6	Sindhudurga	8.69	0.39	0.05	2.34	80.30	72.11	73.94	4.41	167	1079	
7	Nashik	49.94	4.27	11.94	19.11	74.36	73.58	50.68	29.66	322	927	
8	Dhule	17.08	1.09	4.44	5.73	71.65	71.24	45.88	15.94	212	944	
9	Nandurbar	13.12	0.41	8.60	4.58	55.78	70.24	42.34	23.45	261	977	
10	Jalgaon	36.83	2.87	4.36	13.00	75.43	67.75	52.23	15.53	313	933	
11	Ahmednagar	40.41	4.85	3.03	16.11	75.30	71.16	53.87	19.80	237	940	
12	Pune	72.33	7.62	2.62	26.45	80.45	72.52	62.21	30.73	262	919	
13	Satara	28.09	2.46	0.22	10.45	78.22	72.27	65.05	14.59	268	995	
14	Sangli	25.84	3.13	0.18	9.52	76.62	71.19	73.86	16.93	301	957	
15	Solapur	38.50	5.78	0.69	14.86	71.25	65.04	63.79	19.14	258	935	
16	Kolhapur	35.23	4.50	0.21	13.95	76.93	70.90	75.05	17.85	458	949	
17	Aurangabad	28.97	3.76	1.00	10.26	72.94	67.90	54.24	30.86	287	924	
18	Jalna	16.13	1.81	0.32	6.12	64.40	57.10	55.55	18.22	209	951	
19	Parbhani	15.28	1.52	0.35	5.60	66.07	60.17	58.83	18.14	234	958	
20	Hingoli	9.87	1.01	0.87	4.13	66.25	63.59	56.64	19.81	218	953	
21	Beed	21.61	2.81	0.24	8.31	67.99	62.86	60.12	18.61	202	936	
22	Nanded	28.76	4.98	2.54	9.65	67.77	64.17	59.86	23.42	273	942	
23	Usmanabad	14.87	2.46	0.28	5.55	69.02	62.16	58.35	16.47	196	932	
24	Latur	20.80	4.04	0.48	7.13	71.54	65.25	65.32	24.07	291	935	
25	Buldhana	22.32	2.42	1.15	9.09	75.78	68.49	57.42	18.35	231	946	
26	Akola	16.30	1.68	1.00	5.82	81.41	73.50	70.49	20.58	300	938	
27	Washim	10.20	1.63	0.71	3.96	73.37	68.58	60.10	18.31	198	939	
28	Amaravati	26.07	4.47	3.57	9.08	82.54	78.55	64.07	18.50	214	938	
29	Yavatmal	24.58	2.53	4.73	9.49	73.62	73.78	62.15	18.35	181	942	
30	Wardha	12.37	1.59	1.54	4.31	80.06	78.78	62.15	18.50	214	938	
31	Nagpur	40.68	6.96	4.44	12.83	84.03	82.94	75.99	23.74	415	932	
32	Bhandara	11.36	2.02	0.98	3.65	78.50	80.73	73.25	11.23	292	981	
33	Gondia	12.01	1.68	1.96	3.92	78.50	81.42	69.77	10.54	221	1005	
34	Chandrapur	20.71	2.97	3.75	6.83	73.20	75.44	64.41	16.88	181	948	
35	Gadchiroli	9.70	1.09	3.72	3.37	60.10	66.97	48.98	23.29	67	976	
Total		968.79	98.82	85.77	347.48	76.88	71.90	55.21	22.73	315	922	

**ANNEXURE 2.2**  
**POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA**

Year	Total population (In crore)			Decennial percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)		Literacy percentage	
	Maharashtra		India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1951	...	3.20	36.11	(+) 19.27	(+) 13.31	20.5	18.3 †
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 **

† Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

†† Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above. The rates for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 relate to population aged 7 years and above.

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

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

\*\* Literacy percentage of 2001 is excluding the population and number of literates in the areas affected by natural calamities in Gujrat and Himachal Pradesh.

**ANNEXURE 2.3**

**RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA**

Serial No.	Year	Population (In crore)					Percentage of urban population to total	Sex Ratio (No. of females per thousand males)			Density (No. of persons per sq. km.)
		Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	1901	1.62	0.32	1.94	0.98	0.96	16.59	978	1,003	862	67
2	1911	1.82	0.32	2.15	1.09	1.06	15.13	967	1,000	796	75
3	1921	1.70	0.39	2.09	1.07	1.02	18.50	950	994	776	73
4	1931	1.95	0.45	2.40	1.23	1.17	18.60	947	987	790	83
5	1941	2.12	0.57	2.68	1.38	1.31	21.11	949	989	810	94
6	1951	2.28	0.92	3.20	1.65	1.55	28.75	941	1,000	807	106
7	1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.22	936	995	801	129
8	1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.17	930	985	820	164
9	1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.03	937	967	850	204
10	1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.69	934	972	875	257
11	2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.43	922	960	873	315

**Source** - i) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi

ii) Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Mumbai

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

## ANNEXURE 2.4

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES BASED  
ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME, MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate	Total Fertility rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate	Total Fertility rate	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate	Total Fertility rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	13.5	111	4.9	29.0	9.7	88	3.9	32.2	12.3	105	4.6
	(38.9)	(16.4)	(138)	(5.4)	(30.1)	(9.7)	(82)	(4.1)	(36.9)	(14.9)	(129)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	10.6	90	4.0	24.5	7.4	49	3.0	28.5	9.6	79	3.7
	(35.6)	(13.7)	(119)	(4.8)	(27.0)	(7.8)	(62)	(3.3)	(33.9)	(12.5)	(110)	(4.5)
1991 *	28.0	9.3	69	3.4	22.9	6.2	38	2.5	26.2	8.2	60	3.0
	(30.9)	(10.6)	(87)	(3.9)	(24.3)	(7.1)	(53)	(2.7)	(29.5)	(9.8)	(80)	(3.6)
1996 *	24.9	8.7	58	3.2	21.0	5.4	31	2.4	23.4	7.4	48	2.8
	(29.3)	(9.7)	(77)	(3.7)	(21.6)	(6.5)	(46)	(2.4)	(27.5)	(9.0)	(72)	(3.4)
2001	21.1	8.5	55	2.6	20.2	5.9	28	2.2	20.7	7.5	45	2.4
	(27.1)	(9.1)	(72)	(3.4)	(20.3)	(6.3)	(42)	(2.3)	(25.4)	(8.4)	(66)	(3.1)
2002 #	20.6	8.3	52	2.5	19.8	5.6	34	2.2	20.3	7.3	45	2.3
	(26.6)	(8.7)	(69)	(3.3)	(20.0)	(6.1)	(40)	(2.2)	(25.0)	(8.1)	(63)	(3.0)
2003 #	20.1	8.2	48	2.4	19.4	5.6	32	2.1	19.9	7.2	42	2.3
	(26.4)	(8.7)	(66)	(3.2)	(19.8)	(6.0)	(38)	(2.2)	(24.8)	(8.0)	(60)	(3.0)
2004	19.9	6.8	42	2.4	17.9	5.4	27	1.9	19.1	6.2	36	2.2
	(25.9)	(8.2)	(64)	(3.3)	(19.0)	(5.8)	(40)	(2.1)	(24.1)	(7.5)	(58)	(2.9)
2005	19.6	7.4	41	2.4	18.2	5.7	27	1.9	19.0	6.7	36	2.2
	(25.6)	(8.1)	(64)	(3.2)	(19.1)	(6.0)	(40)	(2.1)	(23.8)	(7.6)	(58)	(2.9)
2006	19.2	7.4	42	2.3	17.5	5.8	26	1.8	18.5	6.7	35	2.1
	(25.2)	(8.1)	(62)	(3.1)	(18.8)	(6.0)	(39)	(2.0)	(23.5)	(7.5)	(57)	(2.8)
2007	18.7	7.3	41	2.3 <sup>\$</sup>	17.3	5.7	24	1.8 <sup>\$</sup>	18.1	6.6	34	2.1 <sup>\$</sup>
	(24.7)	(8.0)	(61)	(3.1) <sup>\$</sup>	(18.6)	(6.0)	(37)	(2.0) <sup>\$</sup>	(23.1)	(7.4)	(55)	(2.8) <sup>\$</sup>

**Source** - (1) Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

(2) <sup>\$</sup> Sample Registration Scheme, 2006

**Note** - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.

(2) Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

(3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand population.

(4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.

(5) # Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

### 3. STATE INCOME

#### GSDP Forecast for 2008-09

3.1 The advance estimate (forecast) of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State for the year 2008-09 has been worked out considering the anticipated level of agricultural and industrial production and performance of key sub-sectors like 'transport & communications', 'trade, hotels & restaurants', 'real estate & business services', etc. The GSDP for the State at constant (1999-2000) prices is expected to grow at 6.7 per cent over previous year. This growth rate is noteworthy considering the higher base of previous year's GSDP that grew at 9.2 per cent. The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of GSDP in X Five Year Plan (FYP) was 8.7 per cent. The agriculture & allied activities is likely to register a negative growth rate of 7.1 per cent whereas the industry sector is expected to grow by 4.8 per cent. The services sector which is likely to grow by 10.5 per cent during the year has helped to maintain the growth momentum in the State economy.

3.2 At the national level the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (1999-2000) prices, is expected to grow at 7.1 per cent during 2008-09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08, as per the advance estimates released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). This growth is mainly driven by the growth in the sectors 'construction', 'trade & hotels', 'transport & communications' and 'other services'. The agriculture & allied activities is likely to show a growth of 2.6 per cent during the year as against 4.9 per cent during 2007-08. The 'industry' sector is expected to grow by 4.8 per cent during 2008-09. The 'services' sector is the major contributory sector of the national economy and is expected to grow by 9.6 per cent, mainly due to expected buoyant growth of 10.3 per cent in 'trade', 'hotels & restaurants', 'transport & communications' and 8.6 per cent in 'banking & insurance, real estate and business services'.

3.3 The comparative position of the State economy with the national growth rates is shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Expected growth rates: 2008-09**

Sector	(Per cent)	
	Maharashtra (GSDP)	India (GDP)
Agriculture & allied activities	(-) 7.1	2.6
Industry	4.8	4.8
Services	10.5	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>

#### GSDP for 2007-08

3.4 Gross State Domestic Product of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2007-08 at current prices was Rs. 5,90,995 crore, which is 16.1 per cent higher than that of 2006-07. The *Per Capita* GSDP at current prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 55,068, which is 14.4 per cent higher than that of Rs. 48,121 in 2006-07. The sectoral composition of GSDP comprises of the agriculture & allied activities Rs. 81,591 crore (13.8 per cent), industry sector Rs. 1,62,223 crore (27.5 per cent) and services sector Rs. 3,47,181 crore (58.7 per cent).

3.5 Gross State Domestic Product of the State (preliminary estimates) during 2007-08, at constant (1999-2000) prices, was Rs. 4,16,248 crore, as against Rs. 3,81,247 crore in 2006-07, showing an increase of 9.2 per cent over 2006-07. The agriculture & allied activities showed a growth of 10.4 per cent over the previous year, mainly because of the overall better condition of kharif & rabi crops as a result of wide spread and satisfactory monsoon in the State. The industry sector has shown a growth of 8.0 per cent. The service sector considered as driving force of the economy remained the buoyant segment in the economy attaining a growth of 9.5 per cent during 2007-08. The *Per Capita* GSDP increased by 7.6 per cent from Rs. 36,055 in 2006-07 to Rs. 38,785 in 2007-08. The details of sectoral annual growth rates of GSDP are presented in Table 3.2.



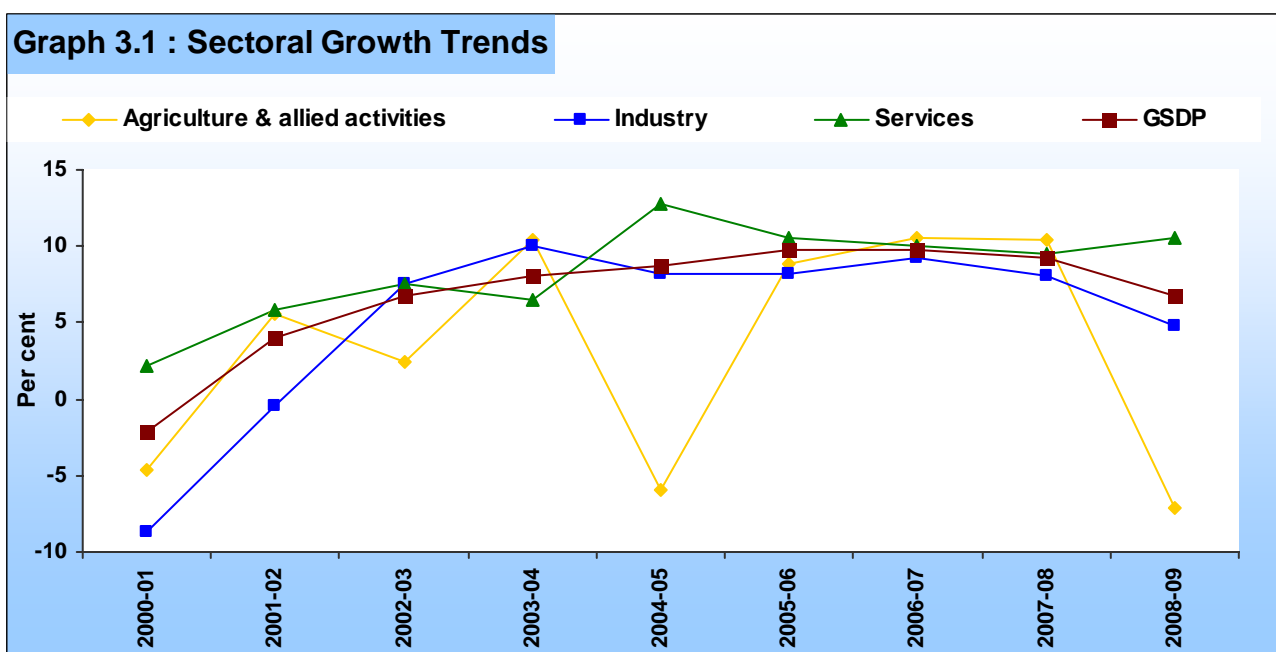
**Table 3.2 Sectoral growth rates of GSDP at constant (1999-2000) prices**

Sector	Growth rates of GSDP		
	2006-07 *	2007-08 **	2008-09+
<b>Agriculture &amp; allied activities</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>(-) 7.1</b>
<b>Industry (i + ii + iii + iv)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.3	4.8	3.0
ii) Manufacturing	12.3	8.5	5.3
iii) Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	3.3	11.0	2.7
iv) Construction	1.0	4.5	4.3
<b>Services (i + ii + iii )</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>
i) Trade, Hotels, Transport, Storage & Communications	9.6	9.5	10.6
ii) Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	13.5	10.9	12.6
iii) Community & personal services	2.7	5.6	4.4
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>

\* Provisional    \*\* Preliminary    + Advance estimates

## Growth Trends

3.6 The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of GSDP, at constant (1999-2000) prices, during the last eight years i.e. from 1999-2000 to 2007-08 was 7.3 per cent. The sectoral growth rates during this period for agriculture & allied activities, industry and services sectors were 4.5 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively.



3.7 The income from the agriculture & allied activities increased from Rs. 38,904 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 55,311 crore (42.2 per cent) in 2007-08. In the years 2000-01 and 2004-05, agriculture sector recorded negative growth due to drought situation. During 1999-2000 to 2007-08, industry sector grew from Rs. 73,246 crore to Rs. 1,08,781 crore (48.5 per cent). However, GSDP of the services sector during this period, showed increase from Rs. 1,35,680 crore to Rs. 2,52,156 crore (85.8 per cent). The total GSDP increased from Rs. 2,47,830 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs. 4,16,248 crore (68.0 per cent).

3.8 The sectoral, FYP and annual growth rates of GSDP compared to the earlier years are given in Table 3.3. The CAGR of GSDP in the VIII, IX and X FYP were 7.8 per cent, 3.8 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively.

### State Income

3.9 The preliminary estimates of the State Income i.e. Net State Domestic

Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 5,04,951 crore in 2007-08, higher by 16.1 per cent than that of 2006-07. The agriculture & allied activities registered a growth of 23.2 per cent, whereas the industry and services sectors registered growths of 13.0 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively. *Per Capita* State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) of Maharashtra at current prices is estimated at Rs. 47,051 in the year 2007-08, as against Rs. 41,144 in 2006-07.

3.10 The preliminary estimates of the State Income at constant (1999-2000) prices in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 3,57,402 crore, showing an increase of 9.1 per cent over that of Rs. 3,27,599 crore in 2006-07. This increase is the effect of increase in agriculture & allied activities by 10.4 per cent, in the industries by 7.4 per cent and in the services sectors by 9.5 per cent. The *Per Capita* State Income at constant (1999-2000) prices for the year 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 33,302 as against Rs. 30,982 in 2006-07. In terms of growth rate, there is an increase of 7.5 per cent in 2007-08 as against 8.0 per cent in 2006-07.

### Sectoral composition of the State Income

3.11 The sectoral composition of the State Income (at current prices) in 2007-08 indicates that the share of agriculture & allied activities, industry and services sector was 15.2 per cent, 25.0 per cent and 59.8 per cent respectively. In 1999-2000, the corresponding shares were 17.1 per cent, 27.5 per cent and 55.4 per cent respectively.

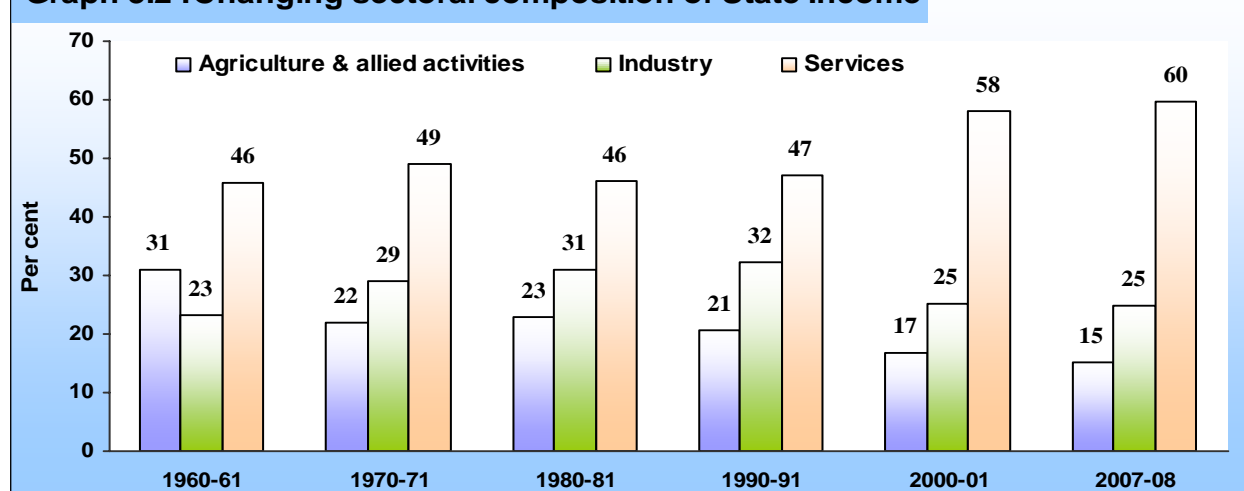
3.12 The sectoral composition of the State Income has undergone considerable changes during 1960-61 to 2007-08. Over these 47 years, the share of agriculture & allied activities has declined steadily from 31.1 per cent to 15.2 per cent, the share of industry sector has remained between 23.2 and 25.0 per cent, while the share of services sector has increased from 45.7 per cent to 59.8 per cent. It may, therefore, be concluded that services sector has flourished very rapidly in the economy, while, the share of agriculture & allied activities in the State's economy is declining continuously, whereas industry sector remaining almost stable showing a shift of agriculture & allied activities to services sector.

**Table 3.3 Sectoral Growth Rates of GSDP**

Year	Agriculture & allied activities	Industry	Services	(Per cent)
				GSDP
VIII FYP	8.7	7.3	7.7	7.8
IX FYP	0.9	(-) 0.2	6.9	3.8
X FYP *	4.5	8.7	9.7	8.7
2007-08 **	10.4	8.0	9.5	9.2
2008-09 +	(-) 7.1	4.8	10.5	6.7

\* Provisional \*\* Preliminary +Advance estimates

**Graph 3.2 : Changing sectoral composition of State Income**



## A Comparative Position

### GDP and GSDP

3.13 At current prices, the Gross Domestic Product i.e. GDP is estimated at Rs. 43,20,892 crore in 2007-08 as against Rs 37,79,385 crore in 2006-07, showing an increase of 14.3 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 16.1 per cent.

3.14 At constant (1999-2000) prices, the GDP in 2007-08 is estimated at Rs. 31,29,717 crore as against Rs. 28,71,118 crore in 2006-07, showing an increase of 9.0 per cent. The corresponding increase in GSDP was 9.2 per cent. The growth rate of GDP & GSDP are given in Table 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Growth rates of GDP and GSDP**

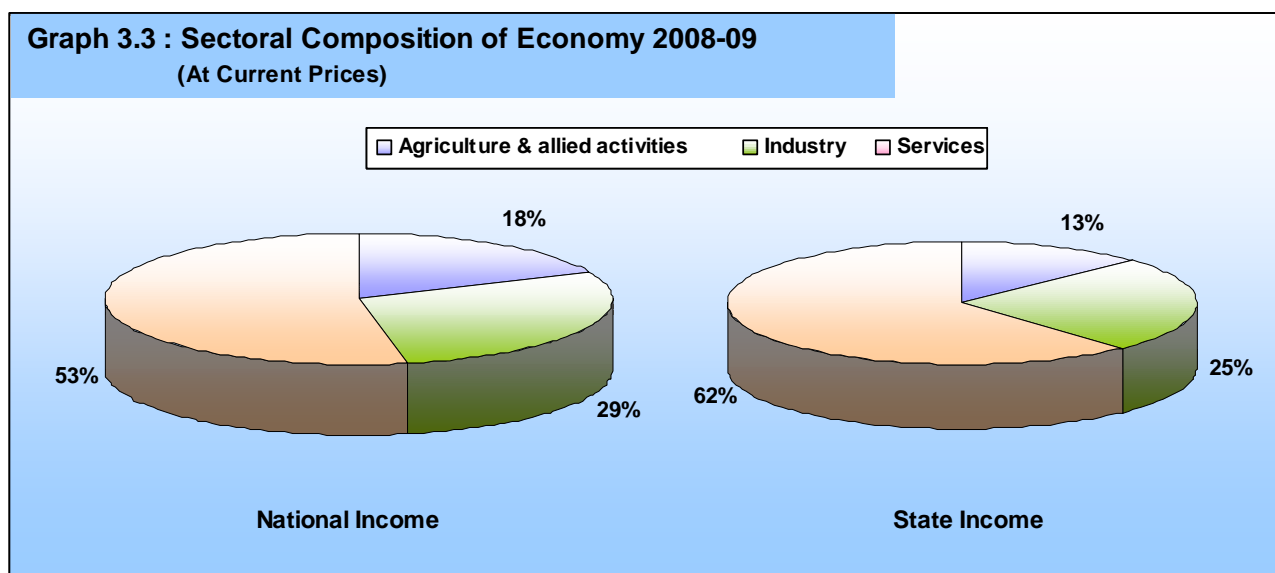
(Per cent)		
Year	GDP	GSDP
2003-04 *	8.5	8.0
2004-05 *	7.5	8.7
2005-06 *	9.5	9.7
2006-07 *	9.7	9.8
2007-08 **	9.0	9.2
2008-09 +	7.1	6.7

\* Provisional \*\* Preliminary + Advance estimates

### National and State Income

3.15 The National Income (i.e. Net National Product at factor cost) at current prices is estimated at Rs. 37,87,596 crore in 2007-08, as against Rs. 33,12,569 crore in 2006-07, showing an increase of 14.3 per cent. The corresponding increase in the State Income was 16.1 per cent. In 2007-08, the *Per Capita* National Income at current prices was Rs. 33,283 as against *Per Capita* State Income of Rs. 47,051. The higher *Per Capita* State Income is mainly the result of the prominence of the industry and services sector in the State. It is creditable on part of State that, it has continued to maintain its leading position in the country's economy with contribution of 13 per cent to the National Income.

3.16 At constant (1999-2000) prices, both the National Income and State Income for 2007-08 increased by 9.1 per cent over 2006-07. In 2007-08, the *Per Capita* National Income at constant (1999-2000) prices was Rs. 24,295 as against *Per Capita* State Income of Rs. 34,969.



3.17 The sectorwise details of Gross State Domestic Product, State Income and National Income both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices for the years 1999-2000 to 2007-08 are presented in Annexure 3.1 to 3.7.

## Inter-State Comparison

3.18 The sectoral CAGR of major states for the period 1999-2000 to 2006-07 and *Per Capita* GSDP for 2006-07 are given in Table 3.5. Among the major states in India, Maharashtra ranks second (after Haryana) in *Per Capita* State Income.

**Table 3.5 Sectoral CAGR (1999-2000 to 2006-07) and *Per Capita* GSDP (2006-07) of major states**

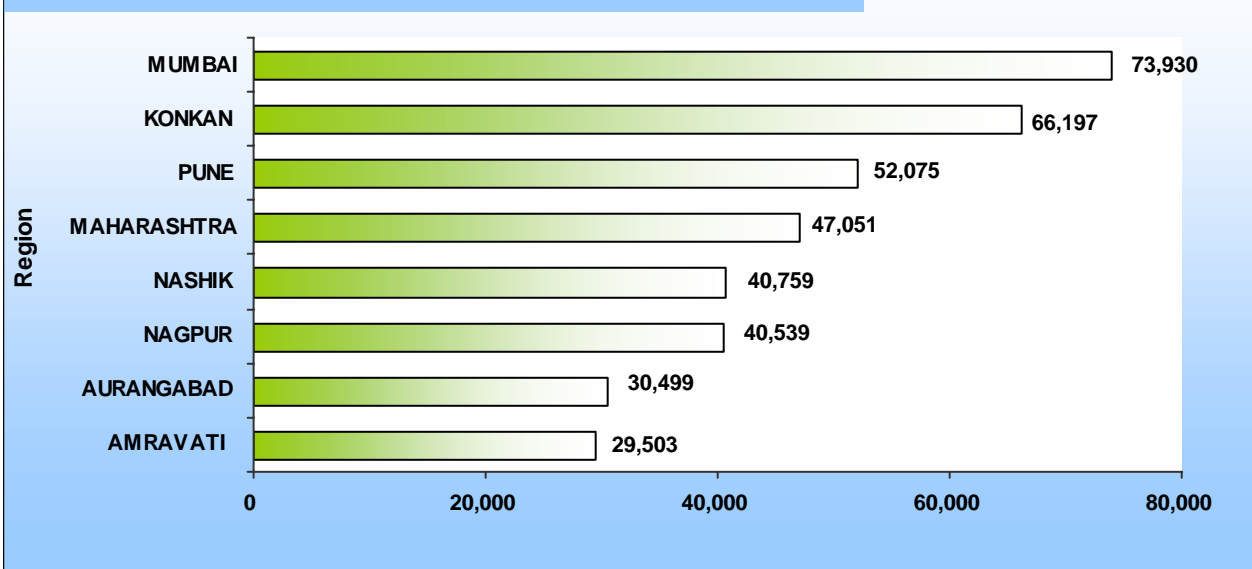
State	Agriculture & allied activities	Industry	Services	GSDP	Per Capita GSDP at current prices (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	8.1	11.8	11.7	10.7	33,142
Bihar	4.7	12.4	10.6	8.9	10,799
Gujarat	14.1	14.0	13.1	13.6	45,882
Himachal Pradesh	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.6	42,064
Haryana	6.6	15.9	15.8	13.4	53,661
Kerala	6.2	10.8	11.4	10.3	39,315
Karnataka	1.1	15.6	12.9	10.7	35,469
Madhya Pradesh	8.2	8.4	6.9	7.6	19,461
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>48,121</b>
Orissa	8.8	16.7	11.7	12.2	23,227
Punjab	5.5	9.8	10.2	8.5	45,731
Rajasthan	7.3	9.0	8.6	8.4	22,563
Tamil Nadu	5.9	11.1	10.4	9.9	40,145
Uttar Pradesh	6.7	9.1	10.2	8.8	16,880
West Bengal	6.0	14.9	11.0	10.4	31,783
<b>All-India</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>33,684</b>

## District Domestic Product

3.19 Estimates of domestic product at district level are compiled by the 'Income originating approach', the method used for calculating the State Domestic Product. Therefore, district domestic products estimates have all the inherent limitations of the State Domestic Product estimates. Though, the accrued income is a better method to work out estimates of district income, it cannot be adopted because economic activities at the district level are more open ended and inter-district flows cannot be captured fully. The availability of districtwise basic data required for estimation of income at the district level is not still up to the mark. The data in respect of commodity producing sector are mostly available, but the data for other sectors are very scanty. As such, wherever the basic data are available, the methodology used at the State level has been followed for preparation of estimates at district level. Proxy indicators are used to allocate State level estimates to districts, as and when the actual data are not available. Because of the paucity of data, use of proxy indicators and various limitations in estimation procedure, the district domestic products may be used with a margin of error and can be used only to have a broad judgment of income at district level. The district domestic product estimates are presented in Annexure 3.8.

3.20 Among the districts, Mumbai (including Mumbai Suburban district) with *Per Capita* Net District Domestic Product (current prices) at Rs. 73,930 in 2007-08 was at the top in the State, followed by Pune (Rs. 68,155), Thane (Rs. 66,174), Raigad (Rs. 53,751), Nashik (Rs. 50,077) and Nagpur (Rs. 49,770). Gadchiroli district was the lowest in *Per Capita Income* (Rs. 24,327) in the State. *Per Capita income* of Konkan and Pune divisions are above and that of Nashik, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Amravati divisions are below the State *Per Capita Income*.

**Graph 3.4 : Regionwise *Per Capita* Income (Rs.) 2007-08  
(at current Prices)**



\* \* \* \* \*

**ANNEXURE 3.1**  
**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr. No. (1)	Industry (2)	1999-2000 (3)	2000-2001 (4)	2001-02 (5)	2002-03* (6)	2003-04* (7)	2004-05* (8)	2005-06* (9)	2006-07* (10)	2007-08+ (11)
1	Agriculture	36,207	35,408	38,478	39,113	45,226	44,855	50,911	61,281	76,671
2	Forestry	1,783	2,073	2,269	2,263	2,293	2,343	2,613	3,519	3,119
3	Fishing	914	899	979	1,080	1,255	1,374	1,536	1,642	1,801
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>38,904</b>	<b>38,380</b>	<b>41,726</b>	<b>42,456</b>	<b>48,774</b>	<b>48,572</b>	<b>55,060</b>	<b>66,442</b>	<b>81,591</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	1,966	2,220	2,446	2,527	2,879	2,895	3,314	3,320	4,091
<b>6</b>	<b>Primary Sector ( Sub-Total- 4+5)</b>	<b>40,870</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>44,172</b>	<b>44,983</b>	<b>51,653</b>	<b>51,467</b>	<b>58,374</b>	<b>69,762</b>	<b>85,682</b>
		(16.5)	(16.1)	(16.2)	(15.0)	(15.2)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(13.7)	(14.5)
7	Registered Manufacturing	39,066	35,964	35,528	41,192	48,554	57,920	67,291	79,798	90,058
8	Un registered Manufacturing	12,094	13,470	13,447	14,858	16,627	19,054	21,364	25,232	28,687
9	Construction	13,253	12,943	14,854	15,274	18,870	20,727	24,215	25,955	29,627
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	6,867	5,182	6,317	7,038	7,816	7,348	8,330	8,242	9,760
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 7 to 10)</b>	<b>71,280</b>	<b>67,559</b>	<b>70,146</b>	<b>78,362</b>	<b>91,867</b>	<b>1,05,049</b>	<b>1,21,200</b>	<b>1,39,227</b>	<b>1,58,132</b>
		(28.8)	(26.8)	(25.7)	(26.2)	(27.0)	(27.2)	(27.6)	(27.4)	(26.8)
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>73,246</b>	<b>69,779</b>	<b>72,592</b>	<b>80,889</b>	<b>94,746</b>	<b>1,07,944</b>	<b>1,24,514</b>	<b>1,42,547</b>	<b>1,62,223</b>
13	Railways	1,898	1,903	1,942	2,065	2,452	2,757	2,968	3,470	3,802
14	Transport by other means & storage	11,946	12,921	13,529	14,580	16,399	19,775	22,428	25,784	29,851
15	Communications	6,442	7,444	8,181	6,905	7,931	8,976	10,394	11,748	14,140
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	34,835	36,445	39,416	45,237	51,129	64,067	73,491	85,938	99,250
17	Banking & Insurance	28,212	26,837	32,302	36,928	42,547	46,192	51,561	59,801	67,151
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	21,988	26,617	30,031	33,778	38,708	45,397	52,179	61,428	72,642
19	Public Administration	12,179	12,352	12,512	13,583	14,115	16,909	17,729	19,518	24,737
20	Other Services	18,180	19,605	20,957	23,058	23,799	25,708	28,407	32,160	35,608
<b>21</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)</b>	<b>1,35,680</b>	<b>1,44,124</b>	<b>1,58,870</b>	<b>1,76,134</b>	<b>1,97,080</b>	<b>2,29,781</b>	<b>2,59,157</b>	<b>2,99,847</b>	<b>3,47,181</b>
		(54.7)	(57.1)	(58.1)	(58.8)	(57.8)	(59.5)	(59.1)	(58.9)	(58.7)
<b>22</b>	<b>Grand Total-(6+11+21) Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>2,47,830</b>	<b>2,52,283</b>	<b>2,73,188</b>	<b>2,99,479</b>	<b>3,40,600</b>	<b>3,86,297</b>	<b>4,38,731</b>	<b>5,08,836</b>	<b>5,90,995</b>
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<b>23</b>	<b>Per capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>26,257</b>	<b>26,234</b>	<b>27,897</b>	<b>30,137</b>	<b>33,734</b>	<b>37,663</b>	<b>42,121</b>	<b>48,121</b>	<b>55,068</b>

\* Provisional      + Preliminary estimates

*Note* - Figures in brackets show percentages of sectoral GSDP to Gross GSDP

**ANNEXURE 3.2**  
**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr. No. (1)	Industry (2)	1999-2000 (3)	2000-2001 (4)	2001-02 (5)	2002-03* (6)	2003-04* (7)	2004-05* (8)	2005-06* (9)	2006-07* (10)	2007-08+ (11)
1	Agriculture	36,207	34,580	36,568	37,630	41,808	39,351	42,910	47,552	52,678
2	Forestry	1,783	1,667	1,694	1,628	1,589	1,414	1,417	1,536	1,591
3	Fishing	914	873	924	916	965	916	1,025	1,026	1,042
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>38,904</b>	<b>37,120</b>	<b>39,186</b>	<b>40,174</b>	<b>44,362</b>	<b>41,681</b>	<b>45,352</b>	<b>50,114</b>	<b>55,311</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	1,966	2,083	2,189	2,213	2,434	2,572	2,695	2,703	2,833
<b>6</b>	<b>Primary Sector ( Sub-Total- 4+5)</b>	<b>40,870</b>	<b>39,203</b>	<b>41,375</b>	<b>42,387</b>	<b>46,796</b>	<b>44,253</b>	<b>48,047</b>	<b>52,817</b>	<b>58,144</b>
		(100.0)	(95.9)	(101.2)	(103.7)	(114.5)	(108.3)	(117.6)	(129.2)	(142.3)
7	Registered Manufacturing	39,066	33,308	32,067	35,666	40,102	44,273	48,228	54,301	58,800
8	Un registered Manufacturing	12,094	13,037	12,768	13,658	14,499	15,721	16,983	18,904	20,593
9	Construction	13,253	11,698	13,032	13,044	14,262	14,562	15,510	15,668	16,371
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	6,867	6,771	6,532	7,100	7,560	8,185	8,888	9,177	10,184
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)</b>	<b>71,280</b>	<b>64,814</b>	<b>64,399</b>	<b>69,468</b>	<b>76,423</b>	<b>82,741</b>	<b>89,609</b>	<b>98,050</b>	<b>1,05,948</b>
		(100.0)	(90.9)	(90.3)	(97.5)	(107.2)	(116.1)	(125.7)	(137.6)	(148.6)
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>73,246</b>	<b>66,897</b>	<b>66,588</b>	<b>71,681</b>	<b>78,857</b>	<b>85,313</b>	<b>92,304</b>	<b>1,00,753</b>	<b>1,08,781</b>
13	Railways	1,898	1,952	2,039	2,081	2,399	2,628	2,726	2,972	3,181
14	Transport by other means & storage	11,946	12,880	13,003	13,849	14,905	16,510	17,703	18,532	19,745
15	Communications	6,442	8,067	8,748	8,289	9,855	10,945	12,116	13,452	15,451
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	34,835	34,649	36,784	40,845	43,914	51,739	56,436	62,537	68,421
17	Banking & Insurance	28,212	26,293	29,208	32,094	33,793	38,516	45,666	53,637	59,094
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	21,988	24,571	26,380	28,281	30,876	34,581	38,495	41,902	46,825
19	Public Administration	12,179	11,624	11,298	11,892	11,916	13,614	13,932	14,150	15,556
20	Other Services	18,180	18,562	19,204	20,435	20,320	21,022	22,439	23,198	23,883
<b>21</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total- 13 to 20)</b>	<b>1,35,680</b>	<b>1,38,598</b>	<b>1,46,664</b>	<b>1,57,766</b>	<b>1,67,978</b>	<b>1,89,555</b>	<b>2,09,513</b>	<b>2,30,380</b>	<b>2,52,156</b>
		(100.0)	(102.2)	(108.1)	(116.3)	(123.8)	(139.7)	(154.4)	(169.8)	(185.8)
<b>22</b>	<b>Grand Total-(6+11+21) Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>2,47,830</b>	<b>2,42,615</b>	<b>2,52,438</b>	<b>2,69,621</b>	<b>2,91,197</b>	<b>3,16,549</b>	<b>3,47,169</b>	<b>3,81,247</b>	<b>4,16,248</b>
		(100.0)	(97.9)	(101.9)	(108.8)	(117.5)	(127.7)	(140.1)	(153.8)	(168.0)
<b>23</b>	<b>Per capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>26,257</b>	<b>25,228</b>	<b>25,778</b>	<b>27,133</b>	<b>28,841</b>	<b>30,863</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>36,055</b>	<b>38,785</b>
		(100.0)	(96.1)	(98.2)	(103.3)	(109.8)	(117.5)	(126.9)	(137.3)	(147.7)

\* Provisional      + Preliminary estimates

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

**ANNEXURE 3.3**  
**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr. No. (1)	Industry (2)	1999-2000 (3)	2000-2001 (4)	2001-02 (5)	2002-03* (6)	2003-04* (7)	2004-05* (8)	2005-06* (9)	2006-07* (10)	2007-08+ (11)
1	Agriculture	34,551	33,681	36,601	37,112	42,921	42,198	47,806	57,652	72,429
2	Forestry	1,720	2,003	2,196	2,186	2,212	2,254	2,508	3,397	2,976
3	Fishing	824	803	859	937	1,080	1,133	1,255	1,313	1,417
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>37,095</b>	<b>36,487</b>	<b>39,656</b>	<b>40,235</b>	<b>46,213</b>	<b>45,585</b>	<b>51,569</b>	<b>62,362</b>	<b>76,822</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	1,556	1,778	1,949	2,116	2,402	2,366	2,696	2,598	3,247
<b>6</b>	<b>Primary Sector ( Sub-Total- 4+5)</b>	<b>38,651</b> (17.8)	<b>38,265</b> (17.5)	<b>41,605</b> (17.7)	<b>42,351</b> (16.4)	<b>48,615</b> (16.5)	<b>47,951</b> (14.5)	<b>54,265</b> (14.5)	<b>64,960</b> (14.9)	<b>80,069</b> (15.9)
7	Registered Manufacturing	31,239	27,068	25,749	30,649	36,925	44,357	51,439	61,271	68,405
8	Un registered Manufacturing	10,104	11,214	10,997	12,156	13,471	15,125	16,772	19,864	22,414
9	Construction	12,920	12,573	14,409	14,804	18,281	20,023	23,393	24,995	28,504
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	3,829	2,812	3,077	3,893	4,210	3,646	4,003	3,186	3,850
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)</b>	<b>58,092</b> (26.7)	<b>53,667</b> (24.5)	<b>54,232</b> (23.0)	<b>61,502</b> (23.8)	<b>72,887</b> (24.8)	<b>83,151</b> (25.0)	<b>95,607</b> (25.5)	<b>1,09,316</b> (25.2)	<b>1,23,173</b> (24.4)
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>59,648</b>	<b>55,445</b>	<b>56,181</b>	<b>63,618</b>	<b>75,289</b>	<b>85,517</b>	<b>98,303</b>	<b>1,11,914</b>	<b>1,26,420</b>
13	Railways	1,404	1,444	1,578	1,700	2,038	2,256	2,470	2,937	3,273
14	Transport by other means & storage	7,196	7,318	7,014	7,225	8,005	9,920	10,910	12,323	14,118
15	Communications	4,955	5,926	6,537	5,357	6,298	7,267	8,397	9,413	11,412
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	32,954	34,367	37,103	42,708	48,197	60,434	69,246	80,977	93,452
17	Banking & Insurance	27,394	25,952	31,290	35,875	41,382	44,807	49,973	58,047	65,193
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	19,532	23,748	26,496	29,658	33,892	39,495	45,280	53,366	63,220
19	Public Administration	10,083	10,240	10,453	11,220	11,602	14,051	14,389	15,613	20,174
20	Other Services	16,937	18,111	19,062	20,915	21,286	22,738	24,935	28,103	30,867
<b>21</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)</b>	<b>1,20,455</b> (55.5)	<b>1,27,106</b> (58.0)	<b>1,39,533</b> (59.3)	<b>1,54,658</b> (59.8)	<b>1,72,700</b> (58.7)	<b>2,00,968</b> (60.5)	<b>2,25,600</b> (60.0)	<b>2,60,779</b> (59.7)	<b>3,01,709</b> (59.7)
<b>22</b>	<b>Grand Total-(6+11+21) Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>2,17,198</b> (100.0)	<b>2,19,038</b> (100.0)	<b>2,35,370</b> (100.0)	<b>2,58,511</b> (100.0)	<b>2,94,202</b> (100.0)	<b>3,32,070</b> (100.0)	<b>3,75,472</b> (100.0)	<b>4,35,055</b> (100.0)	<b>5,04,951</b> (100.0)
<b>23</b>	<b>Per capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>23,011</b>	<b>22,777</b>	<b>24,035</b>	<b>26,015</b>	<b>29,139</b>	<b>32,376</b>	<b>36,048</b>	<b>41,144</b>	<b>47,051</b>

\* Provisional      + Preliminary estimates

**Note** - Figures in brackets show percentages of sectoral GSDP to Gross GSDP



**ANNEXURE 3.4**  
**NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr. No.	Industry	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03*	2003-04*	2004-05*	2005-06*	2006-07*	2007-08+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Agriculture	34,551	32,878	34,803	35,806	39,769	37,157	40,474	44,848	49,704
2	Forestry	1,720	1,598	1,625	1,558	1,517	1,340	1,335	1,446	1,492
3	Fishing	824	781	815	787	811	718	805	782	774
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>37,095</b>	<b>35,257</b>	<b>37,243</b>	<b>38,151</b>	<b>42,097</b>	<b>39,215</b>	<b>42,614</b>	<b>47,076</b>	<b>51,970</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	1,556	1,653	1,733	1,848	2,022	2,151	2,228	2,184	2,261
<b>6</b>	<b>Primary Sector ( Sub-Total- 4+5)</b>	<b>38,651</b>	<b>36,910</b>	<b>38,976</b>	<b>39,999</b>	<b>44,119</b>	<b>41,366</b>	<b>44,842</b>	<b>49,260</b>	<b>54,231</b>
		(100.0)	(95.5)	(100.8)	(103.5)	(114.1)	(107.0)	(116.0)	(127.4)	(140.3)
7	Registered Manufacturing	31,239	24,873	23,212	26,253	30,005	33,239	35,982	40,708	43,846
8	Un registered Manufacturing	10,104	10,880	10,554	11,275	11,866	12,729	13,662	15,219	16,540
9	Construction	12,920	11,347	12,629	12,621	13,744	13,981	14,864	14,951	15,583
10	Electricity, gas and water supply	3,829	4,479	3,572	4,301	4,455	5,235	5,613	5,541	6,185
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total- 7 to 10)</b>	<b>58,092</b>	<b>51,579</b>	<b>49,967</b>	<b>54,450</b>	<b>60,070</b>	<b>65,184</b>	<b>70,121</b>	<b>76,419</b>	<b>82,154</b>
		(100.0)	(88.8)	(86.0)	(93.7)	(103.4)	(112.2)	(120.7)	(131.5)	(141.4)
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>59,648</b>	<b>53,232</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>56,298</b>	<b>62,092</b>	<b>67,335</b>	<b>72,349</b>	<b>78,603</b>	<b>84,415</b>
13	Railways	1,404	1,507	1,694	1,745	2,067	2,290	2,410	2,640	2,899
14	Transport by other means & storage	7,196	7,572	7,008	7,142	7,315	8,057	8,319	8,117	8,287
15	Communications	4,955	6,590	7,253	6,931	8,480	9,596	10,619	11,790	13,623
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	32,954	32,681	34,683	38,573	41,380	48,822	53,198	58,943	64,468
17	Banking & Insurance	27,394	25,180	28,290	31,154	32,787	37,398	44,453	52,357	57,770
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	19,532	21,811	23,224	24,710	26,870	30,157	33,583	36,450	40,828
19	Public Administration	10,083	9,565	9,392	9,770	9,727	11,305	11,368	11,304	12,426
20	Other Services	16,937	17,131	17,476	18,520	18,174	18,685	19,846	20,319	20,716
<b>21</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector/ Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)</b>	<b>1,20,455</b>	<b>1,22,037</b>	<b>1,29,020</b>	<b>1,38,545</b>	<b>1,46,800</b>	<b>1,66,310</b>	<b>1,83,796</b>	<b>2,01,920</b>	<b>2,21,017</b>
		(100.0)	(101.3)	(107.1)	(115.0)	(121.9)	(138.1)	(152.6)	(167.6)	(183.5)
<b>22</b>	<b>Grand Total-(6+11+21) Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>2,17,198</b>	<b>2,10,526</b>	<b>2,17,963</b>	<b>2,32,994</b>	<b>2,50,989</b>	<b>2,72,860</b>	<b>2,98,759</b>	<b>3,27,599</b>	<b>3,57,402</b>
		(100.0)	(96.9)	(100.4)	(107.3)	(115.6)	(125.6)	(137.6)	(150.8)	(164.6)
<b>23</b>	<b>Per capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>23,011</b>	<b>21,892</b>	<b>22,258</b>	<b>23,447</b>	<b>24,859</b>	<b>26,603</b>	<b>28,683</b>	<b>30,982</b>	<b>33,302</b>
		(100.0)	(95.1)	(96.7)	(101.9)	(108.0)	(115.6)	(124.6)	(134.6)	(144.7)

\* Provisional      + Preliminary estimates

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

**ANNEXURE 3.5**  
**NDP BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIONAL INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr.No. (1)	Industry (2)	1999-2000 (3)	2000-2001 (4)	2001-02 (5)	2002-03* (6)	2003-04* (7)	2004-05* (8)	2005-06* (9)	2006-07* (10)	2007-08+ (11)
1	Agriculture	3,90,591	3,88,831	4,20,144	4,01,295	4,56,831	4,71,876	5,35,113	5,88,773	6,76,816
2	Forestry	17,286	18,640	20,199	20,295	21,559	22,447	25,506	26,847	27,865
3	Fishing	17,075	19,059	20,308	22,048	22,928	22,834	25,748	26,729	28,447
4	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>4,24,952</b>	<b>4,26,530</b>	<b>4,60,651</b>	<b>4,43,638</b>	<b>5,01,318</b>	<b>5,17,157</b>	<b>5,86,367</b>	<b>6,42,349</b>	<b>7,33,128</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	33,001	36,661	38,056	52,471	52,834	71,952	80,243	90,455	1,00,133
6	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total-4+5)</b>	<b>4,57,953</b> (28.5)	<b>4,63,191</b> (26.9)	<b>4,98,707</b> (26.7)	<b>4,96,109</b> (24.7)	<b>5,54,152</b> (24.5)	<b>5,89,109</b> (23.1)	<b>6,66,610</b> (23.0)	<b>7,32,804</b> (21.9)	<b>8,33,261</b> (21.8)
7	Registered Manufacturing	1,29,469	1,49,782	1,58,274	1,75,796	1,98,954	2,34,976	2,68,599	3,19,397	3,57,378
8	Un registered Manufacturing	77,717	85,932	84,841	91,800	1,01,693	1,14,204	1,27,414	1,51,406	1,72,486
9	Construction	99,367	1,08,940	1,17,207	1,30,929	1,51,827	2,06,767	2,56,959	3,10,503	3,65,735
10	Electricity,gas and and water supply	24,217	23,955	22,870	28,163	27,843	27,241	28,823	29,453	29,590
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total-7 to 10)</b>	<b>3,30,770</b> (20.6)	<b>3,68,609</b> (21.4)	<b>3,83,192</b> (20.5)	<b>4,26,688</b> (21.2)	<b>4,80,317</b> (21.3)	<b>5,83,188</b> (22.9)	<b>6,81,795</b> (23.5)	<b>8,10,759</b> (24.3)	<b>9,25,189</b> (24.3)
12	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>3,63,771</b>	<b>4,05,270</b>	<b>4,21,248</b>	<b>4,79,159</b>	<b>5,33,151</b>	<b>6,55,140</b>	<b>7,62,038</b>	<b>9,01,214</b>	<b>10,25,322</b>
13	Railways	16,409	16,552	17,347	19,312	20,617	21,968	22,349	28,509	33,801
14	Transport by other means & storage	69,456	77,699	83,816	95,149	1,13,466	1,33,080	1,48,511	1,70,934	1,92,607
15	Communications	22,048	25,348	30,472	29,143	35,845	43,416	49,636	59,037	71,392
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	2,48,337	2,74,422	3,05,711	3,39,341	3,86,160	4,50,310	5,22,503	6,11,541	7,02,347
17	Banking & Insurance	1,02,640	1,02,260	1,21,111	1,40,697	1,57,535	1,62,855	1,75,020	2,06,544	2,34,527
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	1,10,803	1,29,050	1,42,712	1,56,670	1,75,398	1,95,555	2,23,162	2,55,900	2,88,667
19	Public Administration	1,07,036	1,13,188	1,21,284	1,27,819	1,35,688	1,50,589	1,64,503	1,82,337	2,01,340
20	Other Services	1,39,652	1,52,880	1,65,077	1,79,979	1,98,944	2,18,590	2,47,985	2,83,982	3,28,310
21	<b>Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)</b>	<b>8,16,381</b> (50.9)	<b>8,91,399</b> (51.7)	<b>9,87,530</b> (52.8)	<b>10,88,110</b> (54.1)	<b>12,23,653</b> (54.2)	<b>13,76,363</b> (54.0)	<b>15,53,669</b> (53.5)	<b>17,98,784</b> (53.8)	<b>20,52,991</b> (53.9)
22	<b>Grand Total-(6+11+21) Net National Domestic Product</b>	<b>16,05,104</b> (100.0)	<b>17,23,199</b> (100.0)	<b>18,69,429</b> (100.0)	<b>20,10,907</b> (100.0)	<b>22,58,122</b> (100.0)	<b>25,48,660</b> (100.0)	<b>29,02,074</b> (100.0)	<b>33,42,347</b> (100.0)	<b>38,11,441</b> (100.0)
23	<b>Net National Product</b>	<b>15,89,673</b>	<b>17,00,466</b>	<b>18,49,361</b>	<b>19,94,217</b>	<b>22,37,414</b>	<b>25,26,285</b>	<b>28,75,958</b>	<b>33,12,569</b>	<b>37,87,596</b>
24	<b>Per capita National Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>15,881</b>	<b>16,688</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>18,885</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>23,198</b>	<b>26,003</b>	<b>29,524</b>	<b>33,283</b>

\* Provisional      + Preliminary estimates

**Source** - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

**Note** - Figures in brackets show percentages of sectoral GSDP to Gross GSDP

**ANNEXURE 3.6**  
**NDP BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIONAL INCOME AT CONSTANT (1999-2000) PRICES**

(Rs. crore)										
Sr.No. (1)	Industry (2)	1999-2000 (3)	2000-2001 (4)	2001-02 (5)	2002-03* (6)	2003-04* (7)	2004-05* (8)	2005-06* (9)	2006-07* (10)	2007-08+ (11)
1	Agriculture	3,90,591	3,87,365	4,12,457	3,76,116	4,18,264	4,17,493	4,42,629	4,60,244	4,83,067
2	Forestry	17,286	17,750	18,291	18,400	18,147	18,535	18,775	19,221	19,624
3	Fishing	17,075	17,641	18,156	18,555	18,918	18,015	19,141	19,303	19,845
4	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities (1+2+3)</b>	<b>4,24,952</b>	<b>4,22,756</b>	<b>4,48,904</b>	<b>4,13,071</b>	<b>4,55,329</b>	<b>4,54,043</b>	<b>4,80,545</b>	<b>4,98,768</b>	<b>5,22,536</b>
5	Mining and quarrying	33,001	33,819	34,349	38,036	39,114	42,386	44,442	48,840	50,280
6	<b>Primary Sector ( Sub-Total-4+5)</b>	<b>4,57,953</b> (100.0)	<b>4,56,575</b> (99.7)	<b>4,83,253</b> (105.5)	<b>4,51,107</b> (98.5)	<b>4,94,443</b> (108.0)	<b>4,96,429</b> (108.4)	<b>5,24,987</b> (114.6)	<b>5,47,608</b> (119.6)	<b>5,72,816</b> (125.1)
7	Registered Manufacturing	1,29,469	1,39,627	1,44,942	1,56,393	1,67,308	1,82,166	1,97,094	2,18,620	2,29,754
8	Un registered Manufacturing	77,717	83,459	81,518	85,465	89,463	95,388	1,03,016	1,15,298	1,25,613
9	Construction	99,367	1,05,463	1,09,370	1,17,837	1,31,841	1,53,218	1,78,180	1,99,009	2,18,897
10	Electricity,gas and and water supply	24,217	24,076	23,736	24,957	25,908	28,721	29,914	31,060	32,289
11	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total-7 to 10)</b>	<b>3,30,770</b> (100.0)	<b>3,52,625</b> (106.6)	<b>3,59,566</b> (108.7)	<b>3,84,652</b> (116.3)	<b>4,14,520</b> (125.3)	<b>4,59,493</b> (138.9)	<b>5,08,204</b> (153.6)	<b>5,63,987</b> (170.5)	<b>6,06,553</b> (183.4)
12	<b>Industry (5+11)</b>	<b>3,63,771</b>	<b>3,86,444</b>	<b>3,93,915</b>	<b>4,22,688</b>	<b>4,53,634</b>	<b>5,01,879</b>	<b>5,52,646</b>	<b>6,12,827</b>	<b>6,56,833</b>
13	Railways	16,409	17,260	18,728	19,939	21,284	23,079	25,384	28,259	31,139
14	Transport by other means & storage	69,456	74,142	76,525	83,793	93,681	1,05,025	1,13,429	1,23,167	1,31,035
15	Communications	22,048	29,896	36,480	47,979	62,206	78,960	1,00,391	1,28,750	1,62,180
16	Trade hotels & Restaurants	2,48,337	2,61,156	2,86,360	3,06,112	3,36,833	3,62,337	3,99,643	4,41,230	4,86,074
17	Banking & Insurance	1,02,640	1,00,291	1,09,500	1,22,184	1,24,815	1,35,928	1,55,685	1,87,875	2,17,107
18	Real estate, ownership of dwellings, B.S.&L.S.	1,10,803	1,20,231	1,25,256	1,30,389	1,40,249	1,51,884	1,65,440	1,79,472	1,94,718
19	Public Administration	1,07,036	1,09,150	1,12,196	1,13,516	1,16,171	1,23,941	1,29,940	1,34,766	1,39,916
20	Other Services	1,39,652	1,49,120	1,56,273	1,64,930	1,77,115	1,89,193	2,05,572	2,19,598	2,38,110
21	<b>Tertiary Sector / Services (Sub-Total-13 to 20)</b>	<b>8,16,381</b> (100.0)	<b>8,61,246</b> (105.5)	<b>9,21,318</b> (112.9)	<b>9,88,842</b> (121.1)	<b>10,72,354</b> (131.4)	<b>11,70,347</b> (143.4)	<b>12,95,484</b> (158.7)	<b>14,43,117</b> (176.8)	<b>16,00,279</b> (196.0)
22	<b>Grand Total- (6+11+21) Net National Domestic Product</b>	<b>16,05,104</b> (100.0)	<b>16,70,446</b> (104.1)	<b>17,64,137</b> (109.9)	<b>18,24,601</b> (113.7)	<b>19,81,317</b> (123.4)	<b>21,26,269</b> (132.5)	<b>23,28,675</b> (145.1)	<b>25,54,712</b> (159.2)	<b>27,79,648</b> (173.2)
23	<b>Net National Product (National Income)</b>	<b>15,89,673</b> (100.0)	<b>16,48,018</b> (103.7)	<b>17,43,998</b> (109.7)	<b>18,06,734</b> (113.7)	<b>19,61,817</b> (123.4)	<b>21,05,184</b> (132.4)	<b>23,08,015</b> (145.2)	<b>25,33,450</b> (159.4)	<b>27,64,795</b> (173.9)
24	<b>Per capita National Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>15,881</b> (100.0)	<b>16,173</b> (101.8)	<b>16,769</b> (105.6)	<b>17,109</b> (107.7)	<b>18,301</b> (115.2)	<b>19,331</b> (121.7)	<b>20,868</b> (131.4)	<b>22,580</b> (142.2)	<b>24,295</b> (153.0)

\* Provisional + Preliminary estimates

Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

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

## ANNEXURE 3.7

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF GROSS/NET STATE DOMESTIC  
PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Year	Gross State Domestic Product		Net State Domestic Product		Per Capita State Income		
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1980-81	...	-	-	14.3	(-) 0.4	10.8	(-) 3.4
1981-82	...	11.3	2.9	9.9	2.5	7.6	0.4
1982-83	...	8.4	4.0	7.0	3.7	4.7	1.5
1983-84	...	14.5	5.9	14.0	5.8	11.5	3.5
1984-85	...	8.7	2.2	7.6	1.6	5.4	(-) 0.5
1985-86	...	15.6	6.8	14.9	6.9	12.7	4.8
1986-87	...	8.3	1.6	7.3	1.1	4.3	(-) 1.8
1987-88	...	16.7	6.9	17.6	7.1	15.0	4.6
1988-89	...	19.0	8.9	19.3	9.2	16.5	6.7
1989-90	...	22.7	13.9	23.6	14.7	20.7	12.1
1990-91	...	15.2	4.4	15.2	4.4	12.5	1.9
1991-92	...	12.6	(-) 0.7	11.5	(-) 1.4	9.0	(-) 3.6
1992-93	...	22.6	12.8	23.3	13.6	20.6	11.1
1993-94	...	19.1	8.8	19.6	8.9	17.0	6.5
1994-95	...	14.6	2.4	14.3	1.8	11.9	(-) 0.4
1995-96	...	20.9	11.0	20.3	10.6	17.8	8.3
1996-97	...	14.9	5.8	14.3	4.8	12.0	2.6
1997-98	...	8.9	5.2	8.6	5.0	6.4	2.9
1998-99	...	7.8	3.4	8.5	4.0	6.4	2.0
1999-2000	...	14.5	8.6	14.7	8.2	12.5	6.1
2000-01	...	1.8	(-) 2.1	0.8	(-) 3.1	(-) 1.0	(-) 4.9
2001-02	...	8.3	4.0	7.5	3.5	5.5	1.7
2002-03*	...	9.6	6.8	9.8	6.9	8.2	5.3
2003-04*	...	13.7	8.0	13.8	7.7	12.0	6.0
2004-05*	...	13.4	8.7	12.9	8.7	11.1	7.0
2005-06*	...	13.6	9.7	13.1	9.5	11.3	7.8
2006-07*	...	16.0	9.8	15.9	9.7	14.1	8.0
2007-08†	...	16.1	9.2	16.1	9.1	14.4	7.5
2008-09††	...	18.1	6.7	17.9	6.6	16.2	5.0
Plan/Period							
Annual growth rates							
III <sup>rd</sup> Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	-	-	-	1.8	-	(-) 0.6	
IV <sup>th</sup> Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.02	
V <sup>th</sup> Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	-	-	-	5.8	-	3.5	
VI <sup>th</sup> Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	-	4.0	-	3.0	-	0.7	
VII <sup>th</sup> Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90)	-	7.1	-	7.2	-	4.7	
VIII <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97)	-	7.8	-	7.4	-	5.2	
IX <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)	-	3.8	-	3.5	-	1.5	
X <sup>th</sup> Plan * (2002-03 to 2006-07)	-	8.7	-	8.5	-	6.9	

\* Provisional

† Preliminary

†† Advance Estimates

## ANNEXURE 3.8

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

Serial No.	District	At Current Prices (Rs. in Crore)				At Constant (1999-2000) Prices (Rs. in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Income (Rs.)	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At Current Prices (Rs.)	
		2006-07 * (2)	2007-08 @ (3)	2006-07 * (4)	2007-08 @ (5)	2006-07 * (6)	2007-08 @ (7)	2006-07 * (8)	2007-08 @ (9)	2006-07 * (10)	2007-08 @ (11)
1	Mumbai #	1,08,884	1,26,190	89,764	1,03,905	83,081	91,364	68,820	75,670	65,382	73,930
2	Thane	63,044	73,102	53,168	61,459	46,924	51,302	39,869	43,520	58,372	66,174
3	Raigad	13,823	15,919	11,250	12,901	10,021	10,814	8,162	8,782	47,434	53,751
4	Ratnagiri	6,798	7,895	5,808	6,737	5,217	5,458	4,495	4,681	32,235	37,024
5	Sindhudurg	3,439	4,091	3,021	3,603	2,727	3,095	2,424	2,760	32,799	38,744
	<b>KONKAN DIV.</b>	<b>1,95,988</b>	<b>2,27,197</b>	<b>1,63,011</b>	<b>1,88,605</b>	<b>1,47,970</b>	<b>1,62,033</b>	<b>1,23,770</b>	<b>1,35,413</b>	<b>58,359</b>	<b>66,197</b>
6	Nashik	28,907	32,085	24,977	27,600	21,037	22,506	18,241	19,464	45,970	50,077
7	Dhule	5,413	6,402	4,713	5,578	4,018	4,513	3,515	3,953	25,646	29,985
8	Nandurbar	4,418	5,076	3,997	4,596	3,132	3,459	2,842	3,139	28,590	32,532
9	Jalgaon	14,733	16,801	12,844	14,628	11,512	12,388	10,160	10,922	32,344	36,374
10	Ahmednagar	17,134	19,738	15,227	17,617	12,184	12,992	10,839	11,592	35,216	40,290
	<b>NASHIK DIV.</b>	<b>70,605</b>	<b>80,102</b>	<b>61,758</b>	<b>70,019</b>	<b>51,883</b>	<b>55,858</b>	<b>45,597</b>	<b>49,070</b>	<b>36,405</b>	<b>40,759</b>
11	Pune	56,756	65,700	48,004	55,485	42,245	45,814	35,762	38,722	59,992	68,155
12	Satara	12,645	14,448	11,106	12,670	9,472	10,118	8,369	8,920	37,136	41,934
13	Sangli	11,013	12,734	9,737	11,254	8,493	9,161	7,574	8,161	35,079	40,058
14	Solapur	16,787	18,761	14,877	16,593	12,412	13,026	11,045	11,559	35,738	39,339
15	Kolhapur	18,674	21,428	16,395	18,783	14,146	15,154	12,512	13,377	43,107	48,756
	<b>PUNE DIV.</b>	<b>1,15,875</b>	<b>1,33,071</b>	<b>1,00,119</b>	<b>1,14,785</b>	<b>86,768</b>	<b>93,273</b>	<b>75,262</b>	<b>80,739</b>	<b>46,065</b>	<b>52,075</b>

### ANNEXURE 3.8 Concl.d.

Serial No.	District (1)	At Current Prices (Rs. in Crore)				At Constant (1999-2000) Prices (Rs. in Crore)				Per Capita Net District Domestic Income (Rs.)	
		GDDP		NDDP		GDDP		NDDP		At Current Prices (Rs.)	
		2006-07 * (2)	2007-08 @ (3)	2006-07 * (4)	2007-08 @ (5)	2006-07 * (6)	2007-08 @ (7)	2006-07 * (8)	2007-08 @ (9)	2006-07 * (10)	2007-08 @ (11)
16	Aurangabad	13,174	15,315	11,198	13,008	9,756	10,666	8,316	9,087	35,567	40,740
17	Jalna	4,566	5,405	4,067	4,824	3,500	3,851	3,135	3,449	23,580	27,659
18	Parbhani	4,614	5,773	4,112	5,171	3,487	4,014	3,122	3,603	24,891	30,895
19	Hingoli	2,672	3,461	2,408	3,138	1,946	2,292	1,761	2,081	22,884	29,508
20	Beed	6,743	7,997	5,990	7,110	5,034	5,505	4,489	4,902	25,945	30,462
21	Nanded	7,378	8,655	6,500	7,629	5,480	6,086	4,852	5,391	21,043	24,405
22	Osmanabad	4,247	5,206	3,766	4,633	3,179	3,524	2,829	3,136	23,761	28,927
23	Latur	5,567	7,117	4,915	6,322	4,130	4,710	3,659	4,179	22,007	27,973
	<b>AURANGABAD DIV.</b>	<b>48,961</b>	<b>58,929</b>	<b>42,956</b>	<b>51,835</b>	<b>36,512</b>	<b>40,648</b>	<b>32,163</b>	<b>35,828</b>	<b>25,579</b>	<b>30,499</b>
24	Buldhana	5,779	7,235	5,093	6,410	4,332	5,164	3,838	4,598	21,294	26,494
25	Akola	5,744	6,663	5,017	5,818	4,449	4,791	3,924	4,219	28,293	32,352
26	Washim	2,551	3,287	2,278	2,956	1,886	2,182	1,695	1,966	20,909	26,838
27	Amravati	8,081	9,790	7,073	8,599	6,131	6,914	5,405	6,105	25,029	30,017
28	Yavatmal	7,603	9,282	6,679	8,200	5,845	6,765	5,166	6,001	25,419	30,866
	<b>AMRAVATI DIV.</b>	<b>29,758</b>	<b>36,257</b>	<b>26,140</b>	<b>31,983</b>	<b>22,643</b>	<b>25,816</b>	<b>20,028</b>	<b>22,889</b>	<b>24,412</b>	<b>29,503</b>
29	Wardha	4,600	5,602	4,044	4,941	3,434	3,806	3,034	3,364	30,387	36,685
30	Nagpur	23,115	26,933	19,704	22,930	17,033	18,572	14,635	15,935	43,554	49,770
31	Bhandara	4,301	5,164	3,765	4,502	3,276	3,567	2,894	3,144	31,091	36,786
32	Gondia	4,003	4,675	3,521	4,107	2,966	3,266	2,623	2,886	27,599	31,875
33	Chandrapur	8,936	10,247	7,606	8,724	6,974	7,466	5,993	6,398	33,949	38,429
34	Gadchiroli	2,694	2,818	2,431	2,520	1,788	1,943	1,600	1,736	23,684	24,327
	<b>NAGPUR DIV.</b>	<b>47,649</b>	<b>55,439</b>	<b>41,071</b>	<b>47,724</b>	<b>35,471</b>	<b>38,620</b>	<b>30,779</b>	<b>33,463</b>	<b>35,380</b>	<b>40,539</b>
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>5,08,836</b>	<b>5,90,995</b>	<b>4,35,055</b>	<b>5,04,951</b>	<b>3,81,247</b>	<b>4,16,248</b>	<b>3,27,599</b>	<b>3,57,402</b>	<b>41,144</b>	<b>47,051</b>

\* Provisional

@ Preliminary

# Mumbai City + Mumbai Suburban District

## 4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

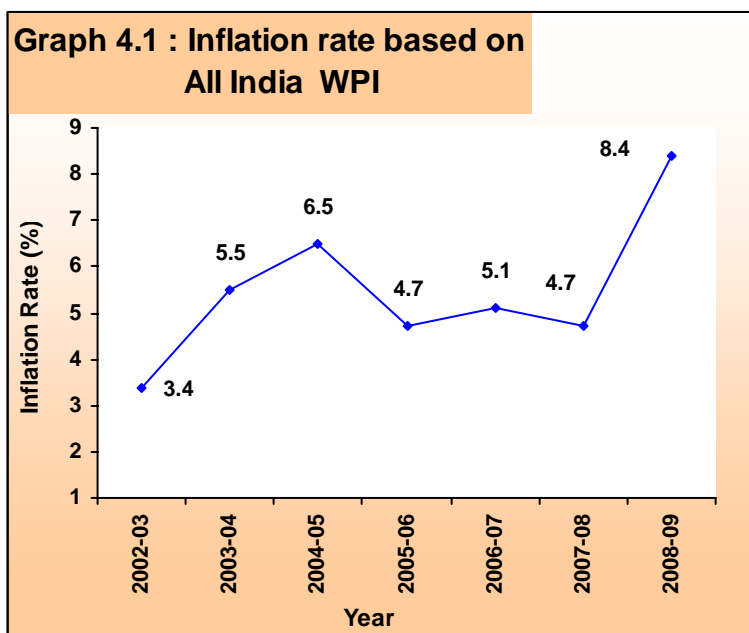
### Price situation

4.1 The local demand-supply imbalances coupled with regulatory failures has widespread impact on prices of essential commodities. With growing integration of Indian economy with the rest of the world, the influence of global commodity prices on domestic prices have become significant and affects price rise/fall in local markets. The index number compiled for specific purpose is the only measure of price impact, either wholesale price or retail price, and in turn inflation. A mild inflation in the range of two to three per cent acts as a stimulant as it may help to increase production and generate employment in the economy.

4.2 Wholesale price index (WPI) number is used to measure movements in prices of commodities in wholesale trade and transactions where the computation of weights to calculate index number is based on value of production. It is available on a weekly basis with the shortest possible time lag of two weeks and hence it is widely used in Government, business and industry sectors and taken as an indicator to assess the rate of inflation in the economy. The consumer price index (CPI) number, compiled for specific group of consumers, is also an indicator of inflation where the computation of weights to calculate the index number is based on consumer expenditure. However, CPI is compiled for specific group of consumers and hence All-India WPI is the most popular measure of inflation in India. The State Government is in the process of finalising the methodology and series of wholesale price index numbers in Maharashtra which will be released in recent future for the use in public domain.

### Wholesale Price Index

4.3 The year 2008-09 started with high inflation rate of eight per cent year on year (YoY). The WPI for April, 2008 was 228.5 as against 211.5 for April, 2007. Thereafter it continuously increased and reached to 241.5 in September, 2008 when inflation was at 12.3 per cent.



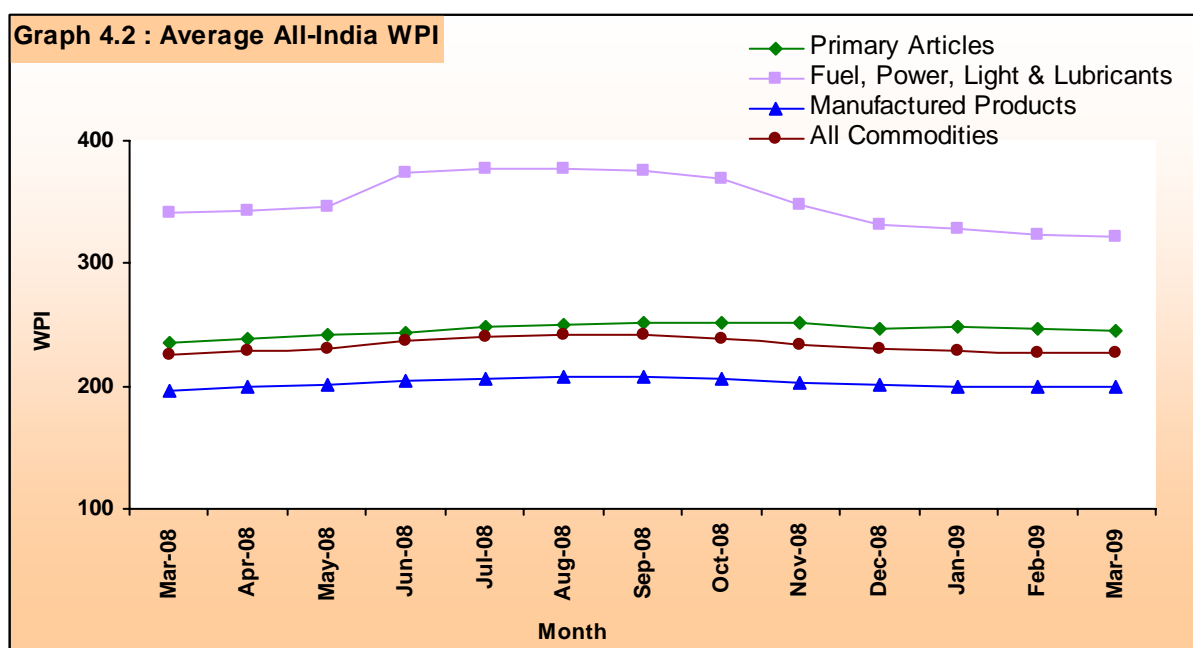
The increase was mainly due to rise in the prices of rice, wheat, milk, iron-ore, of 'Primary Articles' group and LPG, naphtha and high speed diesel of 'fuel, power, light & lubricant' group and sugar, bars & rods and deoiled cake of 'manufactured products' group. Thereafter it continuously decreased to 227.1 in March, 2009 with inflation rate 0.7 per cent. The average WPI for financial year 2008-09 was 233.9 higher by 8.4 per cent over corresponding period of the earlier year (215.8). The average All-India WPI for financial years are given in Table 4.1 and monthly WPI are given in Annexure 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Average All-India WPI**

(Base year 1993-94)

Year	Primary articles	Fuel, power, light and lubricants	Manufactured products	All commodities
<b>Weight</b>	<b>(22.02)</b>	<b>(14.23)</b>	<b>(63.75)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>
2003-04	181.5	254.6	156.4	175.9
2004-05	187.9	280.2	166.3	187.3
2005-06	193.6	306.8	171.4	195.6
2006-07	208.7	323.9	179.0	206.2
2007-08	224.7	327.0	187.9	215.8
2008-09*	<b>247.2</b>	<b>351.3</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>233.9</b>

Source : Office of the Economic Advisor, Government of India \* Provisional



## Consumer Price Index

4.4 Monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI) number based on retail prices of commodities of daily consumption is compiled separately for rural and urban areas of the State and is widely used by Government, Semi Government Offices and Industries. At All-India level, four types of Consumer Price Indices are compiled for the four categories of consumers separately. These are i) All-India CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), ii) All-India CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), iii) All-India CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) and iv) All-India CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (CPI-UNME). Of these, first three index numbers are compiled and published by Labour Bureau, Simla whereas, the last index is compiled and published by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

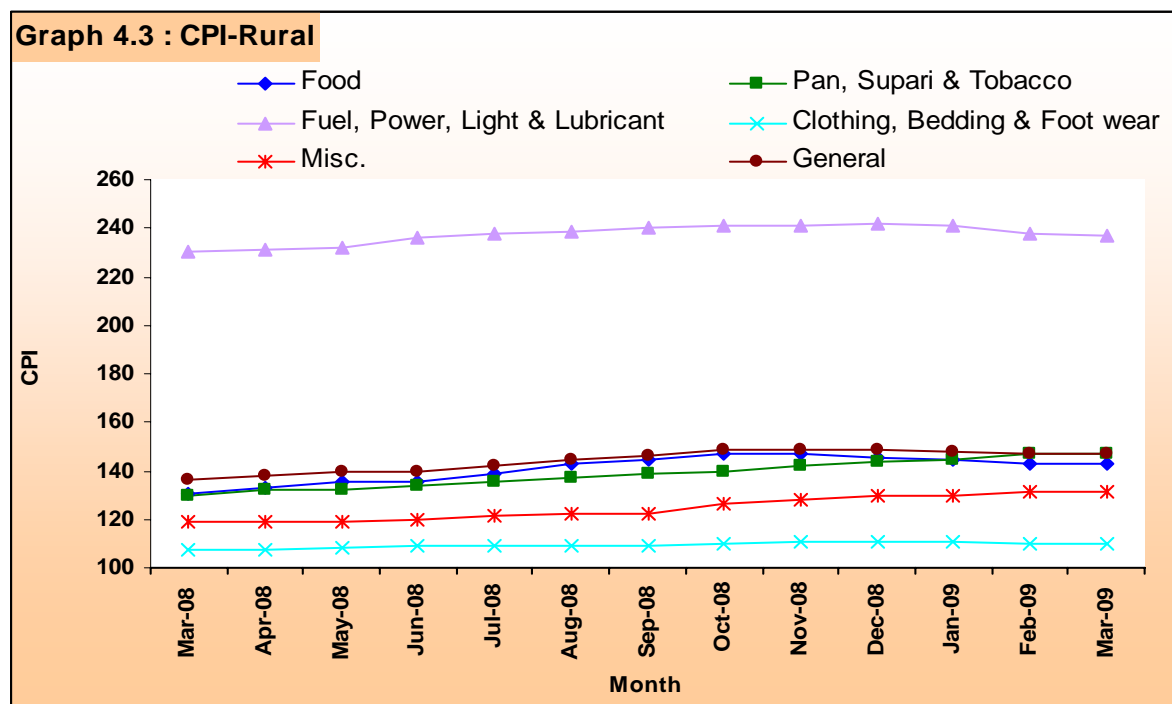
## Price situation in Maharashtra

4.5 The price situation in India has its impact on the price behaviour in the State. For assessing the price situation in the State, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, collects the retail prices of essential commodities and services on weekly basis from 74 urban centres and 68 rural centres. On the basis of these prices, monthly CPIs (base year 2003) are compiled separately for the rural and urban areas of the State. These indices measure the impact of inflation on the cost of living of rural & urban people of the State.



## i) Prices in rural area

4.6 The inflation rate in the rural areas in April, 2008 was 13.1 per cent. The CPI for rural Maharashtra in April, 2008 was 137.7 and then continuously increased to 148.9 in November, 2008 where inflation was 16.4 per cent. Since then it slowly decreased to 147.4 in March, 2009 with inflation rate of 8.1 per cent. This fall was mainly due to the decrease in prices of wheat, jowar, & vegetables in 'food' group and firewood in 'fuel, power, light & lubricant' group. The CPI series for rural areas of the State is given in Annexure 4.2.



## ii) Prices in urban area

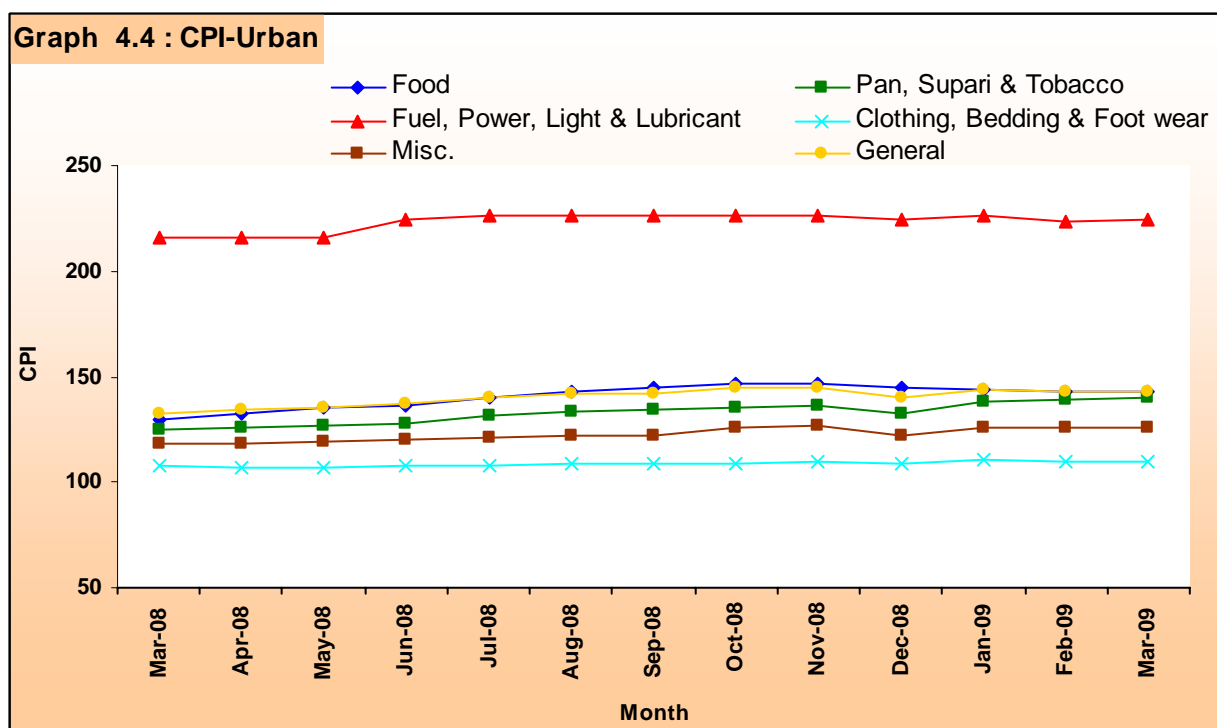
4.7 Consumer prices in urban areas also showed the same trend as in the rural areas during 2008-09. The inflation rate in April, 2008 was 11.7 per cent. CPI for urban areas was 134.2 in April, 2008 and increased to 145.2 in November, 2008 registering inflation of 16.9 per cent. Since December, 2008 it slowly declined and reached to 143 in March, 2009 registering 7.5 per cent rate of inflation YoY. The CPI series for urban areas of the State is given in Annexure 4.3. Average CPI for rural and urban areas of the State are given in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Average CPI for rural and urban areas of the State**

( Base Year 2003 )

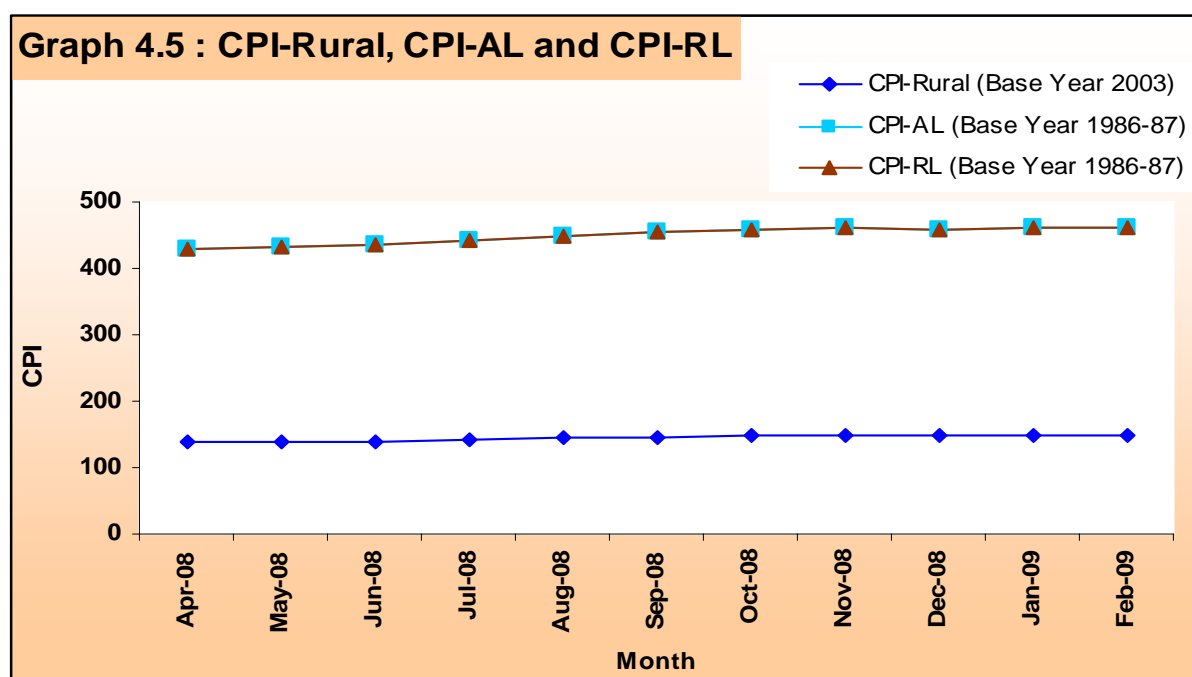
Rural						Year	Urban					
Food	Pan, supari and tobacco	Fuel, Power, light & lubricant	Clothing, Bedding, & foot wear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities		Food	Pan, supari and tobacco	Fuel, Power, light & lubricant	Clothing, Bedding, & foot wear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities
(52.85)	(2.15)	(10.67)	(8.53)	(25.80)	(100.00)	Weight	(45.80)	(1.54)	(10.28)	(7.51)	(34.87)	(100.00)
104	105	103	102	102	104	2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104
109	109	108	103	105	107	2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108
118	117	132	105	108	116	2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115
128	126	176	107	115	128	2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125
142	139	238	110	125	145	2008-09*	142	134	224	109	123	141

\* Figures for the month of March, 2009 are provisional



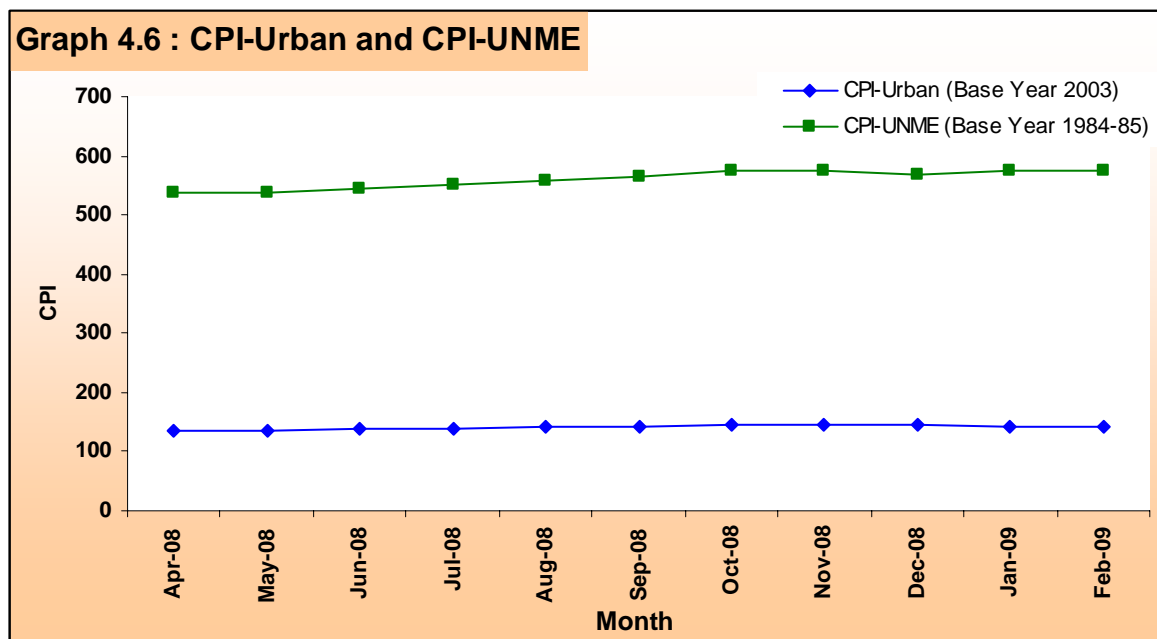
### All-India CPI for Agricultural and Rural Labourers

4.8 The CPI-AL & CPI-RL are compiled on monthly basis for agriculture labourers and rural labourers for 20 States in the country. There were 600 villages (centres) out of which 54 villages (centres) are from the State selected for collection of wages. The CPI for agricultural labourers of Maharashtra continuously increased from 442 in April 2008 to 476 in October, 2008 and then slightly decreased during November and December, 2008. CPI for rural labourers also displayed the same trend. The average indices for April, 2008 to February, 2009 for agricultural labourers and rural labourers was higher by 9.7 per cent and 9.5 per cent over the corresponding period of previous year for the State. This index number is used for revision and fixation of minimum wages in agriculture sector. CPI-AL and CPI-RL are given in Annexure 4.4.



## All-India CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees

4.9 CPI-UNME indicates the changes in retail prices of essential commodities and services for the group of urban non-manual employees. CSO was releasing CPI-UNME (base year 1984-85) as a monthly series for 59 cities in India till March, 2008. However, CSO has discontinued the centrewise CPI-UNME with effect from April, 2008. Instead it was decided to adopt the linked index based on ratio method after aggregating the sub group level indices for CPI-IW of labour bureau & using CPI-UNME weights at group/sub groups level for All-India. The groupwise All-India CPI-UNME is given in Annexure 4.5.



## All-India CPI for Industrial Workers

4.10 This index measures monthly movement of retail prices of essential commodities and services in 70 industrially developed centres in India, out of which five centres viz. Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Nashik are from the State. In addition to the above five centers, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State viz. Jalgaon, Nanded, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Akola by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra. Consumer price index number throws light on the cost of living and hence this index is used to determine dearness allowances of employees in public and private sectors. All-India CPI-IW for the period 2008-09 (April to December) was 144 higher by 9.1 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year (132). All-India CPI-IW for major groups are given in Table 4.3 and CPI-IW for Central index and State centers are given in Annexure 4.6 and 4.7 whereas, CPI-IW for additional centers in the State is given in Annexure 4.8.

**Table 4.3 All-India CPI-IW**

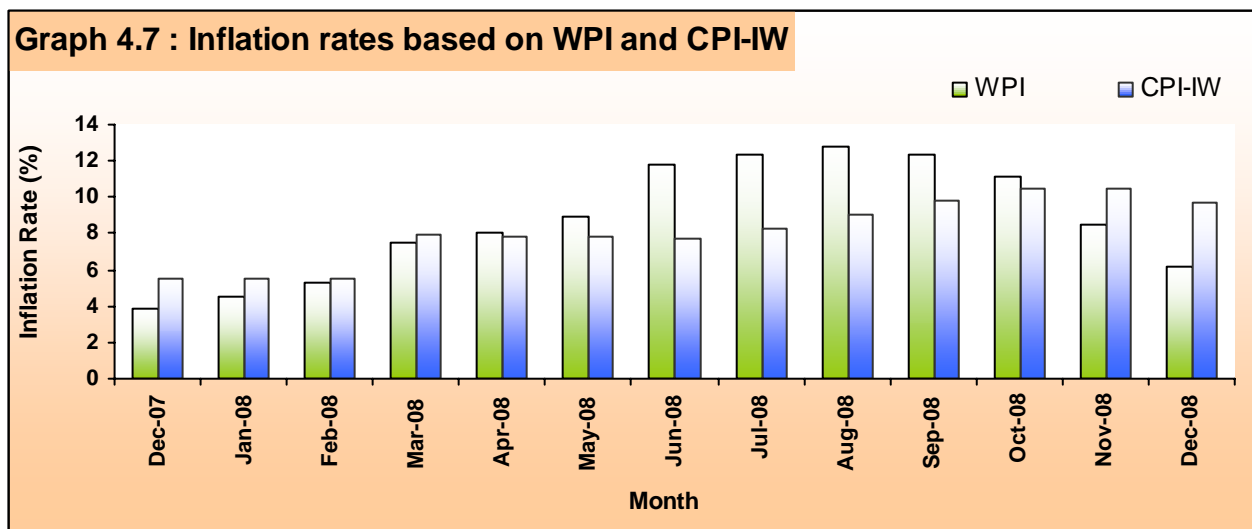
(Base year 2001)

Year	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel, power, Light & lubricants	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
<b>Weight</b>	<b>(46.19)</b>	<b>(2.27)</b>	<b>(6.43)</b>	<b>(15.27)</b>	<b>(6.58)</b>	<b>(23.26)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>
2007-08	136	128	133	131	118	131	133
2007-08#	135	127	132	130	118	130	132
2008-09#	152	137	142	135	122	140	144

Source: Labour Bureau, Simla

# (April to December)

4.11 Inflation rates based on WPI & CPI-IW is shown in the following graph 4.7 and inflation rates based on important price indices is given in Annexure 4.9.



## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.12 Basic minimum needs of poor and weaker sections of society viz. food, safe drinking water, health care, education, shelter, etc. are required to be provided for their upliftment. Food security is a combination of availability, distribution and accessibility. The availability of foodgrains is not a sufficient condition to ensure food security to the poor. The accessibility of foodgrains has been ensured by the State Government by opening sufficient number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) across the State. The Public Distribution System (PDS) was started in 1957 with the basic objective of providing foodgrains at cheap and subsidised rates to the poor so as to protect them from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities and to maintain the minimum nutrition status of the poor. The responsibility of PDS is shared by the Central as well as the State Government. The Central Government procures and stores foodgrains and allocates it to the states, whereas responsibilities like identification of families below poverty line, issuing of ration cards, allotment of commodities, supervision and monitoring of FPS lie with the State Government.

4.13 The foodgrains are distributed through the network of FPS. It is the policy of the State Government to have FPS for every revenue village. FPS are opened taking into consideration the convenience of the cardholders and topography of the area. There were 51,574 FPS operating in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2008. It is mandatory for the FPS to display foodgrain samples, stock position, as well as prices prominently. In order to keep check on the malpractices of FPS, regular and surprise inspections are carried out by Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra. 49,258 FPS were inspected, 5,950 FPS were found faulty, action was taken against 906 shops and a fine of Rs. 52.59 lakh was collected during 2008. In November, 2007 the State Government has taken a decision to give priority to Self-Help Groups while sanctioning new FPS and retail kerosene licenses.

4.14 To overcome the problem of establishing new FPS in Greater Mumbai, 33 mobile FPS are started in 1999 by the State Government. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs.180 lakh for purchasing these mobile FPS. These mobile FPS are handed over to co-operative institutions like Maharashtra State Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Consumer Federation and Apna Bazar for operation on certain conditions. Of these, two mobile FPS have been transferred to Marketing Federation for operation under Door Step Delivery Programme in Akrani and Akkalkuwa talukas of Nandurbar district.

## Targeted Public Distribution System

4.15 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was advocated with the aim of focussing policy towards the vulnerable and poor sections of the population. The Government of India has fixed the target of 65.34 lakh beneficiary families based on State's population of March, 2000. The State Government has introduced tri-coloured supply card scheme w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1999 to curb the diversion of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families under PDS and provide more foodgrains to the needy families. Accordingly, supply cards are issued on the basis of annual income criterion. Number of card holders is given in Table 4.4. Under TPDS, every yellow card holder is entitled to get 35 kg of foodgrains (wheat and/or rice) per month. The retail prices of rice and wheat to be supplied to these card holders under this scheme are fixed at Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 per kg respectively, whereas, saffron card holders are provided monthly quantum of 35 kg. of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 9.60 per kg for rice and Rs. 7.20 per kg for wheat. White card holders are not eligible to get any foodgrain supply under PDS.

**Table 4.4 Number of card holders**

		(in lakh)				
Annual Income Group	Card Type	No. of cardholders				
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>\$</sup>
Upto Rs. 15,000	Yellow	72.09	74.42	71.87	71.34	69.60
Rs. 15,001 to 1,00,000	Saffron	144.61	144.95	140.94	138.62	140.04
More than Rs. 1,00,000	White	10.80	10.80	9.91	9.70	8.38

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

\$ As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008

## Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.16 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 with the objective of targeting the poorest segments of the BPL population such as landless agriculture labourer, households headed by widows, terminally ill persons, etc. Under this scheme, target number of BPL families to be covered is fixed at 25.05 lakh in the State. So far 24.64 lakh families have been identified and are getting regular benefits. They are being provided foodgrains such as wheat at Rs. 2 per kg and rice at Rs. 3 per kg.

## Annapurna Scheme

4.17 Annapurna scheme is a cent per cent centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2001. Under this scheme, monthly quantum of 10 kg of foodgrains is provided free of cost to the destitutes of age 65 years and above. This scheme is applicable subject to the condition that the person should not be in receipt of pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme or State Pension Scheme. Under this scheme, 1.20 lakh eligible beneficiaries have been identified and foodgrains are being distributed to them regularly. The Government of India has released 14,400 MT of foodgrains during 2008-09 for beneficiaries under this scheme.

## Navsanjivan Yojana

4.18 Navsanjivan Yojana is being implemented in the 15 districts of State since 1995 in tribal areas, especially in flood affected villages during the course of rainy season. The State Government through this scheme provides additional quota of foodgrains to the fair price shopkeepers under this scheme to fulfill the demands of card holders during the entire course of rainy season. Temporary godown facility is also provided in such villages.

### Revised Village Grain Bank Scheme

4.19 This centrally sponsored scheme is implemented in some chronically food scarce areas like drought / natural calamity prone areas, tribal areas and inaccessible hilly areas of 121 tehsils. The main objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized and food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations. In such situation, needy people will be able to borrow foodgrains from village grain banks set up within the village. Accordingly 1,111 and 266 grain banks were sanctioned during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. Out of these 1,377 village grain banks, 1,109 grain banks have been set up and 4,609 MT foodgrains have been distributed under this scheme till the end of August, 2008. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 1.80 crore for this scheme in year 2008-09.

### Foodgrains requirement

4.20 Requirement of foodgrains for BPL population of the State was estimated using quinquennial survey on 'Consumer expenditure' of 61<sup>st</sup> round of National Sample Survey. The same is given in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Requirement of foodgrains for BPL population in the State**

Foodgrains	Estimated monthly per capita consumption ** (Kg)		Annual estimated requirement for 317.4 lakh BPL population <sup>\$</sup> (Lakh MT)			Foodgrains allotment <sup>@</sup> by Central Govt. for BPL (2007-08) (Lakh MT)
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	
Rice	3.01	2.97	6.3	5.3	11.6	13.3
Wheat	3.62	4.55	7.5	8.1	15.6	14.0

Source : \$ NSS 61st round 2004-05 (Central Sample)

\*\* NSS 61st round (2004-05) (State Sample)

<sup>@</sup> Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

### Allotment and off-take of foodgrains

4.21 The Food Corporation of India (FCI) bears the responsibility of procurement of foodgrains and their allocation to the states for distribution under the PDS. The details of allotment and off-take for BPL and APL families are given in Table 4.6. The allotment of wheat and rice is in different proportion in different regions depending upon the consumption pattern within that area.

**Table 4.6 Allotment and off-take of foodgrains for BPL and APL**

Year	Allotment		Off-take		Percentage <sup>@</sup>	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
<b>AAY</b>						
2004-05	2.49	3.94	2.11	3.55	84.7	90.1
2005-06	3.37	4.94	3.02	4.37	89.6	88.5
2006-07	4.12	4.48	3.38	3.81	82.0	85.0
2007-08	5.04	5.18	4.20	4.41	83.3	85.1
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	2.98	3.06	2.66	2.66	89.3	86.9
<b>BPL (Excluding AAY)</b>						
2004-05	7.97	13.04	6.31	10.97	79.2	84.1
2005-06	7.53	11.59	6.32	10.05	83.9	86.7
2006-07	8.81	10.02	6.91	8.37	78.4	83.5
2007-08	8.31	8.86	6.76	7.51	81.3	84.8
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	4.81	5.16	4.20	4.68	87.3	90.7
<b>APL</b>						
2004-05	16.50	30.51	0.09	0.50	0.5	1.6
2005-06	16.50	28.93	0.12	1.12	0.7	3.9
2006-07	14.96	4.52	0.44	1.14	2.9	25.2
2007-08	0.35	1.42	0.32	1.02	91.4	71.8
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	0.21	1.56	0.21	0.86	100.0	55.1

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

\$ Upto October, 2008 <sup>@</sup> Percentage of off-take is given w.r.t. allotment

4.22 Under PDS, foodgrains are lifted from FCI godowns and stored in State owned or hired godowns. At present there are 1,131 godowns with storage capacity of 6.50 lakh MT, of which 117 godowns are hired with 0.66 lakh MT storage capacity. Of these, 973 godowns with 5.84 lakh MT storage capacity are currently in use and 17 godowns with 0.10 lakh MT storage capacity are given on rental basis.

### Levy sugar

4.23 Sugar has been brought under partial control since 1979. The ratio of sugar to be sold in open market and levy sugar is fixed by the Central Government as 9:1 of the total sugar production since 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2002. Levy sugar thus collected is being supplied to the BPL families through PDS. In 2007-08, total allotment of sugar was 17.19 lakh quintals, whereas lifting was only 0.97 lakh quintals (5.63 per cent). In 2008-09, the total allotment was 17.64 lakh quintals, whereas lifting was 5.72 lakh quintals (32.43 per cent). Sugar is supplied to BPL cardholders at the rate of Rs. 13.50 per kg.

### Kerosene

4.24 The State is receiving monthly allocation of 1,36,732 kl. of kerosene since April, 2005. The retail price of kerosene for Mumbai Rationing Area is Rs. 9.10 per litre and in the rest of districts, it is between Rs. 9.25 to Rs. 11.20 per litre. The monthly quota of kerosene is fixed according to number of gas connections and number of persons on ration card. There are 60,251 kerosene licences in the State out of which 801 are wholesale licences.

### Food subsidy

4.25 The subsidy provided for supply of foodgrains through PDS, the cost of maintaining the buffer stock and the difference between procurement prices & issue prices borne by the State Government is collectively called as 'Food subsidy'. The amount of food subsidy for recent years is given in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Food subsidy**

							(Rs. crore)
Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R.E.)	2008-09 (B.E.)
Food subsidy	59.69	109.40	125.04	128.17	204.35	162.97	190.31

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

### Bogus ration card detection drive

4.26 The State Government has launched a special detection drive in 2005 to weed out ineligible and bogus ration cards. Under this scheme, till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 total number of valid cards was 218 lakh, whereas 29.45 lakh supply cards were temporarily cancelled on the basis of not providing proof or not filling up the prescribed form.

\* \* \* \* \*

ANNEXURE 4.1  
ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year : 1993-94)

Year / Month (1)	Primary articles (2)	Fuel, power, light and lubricants (3)	Manufactured products (4)	All commodities (5)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>22,025</b>	<b>14,226</b>	<b>63,749</b>	<b>100,000</b>
1995-96	125.3	114.5	121.9	121.6
1996-97	135.8	126.4	124.4	127.2
1997-98	139.4	143.8	128.0	132.8
1998-99	156.2	148.5	133.6	140.7
1999-00	158.0	162.0	137.2	145.3
2000-01	162.5	208.1	141.7	155.7
2001-02	168.4	226.7	144.3	161.3
2002-03	174.0	239.2	148.1	166.8
2003-04	181.5	254.6	156.4	175.9
2004-05	187.9	280.2	166.3	187.3
2005-06	193.6	306.8	171.4	195.6
2006-07	208.7	323.9	179.0	206.2
2007-08	224.7	327.0	187.9	215.8
2008-09*	247.2	351.3	203.0	233.9
April, 2008	238.6	342.9	199.5	228.5
May, 2008	241.9	347.0	201.5	231.1
June, 2008	243.9	374.4	204.5	237.4
July, 2008	248.7	377.2	206.3	240.0
August, 2008	249.3	377.9	207.9	241.2
September, 2008	252.2	375.3	208.0	241.5
October, 2008	251.5	369.2	205.7	239.0
November, 2008	250.9	348.0	203.0	234.2
December, 2008	247.3	331.0	201.1	229.7
January, 2009 *	248.6	328.8	199.9	228.9
February, 2009 *	247.4	323.5	199.4	227.7
March, 2009 *	245.5	321.0	199.8	227.1

**Source** - Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi.  
\* Provisional



**ANNEXURE 4.2**  
**GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA**

(Base Year 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power, Light & Lubricant	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscella- neous	All Commo- dities	Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>...</b>
2004-05	104	105	103	102	102	104	...
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.80
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.83
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09*	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.3
April, 2008	133	132	231	108	119	138	13.1
May, 2008	136	132	232	108	119	139	13.0
June, 2008	136	134	236	109	120	140	12.9
July, 2008	139	136	238	109	121	142	12.7
August, 2008	143	137	239	109	122	145	14.2
September, 2008	145	139	240	109	123	146	15.0
October, 2008	147	140	241	110	127	148	15.6
November, 2008	147	142	241	111	128	149	16.4
December, 2008	145	144	242	111	129	148	14.7
January, 2009	144	144	241	111	130	148	9.6
February, 2009	143	147	238	110	131	147	8.1
March, 2009*	143	147	237	110	131	147	8.1

\* Provisional

## ANNEXURE 4.3

## GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

( Base Year 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power, Light & Lubricant	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Misce- llaneous	All Commo- dities	Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>45.80</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>...</b>
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	...
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.20
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.19
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09*	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.8
April, 2008	132	126	216	107	119	134	11.7
May, 2008	135	126	216	107	119	135	11.6
June, 2008	136	128	224	108	120	137	12.3
July, 2008	140	132	226	108	121	140	12.9
August, 2008	143	133	226	109	122	141	13.7
September, 2008	144	134	226	109	122	142	15.5
October, 2008	147	135	227	109	126	145	16.9
November, 2008	147	136	227	109	127	145	16.9
December, 2008	145	138	227	110	126	144	15.2
January, 2009	144	138	226	110	126	144	9.9
February, 2009	143	139	224	110	125	143	8.3
March, 2009*	143	140	224	110	126	143	7.5

\* Provisional

### 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 (1)	General Index (2)	Food group (3)	General Index (4)	Food group (5)	General Index (6)	Food group (7)	General Index (8)	
1999-00	...	317	299	312	306	316	299	311	307
2000-01	...	316	305	303	305	316	305	303	307
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
2007-08@	...	434	420	403	406	431	417	403	406
2008-09@	...	480	461	448	447	476	457	448	447
April, 2008	...	458	442	429	429	454	438	429	429
May, 2008	...	457	443	430	431	453	438	430	431
June, 2008	...	466	449	434	434	462	445	434	435
July, 2008	...	476	457	444	442	472	453	443	442
August, 2008	...	490	467	453	450	486	463	453	450
September, 2008	...	491	469	458	455	487	465	458	455
October, 2008	...	498	476	463	459	495	471	463	459
November, 2008	...	495	474	463	460	490	469	463	460
December, 2008	...	490	471	460	459	487	467	460	459

*Source - Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla*  
@ Average for 9 months

### ANNEXURE 4.5

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES

(Base year : 1984-85)

Year/Month	Food, beverages & tobacco	Fuel, power, light & lubricants	Housing	Clothing, bedding & footwear	Miscella neous	General Index	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
April,2008	...	542	586	549	452	528	536
May,2008	...	543	586	549	456	529	537
June,2008	...	550	612	549	456	535	543
July,2008	...	563	616	558	456	542	552
August,2008	...	574	620	558	460	546	559
September,2008	...	583	620	558	460	552	565
October,2008	...	599	625	558	460	559	574
November,2008	...	598	625	558	464	565	575
December,2008	...	584	633	558	464	563	569

*Source - Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi*

ANNEXURE 4.6

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year : 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel, Power, light and lubricant	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>46.19</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>23.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>
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
2007-08 @	135	127	132	130	118	130	132
2008-09@	152	137	142	135	122	140	144
April, 2008	144	134	136	134	120	135	138
May, 2008	145	134	136	134	121	136	139
June, 2008	147	135	142	134	121	137	140
July, 2008	150	135	143	136	121	139	143
August, 2008	153	136	144	136	122	140	145
September, 2008	155	138	144	136	122	141	146
October, 2008	159	140	145	136	122	143	148
November, 2008	159	140	145	136	123	144	148
December, 2008	155	140	147	136	123	144	147

*Source* - Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.  
@ Average for 9 months

# ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month		MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
		Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(Base year 1982)											
<b>Weight</b>	...	<b>59.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.08</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>1993-94</b>	...	<b>302</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	...	<b>541</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	...	<b>556</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>503</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	...	<b>562</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	...	<b>583</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	...	<b>595</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>563</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	...	<b>622</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>581</b>
(Base year 2001)											
<b>Weight</b>	...	<b>48.88</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54.74</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.06</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.43</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	...	<b>115</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	...	<b>126</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	...	<b>136</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>2007-08 @</b>	...	<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>2008-09@</b>	...	<b>150</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>141</b>
April, 2008	...	144	141	157	147	158	149	150	141	144	134
May, 2008	...	145	142	157	147	160	149	154	143	147	135
June, 2008	...	146	143	157	147	160	151	157	145	145	135
July, 2008	...	148	145	160	150	165	153	157	148	152	140
August, 2008	...	150	146	162	152	169	156	159	149	155	142
September, 2008	...	153	147	161	152	171	158	165	152	160	144
October, 2008	...	159	152	163	153	172	158	165	153	165	147
November, 2008	...	156	151	163	154	168	157	165	153	160	145
December, 2008	...	152	151	159	152	165	155	163	152	158	144

**Source** - Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

@ Average for 9 months

## ANNEXURE 4.8

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

( STATE CENTERS)

(Base year 1982)

Year/Month		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)
(1)											
<b>Weight</b>	...	<b>62.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55.98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.26</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.65</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>1993-94</b>	...	<b>270</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	...	<b>466</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>2001-02</b>	...	<b>488</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>2002-03</b>	...	<b>497</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>523</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	...	<b>505</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>542</b>
<b>2004-05</b>	...	<b>519</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>562</b>
<b>2005-06</b>	...	<b>526</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>582</b>
<b>2006-07</b>	...	<b>590</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>629</b>
<b>2007-08</b>	...	<b>584</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>2007-08 @</b>	...	<b>624</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>2008-09 @</b>	...	<b>614</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>696</b>
April, 2008	...	645	640	693	673	681	631	677	647	659	675
May, 2008	...	646	643	694	674	686	633	684	651	664	678
June, 2008	...	646	645	699	677	692	637	687	653	670	681
(Base year 2001)@@											
<b>Weight</b>	...	<b>45.88</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48.22</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.05</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.79</b>	<b>100.0</b>
July, 2008	...	127	140	148	146	143	146	147	150	147	146
August, 2008	...	129	142	149	147	144	148	149	152	149	148
September, 2008	...	128	142	150	149	146	149	159	157	147	148
October, 2008	...	129	143	150	150	154	154	155	157	152	150
November, 2008	...	130	143	149	150	154	155	155	157	150	150
December, 2008	...	131	144	145	148	154	155	158	160	146	148

Source - Office of the Labour Commissioner, Mumbai.

@ Average for 9 months

### ANNEXURE 4.9 INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates					
	All India wholesale price index number #	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers +	All India consumer price index number for urban non-manual employees @@	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers +	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers +	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1993-94	...	7.28	6.93	3.48	...	
1995-96	7.99	9.96	9.48	10.74	...	
1996-97	4.63	9.43	9.27	9.10	...	
1997-98	4.38	6.84	6.89	3.39	3.77	
1998-99	5.94	13.13	11.30	10.97	10.65	
1999-00	3.33	3.42	4.51	4.43	4.33	
2000-01	7.13	3.82	5.59	(-) 0.33	0.03	
2001-02	3.62	4.31	5.12	1.09	1.33	
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.78	3.16	3.13	
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.74	3.90	3.79	
2004-05	6.48	3.83	3.62	2.60	2.58	
2005-06	4.43	4.41	4.75	3.85	3.85	
2006-07	5.43	6.83	6.61	7.85	7.52	
2007-08	4.70	6.40	5.96	7.52	7.06	
2007-08 @	4.40	6.17	6.00	7.97	7.41	
2008-09 @	10.20	9.10	8.78	10.10	10.10	
April, 2008	8.04	7.82	6.99	8.88	8.61	
May, 2008	8.86	7.82	6.76	9.11	8.84	
June, 2008	11.82	7.77	7.31	8.77	8.75	
July, 2008	12.36	8.26	7.39	9.41	9.41	
August, 2008	12.82	9.10	8.54	10.29	10.29	
September, 2008	12.27	9.82	9.50	10.98	10.98	
October, 2008	11.06	10.50	10.38	11.14	11.14	
November, 2008	8.48	10.50	10.79	11.11	11.11	
December, 2008	6.15	9.70	9.85	11.14	11.14	

**Source** - # Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi .  
+ Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.                      @@ Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.  
@ Average for 9 months

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

**ANNEXURE 4.10**  
**QUANTITY OF RICE AND WHEAT ISSUED TO AUTHORISED RATION /**  
**FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN MAHARASHTRA**

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Rice			Wheat			No. of ration/fair price shops
	Mumbai rationing area (1) (2)	Other districts (3)	Total (Col. 2+ Col. 3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (Col.5+ Col.6) (7)	
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53	48,655
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31	...
2002-03 (Total)	0.08	6.72	6.80	0.14	11.46	11.60	49,502
Of which, TPDS	0.05	6.62	6.67	0.07	11.28	11.35	...
2003-04 (Total)	0.06	7.15	7.21	0.16	13.25	13.41	49,921
Of which, TPDS	0.06	7.10	7.16	0.09	12.95	13.04	...
2004-05 ( Total)	0.09	8.42	8.51	0.25	14.77	15.02	50,160
Of which, TPDS	0.07	8.35	8.42	0.09	14.43	14.52	...
2005-06 (Total)	0.09	9.37	9.46	0.55	14.99	15.54	50,019
Of which, TPDS	0.07	9.27	9.34	0.10	14.32	14.42	...
2006-07 (Total)	0.28	10.45	10.73	0.47	12.85	13.32	50,019
Of which, TPDS	0.08	10.21	10.29	0.07	12.11	12.18	...
2007-08 (Total)	0.12	11.16	11.28	0.32	12.62	12.94	50,083
Of which, TPDS	0.06	10.90	10.96	0.06	11.86	11.92	...
2008-09 (Total) (upto Aug, 2008)	0.08	6.99	7.07	0.27	7.93	8.20	51,574 <sup>@</sup>
Of which, TPDS	0.05	6.81	6.86	0.04	7.30	7.34	...

<sup>@</sup> As on 31st Dec, 2008

**ANNEXURE 4.11**  
**ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
(Lakh tonnes)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2002-03 (Total)	27.20	50.38
Of which, TPDS	9.60	17.84
2003-04 (Total)	26.11	48.34
Of which, TPDS	9.61	17.83
2004-05 (Total)	26.96	47.49
Of which, TPDS	10.46	16.98
2005-06 (Total)	27.40	45.47
Of which, TPDS	10.90	16.54
2006-07 (Total)	27.90	19.03
Of which, TPDS	12.94	14.51
2007-08 (Total)	13.69	15.45
Of which, TPDS	13.34	14.04
2008-09 (Total) (upto Oct, 2008)	8.00	9.78
Of which, TPDS	7.79	8.22

**Source-** Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.  
**Note** - Figures of Antyodaya Anna Yojana are included in Targeted Public Distribution System



### ANNEXURE 4.12 DISTRICTWISE UTILISATION OF GODOWNS

District Name (1)	Available Godowns		Average monthly storage (MT) under BPL, APL, Antyodaya (4)	% utilisation (5)
	Number (2)	Capacity(MT) (3)		
Mumbai	17	34,089	7,787.82	22.85
Thane	31	14,350	6,098.18	42.50
Raigad	32	15,000	6,843.82	45.63
Ratnagiri	48	16,850	5,502.73	32.66
Sindhudurg	19	7,325	2,896.55	39.54
Nashik	28	19,170	13,208.45	68.90
Dhule	18	8,700	5,702.00	65.54
Nandurbar	29	11,800	4,664.64	39.53
Jalgaon	51	21,000	10,728.64	51.09
Ahmednagar	46	33,440	8,832.55	26.41
Pune	42	35,811	8,224.00	22.97
Satara	51	17,640	6,253.55	35.45
Sangli	25	12,710	4,437.09	34.91
Solapur	49	31,716	10,233.64	32.27
Kolhapur	19	8,950	8,545.18	95.48
Aurangabad	24	41,056	8,921.00	21.73
Jalna	20	17,450	4,860.73	27.86
Parbhani	19	10,600	4,420.64	41.70
Hingoli	10	6,100	2,677.27	43.89
Beed	32	24,242	8,047.18	33.20
Nanded	39	17,210	7,284.18	42.33
Osmanabad	30	17,700	4,969.00	28.07
Latur	22	17,650	4,200.45	23.80
Buldhana	36	13,290	6,697.27	50.39
Akola	27	13,910	4,139.00	29.76
Washim	17	8,100	3,524.45	43.51
Amrawati	30	11,950	7,903.64	66.14
Yeotmal	34	16,800	7,645.73	45.51
Nagpur	35	31,858	7,590.27	23.83
Wardha	15	8,335	3,308.82	39.70
Bhandara	15	8,600	3,948.64	45.91
Gondiya	11	9,312	4,758.18	51.10
Chandrapur	30	13,100	6,469.00	49.38
Gadchiroli	22	8,600	4,233.82	49.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>5,84,414</b>	<b>2,15,558.09</b>	<b>36.88</b>

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Government of Maharashtra.

## 5. PUBLIC FINANCE

### STATE FINANCES

5.1 In recent years, the State finances have witnessed significant improvements due to consistent and cohesive measures undertaken by the State Government. This included the implementation of Value Added Tax (VAT), enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, increase in plan expenditure, reduction in non-development expenditure, etc. The budget for 2008-09 was prepared within the framework of the FRBM Act. As per the budget estimates of 2008-09, a surplus of Rs. 965 crore was expected on revenue account. It is to be noted that the State is enjoying revenue surplus since the last couple of years.

5.2 Another important fiscal indicator i.e. the State's fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP is also declining year by year. The fiscal deficit, which was maximum at 5.8 per cent of GSDP, in 2002-03, has drastically declined to 2.6 per cent in 2006-07. The trends in State budget deficits are given in Table 5.1.

### Budgetary Position 2008-09

5.3 The State Budget 2008-09 shows surplus on both the revenue and capital accounts at Rs. 965 crore and Rs. 674 crore respectively, thereby aggregating total budgetary surplus at Rs. 1,639 crore. Taking into account the opening balance of Rs. 2,970 crore, the budget for the year 2008-09 reveals a net surplus of Rs. 4,609 crore. The details are given in Table 5.2.

5.4 Apart from generation of revenue surplus and reduction in ratio of fiscal deficit to GSDP, another important feature of Budget 2008-09 was a substantial increase in annual plan of the State. The year 2007-08 was the first year of XI FYP aiming at 'faster and more inclusive growth'. The outlay of State annual plan during that year was Rs. 20,250 crore. During 2008-09, the total plan size of the State was increased to Rs. 25,000 crore, which is highest till date. The entire resources for annual plan were raised through the State budget only.

**Table 5.1 Trends in State Budget deficits**

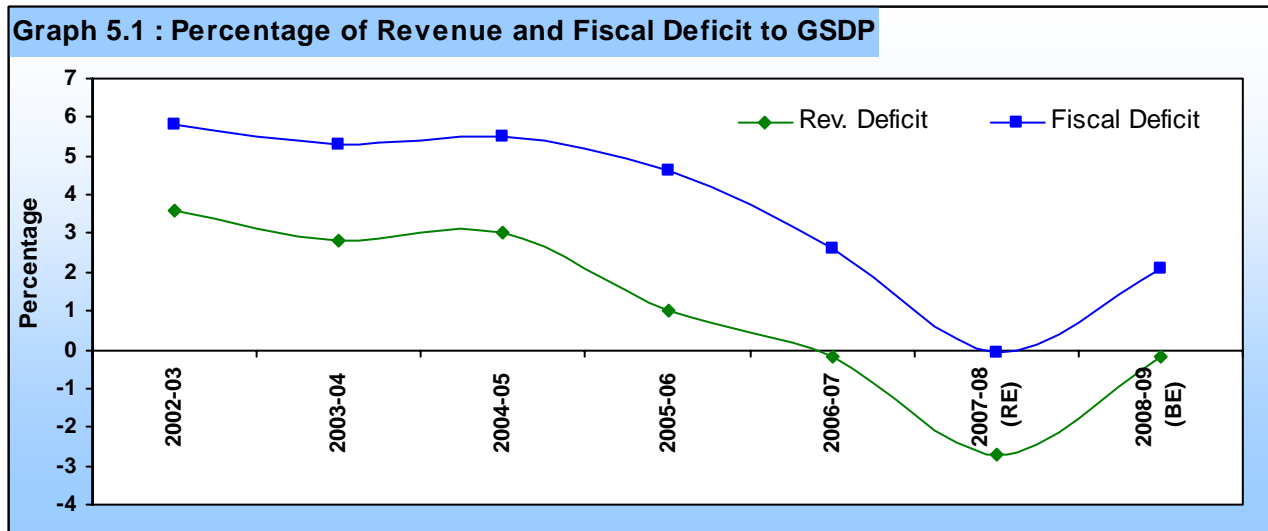
(Rs. crore)			
Year	Revenue Deficit	Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit
<b>Pre-FRBM Act Position</b>			
2000-01	7,834 (3.7)	3,751 (1.8)	8,976 (4.2)
2001-02	8,189 (3.5)	4,469 (1.9)	10,898 (4.7)
2002-03	9,371 (3.6)	7,595 (3.0)	14,881 (5.8)
<b>Post-FRBM Act Position</b>			
2003-04	8,310 (2.8)	7,139 (2.4)	15,474 (5.3)
2004-05	10,033 (3.0)	9,641 (2.9)	18,620 (5.5)
2005-06	3,842 (1.0)	8,283 (2.2)	17,630 (4.6)
2006-07	(-) 810 (-) (0.2)	(-) 103 (-) (0.0)	11,553 (2.6)
2007-08	(-) 13631 (-) (2.7)	(-) 12,574 (-) (0.1)	(-) 552 (-) (0.1)
(RE)	(-) 965 (-) (0.2)	769 (0.1)	13,158 (2.1)
2008-09			
(BE)			

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra  
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to GSDP.  
The minus figures indicate surplus.

**Table 5.2 Overall Budgetary Position for 2008-09**

(Rs. crore)			
Item	Receipts	Exp./ Disbursement	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)
<b>(A) Revenue Account</b>	<b>79,911</b>	<b>78,946</b>	<b>965</b>
<b>(B) Capital Account (1 to 5)</b>	<b>1,05,283</b>	<b>1,04,609</b>	<b>674</b>
1) Capital expenditure outside Revenue Account	0	13,493	(-)13,493
2) Internal Debt of the State Government	17,927	5,720	12,207
3) Loans & Advances from the Central Government	722	426	296
4) Loans & Advances given by State Government	348	978	(-) 630
5) Public Account	86,286	83,992	2,294
<b>(C) Budgetary Position (A + B)</b>	<b>1,85,194</b>	<b>1,83,555</b>	<b>1,639</b>
<b>(D) Opening balance</b>			<b>2,970</b>
<b>Overall budgetary position for 2008-09</b>			<b>4,609</b>

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra



5.5 Although, the Government is making efforts to continue to meet the objectives laid down in the FRBM Act, a heavy turmoil in the global economies during the calendar year 2008 had its impact on the Indian economy and thereby the State economy. The growth rate of State taxes, VAT and stamp duty & registration fees did show a slight slow down while the targets envisaged in the budget were still met.

5.6 On the other hand, expected increase in expenditure on establishment due to implementation of Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations and expenditure on waiving the loans of farmers may have impact on the expenditure side. Therefore, it is a big challenge for the Government to maintain the revenue surpluses in the years to come.

5.7 The debt stock of the State Government in absolute numbers is increasing year after year and thereby increasing the burden of debt servicing and interest payments. Therefore, the growing debt stock and high debt servicing to the revenue receipt ratio has been a matter of concern for the State. However, as a result of better fiscal management and increase in the state income, the State has been able to reduce the burden of debt to 28.4 per cent (of GSDP) in 2007-08 as against 32.4 per cent in 2005-06. It is further estimated to decline to 25.8 per cent in 2008-09. The ratio of interest payment and debt servicing to revenue receipts, which was as high as 19.8 per cent in 2006-07, has also declined to 19.0 per cent in 2007-08.

## Revenue Receipts

5.8 The total receipts of the Government consists of revenue receipts and capital receipts. The revenue receipts includes tax revenue and non-tax revenue. During the last five years the revenue receipts have increased by more than 100 per cent. The rate of increase in revenue receipts was highest i.e. 28.4 per cent during 2006-07. Implementation of VAT and efforts made by the Government in collection of non-tax revenue were the major reasons for the increase in revenue receipts. During 2008-09 the revenue receipts are expected at Rs.79,911 crore, of which tax revenue at Rs.60,839 crore and non-tax revenue at Rs. 19,072 crore. The details are given in Table 5.3.

## Tax Revenue

5.9 The tax revenue of the State consists of Own Tax-Revenue (OTR) and share in central taxes. The State's OTR contributes about 85 to 90 percent of the tax revenue. The State's OTR has increased from Rs. 25,181 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 46,611 crore in 2007-08 and is expected to increase to Rs. 51,893 crore in 2008-09. Thus, there is more than two fold increase in State's OTR in the last six years.

**Table 5.3 Receipts on Revenue Account**

(Rs. crore)						
Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Actual)	2007-08 (R/E)	2008-09 (B/E)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts { I + II }</b>	<b>34,370.52</b>	<b>41,013.33</b>	<b>48,438.30</b>	<b>62,195.37</b>	<b>79,860.58<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>79,910.86</b>
<b>I. Tax Revenue (A+ B)</b>	<b>28,551.65</b>	<b>34,200.78</b>	<b>38,522.25</b>	<b>46,121.99</b>	<b>54,210.64</b>	<b>60,839.24</b>
<b>(A) State's own Tax Revenue {(1) to (9)}</b>	<b>25,181.23</b>	<b>30,604.67</b>	<b>33,539.44</b>	<b>40,098.37</b>	<b>46,611.54</b>	<b>51,893.35</b>
(1) VAT	15,325.95	18,816.72	19,676.74	24,130.72	26,612.00	29,039.00
(2) Stamps and Registration fees	3354.08	4,116.49	5,265.86	6,415.72	8,000.00	9,600.00
(3) State excise duties	2324.42	2,218.87	2,823.85	3,300.70	3,800.00	4,500.00
(4) Electricity duties	629.72	1,673.76	1,660.88	1,577.19	2,318.00	2,600.00
(5) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1,019.34	1,076.34	1,157.42	1,246.41	1,453.63	1,449.88
(6) Taxes on vehicles	1,205.97	1,177.15	1,309.11	1,841.06	2,215.31	2,426.18
(7) Other Taxes and duties on commodities and services	729.35	736.87	711.98	877.92	923.60	984.29
(8) Taxes on goods & passengers	231.91	427.75	504.63	224.48	594.00	594.00
(9) Land Revenue	360.49	360.72	428.97	484.17	695.00	700.00
<b>(B) Share in Central Taxes</b>	<b>3,370.42</b>	<b>3,596.11</b>	<b>4,982.81</b>	<b>6,023.62</b>	<b>7,599.10</b>	<b>8,945.89</b>
<b>II. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>5,818.87</b>	<b>6,812.55</b>	<b>9,916.05</b>	<b>16,073.38</b>	<b>25,649.94<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>19,071.62</b>
(1) Interest Receipts	356.91	737.46	1,737.24	2,503.92	1,105.01	1,085.36
(2) Other Non-tax Revenue	3,192.03	3,381.37	4,197.81	5,014.33	15,455.48 <sup>#</sup>	5,629.30
(3) Central Grants	2,269.93	2,693.72	3,981.00	8,555.13	9,089.45	12,356.96

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

<sup>#</sup> Amount of non-tax revenue during 2007-08 includes Rs.10,872 crore transferred from consolidated fund due to abolition of certain reserve funds. This is only notional transfer and does not represent any cash receipts.

5.10 Apart from State's OTR, the State Government is getting share in Central Taxes. As per the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission, Maharashtra is receiving a share of 4.997 per cent of devoluble amount of central taxes. Accordingly, the State has received Rs. 6,024 crore for the year 2006-07. This amount has increased to Rs. 7,599 crore for 2007-08 and is expected to increase to Rs.8,946 crore during 2008-09.

5.11 The Value Added Tax (VAT) is a major contributor (60 per cent) of State's OTR. The revenue from VAT has increased by about 10 per cent in absolute terms during 2007-08 over the previous year. Among the major states in the country, though Maharashtra has maximum OTR, as far as its percentage to revenue receipts is considered, it stands second after Karnataka.

## Tax Collection

5.12 As per the data received from Civil Accounts for the period April to December, 2008, the total revenue receipts has increased by 22.9 per cent over the revenue receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year. During the same period, tax revenue increased by 20.7 per cent, whereas the non-tax revenue increased by 33.9 per cent. The increase in State's OTR was about 20 per cent, in which the revenue from VAT has increased by 20.5 per cent, stamps & registration fees

**Table 5.4 State's Own Tax Revenue for 2008-09 (B/E)**

(Rs. crore)		
State	State's Own Tax Revenue	% to Revenue Receipts
Karnataka	31,876	67.5
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>51,893</b>	<b>64.9</b>
Tamil Nadu	33,156	64.4
Kerala	15,781	63.3
Gujarat	23,650	61.8
Andhra Pradesh	37,866	53.4
Punjab	11,247	48.4
Rajasthan	14,562	44.1
Madhya Pradesh	14,215	41.3
Uttar Pradesh	32,313	37.7
Bihar	5,259	15.7

Source: RBI

**Table 5.5 Tax Collection during April to December, 2008**

Item	(Rs. crore)	
	April - December, 2007	April - December 2008
<b>A) Total Revenue Receipts(a+b)</b>	<b>43,672</b>	<b>53,673</b>
a) Tax Revenue	36,458	44,015
b) Non-tax Revenue	7,214	9,658
<b>Own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)</b>	<b>31,875</b>	<b>38,263</b>
1) Value Added Tax (VAT)	19,314	23,281
2) Stamps & Reg. fees	5,621	6,342
3) State Excise duties	2,581	2,998
4) Taxes & duties on Electricity	956	1,883
5) Land Revenue	258	333
6) Taxes on Vehicles	1,482	1,597
7) Other taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,073	1,124
8) Taxes on goods & passengers	27	57
9) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	563	648

Source : Office of the A.G., Maharashtra

**Table 5.6 Revenue Receipts during April to December, 2008**

Item	(Rs. crore)		
	Budget Estimate 2008-09	Receipts during first nine months	Percentage to Budget Estimates
<b>A) Tax Revenue (i+ii)</b>	<b>60,839</b>	<b>44,015</b>	<b>72.3</b>
i) State's own tax Revenue	51,893	38,263	73.7
ii) Share in Central Taxes	8,946	5,752	64.3
<b>B) Non-Tax Revenue (i+ii)</b>	<b>19,072</b>	<b>9,658</b>	<b>50.6</b>
i) Non-Tax Revenue	6,715	3,388	50.4
ii) Grants-in-aid from Centre	12,357	6,270	50.7
<b>C) Total Revenue Receipts (A+B)</b>	<b>79,911</b>	<b>53,673</b>	<b>67.2</b>

Source : Office of the A.G., Maharashtra

by 12.8 per cent, state excise duties by 16.2 per cent and the taxes on vehicles by 7.8 per cent over such receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year. The taxes on goods and passengers have shown a maximum increase of about 111 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.5.

5.13 During the first nine months of 2008-09, the total revenue receipts were 67.2 per cent of budget estimates, in which the total tax revenue receipts were 72.3 per cent of the budgeted tax revenue. During the same period, the total non-tax revenue receipts were just 50.6 per cent of the budgeted non-tax revenue. The details are given in Table 5.6.

## Non-Tax Revenue

5.14 The receipts from Non-Tax Revenue consist of four items viz. (i) Interest Receipts, (ii) Dividends and Profits, (iii) Central Grants and (iv) Other Non-Tax Revenue in the purview of the State, such as the receipts from fees, fines, penalties, etc. During 2006-07, a rise in grants from the Central Government (more than double) led to exceptional increase in non-tax revenue by about 62 per cent over the previous year. This rise was mainly due to compensation received in lieu of losses due to implementation VAT during the year. The receipts from non-tax revenue were Rs. 16,073 crore during 2006-07 which increased to Rs. 25,650 crore during 2007-08 and are expected to be at Rs. 19,072 crore in 2008-09. Amount of non-tax revenue during 2007-08 includes Rs. 10,872 crore transferred from consolidated fund, due to abolition of certain reserve funds. This is only notional transfer and does not represent any cash receipts.

## Revenue Expenditure

5.15 The total expenditure of the Government comprises of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. During 2006-07 the total expenditure of the Government was Rs. 78,506 crore, which increased to Rs. 84,233 crore in 2007-08 and is expected at Rs. 99,563 crore in 2008-09.

5.16 The revenue expenditure of the Government can further be classified into two types viz. development expenditure and non-development expenditure. During 2006-07 the revenue expenditure was Rs. 61,385 crore which increased to Rs. 66,229 crore during 2007-08 and is further expected to increase to Rs. 78,946 crore in 2008-09. The growth in revenue expenditure projected during 2008-09 is at 19 per cent. During this period, the component of development expenditure in the revenue expenditure is expected to remain at about 55 per cent. The details are given in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7 Expenditure on Revenue Account**

(Rs. crore)						
Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (R/E)	2008-09 (B/E)
<b>Revenue Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>42,680.06</b>	<b>51,046.66</b>	<b>52,279.85</b>	<b>61,385.28</b>	<b>66,229.11</b>	<b>78,946.16</b>
<b>1. Development Expenditure {(a) + (b) + (c)}</b>	<b>22,859.98</b>	<b>28,775.51</b>	<b>30,583.34</b>	<b>36,278.98</b>	<b>41,851.74</b>	<b>43,300.76</b>
(a) Social Services	15,990.32	17,548.72	19,917.18	23,558.85	27,408.80	28,693.79
(b) Economic Services	5,883.00	10,381.12	9,314.71	11,703.04	13,541.25	13,604.94
(c) Grants-in-Aid and Contributions to Local Bodies & P. R. Institutions	986.66	845.67	1,351.45	1,017.09	901.69	1,002.03
<b>2. Non-Development Expenditure{(a) to (b)}</b>	<b>19,820.08</b>	<b>22,271.15</b>	<b>21,696.51</b>	<b>25,106.30</b>	<b>24,377.37</b>	<b>35,645.40</b>
(a) General Services	11,291.60	13,069.59	11,940.27	12,924.63	11,794.84	22,657.87
(b) Interest Payment and Debt Services	8,528.48	9,201.56	9,756.24	12,181.67	12,582.53	12,987.53

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

5.17 As per the data received from Civil Accounts for the period April to December, 2008, the total revenue expenditure of the Government was at Rs. 45,232 crore (57.3 per cent of the budget estimates), in which plan expenditure was Rs. 5,192 crore and non-plan expenditure was Rs. 40,040 crore. Thus, the component of plan expenditure in the total revenue expenditure incurred during first nine months was hardly 11 per cent.

### Plan and Non-plan Expenditure

5.18 The total expenditure of the Government is also classified into Plan and Non-plan. During X FYP, the share of plan expenditure in the total expenditure increased from 8.4 per cent in 2002-03 to 21.8 per cent in 2006-07. This increase is mainly due to more emphasis given by the Government on development expenditure; basically in social and economic services. In the first year of XI FYP, (2007-08) the outlay of Rs. 20,250 crore was sanctioned of which Rs. 19,422 crore (96 per cent) were actually spent. During 2008-09, the size of annual plan is increased to Rs.25,000 crore. Thus, day by day the composition of plan expenditure in the total expenditure of the Government is increasing at faster pace.

**Table 5.8 Plan and Non-plan expenditure of total budget**

(Rs. crore)			
Year	Plan Exp.	Non- plan Exp.	Total Exp.
2002-03	5,167 (8.4)	56,048 (91.6)	61,215 (100.0)
2003-04	7,570 (10.8)	62,786 (89.2)	70,356 (100.0)
2004-05	9,229 (12.1)	66,977 (87.9)	76,206 (100.0)
2005-06	12,980 (17.9)	59,381 (82.1)	72,361 (100.0)
2006-07	17,135 (21.8)	61,370 (78.2)	78,505 (100.0)
2007-08 (RE)	21,387 (25.4)	62,846 (74.6)	84,233 (100.0)
2008-09 (BE)	26,306 (26.4)	73,257 (73.6)	99,563 (100.0)

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra  
Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total

**Table 5.9 Expenditure on salary, wages, pensions & interest payments**

(Rs. crore)				
Year	Salary wages pension	% to Revenue Receipts	Interest payments	% to Revenue Receipts
2003-04	19,476	56.7	9,902	28.8
2004-05	20,513	50.0	10,258	25.0
2005-06	22,623	46.7	10,523	21.7
2006-07	24,001	38.6	11,983	19.3
2007-08(RE)	28,440	35.6	12,313	15.4
2008-09(BE)	38,339	48.0	12,953	16.2

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra



## Annual Plan 2008-09

5.19 The main focus of Annual Plan of 2007-08 was on Social & Community Services for which an allocation of Rs.7,914 crore was made. Apart from this a heavy allocation of Rs.4,144 crore was given to the "Irrigation & Flood Control" sector. However, actual expenditure made on this sector was much more (Rs.5,449 crore) than the outlay. Till the end of March, 2008 an expenditure of Rs. 19,422 crore was incurred. Thus, in totality 96 per cent of the outlay was actually spent by the end of March, 2008.

5.20 The size of Annual Plan 2008-09 was Rs. 25,000 crore in which maximum outlay of Rs. 10,331 crore was sanctioned for Social & Community Services followed by Irrigation & Flood Control sector (Rs. 5,925 crore). The details are given in Table 5.10.

**Table 5.10 Sectorwise Outlays & Expenditure of Annual Plan of Maharashtra 2008-09**

(Rs. crore)

Sectors	Eleventh Five Year Plan			
	Annual Plan Outlay 2007-08	Actual Expenditure 2007-08	Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09	Percentage increase over 2007-08
Agriculture and Allied Services	775.82	1,092.39	1,046.13	35.0
Rural Development	1,519.15	1,326.19	1,428.93	(-) 5.9
Special Area Programmes	68.42	76.04	89.90	31.4
Irrigation and Flood Control	4,144.16	5,449.42	5,924.83	43.0
Power Development	1,930.55	1,343.53	1,449.00	(-)24.9
Industry and Minerals	110.79	90.33	101.84	(-)8.1
Transport and Communications	1,994.05	1,790.18	2,614.08	31.1
Science, Technology & Environment	16.50	10.85	19.50	18.2
General Economic Services	555.83	509.15	560.12	0.8
Social & Community services	7,914.35	6,995.25	10,330.72	30.5
General services	227.60	186.43	264.82	16.4
Other Programme	992.78	552.46	1,170.12	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,250.00</b>	<b>19,422.22</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>23.5</b>

Source : Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra

## Capital Receipts and Expenditure

5.21 The capital receipts consists of three parts viz. (i) Recovery of loans, (ii) Other receipts viz. inter-state settlement, Contingency Fund and its appropriation, etc. and (iii) Borrowings other liabilities. Borrowings and other liabilities include a) the net receipts from internal debt of the State Government, b) loans and advances from the Central Government and c) the net receipts on Public Account bearing and not-bearing interest obligations such as provident funds, reserve funds, civil deposits & advances, suspense & misc., remittances, etc. The borrowings and other liabilities contribute maximum share (i.e. about 90 per cent) of the total capital receipts. The capital receipts of the Government are diminishing as a result of reduction in borrowings and other liabilities. The share of capital receipts in the overall receipts of the Government is expected to be around 21 per cent in 2008-09.

5.22 The capital expenditure consists of two parts viz. (i) capital expenditure outside the revenue account and (ii) loans and advances given by the State Government. Major portion (at about 71 to 81 per cent) of the total capital expenditure is covered by capital expenditure outside the revenue account which is fully a development expenditure. During 2007-08, the capital expenditure incurred was Rs.18,004 crore and is expected to increase at Rs. 20,616 crore during 2008-09. The composition of capital expenditure in the total expenditure of Government during 2008-09 is expected at 21 per cent.

**Table 5.11 Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure of Maharashtra**

(Rs. crore)

Year	Capital Receipt	Capital Expenditure
2003-04	35,796	27,676
2004-05	35,315	25,160
2005-06	24,176	20,082
2006-07	16,298	17,121
2007-08(RE)	7,354	18,004
2008-09(BE)	21,290	20,616

Source : Finance Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra

## Debt Position

5.23 There are three types of debts raised by the State Government viz. (i) Public Debts, (ii) Borrowings from the Small Savings & Provident Funds and (iii) Borrowings from the Public Account transactions i.e. interest bearing and non- interest bearing obligations. As per the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission, the Central Government has discontinued to advance loans & advances to the State Government except for externally aided projects, as a result of which, the extent of fresh loans received from Central Government have been reduced substantially. The total debts from Central Government by the end of 2007-08 were Rs.9,120 crore. However, the Central Government has permitted the States to raise loans from the market to finance their Plan Expenditure. The Government also borrows funds from various financial institutions like NABARD, NCDC, LIC, etc. In the recent years, the Government has stopped off-budget borrowing completely.

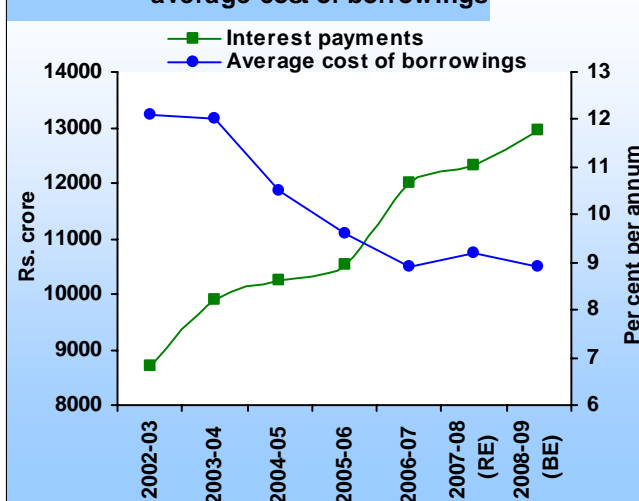
**Table 5.12 Overall debt position and Interest Payments of State Government**

(Rs. crore)			
Year	Debt Position	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowings (per cent per annum)
2003-04	97,674	9,902	12.0
2004-05	1,09,167	10,258	10.5
2005-06	1,24,365	10,523	9.6
2006-07	1,33,723	11,983	9.6
2007-08(R/E)	1,44,828	12,313	9.2
2008-09 (B/E)	1,58,520	12,953	8.9

Source: Finance Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

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

**Graph 5.2 : Interest payments and average cost of borrowings**



5.24 Though the debt burden of the State is increasing in absolute number, its percentage to GSDP and revenue receipts is decreasing. The debt burden of the State which was Rs. 97,674 crore in 2003-04 increased to Rs. 1,44,828 crore in 2007-08. However, its percentage to GSDP has declined from 33.5 per cent to 28.4 per cent. Also its percentage to revenue receipts has declined from 284.2 per cent to 181.3 per cent during the same period. Further, during 2008-09, the burden of debt is expected to be at Rs. 1,58,520 crore which is 25.8 per cent of GSDP. The details are given in Table 5.12.

## Interest payments

5.25 The nature of expenditure incurred on interest payments is non-developmental. High expenditure on interest payments always has impact on revenue and fiscal deficits. In the past few years, with concerted efforts of the State Government to restructure debt portfolio, the average cost of borrowings has declined from 12.0 per cent in 2003-04 to 9.2 per cent in 2007-08. The State Government is trying to restructure its portfolio further to lower its average cost of borrowings.

**Table 5.13 Statewise outstanding liabilities as on 31st March, 2009 (B/E)**

(Rs. crore)		
State	Outstanding Liabilities	% to GSDP
Uttar Pradesh	1,88,197	48.1
Bihar	53,277	46.3
Rajasthan	83,051	44.1
West Bengal	1,46,563	41.5
Punjab	60,081	39.6
Kerala	64,801	39.3
Madhya Pradesh	61,370	38.9
Orissa	44,666	38.3
Andhra Pradesh	1,26,996	35.6
Gujarat	1,03,674	30.4
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,76,730</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Karnataka	64,992	26.6
Tamil Nadu	84,825	23.9

Source: RBI



## FINANCIAL STATUS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

5.26 Local Self-Government (LSG) institutions play an important role in development at local level. As a part of decentralisation of power, the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments have empowered LSG institutions to function independently. These LSG institutions are distinctly divided into rural and urban areas. The typewise LSG institutions functioning in the State by the end of March, 2008, their total income (including opening balance) and total expenditure during 2007-08 are given in Table 5.14.

### Rural LSG Institutions

#### Gram Panchayats

5.27 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 27,920 Gram Panchayats in the State of which, 8,027 were group Gram Panchayats and 19,893 were independent Gram Panchayats. The major sourcewise income and broad headwise expenditure of all Gram Panchayats in the State together for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Table 5.15. The total receipts of all Gram Panchayats in the State during 2007-08 were Rs. 1,059 crore, more by about 7 per cent than the previous year. Total taxes collected by all Gram Panchayats amounted to Rs. 482 crore in 2007-08 as against of Rs. 430 crore during 2006-07. The Government grants remained the major source of income for all the Gram Panchayats in the State. The share of Government grants in total receipts of all the Gram Panchayats was about 26 per cent during 2001-02, which increased to about 36 per cent during 2007-08. Apart from Government grants, contributions, donations and other grants has contributed about Rs.131 crore during 2007-08.

**Table 5.14 Income and expenditure of Local Self-Government institutions 2007-08**

(Rs. crore)			
LSG institution	Number as on 31/3/08	Total Income @	Total Exp.
<b>Rural LSG Institutions</b>			
Gram Panchayats	27,920	1,423	1,075
Zilla Parishads	33	12,987	10,417
<b>Urban LSG Institutions</b>			
Municipal Corporations	22	9,350 <sup>#</sup>	7,220 <sup>#</sup>
Municipal Councils	222	2,905	2,153
Nagar Panchayats	3	6	4
Cantonment Boards	7	229	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,207</b>	<b>26,900</b>	<b>21,040</b>

Source: LSG Institutions

@ Including opening balance # Excluding MCGM

**Table 5.15 Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayats**

(Rs. crore)				
Item	2006-07		2007-08	
	Actuals	%	Actuals	%
<b>Income</b>				
(A) Opening balance	320	-	364	-
<b>(B) Receipts</b>				
1. Taxes	430	43.4	482	45.5
i) Taxes on Land & other properties	258	26.0	280	26.4
ii) Other taxes & fees	172	17.4	202	19.1
2. Government grants	376	38.0	377	35.6
3. Contributions, donations and other grants	113	11.4	131	12.4
4. Other receipts	71	7.2	69	6.5
<b>Total receipts (B)</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Income (A+B)</b>	<b>1,310</b>		<b>1,423</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>				
1. Administration	154	16.4	179	16.6
2. Health and Sanitation	241	25.7	250	23.3
3. Public works	352	37.5	423	39.3
4. Public lighting	47	5.0	50	4.7
5. Education	20	2.2	25	2.3
6. Welfare of people	44	4.7	42	3.9
7. Other expenditure	80	8.5	106	9.9
<b>Total expenditure (1 to 7)</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Zilla Parishads

5.28 The total expenditure incurred by of all the Gram Panchayats in State has increased by about 15 per cent i.e. from Rs. 938 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 1,075 crore in 2007-08. Of the total expenditure, the highest expenditure incurred was on public works at 39 per cent, followed by health & sanitation with a share of 23 per cent.

## Zilla Parishads

5.29 Zilla Parishad plays a prominent role in the development of rural areas. These are governed by the body elected directly by the people in rural area. The total receipts of the Zilla Parishads consist of self-raised resources (such as local taxes, fees, etc.), Government grants and capital receipts (consisting Loans & Advances and Deposits). Total receipts of all the Zilla Parishads taken together were Rs. 10,807 crore in 2006-07 and increased to Rs. 11,111 crore in 2007-08. About 74 per cent of total receipts consist of Government grants. Apart from Government grants, capital receipts contributed 23 per cent in the total receipts of ZPs. However, the net capital receipts of the ZPs declined from Rs. 2,691 crore during 2006-07 to Rs. 2,521 crore in 2007-08. The major sourcewise income of all Zilla Parishads in the State during 2006-07 (Actuals) and 2007-08 (RE) is given in Table 5.16.

**Table 5.16 Income of Zilla Parishads**

Item	(Rs. crore)	
	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (RE)
<b>A) Opening balance</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>1,876</b>
<b>B) Revenue receipts</b>	<b>8,116</b>	<b>8,590</b>
1. Self-raised resources	144	161
2. Government grants	7,784	8,246
2.1 Statutory Grants	6,961	7,320
i) Purposive	3,818	4,103
ii) Establishment	1,775	1,835
iii) Plan	809	814
iv) Others	550	568
2.2 For agency schemes	823	926
3. Income from other sources	188	183
<b>C) Capital receipts</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>2,521</b>
<b>D) Total Receipts(B+C)</b>	<b>10,807</b>	<b>11,111</b>
<b>Total Income (A+D)</b>	<b>12,593</b>	<b>12,987</b>

Source: Zilla Parishads

**Table 5.17 Expenditure of Zilla Parishads**

Item	(Rs. crore)	
	2006-07 (Actuals)	2007-08 (RE)
<b>(A) Revenue Expenditure</b>		
1.General administration	576	610
2.Education	3,638	3,917
3.Public works	591	692
4.Irrigation	239	211
5.Agriculture	92	128
6.Animal husbandry	115	123
7.Forests	7	6
8.Public health	947	965
9.Social welfare	735	700
10.Other expenditure	1,221	1,142
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>8,494</b>
<b>(B) Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>1,923</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (A+ B)</b>	<b>10,475</b>	<b>10,417</b>

Source: Zilla Parishads

5.30 The total expenditure of all the Zilla Parishads in 2007-08 was Rs. 10,417 crore, which was marginally lower than that incurred during 2006-07. This reduction in expenditure incurred by ZPs was mainly due to substantial reduction in capital expenditure by about 17 per cent over the previous year. The major expenditure (38 per cent) was incurred on education, followed by capital expenditure of 18 per cent. There was substantial increase in the expenditure incurred on agriculture (39 per cent) and public works (17 per cent) over the previous year. The major headwise expenditure of Zilla Parishads during 2006-07 (Actuals) and 2007-08 (RE) is given in Table 5.17.

## Urban LSG Institutions

5.31 Maharashtra is a highly urbanized State in the country, where about 42 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. Thus, the urban LSG institutions play an important role in the development of these areas. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 22 Municipal Corporations & 222 Municipal Councils in the State. Of the 222 Municipal Councils, 18 were 'A' class (having population more than one lakh), 62 were 'B' class (having population more than 40,000 but not more than one lakh) and 142 were 'C' class (having population of 40,000 or less). Besides these, there were seven Cantonment Boards and three Nagar Panchayats in the State. The income and

expenditure of the urban LSG institutions during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Table 5.18. The major sourcewise income and broad headwise expenditure of urban LSG institutions for 2007-08 are given in Annexure 5.8.

## Municipal Corporations

5.32 The total receipts of all the Municipal Corporations in the State (excluding Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM)) during 2007-08 were Rs. 8,273 crore. The major contribution in total receipts was from octroi collection (38 per cent), receipts from water charges (8 per cent) and property tax (6 per cent). Apart from this, Government grants & contributions contributed 11 per cent in the total receipts of the municipal corporations of the State.

5.33 During 2007-08, the total expenditure of all Municipal Corporations (excluding MCGM) was at Rs. 7,220 crore. The share of expenditure incurred on establishment was 24 per cent in 2007-08. The share of expenditure incurred on water supply, drainage & sewerage and construction works was 13 per cent, 6 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

## Municipal Councils

5.34 The total receipts of all Municipal Councils in the State for 2007-08 were at Rs. 2,210 crore and were more by 7.2 per cent than those in the previous year. The Government grants remained a major source of income for all the Municipal Councils, contributing about 60 per cent in the total receipts. Apart from Government grants, the contribution of various taxes, fees & rents in total receipts were 21 per cent and share of deposits & loans was 12 per cent.

5.35 The total expenditure of all Municipal Councils during 2007-08 was Rs. 2,153 crore, as against Rs. 1,840 crore that was incurred during the previous year. Out of this expenditure, 32 per cent was on establishment, 20 per cent on construction works, 9 per cent on water supply and 10 per cent on debt services.

## Nagar Panchayats and Cantonment Boards

5.36 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were three Nagar Panchayats in the State viz. Dapoli (District Ratnagiri), Kankavali (District Sindhudurg) and Shirdi (District Ahmednagar). Their total receipts and expenditure in 2007-08 were Rs. 6 crore and Rs. 4 crore respectively. Similarly, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were seven Cantonment Boards in the State. Their total receipts and expenditure in 2007-08 were Rs. 206 crore and Rs. 171 crore respectively.

**Table 5.18 Income and expenditure of urban LSG institutions**

(Rs. crore)		
Item	2006-07	2007-08
<b>A)Municipal Corporations</b>		
1. Number	22	22
<b>2. Income</b>	<b>18,670</b>	<b>9,350<sup>#</sup></b>
2.1 Opening Balance	2,453	1,077
2.2 Receipts	16,217	8,273
<b>3.Expenditure</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>7,220<sup>#</sup></b>
<b>B)Municipal Councils</b>		
1. Number	222	222
<b>2. Income</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,905</b>
2.1 Opening Balance	477	695
2.2 Receipts	2,062	2,210
<b>3.Expenditure</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>2,153</b>
<b>C)Cantonment Boards</b>		
1. Number	7	7
<b>2. Income</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>229</b>
2.1 Opening Balance	29	23
2.2 Receipts	159	206
<b>3.Expenditure</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Urban LSG Institutions

<sup>#</sup> Excluding Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

\* \* \* \* \*

**ANNEXURE 5.1**  
**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA : BUDGET AT A GLANCE**

								(Rs. crore)
Item (1)	2002-03 (Actuals) (2)	2003-04 (Actuals) (3)	2004-05 (Actuals) (4)	2005-06 (Actuals) (5)	2006-07 (Actuals) (6)	2007-08 (R/E) (7)	2008-09 (B/E) (8)	
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)</b>	<b>31,103.05</b>	<b>34,370.52</b>	<b>41,013.33</b>	<b>48,438.30</b>	<b>62,195.37</b>	<b>79,860.58#</b>	<b>79,910.86</b>	
a) Tax Revenue	25,079.42	28,551.65	34,200.78	38,522.25	46,121.99	54,210.64	60,839.24	
b) Non-Tax Revenue	6,023.63	5,818.87	6,812.55	9,916.05	16,073.38	25,649.94	19,071.62	
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>40,474.30</b>	<b>42,680.06</b>	<b>51,046.66</b>	<b>52,279.85</b>	<b>61,385.28</b>	<b>66,229.11</b>	<b>78,946.16</b>	
of which								
a) Interest Payments	7,285.96	8,335.48	8,978.56	9,347.24	11,655.67	12,021.53	12,388.53	
b) Administrative Services	3,152.03	3,386.71	3,776.45	4,207.40	4,823.52	5,952.66	13,948.20	
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	2,801.91	3,244.13	3,513.80	4,104.24	4,364.39	4,369.93	7,169.09	
<b>3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)</b>	<b>9,371.25</b>	<b>8,309.54</b>	<b>10,033.33</b>	<b>3,841.55</b>	<b>(-)810.09</b>	<b>(-)13,631.47#</b>	<b>(-)964.70</b>	
<b>4. Net Capital Receipts</b>	<b>30107.09</b>	<b>18,221.58</b>	<b>20,783.48</b>	<b>18,434.52</b>	<b>11,591.19</b>	<b>2,755.52</b>	<b>15,144.64</b>	
of which								
a) Recovery of loans	469.16	482.16	2,040.94	551.25	50.70	326.56	348.38	
b) Other capital receipts	14761.40	2,454.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	14876.53	15,285.20	18,742.54	17,883.27	11,540.49	2,428.96	14,796.26	
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>20,740.60</b>	<b>10,101.13</b>	<b>10,627.64</b>	<b>14,340.06</b>	<b>12,413.80</b>	<b>13,405.64</b>	<b>14,470.78</b>	
<b>6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)</b>	<b>61,210.14</b>	<b>52,592.10</b>	<b>61,796.81</b>	<b>66,872.82</b>	<b>73,786.56</b>	<b>82,616.10</b>	<b>95,055.50</b>	
<b>7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)</b>	<b>61,214.90</b>	<b>52,781.19</b>	<b>61,674.30</b>	<b>66,619.91</b>	<b>73,799.08</b>	<b>79,634.75</b>	<b>93,416.94</b>	
<b>8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6) @</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>189.09</b>	<b>(-) 122.51</b>	<b>(-)252.91</b>	<b>12.52</b>	<b>(-)2,981.35#</b>	<b>(-)1,638.56</b>	
<b>9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)</b>	<b>14,881.29</b>	<b>15,474.29</b>	<b>18,620.03</b>	<b>17,630.36</b>	<b>11,553.01</b>	<b>(-)552.39#</b>	<b>13,157.70</b>	
<b>10. Primary Deficit (9 - 2 a)</b>	<b>7,595.33</b>	<b>7,138.81</b>	<b>9,641.47</b>	<b>8,283.12</b>	<b>(-)102.66</b>	<b>(-)12,573.92#</b>	<b>769.17</b>	
As per cent of G.S.D.P.								
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.0</b>	
a) Tax Revenue	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.9	
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.6	5.0	3.1	
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	
of which								
a) Interest Payments	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	
b) Administrative Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.3	
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	
<b>3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>(-)0.2</b>	<b>(-)2.7</b>	<b>(-) 0.2</b>	
<b>4. Net Capital Receipts</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
of which								
a) Recovery of loans	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
b) Other capital receipts	5.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	2.6	0.5	2.4	
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	
<b>6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	
<b>7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	
<b>8. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(-)0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(-) 0.6</b>	<b>(-) 0.3</b>	
<b>9. Fiscal Deficit (8 + 4 C)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>(-) 0.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	
<b>10. Primary Deficit (9 - 2a)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>(-) 0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	

*Source* - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra.

# Amount of non-tax revenue during 2007-08 includes Rs.10,872 crore transferred from consolidated fund due abolition of certain reserve funds. This is only notional transfer and does not represent any cash receipts. B/E-Budget Estimates. R/E-Revised Estimates.

## ANNEXURE 5.2

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

(Rs. crore)

Item (1)	2002-03 Actuals (2)	2003-04 Actuals (3)	2004-05 Actuals (4)	2005-06 Actuals (5)	2006-07 Actuals (6)	2007-08 (R/E) (7)	2008-09 (B/E) (8)
<b>((A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4))</b>	<b>31,103</b>	<b>34,371</b>	<b>41,013</b>	<b>48,438</b>	<b>62,195</b>	<b>79,861</b>	<b>79,911</b>
<b>(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 10)</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>25,181</b>	<b>30,605</b>	<b>33,539</b>	<b>40,098</b>	<b>46,612</b>	<b>51,893</b>
(1) Sales Tax	13,488	15,326	18,817	19,677	24,131	26,612	29,039
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	2,823	3,354	4,116	5,266	6,416	8,000	9,600
(3) State Excise Duties	1,939	2,324	2,219	2,824	3,301	3,800	4,500
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,149	630	1,674	1,661	1,577	2,318	2,600
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,032	1,019	1,076	1,157	1,246	1,454	1,450
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	941	1,206	1,177	1,309	1,841	2,215	2,426
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	811	729	737	712	878	924	984
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	245	232	428	504	224	594	594
(9) Land Revenue	387	360	361	429	484	695	700
(10) Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)</b>	<b>4,517</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>5,935</b>	<b>7,518</b>	<b>16,560</b> #	<b>6,715</b>
(1) Interest Receipts	1,777	357	737	1,737	2,504	1,105	1,085
(2) Other non-tax revenue	2,740	3,192	3,382	4,198	5,014	15,455	5,629
<b>(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>4,983</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>8,946</b>
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	404	573	665	960	1,141	1,456	1,842
(2) Corporation Tax	499	850	1,009	1,379	1,880	2,329	2,933
(3) Taxes on Wealth	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
(4) Customs	505	699	728	970	1,175	1,518	1,710
(5) Union Excise Duties	793	1,135	1,003	1,310	1,247	1,491	1,491
(6) Service Tax	63	113	188	362	578	802	966
<b>(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>12,357</b>
<b>(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>30,107</b>	<b>35,796</b>	<b>35,316</b>	<b>24,176</b>	<b>16,298</b>	<b>7,354</b>	<b>21,290</b>
<b>(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)</b>	<b>23,756</b>	<b>31,702</b>	<b>25,727</b>	<b>23,659</b>	<b>14,557</b>	<b>14,976</b>	<b>18,648</b>
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.*	22,794	30,450	23,925	23,169	14,058	13,985	17,925
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	962	1,252	1,802	490	498	991	722
<b>(2) Loans &amp; Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡</b>	<b>(-) 21</b>	<b>(-) 11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(-) 134</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>7,548</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>(-) 7,949</b>	<b>2,294</b>
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	58	487	495	587	640	780	777
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	2,074	2,516	3,018	1,019	1,646	(-) 11,384	(-) 331
(1) Interest Bearing	3	(-) 7	16	3	7	5	15
(2) Non-interest Bearing	2,071	2,523	3,002	1,016	1,639	(-) 11,389	(-) 346
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	902	1,080	1,598	1,425	1,714	2,661	1,757
(1) Interest Bearing	637	677	840	554	570	1,522	1,194
(2) Non-interest Bearing	265	403	758	871	1,143	1,139	563
(d) Others	2,869	(-) 461	2,437	(-) 2,931	(-) 2,492	(-) 5	90
<b>Total Receipts (A + B)</b>	<b>61,210</b>	<b>70,167</b>	<b>76,329</b>	<b>72,614</b>	<b>78,493</b>	<b>87,214</b>	<b>1,01,201</b>

Source - Budget-in-Brief, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

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

# Amount of non-tax revenue during 2007-08 includes Rs. 10,872 crore transferred from consolidated fund due abolition of certain reserve funds. This is only notional transfer and does not represent any cash receipts.

\* Inclusive of ways &amp; means advances



### ANNEXURE 5.3

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

(Rs. crore)

Item (1)	2002-03 Actuals (2)	2003-04 Actuals (3)	2004-05 Actuals (4)	2005-06 Actuals (5)	2006-07 Actuals (6)	2007-08 (R/E) (7)	2008-09 (B/E) (8)
<b>(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>40,475</b>	<b>42,680</b>	<b>51,047</b>	<b>52,280</b>	<b>61,385</b>	<b>66,229</b>	<b>78,946</b>
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)</b>	<b>22,528</b>	<b>22,860</b>	<b>28,776</b>	<b>30,583</b>	<b>36,279</b>	<b>41,852</b>	43,301
<b>(a) Social Services (1 to 8)</b>	<b>14,218</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>19,917</b>	<b>23,559</b>	<b>27,409</b>	<b>28,694</b>
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	8,937	9,432	10,184	10,762	12,316	13,885	14,789
(2) Health & Family Welfare	1,656	1,768	1,891	2,124	2,254	2,901	2,887
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	1,480	1,894	2,491	2,302	3,566	4,779	5,629
(4) Information & Broadcasting	19	20	28	22	24	28	29
(5) Welfare of SC. ST. & OBC	831	1,080	1,302	1,653	1,904	2,537	2,633
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	189	194	222	273	319	443	424
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,079	1,571	1,399	2,749	3,132	2,787	2,243
(8) Others	27	31	32	32	45	47	59
<b>(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)</b>	<b>7,636</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>9,315</b>	<b>11,703</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>13,605</b>
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	2,651	2,386	3,492	2,732	3,363	3,357	3,423
(2) Rural Development	905	2,065	2,234	2,018	2,590	1,549	3,053
(3) Special Area Programme	53	51	40	21	33	33	40
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	1,811	357	815	1,318	1,514	1,520	1,723
(5) Energy	759	353	2,983	1,993	2,601	3,461	2,391
(6) Industry and Minerals.	226	201	304	458	566	1,049	618
(7) Transport and Communication	997	262	220	555	897	2,296	2,091
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	7	15	9	13	25	26	39
(9) General Economic Services	227	193	284	207	315	250	227
<b>(c) Grants-in-Aid &amp; contributions to Local Bodies &amp; P.R. Institutions</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,002</b>
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>17,947</b>	<b>19,820</b>	<b>22,271</b>	<b>21,697</b>	<b>25,106</b>	<b>24,377</b>	<b>35,645</b>
<b>(a) General Services ( 1 to 5)</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>11,292</b>	<b>13,069</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>22,658</b>
(1) Organs of State	325	390	599	434	466	585	605
(2) Collection Charges	345	548	2,985	761	404	808	843
(3) Administrative Services	3,152	3,387	3,776	4,208	4,824	5,953	13,948
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	2,802	3,244	3,514	4,104	4,364	4,370	7,169
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	4,037	3,723	2,195	2,434	2,866	79	92
<b>(b) Debt Services</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>9,202</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>12,182</b>	<b>12,583</b>	<b>12,988</b>

(contd.)

**ANNEXURE 5.3 Concl'd.**

(Rs. crore)							
Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	(R/E)	(B/E)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>27,676</b>	<b>25,159</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>17,121</b>	<b>18,004</b>	<b>20,616</b>
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>10,627</b>	<b>14,340</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>14,471</b>
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	3,683	8,199	7,877	10,078	10,092	<b>11,862</b>	<b>13,493</b>
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,704	1,902	2,750	4,262	2,322	<b>1,544</b>	<b>978</b>
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b) (Repayment of Public debt)</b>	<b>15,353</b>	<b>17,575</b>	<b>14,532</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>6,146</b>
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	14,231	9,732	5,149	5,216	4,304	4,186	5,720
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	1,122	7,842	9,383	526	403	<b>413</b>	<b>426</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (A + B)</b>	<b>61,215</b>	<b>70,356</b>	<b>76,206</b>	<b>72,362</b>	<b>78,506</b>	<b>84,233</b>	<b>99,563</b>

**Source** - Budget-in-Brief, Government of Maharashtra.

R/E = Revised Estimates.

B/E = Budget Estimates.

**ANNEXURE 5.4**  
**REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM TAXES ON AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R/E)	2008-09 (B/E)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Taxes on agricultural income ...	0.00	15.87	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Land revenue/tax-ordinary collections. ...	6,417.57	7,929.28	9,262.29	16,103.62	13,833.74	15,836.28	18,993.88	19,300.00	19,300.00
3	Increase in land revenue under Sec. 3 of Maharashtra Increase of Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974 as modified by Maharashtra Tax (Amendment) Act, 1975 ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Increase in land revenue for Employment Guarantee Scheme. ...	374.86	441.29	403.54	550.66	382.14	354.26	372.43	1,000.00	1,053.98
5	Rates and cesses on land ...	4,326.11	5,311.32	5,823.84	5,454.03	5,587.62	4,667.95	6,031.97	5,443.98	5,443.98
6	Tax on purchase of sugarcane ...	9,415.54	8,296.73	2,484.45	398.01	658.15	5,650.50	3,989.16	200.00	300.00
7	Receipts under sugarcane (Regulation, supply and purchase, control) Act. ...	0.00	0.71	56.38	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Education Cess Act—									
	(a) Special assessment on agricultural lands under commercial crops ...	1,584.63	1,835.83	2,015.99	1,424.41	1,340.01	983.44	1,453.28	1,400.00	1,470.00
	(b) Employment Guarantee Cess on irrigated agricultural lands ...	310.11	585.64	521.94	276.94	213.70	229.05	191.42	191.42	200.99
	(c) Increase in special assessment under Maharashtra Land Revenue and Special Assessment Act, 1974. ...	106.29	141.75	47.58	4.73	6.40	127.69	13.92	13.00	13.65
	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>22,535.11</b>	<b>24,558.42</b>	<b>20,616.01</b>	<b>24,212.71</b>	<b>22,021.84</b>	<b>27,849.23</b>	<b>31,046.06</b>	<b>27,548.40</b>	<b>27,782.60</b>

**Source** - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

R/E = Revised Estimates. B/E = Budget Estimates.



**ANNEXURE 5.5**  
**BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR**

(Rs. crore)							
Item (1)	2002-03 (Actuals) (2)	2003-04 (Actuals) (3)	2004-05 (Actuals) (4)	2005-06 (Actuals) (5)	2006-07 (Actuals) (6)	2007-08 (R/E) (7)	2008-09 (B/E) (8)
<b>I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)</b>	<b>9,101.68</b>	<b>15,285.20</b>	<b>12,545.20</b>	<b>19,060.88</b>	<b>11,067.21</b>	<b>12,683.96</b>	<b>14,489.02</b>
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	8,563.42	20,717.78	18,776.01	17,952.30	9,754.50	9,799.49	12,205.34
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-)160.31	(-)6,589.84	(-)7,581.13	(-) 35.30	95.27	578.12	296.87
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	698.57	1,157.26	1,350.32	1,143.88	1,217.44	2,306.35	1986.81
a) Provident Fund (net)	58.01	487.45	495.09	586.81	640.33	780.11	777.26
b) Reserve Fund (net)	3.36	(-) 7.07	15.53	2.63	6.90	4.56	15.32
c) Civil Deposits (net)	637.20	676.88	839.70	554.44	570.21	1,521.68	1194.23
<b>II Debt Receipts (1+2 ) (Not bearing interest)</b>	<b>5,183.41</b>	<b>2,454.22</b>	<b>6,197.34</b>	<b>(-)1,177.61</b>	<b>473.28</b>	<b>(-)10,255.00</b> \$	<b>307.24</b>
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	5,204.45	2,464.87	6,197.34	(-)1,043.56	290.07	(-)10,255.00	307.24
2) Other capital receipts (net) #	21.04	(-) 10.65	0.00	(-) 134.05	183.21	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Borrowings &amp; other Liabilities (I+II)</b>	<b>14,285.09</b>	<b>17,739.42</b>	<b>18,742.54</b>	<b>17,883.27</b>	<b>11,540.49</b>	<b>2,428.96</b>	<b>14,796.26</b>

**Source** - Finance Department, Government of Maharashtra

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

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

\$ Amount of non-tax revenue during 2007-08 includes Rs. 10,872 crore transfered from consolidated fund due abolition of certain reserve funds. This is only notional transfer and does not represent any cash receipts.

**ANNEXURE 5.6**  
**ECONOMIC AND PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION OF MAHARASHTRA STATE GOVERNMENT BUDGET**

(Rs. crore)

Economic Classification	Purpose Classification									
	General Services		Social & Community Services		Economic Services		Other Services		Total	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
	(Actuals)	(R/E)	(Actuals)	(R/E)	(Actuals)	(R/E)	(Actuals)	(R/E)	(Actuals)	(R/E)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>1. Current Expenditure</b>										
(a) Consumption expenditure	2,867	4,591	5,919	8,023	2,738	2,768	4,052	4,670	15,576	20,052
(b) Interest payments	2,162	2,781	4,464	4,861	2,065	1,677	3,056	2,830	11,747	12,149
(c) Grants	5,439	7,889	11,228	13,786	5,195	4,757	7,688	8,026	29,550	34,458
(d) Other current expenditure	619	770	1,279	1,346	592	465	876	784	3,366	3,365
<b>Total—(1)</b>	<b>11,081</b>	<b>16,031</b>	<b>22,890</b>	<b>28,016</b>	<b>10,590</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>15,672</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>60,239</b>	<b>70,024</b>
<b>2. Capital Expenditure --</b>										
<b>2.1. (a) Gross capital formation</b>	166	230	560	695	3,955	5,031	0	1	4,681	5,957
(b) Capital grants	37	116	124	50	877	365	1	1	1,039	432
(c) Investment in shares	10	14	33	42	236	304	1	0	280	360
(d) Loans	82	60	277	180	1,962	1,304	0	0	2,321	1,544
(e) Other capital transfers	3	3	11	9	76	68	0	0	90	80
<b>Sub-total - 2.1</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,411</b>	<b>8,373</b>
<b>2.2. Repayment of Debt</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>5,585</b>
<b>Total - (2)</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>13,970</b>	<b>13,958</b>
<b>Grand Total - (1+2)</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>23,895</b>	<b>28,992</b>	<b>17,696</b>	<b>16,739</b>	<b>21,233</b>	<b>21,897</b>	<b>74,209</b>	<b>83,982</b>

**Source** - Directorate Economics and statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

R/E - Revised Estimates

**Note** - (1) The purpose classification presented here slightly differs from those published in the Economic Surveys upto 1983-84.

(2) General services cover the services which are administrative and judiciary, those related to the maintenance of law and order and the tax collection and other general services.

(3) Social and community services cover the basic social services like education, public health, family welfare, medical facilities, backward class welfare and other social services like social security and welfare activities, recreation, public gardens etc.

(4) Economic services cover the services like agriculture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, area development, animal husbandry, dairy and poultry development, forests, hunting and fisheries, water and power development, industry and minerals, transport and communications, co-operative activities etc.

(5) Other services cover the outlay in connection with relief on calamities, land ceiling, compensation to land owners on abolition of Zamindari system, payment of interest on public debt, public debt transactions etc.

## ANNEXURE 5.7

### CAPITAL FORMATION BY STATE GOVERNMENT AND ITS FINANCING

(Rs. crore)						
Item (1)	2002-03 (Actuals) (2)	2003-04 (Actuals) (3)	2004-05 (Actuals) (4)	2005-06 (Actuals) (5)	2006-07 (Actuals) (6)	2007-08 (R/E) (7)
<b>1. Gross capital formation by the State Government</b>	<b>3,264.15</b>	<b>4,450.80</b>	<b>8,898.20</b>	<b>2,462.06</b>	<b>3,900.86</b>	<b>5,202.86</b>
<b>2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of economy (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>2,996.08</b>	<b>2,618.78</b>	<b>4,151.68</b>	<b>5,433.00</b>	<b>3,730.00</b>	<b>2,416.00</b>
a) Capital Grants	1,518.03	1,503.85	2,975.50	3,084.00	1,039.00	432.00
b) Other capital transfers	41.88	77.10	293.74	79.00	90.00	80.00
c) Loans for capital formation	1,000.78	692.52	595.14	1,972.00	2,321.00	1,544.00
d) Investment in shares	435.39	345.31	287.30	298.00	280.00	360.00
<b>3. Gross Capital formation out of bugetary resources of State Government (1+2)</b>	<b>6,260.23</b>	<b>7,069.58</b>	<b>13,049.88</b>	<b>7,895.06</b>	<b>7,630.86</b>	<b>7,618.86</b>
As per cent of G.S.D.P.						
<b>1. Gross capital formation by the State Government</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of economy (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
a) Capital Grants	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1
b) Other capital transfers	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Loans for capital formation	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
d) Investment in shares	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>3. Gross Capital formation out of bugetary resources of State Government (1+2)</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

*Source* - Economic and purpose classification of State Budget.

R/E - Revised Estimates.

### ANNEXURE 5.8 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF URBAN LSG INSTITUTIONS DURING 2007-08

(Rs. crore)

Item	Municipal		Municipal Councils			Nagar Panchayats	Canton- ment	All Civic Bodies
	Corpo- rations # (1)	Class'A' (2)	Class'B' (3)	Class'C' (4)	All (5)			
Income								
1. Opening Balance	1,076.87	225.39	204.64	265.38	695.41	2.90	22.52	1,797.70
2. Receipts								
2.1. Rents, taxes etc.	5,751.39	244.79	186.33	121.82	552.94	1.22	130.79	6,436.34
2.2. Government grants	880.89	381.68	465.41	499.84	1,346.93	3.52	8.83	2,240.17
2.3. Commercial enterprises	120.22	0.00	4.30	3.22	7.52	0.00	0.00	127.74
2.4. Deposits and Loans etc.	1,045.24	45.70	56.23	45.18	147.11	0.82	60.40	1,253.57
2.5. Other Income	475.64	59.34	52.27	43.94	155.55	0.25	6.27	637.71
Total receipts(2)	8,273.38	731.51	764.54	714.00	2,210.05	5.81	206.29	10,695.53
Total Income(1+2)	9,350.25	956.90	969.18	979.38	2,905.46	8.71	228.81	12,493.23
Expenditure								
1. Administration								
(a) Establishment	1,747.65	163.48	263.97	157.03	584.49	0.50	39.09	2,371.72
(b) Others	195.64	14.87	22.06	15.53	52.46	0.07	0.56	248.73
2. Recovery of taxes	19.93	3.13	5.26	3.89	12.28	0.00	0.21	32.42
3. Street lighting	235.18	31.95	18.11	13.32	63.38	0.35	5.56	304.47
4. Water supply	921.56	65.76	58.15	34.01	157.92	0.43	5.43	1,085.34
5. Public security	114.44	2.00	4.59	1.90	8.49	0.02	0.31	123.26
6. Public health	109.07	28.80	21.04	16.63	66.47	0.25	3.64	179.44
7. Drainage and Sewerage	462.56	33.55	14.72	12.81	61.08	0.00	3.13	526.77
8. Construction works	1,559.88	121.08	128.22	108.24	357.54	1.68	20.99	1,940.10
9. Transport	29.53	1.12	0.41	2.22	3.75	0.09	0.00	33.37
10. Education	93.73	9.23	9.95	6.83	26.01	0.00	0.35	120.09
11. Expenditure on weaker sections	50.43	5.46	6.16	3.99	15.61	0.01	0.00	66.05
12. Extraordinary expenditure and loans extended	541.72	119.35	44.45	39.32	203.12	0.01	15.00	759.85
13. Other expenditure	1,139.15	180.56	204.42	155.44	540.42	0.93	76.76	1,757.25
Total expenditure (1 to 13)	7,220.47	780.34	801.51	571.16	2,153.01	4.34	171.04	9,548.86

**Source** - Budgets of Local Self-Government Institutions # Excluding Municipal corporation of Greater Mumbai  
**Note** - 1) Expenditure on staff / establishments under various sections has been clubbed and shown at item 1(a).  
 2) Details may not add upto totals due to rounding.

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Financial institutions in India and subsequently in Maharashtra are dominated by banking institutions and insurance companies where the public sector still has got major contributory part. The scheduled commercial banks form the major part of banking institutions. Non-scheduled commercial banks and non-banking financial companies have a meager share in financial market. In the State, the co-operative banks play an important and major role in rural areas in deposits and advances, the information of which is covered in 'Co-operation'.

### Scheduled Commercial Banks

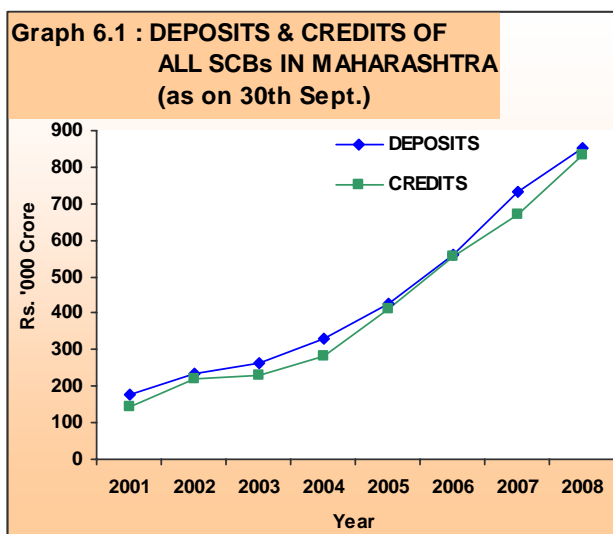
6.2 The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) which are major contributors in banking institutions, are categorised into five different groups according to their ownership and/or nature of operations. The bank groupwise number of banking offices in the State and India as on last Friday of September, 2008 are presented in Table 6.1. The share of banking offices in the State is 9.3 per cent of the total banking offices in India and the share of banking offices of foreign banks is 27.2 per cent of the total foreign bank offices in India. The number of banking offices in the state increased by 5.9 per cent in the year ending last Friday of September, 2008, as compared to 3.7 per cent during the previous year. The increase in banking offices for the same period was 6.9 per cent for All-India. The number of SCB offices per lakh population in the State at the end of September, 2008 was 6.6 which was almost the same as that for India and the number of SCB offices per thousand sq. km. was 23 for both.

**Table 6.1 Number of banking offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks**

Bank Group	(As on last Friday of September)			
	2007		2008	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
State Bank of India and its associates	1,085	14,150	1,227	15,522
Nationalised banks other than SBI & its associates	4,231	36,078	4,354	38,170
Foreign banks	70	257	73	267
Regional Rural Banks	570	14,455	570	14,735
Other scheduled commercial banks	841	7,177	973	8,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>72,117</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>77,069</b>

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.3 Maharashtra stands first in India in respect of both the aggregate bank deposits and gross bank credits as on last Friday of September, 2008. Though, the State had a share of 9.3 per cent in the total number of banking offices in India, its share in the aggregate deposits and gross credits was as high as 25 and 33 per cent respectively. The aggregate deposits of the SCBs in the State were Rs. 8,52,771 crore, higher by 17 per cent than those in the previous year. During the same period, gross credits of these banks increased by 25 per cent and reached to Rs. 8,34,701 crore. The corresponding increase in aggregate deposits and gross credits at All-India level was 20 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. Credit-deposit ratio (CDR) for the same period has increased from 92 per cent to 98 per cent.



6.4 As on last Friday of September, 2008, aggregate deposits and gross credits of all SCBs in the rural and semi-urban areas taken together for the State were Rs. 45,085 crore and Rs. 29,901 crore respectively, showing an increase in deposits by 24 per cent and in credits by 12 per cent over the previous year. The corresponding increase in deposit and credits in the country was 19 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Even though the rural and semi-urban areas of accounted for 48 per cent branches of the SCBs in the state, their share in aggregate deposits and gross credits was merely at 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Both the deposits and credits of these SCBs in the State doubled during the span of last five year ending September, 2008. The population groupwise number of banking offices, aggregate deposit and gross credit according to population group is given in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2 No. of offices, aggregate deposit and gross credit of SCBs**

(As on last Friday of September)  
(Rs. crore)

Item	Population group	Maharashtra				India	
		Total		Out of which Mumbai			
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
No. of banking offices	Rural	2,065	2,105	-	-	30,438	31,117
	Semi-urban	1,231	1,343	-	-	16,481	18,096
	Urban	3,501	3,749	1,649	1,734	25,198	27,856
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>72,117</b>	<b>77,069</b>
Aggregate deposit	Rural	13,234	16,579	-	-	2,69,566	3,20,755
	Semi-urban	23,139	28,506	-	-	3,84,521	4,54,695
	Urban	6,95,456	8,07,685	5,92,552	6,82,614	21,99,739	26,48,836
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,31,829</b>	<b>8,52,770</b>	<b>5,92,552</b>	<b>6,82,614</b>	<b>28,53,826</b>	<b>34,24,286</b>
	<i>Per capita</i>	<i>68,191</i>	<i>78,302</i>	<i>4,21,614</i>	<i>4,74,565</i>	<i>24,990</i>	<i>29,551</i>
Gross credit	Rural	12,000	13,435	-	-	1,63,099	1,83,072
	Semi-urban	14,670	16,466	-	-	1,99,932	2,34,983
	Urban	6,43,191	8,04,800	5,82,654	7,28,842	16,77,876	21,47,826
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,69,861</b>	<b>8,34,701</b>	<b>5,82,654</b>	<b>7,28,842</b>	<b>20,40,907</b>	<b>25,65,881</b>
	<i>Per capita</i>	<i>62,417</i>	<i>76,643</i>	<i>4,14,51</i>	<i>5,06,703</i>	<i>17,872</i>	<i>22,143</i>

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.5 Greater Mumbai alone accounted for 24 per cent branches of all SCBs in the State. However, their share in total deposits and credits was as high as 80 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. The details of deposits and credits of the scheduled commercial banks in the State are given in Annexure 6.1.

6.6 As on last Friday of September, 2008, the *per capita* aggregate deposits of SCBs in the State were Rs. 78,302 as against Rs. 29,551 for All-India. The *per capita* gross credits of these banks in the State were Rs. 76,643, as against Rs. 22,143 for All-India. However, the *per capita* aggregate deposits and gross credits for the State, excluding Greater Mumbai, were merely at Rs. 18,001 and Rs. 11,199 respectively which are less than All-India.

## Deposits and Credits- An Overview

6.7 The number of accounts and amount deposited therein as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007, according to type of accounts is given in Table 6.3. Credits given by all SCBs during 2006-07 to priority sectors are shown in Table 6.4. Out of 32,49,947 priority sector accounts, 48 per cent were from agriculture and allied activities, whereas share of this sector in advances was just 25 per cent.

**Table 6.3 Deposits according to types of accounts**

Type of Accounts	(Rs. crore)	
	(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2007)	
	No. of accounts	Deposits
Current	2,701	92,737
Savings	38,543	90,354
Term deposits	15,443	4,71,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,687</b>	<b>6,54,637</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

**Table 6.4 Credit to priority sector (2006-07)**

Priority Sector	(Rs. crore)	
	No. of accounts	Advances
Agriculture & allied activities	15,74,618	37,117
Small scale industries (SSI)	1,21,006	30,457
New industrial estates	3,383	69
Self Help Groups	66,028	380
Other priority sectors (OPS)	14,83,987	66,062
Export credit @	925	11,903
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,49,947</b>	<b>1,45,988</b>

Source: Reserve Bank of India

@ Applicable only to foreign banks

6.8 In the total outstanding credit as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 nationalised banks other than SBI and its associates have sizeable share of 47.1 per cent. The data on outstanding credit according to bank group of all scheduled commercial banks in the State is presented in Table 6.5.

**Table 6.5 Outstanding credit according to bank group**

Bank group	(Rs. crore)		
	Outstanding credits (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)		
	2005	2006	2007
State Bank of India and its associates	49,399	69,833	88,775
Nationalised banks other than SBI & its associates	1,34,173	1,79,681	2,36,074
Foreign banks	31,817	35,405	51,774
Regional Rural Banks	951	1,017	1,292
Other scheduled commercial banks	73,760	1,09,433	1,23,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,90,100</b>	<b>3,95,369</b>	<b>5,01,082</b>

Source : Reserve Bank of India

6.9 The outstanding credits of all scheduled commercial banks in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 were Rs. 5,01,082 crore and were higher by 27 per cent than those of the previous year. The outstanding credit of SCBs according to sectors in the State are given in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6 Outstanding credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Maharashtra**

Sector	(Rs. crore)		
	Outstanding credits (as on 31st March)		
	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture and allied activities	12,346	20,707	24,399
Mining and quarrying	5,446	2,354	4,859
Manufacturing @	1,01,601	1,37,895	1,80,056
	(9,220)	(10,766)	(11,740)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	5,150	7,967	13,813
Construction	13,336	22,153	32,510
Transport	4,507	10,046	8,850
Professional and other services	13,799	22,535	32,510
Trade	37,717	41,052	53,698
Personal loans	45,697	64,749	84,211
Others	50,501	65,911	67,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,90,100</b>	<b>3,95,369</b>	<b>5,01,082</b>

Source : Reserve Bank of India

@ Figures in brackets indicate the share of artisans, village industries and other SSIs



## Annual Credit Plan

6.10 With a view to improve the annual rural credit delivery system, Service Area Approach (SAA) scheme has been introduced by Reserve Bank of India. As per the SAA, all credit requirements of the rural population from a cluster of villages are allocated to a unique financial institution. The part of finances in the form of loans is provided through SAA to the beneficiaries of various Government schemes. The commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks together are expected to achieve the yearly targets of credit disbursement. The target of credit disbursement is fixed by the respective lead bank in each district in consultation with line departments of the State Government. Bank of Maharashtra is functioning as the convener bank to monitor the credit plan in the State. The targets and achievements in respect of credit disbursement under this scheme for the years from 2006-07 to 2008-09 are given in Table 6.7.

**Table 6.7 Credit disbursement in the State under Annual Credit Plan**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Target	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Target	Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Target	Achievement@	No. of beneficiaries@
Agriculture and allied activities	12,605	9,632 (76)	10,13,427	14,368	12,113 (84)	12,74,462	16,703	4,186 (25)	4,40,427
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	1,360	1,285 (94)	9,874	2,026	2,773 (137)	21,307	2,269	815 (36)	6,263
Other Sectors	4,065	4,193 (103)	5,04,828	5,691	5,182 (91)	6,85,184	7,020	1,973 (28)	2,60,877
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,030</b>	<b>15,110 (84)</b>	<b>15,28,129</b>	<b>22,085</b>	<b>20,068 (91)</b>	<b>19,80,953</b>	<b>25,992</b>	<b>6,974 (27)</b>	<b>7,07,567</b>

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

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

@ Upto September, 2008

## Micro Credit

6.11 To extend the credit delivery mechanism to the under-served and un-served rural poor, on a sustained basis, who had been so far by-passed by the banking system in securing various financial and non-financial services, on a regular basis, SHG bank linkage programme was initiated by GoI. Financing of SHGs has been increasingly accepted as a cost-effective mechanism for banks expanding their outreach to the poor and adding quality to the loan portfolio of their branches. The process of SHG helps the poor to understand their strength that they can also keep their small savings in a safe manner. For promotion, credit linking or for recovery of loans from SHGs in the rural areas, banks can avail the services of NGOs, religious organisations, farmer's clubs, Individual Rural Volunteers [IRVs] etc., which could facilitate externalisation cost effectively. In the long run, it is expected that SHGs would develop into a micro enterprise. The deposits of SHGs with the banks, credits given to SHGs and outstanding credits of SHGs is given in Table 6.8



**Table 6.8 Number and Deposits, Credits and outstanding Credits of SHGs**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008)

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Item	Type of bank	Out of total					
		Total		SHGs under SGSY & other sponsored schemes		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount	No. of SHGs	Amount
Deposits	<b>Total</b>	3,79,607	26,681	92,657	9,651	2,50,400	18,521
	Cooperative	1,24,879	4,717	14,766	1,949	49,562	1,156
	Regional Rural	41,156	2,839	12,417	501	23,401	1,264
	Private coomercial	20,481	1,356	312	8	20,475	1,355
	Public commercial	1,93,091	17,769	65,162	7,193	1,56,962	14,746
Credit	<b>Total</b>	74,797	32,479	15,971	14,194	60,459	24,316
	Cooperative	24,473	5,403	1,891	1,937	16,151	3,167
	Regional Rural	12,294	10,171	4,133	3,670	10,794	8,679
	Private coomercial	1,235	907	71	47	1,235	907
	Public commercial	36,795	15,998	9,876	8,540	32,279	11,563
Outstanding credit	<b>Total</b>	4,09,821	1,02,130	49,065	52,223	3,50,405	68,995
	Cooperative	50,245	6,987	6,538	2,451	36,260	4,287
	Regional Rural	19,568	6,294	8,113	5,737	8,936	2,591
	Private coomercial	33,411	17,924	167	80	33,351	17,909
	Public commercial	3,06,597	70,925	34,247	43,955	2,71,858	44,208

Source : NABARD

## Joint stock companies

6.12 The number of joint stock companies as on 31st March, 2007, in the State was 1,67,059 higher by 5.2 per cent over the previous year. The increase in the number of joint stock companies at the All-India level during the same period was 1.6 per cent. The share of joint stock companies registered in the State and their paid-up capital in the country were 22.5 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively. Number of joint stock companies and there paid-up capital is presented in Table 6.9.

**Table 6.9 Number and paid-up capital of joint stock companies**

(As on 31st March)

Type of joint stock companies	Maharashtra		India	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Total no. of companies	<b>1,58,868</b>	<b>1,67,059</b>	<b>7,32,169</b>	<b>7,43,678</b>
Private	1,46,020	1,46,886	6,52,028	6,53,024
Public	12,848	20,173	80,141	90,654
Total Paid-up capital (Rs. Crore)	<b>1,02,690</b>	<b>1,36,543</b>	<b>6,19,152</b>	<b>6,49,490</b>
Private	25,028	55,602	2,22,835	2,25,861
Public	77,662	80,941	3,96,317	4,23,629

Source : Ministry of Company Affairs, GoI

## Capital market

6.13 Surplus savings are channelised through Capital Market into various economic activities and thereby, Capital Market plays an important role in the development of economy. In the State, three major stock exchanges are functioning viz. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Pune Stock Exchange (PSE). In addition to these, two other stock exchanges i.e. Over The Counter Stock Exchange of India (OTCEI) and Inter Connected Stock Exchange (ICSE) are also functioning. The capital market was showing significant performance in capital mobilisation, employment and revenue generation during the last decade. However, it has shown drastically downward movement of the indices in second and third quarter of 2008-09, which were at their peak at the end of 2007-08 and during the first quarter of 2008-09.

6.14 Market capitalisation of equity shares on Indian bourses experienced phenomenal decline during 2008-09. The total Market Capitalisation of NSE and BSE as at the end of March, 2009

amounted to Rs. 28,96,194 crore and Rs. 30,86,075 crore witnessing decrease of 40.4 and 39.9 per cent respectively over the previous year.

### Primary security market

6.15 During 2008-09 the total amount of resources mobilised through 21 public issues amounted to Rs. 2,082 crore, showing decrease of 96.2 per cent over the previous year. The resources of Rs. 12,637 crore were mobilized through 25 rights issues during 2008-09 showing decrease of 61.1 per cent over the previous year.

### Secondary security market

6.16 The trading volumes in the equity segments of all the stock exchanges have been witnessing a phenomenal growth in the last few years. During 2008-09, about 99.98 per cent of the total turnover at all the stock exchanges in the country was from NSE and BSE. Stock exchange wise turnover is shown in Table 6.10.

### Mutual fund

6.17 Setting up of Unit Trust of India in 1964 was the beginning of 'Mutual Fund' industry in India. The public sector banks and financial institutions began to establish mutual funds in 1987. The private sector and foreign institutions were allowed to set up mutual funds since 1993. This fast growing industry is regulated by Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). As on 31 March, 2009, there were 43 mutual funds and the total assets of these funds were Rs. 4,17,300 crore. Out of these, 40 mutual funds were registered in the State. The net amount mobilised by these 40 funds during 2008-09 was Rs. (–)29,548 crore.

### Commodity market

6.18 Indian Commodities markets have a long history. Agriculture futures contracts trading is existing since 1800s and metal future contracts since 1930s. The commodities business is traditionally known as '*Adat and Vayada Vyapar*'. With removal of restriction on future trading in most of the commodities, more and more commodities are qualifying for commodities trading regulated by the Forward Contracts Regulation Act (FCRA), 1952. To facilitate the future trading in commodities, the Government has set up modern electronic trading commodity exchanges. The two main commodity exchanges located in the State (Mumbai) are Nationalised Commodity and Derivatives Exchange limited (NCDEX) and Multi Commodity Exchange of India limited (MCX), established and started working since 2003. The major groups of items in which the futures trading is facilitated by these exchanges are agriculture, metals and energy products. The number of commodities traded and the turnover in these two markets is given in Table 6.11.

**Table 6.10 Turnover in the stock exchanges**

Stock Exchange	(Rs. crore)	
	Turnover	
	2007-08	2008-09
NSE	35,51,038 (69.20)	27,52,023 (71.43)
BSE	15,78,857 (30.78)	11,00,075 (28.55)
All others	922 (0.02)	481 (0.02)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,30,817 (100.00)</b>	<b>38,52,579 (100.00)</b>

Source : SEBI

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages

**Table 6.11 Turnover in the commodity exchanges**

Commodities Exchange	No. of commodities	(Rs.'000 crore)	
		Turnover	
		2007-08	2008-09
MCX	64	3,126 (22)	9,176 (22)
NCDEX	54	776 (14)	536 (16)

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage share of Maharashtra

\* \* \* \* \*

**ANNEXURE 6.1**  
**DEPOSITS AND CREDITS OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN RURAL, SEMI-URBAN AND**  
**URBAN/METROPOLITAN AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credits	Per capita deposits (in Rs.)	Per capita credits (in Rs.)	No of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh of population
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan						Rural and semi-Urban	Urban/Metro-politan	Total	
	Deposits	Credits	Deposits	Credits	Deposits	Credits								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,460.06	1,291.20†	290	256	N.A.	N.A.	1,471	2.9
1981	308.51	226.20	713.56	383.55	6,568.26	5,320.98	7,590.33	5,930.72	1,204	940	N.A.	N.A.	3,627	5.8
1991	1,700.76	1,356.90	2,347.38	1,354.43	36,181.44	26,935.52	40,229.58	29,646.85	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
1996	3,285.64	2,044.94	4,959.32	2,408.91	82,416.66	61,059.35	90,661.62	65,513.19	10,369	7,493	3,339	2,538	5,877	6.7
1999	5,100.69	3,142.13	7,535.99	3,088.63	1,20,609.52	90,031.19	1,33,246.20	96,261.95	14,731	10,642	3,398	2,811	6,209	6.9
2000	5,981.05	4,109.96	8,815.25	3,649.93	1,35,705.41	1,20,595.82	1,50,501.71	1,28,355.72	16,461	14,039	3,379	2,845	6,224	6.8
2001	6,768.70	5,028.75	10,033.74	4,137.97	1,59,198.90	1,34,339.88	1,76,001.33	1,43,506.59	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2002	7,383.50	6,848.91	10,911.60	4,567.24	2,16,620.09	2,07,032.17	2,34,915.19	2,18,448.32	23,667	22,008	3,380	2,940	6,320	6.4
2003	7,995.72	7,488.71	12,110.58	5,220.14	2,41,394.39	2,14,735.11	2,61,500.68	2,27,443.97	25,824	22,461	3,360	2,957	6,317	6.2
2004	10,231.00	8,175.00	14,104.00	6,167.00	3,04,995.00	2,69,249.00	3,29,330.00	2,83,591.00	32,256	27,776	3,326	3,006	6,332	6.2
2005*	10,952.00	9,472.00	15,956.00	8,784.00	3,99,391.00	3,92,141.00	4,26,299.00	4,10,398.00	41,188	39,652	3,327	3,119	6,446	6.2
2006*	11,010.00	10,241.00	18,105.00	12,523.00	5,31,634.00	5,32,780.00	5,60,750.00	5,55,544.00	51,889	51,410	3,261	3,293	6,554	6.1
2007*	13,234.00	12,000.00	23,139.00	14,670.00	6,95,456.00	6,43,191.00	7,31,830.00	6,69,861.00	68,191	62,417	3,296	3,501	6,797	6.3
2008*	16,579.00	13,435.00	28,506.00	16,466.00	8,07,685.00	8,04,800.00	8,52,771.00	8,34,701.00	78,302	76,643	3,448	3,749	7,197	6.6

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

N.A.= Not Available.

\* \* As on last Friday of September,

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

**Source** - Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

## 7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 The total foodgrains production for kharif & rabi season in the State during the year 2008-09 is expected to be 11.7 million tonnes as against 15.4 million tonnes during 2007-08. At All-India level total foodfrains production was 219.3 million tonnes during 2007-08. The share of agriculture & allied activities in the GSDP during 2008-09 was 12.1 per cent and its share at the national level was 17.6 per cent. The share of agriculture & allied activities in GSDP is continuously decreasing from 22.1 per cent in 1980-81 to 12.1 per cent in 2008-09. However, agriculture remains most vital sector of economy as almost 55 per cent of the population in the State depends upon it for their livelihood.

7.2 Growth of agriculture sector is important for food security, rural employment and improving rural standards of living. The growth in agriculture largely depends upon the efforts made towards increasing the agricultural productivity by ensuring high quality inputs and use of modern and more advanced technology. In this endeavor, both the Central and State governments are playing a pivotal role in mobilizing resources, creating infrastructure, facilitating easy availability of inputs, supporting research and technology development, institutional support services and putting in place contingency measures to safeguard the crops from the adverse effects of natural calamities.

7.3 The productivity of important crops in the State is relatively low as compared to the productivity in other parts of the country. Productivity of crops (kg per ha.) for principal crops viz. rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and cotton during 2005-06 was 1,781, 1,393, 783, 650 and 187 kg per ha. as against 2,102, 2,619, 880, 802 and 362 kg per ha. respectively at All-India level.

### Agricultural Production Prospects 2008-09

7.4 About 30 per cent sowing was completed in June 2008, 77 per cent by the end of July, 2008 and 100 per cent i.e. 134.04 lakh ha. by the end of *kharif* season. The areas under sunflower & soyabean increased by one per cent and 16 per cent respectively, while areas under maize, cotton and sugarcane decreased by three per cent, two per cent and 30 per cent respectively. According to the preliminary forecast by the Commissionerate of Agriculture, Pune, total foodgrains production(kharif + rabi) in the State during 2008-09 is expected to be 117.19 lakh M.T., 24 per cent lower than the production of the previous year i.e. 153.66 lakh M.T. The details of the forecast of production of foodgrains and oilseeds are given in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1 Estimates of foodgrains and oilseed productions**

Crop	(lakh M.T.)		
	2007-08 (Final forecast)	2008-09 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Cereals	123.42	98.63	(-) 21
Pulses	30.24	18.56	(-) 39
Total foodgrains@	153.66	117.19	(-) 24
Oilseeds	47.61	24.33	(-) 49
Cotton †	70.15	52.02	(-) 26
Sugarcane	884.37	508.13	(-) 43

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra  
@ kharif + rabi, † in lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

## Kharif and Rabi Crops

7.5 The details of area and production of principal *kharif* and *rabi* crops during 2007-08 (final forecast) and 2008-09 (tentative) are given in Table 7.2 and 7.3 respectively. The detailed information on area, production and productivity of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1. The broad observations on area and production of crops are as follows.

**Table 7.2 Area and production of principal kharif crops**

Crop	[Area '000 ha., Production '000 tonnes (except cotton)]					
	Area			Production		
	2007-08 (Final forecast)	2008-09 (Tentative)	Percentage Change	2007-08 (Final forecast)	2008-09 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Rice	1,535	1,502	(-) 2	2,913	2,235	(-) 23
Bajra	1,283	877	(-) 32	1,127	723	(-) 36
Jowar	1,271	934	(-) 27	1,884	1,169	(-) 38
Ragi	128	129	1	124	126	2
Maize	571	556	(-) 3	1,545	1,270	(-) 18
Other cereals	61	68	11	34	34	0
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>(-) 16</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>(-) 27</b>
Tur	1,159	1,008	(-) 13	1,076	745	(-) 31
Mung	661	415	(-) 37	367	103	(-) 72
Udid	564	315	(-) 44	320	111	(-) 65
Other pulses	177	88	(-) 50	75	28	(-) 63
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>(-) 29</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>(-) 46</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>7,410</b>	<b>5,892</b>	<b>(-) 20</b>	<b>9,465</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>(-) 31</b>
Soyabean	2,664	3,081	186	3,976	1,859	(-) 53
Groundnut	329	247	(-) 25	366	261	(-) 29
Sesamum	89	49	(-) 45	29	13	(-) 55
Nigerseed	47	43	(-) 9	13	11	(-) 15
Sunflower	112	113	1	65	67	3
Other oilseeds	12	11	(-) 8	4	3	(-) 25
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,453</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>(-) 49</b>
Cotton (Lint)@	3,195	3,133	(-) 2	7,015	5,202	(-) 26
Sugarcane**	1,093	770	(-) 30	88,437	50,813	(-) 43
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,951</b>	<b>13,339</b>	<b>(-) 11</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

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

7.6 During the year 2008-09, the area under foodgrains reduced by 20 per cent resulting in reduction of crop production by 31 per cent in total kharif foodgrains production. This fall was mainly in kharif jowar, bajra and all pulses. Fall in area and production was also observed in cotton (lint) and sugarcane and fall in production of oilseeds was seen. Below average rains during June & July 2008 has adversely affected growth of kharif crops. Delayed sowing of bajra, soyabean and heavy infestation of tobacco leaf eating caterpillar on soyabean has affected their growth. Insufficient rains in eastern Vidarbha during September, 2008 has affected production of rice.

**Table 7.3 Area and production of principal rabi crops**

Crop	(Area '000 ha., Production '000 tonnes)					
	2007-08 (Final forecast)	2008-09 (Tentative)	Percentage Change	2007-08 (Final forecast)	2008-09 (Tentative)	Percentage change
Jowar	2,877	3,257	13	2,119	2,573	21
Wheat	1,253	986	(-) 21	2,371	1,553	(-) 34
Maize	87	83	(-) 4	223	177	(-) 21
Other cereals	5	5	0	2	3	50
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>4,222</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>4,306</b>	<b>(-) 9</b>
Gram	1,353	1,138	(-) 16	1,116	824	(-) 26
Other pulses	142	97	(-) 32	70	45	(-) 36
Total pulses	1,495	1,235	(-) 17	1,186	869	(-) 27
Total foodgrains	5,717	5,566	(-) 3	5,901	5,175	(-) 12
Sesamum	4	1	(-) 75	1	0	0
Sunflower	176	147	(-) 17	130	97	(-) 25
Safflower	231	182	(-) 21	154	109	(-) 29
Linseed	68	37	(-) 46	19	11	(-) 42
Rapeseed & Mustard	9	7	(-) 22	4	2	(-) 50
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>(-) 23</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>(-) 29</b>
<b>Total Crops</b>	<b>6,205</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>(-) 4</b>	<b>6,209</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>(-) 13</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

7.7 During the year 2008-09, the area for rabi crops reduced by four per cent resulting in reduction of crop production by 13 per cent in this season. This fall was observed mainly in wheat, gram, all pulses and oilseeds due to less moisture in soil and adverse climatic conditions.

### Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

7.8 The index number of agricultural production for the State (Base: Triennial average 1979-82=100) for 2007-08 was 234.0, more by 31 per cent than that in 2006-07. The group wise indices for 2007-08 for cereals were 137.0, for pulses 303.9, for foodgrains 170.1, for oilseeds 94.9, for fibre 479.1, for miscellaneous 312.0 and for total non-foodgrains it was 305.1. It may be noted that the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of agriculture production during last eight years (2000-01 to 2008-09) works out to only 1.8 per cent. The details of these index numbers are given in Annexure 7.2.

7.9 The gross cropped area in the State has increased by about 20 per cent from 188.2 lakh ha. in 1960-61 to 225.6 lakh ha. in 2006-07. The agricultural productivity has not increased much despite concerted efforts and large scale spending on soil conservation and watershed development works. The per ha. yield (958 kg.) of the State in respect of foodgrains for 2006-07 was far below the national average (1,756 kg.). It is, therefore, needed to focus on increasing the production and productivity of the foodgrains and also to ensure sustainable growth of agriculture sector.

### Monsoon 2008

7.10 Normally, the south-west monsoon arrives in the State on 7<sup>th</sup> June. During 2008, it arrived on 6<sup>th</sup> June and spread across the State by 12<sup>th</sup> June. Intensity of monsoon was reduced from 14<sup>th</sup> June onwards to 24<sup>th</sup> June, however it was active between last week of June and first week of July. In the month of July the rainfall received was with low intensity in all the districts except Satara, Kolhapur, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli. The dry spell of 2 to 3 weeks was observed in the State during the month of July except Eastern Vidarbha. First fortnight of August witnessed vigorous rainfall in the State. However, the intensity of rainfall reduced from the second fortnight of August. During September, the State received satisfactory rainfall except in eastern Vidarbha.



All districts of Konkan division, Satara & Kolhapur received normal rainfall throughout the season.

7.11 The rainfall received during the months of June, July, August, September and October was 87, 65, 101, 141 and 57 per cent of the normal rainfall respectively. During monsoon 2008, the State received 91 per cent of the normal rainfall. Taluka wise review shows that about eight per cent talukas received excess rainfall. The information of districts and talukas according to extent of rainfall received from the year 2004 to 2008 is shown in Table 7.4 and 7.5 respectively.

**Table 7.4 Classification of districts according to rainfall received**

Rainfall percentage class	No. of districts #				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
120 and more (Excess)	3	11	16	6	1
81-119 (Normal)	15	20	16	26	21
41-80 (Deficient)	15	2	1	1	11
upto – 40 (Scanty)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture

# Excluding Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts.

**Table 7.5 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received**

Rainfall percentage class	No. of talukas				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
120 and more (Excess)	44	137	162	114	27
81-119 (Normal)	141	171	158	189	202
41-80 (Deficient)	159	44	35	52	126
upto – 40 (Scanty)	9	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>355</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

## Reservoir Storage Status

7.12 The total live storage as on 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2008 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs in the State taken together was 26,486 Million Cubic Meters, which was about 81 per cent of the storage capacity, as against 89 in 2007 and 92 per cent in 2006. The divisionwise details are given in Table 7.6.

**Table 7.6 Live storage status of reservoirs**

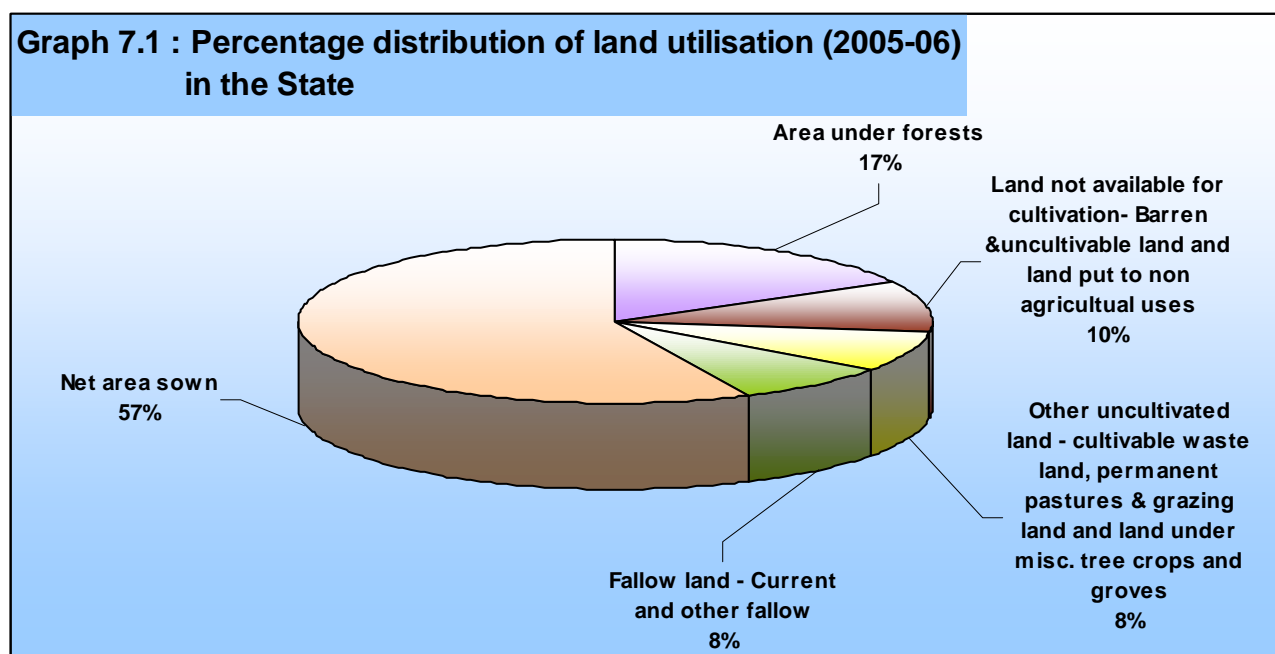
Division	No. of Reservoirs	Live Storage Million Cubic Meters		Percentage of live storage as on 15 <sup>th</sup> October		
		As per Project Design	As on 15 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2008	2006	2007	2008
Konkan	142	930	795	76	81	85
Nashik	317	3,861	3,539	96	93	92
Pune	506	9,736	9,342	93	94	96
Aurangabad	553	6,476	4,562	95	79	70
Amaravati	346	2,579	1,212	90	81	47
Nagpur	361	3,460	1,329	82	85	38
Others@	14	5,822	5,707	96	95	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>26,486</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>

Source : Irrigation Department, Government of Maharashtra

@ Storages for drinking water and hydroelectric projects

## Land Utilisation

7.13 As per the land utilisation statistics for the year 2006-07, out of the total 307.6 lakh ha. geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 225.6 lakh ha., net area sown was 174.8 lakh ha. (56.8 per cent), area under forest was 52.1 lakh ha. (16.9 per cent), land not available for cultivation was 31.3 lakh ha. (10.1 per cent), other uncultivated land was 24.2 lakh ha. (7.9 per cent) and fallow land was 25.2 lakh ha. (8.3 per cent). During the period of last five years i.e. from 2001-02 to 2005-06 land put to non-agricultural usage increased by 2.4 per cent, while net area sown decreased nearly by one per cent. The details of land utilisation statistics of the State are given in Annexure 7.3.



## Operational Holdings

7.14 As per the Agriculture Census 2000-01, the total number of land holdings in the State were 1.21 crore, out of which 89.11 lakh land holdings (73.4 per cent) were having area less than or equal to two ha. with the total operational area of 77.76 lakh ha. (38.7 per cent). The information on operational holdings by size class and area is presented below in Table 7.7 and in Annexure 7.4. Proportion of operational holdings by Schedule Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) was eight per cent and six per cent respectively. Area of these operational holdings was six per cent & eight per cent for SC & ST respectively. The average size of land holding for SC & ST was 1.31 ha. and 1.97 ha. respectively.

**Table 7.7 Operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census, 2000-01**

Size Class (ha.)	No. of operational holdings ('00)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha.)	Average size of holding (ha.)	
			1995-96	2000-01
0.0 - 1.0	53,057	26,487	0.49	0.50
1.0 - 2.0	36,056	51,271	1.45	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	26,520	77,807	2.99	2.93
5.0 - 10.0	4,873	32,084	6.68	6.58
10.0 - 20.0	773	9,961	13.13	12.89
20.0 and above	97	3,418	39.95	36.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,21,376</b>	<b>2,01,028</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.66</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra



## Distribution of Improved Seeds

7.15 To increase the agricultural production in the State, distribution of hybrid and improved, certified and quality seeds of various crops are important to the farmers. Both, public and private sectors play a major role in distribution of such seeds. The quantity of seed distributed for kharif and rabi season is shown in Table 7.8.

**Table 7.8 Seeds distribution in the State**

(‘000 Quintals)

Sector	Crop	Year					% change@
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Public	Kharif	507	610	560	654	622	(-) 4.9
	Rabi	211	218	222	249	326	30.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Private	Kharif	504	552	708	512	460	(-) 10.2
	Rabi	95	183	257	301	250	(-) 16.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>(-) 12.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Kharif</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>(-) 7.2</b>
	<b>Rabi</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>4.7</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>(-) 3.4</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

@ Percentage change for the year 2007 over 2006

## Use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides

7.16 The consumption of chemical fertilizers for the year 2008-09 was anticipated to be 27.18 lakh M.T. with per ha. consumption of 127.4 kg. Corresponding figures for the year 2007-08 were 23.26 lakh M.T. and 109.7 kg per ha. respectively. During 2007-08, the distribution of fertilizers was made through 33,675 fertilizer distribution outlets, out of which 4,020 (11.9 per cent) were in co-operative sector, 220 (0.7 per cent) in public sector and 29,435 (87.4 per cent) in private sector.

## Organic Farming

7.17 To help to restore the ecological balance, organic farming which is an age old farming method, needs to be aggressively promoted. In the State, a centrally sponsored scheme i.e. Vermicompost production scheme was started since 2000-01 that aims at promoting organic farming. However, it is restructured under two major categories a) Vermicompost production & use b) Promotion of organic farming. This scheme is included under workplan of agriculture department from 2002-03 while from 2003-04 integrated use of fertilizers, promotion and certification & soil testing of organic farming and ‘Soil Health Card’ distribution scheme has been started. So far Rs. 45 crore are spent and 6.5 lakh ha. area is brought under organic farming through these schemes and traditional farming.

7.18 During 2008-09, a new component i.e. use of green manure is included in this scheme and the components like organic farming group, awareness campaign & workshops, district level training & workshops and district level exhibitions are deleted from the scheme.

## Soil and Water Conservation

7.19 To increase productivity of dry land farming and prevention of deterioration of soil, the works of soil and water conservation are taken up on a large scale. As per the norms laid down, 18,645 villages are selected and works of 27,573 watersheds are undertaken in 14,219 villages. The expenditure incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto September, 2008) was Rs. 680 crore and Rs. 228 crore respectively.

## Agriculture Marketing

7.20 To get better price for the produce of farmers and to avoid their exploitation from agents the Government is supporting farmers in many ways. The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) is mainly entrusted with activities such as keeping necessary co-ordination in working of market committees, development and promotional activities of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC), establishment of agro-export zones, horticultural training centres & grading and packing facilities etc. The total value of arrivals in the market committees in the State was Rs. 17,448 crore and Rs. 23,097 crore during 2005-06 and 2006-07 respectively.

7.21 The MSAMB has established network of computerized APMCs in the State, called as 'MARKNET' (Market Network) and has developed a website namely [www.msamb.com](http://www.msamb.com). The objective of MARKNET is to provide daily arrival and price information to farmers through APMCs and to bring the efficiency and transparency in the functioning of APMCs by computerizing the system. Under MARKNET 291 main markets and 54 sub markets have been computerized and connected to MSAMB's website. This will facilitate farmers to sell their produce at better price. For dissemination of market information at market yards, MSAMB has installed Information Displays (Projection TVs) at 69 APMCs in the State.

## Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.22 Due to natural calamity or slashed prices offered by agents, the farmers may not get appropriate price for their crops. To protect the interest of farmers, the Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for selected crops. Under this scheme, the procurement in the State is undertaken by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. In addition to the above, the oilseeds such as soyabean (yellow), soyabean (black), groundnut, sunflower, sesamum etc. are also covered under MSP. The details of commoditywise MSP declared by Govt. of India and procurement made are given in Table 7.9.

**Table 7.9 Minimum Support Prices and Procurement**

Crop	MSP ( Rs./Qtl.)		Quantity procured (M.T.except cotton#)	
	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09@
Paddy (FAQ)	745	900	83,469	4,425
Paddy (Gr.A)	775	930	2,319	3,919
Jowar	600	840	76	9,082
Maize	620	840	1,621	547
Bajra	620	840	0	13
Safflower	1,565	1,650	263	0
Cotton	2,070	3,000	30	168

Source : Maharashtra State Co-Operative Marketing Federation & NAFED

# Procurement of cotton in Lakh Qtls. @ Upto November, 2008

## Agriculture Finance

7.23 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credits etc. by various Government and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex bank in the country helps in promoting agricultural & rural development and performs pivotal role in development of agriculture. During 2007-08, short-term credit limit sanctioned for Seasonal Agriculture Operations (SAO) by NABARD to Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) and Regional Rural Banks (RRB) was Rs. 2,053 crore recording an increase of 30.9 per cent as compared to Rs. 1,569 crore during 2006-07. In addition, NABARD had sanctioned Rs. 1.77 crore to RRBs for other than SAO purposes. For supporting SAOs during

2008-09 (upto November, 2008), NABARD had sanctioned credit limit of Rs. 1,365 crore to MSCB and RRBs.

7.24 The financial institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grassroot level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) extending short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. The number of PACS at the end of 2007-08 was 21,248 with a membership of 124 lakh. During 2007-08, the amount of loans advanced to the cultivators by the PACS was Rs. 5,828 crore (against Rs. 5,788 crore in 2006-07) of which Rs. 2,496 crore i.e. 43 per cent were given to small and marginal farmers.

7.25 During 2007-08, the amount of loans advanced for agriculture and allied activities by PACS, Commercial Banks (including Nationalised Banks), RRBs etc. in the State was Rs. 12,113 crore, which is slightly higher than that of previous year (Rs. 12,083 crore). The data on disbursement of direct finance for agriculture and allied activities during 2006-07 and 2007-08 by Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Nationalised Banks), RRBs and MSCB/District Central Co-operative Bank/Land Development Bank is given in Table 7.10.

**Table 7.10 Activitywise loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs & MSCB etc.**

Activity	(Rs.crore)							
	Scheduled Commercial Banks <sup>§</sup>		R.R.B.s @		MSCB/DCCB/LDB †		Total	
	2006-07	2007- 08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
SAOs	2,306	3,172	304	299	5,360	4,989	7,970	8,460
Dairy & AH**	317	210	12	10	56	39	385	259
Poultry	40	259	1	1	7	4	48	264
Fisheries	10	7	1	1	12	8	23	16
Farm Mechanisation	706	672	15	17	51	52	772	741
Horticulture	518	488	8	5	209	116	735	609
Minor irrigation	477	190	18	12	244	147	739	349
Storage and market yards	181	81	2	1	6	6	189	88
Forestry & waste land development	180	18	1	1	31	19	212	38
Others	405	1,210	69	12	536	67	1,010	1,289
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>6,307</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>6,512</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>12,083</b>	<b>12,113</b>

Source : National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development

§ Including nationalized banks, \*\* Animal Husbandry, @ Regional Rural Banks,

† Maharashtra State Co-Operative Bank / District Central Co-Operative Bank / Land Development Bank

7.26 NABARD sanctioned a refinance assistance of about Rs. 390 crore to various credit agencies in the State during 2007-08, less than three per cent over the previous year. Major purposes for which refinance disbursed were non-farm sector (23.7 per cent), farm mechanisation (28.8 per cent), plantation and floriculture (16.3 per cent) and land development (6.5 per cent).

### Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.27 The Kisan Credit Card Scheme was launched in the State in 1999 with a view to provide adequate and timely credit to meet the comprehensive credit needs of farmers including short-term crop loans and a reasonable component for consumption needs under single window with flexible and simplified procedure. The disbursement under this scheme was confined only to short-term credits till 2005-06 and long-term loans are sanctioned since 2006-07. The number of kisan credit cards issued in the State by the end of October, 2008 was 52.61 lakh. During 2008-09 (upto June, 2008), credit sanctioned was Rs. 1,048 crore. The short-term credit limit sanctioned during 2007-08 was Rs. 8,460 crore as against Rs. 7,971 crore in 2006-07.

## Loan Waiver Scheme

7.28 The farmers in Maharashtra are predominantly affected by irregular monsoon. In addition to this, shortage of working capital, inadequate market value for farm produce, high labour and other input costs and more number of dependents on agriculture for their livelihood has adversely affected the overall conditions of the small and marginal farmers. To help these farmers, Government of India declared a scheme viz. 'Agricultural loan exemption & loan rebate scheme-2008' under which 100 per cent loan for small and marginal farmers having land upto two ha. and for all farmers having land more than 2 ha. and having loan amount upto Rs. 20,000/- or 25 per cent of loan whichever is higher. The expected number of beneficiary farmers and amount under this scheme (as on 15/10/2008) is given in Table 7.11.

**Table 7.11 Central Government loan waiver scheme 2008**

Name of Bank	(Number lakh & amount in Rs. crore)					
	Marginal/Small farmers		Other farmers		Total farmers	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
District Co-Op.	20.37	3,788.46	7.03	1,374.58	27.40	5,163.04
Nationalised	4.23	1,123.43	2.36	524.25	6.58	1,647.68
Gramin	0.91	131.38	0.44	82.22	1.35	213.60
Land Development	0.98	291.11	0.72	151.07	1.71	442.17
Urban	0.64	283.86	0.15	121.33	0.79	405.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.13</b>	<b>5,618.24</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>2,253.45</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>7,871.68</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

7.29 Even after the Government of India's agricultural loan exemption scheme for farmers in specified categories, many farmers having agriculture supplementary loan, agriculture loan for other allied activities such as lift irrigation, poultry, fisheries, loan through co-operative institutions for dairy development and agricultural loan directly given in cash or kind were deprived of the loan exemption scheme. To assist such farmers, Government of Maharashtra announced 'Agricultural loan exemption and loan repayment exemption scheme 2009'. The farmers who were deprived of Central Government's scheme and regularly repaying accumulated loan are given exemption in loan repayment upto Rs. 20,000/- under the State Government scheme. The scheme is expected to benefit 40.15 lakh farmers with total estimated repayment of Rs. 6,208 crore, the details of which are given in Table 7.12.

**Table 7.12 State Government loan waiver scheme 2009**

Details of loan	(Number in lakh & amount in Rs. crore)					
	Loan upto Rs.20,000/-		Loan more than Rs.20,000/-		Repayment exemption for all loanee	
	Number of loanee	Amount	Number of loanee	Amount	Number of loanee	Amount
Loan distributed before 1997	2.13	257	1.42	284	3.55	541
Loan distributed for agricultural supplementary	1.37	134	0.92	184	2.29	318
Loan distributed through co-operative institutions	0.20	36	0.68	132	0.88	168
Medium & Long term loan repaid	1.98	341	1.52	304	3.50	645
Repaid short term accumulated loan	2.10	365	1.82	364	3.92	729
Short term regularly repaid loan	15.61	1,727	10.40	2,080	26.01	3,807
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.39</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>40.15</b>	<b>6,208</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Co-operation, Pune

## National Food Security Mission

7.30 As per the resolution of the National Development Council (NDC) in May, 2007, Food Security Mission is launched to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses from rabi 2007-08 season. The mission aims at increasing food production of these crops through area expansion, productivity enhancement, restoring soil fertility and productivity, creating employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence of targeted farmers. Under this mission, 18 districts for pulses, six districts for rice and eight districts for wheat have been selected from the State. During the year 2008-09, Central Government has sanctioned Rs.10.32 crore for rice, Rs. 8.31 crore for wheat, and Rs. 31.11 crore for pulses. Upto November, 2008, the grants of Rs. 7.72 crore for rice, Rs. 5.95 crore for wheat and Rs. 21.52 crore for pulses has been received by the State.

## National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.31 Since *Rabi* 1999-2000, the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is implemented in the State. Objectives of this scheme are as under.

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamity, pests and diseases.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and higher technology in agriculture.
- To help to stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years.

Under this scheme 16 *kharif* and 10 *rabi* crops are covered. The details of implementation of this scheme during 2007-08 is given in Table 7.13

**Table 7.13 Progress of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme during 2007-08**

Season / Crop	No. of farmers covered (in lakh)	Sum insured (Rs. crore)	Premium collected (Rs. crore)	Beneficiaries (in '00)	Compensation paid (Rs. crore)
<i>(a) Kharif</i>					
Paddy	2.17	175.11	4.95	100	0.52
Cotton	0.53	30.60	3.67	11	0.38
Soyabean	3.95	318.39	10.35	512	54.23
Groundnut	0.82	32.41	1.24	1	0.00 @
Tur	1.48	37.94	1.23	3	0.02
Jowar	1.11	28.22	0.79	0	0.00
Bajra	1.27	28.93	1.03	0	0.00
Mung	3.30	88.41	3.83	942	17.12
Udid	2.95	88.86	3.52	763	10.45
Sesamum	0.76	12.61	0.40	258	3.57
Others (6 crops)	0.56	12.49	4.51	8	0.02
Sub-Total (a)	18.90	853.97	31.52	2598	86.31
<i>(b) Rabi</i>					
Wheat (irriga.)	0.12	4.51	0.07	1	0 @
Jowar (irriga.)	0.14	3.02	0.06	0	0
Jowar (unirriga.)	0.34	5.46	0.13	0	0
Gram	0.27	9.84	0.21	0	0
Others (6 crops)	0.05	2.43	0.12	0@	0 @
Sub-Total (b)	0.92	25.23	0.59	1	0 @
<b>Total (a + b)</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>879.23</b>	<b>32.11</b>	<b>2599</b>	<b>86.31</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra

@ negligible

## Farmers Personal Accident Insurance Scheme

7.32 The State Government introduced Farmers Personal Accident Insurance Scheme during 2005-06, to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. The

insurance coverage is provided for 13 perils. During the year 2007-08 the premium collected from the farmers covered was Rs. 9.53 crore (provisional), compensation paid to 424 farmers was Rs. 4.24 crore.

## Irrigation

7.33 The net irrigated area in 2006-07 was 32.46 lakh ha. in the State, which had increased by 3.1 per cent over 2005-06. Of the net irrigated area, the area irrigated under wells was 21.09 lakh ha. The gross irrigated area in 2006-07 was 39.58 lakh ha. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area in 2006-07 was 17.5. This percentage has remained almost between 15 and 17 per cent since 1990-91. The area irrigated by various sources in the State is given in Annexure 7.5.

## Irrigation Projects

7.34 The Maharashtra Water and Irrigation Commission (1999), considered water availability in river basins, cultivable land, augmentation of ground water, ground water recharge facilitated through watershed area development, use of modern irrigation techniques and improvement in the water application systems on farms and estimated that the irrigation potential of the State can be increased upto 126 lakh ha. The Commission has also anticipated that out of the total potential of 126 lakh ha., the share of surface storages and wells in command area would be around 85 lakh ha.

7.35 Number of major, medium and minor irrigation projects have been taken up by the State Government to create the maximum possible irrigation potential. However, there is wide gap between potential created and utilized in major, medium and minor projects. The details of irrigation projects taken up and the irrigation potential created from them is given in the Table 7.14.

**Table 7.14 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created**

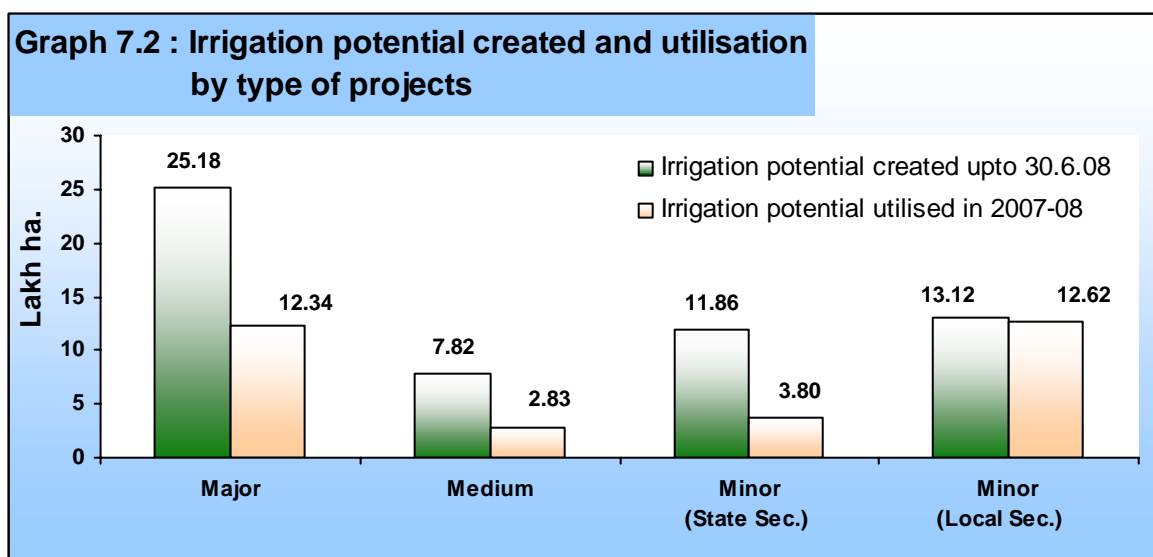
Item	Major	Me- dium	Minor (State Sector)	Minor (Local Sector)						Total Minor (State +Local)	Total
				K.T. Weirs	Perco- Lation tanks	Lift Irriga- Tion	M.I. tanks	Oth- ers	Total Minor (Local)		
(I) No. of projects completed upto 30.06.2008@	32	183	2,456	9,568	16,964	2,860	2,001	20,336	53,729	56,185	<b>56,400</b>
(II) No. of ongoing projects upto 30.6.2008**	45	61	474	1,856	2,738	112	350	2,184	7,240	7,714	<b>7,820</b>
(III) Irrigation potential created (in completed and ongoing projects)											
Upto 30.6.2008* (lakh ha.)	25.18	7.82	11.86	2.74	5.86	0.36	2.04	2.12	13.12	24.98	<b>57.98</b>
(IV) Actual utilization of irrigation potential during 2007-08 (lakh ha.)	12.34	2.83	3.80	2.62	5.60	0.36	2.00	2.04	12.62	16.42	<b>31.59</b>
(V) Area under irrigation on wells in command area in addition to Sr.no.(iv) (lakh ha.)	6.53	1.32	0.83	0.96	1.46	0.14	0.61	1.48	4.65	5.48	<b>13.33</b>

Source : i) Office of Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation(local), Government of Maharashtra

ii) Irrigation Department, Government of Maharashtra

@ Irrigation potential fully created \*\* Irrigation potential partly created \* Provisional





## Reforms in the Irrigation Sector

7.36 The State Government had already initiated some reforms in irrigation sector, which include declaration of water policy, enactment of Water Resources Regulatory Authority, Management of Irrigation System by Farmers and Water Users Associations(WUA). About 4,086 WUA covering about 15.53 lakh ha. of Cultivable Command Area are under various stages of formation.

## Irrigation Development Corporations

7.37 In order to accelerate completion of irrigation projects in the State, Government has established five Irrigation Development Corporations during February, 1996 to August, 1998. The details of these corporations are given in Table 7.15.

**Table 7.15 Number of ongoing projects by Irrigation Development Corporation**

Item	Maharashtra Krishna Valley Dev. Corporation	Konkan Irrigation Dev. Corporation	Tapi Irrigation Dev. Corporation	Godavari- Marathwada Irrigation Dev.Corp.	Vidarbha Irrigation Dev. Corporation	Total
Major	19	4	10	16	24	73
Medium	33	11	25	16	51	136
Minor@	265	81	98	207	191	842
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1,051</b>

Source : Irrigation Department, Government of Maharashtra

@ Including lift irrigation

## Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation

7.38 Adoption of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems economises use of water to be used for irrigation, which in turn enables to bring 25 to 40 per cent additional area under irrigation. Moreover, it reduces the extent of soil erosion, facilitates tilling operations, increases efficiency of fertilizers, reduces the damages through pests and consequently, enhances the crop production by 12 to 31 per cent depending upon the crop. The State Government encourages cultivators to adopt these irrigation systems by giving them subsidy for purchase of sprinkler/drip irrigation equipments. Upto the end of March 2008, the total area brought under sprinkler and drip irrigation in the State was 4.35 lakh ha. and 1.99 lakh ha. respectively.

## Horticulture and Medicinal Plants

7.39 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched by the Central Government in 2005-06 with the main objective of doubling the area under horticulture by March, 2012. The scheme was 100 per cent centrally sponsored during X FYP. However, it is 85 per cent centrally assisted with 15 per cent share of the State Government during XI FYP.

7.40 Maharashtra State Horticulture and Medicinal Plants Board (MSHMPB) was established in 2005 to implement the schemes of National Horticulture Mission and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). The MSHMPB received grants of Rs. 490 crore under NHM and Rs. 2.56 crore for NMPB during 2008-09 (up to October, 2008). The expenditure incurred Rs. 341.38 crore and Rs.1.46 crore under NHM and NMPB respectively by the end of October, 2008.

7.41 The achievements under NHM include establishment of 48 new nurseries, new plantation of fruits, flowers, spices etc. on 1,47,924 ha., rejuvenation of old fruit crop plantation on about 28,795 ha., construction of 2,840 community tanks, organic farming on 11,403 ha., 719 pack houses and infrastructure for post harvest management, etc. Under the schemes of NMPB, 107 beneficiaries were covered under contract farming by the end of October, 2008.

## Animal Husbandry

7.42 Among the allied activities related to agriculture, animal husbandry is an important activity as it's share in GSDP in agriculture sector was about 24 per cent during 2007-08. However, over last three census livestock is decreasing and the total livestock in the State was about 3.69 crore in 2007. The density of livestock per sq.km. was 120. The State's share in livestock and poultry population of India was 7.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. The information of livestock and poultry statistics is shown in Table 7.16 and detailed information given in Annexure 7.6.

7.43 India ranks first in the world in milk production. During 2007-08, the production of milk at the All - India level was 102 million M.T. (pro.) and per capita daily availability was 246 gms. while it was 183 gms. in the State. The production data of milk, meat, wool and eggs is shown in Table 7.17.

**Table 7.16 Livestock and Poultry Statistics**

Particulars	(No. in crore)			
	Livestock Census			Percentage change #
	1997	2003	2007	
Cattle	1.80	1.68	1.59	(-) 5.4
Buffaloes	0.61	0.61	0.63	3.3
Goat & Sheep	1.48	1.36	1.43	5.2
Other Livestock	0.07	0.06	0.04	(-) 33.3
<b>Total Livestock</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>(-) 0.5</b>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.46</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>(-) 32.1</b>

Source: Livestock Census

# Percentage change in 2007 over 2003.

**Table 7.17 Livestock and Poultry Production**

Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09+	% change #
Milk	'000 MT	6,978	7,210	4,848	3.3
Meat	'000 MT	243	250	169	2.9
Wool	lakh kg.	16.67	16.77	8.38	0.6
Eggs	No. in crore	340	346	229	1.8

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GOM

+ Upto December, 2008

# Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## Livestock Infrastructure

7.44 In order to improve the health condition of livestock, a network of 32 veterinary polyclinics, 1,517 veterinary dispensaries, 2,928 primary veterinary aid centres, 65 mobile veterinary clinics, 27 district Artificial Insemination (AI) centres and 172 taluka veterinary mini-polyclinics have been created in the State by the end of March, 2008. In all these 4,741 Centres, the AI facility has been provided. Three laboratories of frozen sperms are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Information about AI programme is shown in Table 7.18



**Table 7.18 Performance under AI Programme**

				(No. in lakh)
Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09+	Percentage change #
<b>I) Cow (AI)</b>				
i) Cross breed	8.03	8.19	5.78	2.0
ii) Exotic	2.57	2.75	1.98	7.0
iii) Indigenous	0.73	0.99	0.80	35.6
<b>Total (AI)</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>No. of calves born (Cow)</b>	3.80	3.84	2.82	1.1
<b>II) Buffalo (AI)</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>No. of calves born (Buffalo)</b>	1.72	1.74	1.25	1.2

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, Government of Maharashtra

+ Upto December, 2008 # Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

7.45 The National Project for cattle and buffalo breeding is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme and is implemented through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board for strengthening of animal breeding services, expansion and indigenous breed preservation. Under this programme, modernisation of three laboratories for Frozen Sperms, Liquefied Nitrogen (LN<sub>2</sub>) containers at 4,741 veterinary institutes, mobile AI facility at 1,050 veterinary institutes etc. are carried out. The expenditure under this scheme during 2008-09 (upto December, 2008), was Rs.2.72 crore.

## Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.46 The scheme is centrally sponsored and implemented since 2006-07 on pilot basis for two years in six districts viz. Ahmednagar, Pune, Kolhapur, Satara, Sangli and Solapur through Maharashtra Livestock Development Board. Under this scheme, central assistance for payment of 50 per cent of premium is provided and remaining 50 per cent premium is borne by cattle owners. The Oriental Insurance Company, Nagpur was allotted the work and during the year 2008-09 (upto December, 2008) which insured 27,939 animals and 389 claims were settled out of 2,071 claims submitted by farmers. During November, 2008 after the approval of Government of India, six new districts viz Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondiya, Yavatmal, Wardha & Jalana are included in the scheme. The expenditure incurred under this scheme was Rs.2.25 crore and Rs.0.14 crore for 2007-08 and 2008-09 (up to December, 2008) respectively .

## Poultry Development

7.47 In order to make available improved layers / eggs to farmers as well as to poultry centres at village, taluka and district levels, the Government has established four central hatcheries, 16 poultry development blocks and two poultry extension centres. The number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2007-08 was 5.20 lakh as against 2.01 lakh in 2006-07.

## Dairy Development

7.48 During 2008-09, there were 76 milk processing plants and 114 government/co-operative milk chilling centres with per day capacity of 77.22 lakh litres and 21.41 lakh litres respectively. The average daily collection of milk by the Government and co-operative dairies taken together (excluding Greater Mumbai) was 38.61 lakh litres during 2007-08 and 41.30 lakh litres during 2008-09 (upto December, 2008). The information regarding milk by-products of Government Milk Scheme is shown in Table 7.19.

**Table 7.19 Production of milk by-products**

Product	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09+	Percentage change #
Skimmed milk powder	MT	1,789.4	1,976.0	2,728.0	10.4
White butter	MT	1,023.8	1,136.0	1,526.0	11.0
Ghee	MT	129.9	56.3	51.6	(-) 56.7
Energy	lakh bottles	70.9	63.7	35.6	(-) 10.2
Lassi	"	67.3	56.5	24.9	(-) 16.1
Masala milk	"	10.7	9.0	2.9	(-) 15.9
Long life cows milk	"	2.6	2.2	1.5	(-) 15.4

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Dairy Development, Government of Maharashtra

+ Up to December, 2008. # Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## Fisheries

7.49 Fishing generates employment and helps many subsidiary activities especially in coastal area of the State. The area suitable for marine, inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 1.12 lakh sq.km., 3.01 lakh ha. and 0.19 lakh ha. respectively. The potential of marine and inland fish production has been estimated at 6.3 lakh M.T. Important fisheries statistics is given in Table 7.20.

**Table 7.20 Important fisheries statistics**

Item	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09+	Percentage change #
<b>Fish production</b>					
Marine	Lakh M.T.	4.6	4.1	3.6	(-) 10.9
Inland	Lakh M.T.	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>(-) 8.5</b>
<b>Gross value of fish production</b>					
Marine	Crore Rs.	1,423	1,506	N.A.	5.8
Inland	Crore Rs.	622	755	N.A.	21.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,045</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Export of fish produce</b>					
a) Quantity	Lakh M.T.	1.4	1.0	0.5	(-) 28.6
b) Value	Crore Rs.	1,347	1,237	686	(-) 8.2
<b>Marine fishing boats</b>	No.	24,644	26,195	27,812	6.3
of which, mechanised	No.	14,554	14,666	14,469	0.8
Fish landing centres	No.	184	184	184	0.0

Source : 1) Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Government of Maharashtra

2) Maritime Board, Mumbai

+ Upto December, 2008 # Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## Sericulture

7.50 Sericulture is an agro-based industry with a high potential of employment generation in the rural area and is also helpful to increase the income of farmers substantially. It is observed that climatic condition of the State is favourable to sericulture activity and there is a wide scope to develop this industry in the State. The State ranks first in producing silk in the non-traditional ways and fifth in silk production in the country. Sericulture activity covers plantation of Mulberry and Ain trees, rearing of silkworms, production of cocoons and raw silk. Mulberry Silk Development Programme is implemented in 23 districts of the State and Tasar Silk Development Programme is implemented in four districts of Vidarbha viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. The performance of Sericulture Development Programme regarding the area under plantation, production of silk and employment generation is shown in Table 7.21.

**Table 7.21 Performance under sericulture activities**

Item	Mulberry silk			% change #	Tasar silk			% change #
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>+</sup>	
Area under plantation (Ha.)	2,669	4,112	4,412	54.1	18,519	18,519	18,519	0.0
Production of raw silk (M.T.)	15.31	20.88	19.62	36.4	4.30	0.75	0.78	(-) 82.6
Supply of DFLs # (No. in lakh)	17.47	27.99	26.56	60.2	2.89	4.07	4.75	40.8
Cocoon production @	766	1,184	1,109	54.6	86.65	92.95	108.94	7.3
Employment generated (Number)	35,000	52,750	57,665	50.7	27,700	13,060	15,000	(-) 52.9

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, Government of Maharashtra

+ Upto the end of December, 2008 # DFLs = Disease Free Layings @ Mulberry in metric tonnes and tasar in lakh no.

# Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## Forest

7.51 The forest areas under the administrative charge of Forest Department and Revenue Department were 55,367 sq. km. and 2,449 sq. km. respectively at the end of the year 2007-08 and where 18.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively of the total geographical area of the State (3,07,713 sq. km.). This shows that the forest in the State was the second largest land use sector after agriculture. The forest area transferred to Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) at the end of the year 2007-08 was 3,563 sq. km. constituting about 1.2 per cent of the geographical area. According to provision of Maharashtra Private Forest (Acquisition) Act, 1975, private forest, to which certain sections of Indian Forest Act, 1927 were applied, attained the status of Reserved Forest. At the end of the year 2007-08, the area of private forest brought under possession of Forest Department was 560 sq. kms. which constituted about 0.2 per cent of total geographical area of the State. The distribution of the forest area is shown in Table 7.22.

**Table 7.22 Distribution of forest area**

Name of Agency	(Area in sq.km.)	
	Total Forest Area 2007-08	Percentage to total Geographical area
Forest Department	55,367	18.0
Revenue Department	2,449	0.8
FDCM	3,563	1.2
Private Forest brought under possession of Forest Department	560	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,939</b>	<b>20.1</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GOM

7.52 The forest areas were transferred from the Forest Department to FDCM with the objective of converting them into valuable assets. From the year 1974-75 to 2007-08, total forest area transferred to corporation was 3,563 sq.km., of which 3,402 sq.km. was from reserved forest and 161 sq.km. was from protected forest.

## Tree Plantation

7.53 Tree plantation is one of the points under 20 point programme, implemented mostly through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry and Rs.23.09 crore were spent during 2007-08. The targets and achievements of area planted by the forest department during 2007-08 is shown in Table 7.23.

**Table 7.23 Circlewise physical target of area plantation and achievement**

Circle	Target	Achievement	(Area ha.)
			Percentage
Thane	2,029	2,029	100.0
Nashik	3,977	3,677	92.5
Dhule	4,355	4,055	93.1
Pune	4,989	4,789	96.0
Kolhapur	2,703	2,290	84.7
Aurangabad	4,178	3,413	81.7
Amravati	2,348	2,048	87.2
Yavatmal	2,768	2,119	76.6
Nagpur	2,091	1,695	81.1
North Chandrapur	3,882	3,345	86.2
South Chandrapur	1,692	1,383	81.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,012</b>	<b>30,843</b>	<b>88.1</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Government of Maharashtra

## Forest Produce

7.54 The production and value of major and minor forest produce in the State are given in Table 7.24.

**Table 7.24 Production and value of forest produce**

(Rs. crore)					
Forest Produce	Unit of production	2007-08*		2008-09*	
		Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce					
Timber	LCM **	1.49	214.2	1.88	174.8
Firewood	LCM **	4.61	33.1	4.32	69.1
Total (A)			247.3		244.0
(B) Minor forest Produce					
Bamboo	LMT @	1.57	23.9	2.85	26.4
Tendu	LSB #	7.67	94.0	7.39	72.0
Grass	MT	6,279	0.3	521	0.2
Gum	Qtls.	5,026	1.5	700	0.0
Others		--	2.2	--	10.6
Total (B)		--	121.8	--	109.3
Total (A + B)			369.1	353.2	

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Government of Maharashtra

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

## Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.55 This scheme was launched in 2006-07 with a view to create awareness regarding the importance of forest and wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachment, etc. Under this scheme, 196 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) were added during 2007-08 and total 12,587 JFMC were constituted upto March, 2008. The best performing three committees at district and State level and one committee for Marathwada were awarded with Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana best JFMC award during 2007-08. The expenditure during 2007-08 was Rs. 50.00 lakh, while Rs. 56.28 lakh is sanctioned for 2008-09.

## Wildlife and National Parks/Sanctuaries

7.56 As per the Wildlife Census 2007, there were 148 tigers and 292 panthers against 268 and 717 of Wildlife Census, 2005. The information on centrally sponsored schemes implemented under wild life and national parks/sanctuaries is shown in Table 7.25.

**Table 7.25 Projectwise Area and expenditure under Wild life & National parks/ Sanctuaries**

Scheme	Area sq. km.	Expenditure (Rs. crore)			Percentage change #
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>+</sup>	
<b>I Tiger Projects</b>					
i) Melghat	1,677	2.17	1.86	1.02	(-) 14.3
ii) Tadoba-Andhari	620	0.91	1.19	0.91	30.8
iii) Pench	257	0.77	1.09	0.89	41.6
<b>II Development of National Parks / Sanctuaries</b>		2.78	3.80	2.24	36.7
<b>III Elephant Project Kolhapur</b>	NA	0.25	0.56	NA	124.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.88</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>23.6</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Government of Maharashtra

+ Upto December, 2008 # Percentage change in 2007-08 over 2006-07

## Social forestry

7.57 The Social Forestry Department has carried out plantation on about 12,486 ha. of community land and 1,503 kms. of road side and supplied 4.49 crore plants for plantation on private land in 2007-08. During 2008-09 (upto December, 2008) the Social Forestry Department has carried out plantation on about 10,316 ha. and 1,172 kms of community land and supplied 2.53 crore plants for plantation on private land.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 7.1 AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE IN THE STATE

### Foodgrains

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

Serial 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	1985-86	...	1,536	2,161	1,406	888	652	734	6,628	3,918	591
5	1990-91	...	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
6	1995-96	...	1,552	2,659	1,713	770	977	1,270	5,658	5,200	919
7	2000-01	...	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
8	2003-04	...	1,535	2,839	1,849	665	778	1,171	4,440	2,888	651
9	2004-05	...	1,509	2,147	1,423	756	1,017	1,345	4,756	3,623	762
10	2005-06	...	1,513	2,694	1,781	933	1,300	1,393	4,740	3,713	783
11	2006-07	...	1,529	2,569	1,680	1,231	1,871	1,520	4,618	3,782	819
12	2007-08	...	1,575	2,996	1,902	1,253	2,371	1,892	4,148	4,003	965

Serial 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	273	568	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	...	2,039	824	404	414	253	611	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	...	1,534	697	454	451	341	755	10,976	8,647	788
4	1985-86	...	1,717	420	245	440	404	918	11,209	7,554	674
5	1990-91	...	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,026	11,136	10,740	964
6	1995-96	...	1,732	972	561	408	474	1,162	10,120	10,282	1,016
7	2000-01	...	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
8	2003-04	...	1,325	896	676	603	966	1,602	8,568	8,367	977
9	2004-05	...	1,529	1,126	746	660	949	1,438	9,210	8,863	962
10	2005-06	...	1,434	932	650	683	1,138	1,666	9,303	9,777	1,051
11	2006-07	...	1,452	1,059	729	786	1,308	1,664	9,616	10,589	1,101
12	2007-08	...	1,283	1,127	878	890	1,963	2,206	9,149	12,460	1,362

Serial No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Mung			
		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	334	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	1985-86	...	758	454	599	501	161	320	0	0	0
5	1990-91	...	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
6	1995-96	...	1,039	606	583	733	386	526	0	0	0
7	2000-01	...	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
8	2003-04	...	1,046	693	662	795	421	530	700	391	558
9	2004-05	...	1,074	658	613	830	466	562	656	228	347
10	2005-06	...	1,100	792	720	1,020	705	691	534	189	354
11	2006-07	...	1,123	815	726	1,308	924	706	573	236	412
12	2007-08	...	1,159	1,076	928	1,353	1,116	824	661	367	555

(contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1  
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE  
IN THE STATE

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

Foodgrains

Serial No.	Year	Urid			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	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	...	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	...	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1985-86	...	0	0	1,581	543	343	2,840	1,158	408
5	1990-91	...	0	0	1,585	668	421	3,257	1,441	442
6	1995-96	...	0	0	1,589	682	429	3,361	1,673	498
7	2000-01	...	574	205	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
8	2003-04	...	601	359	294	91	310	3,436	1,955	569
9	2004-05	...	531	217	294	99	336	3,385	1,668	493
10	2005-06	...	468	199	310	107	345	3,432	1,992	580
11	2006-07	...	490	200	334	129	386	3,828	2,304	602
12	2007-08	...	564	320	320	145	453	4,057	3,024	745

Serial No.	Year	All 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	1985-86	14,049	8,712	620	670	491	732	33	10	318
5	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
6	1995-96	13,481	11,955	887	590	642	1,089	617	698	1,131
7	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
8	2003-04	12,004	10,322	860	390	453	1,162	1,589	2,219	1,397
9	2004-05	12,595	10,531	836	416	459	1,103	2,102	1,892	900
10	2005-06	12,735	11,769	924	442	440	995	2,347	2,527	1,077
11	2006-07	13,444	12,893	959	448	399	891	2,521	2,892	1,147
12	2007-08	13,206	15,484	1,172	404	472	1,168	2,664	3,976	1,492

Serial No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			Total 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	171	1,780	728	426
4	1985-86	612	248	406	870	254	292	2,185	1,003	459
5	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
6	1995-96	497	279	562	973	436	448	2,677	2,055	768
7	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	383	2,559	2,099	820
8	2003-04	245	87	357	538	163	303	2,762	2,922	1,058
9	2004-05	252	120	477	555	226	407	3,325	2,697	811
10	2005-06	263	159	604	608	278	457	3,660	3,404	930
11	2006-07	279	169	606	615	262	426	3,863	3,722	963
12	2007-08	231	154	667	525	272	518	3,824	4,874	1,275

(contd.)

## ANNEXURE 7.1 AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE IN THE STATE

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

### Cash crops

Serial No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco			
		Harvested area (57)	Area (58)	Production (59)	Yield (60)	Area (61)	Production (62)	Yield (63)	Area (64)	Production (65)	Yield (66)
1	1960-61	155	155	10,404	66,924	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	204	14,433	86,531	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	319	23,706	91,742	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1985-86	265	355	23,268	87,771	2,709	1,984	125	10	8	775
5	1990-91	442	536	38,154	86,400	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
6	1995-96	527	657	44,194	83,800	3,065	2,799	155	5	5	1,040
7	2000-01	595	687	49,569	83,267	3,077	3,064	100	8	9	1,148
8	2003-04	526	442	26,982	51,315	2,762	3,080	190	6	7	1,113
9	2004-05	327	N.A.	23,914	73,000	2,840	2,939	176	6	7	1,111
10	2005-06	501	N.A.	38,814	77,473	2,875	3,160	187	6	6	1,071
11	2006-07	849	N.A.	66,277	78,065	3,107	4,618	253	6	7	1,335
12	2007-08	1,093	N.A.	88,437	80,912	3,195	7,015	219	6	7	1,430

**Source** - Commissionerate of Agriculture.

**N.A.** = Not available

**Note** - (1) Information is based on final forecast.

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



## ANNEXURE 7.2

### CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base : 1979-82=100)

Groups/Crops (1)	Weight (2)	1982-83 (3)	1986-87 (4)	1990-91 (5)	1994-95 (6)	1999-00 (7)	2000-01 (8)	2001-02 (9)	2002-03 (10)	2003-04 (11)	2004-05 (12)	2005-06 (13)	2006-07 (14)	2007-08 (15)
<b>1. Foodgrains—</b>														
<b>(a) Cereals—</b>														
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	79.8	106.1	109.0	115.9	87.4	120.1	84.0	128.3	97.2	120.9	116.3	135.6
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	58.4	93.9	118.8	148.3	97.9	111.3	101.6	80.4	104.9	134.3	193.0	244.9
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	63.4	121.1	95.9	95.8	81.4	79.8	79.3	59.0	75.8	74.0	77.2	81.7
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	64.6	154.3	153.3	157.0	150.5	115.0	158.7	124.1	129.8	155.9	146.6	155.9
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	56.6	17.0	24.5	20.7	13.2	17.0	9.4	15.1	11.3	11.3	13.2	11.3
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	63.4	105.2	274.3	362.7	253.8	491.8	622.9	630.3	635.0	828.6	963.7	1,499.7
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	70.5	98.4	80.6	79.4	60.8	85.8	58.7	80.4	69.6	62.5	58.1	58.4
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	61.9	66.6	48.9	47.7	43.6	34.2	41.3	28.3	34.2	27.1	27.7	25.9
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	83.7	150.8	83.9	91.4	162.5	94.9	49.1	51.7	59.5	54.1	45.4	75.9
<b>Total - Cereals</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>137.0</b>
<b>(b) Pulses—</b>														
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	80.5	215.8	277.6	364.9	213.3	274.0	272.8	256.1	283.5	428.8	562.6	678.5
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	90.6	105.2	128.7	218.2	166.0	193.7	195.3	179.2	165.4	199.1	204.7	270.4
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	110.3	160.0	171.1	177.5	150.0	157.8	196.9	201.6	130.3	118.6	135.5	199.5
<b>Total - Pulses</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>303.9</b>
<b>Total - Foodgrains</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>139.3</b>	<b>170.1</b>
<b>2. Non-Foodgrains</b>														
<b>(a) Oil Seeds—</b>														
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	72.4	158.9	103.2	92.9	76.2	79.9	73.1	70.9	74.5	71.3	65.5	76.7
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	141.0	223.7	161.6	115.7	88.9	110.1	103.9	111.9	74.2	84.2	77.1	88.0
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	66.0	86.5	72.8	52.6	30.8	39.8	23.5	29.1	23.2	38.9	35.4	39.4
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	83.3	166.7	166.7	233.3	358.3	258.3	566.7	391.7	283.3	500.0	333.3	366.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	170.8	609.8	573.3	422.2	352.3	263.8	287.3	203.0	334.5	415.1	397.5	405.5
<b>Total - Oil seeds</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>94.9</b>

(contd.)

## ANNEXURE 7.2

### CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base : 1979-82=100)

Groups/Crops (1)	Weight (2)	1982-83 (3)	1986-87 (4)	1990-91 (5)	1994-95 (6)	1999-00 (7)	2000-01 (8)	2001-02 (9)	2002-03 (10)	2003-04 (11)	2004-05 (12)	2005-06 (13)	2006-07 (14)	2007-08 (15)
<b>(b) Fibres—</b>														
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	61.9	128.6	158.2	212.5	123.6	184.4	178.0	211.2	201.5	216.6	316.6	480.9
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	44.0	38.0	36.3	42.4	36.5	34.5	28.2	25.6	26.2	27.7	27.4	27.7
<b>Total - Fibres</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>479.1</b>
<b>3. Miscellaneous—</b>														
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	99.6	158.2	167.1	200.3	186.9	170.2	160.7	96.8	90.2	146.3	249.9	333.4
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	142.6	117.3	179.7	163.4	138.1	98.0	139.6	102.5	111.4	90.6	N.A	109.9
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	110.8	120.9	113.7	119.9	121.9	129.7	127.8	125.6	125.6	96.5	125.5	126.1
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	82.6	102.2	87.6	77.6	82.0	79.3	71.6	59.7	64.1	68.9	63.3	59.7
<b>Total- Miscellaneous</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>312.0</b>
<b>Total —</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>305.1</b>
<b>Non - Foodgrains</b>														
<b>All Crops</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>234.0</b>

**Source** - Commissionerate of Agriculture.

**Note** - Index numbers for 1999-2000 to 2007-08 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 tree land	Land under miscellaneous crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net sown area	Area sown more than once		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1986-87	...	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1987-88	...	30,758	5,305	1,622	1,179	946	1,271	189	989	1,119	18,139	2,803	20,942
1988-89	...	30,758	5,229	1,635	1,182	1,009	1,135	247	973	1,131	18,219	3,267	21,486
1989-90	...	30,758	5,126	1,614	1,092	984	1,112	297	881	1,090	18,563	3,105	21,668
1990-91	...	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1991-92	...	30,758	5,134	1,635	1,166	967	1,138	283	1,416	1,125	17,895	2,239	20,133
1992-93	...	30,758	5,145	1,591	1,187	948	1,180	287	1,306	1,094	18,020	3,168	21,189
1993-94	...	30,758	5,146	1,562	1,281	943	1,173	273	979	1,214	18,188	3,221	21,409
1994-95	...	30,758	5,147	1,542	1,317	948	1,173	280	912	1,387	18,053	3,305	21,358
1995-96	...	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
1996-97	...	30,758	5,149	1,544	1,350	958	1,174	308	1,028	1,401	17,848	3,988	21,836
1997-98	...	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,350	963	1,180	330	1,081	1,441	17,722	3,662	21,384
1998-99	...	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,352	959	1,168	328	1,132	1,286	17,841	3,748	21,589
1999-00	...	30,758	5,136	1,544	1,360	959	1,168	365	1,215	1,350	17,662	3,720	21,382
2000-01	...	30,758	5,296	1,696	1,301	903	1,341	226	1,189	1,171	17,636	4,619	22,256
2001-02	...	30,758	5,216	1,721	1,374	914	1,249	246	1,216	1,192	17,631	4,773	22,405
2002-03	...	30,758	5,214	1,720	1,380	915	1,249	247	1,255	1,200	17,579	4,808	22,388
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	1,323	1,196	17,478	5,079	22,557

**Source** – Commissionerate of Agriculture.

**Note** – The figures for 2002-03 to 2006-07 are provisional.

**ANNEXURE 7.4**  
**TOTAL NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN**  
**THE STATE ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES**

Serial No.	Size class (Hectare)	Number of operational holdings					Area of operational holdings					Average size of holdings				
		('00)					('00 ha.)					(ha.)				
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,327	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,415	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.40
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,506</b>	<b>68,625</b>	<b>94,697</b>	<b>1,06,528</b>	<b>1,21,376</b>	<b>2,11,794</b>	<b>2,13,616</b>	<b>2,09,248</b>	<b>1,98,796</b>	<b>2,01,028</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.66</b>

**Source** - Commissionerate of Agriculture.

**ANNEXURE 7.5**  
**AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES IN THE STATE**

(' 000 ha.)												
Serial 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	6.48
2	1970-71	..	..	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.38
3	1980-81	..	..	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.30
4	1985-86	..	..	1,162	787	1,949	2,420	124	914	1.27	20,569	11.77
5	1990-91	..	..	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.18
6	1994-95	..	..	1,760	1,017	2,778	3,377	122	1,197	1.47	21,358	15.81
7	1995-96	..	..	1,870	1,010	2,880	3,550	123	1,229	1.52	21,504	16.51
8	1996-97	..	..	2,059	1,028	3,087	3,769	122	1,243	1.66	21,836	17.26
9	1997-98	..	..	2,090	1,050	3,140	3,693	118	1,276	1.64	21,384	17.27
10	1998-99	..	..	2,210	1,063	3,273	3,858	117	1,290	2.54	21,589	17.87
11	1999-00	..	..	2,285	1,012	3,296	3,873	118	1,310	2.52	22,382	18.11
12	2000-01	..	..	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	2.47	21,619	17.82
13	2001-02	..	..	1,922	1,053	2,975	3,667	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,405	16.37
14	2002-03	..	..	1,931	1,040	2,971	3,668	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,387	16.38
15	2003-04	..	..	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.39
16	2004-05	..	..	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.38
17	2005-06	..	..	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.89
18	2006-07	..	..	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.55

**Source** - Commissionerate of Agriculture.

**N. A.** = Not available

**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 2002-03 to 2006-07 are provisional.

## ANNEXURE 7.6

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(No. in thousand)

Serial No.	Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other <sup>+</sup> 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	410	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
6	1987	..	16,983	4,755	12,068	448	34,255	950	189	48	24,839
7	1992	..	17,441	5,447	13,015	489	36,393	940	202	45	32,187
8	1997	..	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
9	2003	..	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	39	34,596
10	2007	..	15,941	6,295	14,262	417	36,915	1,064	211	38	23,465

**Source** - Livestock Census**Note** - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.<sup>+</sup> 'Other livestock' includes pigs, horses and ponies, mules, camels, donkeys and rabbits.

## 8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

### INDUSTRY

8.1 The industrial policy initiatives undertaken by the Government of India in 1991 have been designed to accelerate the process of making Indian industry internationally competitive on the basis of past industrial achievements. In accordance with the central policy, the State has also taken steps to attract more and more investments in industrial sector, for which number of initiatives in designing and implementing policies have been taken. In view of globalization, the local industries, specifically Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) need support from the Government. In this context, Maharashtra was the first State to adopt complementary policies for promoting rapid industrialisation and encouraging development of backward areas. This was done by multi-pronged strategy, the important constituents of which were as follows.

- Developing land and infrastructure for setting up industries in different parts of the State through Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC).
- Assisting industrial units through Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) in procurement of raw material, marketing of products, etc.
- Extending financial assistance to micro, small and medium units through Maharashtra State Finance Corporation (MSFC), Central level financial agencies such as Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- Making special promotional efforts through State Industrial Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) by way of assistance in project identification, investment guidance, loans, equity participation, etc.
- Offering a package of fiscal and other incentives such as exemption in sales tax or its retention as an interest-free long term loan, exemption from octroi, exemption from payment of water royalty and NA assessment, contribution towards cost of project report, etc.

### Industrial Investment

8.2 The industrial policy reforms have reduced the industrial licensing requirements, removed restrictions on investments & expansions and facilitated easy access to foreign technology as well as foreign direct investments. Since August, 1991 to December, 2008 total 14,957 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 5,04,689 crore have been registered with the Government of India for setting up industries/mega projects in the State. The State's share in the proposed industrial investments and employment to be generated therein in the country is 10 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The sectors such as Metallurgical (16 per cent) and Rubber & Petroleum (15 per cent) are leading in the total proposed investments. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for investment in projects registered and commissioned in last five years is 16.1 and 2.6 per cent respectively. Table 8.1 and Table 8.2 reveals that Maharashtra has remained one of the favoured destinations for industrial investment in the country maintaining status of the most industrialised State and has successfully attracted a large share of industrial investments in the post liberalization era, from both domestic as well as foreign entities.

**Table 8.1 Industrial Investments in the State (August, 1991 to December, 2008 )**

Category	Approved Projects			Commissioned Projects		
	No.	Investment	Employment	No.	Investment	Employment
IEM/LOI/EOU	14,957	5,04,689	27,53,815	6,778	1,10,149	6,93,241
FDI PROJECTS	4,041	75,096	-	1,659	39,291	-
MOU PROJECTS	113	1,23,443	4,23,811	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL PROJECTS</b>	<b>19,111</b>	<b>7,03,228</b>	<b>28,77,626</b>	<b>8,437</b>	<b>1,49,440</b>	<b>6,93,241</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra, IEM – Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, LOI – Letter of Intent, EOU – Export oriented unit, MoU – Memorandum of Understanding, FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

**Table 8.2 Industrial Investments proposed in major states  
(August, 1991 to December, 2008)**

State	Proposals		
	No.	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment (No. lakh)
Gujarat	9,939	5,99,954	17.31
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>14,957</b>	<b>5,04,689</b>	<b>27.54</b>
Chhatisgarh	2,267	6,28,171	5.88
Andhra Pradesh	6,526	4,46,113	12.41
Orissa	1,403	5,61,902	5.93
Karnataka	3,912	4,22,990	8.28
Tamil Nadu	8,086	2,66,778	22.68
Uttar Pradesh	7,069	2,08,120	18.77
Madhya Pradesh	3,247	2,94,981	8.33
<b>All India</b>	<b>84,876</b>	<b>50,20,631</b>	<b>178.95</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

## Special Economic Zones

8.3 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone Policy (SEZ) with effect from 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2006. The SEZs notified as duty free enclaves, have a relaxed and business friendly policy regime, aimed at promoting rapid industrial development and employment generation. The approved policy regime includes

- All related approvals through a dedicated single window mechanism.
- Development of infrastructure facilities.
- Creation of employment opportunities.
- Promotion of exports of goods and services.
- Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources.
- Generation of additional economic activities.

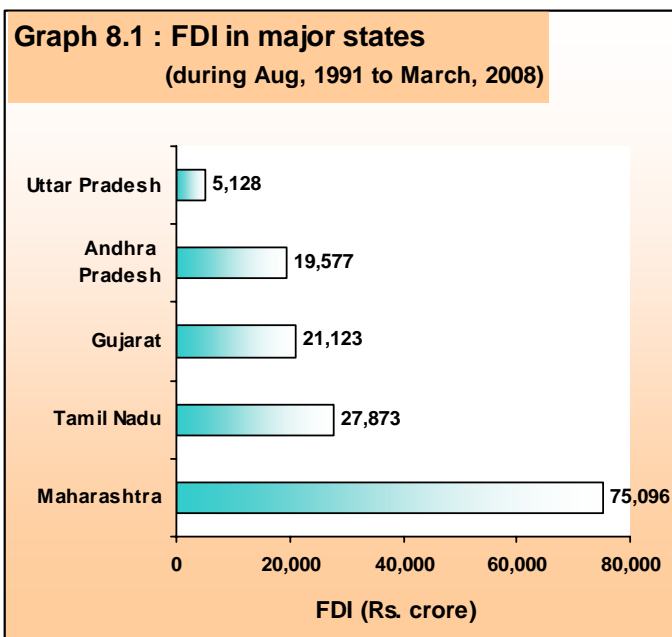
8.4 It is expected that this will trigger inflow of large foreign and domestic investments in infrastructure for SEZs and productive capacities which will lead to generation of additional economic activities and employment opportunities. Upto October, 2008, 208 SEZ proposals were received in the State, of which 133 were approved by the Central Government (100 formal and 33 in-principle approvals) and 39 proposals were already notified. Out of 133 approved SEZs, 52 are from IT sector, 17 are multi-product and 64 are single product SEZs. Of the single product SEZs, two are captive power projects. The regionwise proposals approved, land requirement, investments therein and likely employment generation through these SEZs are given in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.3 Investments and Employment in approved SEZs (As on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2008)**

Region	No.	Area (ha.)	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment (in lakh)
Konkan	65	29,608	1,10,581	42.05
Western Maharashtra	45	6,264	21,668	11.67
Marathwada	14	3,811	4,041	1.56
Vidarbha	9	4,799	12,432	5.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>44,482</b>	<b>1,48,722</b>	<b>61.04</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra





### Salient features of FDI in the State (August, 1991 to March, 2008)

#### Projects approved

Number	4,041
Investment (Rs. crore)	75,096

#### Projects commissioned

Number	1,659
Investment (Rs. crore)	39,291

#### Most favoured Sectors@

IT Industry	(20)
Services	(17)
Infrastructure	(7)
Automobiles	(5)

@Figures in bracket indicate percentage share in FDI

## Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

8.5 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Act, 2006 was enacted with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2006. The State Government has already simplified the registration procedure. The earlier concept of 'Industries' has been changed to 'Enterprises'. Enterprises have been classified broadly into two categories (i) manufacturing, (ii) services. Both the categories of enterprises have further been classified into Micro, Small, Medium and Large enterprises based on their investments in plant & machinery (for manufacturing enterprises) or on equipments (in the case of enterprises providing or rendering services). Details about MSMEs and large units are given in Table 8.4.

**Table 8.4 Details of MSME & Large Enterprises  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2008)**

Region	MSME	Employment@	(Number)	
			Large Enterprises	Employment@
Konkan	26,245	2,66,950	1,311	1,42,774
Nashik	21,407	1,48,746	353	70,694
Pune	79,296	4,20,382	2,227	4,03,623
Aurangabad	10,815	92,552	225	48,798
Amaravati	6,858	41,456	62	73,003
Nagpur	14,940	1,16,025	228	73,893
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,59,561</b>	<b>10,86,111</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>8,12,785</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

@ As proposed in MOUs

## Package Scheme of Incentives 2007

8.6 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas the State Government has been giving a package of incentives to new/expansion units set up in the developing regions of the State. The Package Scheme of Incentives was amended from time to time. The State Government has declared Package Scheme of Incentives 2007 (PSI 2007), which shall remain in operation from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. Eligible units in the private sector, State Public Sector/Joint Sector and Co-operative Sector but not in the Central Public Sector will be considered for providing incentives under PSI 2007 scheme. The highlights of this scheme are

- To promote new MSMEs and large-scale industries and the expansion of existing units through 'Industrial Promotion Subsidy' for Fixed Capital Investment.
- To provide cushion to new MSMEs in textile, hosiery, knitwear and readymade garment enterprises.

- To increase the quality of the production and efficiency of MSMEs, by providing subsidy for (i) capital equipment for technology upgradation, (ii) quality certification, (iii) cleaner production measures and (iv) patent registration.
- To give customized and special/extra incentives to prestigious and mega projects.
- To reduce the burden of various taxes/duties on the MSMEs.
- To create conducive environment for attracting large scale investments in Information Technology/Bio-Technology (IT/BT) units and mega projects.

In order to implement the scheme effectively, tehsils in the State are classified into A,B,C,D,D+ and 'No Industry District' according to respective levels of industrial development.

**Table 8.5 Reclassification of talukas under Package Scheme of Incentives 2007**

Region	Category					Total No. of Talukas
	A	B	C	D	D+	
Konkan	14	5	8	3	21	51
Pune	5	3	7	17	31	63
Nashik	-	2	2	19	31	54
Aurangabad	-	-	-	1	70	71
Amravati	-	-	-	-	57	57
Nagpur	-	-	-	1	52	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>349</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

Note : Hingoli and Gadchiroli districts are declared as no industry districts.

## Information Technology

8.7 The State Government has taken a number of initiatives to promote development of Information Technology (IT) / Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) sector in the State. The steps include formulation of a progressive sector-specific policy, development of IT parks and the knowledge corridors. As envisaged in 'Information Technology (IT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) Policy, 2003', the State has offered various fiscal incentives to IT / ITES industries. Besides, non-fiscal incentives like additional FSI, permitting software industry in residential areas, suitable permissions to develop communication systems, self certifications under labour laws are also offered.

## Public and Private IT Parks

8.8 Emergence of IT parks has triggered development of integrated infrastructure needed for this industry. These parks are envisaged to be centers of excellence with reference to various infrastructure facilities and overall ambience required for industry. In view of this, 36 public IT parks are established by MIDC and CIDCO. For getting private participation in creating world-class infrastructure for IT industry, 353 private IT parks have been approved, out of which 53 IT parks have started functioning. These functioning IT parks with investments of Rs. 2,249 crore are creating 1.22 lakh jobs. The remaining 300 IT parks with investments of Rs. 15,840 crore have been given Letters of Intent and are expected to generate 6.5 lakh job opportunities. The private IT parks are mainly concentrated in Greater Mumbai (117), Thane (63) and Pune (115) districts.

## Bio-Technology

8.9 In order to promote this sector, the Bio-Technology Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. Bio-Tech (BT) parks are developed in the State at Jalna and Hinjewadi (Pune). 16 Biotech SEZs are proposed in the State with likely investment of Rs. 6,400 crore and estimated employment generation would be 1.3 lakh.

## Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.10 The State Government has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC areas on a co-operative basis with the view to generate more employment opportunities in rural areas. The State Government is providing several facilities in terms of contribution to share capital & technical guidance for establishing industries in co-operative industrial estates. The status of co-operative industrial estates in the State is given in Table 8.6.

**Table 8.6 Status of Co-operative industrial estates (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2008)**

Region	Registered	Functioning	Industrial units in operations	Employment
Greater Mumbai	3	3	312	11,550
Konkan (excluding Greater Mumbai)	15	12	500	9,853
Nashik	33	26	1,442	38,785
Pune	45	34	2,985	49,105
Aurangabad	26	13	455	4,212
Amravati	10	3	82	615
Nagpur	10	4	289	2,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6,065</b>	<b>1,17,035</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

## Industrial Development Institutions

### *Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation*

8.11 In order to achieve planned and systematic growth throughout the State, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) is developing industrial areas with essential infrastructure like internal roads, water, electricity and other internal services for entrepreneurs. Operational data regarding MIDC areas in the State is given in Table 8.7. To achieve decentralized as well as faster industrial development, the State Government is also implementing the following important programmes through MIDC:

- Establishment of growth centers
- Establishment of mini-industrial areas
- Setting-up of 'Five Star' industrial areas

**Table 8.7 MIDC at a glance**

Region						(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2008)			
	MIDC areas			Total	No.	Industrial Units		No. of Plots	
	Major	Mini	Growth Centre			Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment	Developed	Allotted
Greater Mumbai	1	0	0	1	305	1,300	1,35,000	357	349
Konkan (Excl.Gr. Mumbai)	24	5	3 #	32	10,045	11,891	2,33,270	17,000	15,189
Nashik	10	9	11 #	30	5,616	2,176	49,156	8,772	7,962
Pune	29	18	19	66	8,416	12,089	2,68,532	15,067	13,430
Aurangabad	16	20	12 #	48	4,214	1,257	50,633	9,410	8,356
Amravati	7	32	8 #	47	1,328	452	17,532	4,462	3,139
Nagpur	11	25	10 #	46	2,254	7,860	66,600	5,660	4,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>37,025</b>	<b>8,20,723</b>	<b>60,728</b>	<b>53,195</b>

Source: MIDC, Government of Maharashtra

# Of which one centre each is being developed by Government of India.

## ***Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation***

8.12 The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) was set up in the year 1962 with the objective of assisting the development of small scale industries. The main activities of MSSIDC are (i) Procurement and distribution of raw materials required by small scale industries, (ii) Providing assistance in marketing their products and making available facilities for warehousing and handling of material, (iii) Assisting small scale industries for import-export, (iv) Helping handicraft artisans and (v) Organising exhibitions. The performance of MSSIDC is shown in Table 8.8.

**Table 8.8 Turnover of MSSIDC**

(Rs. crore)		
Item	2007-08	2008-09@
Procurement of raw materials	60.01	79.57
Marketing assistance	0.55	0.02
Others	4.14	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.70</b>	<b>80.81</b>

Source : MSSIDC

@ Upto Dec., 2008

## ***Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board***

8.13 The Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) was established in 1962. The main functions of the Board are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. The Board provides financial assistance to individuals, registered institutions and co-operatives. It also provides technical guidance and training to individual beneficiaries and makes arrangements for marketing of products of village industries. Presently, 98 categories of industries are under the purview of the KVI sector. In 2007-08, Rs.1,763 lakh of financial assistance in the form of subsidy was given to KVIs in the State and Rs. 250 lakh are proposed to be disbursed in 2008-09. The value of production and employment generated by KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9 Performance of KVI units**

Year	Units assisted	Value of production (Rs. crore)	Employment (in lakh)
2004-05	2,59,162	1,333	5.18
2005-06	2,26,449	898	3.56
2006-07	3,45,940	622	6.17
2007-08	2,74,860	1,638	6.42
2008-09@	2,75,000	1,640	6.7

Source: MSKVIB

@ Up to Dec. 2008

8.14 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, 4.32 lakh employment opportunities were provided to artisans in the year 2007-08 as compared to 4.46 lakh in the previous year. It is expected that during 2008-09, employment opportunities will be provided to five lakh artisans.

## **Financial Assistance to Industries**

8.15 State level financial institutions (FIIs) like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporations & Central level FIIs viz. LIC of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI etc. are providing financial assistance to industries in the State, the details of which are given in Annexure 8.1.

## **Rehabilitation of Sick Industries**

### **Large Scale Sick Industries**

8.16 Industrial sickness is one of the major hurdles in growth of economy as it affects capital assets, productivity and employment. Since inception, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) formed by the Government of India, has received 908 cases for rehabilitation, of medium and large scale industries upto June, 2008 from the State under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Of these, 149 cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation 95 cases are recommended for winding up, whereas 107 cases were rejected.

## Sick MSMEs

8.17 The State Government has issued certificates of sickness to 508 MSMEs with 4,127 employees, which enables these units to obtain re-scheduling of outstanding dues of sales tax and electricity charges.

## Exports from Maharashtra

8.18 The main products exported from the State are software, gems & jewellery, textiles, ready-made garments, cotton yarns, made-up fabrics, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs and pharmaceuticals, plastic & plastic items. For recognition of efforts put by the exporters and to boost the exports, Government is taking initiatives like giving 'The Best Export Awards' and organization of exhibition of products in foreign countries. During the year 2007-08, twelve International Exhibitions were organized in various countries. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.10.

**Table 8.10 Exports from Maharashtra and India**

(Rs. crore)		
Year	Maharashtra	India
2003-04	85,916 (24.57)	3,49,617
2004-05	1,93,832 (44.56)	4,34,979
2005-06	1,13,700 (28.00)	4,54,800
2006-07	1,42,944 (28.00)	5,71,779
2007-08@	1,72,846 (27.00)	6,40,172

Source : Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra @ (Upto Dec., 07)  
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to India.

## Industrial pollution

8.19 The industrial pollution is one of the major concerns for the State's environment. As per the information received from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, (MPCB), out of the total 71,009 industries, 17 per cent were air pollution prone, 13 per cent were water pollution prone and seven per cent were hazardous waste prone industries at the end of March, 2008. During 2007-08 MPCB had issued directions to 1,148 industries under section 33A of Water Act, 1974 and to 425 industries under section 31A of Air Act, 1981. Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) are being commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,714 industries of the State. Apart from these efforts, bank guarantee was taken from certain industries and electricity and water supply of few polluting industries was disconnected until pollution control measures were implemented.

## Minerals

8.20 Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Yavatmal Kolhapur, Satara, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts in the State have deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc. The total potential mineral area is about 58 thousand sq. km. comprising about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.2.

8.21 Upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 total 258 mines were in operation with 46,286 employment in the State. The State accounts for 6.2 per cent share in the country as regards employment in mining sector. The total value of minerals extracted during 2007-08 was Rs. 4,243 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2007-08 was Rs. 3,654 crore, which was 86 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted in the State.

## Tourism

8.22 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has been involved in the development and maintenance of the various tourist locations of Maharashtra. MTDC owns and maintains resorts at all key tourist centres and plans to include more resorts in the near future so as to boost tourism in the State. Taking into consideration the employment potential, both direct and indirect, the State has articulated the action plan in 'Tourism Policy 2006' for the development of tourism sector. The thrust areas of this policy are improvement in infrastructural facilities at tourist

places, encouraging private participation in capacity building related to tourist accommodation, recreation facilities, etc. by enabling various fiscal incentives such as tax exemption in luxury for the period of five to seven years and concession in entertainment/amusement, stamp duty, registration charges, water charges, etc.

8.23 At present MTDC is implementing various tourism development projects in the State. These include infrastructure development at various tourist spots, arrangement of renowned festivals like Pune festival, Ellora festival, Elephanta festival, etc. The financial information on projects undertaken by MTDC is given in Table 8.11.

**Table 8.11 Projects undertaken by MTDC**

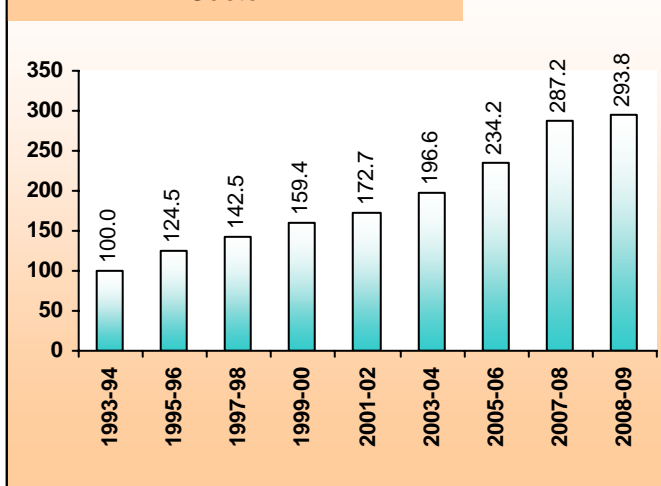
Year	No. of Projects	Project Completed	(Rs. lakh)	
			Estimated cost of sanctioned projects	Expenditure
2005-06	8	4	2031	756
2006-07	14	6	2869	1211
2007-08@	7	3	2279	28

Source : MTDC, Government of Maharashtra  
@ Up to Dec., 2008

## INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

8.24 The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures the industrial growth covering mining, manufacturing and electricity sector and the same is being published monthly by Central Statistical Organisation as 'All-India Index of Industrial Production' with base year 1993-94. During 2008-09, manufacturing sector (which accounts for 79.4 percent weightage in the index) recorded a growth of 2.3 per cent as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08. Details of All-India IIP during 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 8.12 whereas time series is given in Annexure 8.3.

**Graph 8.2 : IIP of Manufacturing Sector**



**Table 8.12 Index of Industrial Production in India**

Item	Weight	(Base year 1993-94=100)			
		IIP		Percentage growth over previous year	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
General Index	100.00	268.0	274.3	8.5	2.4
Mining	10.47	171.6	175.6	5.1	2.3
Manufacturing	79.36	287.2	293.8	9.0	2.3
Electricity	10.17	217.7	223.7	6.4	2.8

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

## ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

8.25 Growth of economy largely depends upon the industrial growth. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics and is conducted every year across the country by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Government of India. The Survey covers all factories registered under section 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of Factories Act, 1948 having 10 or more workers with use of power and 20 or more workers without use of power. It also covers bidi & cigar manufacturing establishments registered under Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of



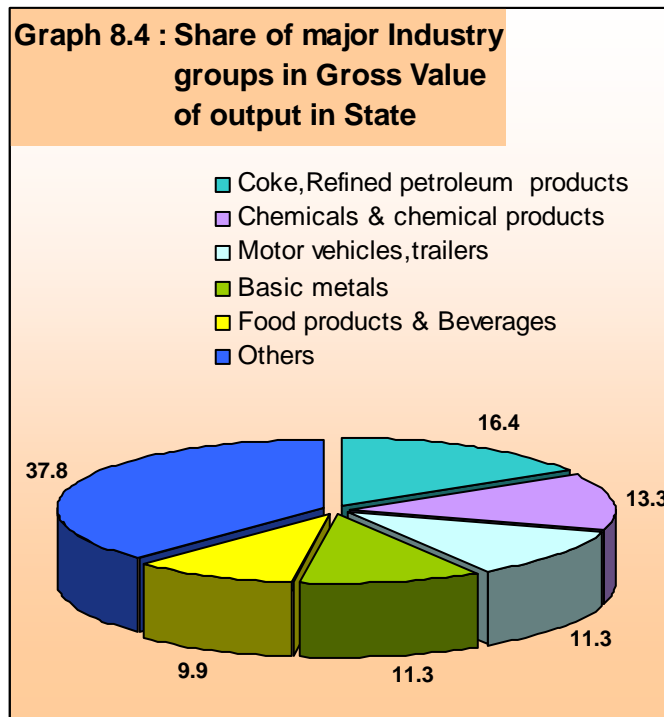
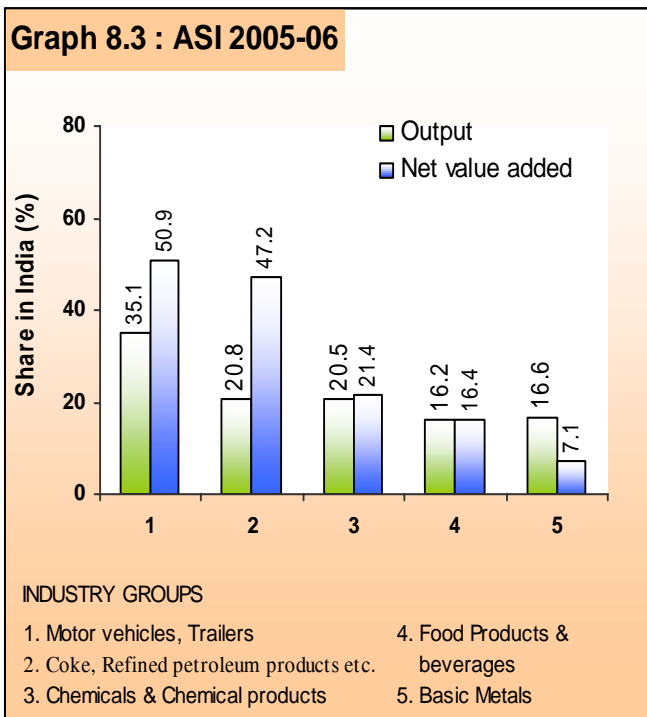
Employment) Act, 1966, electricity undertakings registered under Central Electricity Authority and certain services like cold storage, water supply, repairs of motor vehicles, etc.

8.26 The ASI 2005-06 results (provisional) revealed that of the total 18,711 industries, about 96 per cent in the State were operational. The corresponding figure for 2004-05 was 18,912 (95 per cent). The contribution of industries in the State in total value of output was 20 per cent (Rs. 3,73,589 crore). In the total value of output of the State, the industry groups viz. i) coke, refined petroleum products, etc. (16.4 per cent), ii) chemicals & chemical products (13.3 per cent) iii) motor vehicles and trailers (11.3 per cent), iv) basic metals (11.3 per cent) and v) food products and beverages (9.9 per cent) together contribute about 62 per cent. These five industry groups together consumed 61 per cent of the total inputs. In case of investment, these industry groups accounted for 62 per cent fixed capital. The share of the State in All-India gross value added was about 23 per cent (Rs. 84,062 crore) as against 20 per cent (Rs. 60,392 crore) for previous year. Details about industry statistics for Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.13.

**Table 8.13 Details of industry statistics**

Particulars	2004-05		2005-06	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Number of Industries	18,912	1,36,353	18,711	1,40,160
Factories in Operation (No.)	18,049	1,29,871	17,974	1,32,893
Fixed capital	96,168	5,13,069	1,01,970	6,06,940
Working capital	24,212	1,60,054	29,522	1,84,463
Total output	3,58,880	16,72,561	3,73,589	19,08,355
Total inputs	2,98,488	13,62,941	2,89,527	15,43,658
Gross value added	60,392	3,09,620	84,062	3,64,697
Net value added	51,309	2,59,907	74,354	3,11,864
Profit	27,349	1,44,602	47,824	1,84,463

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India



8.27 The survey results of 2005-06 revealed that per factory value of goods and services produced in the State was much higher than that of India. Also per factory, net value added for the State was higher 78 per cent than that of India. Important per factory indicators for the State and India are given in Table 8.14.

**Table 8.14 Important per factory indicators**

(Rs. lakh)

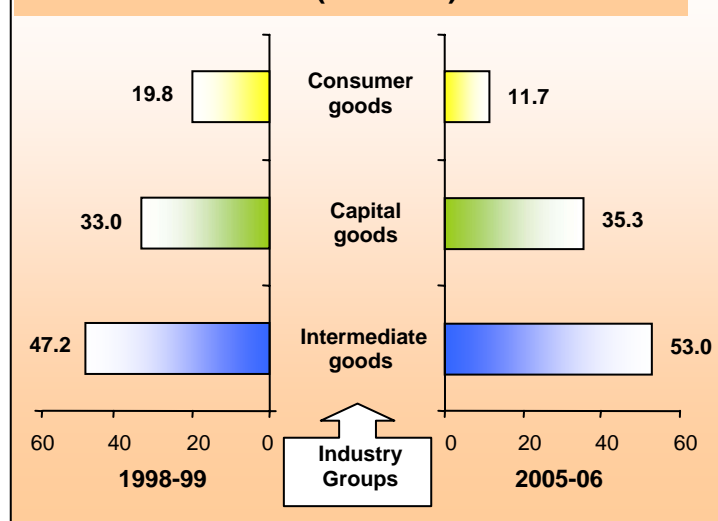
Indicator	2004-05		2005-06	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Investments on fixed capital	509	376	545	433
Value of goods & services produced	1,898	1,227	1,997	1,362
Net value added	271	191	397	223
Employment (No.)	61	62	67	65

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India

8.28 The composition of organized industrial sector in the State has undergone considerable changes over the decades. In 1960, the consumer goods industries were predominant with about 52 per cent share in net value added, which subsequently declined to 20 per cent & 12 per cent in 1998-99 & 2005-06 respectively. The shift in the net value added was from consumer goods to intermediate goods. The salient features of industrial sector in the State based on ASI data are given in Annexure 8.4.

8.29 The fixed capital to net value added ratio provides a measure of capital required to produce one rupee worth of net value added. This ratio was 1.4 in 2005-06 as against 1.9 in 2004-05. The level of efficiency is measured by the ratio of net value added to gross output. This ratio was 0.20 in 2005-06 as against 0.14 in 2004-05. Broad industry groupwise ratios of economic importance relating to organized industries in the State are given in Annexure 8.5. Some economic indicators of industries are presented in Table 8.15.

**Graph 8.5 : Composition of industries in the State by value added (share %)**



**Table 8.15 Some economic indicators of industries**

Year	Labour productivity (Net value added per rupee in wages)		Total input per worker (Rs. lakh)		Total output per worker (Rs. lakh)		Annual wages per worker (in Rs.)	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
2000-01	5.2	4.9	18.0	12.2	22.0	15.1	68,758	47,835
2001-02	5.4	5.0	17.8	13.1	22.2	16.2	67,360	48,691
2002-03	6.1	5.5	21.2	14.9	26.5	18.4	70,231	50,797
2003-04	7.5	6.7	24.4	17.1	30.8	21.2	71,778	50,071
2004-05	8.4	7.7	36.6	20.7	44.1	25.3	75,404	50,968
2005-06	11.1	8.3	32.9	21.6	42.5	26.6	76,245	52,779

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India



## CO-OPERATION

8.30 Co-operative movement has been recognised as an effective instrument for development of the rural masses and for improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the underprivileged. The Co-operative movement in the State has not only improved standard of living of the people but has made significant contribution to the State economy. Co-operatives have entered into all spheres of socio-economic activities viz. production, marketing, credit & banking, processing, consumer, dairying, storage, housing, farming, fishing, etc. However, in the era of globalisation, the co-operative sector is facing serious challenges such as competition from multinationals, resource constraints, lack of professionalism, etc.

8.31 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 there were 2,05,753 co-operative societies working in the State. Details of these co-operative societies are summarised in Table 8.16.

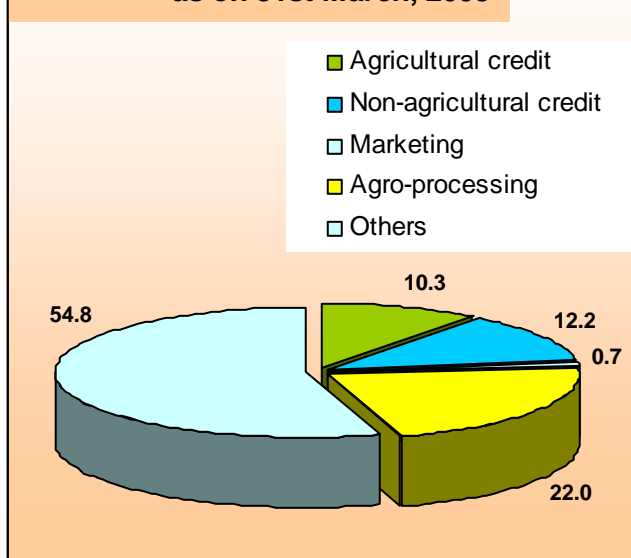
**Table 8.16 Important characteristics of co-operative societies in the State**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		% change
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007	2008*	
Societies (No.)	2,00,740	2,05,753	2.5
Members (In lakh)	476	484	1.9
Paid-up share capital	12,565	12,823	2.1
Of which, State Govt.	2,435	2,484	2.0
Working capital	2,02,207	2,10,530	4.1
Deposits	99,792	1,07,150	7.4
Advances (Gross)	82,450	87,185	5.7
Advances (Net)	57,288	57,716	0.8
Societies in loss (No.)	51,575	52,143	1.1
Amount of loss	3,361	3,588	6.8
Loans outstanding	1,03,183	1,06,243	2.7

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

**Graph 8.6 : Co-operative societies according to their types as on 31st March, 2008**



### Agricultural credit

8.32 The co-operative credit structure has been vital institutional arrangement for development of agriculture and promoting allied activities in the State. The co-operative credit structure is three-tier, where the State Co-operative bank is an apex body at the State level, District Central Co-operative Banks at district level and the primary credit societies at village level. Details of these are given in Table 8.17.

8.33 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) play a prominent role in disbursement of short term agricultural credits mainly for Seasonal Agricultural Operations. PACS include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. Details about PACS are presented in Table 8.18. About 60 per cent PACS were in loss during 2007-08. High overdues, inadequacy and non-availability of funds and lack of capability to mobilize resources adversely affect functioning of PACS. To overcome these weaknesses, the Central Government provided financial assistance to these PACS under Vaidyanathan package and also the loans amounting to Rs. 14,089 crore of farmers were waived by the Central and the State Government.

**Table 8.17 Important features of agricultural co-operative credit banks**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		% change
	2007	2008*	
<b>The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.</b>			
Members (No.)	61,000	67,000	9.8
Working capital	21,082	22,360	6.1
Deposits	14,074	16,509	17.3
Gross loans advanced	8,862	10,227	15.4
Loans outstanding	10,010	9,331	(-) 6.8
Overdues	1,243	1,213	(-) 2.4
<b>District Central Co-operative Banks (31)</b>			
Members (No.)	1,31,404	1,36,148	3.6
Working capital	40,702	45,629	12.1
Deposits	27,657	31,949	15.5
Gross loans advanced	15,656	18,598	18.8
Loans outstanding	22,252	24,446	9.9
Overdues	5,534	7,752	40.1
<b>Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd. @</b>			
Members (No.)	827	827	0
Working capital	1,638	1,753	7.0
Deposits	1.01	1.01	0
Gross loans advanced	0	0	0
Loans outstanding	1,303	1,295	(-) 0.6
Overdues	429	1,142	166.2
<b>District level Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)</b>			
Members (In lakh)	11.55	11.36	(-) 1.6
Working capital	1,582	1,703	7.7
Deposits	17.59	17.59	0
Gross loans advanced	3	1	(-)66.7
Loans outstanding	950	905	(-) 4.7
Overdues	374	580	55.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional @ is under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

**Table 8.18 Details about PACS**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08*	% change
Societies (No.)	21,238	21,248	0.1
Members (No in lakh)	122	124	1.6
Working capital	11,848	11,862	0.1
Own funds	144	145	0.7
Share capital	1,510	1,564	3.6
Of which, State Government	6	6	0
Loanee members (in lakh)	37.97	37.64	(-)0.9
Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 hectares)	8.26	8.97	8.5
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 hectares)	9.04	9.28	2.7
Loans advanced	5,788	5,828	0.7
Loans outstanding	7,805	8,195	5.0
Loans recovered	5,379	5,385	0.1
Loans overdue	3,435	3,450	0.4
PACS in loss	12,735	12,752	0.1
Amount of loss	359	363	1.1
Proportion of overdues to loans due for recovery (%)	38.96	39.05	0.2

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

## Non-Agricultural credit societies

8.34 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central non-agricultural credit institution functioning in the State, details of which are given in Table 8.19.

8.35 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 under non-agricultural credit societies, there were 606 urban co-operative banks, 17,278 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,222 salary earners' co-operative societies in the State. About one-fourth of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. The details are given in Table 8.20.

**Table 8.19 Details of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		% change
	2007	2008*	
Members (No.)	11,468	11323	(-) 1.3
Deposits	0.54	0.54	0.0
Working capital	352	350	(-) 0.6
Gross loans advanced	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	147	135	(-) 8.2
Loans overdue	38	37	(-) 2.6
Loans recovered	18	13	(-) 27.8

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

\* Provisional

**Table 8.20 Details of non-agricultural credit societies**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		% change
	2007	2008*	
Societies (No.)	26,629	25,106	(-) 5.7
Members (No.in lakh)	200	204	2.0
Deposits	56,276	56,895	1.1
Owned funds	16,267	16,413	0.9
Share capital	12,565	12,823	2.1
Of which, State Govt.	2,435	2,484	2.0
Working capital	1,05,940	1,07,529	1.5
Loans advanced	51,161	51,544	0.8
Loans outstanding	58,168	59,273	1.9
Loans overdue	7,422	7,504	1.1
Loans recovered	1,525	1,542	1.1
Societies in loss (No.)	6,071	6,189	1.9
Amount of loss	437	441	0.9

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\*Provisional

## Co-operative marketing societies

8.36 The basic objectives of co-operative marketing societies are to prevent exploitation of farmers from traders and to enable them to have better remuneration for their produce by providing marketing arrangements and to benefit consumers by making goods available at reasonable prices. In view of these, the State Government is providing financial assistance in the form of share capital and loans to these societies.

8.37 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is an apex body. The District co-operative marketing societies are functioning at district level, whereas, the primary co-operative marketing societies are functioning at village level, the details of which are given in Table 8.21. About 45 per cent cooperative marketing societies were in loss.

## Cotton procurement scheme

8.38 Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. is purchasing cotton from cultivators under the cotton procurement scheme as per the minimum support prices declared by the Government for different varieties of cotton. During 2008-09 up to 14<sup>th</sup> November, 2008, about 0.56 lakh quintal cotton worth Rs. 16.32 crore was

**Table 8.21 Details of co-operative marketing societies**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		% change
	2007	2008*	
Societies (No.)	1,485	1,474	(-) 0.7
Members (No. in lakh)	16.7	17.1	2.4
Share capital	66.97	67.78	1.2
Of which, State Govt.	18.54	18.76	1.2
Working capital	726	732	0.8
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	273.28	278.38	1.9
(b) Fertilizers	395.62	398.71	0.8
(c) Seeds	38.49	40.08	4.1
(d) Consumer goods	246.83	251.05	1.7
Societies in loss (No.)	760	657	(-) 13.6
Amount of loss	12.81	13.51	5.5

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

purchased under the scheme. During 2007-08, 1.29 lakh quintal cotton worth Rs. 26 crore was purchased.

### Agro-processing co-operatives

8.39 The agro-processing co-operatives provide means to employ rural capital and labour, thereby securing reasonable returns to the cultivators. The State Government provides financial assistance to these societies for setting up processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, co-operative cotton ginning & pressing, co-operative spinning mills, co-operative handloom & powerloom societies, co-operative dairy societies & dairy unions and fisheries co-operative societies are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 45,323 agro-processing co-operatives. The membership of all these societies was 72.76 lakh and their working capital was Rs. 11,136 crore.

8.40 Co-operative sugar factories have proved to be remarkably influential in bringing about various socio-economic transformations in rural areas of the State during the post-independence period. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 201 sugar factories in the State, of which 165 were co-operative sugar factories. Details of sugar factories are given in Table 8.22.

8.41 There were 214 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 19.8 per cent. About 58 per cent societies were in loss. Details of these societies are given in Table 8.23.

8.42 There were 122 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. The share of State Government in share capital of these societies was 46.6 per cent. Details of spinning mills are given in Table 8.24.

**Table 8.22 Details of sugar factories**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		%
	2007	2008*	change
Registered factories (No.)	202	201	(-) 0.5
Factories in production (No.)	163	173	6.1
Membership of sugarcane growers (No. in '000)	1,956	2,076	6.1
Share capital of State Govt.	875.62	998.25	14.0
Average Capacity (T.C.D. # in lakh M.T.)	4.16	4.40	5.8
Sugarcane crushed (Lakh M.T.)	798.39	761.74	(-) 4.6
Sugarcane price			
a) Average purchase price @	811.80	811.80	0
b) Average price paid by factories @	1,200	1,100	(-) 8.3
Sugar produced (Lakh M.T.)	909.47	909.76	0.03
Average recovery (Per cent)	11.39	11.94	4.8
Bagasses produced (Lakh M.T.)	239.52	228.52	(-) 4.6
Molasses (Lakh M.T.)	31.93	30.47	(-) 4.6
No. of factories having :			
a) Distillery plants	55	58	5.5
b) Co-generation plants	14	20	42.9
Electricity generated (Million units)	122.00	302.70	148.1
Factories in loss (No.)	129	103	(-) 20.2

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional # T.C.D. –Tonnes crushed per day

@ (Rs. /M.T.)

**Table 8.23 Details of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		%
	2007	2008*	change
Societies (No.)	223	214	(-)4.0
Of which, in production	183	189	3.3
Members (No. in '00)	2,528	2,562	1.3
Share capital	9.26	10.18	9.9
Of which, State Govt.	2.02	2.02	0
Working Capital	98.85	101.52	2.7
Raw cotton ginned (M.T.)	39.19	N.A.	N.A.
Societies in loss (No.)	123	123	0
Amount of loss	3.43	3.99	16.3

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional N.A.– Not Available

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**Table 8.24 Details of co-operative spinning mills**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		%
	2007	2008*	change
Number of mills	122	122	0.0
Of which, in production	51	52	2.0
Membership (No. in '00)	4,745	4,638	2.3
Share capital	9	12.80	42.2
Of which, State Govt.	8.20	11.18	36.4
No. of spindles (in lakh)	1,240	1,731	39.6
Value of Yarn produced	6.80	7.92	16.5
Mills in loss (No.)	35	37	5.7
Amount of loss	59.00	60.14	1.9

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

8.43 There were 686 co-operative handloom and 1,110 powerloom societies in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007. The share of State Government in share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 72 and 87.9 per cent respectively. About 72 per cent co-operative handloom and 60 per cent powerloom societies were in loss. Details of these societies are given in Table 8.25.

**Table 8.25 Details of co-operative handloom & power loom societies**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	Handloom		Power loom	
	2006 <sup>@</sup>	2007 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>	2007 <sup>@</sup>
Societies (No.)	683	686	1,070	1,110
Members (No. in '00)	820	836	390	502
Share capital	24	25	66	66
Of which, State Government	23	18	55	58
No. of looms (' 000)	304	187	17	19
Production value	36	67	230	561
Societies in loss (No.)	280	307	664	667
Amount of loss	0.69	0.84	7.36	3.42

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

@ As on 31<sup>st</sup> March

8.44 At the end of 2007-08 there were 30,075 co-operative dairy societies and 106 co-operative dairy unions in the State, the details of which are given in Table 8.26.

**Table 8.26 Details of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions**

(Rs. crore)

Particulars	Co-operative dairy societies		Co-operative dairy unions	
	2006-07	2007-08*	2006-07	2007-08*
Societies (No.)	30,913	30,075	95	106
Members (in lakh)	21.18	20.61	0.52	0.58
Share capital	28.20	31.02	99.30	100.29
Working capital	27.78	30.55	77.47	85.21
Milk procured (Value)	128.26	134.67	155.39	163.15
Milk & milk products sold (Value)	77.14	80.99	71.93	79.12
Societies in loss (No.)	13,135	14,395	45	47

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\*Provisional

8.45 There were 3,100 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 28 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation working in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008. The total membership of these societies was 5.41 lakh and working capital of Rs. 16.81 crore. These societies were able to sell fish and fish products worth Rs. 12.03 crore in 2007-08, as against Rs. 10.08 crore in 2006-07.

### Other co-operative societies

8.46 Maharashtra State Co-operative Federation is an 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 160 wholesale consumer stores and 3,242 primary consumer stores working in the State. The details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary consumer stores are given in Table 8.27.

**Table 8.27 Details of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2006-07	2007-08*	2006-07	2007-08*	2006-07	2007-08*
Number	1	1	161	160	3,310	3,242
Membership (' 00)	6	6	344	351	17,848	18,205
Share capital	1.64	1.64	15.41	15.60	34.29	34.68
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	2.66	2.69	1.82	1.84
Amount of loss	0.69	0.51	1.50	1.52	5.25	5.31
Consumer stores in loss (No.)	--	--	47	48	1,028	1,038

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

8.47 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, there were 73,903 co-operative housing societies in the State with 21.11 lakh members. The total employment in these societies was 40,141. There were 10,285 labour contract societies with 4.69 lakh members, of which 6,931 were in profit. The total employment in these societies was 1,02,089. There were 306 forest labour societies with 69,000 members, of which 108 (35 per cent) were in profit.

### Private money lenders

8.48 Apart from PACS & non-agricultural credit societies, the State Government allowed private money lenders to disburse loans to individuals. The licence that authorizes private money lenders to disburse loans is issued by Commissionerate of Co-operation. The details about private money lenders are given in Table 8.28.

**Table 8.28 Details about private money lenders**

Particulars	(Rs. crore)		
	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		% change
	2007	2008*	
Licence holders (No.)	8,109	7,801	(-) 3.8
New licences issued (No.)	1,431	1,212	(-) 15.3
Renewed licences (No.)	7,072	7,089	0.2
Licence cancelled (No.)	656	699	6.6
No. of loanee members (cultivators)	1,10,700	1,95,463	76.6
No. of loanee members (others)	2,65,828	2,80,498	5.5
Loans disbursed	537.61	588.19	9.4
Loans recovered	322.64	370.73	14.9
Loans overdue	205.67	233.20	13.4

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra

\* Provisional

\* \* \* \* \*



# ANNEXURE 8.1

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

(Rs. crore)

Serial No.	Financial institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08 (Provisional)	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	407.77	251.93	275.60 (16)	288.49 (13)	00 0	47.67 (52)	449.60 (82)	570.77 (82)	500.00 (48)	500.00 (91)	700.00 (30)	600.00 (26)
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87 (19)	1,320.79 (21)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59 (27)	560.27. (33)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Export-Import Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4,435.00 (34)	3,653.00 (38)	5,526.00 (33)	6,045.00 (44)	7355.00 (49)	7028.00 (52)
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65 (47)	3,919.12 (55)	2,873.00 (22)	2,745.90 (30)	9,898.30 (39)	8,629.70 (46)	15,401.00 (45)	14,355.00 (53)	24348.00 (44)	10909.10 (40)
6	General Insurance Corporation of India	108.34	52.25	61.41 (39)	88.60 (56)	1006.47 (19)	1006.47 (19)	239.14 (31)	239.14 (31)	259.86 (25)	259.86 (25)	209.09 (30)	209.09 (30)
7	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	157.97	94.61	68.63	47.12	14.49	5.28	Nil	1.12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	SICOM Ltd.	85.40	68.87	593.00	463.00	782.00	576.00	871.00	799.00	1,380.00	1,175.00	1869.00	1919.00
9	Others	3,391.38	1,961.03	61,220.09	35,886.75	1,588.06	1,452.34	8,201.37	4,128.79	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,745.68</b>	<b>2,812.05</b>	<b>70,027.84</b>	<b>42,574.14</b>	<b>6,264.02</b>	<b>5,833.66</b>	<b>24,094.41</b>	<b>18,021.52</b>	<b>23,066.86</b>	<b>22,334.86</b>	<b>34,481.09</b>	<b>20,665.19</b>

**Source** - Financial institutions mentioned in this table

Note : 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage of Maharashtra to all India total.

2) Includes the financial assistance given by ICICI, IDBI, UTI. These institutions have stopped giving assistance to industries.

3) Includes Bonds of Financial Institutions and Government guaranteed Bonds.

## ANNEXURE 8.2

### MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(quantity : Thousand Tonne)

(value : Rs. Thousand )

Sr. No.	Quantity/ Value	Minerals	1961#	1971#	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	...	0.6	0.002	0	0.015	...
		Value	108	468	539	...	792	10	0	11	...
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	34,529	36,119	32,548	32,825
		Value	18,643	74,517	6,68,090	47,24,381	2,10,19,200	3,2139,938	3,60,71,043	3,02,96,005	3,27,81,342
3	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	669	520	345	455
		Value	5,099	6,933	65,657	38,427	3,097	50,683	1,87,599	1,26,234	2,20,081
4	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,369	10,113	8,972	8,989
		Value	230	3,316	16,318	1,96,850	5,26,625	10,02,530	10,21,077	8,98,876	8,67,971
5	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	561	512	544	754
		Value	20,625	14,784	55,315	1,61,462	6,27,980	20,64,723	17,53,209	17,73,111	47,24,901
6	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	0.89	0.37	0.37	...
		Value	13	16	114	94	29	111	22	22	...
7	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	1,450	1,255	1,112	1,628
		Value	199	2,052	13,742	44,263	1,70,492	2,76,183	4,70,542	3,74,269	5,29,448
8	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540*	229*	148	183	193	188	193
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	109	133	97	44
		Value	38	53	750	2,667	14,538	13,855	18,858	13,245	6,626
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	243	304	245	391
		Value	34	346	2,474	8,717	22,845	35,531	51,014	40,256	69,201
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	...	...	...	3	3	5	4	2	3
		Value	...	...	...	...	2,444	9,401	10,822	5,786	14,364
12	Laterite	Quantity	...	...	...	85	83	172	113	55	230
		Value	...	...	...	7,603	10,728	29,501	22,364	8,214	53,995
13	Kyanite	Quantity	...	5	22	15	0.2	1	2	1	1
		Value	...	1,066	5,312	8,529	149	575	1,615	881	929
14	Others@	Quantity	...	4	544	912	306	755	1,029	1,042	1,003
		Value	...	36	2,717	19,610	4,855	24,537	52,529	49,908	50,356
<b>Total Value (1 to 14) †</b>			<b>44,989</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>1,03,587</b> <b>(230)</b>	<b>8,31,028</b> <b>(611)</b>	<b>52,15,047</b> <b>(11,592)</b>	<b>2,24,09,207</b> <b>(26,774)</b>	<b>3,56,51,508</b> <b>(79,245)</b>	<b>3,96,60,720</b> <b>(88,156)</b>	<b>3,35,86,818</b> <b>(74,656)</b>	<b>3,93,19,214</b> <b>(87,397)</b>

**Source** - (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Nagpur.

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, Government of India, Mumbai (for salt only).

# Figures are for calendar year. @ Others include minerals like Corundum, Clay, Pyrophyllite, Quartz, Sand (others), Sillimanite and Shale.

**Note** - (1) Figures in the brackets show the percentage relative by taking 1961 as base.

(2) † Value of salt is not included in the total value.



### ANNEXURE 8.3

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 1993-94 = 100)

Serial No. (1)	Item (2)	Weight (3)	1999-00 (4)	2003-04 (5)	2004-05 (6)	2005-06 (7)	2006-07 (8)	2007-08 (9)	2008-09 (10)
<b>I</b>	<b>General Index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>189.0</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>247.1</b>	<b>268.0</b>	<b>274.3</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>153.4</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>171.6</b>	<b>175.6</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>79.36</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>196.6</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>293.8</b>
	<b>Industry groups</b>								
1	Food products	9.08	140.3	167.9	166.3	170.6	185.2	198.2	179.2
2	Beverages, tobacco and related products	2.38	192.1	312.1	345.9	400.3	444.5	498.0	575.9
3	Cotton textiles	5.52	123.7	117.4	126.3	137.0	157.3	164.0	159.4
4	Wool, silk & man made fibre textiles	2.26	197.8	240.5	249.0	248.9	268.4	281.2	280.4
5	Jute & other veg. fibre textiles (except cotton)	0.59	105.0	103.4	107.2	107.7	90.7	120.7	108.6
6	Textile products (including wearing apparels)	2.54	156.1	184.3	219.6	255.5	285.0	295.5	306.4
7	Wood, wood products and furniture etc.	2.70	101.4	81.7	74.8	70.5	91.0	127.9	114.7
8	Paper and paper products & printing, publishing etc.	2.65	180.5	208.7	230.7	228.6	248.6	255.3	258.6
9	Leather & leather products	1.14	135.5	147.0	156.1	149.3	150.2	167.8	156.1
10	Chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum & coal)	14.00	164.6	208.4	238.6	258.5	283.4	313.4	322.5
11	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	5.73	137.2	187.7	192.2	200.5	226.3	246.4	242.6
12	Non-metallic mineral products	4.40	220.8	240.6	244.3	271.1	305.8	323.2	326.5
13	Basic metal & alloys industries	7.45	146.9	186.0	196.1	227.0	278.9	312.7	325.1
14	Metal products & parts (except machinery & equipment)	2.81	137.8	157.3	166.3	164.4	183.2	172.9	166.0
15	Machinery & equipment (except transport equipment)	9.57	182.5	233.3	279.4	312.8	357.1	394.4	428.7
16	Transport equipment and parts	3.98	194.1	272.6	283.7	319.7	367.7	378.4	386.7
17	Other manufacturing industries	2.56	142.5	186.6	221.2	276.9	298.4	357.4	359.2
<b>IV</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>217.7</b>	<b>223.7</b>

**Source** - Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

## ANNEXURE 8.4

## IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(Rs. crore)

Industry groups at two digit level (1)	Year (2)	Fixed capital (3)	Working capital (4)	Wages to workers (5)	Total output (6)	Material consumed (7)	Total input (8)	Value added (9)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2004-05	169	22	21	394	247	320	52
	2005-06	208	107	23	820	456	623	178
(2) Extraction of salt (14)	2004-05	1	1	2	6	0	2	4
	2005-06	2	2	4	12	2	5	7
(3) Food products and beverages (15)	2004-05	8,121	1,057	551	28,679	19,947	25,226	2,692
	2005-06	8,436	1,838	648	37,067	26,034	32,458	3,856
(4) Tobacco products (16)	2004-05	192	152	85	1,081	486	764	296
	2005-06	193	162	83	974	495	673	280
(5) Textiles (17)	2004-05	6,692	-87	567	13,055	7,863	10,927	1,513
	2005-06	7,182	-315	629	14,667	8,648	12,202	1,754
(6) Wearing apparel (18)	2004-05	303	299	85	1,513	735	1,223	255
	2005-06	471	325	97	2,212	1,047	1,799	367
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (19)	2004-05	48	79	12	260	150	212	41
	2005-06	31	43	14	403	221	335	64
(8) Wood and wood products (20)	2004-05	178	62	13	571	326	504	52
	2005-06	102	92	12	271	125	219	42
(9) Paper and paper products (21)	2004-05	2,692	318	108	3,974	2,388	3,261	496
	2005-06	2,461	284	104	3,514	2,050	2,751	575
(10) Publishing and printing (22)	2004-05	1,101	551	101	3,521	1,708	2,473	916
	2005-06	1,793	699	122	4,816	2,184	3,147	1,494
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products etc. (23)	2004-05	6,550	3,167	169	41,470	29,106	29,965	11,122
	2005-06	6,540	3,509	187	61,178	39,470	40,444	20,304
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (24)	2004-05	15,374	5,022	887	44,413	23,857	34,366	8,543
	2005-06	19,438	6,102	949	49,573	25,464	37,209	10,409
(13) Rubber and plastic products (25)	2004-05	7,440	1,288	248	13,286	8,956	10,936	1,813
	2005-06	3,806	769	251	10,079	6,746	8,220	1,463

(contd..)

# ANNEXURE 8.4 - (concl.d.)

Industry groups at two digit level (1)	Year (2)	Fixed capital (3)	Working capital (4)	Wages to workers (5)	Total output (6)	Material consumed (7)	Total input (8)	Value added (9)
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	2004-05 2005-06	3,460 3,966	624 851	137 142	3,929 5,184	1,487 2,297	2,776 3,766	883 1,133
(15) Basic metals (27)	2004-05 2005-06	19,062 21,040	2,485 2,402	402 463	41,626 42,278	30,036 31,514	35,726 37,671	4,470 3,040
(16) Fabricated metal products (28)	2004-05 2005-06	2,406 2,924	1,812 1,546	308 374	12,230 13,146	5,392 7,545	10,003 10,008	1,969 2,841
(17) Machinery and equipments (29)	2004-05 2005-06	4,887 5,444	2,884 3,182	639 675	22,571 25,799	12,340 13,383	17,754 20,067	4,198 5,097
(18) Office, accounting and computing machinery (30)	2004-05 2005-06	129 80	116 110	16 18	878 994	630 686	741 917	91 57
(19) Electrical machinery and apparatus (31)	2004-05 2005-06	1,851 2,387	1,108 1,129	254 277	8,406 10,771	5,076 6,758	6,340 8,075	1,838 2,422
(20) Radio, T.V. and communication equipments and apparatus (32)	2004-05 2005-06	2,956 2,441	1,411 1,925	74 87	6,107 6,007	3,919 3,689	5,065 4,626	695 1,155
(21) Medical, precision and optical instruments (33)	2004-05 2005-06	472 271	166 418	54 66	1,335 1,749	510 746	847 1,114	451 589
(22) Motor vehicles, trailers (34)	2004-05 2005-06	7,181 7,425	-1,178 627	772 781	74,074 42,381	22,572 26,171	69,095 29,385	3,989 11,942
(23) Other transport equipments (35)	2004-05 2005-06	2,589 2,486	-450 -62	268 268	12,874 12,959	8,319 8,090	9,763 9,695	2,768 2,933
(24) Furniture (not elsewhere classified) (36)	2004-05 2005-06	1,362 1,660	3,243 3,868	301 347	15,040 19,167	10,864 13,618	13,252 17,098	1,616 1,893
(25) Others	2004-05 2005-06	952 1183	60 -90	68 82	7,587 7,564	697 729	6,947 7,020	546 457
<b>Total</b>	<b>2004-05 2005-06</b>	<b>96,168 1,01,970</b>	<b>24,212 29,522</b>	<b>6,142 6,704</b>	<b>3,58,880 3,73,589</b>	<b>1,97,611 2,28,165</b>	<b>2,98,488 2,89,527</b>	<b>51,309 74,354</b>

**Source** - Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

## ANNEXURE 8.5

## IMPORTANT RATIOS FOR BROAD GROUPS OF INDUSTRY DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Broad groups of industry divisions (1)	Year (2)	Fixed capital to net value added ratio (3)	Fixed capital to output ratio (4)	Net value added to output ratio (5)	Output to input ratio (6)	Material input to output ratio (7)
Food products, beverages and tobacco products	2003-04	2.70	0.29	0.11	1.15	0.65
	2004-05	2.78	0.28	0.10	1.14	0.69
	2005-06	2.08	0.23	0.11	1.15	0.70
Textiles, wearing apparels, etc.	2003-04	3.71	0.52	0.14	1.24	0.57
	2004-05	3.93	0.48	0.12	1.20	0.59
	2005-06	3.42	0.44	0.13	1.21	0.57
Leather and leather products, wood, paper products, publishing, printing etc.	2003-04	2.47	0.52	0.21	1.34	0.49
	2004-05	1.72	0.23	0.13	1.19	0.66
	2005-06	1.49	0.21	0.14	1.20	0.65
Refined petroleum, chemicals, rubber and plastic products etc.	2003-04	1.20	0.29	0.24	1.37	0.58
	2004-05	1.37	0.30	0.22	1.32	0.62
	2005-06	0.93	0.25	0.27	1.41	0.59
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2003-04	4.92	0.66	0.13	1.21	0.58
	2004-05	3.40	0.43	0.13	1.19	0.64
	2005-06	3.98	0.46	0.12	1.18	0.68
Machinery, transport equipment and other equipment	2003-04	1.58	0.29	0.19	1.29	0.60
	2004-05	1.43	0.16	0.11	1.15	0.42
	2005-06	0.85	0.20	0.24	1.36	0.59
<b>All Industries Maharashtra</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.58</b>
	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.55</b>
	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.61</b>
<b>All Industries India</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.61</b>
	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.61</b>
	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.63</b>

**ANNEXURE 8.6**  
**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE (Salient Features)**

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01@ (6)	2006-07 (7)	2007-08 (8)
<b>I. Number of co-operative societies</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	39	29	31	34	34	35	35
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies *	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,238	21,248
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,630	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	26,629	25,106
(4) Marketing societies	344	410	423	931	1,115	1,485	1,474
(5) Agro-processing enterprises @	4,306	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	44,401	45,323
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies @	3,846	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,06,952	1,12,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,565</b>	<b>42,597</b>	<b>60,747</b>	<b>1,04,620</b>	<b>1,58,016</b>	<b>2,00,740</b>	<b>2,05,753</b>
<b>II. Number of members (In thousand)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies **	76	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	200	205
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	2,170	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	12,234	12,438
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	1,087	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	20,027	20,427
(4) Marketing societies	141	282	471	745	840	1,671	1,705
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	323	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	7,133	7,226
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	394	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,301	6,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>26,903</b>	<b>43,022</b>	<b>47,566</b>	<b>48,428</b>
<b>III. Working capital (Rs. lakh)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	11,907	61,317	1,83,052	8,80,554	39,26,678	63,81,883	70,13,398
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	5,812	34,329	52,746	1,85,100	6,98,824	11,84,828	11,86,246
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	4,593	16,806	1,20,881	7,50,784	66,88,685	1,05,94,008	1,07,52,918
(4) Marketing societies	592	3,910	18,822	33,960	1,51,791	72,636	73,226
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	4,132	21,920	1,02,945	4,58,810	13,28,835	10,97,142	11,13,599
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	2,060	10,749	42,591	1,19,137	6,49,249	8,90,142	9,13,594
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,096</b>	<b>1,49,031</b>	<b>5,21,037</b>	<b>24,28,345</b>	<b>1,34,44,062</b>	<b>2,02,20,639</b>	<b>2,10,52,981</b>

(contd.)

## ANNEXURE 8.6 conclud.

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01@ (6)	2006-07 (7)	2007-08 (8)
<b>IV. Advances (Rs. lakh)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	17,538	75,103	1,52,751	9,08,475	28,70,873	25,16,196	29,46,956
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	4,256	13,296	24,999	79,966	3,73,418	5,78,817	5,82,825
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	4,703	20,443	1,12,948	5,17,816	39,26,791	51,16,070	51,54,441
(4) Marketing societies	347	327	349	845	1,813	661	665
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	71	328	1,208	1,678	10,273	5,031	5,069
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	84	374	1,218	6,029	23,476	28,192	28,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,999</b>	<b>1,09,871</b>	<b>2,93,473</b>	<b>15,14,809</b>	<b>72,06,644</b>	<b>82,44,967</b>	<b>87,18,516</b>
<b>V. Outstanding loans (Rs. lakh)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	8,714	47,803	1,13,677	5,88,901	23,12,013	33,73,350	35,23,149
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	4,788	28,410	38,367	1,31,021	5,30,833	7,80,472	8,19,490
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3,185	10,506	73,089	4,59,440	35,90,811	58,16,776	59,27,294
(4) Marketing societies	80	182	387	935	18,174	10,389	10,686
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	57	607	3,033	6,884	23,559	21,741	22,095
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	218	785	2,523	19,101	2,89,949	3,15,601	3,21,597
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,042</b>	<b>88,293</b>	<b>2,31,076</b>	<b>12,06,282</b>	<b>67,65,339</b>	<b>1,03,18,329</b>	<b>1,06,24,311</b>
<b>VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (Rs. lakh)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies		..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	1,005	5,097	14,623	23,948	1,01,159	43,228	44,210
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	247	306	977	..	3,754	15,165	15,332
(4) Marketing societies	4,761	21,389	97,923	2,60,247	3,20,543	1,75,487	1,78,418
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3,601	19,433	1,03,134	3,46,703	7,49,603	2,96,672	2,99,935
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,117	6,914	18,684	33,008	1,58,769	2,27,356	2,30,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,731</b>	<b>53,139</b>	<b>2,35,341</b>	<b>6,63,906</b>	<b>13,33,828</b>	<b>7,57,908</b>	<b>7,67,954</b>

**Source** — Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation, Government of Maharashtra.

**Note** — (1) Figures for 2007-08 are provisional. (2) Figures upto 1990-91 are at the end of June.

\* 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.

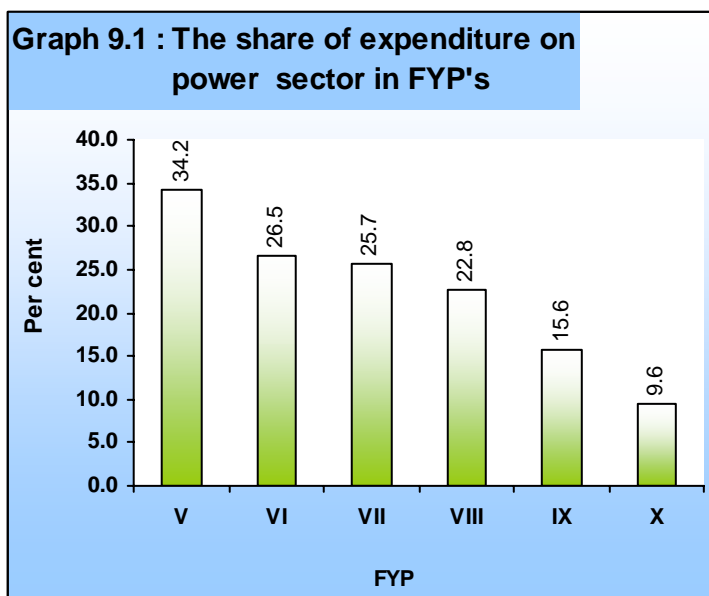
## 9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 With the rapid growth of the economy in recent years, demand for strengthening the existing infrastructure as well as need for new infrastructure projects has increased enormously. Traditionally, the important infrastructure sectors like power, roads, railways, ports, airports and communications were exclusively in the domain of the public sector. The lack of adequate infrastructure put constraints on the growth of the economy. Due to rising gaps between demand and supply of infrastructure facilities and constraints in public finances, the Government has opened these sectors for private participation. The public sector continues to invest in infrastructure development in areas where private participation is minimal or not forthcoming.

### Energy

#### Electricity

9.2 The growth of power sector in the State had been noteworthy till V FYP. The direct Government expenditure on power sector has been going down gradually from V FYP (34.2 per cent) to X FYP (9.6 per cent). Therefore, instead of relying on investments by the public sector, the private sector was encouraged to participate in power sector. However, rapid increase in the demand for power in the recent years has created a wide gap between demand and supply of the electricity in the State, which is a cause of concern. The Government has taken up number of steps for capacity addition, modernisation of existing infrastructure for transmission & distribution and to curb the unauthorised consumption of the electricity.



#### Consumption of Electricity

9.3 The aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2007-08 was 69,838 MKWH, higher by 12.5 per cent as compared to 62,085 MKWH during 2006-07. The industrial sector (43.4 per cent) was the largest consumer of the electricity in the State, followed by domestic (22.3 per cent) and agriculture sector (18.2 per cent). These three sectors together accounted for 83.9 per cent of the total electricity consumption in the State. The details of consumption of electricity in the State are given in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1 Consumption of Electricity**

Type	(MKWH)		
	2006-07	2007-08	% change
Domestic	14,284	15,553	8.9
Commercial	6,940	6,661	(-)4.0
Industrial	26,535	30,323	14.3
Agriculture	9,749	12,676	30.0
Public lighting	672	752	11.9
Railways	1,987	2,024	1.9
Public water works	1,600	1,768	10.5
Miscellaneous	318	82	(-)74.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,085</b>	<b>69,838</b>	<b>12.5</b>

Source: MAHADISCOM

9.4 The per capita total, industrial and domestic consumption of electricity in the State was 578.5 KWH, 247.2 KWH and 133.1 KWH as against 405.8 KWH, 152.4 KWH and 98.8 KWH for All-India in the year 2006-07. For 2007-08, the corresponding consumption in the State was 641.3 KWH, 278.4 KWH and 142.8 KWH respectively.

### Peak Demand

9.5 During 2007-08, the peak demand of 17,489 MW electricity was met on 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2007 with load shedding of 4,618 MW. During 2008-09 upto October, the peak demand of 14,859 MW was met on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2008 with load shedding of 4,772 MW.

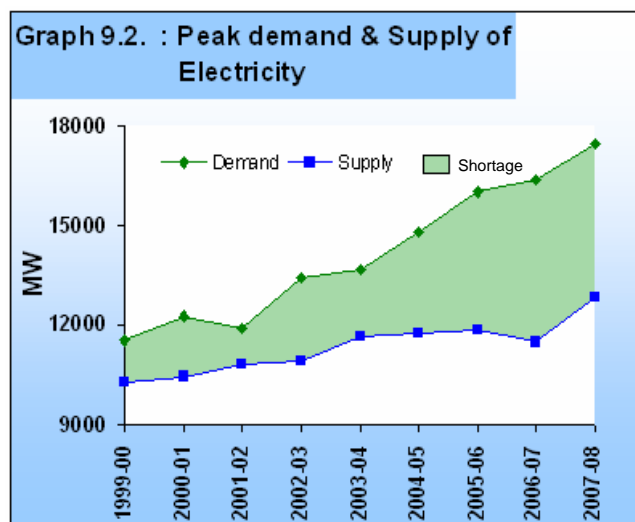
### Installed capacity

9.6 The installed capacity in the State had increased by 1,161 MW (7.5 per cent) over 2006-07 and reached at 16,614 MW at the end of 2007-08. The increase was mainly due to addition of 500 MW of Maharashtra State Generation Company's (MAHAGENCO) thermal source, 428 MW by renewable source and 233 MW by nuclear source. The installed capacity of central allocation was increased by 2,509 MW and stood at 5,040 MW. Therefore, the total installed capacity available to the State at the end of 2007-08 was 21,654 MW. The company and sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.2.

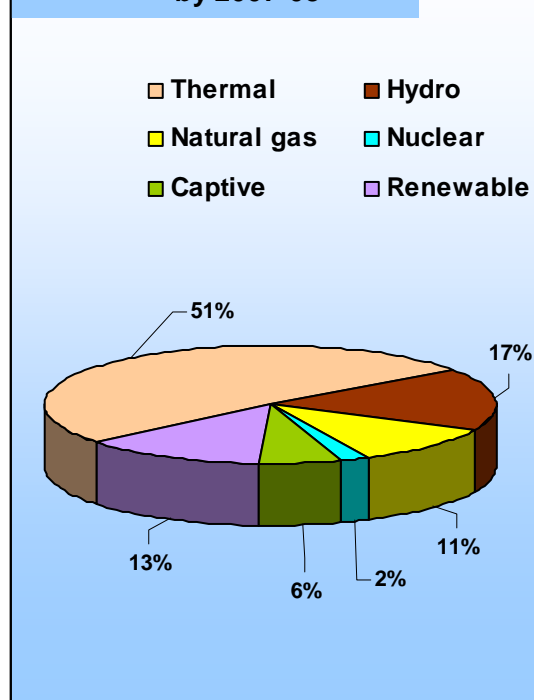
**Table 9.2 Installed Capacity**

Type of source	As on 31st March		(MW)
	2007	2008	% change
<b>(A) In the State</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>16,614</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>(i) MAHAGENCO</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Thermal	6,425	6,925	7.8
Hydro	2,450	2,450	0.0
Natural Gas	852	852	0.0
<b>(ii) Tata Power</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Thermal	1,150	1,150	0.0
Hydro	447	447	0.0
Natural Gas	180	180	0.0
Renewable	-	79	100.0
<b>(iii) Reliance Energy</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.0</b>
(Thermal)			
<b>(iv) RGPPL(Natural Gas)+</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>(v) Captive power</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>(vi) Renewable</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<b>(vii) Nuclear@</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>145.6</b>
<b>(B) Central allocation#</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>21,654</b>	<b>20.4</b>

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Energy, RGPPL, MEDA & # WRPC -Western Region Power Corporation  
 @State's share + RGPPL – Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.



**Graph 9.3 : Installed capacity by 2007-08**





## Generation of Electricity

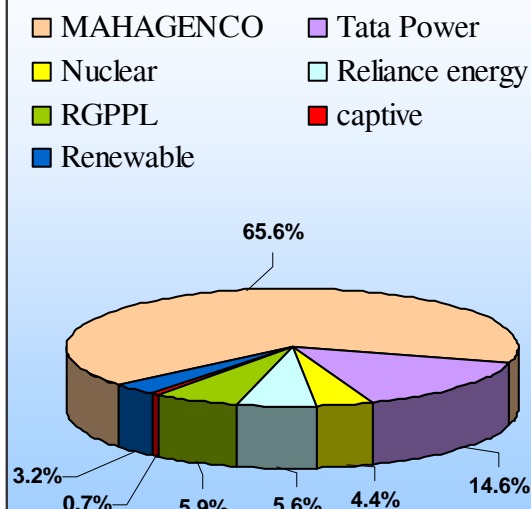
9.7 The total generation of electricity (including renewable sources) in the State during 2007-08 was 79,721 Million Kilo Watt Hours (MKWH), higher by 9.0 per cent over the previous year. MAHAGENCO accounted for 66 per cent, followed by Tata Power 15 per cent and Reliance Energy six per cent. During 2008-09 upto the end of November, the total generation of electricity in the State was 51,465 MKWH, higher by 6.0 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2007-08. The details of electricity generated in the State by type of source are given in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3 Generation of Electricity in the State**

(MKWH)			
Type of source	2006-07	2007-08	% change
<b>(A) In the State</b>	<b>73,129</b>	<b>79,721</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>(i) MAHAGENCO</b>	<b>50,940</b>	<b>52,294</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Thermal	41,261	43,958	6.5
Hydro	5,651	4,606	(-)18.4
Natural Gas	4,028	3,730	(-)7.4
<b>(ii) Tata Power</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>11,618</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Thermal	7,840	8,664	10.5
Hydro	2,137	1,489	(-)30.3
Natural Gas	1,339	1,337	(-)0.2
Renewable	-	128	-
<b>(iii) Reliance Energy (Thermal)</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>(iv) RGPPL (Natural Gas)+</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>189.0</b>
<b>(v) Captive power</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>(vi) Renewable</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>36.5</b>
<b>(vii) Nuclear @</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>42.3</b>
<b>(B) Central allocation#</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>22,383</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>95,297</b>	<b>1,02,104</b>	<b>7.1</b>

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Energy, RGPPL, MEDA & # WRPC-Western Region Power Corporation @ State's share + RGPPL – Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.

**Graph 9.4 : Electricity generation 2007-08**



9.8 The State ranks first and second in installed capacity and generation among the major states. However, the State ranks sixth and seventh place in installed capacity per lakh population and generation of electricity per lakh population. Major Statewise details are given in Table 9.4.

**Table 9.4 Installed Capacity and Generation for major states as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008**

State	Installed capacity (MW)	Installed capacity per lakh population (MW)	Generation (MKWH)	Generation per lakh population (MKWH)
Himachal Pradesh	1,853	28.40	13,956	213.92
Punjab	6,522	24.64	21,058	79.57
Tamil Nadu	13,519	20.43	55,743	84.25
Gujarat	10,991	19.52	59,639	105.93
Haryana	4,290	18.16	13,632	57.71
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>16,614</b>	<b>15.48</b>	<b>79,721</b>	<b>74.28</b>
Karnataka	8,795	15.39	30,671	53.68
Andhra Pradesh	11,824	14.45	69,271	84.66
Madhya Pradesh	7,739	11.25	46,597	67.77
Kerala	3,495	10.25	10,925	32.04
Orissa	3,808	8.59	39,787	100.16
West Bengal	7,291	8.34	39,197	44.83
Uttar Pradesh	9,278	4.90	84,756	44.74
Bihar	1,768	1.90	15,246	16.36
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,41,080</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>7,04,451</b>	<b>6.08</b>

Source: Ministry of Power, Govt. of India

## Privatisation of Electricity Generation

9.9 The State Government has signed MoUs with eight private companies for electricity generation in 2005-06. The installed capacity and the status of the projects is given in Table 9.5.

**Table 9.5 Status of the Private Projects**

Name of Company	Location	Capacity in MW	Status by end of March, 2009
TATA Power	Deharand & Trombay	1,500	In first stage the unit of 250 MW is commissioned in March, 2009
Jindal Power Corporation	Jaigad	1,000	In first stage, the unit of 300 MW is expected to commission in September, 2009
CIPCO	Bhadravati	2,000	Applied for land to MIDC
GMR Energy	Dapoli	1,000	Selected new site near Dapoli which has been approved by State Govt
ESPAT Energy	Wave	1,000	Applied for land to MIDC
Reliance Energy	Shahapur	4,000	All necessary clearances are obtained and land acquisition is at advance stage
Spectrum Technology	--	500	No progress
ESSAR	--	1,500	No progress

Source : Energy Department, Government of Maharashtra

## Purchase of Electricity

9.10 The Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company (MAHADISCOM) has purchased 78,836 MKWH electricity during 2007-08, costing Rs. 15,262 crore as against 49,710 MKWH incurring expenditure of Rs. 11,706 crore in 2006-07.

## Plant Availability and Load Factors

9.11 The Average Plant Availability Factor (AVF) and the Plant Load Factor (PLF) are two important measures of the operational efficiency of thermal power plants. The AVF is influenced by many factors like the quality of coal, quality of maintenance and age of plant, while the PLF is influenced by the quality of load management. Theoretically, the AVF and PLF should be equal. The details of AVF and PLF are given in Table 9.6.

**Table 9.6 AVF and PLF of Thermal Power Plants 2007-08**

(Per cent)		
Company	AVF	PLF
MAHAGENCO	87.6	77.0
Tata Power	95.0	86.0
Reliance Energy	96.7	101.5

Source : Respective Companies

## Transmission Losses

9.12 The Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company (MAHATRANSCO) has initiated measures to curb the transmission losses by modernization of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008, the Company had 498 sub-stations having transformation capacity of 61,530 Million Volt Ampere (MVA) and EHV line length of 36,289 circuit kms.

During XI FYP, an addition of 134 EHV sub-stations of 39,575 MVA transformation capacity and EHV line length of 20,142 circuit kms. is expected. In the first year of the XI FYP the work of 12 EHV sub-stations of 3,817 MVA transformation capacity and EHV line length of 660 circuit kms. is completed. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO had decreased to 5.0 per cent in 2007-08 from 5.5 per cent in 2006-07.

### **Distribution Losses**

9.13 The MAHADISCOM has initiated measures like replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers, erection and commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes. A massive drive has also been initiated against unauthorised use of energy. As a result, distribution losses had reduced to 24.1 per cent in 2007-08 from 29.5 per cent in 2006-07. During 2008-09 upto September, it has been further reduced to 18 per cent which is a remarkable achievement by MAHADISCOM.

9.14 In order to detect and curb the unauthorised utilisation of electricity, there were 36 flying squads operative during 2007-08 at different places in the State. During 2007-08, these squads detected 12,802 irregular/unauthorised electric connections, of which 3,053 were theft cases. The MAHADISCOM has recovered Rs. 39.81 crore from these consumers. During 2008-09 upto the end of October, the corresponding detected theft cases were 1,679. During 2008-09 approval was given for another four flying squads and they will be operative in the near future.

### **Rural Electrification**

9.15 The Govt. of India has declared a new Rural Electrification Policy-2004. It states that, *A village would be declared as electrified if electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat office, health centres, dispensaries, community centres, etc. and the number of households electrified should be at least 10 per cent of the total number of households in the village.* Accordingly, the number of villages electrified in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 was 36,312 and 4,783 villages are not electrified yet. All *Harijan Basties* feasible for electrification (33,711) in the State have been electrified.

9.16 During 2007-08, in all 1.18 lakh agricultural pumps were energised, bringing the total number of agricultural pumps energised in the State to 28.95 lakh by the end of March, 2008. The number of pending applications for energisation of pump sets as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 was three lakh.

### **Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission**

9.17 The State Government has set up the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) under the provisions of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 for electricity price regulation, economic management and reforms of the power sector. The Commission is primarily entrusted with the task of pricing of electricity in a rational and transparent manner.

9.18 Average cost of supply of electricity by MAHADISCOM for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 as determined by MERC by its order dated 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2007 and 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2008 is Rs. 3.50 per unit & Rs. 3.62 per unit respectively. However, as per audited accounts of MAHADISCOM the average cost of supply of electricity during 2007-08 was Rs. 3.70 per unit. The categorywise details of cost differentials are given in Table 9.7.

### Captive Power Generation

9.19 Captive Power Plant is a generation plant set up by an industrial unit for supplying power primarily for its own consumption. Under this scheme, a threshold level is prescribed for the industry's own consumption from the captive units and capacity in excess is permitted for sale into the grid. According to this, the MAHADISCOM granted permission and gave 'No Objection Certificate' to 163 projects based on conventional energy generation for total capacity of 1,757 MW upto March, 2008. Out of these, 78 projects were commissioned by the end of 2007-08 and 550 MKWH electricity was generated.

### Renewable Energy

9.20 Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is a Government of Maharashtra undertaking and is functioning under the ministry of non-conventional energy. MEDA has been actively engaged in implementation, propagation and promotion of renewable energy and conducting energy conservation programmes especially in rural areas. MEDA has identified potential of 7,852 MW of renewable energy sources in the State. The total renewable energy generated in the State during 2007-08 was 2,584 MKWH. Maharashtra stands second after Tamil Nadu in generation of renewable energy in the country.

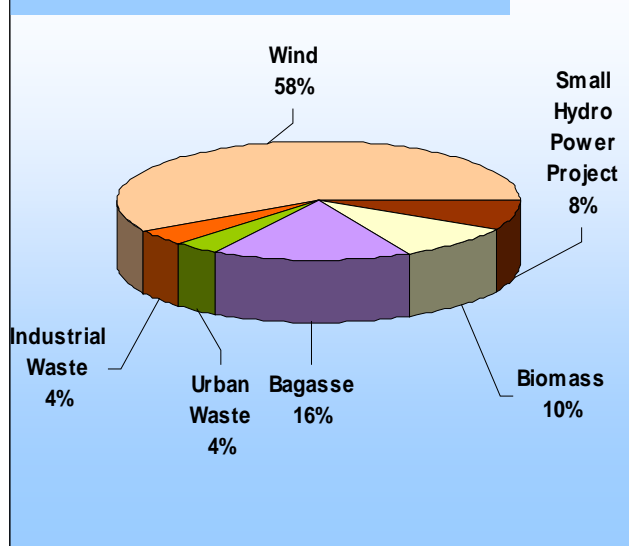
**Table 9.7 Per unit average realisation and cost differential of power supply**

Category of user	Average realisation (Rs./unit)	Difference@ (Rs./unit)
Domestic	3.08	(-)0.62
Commercial	6.21	2.51
Industry (low & medium Voltage)	4.27	0.57
Industry (High Voltage)	4.27	0.57
Street Lighting	3.02	(-)0.68
Railways	4.64	0.94
Irrigation Agriculture (HT)	1.73	(-)1.97
Irrigation Agriculture (LT)	1.73	(-)1.97
Public Water Works	3.20	(-)0.5
Sewerage pumping (HT)		
Public Water Works	3.20	(-)0.5
Sewerage pumping (LT)		

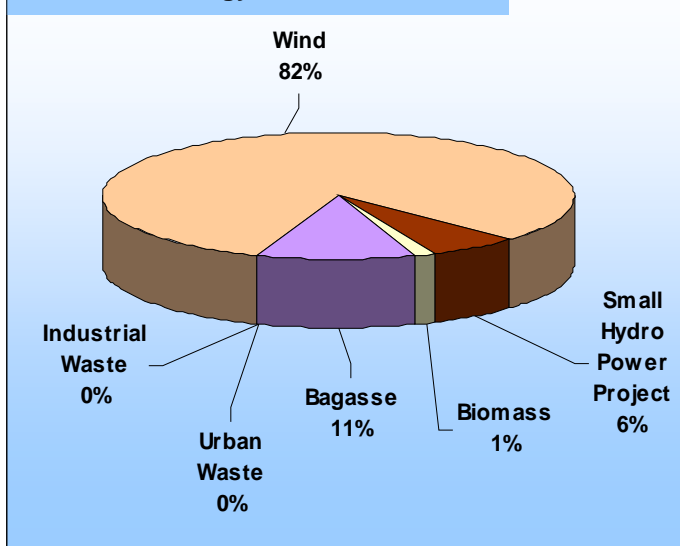
Source: MERC

@ Difference between average realisation and average cost of power supply.

**Graph 9.5 : Potential of renewable Energy in the State**

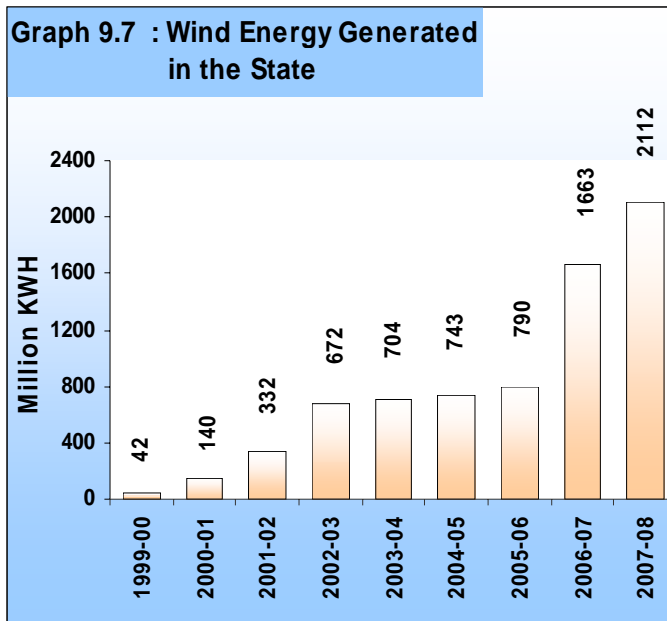


**Graph 9.6 : Generation of renewable Energy in the State 2007-08**



## Wind Energy

9.21 The potential of Wind power in the State is 4,584 MW. The sites with Annual Mean Wind Power Density more than 200 Watts per square meter are considered as potential sites. Maharashtra has 31 such sites. Technical viability and investor friendly policy announced by the State Government have facilitated private entrepreneurs for investment of more than Rs. 9,100 crore in the wind energy sector. Private wind power projects of nearly 1,820 MW have been installed in the State at 17 sites upto October, 2008. During 2007-08, energy generated by these projects was 2,119 MKWH. Asia's single largest wind farm is developed by MEDA in Dhule district with installed capacity of 545 MW.



## Biomass Power

9.22 The potential of grid quality power from surplus biomass material in the State is 781 MW. The policy for attracting private participation in the State is showing encouraging trend. As a result, upto December, 2008 agro-waste power project of 57 MW has been commissioned. During 2007-08, the energy generated by these projects was 26 MKWH. MAHADISCOM has signed energy purchase agreement with 24 Biomass developers having total capacity of 268 MW.

## Co-generation of Electricity by Sugar Factories

9.23 There are 185 sugar factories in the State with potential of about 1,250 MW capacity of power generation. MAHADISCOM has signed energy purchase agreement with 40 sugar factories (projects) for co-generation having capacity of 464 MW, of which 28 projects of 228 MW capacity have been commissioned. Out of the commissioned projects, 23 projects of 202 MW capacity were in operation by the end of December, 2008. During 2007-08, the energy generated by these projects was 155 MKWH.

## Energy Conservation Programme

9.24 Under this programme, energy audits of various industrial establishments are undertaken by MEDA in order to identify inefficient use of energy and to suggest ways & means to save the energy. The estimated scope for energy conservation in industrial, agricultural, domestic and commercial sectors is 25 per cent, 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent respectively. Energy audit was carried out in 458 industries upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 which resulted in substantial energy saving. The performance of energy conservation programme is given in Table 9.8.

**Table 9.8 Performance of Energy Conservation programme**

Item	2007-08
<b>Energy Conservation Programme</b>	
Energy audits conducted (No.)	33
Energy saved (MKWH) @	34.27
Estimated value of energy saved (Rs. crore) @	17.14
<b>Energy Efficient Street Light Program of Villages</b>	
Energy efficient street light fitting installed (No.)	2,602
Villages covered (No.)	500
Energy saved (MKWH) @	0.60
Estimated value of energy saved (Rs crore) @	0.30

Source: Maharashtra Energy Development Agency  
@ per annum

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Transport

9.25 Transport is a vital infrastructure of a modern economy as it has its influences in all sectors of the economy. The transport system comprises of various modes and services, which includes road transport, railways, water transport and air transport. An efficient transport system is one of the prerequisites for sustained and overall economic development as it integrates remote, backward and urban areas. An efficient transport system plays a vital role in increasing productivity and improving quality of life.

### Road Network

9.26 The State's road network consists of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The road development works in the State are carried out by Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, Zilla Parishads (ZP), Municipal Corporations/ Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats(NP), Cantonment Boards(CB), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), Forest Department, Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) and City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO). The total road length maintained together by PWD and ZP (excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies) at the end of March, 2008 was 2.36 lakh km of which surface road length is 2.13 lakh km (90.5 per cent) and unsurfaced road length is 22,500 km (9.5 per cent). The road length by categories of road is given in Table 9.9 and the details of yearwise road length by types of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2.

9.27 Apart from road length maintained by PWD and ZP, road length maintained by other Government departments & Local bodies are given in Table 9.10. By the end of March, 2008, 96.8 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads, while 2.4 per cent were connected by fair-weather roads. Remaining 0.8 per cent villages (334) did not have any road connectivity in the State.

### Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.28 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) was established in 1996 for the development of roads, mainly through private participation. Most of the projects undertaken by MSRDC are on 'Build, Operate and Transfer' (BOT) basis. MSRDC mainly deals with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights, etc. Since inception, MSRDC has completed 12 projects with estimated cost of Rs. 4,201 crore and actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,786 crore.

**Table 9.9 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP**

Category	Ending March		Per cent Change
	2007	2008	
National Highways	4,367	4,367	0.0
State Highways	33,675	33,800	0.4
Major District Roads	49,147	49,393	0.5
Other District Roads	45,674	45,886	0.5
Village Roads	1,00,801	1,02,149	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,33,664</b>	<b>2,35,595</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Source: Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra

**Table 9.10 Road length maintained by other agencies**

Agency	Ending March		Per cent change
	2007	2008 *	
Forest Department	11,412	11,489	0.7
MIDC	2,514	2,613	3.9
CIDCO	814	838	3.0
Municipal Corporations	15,942	16,374	2.7
Municipal Councils, NP & CB	13,897	14,986	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,579</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>3.9</b>

Source: Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, NP, CB, MIDC, CIDCO & Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra \* Provisional



The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 was Rs. 2,383 crore, as against the total expenditure of Rs. 5,542 crore. So far 43 per cent cost of project has been recovered. The details of ongoing projects are given in Table 9.11.

**Table 9.11 Ongoing projects undertaken by MSRDC**

Name of the project	Estimated project cost	Expenditure upto December, 20 08	(Rs. crore)
			Expected year of completion*
Bandra-Worli Sealink	1,634	1,074	2009-10
Western Freeway Sealink	4,143	8	N.A.
Mumbai Trans Harbour Sealink	3,420	10	N.A.
Improvement of Nagpur-Aurangabad-Sinnar-Ghoti Road	722	642	2010-11
Four laning Satara-Kolhapur-Kagal National Highway	750	793	Completed
PWD Road Works in Nagpur Circle	16	15	Completed
Marathawada Vikas Karyakram	11	11	Completed
Satara-Chalkewadi Project	20	20	Completed
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalkheda road	11	2	N.A.
Road works in Nagpur	422	325	2010-11
Road works in Aurangabad	142	53	2010-11
Road works in Nandurbar	21	25	2010-11
Road works in Amravati	115	145	2010-11
Road works in Nanded	88	82	2009-10
Road works in Pune	271	165	2009-10
Road Works in Baramati	36	38	Completed
Road works in Solapur	88	109	2010-11
Road works in Kolhapur	172	3	N.A.

Source: MSRDC N.A. – Not Available \* Provisional

## Transport in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

9.29 Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various projects in order to provide better civic infrastructure and to improve the quality of life of people. Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of seven Municipal Corporations viz Brihanmumbai, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Mira-Bhayander, Kalyan-Dombivli, Ulhasnagar and Bhivandi-Nijampur, 13 Municipal Councils from Thane(6) and Raigad (7) districts and rural areas of Vasai, Bhivandi, Kalyan, Ambarnath, Panvel, Uran, Khalapur, Karjat, Pen and Alibag tehsils. Details of projects in MMR are given in Table 9.12.

**Table 9.12 Projects in MMR**

(Rs. crore)			
Name of the project	Cost of project	Expenditure upto 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec., 2008	Progress as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2008
<b>MUTP : Rail Components</b>			
<b>Phase-I:</b> New lines : Mahim-Santacruz, Kurla-Thane, Borivli-Virar, conversion of DC to AC, etc.	3,140	1,730	Work of 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> lines between Borivli & Virar has completed and other works are in progress.
<b>Phase-II :</b> New lines : Kurla- CST, Thane-Diva, Borivli- Mumbai Central, Extn. of harbour line to Goregaon, conversion of DC to AC, stabling lines for EMU's, etc.	5,300	0	This project is at concept level only
<b>Mumbai Metro Rail Project :</b> (Three phases, 146.5 km)	2,356	461	Work of phase-I is in progress
<b>Phase-I :</b> Versova-Andheri-Ghatkoper (11 km)	2,460	266	Authority has approved in principle & to implement the project for 25 km. The work has commenced from Nov., 2008.
<b>Mumbai Mono Rail Project</b> Four corridors, approximately 70 km	2,467	1,438	Works of 13 roads, 16 flyovers are completed and remaining works are in progress.
<b>MUIP :</b> Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	300	150	Completed
<b>Mithi River Development Project :</b> Widening, removing of rocks & desilting of river	600	300	Work of Bandra Railway Stn.(E) to Kalanagar has completed. The work on most of the skywalks has commenced from October, 2008 and work of all skywalks will be completed by the end of May, 2009.
<b>Skywalk :</b> 54 skywalks at important locations			

Source: MMRDA

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

## Surface Transport

### Motor Vehicles

9.30 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2009 was 141.85 lakh (i.e. 12,977 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous year. Of the total vehicles, about 16.64 lakh vehicles (11.7 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.13 and details of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.3.

**Table 9.13 Categorywise no. of motor vehicles on road**

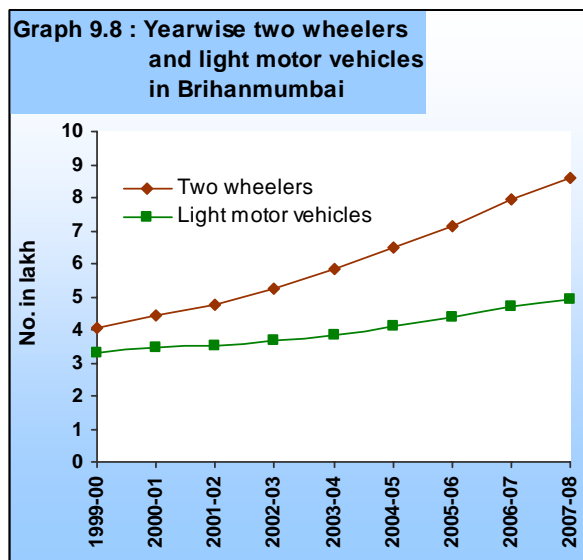
Category	(Thousand)	
	As on	
	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar.,2008	1 <sup>st</sup> Jan.,2009*
Two wheelers (Motorcycles, Scooters & Mopeds)	9,395	10,003
Auto rickshaws	575	589
LMV (Cars, Jeeps, Station wagons & taxis)	1,972	2,119
Buses (Stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	70	74
Goods vehicles { Articulated/Multi-axle vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (4 & 3 wheelers), etc }	781	826
Tractors	276	295
Trailors	238	247
Ambulances	7	8
Other vehicles	21	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,335</b>	<b>14,185</b>

Source : Transport Commissioner's Office, Government of Maharashtra  
 LMV – Light Motor Vehicles, PSV - Public Service Vehicles

\* Provisional



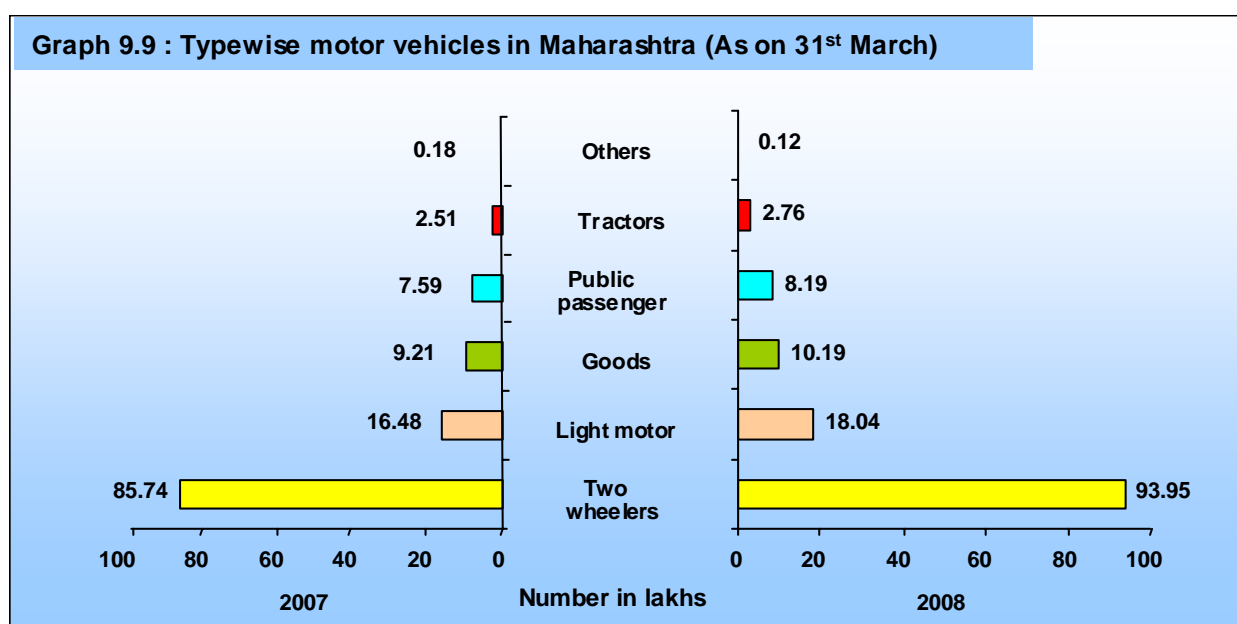
9.31 The number of light motor vehicles in Brihanmumbai during 1990-91 was 2.99 lakh, which increased by 84 per cent to 5.51 lakh during 2007-08 i.e. in the period of 18 years. During the same period, number of two wheelers increased by 255 per cent to 8.59 lakh. This rapid increase in the number of light motor vehicles and two wheelers in Brihanmumbai has increased traffic congestion, caused strain and deteriorated road infrastructure. It is, therefore, necessary to improve and strengthen the public transport system in Brihanmumbai on priority basis. The details of two wheelers and light motor vehicles in Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.14.



**Table 9.14 Two wheelers and light motor vehicles on road in Brihanmumbai**

Category	Number of vehicles			Per cent change (1990-91 to 2007-08)
	1990-91	2000-01	2007-08	
Two wheelers	2,42,008	4,40,517	8,59,075	255
Light motor vehicles	2,99,289	4,07,317	5,50,840	84

Source: Transport Commissioner's Office, Government of Maharashtra



9.32 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2008 was 173.34 lakh, showing an increase of 6.7 per cent over the previous year.

## Public Passenger Transport

9.33 Economical and coordinated services rendered by the public transport system makes it most accepted transport option for the citizens. Public passenger transport facility is provided by Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC), Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Mumbai, Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation (PMTTC) in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad cities and city transport services provided by 11 Municipal Corporations.

## Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.34 MSRTC carried on an average 61.21 lakh passengers per day during 2007-08 and registered an increase of 3.08 per cent over the previous year. Vehicles and crews are the main resources of the transport business. During 2007-08 vehicles' productivity and crew duty have increased by 6.7 km and 6.2 km respectively over the previous year. During 2007-08, load factor has increased by 1.75 per cent points to 59.03 per cent. **At the end of March, 2008, the residents in about 1,340 villages in the State required to walk more than 5 km to reach the nearest bus stop.** The operational statistics is presented in the Table 9.15.

**Table 9.15 Operational Statistics of MSRTC**

Item	2006-07	2007-08	% change
Routes operated at the end of the year (No.)	16,482	16,227	(-) 1.6
Route length at the end of the year (lakh km)	12.33	12.27	(-)0.5
Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)	47.54	48.87	2.8
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	59.38	61.21	3.1
Average no. of buses owned by the MSRTC (No.)	15,352	15,446	0.6
Average no. of buses on road per day (No.)	14,457	14,640	1.3
Average fleet utilisation(per cent)	94.17	94.79	0.6#
Vehicle productivity (km)	309.66	316.37	2.2
Crew duty (km)	208.82	215.00	3.0
Total traffic receipts (Rs. crore)	3,470.79	3,740.90	7.8
Average seating capacity utilisation of buses on road (% load factor)	57.28	59.03	1.8#
Bus: Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	7.37	7.16	(-) 0.2
Total vehicles (including scrapped vehicles)held (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March) (No.)	15,362	15,864	3.3

Source : Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

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

9.35 The MSRTC gives various types of concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The total amount of concession given to such sections of the society was Rs. 499.79 crore during 2007-08. The State Government reimburses this amount to MSRTC. Further, low paying 'C' category trips are operated in remote areas (which is mainly obligatory in nature), due to which MSRTC incurred loss of approximately Rs. 156.44 crore during 2007-08.

## City Passenger Transport

9.36 The public transport is the major mode of transport for the citizens in cities. Public transport facility is available in 22 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local transport facility in eight cities (Arnala, Vasai, Nalasopara, Ratnagiri, Sangli-Miraj, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Nashik), BEST in Brihanmumbai, PMTC in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation and in remaining 11 cities the respective Municipal Corporations are providing such facilities. During 2007-08 MSRTC was operating on an average 552 city buses per day, while local municipal transports were operating on an average 4,949 city buses per day, out of which BEST alone in Brihanmumbai was operating 3,090 city buses (62.4per cent). Operational statistics of important parameters of these City Transport Services is presented in Table 9.16.

**Table 9.16 Operational Statistics of City Passenger Transport in the State (Provisional)**

Transport service provider	Year	Average Effective kms Operated per day (lakh)	Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	Average no. of buses on road	Net profit/ loss (Rs. lakh)
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	2006-07	6.50	41.18	3,081	(-) 36,441
	2007-08	6.19	42.43	3,090	(-) 37,181
Thane Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.43	2.86	237	(-) 457
	2007-08	0.44	2.60	229	(-) 472
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.19	0.71	85	(-) 154
	2007-08	0.20	0.78	90	(-) 159
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.44	1.77	148	(-) 390
	2007-08	0.57	2.18	192	(-) 472
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.09	0.39	40	43
	2007-08	0.10	0.41	50	52
Pune Municipal Transport	2006-07	1.68	6.45	839	(-) 2,034
Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.43	1.07	217	(-) 1,796
Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation #	2007-08	2.22	8.08	933	N.A.
Solapur Municipal Corporation Transport	2006-07	0.09	0.27	43	538
	2007-08	0.18	0.60	85	187
Kolhapur Municipal Transport Undertaking	2006-07	0.32	0.95	112	(-) 140
	2007-08	0.33	0.82	116	(-) 125
Aurangabad Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.07	0.28	65	19
	2007-08	0.09	0.30	67	24
Nanded Municipal Transport	2006-07	N o t A p p l i c a b l e			
	2007-08	0.05	0.17	14	19
Amravati Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.04	0.06	14	13
	2007-08	0.04	0.09	24	18
Akola Municipal Transport	2006-07	0.01	0.03	13	(-) 1
	2007-08	0.01	0.03	14	(-) 15
MSRTC (City operations)	2006-07	1.08	3.66	575	(-) 1,245
	2007-08	1.08	3.72	552	(-) 1,311

Source : Concerned Municipal Corporations, BEST, PMTC & MSRTC

N.A.- Not Available, # Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Transports are merged in Pune Mahanagar Transport Corporation in 2007-08.

## Railways

9.37 Railway is 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 was 5,917 km (including 382 km of Konkan Railway), which is 9.4 per cent of the total railway route length of 63,655 km in the country. The data of total railway route length in the State shows that the increase in the length is hardly about 13 per cent over last 49 years. This increase is mainly due to Konkan Railway. Most of the works carried out by railway were converting meter gauge (1 metre) and narrow gauge (0.762 metre/0.610 metre) into broad gauge (1.676 metre). The railway route length per 1,000 sq. km of geographical area as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2008 was 19.2 km (including Konkan Railway) in the State as against 19.4 km in the country. The status of on-going works of Railway at the end of March, 2008 in the State is given in Table 9.17.

**Table 9.17 Ongoing Railway works in the State**

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Progress ending March, 2008
Amravati-Narkhed (New line)	138	284.27	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli (New line)	261	462.67	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 2012
Baramati-Lonand (New line)	54	138.48	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by February, 2010
Puntamba-Shirdi (New line)	16	78.43	Completed
Miraj-Latur (374 km gauge conversion)			
Phase-I : Kurduwadi-Pandharpur	52	816.40	Completed and commissioned in June, 2001
Phase-II : Latur-Latur Road	33		Completed and commissioned in Dec., 2003
Phase-III : a) Latur-Osmanabad	80		Completed and commissioned in Sept., 2007
b) Osmanabad-Kurduwadi	72		Completed and commissioned in Oct., 2008
Phase-IV: Pandharpur-Miraj	137		Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 2009
Pakni-Mohol (Doubling)	17	N.A.	Completed and commissioned in March, 2008
Panvel-Pen (Doubling)	35	99.38	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Pen-Roha (Doubling)	40	130.35	Work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2011
Turbhe-Juinagar-Nerul	5	N.A.	Completed & opened for traffic on 9 Jan., 2009
Belapur-Seawood-Uran	27	495.44	Work is stopped by CIDCO, they are examining the alternate scheme.

Source : South Eastern, Central, South Central & Western Railway and Konkan Railway Corporation, N.A.- Not available

## Water Transport

### Major Ports

9.38 The State is having 720 km long coastal line with two major ports, namely Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). The Jawaharlal Nehru Port is India's largest container traffic port. The operational statistics of these major ports for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in Table 9.18. MbPT and JNPT handled 518.76 and 433.36 lakh tonnes cargo traffic respectively during 2008-09 upto December, which were respectively 28.9 and 0.4 per cent more than that during the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Table 9.18 Statistics of Major Ports**

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2006-07	2007-08		2006-07	2007-08	
Total cargo capacity (lakh tonnes)	506.5	507.0	0.10	524.0	543.4	3.66
No. of employees	14,935	14,481	(-) 3.04	1,766	1,763	(-) 0.2
Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)						
A) Import	310.87	323.79	4.16	207.22	276.34	33.4
B) Export	212.77	246.60	15.90	240.93	282.04	17.1
C) Total	523.64	570.39	8.93	448.15	558.38	24.6
Passengers Traffic handled (in '000)	162.37	59.21	(-) 63.53	@	@	@

Source : MbPT & JNPT @ : Not Applicable

## Minor Ports

9.39 The State Government has taken a policy-decision to develop all 48 minor ports in the State with participation of private sector under control of Maharashtra Maritime Board. In the phase-I, it has been decided to develop seven minor ports {Dighi, Rewas-Aware, Jaigad, Vijaydurg, Redis, Anjanwel (Dhabhol) and Alewadi}. Anjanwel (Dabhol) Port has been developed with the help of M/s Ratnagiri Gas and Power Project Ltd. The construction work of 1<sup>st</sup> berth at Dighi and Jaigad (Dhamankhol Bay) has been commenced from November and December, 2008 and these ports are expected to commence cargo operations in 2009. The necessary formalities and works for remaining four ports is in progress. The operational statistics of Minor ports for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in Table 9.19.

**Table 9.19 Operational Statistics of Minor Ports**

Item	2006-07	2007-08	Per cent change
<b>Cargo traffic handled (lakh tonnes)</b>			
A) Import	104.2	96.1	(-) 7.80
B) Export	11.4	20.0	75.44
Total	115.6	116.1	0.43
<b>Passengers traffic handled (lakh)</b>			
A) By mechanised vessels	124.5	128.6	3.29
B) By non-mechanised vessels	21.1	23.2	10.00
Total	145.6	151.8	4.30

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

9.40 The minor ports together handled 77.98 lakh tonnes cargo traffic and 110.85 lakh passenger traffic during April to December, 2008, which was less by 5.7 per cent and more by 14.0 per cent respectively than that of corresponding period of the previous year.

## Air Transport

9.41 There are three international and five domestic airports in the State. The details regarding passenger and cargo traffic from these airports are presented in Table 9.20.

**Table 9.20 Passenger and cargo traffic by airports**

Airport	Passengers (lakh) as on ending March				Cargo (tonnes) as on ending March			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Domestic</b>								
Mumbai	95.78	116.83	149.02	178.81	1,29,447	1,42,361	1,52,159	1,59,724
Pune	6.02	9.05	15.28	16.48	8,791	8,666	13,036	9,983
Nagpur	2.75	3.51	5.83	7.68	2,280	3,180	3,357	4,058
Aurangabad	1.33	1.37	1.71	1.97	1,058	1,063	994	1,058
Kolhapur	0.11	0.11	0.19	0.23	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.99</b>	<b>130.87</b>	<b>172.03</b>	<b>205.17</b>	<b>1,41,576</b>	<b>1,55,270</b>	<b>1,69,546</b>	<b>1,74,823</b>
<b>International</b>								
Mumbai	55.00	61.07	67.86	76.45	2,73,265	2,88,960	3,28,022	3,73,770
Nagpur	0.02	0.25	0.70	0.85	0	0	1	0
Pune	0.00	0.11	0.34	0.26	0	0	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.02</b>	<b>61.43</b>	<b>68.90</b>	<b>77.56</b>	<b>2,73,265</b>	<b>2,88,960</b>	<b>3,28,030</b>	<b>3,73,770</b>

Source : Airport Authority of India

9.42 Maharashtra Airport Development Company Limited (MADC) was constituted in the year 2002 by the State Government as a special purpose company. MADC was jointly formed with equity participation from City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO), Nagpur Improvement Trust (NIT), Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Ltd. (MSRDC) and Nagpur Municipal Corporation (NMC).

9.43 MADC has been formed to play a lead role in the planning and implementation of the **Multi-modal International Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN)** project, keeping in mind the key objectives. MADC would also take up development of other airports in the State not belonging to the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Indian Air Force (IAF), which will provide air connectivity between various important district head quarters and the capital of the State.

### **Multi-Modal International Hub Airport**

9.44 The State Government has taken the initiative for setting up a world class Multi-modal International Hub Airport at Nagpur. This project is being developed by MADC under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. The techno-economic feasibility study (TEFS) of the project was done by consortium of internationally reputed consultants. The TEFS recommended developing the existing domestic airport of Nagpur as an international Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport, along with a huge Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which is adjacent to the airport. The units with SEZ will have access to world-class infrastructure and services. The important features of the project are :-

- This project is spread over an area of 4,354 hectares. There will be provision for parking of about 50 aircrafts in the terminal and nearly 50 aircrafts in the remote area. The Semi-Circular terminal building of three lakh sq. meters is proposed to be constructed to meet the estimated 18.9 million passengers traffic and an estimated 11.7 lakh tonnes of cargo. There is a provision of space for setting up of aircraft Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO) base by major airline companies for comprehensive maintenance of aircrafts. This is the first independent MRO in the country, as the facility is not available in India so far and we have to send the aircrafts to Singapore, etc..
- *Basic Infrastructure:* It includes a network of multilane roads, modern telecommunication network, dual water (domestic & non-domestic) supply system, power plant of 225 MW, sewage treatment plant, residential township, etc..
- *Rail Terminal:* It is public private participation project spread over an area of 28 hectares having all the requisite facilities required to make the rail terminal efficient, cost effective and time saving.
- *Road Terminal:* It will be implemented on public private participation model spread on an area of 60 hectares and will comprise of 1000 trucks (multi-axle) parking, open stockyard, warehousing, cold storage, truck maintenance along with fueling facilities, staff canteen, dormitories, sulabh complex, first aid, etc..

9.45 In addition to MIHAN, Government has taken an ambitious decision of setting up new airports at Shirdi, Jalgaon, Solapur, Amravati and Rajgurunagar (Navin Chakan, district Pune). The total expected cost of these airports is Rs. 8,200 crore. For land acquisition, the proposed airport at Rajgurunagar, Government has agreed to provide initial capital of Rs.2,000 crore. For development of airport at Jalgaon, additional land had been acquired and the airport along with acquired land is to be handed over to Airports Authority of India for development and operations of the Jalgaon airport.

### **Communications**

9.46 The communication system that comprises of posts, telegraphs, telephones and voice, video & data telecommunication is an integral part of the development process and is growing rapidly after liberalisation and privatisation policies implemented since 1990s. The telecommunication system in the State is operated both by the private operators and the public undertakings.

9.47 The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.21.

**Table 9.21 Operational statistics of Postal Services**

		(Number)			
Item	Area	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Post offices	Rural	11,294	11,295	11,315	11,311
	Urban	1,409	1,330	1,284	1,284
	Total	12,703	12,625	12,599	12,595
Post offices with telegraph & telex facility	Rural	1,477	1,012	1,619	1,619
	Urban	514	1,217	429	429
	Total	1,991	2,229	2,048	2,048
Letter boxes	Rural	40,039	42,121	42,042	42,042
	Urban	10,747	9,540	10,550	10,550
	Total	50,786	51,661	52,592	52,592
Delivery postmen	Rural	550	670	768	768
	Urban	7,194	7,119	8,163	8,163
	Total	7,744	7,789	8,931	8,931

Source : General post office, Mumbai

9.48 Along with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL), six private companies are providing telecommunication services in the State. Circle/operator wise data of landlines and cell phones is given in Table 9.22. The total number of landline connections at the end of March, 2008 in the State was 60.24 lakh. The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of December, 2008 in the State was 40,713.

**Table 9.22 Landline and Cell phone users**

Operator	Landlines / Cell phones	Landlines & Cell phone users (no. in lakh)			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Dec., 2008
MTNL	Landlines	22.11	21.38	21.01	20.14
	Cell phones	10.41	15.29	19.27	22.21
BSNL	Landlines	39.33	38.04	34.64	30.07
	Cell phones	11.78	26.16	35.98	36.08
Bharati	Landlines	0.18	0.88	1.82	2.86
	Cell phones	25.46	43.97	65.92	81.37
BPL	Cell phones	13.37	10.70	12.95	19.48
Idea	Cell phones	17.82	28.75	48.81	71.14
Reliance	Landlines	0.46	1.19	1.79	2.24
	Cell phones	31.13	37.99	56.77	71.21
Tata	Landlines	2.28	2.95	4.01	4.93
	Cell phones	7.97	27.75	46.76	61.44
Vodafone	Cell phones	27.38	36.01	60.62	82.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>Landlines</b>	<b>64.36</b>	<b>64.44</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>60.24</b>
	<b>Cell phones</b>	<b>145.32</b>	<b>226.62</b>	<b>347.08</b>	<b>445.03</b>

Source : MTNL, BSNL & Telephone Regulatory Authority of India

9.49 It is observed from the available data that landline connections for MTNL/BSNL are decreasing, which clearly indicates larger market share of private player in communication. The details of Public Call Offices (PCO) under MTNL and BSNL are given in Table 9.23. The number of broadband-internet subscribers in Mumbai circle was 3.56 lakh and 3.68 lakh at the end of March & December 2008 respectively.

**Table 9.23 PCO's under MTNL & BSNL**

		('000)			
Item	BSNL/ MTNL	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
PCO's	MTNL	178	182	169	157
	BSNL	190	222	249	314
	<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>471</b>
PCO's with STD & ISD facilities	MTNL	33	31	27	22
	BSNL	91	90	79	N.A.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>N.A.</b>

Source : MTNL, BSNL (Mumbai) N.A. – Not Available

\* \* \* \* \*



### ANNEXURE 9.1 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2003-04 (7)	2004-05 (8)	2005-06 (9)	2006-07 (10)	2007-08 (11)
<b>A. Installed capacity (Mega Watt)</b>										
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State										
(1) Thermal	443	1,051	2,771	6,462	8,075	8,075	8,075	8,075	8,075	8,575
(2) Oil	34	14	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	2,878	2,884	2,894	2,897	2,897
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	672	1,820	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
(5) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	908	908
(6) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	1,653	2,081
(7) Nuclear	...	210	210	190	190	190	190	160	160	393
(Maharashtra's share)										
<b>Total (A-1)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>12,909</b>	<b>15,105</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>16,614</b>
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of—										
(1) National Thermal Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 <sup>@</sup>	2,052	2,052	2,052	2,001	4,350
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	137	137	342	530	690
<b>Total (A-2)</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>5,040</b>
<b>Total (A-1 + A-2)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>15,144</b>	<b>15,092</b>	<b>15,098</b>	<b>17,499</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>21,654</b>
<b>B. Generation (Million Kilo Watt Hour)–</b>										
(1) Thermal	1,835	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	54,071	55,484	53,108	53,559	57,082
(2) Oil	68	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	...
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	5,425	5,514	7,671	7,788	6,095
(4) Natural Gas	...	...	...	2,730	6,943	5,432	5,450	5,108	7,007	9,807
(5) Nuclear	...	1,209	887	881	1,097	1,131	1,176	1,740	2,442	3,475
(Maharashtra's share)										
(6) Captive Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	440	550
(7) Renewable Energy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	1,893	2,712
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>9,134</b>	<b>18,751</b>	<b>37,311</b>	<b>62,457 #</b>	<b>66,991 #</b>	<b>68,507 #</b>	<b>68,865</b>	<b>73,129</b>	<b>79,721</b>

(contd.)



**ANNEXURE 9.1 - ( *concl.d.* )**

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2003-04 (7)	2004-05 (8)	2005-06 (9)	2006-07 (10)	2007-08 (11)
<b>C. Consumption (Million Kilo Watt Hour)—</b>										
(1) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	12,617	12,916	13,572	14,284	15,553
(2) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	5,015	5,420	4,841	6,940	6,661
(3) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	19,806	22,515	25,692	26,535	30,323
(4) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	632	630	622	672	752
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	1,749	1,850	1,861	1,987	2,024
(6) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	10,572	10,733	11,094	9,749	12,676
(7) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,493	1,544	1,526	1,600	1,768
(8) Miscellaneous		62	198	267	378	349	76	79	318	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>14,034</b>	<b>29,971</b>	<b>47,289</b>	<b>52,233</b>	<b>55,684</b>	<b>59,287</b>	<b>62,085</b>	<b>69,838</b>
<b>D. <i>Per capita</i> consumption of electricity (KiloWatt Hour)</b>										
(1) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	49.1	52.4	46.5	64.6	61.2
(2) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	194.0	217.5	246.8	247.2	278.4

**Neg.—** Negligible.

**N.A.** = Not available.

**Source-** (1) Central Electricity Authority, Government of India, New Delhi.  
(2) Maharashtra State Electricity Generation Company Ltd., Mumbai.  
(3) Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Mumbai.

**Note -** (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.  
(2) Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.  
(3) ¶This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.  
(4) # This includes figures of captive power and non-conventional energy

**ANNEXURE 9.2**  
**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
**(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ZILLA PARISHADS)**

(km.)

Serial No. (1)	Year (2)	National highways (3)	State highways (4)	Major district roads (5)	Other district roads (6)	Village roads (7)	All roads (8)
1	1965-66	2,364	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1975-76	2,860	15,032	19,925	14,506	36,434	88,757
4	1980-81	2,945	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
5	1985-86	2,937	19,260	26,157	28,478	76,839	1,53,671
6	1990-91	2,959	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522@	1,72,965
7	1995-96	2,958	32,259	40,514	40,733	68,829	1,85,293
8	2000-01	3,688	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
9	2005-06	4,367	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
10	2006-07	4,367	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
11	2007-08	4,367	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595

**Source** -Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

**Note** - (1) Unclassified roads included in village roads.

(2) @ The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to "Road Development Plan, 1961-81" and 1987-88 onwards it is according to "Road Development Plan 1981-2001" (there is reduction in village road length because of upgradation of lower category roads to upper category roads in development plan 1981-2001.)

**ANNEXURE 9.3**  
**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Motor-cycles,scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	60,37,975	67,17,466	75,09,649	83,46,637	91,78,100	1,00,02,848
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	11,62,978	12,97,632	17,48,557	15,91,492	17,73,231	19,59,539
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	99,389	1,10,666	1,27,049	1,30,032	1,44,898	1,59,718
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	4,82,343	5,08,158	5,24,883	5,49,822	5,68,173	5,89,158
5	Stage carriages—	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	28,155	28,332	31,536	30,122	30,535	32,365
6	Contract carriages	..	1,498	3,980	13,975	13,121	16,604	17,119	20,232	23,694	26,266
7	Lorries—										
	A. Private carriers—										
	(i) Diesel engined	10,878	23,719	33,065	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
	(ii) Petrol engined	9,354	7,755	6,713	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
	B. Public carriers—										
	(i) Diesel engined	24,109	63,360	1,47,818	3,41,334	4,88,211#	5,42,785#	6,05,695#	5,85,273	6,60,298	7,16,947
	(ii) Petrol engined	12,437	10,250	7,061	57,317				92,386	98,073	1,09,610
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	4,674	5,310	6,206	6,762	7,303	7,987
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	2,296	2,770	3,275	3,687	4,070	4,569
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	6,323	7,197	8,425	9,462	10,041	10,651
11	Trailors	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	1,89,049	1,92,072	2,01,633	2,16,013	2,33,272	2,47,095
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	1,99,707	2,07,029	2,24,527	2,44,015	2,67,942	2,94,804
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	10,930	20,282	19,097	18,102	20,227	23,617
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,11,669</b>	<b>8,04,986</b>	<b>26,40,585</b>	<b>66,07,054</b>	<b>87,25,151</b>	<b>96,56,303</b>	<b>1,10,27,651</b>	<b>1,18,44,037</b>	<b>1,30,19,857</b>	<b>1,41,85,174</b>
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	8,703	9,458	10,536	11,159	12,086	12,977
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.3

**Source** - Transport Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

\* Provisional

**Note** - (1) Figures are as on 1<sup>st</sup> January of each year.

(2) @ According to New Act, separate classification of private carrier has been cancelled. From 1994 number of private and public carriers together are shown in total 'Public carriers'.

(3) # Includes petrol & diesel vehicles both.

## 10. SOCIAL SECTORS

10.1 Economic development without understanding and addressing emerging inequalities will not be sustainable. The main objective of planned development is to ensure the improvement in the quality of life of the people, particularly poor and vulnerable sections of the civil society. A healthy, educated and skilled work-force can contribute to economic development more effectively and hence planned development emphasizes social sector development.

### EDUCATION

10.2 Education is considered as the best equalizer among all emerging inequalities and is universally acknowledged as one of the key inputs contributing to the process of individual and national development. It is imperative to provide quality education to all the children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Accordingly, policies and programme formulation is necessary to achieve 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) to honour the country's commitment.

#### Literacy

10.3 According to Population Census, 2001, the literacy rates for rural, urban and State were 70.4, 85.5 and 76.9 per cent respectively. National Sample Survey Organisation conducted a survey on 'Participation & Expenditure in Education' during 2007-08. The results of the survey on literacy rates are given in Table 10.1. Literacy rate for the State is seen improved to 79.1 per cent and for rural and urban areas to 73.0 per cent and 88.2 per cent respectively. However, female literacy rate for scheduled tribes in rural areas (47.0 per cent), is a matter of great concern and requires better monitoring of the schemes being implemented for the purpose.

**Table 10.1 Literacy rates according to social groups**

Social Group	(per cent)								
	Rural			Urban			State		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
<b>NSS 2007-08@</b>									
<b>All</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>
Scheduled Castes	81.7	61.9	72.0	88.3	72.9	81.2	84.7	66.7	76.1
Scheduled Tribes	68.7	47.0	58.2	87.7	71.5	79.9	71.3	50.3	61.1
Other Backward Classes	84.2	66.5	75.5	94.3	82.1	88.5	87.4	71.3	79.5
Others	86.4	67.8	77.4	94.1	86.5	90.5	90.4	77.3	84.2
<b>Census 2001#</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>76.9</b>

Source : @ State sample data of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round # Registrar General of India

#### School Education

10.4 During 2007-08, the State Government's expenditure on primary, secondary and higher secondary education was Rs. 5,912 crore, Rs. 4,557 crore and Rs. 772 crore respectively which was two per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product. Table 10.2 gives details of schools and enrolment therein for 2006-07 to 2008-09 and the series of the same is given in Annexure 10.1.

**Table 10.2 Educational institutions and enrolment therein**

Category	(Teachers and Enrolment in '000)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1. Primary			
1) Schools (I to VII)@	69,330	69,330	72,053
2) (a) Enrolment#	11,688	11,571	11,392
(b) Of these, girls#	5,591	5,536	5,448
3) Teachers#	340	341	342
2. Secondary			
1) Schools (I to X)@	15,762	15,762	15,762
2) (a) Enrolment#	5,709	5,824	6,007
(b) Of these, girls#	2,655	2,708	2,808
3) Teachers#	164	167	175
3. Higher Secondary			
1) Schools (I to XII)@	3,914	3,914	3,914
2) (a) Enrolment#	4,562	4,580	4,601
(b) Of these, girls#	2,099	2,107	2,145
3) Teachers#	114	117	113
4. Junior Colleges			
1) Colleges (XI & XII)@	663	663	663
2) (a) Enrolment#	792	832	876
(b) Of these, girls#	327	343	360
3) Teachers#	13	14	14

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, Government of Maharashtra @ Actuals, # Estimated

## Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

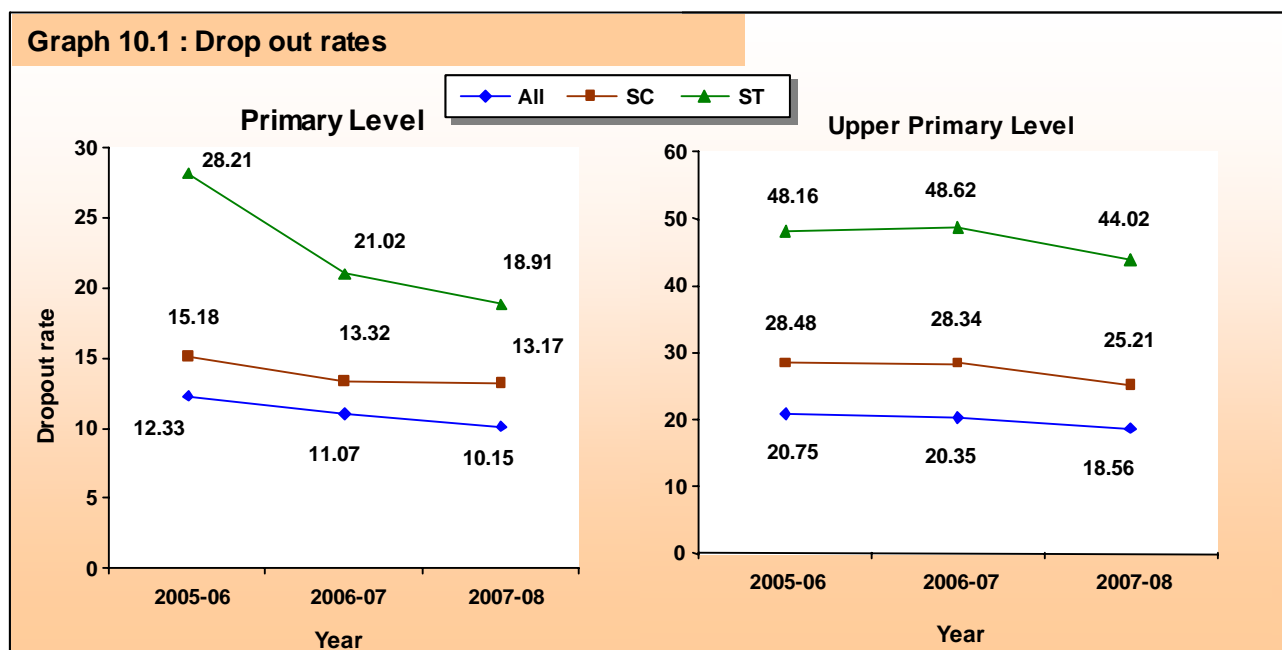
10.5 The Government of India has introduced Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001-02. The main objective of SSA is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group 6-14 years by 2010 with partnership of State Government and to bridge the social, regional and gender gaps with an active participation of the community to run the schools. Currently, elementary education schemes in the State are implemented through SSA. Table 10.3 shows number of schools in which SSA is being implemented and enrolment therein according to category of schools. During 2008-09, a budget provision of Rs. 1,042 crore was made and expenditure of Rs. 992.80 crore (95.21 per cent) was incurred upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009. The progress of SSA is given below -

**Table 10.3 Number of schools implementing SSA and enrolment therein during 2008-09**

Category of school	No. of schools	Enrolment (in lakh)		
		Girls	Boys	Total
Primary	41,764	19.48	21.80	41.28
Upper primary	26,667	30.45	33.01	63.46
Secondary/Higher secondary with upper primary	18,841	24.14	28.68	52.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,272</b>	<b>74.07</b>	<b>83.49</b>	<b>157.56</b>

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Government of Maharashtra

- The drop out rate reduced from 15 to 10 at primary level and from 24 to 19 at upper primary level during 2002-03 to 2007-08.
- Free textbooks distributed to 1.38 crore (87.34 per cent) students and 1,085 computer laboratories established during 2008-09.
- Construction of 50,101 classrooms and training imparted to 18.18 lakh teachers upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009.
- Out-of-school children reduced from 15,78,863 in 2002-03 to 56,080 in 2009-10.



10.6 The State is facing problem of 'out-of-school' children due to various reasons such as unsuitable school timings, migration of children with their parents, difficulty in enrolling drop out students in regular school, etc. With a view to identify out-of-school children, the State conducted so far three household level surveys since 2003. As per household level survey (2008), number of out-of-school children were found to be 0.70 lakh. To meet the educational needs of the out-of-school children, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative & Innovative Education (AIE) scheme are being implemented within the framework of SSA. EGS/AIE provides alternative strategies for elementary education such as Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme (MPEGS), Setu Shala, Rajiv Gandhi Sandhi Shala, etc.

10.7 Lack of local employment, difficulties in meeting day-to-day needs and poor economic conditions force many poor families to migrate in search of livelihood. The State is making special efforts to continue the education of the children of seasonally migrating parents by retaining them in regular schools. So far, two surveys had been undertaken by the State in the year 2006 and 2008, to identify number of children who are migrating with their parents. During 2006, about 1.70 lakh children and during 2008, about 1.43 lakh children were found affected due to migration. To retain migrating students in the same school when the parents left villages for seasonal employment, the State Government opened seasonal hostels with the help of Village Education Committees/NGOs. Seasonal hostels are functional for the period of almost 4 to 6 months. Those students, who could not be retained in the village/habitation for compelling reasons, informal schooling facility was started at the site of migration such as 'Sakhar Shala' at sugar factory site, 'Bhonga Shala' at brick kiln site and seasonal MPEGS centres at construction sites. Budgetary provision of Rs.1,535 for primary and of Rs. 2,960 for upper primary per student per year is available for informal schooling facility.

10.8 To ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in normal setup with normal peer group, to integrate them socially and to progress emotionally, 'Inclusive Education' (IED) programme is being implemented by the State. IED includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation & educational support services like Braille Book, Spectacles, Hearing Aids and Appliances, Speech Trainer, etc. Under this programme, 3.98 lakh CWSN have been identified upto March, 2009 and rehabilitation & educational support services had been provided to 3.54 lakh children (88.9 per cent) with provision of Rs. 1,000 per student.

## Girl's Education

10.9 Wide gender gap in education exists due to various reasons such as poverty, domestic/sibling responsibilities, girl child labour, preference to marriage over education, etc. Emphasis on education of girls alongwith attitudinal changes in the society will help to reduce this gap. In the State, there are 1,998 primary, 925 secondary and 285 higher secondary institutions exclusively for girls. To promote girls education, various schemes are being implemented, some of which are given below -

- ❖ 'The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level' (NPEGEL) was started in 2003 to provide additional resources in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB). NPEGEL gives emphasis on improving access to quality education to upper primary level girls from SC, ST, OBC, minority & BPL families residing in EBBs through innovative programmes like Meena Manch, remedial teaching, life skill development, early childhood care and education, etc. During 2007-08, under the scheme, 9.22 lakh girls were enrolled and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 421.95 lakh. During 2008-09, under the scheme 9.53 lakh girls were enrolled and total expenditure incurred was Rs.441.50 lakh.
- ❖ 'The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya' scheme was launched in 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level with an objective to ensure access and quality education for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and minority families from EBBs. In the State, 36 EBBs and 20 slums are identified for implementing this scheme. During 2007-08, expenditure of Rs. 359.51 lakh was incurred on this scheme and an expenditure of Rs. 1,462.71 lakh was incurred during 2008-09.
- ❖ 'Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme' is being implemented in the State since 1996-97 to provide free travel concession to girl students. Under this scheme, girls in 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 such school is not available in their village. During 2007-08, about 16.30 lakh girls availed this facility and the share being one-third of the total expenses, Rs.87.38 crore was borne by State Government. The same situation will continue during 2008-09 also.

## Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.10 The Government of India launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme' in 1995 to give a boost to 'universalisation of primary education' by increasing enrolment, retention & attendance and simultaneously providing nutrition to students studying in primary schools. The scheme covers students of class I to V in the Government Primary Schools, primary schools aided by the Government, primary schools run by the Local Self Government, Mahatma Phule Education Guarantee Scheme centers, *Ashramshala* and aided schools for blind and handicapped. The cooked meal with nutritional contents of 450 calories and 12 gm proteins is provided to the children studying in primary schools. In year 2008-09, the scheme was extended to the students of upper primary schools under the name of 'National Mid Day Meal Scheme'. Under this scheme, the cooked meal with nutritional contents of 700 calories and 20 gm proteins is provided to the children studying in upper primary schools. 81.32 lakh students of class I to V and 39.65 lakh students of class VI to VIII are benefited during 2008-09.

## Maharashtra Cadet Corps & Sainiki Schools

10.11 To develop the spirit of nationality, co-operation, discipline, leadership, self-confidence, valour and patriotism amongst the students, the State Government launched the scheme called 'Maharashtra Cadet Corps'. The scheme is implemented in all the schools for students of standard VIII and IX, which is optional for the students. During 2007-08, this scheme covered 24.01 lakh students. Apart from this, the State has started 42 sainiki schools in the 33 districts, of which, four schools are exclusively for girls, 35 schools are exclusively for boys and three are for co-education.

## Fee Concessions

10.12 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden on parents, the State Government is providing various fee concessions to the students. The information on fee concessions availed by students was collected in the NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round and is given in Table 10.4. It is observed that percentage of students availing concession is more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Availability of good quality non-government educational institutes and affordability to get enrolled in such institutes might have resulted in lower proportion of students availing free education in the urban areas. It is to be noted that the percentage of students availing free education among SC, ST & OBC is much higher than that of the State.

**Table 10.4 Percentage of students availing fee concessions**

Structure of Fees	(Per cent)						
	Rural	Urban	All	SC	ST	OBC	Other
Free Education							
Primary	85.9	52.4	73.7	80.3	87.6	74.3	66.8
Middle	83.4	57.1	73.6	81.9	86.2	75.9	65.9
Secondary & above	74.3	43.8	61.2	64.7	75.1	65.2	54.9
Fully exempted from tuition fees only							
Primary	1.4	2.9	1.9	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.9
Middle	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.8	3.6
Secondary & above	6.5	4.8	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.8
Partly exempted from tuition fees only							
Primary	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Middle	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
Secondary & above	0.9	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.7

Source : State sample data of NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round

## Higher & Technical Education

10.13 In the process of national development, higher education plays a vital role and creates technical and skilled human resource as an important input necessary for the overall economic development. It covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational education, etc. along with general higher education. There are four agriculture universities, one university for health science courses, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 12 other general universities in the State, including Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey University, Mumbai which is exclusively for women, Yashwantrao Chavan Open University, Nashik for non-formal education and Kavi Kulguru Kalidas University, Nagpur established for conduct of studies, research, development and spread of Sanskrit language. In addition to these, there are six deemed universities in the State. During 2008-09, the State Government made a budget provision of Rs. 2,462.88 crore for higher & technical education. Table 10.5 shows number of institutions, their intake capacity and number of admitted students and the series of the same is given in Annexure 10.2 & 10.3.



**Table 10.5 Institutions and their intake capacity**

Sector / Faculty	2007-08			2008-09		
	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment	No. of Institutions	Intake Capacity	Enrolment
<b>General Education\$</b>						
Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	2,003	120 per division	13,01,329	2,143	120 per division	13,46,297
B.Ed	338	100 per division	39,800	468	100 per division	47,000
<b>Technical Education @#</b>						
Engineering	393	1,07,376	96,125	499	1,39,562	1,29,178
Architecture	52	2,457	270	53	2,507	246
Management Science	139	10,425	10,240	206	15,225	15,142
Hotel Management & Catering Technology	28	1,630	635	28	1,630	622
Pharmaceutical Science	347	19,393	13,411	347	19,393	13,411
Master in Computer Application	73	4,203	3,970	97	5,908	5,289
Computer/ Information Technology	166	19,355	18,798	206	25,790	25,924
<b>Medical Education ^</b>						
Allopathic	38	4,110	3,231	39	4,210	3,324
Ayurvedic	58	2,965	2,623	59	3,035	1,678
Dental	28	2,230	1,778	30	2,430	1,755
Homeopathic	44	3210	1,915	45	3,260	1,925
Unani	5	270	269	2	110	142
D.M.L.T.	10	176	176	10	176	176
Physiotherapy	17	510	510	33	1,015	1,015
Occupational Therapy	6	120	120	6	150	150
Audiology and Speech Language Pathology	2	25	25	3	45	45
Prosthetics and Orthotics	1	10	10	1	10	10
B.Sc. Nursing	36	1,435	731	45	1,935	1,043
<b>Veterinary &amp; Fishery Science £</b>						
Veterinary #	6	527	362	6	533	276
Dairy Technology	1	36	27	2	68	65
Fishery Science	1	72	44	2	72	54
<b>Agriculture §</b>						
Agriculture	38	3,964	3,300	52	4,424	3,849
Horticulture	14	1,092	397	8	305	222
Forestry	2	64	63	2	70	63
Fishery Science	1	40	29	1	44	28
Agriculture Engineering	10	791	504	10	597	543
Food Technology	10	928	630	12	591	542
Home Science	1	32	29	1	35	23
Bio-Technology	6	512	388	9	390	300
Agriculture Marketing & Management	6	576	244	6	240	141

Source: \$ Directorate of Higher Education, Pune.

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

^ Directorate of Medical Education & Research, Mumbai and Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

£ Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

§ Maharashtra Agriculture Education & Research Council, Pune # Including post graduate

## Sports Education

10.14 To promote sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons, the State Government has established 'Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth' at Pune in the year 1995. Under this kridapeeth there are 11 sports academies in the State. This Kridapeeth conducts sports skill tests for the students of 8 to 14 years age group and imparts specific training for about 8 to 10 years to selected students in 17 different games. The State Government spends Rs. 6,000 per trainee per annum. The number of trainees during 2008-09 were 498. So far, 16 students from these academies have received 'Shiv chhatrapati State Sports Award'. The achievements of students in academies are given in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6 Achievements by students of sports academies**

Year	International Level Medals			National Level Medals			State Level Medals		
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2003-04	2	-	-	22	50	34	109	64	57
2004-05	-	1	3	47	41	64	158	106	90
2005-06	12	1	7	54	30	48	169	95	66
2006-07	2	-	4	38	43	36	152	128	77
2007-08	2	1	5	52	32	43	313	126	135

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare, Government of Maharashtra

## PUBLIC HEALTH

10.15 Maharashtra has been at the forefront of health care development in India. It was one of the first States to achieve the norms mandated for primary health centers, sub-centers and rural hospitals under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. The State has well-developed health infrastructure in public sector as well as in private sector. Table 10.7 gives the infrastructure through which healthcare services are provided by the State Government.

10.16 The objectives of XI FYP (2007-12) for health sector are to control population, increasing and strengthening health services at various stages, to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services in rural, hilly and tribal areas, decentralization and strengthening of regional referral services and substantial reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR). It also aims to provide health services in SC/ST populated area on priority basis. Targets suggested by the Government of India for XI FYP and status of selected indicators are shown in Table 10.8.

**Table 10.7 Infrastructure of public health services**

(31<sup>st</sup> December, 2008)

Type of Institution	No.
Hospitals of Medical Colleges	14
District / Civil Hospitals	23
Rural Hospitals (CHC)/ Cottage Hospitals	365
Primary Health Centers	1,816
Sub - Centers	10,579
Primary Health Units	172
Mobile Health Units	61
Women Hospitals	8
Mental Hospitals	4
Dental Hospitals	3

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

**Table 10.8 Health indicators**

Health indicator	Targets for XI FYP	Status
Crude Birth Rate	16	18.1 <sup>@</sup>
Crude Death Rate	5	6.6 <sup>@</sup>
Total Fertility Rate	2.1	2.1 <sup>#</sup>
Maternal Mortality Ratio	110	149 <sup>\$</sup>
Infant Mortality Rate	17	34 <sup>@</sup>
Neonatal Mortality Rate	15	27 <sup>#</sup>

Source: <sup>@</sup> Sample Registration Scheme – 2007,

<sup>#</sup> Sample Registration Scheme – 2006

<sup>\$</sup> Special Survey of Deaths - 2003

10.17 The allocation of funds for health services in the State plan has been continuously increasing. During 2007-08, outlay of Rs. 907.65 crore (4.5 per cent of the total State plan) was sanctioned whereas total expenditure incurred was Rs. 576.94 crore. This allocation was increased during 2008-09 to Rs. 1,156.46 crore (4.6 per cent of the total State plan) and expenditure upto January, 2009 was Rs. 248.01 crore. For the year 2007-08, per capita expenditure on health services for the State was Rs. 172.04 and for All India it was Rs. 126.98. The percentage of expenditure on health to GDP by the Central and State Government was 0.33 per cent and 0.31 per cent respectively. Table 10.9 gives expenditure incurred for some important health programmes.

**Table 10.9 Expenditure incurred for some important health programmes**

Programme	Expenditure (Rs. crore)			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>
Family Welfare Programme	183.66	195.02	191.87	148.91
Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II	15.54	40.53	99.22	83.86
National Rural Health Mission	1.93	8.89	121.93	120.90
National Malaria Control Programme	21.00	20.18	50.70	7.21
Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana	6.99	8.86	19.83	10.92
Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana	2.47	2.36	1.21	0.39

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto January, 2009

## National Family Health Survey

10.18 The third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) was carried out in 2005-06. Earlier NFHS surveys were carried out in 1992-93 (NFHS-1) and 1998-99 (NFHS-2). NFHS-3 provides information on population, health and nutrition for India and its States. Important information on key indicators and their trend for the State are given in Table 10.10. The indicators of women and child health show improvement except in anaemic condition of married and pregnant women.

**Table 10.10 Important health indicators and their trends**

Particulars	NFHS-1 (1992-93)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Women aged between 20-24 years married at the age 18 years (%)	53.9	47.7	38.8
Total Fertility Rate (Children per woman)	2.8	2.5	2.1
Institutional births (%)	44.5	52.6	66.1
Median age at first birth for women aged between 25-49 years	19.0	19.0	19.9
Married women with two living children and wanting no more children (%)			
a) Two sons	81.7	93.5	95.5
b) One son and one daughter	79.2	85.3	92.8
c) Two daughters	37.6	41.4	55.1
Nutritional status of children under 3 years (%)			
a) Stunted (too short)	40.9	39.9	37.9
b) Wasted (too thin for height)	23.1	21.2	14.6
c) Underweight (too thin for age)	51.4	49.6	39.7
Anaemia among children and women (%)			
a) Children of age 6-35 months who are anaemic	N.A	76.0	71.9
b) Ever married women of age 15-49 years who are anaemic	N.A	48.5	49.0
c) Pregnant women of age 15-49 years who are anaemic	N.A	52.6	57.8
Nutritional status of ever-married women (age 15-49 years) (%)			
a) Women whose Body Mass Index is below normal	N.A	39.7	32.6
b) Women who are overweight or obese	N.A	11.7	17.1

Source : NFHS-3 Key indicators for Maharashtra N.A. : Not Available

10.19 In the NHFS, data was also collected about availability of different facilities to the households like drinking water, toilet facility, etc. The survey results show that there is

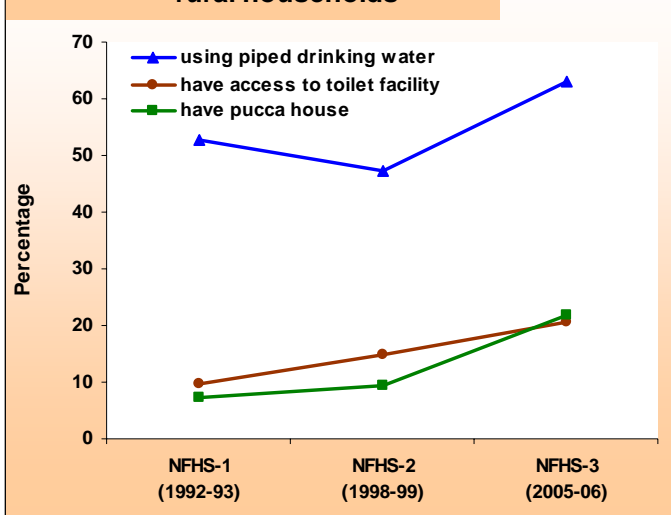
improvement in availability of facilities like piped drinking water and access to toilet facilities to the households. Also percentage of rural households living in pucca house is increasing.

## Family Welfare

10.20 The family welfare programme is being implemented in the State since 1957 in order to control population. The main objective of the programme is to stabilize population and improve quality of life of people. The effective implementation of population control programme is reflected in the relatively low birth rate of 18.1 in the State as compared to 23.1 for All India for the year 2007. The number of sterilization operations performed in the State during 2007-08, was 5.54 lakh as against 6.10 lakh during 2006-07. During 2008-09, upto the end of November, 2008 number of sterilization operations performed was 3.17 lakh.

10.21 Though sterilization was the main stay of family welfare programme in the past, spacing between the births of two children is also an equally important aspect. The Government is giving more stress on propagation of spacing methods like Copper-T, Intra Uterine Device (IUD), conventional contraceptives, etc. According to NFHS-3, among all protected couples, 12 per cent couples were protected by family planning methods other than sterilization. During the year 2008-09 upto the end of November, 2008, the number of Copper-T acceptors in the State was 2.47 lakh. Performance of family welfare sterilization programme is given in Table 10.11.

**Graph 10.2 : Availability of facilities to rural households**



**Table 10.11 Performance of family welfare sterilization programme**

Year					(cases in '000)	
	Target	Sterilization			Target	Achievement
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total		
2004-05	768	41.3	648.4	689.7	550	467.5
2005-06	725	29.8	629.7	659.5	500	455.8
2006-07	680	20.0	590.6	610.6	500	433.6
2007-08	625	25.6	528.6	554.2	450	408.6
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	600	21.9	295.2	317.1	450	247.2

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto November, 2008

10.22 It is observed that the vasectomy sterilization has shown decrease in last two years. To improve vasectomy performance, special scheme promoting No Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) is being implemented. Under this scheme, Medical Officers have been trained and NSV camps are organized. To increase promotion of vasectomy, each beneficiary is given Rs. 1,100 by the Central Government and Rs. 351 by the State Government.

## Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana

10.23 To promote the couples to accept sterilization only on female child, the State has declared "Revised Savitribai Phule Kanya Kalyan Yojana" from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2007. This scheme is applicable only to BPL families having one or two daughters and no male child and accepting sterilization. Under this scheme, in case of couple with no male child and accepting terminal method after one daughter, Rs. 2,000 is given to the operated person and the amount of Rs. 8,000 is kept in the name

of daughter in fixed deposit in the form of National Saving Certificate (NSC). Similarly for the couple with no male child and accepting terminal method after two daughters, Rs. 2,000 is given to the operated person and the amount of Rs. 4,000 is kept in the name of each daughter in fixed deposit in the form of NSC. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 1,458 and 1,170 during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto November, 2008) respectively.

### ***National Rural Health Mission***

10.24 To provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health care services to the poorest household in the deeply inaccessible areas, the Government of India has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since April, 2005. The activities being carried out / planned under the mission are -

- Doctor visits each village twice a month and provides treatment to ill patients, monitors immunization services and water quality, checks up children attending Anganwadi and gives nutritional advise.
- Special team of Doctors examines all the students of 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> standard from rural area and provides treatment and referral care.
- Under Telemedicine Project, medical records of patients will be transmitted to specialists from medical colleges at Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, etc. and their advice will be sought for further treatment of patients. Even super specialist will be able to talk to patients by video conferencing and advise the course of further treatment.
- Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are appointed to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, newborn care, prevention of water borne and other communicable diseases. They are provided with basic medicine kit and are given remuneration on performance basis.
- To raise the health status of community, especially rural women, “Best Village Award” scheme is being implemented. Participating villages are evaluated for indicators such as ANC registration, institutional delivery, immunization, nutritional status, etc. Prizes are sanctioned to two small and two big villages at taluka, district and the State level. Prize money of Rs. 20,000 and Rs.15,000 at taluka level, of Rs 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 at District level and of Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.75,000 at the State level is given to small and big villages respectively.

The progress reported under NRHM upto the end of December, 2008

- 3,592 Medical Officers are providing health services to 27,733 villages and 37.88 lakh people are benefited through the scheme.
- Total 353 teams of Doctors have been established for School Health Check-up and 180 students underwent heart surgery under the scheme.
- 33 telemedicine centers are being established in the State.
- Currently 8,369 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) are appointed.
- To control Sickle Cell anaemia in six tribal districts viz. Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Amaravati, Gondia and Gadchiroli, NRHM has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.41 crore.
- To increase community participation under the scheme Rugna Kalyan Samities have been established in 1,801 PHCs, 430 Rural Hospitals/Sub District Hospitals, eight Women hospitals and 23 District Hospitals.

### ***Reproductive and Child Health Programme – Phase II***

10.25 The second phase of Reproductive and Child Health Programme was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005 for a period of five years. It intends to improve the performance of family welfare in reducing maternal and infant mortality, unwanted pregnancies and thus lead to population stabilization. Table 10.12 gives grant sanctioned and expenditure incurred.

**Table 10.12 Grant sanctioned and expenditure incurred under Reproductive and Child Health Programme**

Year	Grant sanctioned	Expenditure incurred	(Rs. crore)
			Percentage of expenditure
2005-06	57.14	15.54	27.2
2006-07	124.34	40.53	32.6
2007-08	186.20	99.22	53.3
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	363.29	83.86	23.1

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto January, 2009

## Universal immunization

10.26 Universal immunization programme was started in 1985-86 to achieve 100 per cent immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine preventable diseases such as Tuberculosis (T.B.), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. More than 26 lakh children received all recommended vaccines during 2007-08.

## Pulse Polio Programme

10.27 The first National pulse polio immunization programme was started on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1995. The State has made good progress in controlling the spread of wild polio virus in the State. During 2005, no polio patient was found whereas during 2006, 2007 and 2008, five, two and two children respectively were identified as polio affected.

## Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana

10.28 Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana was introduced for BPL families in the year 1997-98. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for major surgeries of organs viz. brain, kidney, heart and spinal cord. Recently, Government has included treatment of cancer under this scheme. At the commencement of the scheme, assistance upto Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary was provided. In 2000-01, the amount was raised upto Rs. 70,000 and in 2006-07, it was raised upto Rs. 1.5 lakh per beneficiary. The State Government has approved 55 hospitals for treatment and surgery under the scheme. Table 10.13 gives progress under the scheme.

**Table 10.13 Progress of Jeevandayi Arogya Yojana**

Year	Number of surgeries performed					Expenditure incurred (Rs. crore)
	Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
2004-05	12	1,278	26	-	1,316	8.25
2005-06	7	1,509	71	-	1,587	6.99
2006-07	4	1,823	64	3	1,894	8.86
2007-08	19	3,195	60	452	3,726	19.83
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	3	1,457	29	527	2,016	10.92

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto January, 2009

## Navsanjivani Yojana

10.29 To reduce maternal mortality and infant mortality in tribal areas, Navsanjivani Yojana has been initiated in 1995-96. Till 2007-08, it was being implemented in 15 tribal districts, but since 2008-09 this scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the State. During 2007-08, expenditure of Rs.18.54 crore was incurred on the scheme whereas during 2008-09, upto November expenditure of Rs. 8.53 crore was incurred. Matrutva Anudan Yojana is the component of the scheme where pregnant woman receives Rs. 400 in cash and medicines worth Rs. 400. Progress under Navsanjivani Yojana is given in Table 10.14.



**Table 10.14 Progress under Navsanjivani Yojana**

Year	No. of births registered	No. of deaths (0-1 yr.) registered	No. of deaths (1-6 yrs.) registered	No. of children in grade III malnutrition	No. of children in grade IV malnutrition	No. of mothers benefitted under Matrutwa Anudan Yojana
2004-05	1,42,934	5,518	2,485	6,898	952	96,521
2005-06	1,45,937	5,409	2,281	5,255	635	1,19,015
2006-07	1,46,385	5,806	2,197	2,953	355	96,298
2007-08	1,42,147	4,792	1,913	3,559	421	78,818
2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	94,701	2,813	1,065	3,358	413	25,608

Source : State Health Family Welfare Bureau, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto October, 2008

### **National AIDS Control Programme**

10.30 National AIDS control Programme is being implemented in the State since 1992 as a centrally sponsored scheme and statistics regarding it is shown in Table 10.15. It is observed that spread of HIV/AIDS is showing a declining trend in the State.

**Table 10.15 Statistics regarding spread of HIV/AIDS**

Indicator	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Persons screened from risk groups (in thousand)	339	452	671	1199	1240
HIV positive by two tests (in thousand)	25.8	30.6	39.9	68.0	57.4
HIV positivity rate (per cent)	7.61	6.79	5.95	5.67	4.64
AIDS cases	5,365	6,611	8,448	11,130	9,988
Deaths due to AIDS	487	395	487	664	886

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society, Government of Maharashtra

### **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**

10.31 The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Dengue, Chikungunya etc. Most of the vector borne diseases are epidemic prone and have seasonal fluctuations. Table 10.16 gives statistics of vector

**Table 10.16 Statistics of Vector Borne Diseases**

Disease	2007-08		2008-09 <sup>\$</sup>	
	Cases found	Deaths reported	Cases found	Deaths reported
Malaria	67,844	176	48,516	122
Lymphatic Filariasis	5,167	0	3,257	0
Dengue fever	4,243	25	2,113	19
Japanese Encephalitis	10	0	1	0
Chikungunya fever	1,446	0	505	0

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra

\$ upto October, 2008

borne diseases during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto October, 2008). Lymphatic Filariasis patients are mostly found in Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Wardha, Gadchiroli, Nanded, Thane, Solapur, and Yavatmal districts. To achieve National Health Policy-2002 goal for elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis by 2015, the Government of India initiated Annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) with single dose of Diethylcarbamazine Citrate tablet to all individuals living at high risk of filariasis excluding pregnant women, children below two years of age and seriously ill persons.

### **State Blood Transfusion Council**

10.32 State Blood Transfusion Council was established in the State during 1996 to provide adequate and safe blood and its components at reasonable rates. Some of the activities performed by the council are

- The council has taken a decision to establish blood storage centers at 105 hospitals included under Indian Public Health Standards to make blood available at village level.
- Free blood is provided to the patients suffering from Sickle Cell anaemia among tribal and backward communities.

- Every year blood donation drive for doctors is organized on the occasion of Doctor's day (1<sup>st</sup> July).

10.33 At present there are 258 registered blood banks in the State. Out of these, 73 belong to the State Government, 12 belong to Red Cross Society, 151 are administered by Charitable Trusts and 22 are private blood banks. Blood collection statistics is given in Table 10.17.

**Table 10.17 Statistics of Blood collection**

(In lakh units)			
Year	No. of blood banks	Total collection	Of which Voluntarily collected
2006	252	10.07	7.53
2007	254	10.07	8.17
2008 <sup>\$</sup>	258	7.40	6.1

*Source:* State Blood Transfusion Council, Government of Maharashtra

<sup>\$</sup> upto September, 2008

## WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

### Women Policy

10.34 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its preamble. The Government of India took a historic decision to provide one-third reservation for women in public representation in the Local Self Government Institutions through 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in the year 1994, which was subsequently revised in 2001. The main objectives of Women Policy, 2001 are:

- Formulation of programmes relating to agriculture and rural development keeping focus at women.
- Planning with the perspective of gender budgeting in Government, Semi-Government and all organisations funded by the Government.
- Providing sufficient funds for women's empowerment.
- Economic development through Self Help Groups.

### Child Development Policy

10.35 The Child Development Policy of the State mainly covers orphan, destitute, homeless and deviated children within the State. The concept of implementation of this policy is to achieve child development in a planned, structured and disciplined manner. The main objectives of the Child Development Policy, 2002 are:

- Enhancement of antenatal and postnatal care of child health.
- Educational and entertainment facilities in foster care free of cost.
- Prevention of sexual exploitation and trafficking of children and implementation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- Establishing sufficient institutions for HIV affected children, missing children, physically and mentally challenged children for their protection, education and training.
- Providing facilities of occupational training to children in day care centers, creches, short stay homes, after care homes, observation homes, juvenile homes, etc.

### Welfare Schemes

10.36 According to Population Census 2001, females (of all age groups) constitute 48 per cent and children (age group of 0 to 14 years) constitute 32 per cent of the total population of the State.



The State Government is implementing many important schemes for welfare, development and empowerment of women and children such as protective homes, hostels for *devdasi*'s children, multipurpose community centers, etc. The performance of important schemes for upliftment of women and children during 2007-08 & 2008-09 in the State is shown in Table 10.18.

**Table 10.18 Performance of important schemes**

Name of the scheme	2007-08		2008-09	
	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (upto Dec., 2008) (Rs. crore)
Government women's Hostels/ State Homes/Protective homes	1,400	3.86	1,400	3.27
Subsistence grant to Devdasis	4,000	2.40	901	0.73
Financial assistance for community marriages of farmer's daughters (Shubhamangal Samuhik Vivaha Yojana)	5,798	6.48	6,389	7.67
Government and voluntary observation homes	3,854	10.28	3,854	9.06
Government and voluntary children homes	10,795	16.54	10,413	13.52
Destitute children homes	9,198	9.30	9,198	8.19
Orphanages	1,334	0.82	1,455	0.69
Foster-care	12,129	7.06	15,850	7.41
Balsadans	7,153	6.66	8,190	6.54
Beggars Homes for old age Handicapped & Distress	1,700	5.76	1,870	4.68

Source : Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra

10.37 To avoid suicides of the farmers/agricultural labourers due to indebtedness arising out of marriage of their daughters, the State Government has introduced a scheme of financial assistance for *Community Marriages* of daughters of farmers in six districts of Vidharbha in 2005-06. The scheme is extended in all districts of Maharashtra from 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2008 and is named as '*Shubhamangal Samuhik Vivaha Yojana*'. The scheme is implemented by local bodies or registered NGOs. Under this scheme, assistance of Rs. 10,000 for *Mangalsutra* and other necessary commodities are given to girl's family and Rs. 2,000 is given to NGO for arrangement and related expenditure. Thus the total assistance of Rs.12,000 per marriage is sanctioned by the State Government. During 2007-08, number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme was 5,798 and amount disbursed to them was Rs. 6.48 crore. During 2008-09 upto December, number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme was 6,389 and amount disbursed to them was Rs. 7.67 crore.

### Integrated Child Development Services

10.38 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme [ICDS] basically aims at providing six basic services to children below six years, pregnant women and lactating mothers in order to promote their health and nutritional status as well as to promote pre-school education. The six basic services are immunization, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and pre-school education. The programme is operationalised through Anganwadi centres situated at village level. By the end of January, 2009, there were in all 81,981 Anganwadi centres in operation in the State. The implementation of the ICDS in the State is monitored by 451 Child Development Project Offices (CDPO) established at project (taluka/block) level. Out of these CDPO, 297 are in rural areas, 88 are in urban areas and 66 are in tribal areas.

## Nutrition Programme

10.39 In order to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them, the State Government implements various schemes under nutrition programme.

10.40 The 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under the ICDS. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of the pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnutrition situation in remote and sensitive areas to minimise the infant mortality rate. Under SNP, diet with 450 calories and 12 to 15 gram proteins to children of age 6 months to 6 years and diet with 750 calories and 24 to 30 gram proteins to pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls is made available. Percentage of children according to grades of nutrition for last three years is given in Table 10.19.

**Table 10.19 Percentage of children according to grades of nutrition under SNP**

Year	Area	Percentage of children			
		Normal child	Grade - I	Grade- II	Grades - III and IV
2006-07	Rural	58.1	35.0	6.8	0.1
	Tribal	42.4	41.9	15.2	0.5
	Urban	48.7	35.8	16.2	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>
2007-08	Rural	61.1	33.3	5.5	0.1
	Tribal	45.2	41.6	12.8	0.3
	Urban	48.6	35.9	15.2	0.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>
2008-09	Rural	64.0	31.1	4.7	0.1
	Tribal	49.9	39.7	10.1	0.2
	Urban	50.6	34.7	14.4	0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, Government of Maharashtra

10.41 It is seen from the table that the percentage of Grade-I children under SNP is decreasing whereas, percentage of normal children is increasing. More important is the tribal children are benefited significantly confirming the positive impact of the scheme that will help to reduce IMR of the State.

10.42 The expenditure on nutrition is borne by the State Government, while the expenditure other than nutrition is fully reimbursed from the Government of India. The performance under Supplementary Nutrition programme is given in Table 10.20.

**Table 10.20 Performance under SNP**

Area	Year	(Rs. crore)	
		Beneficiaries covered (lakh No.)	Expenditure incurred
Rural	2006-07	51.81	239.13
	2007-08	62.14	330.54
	2008-09 #	55.21	181.57
Urban	2006-07	8.38	40.79
	2007-08	9.53	89.73
	2008-09 #	10.85	32.14

Source : Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra

# Upto January, 2009

## EMPLOYMENT

10.43 The decennial population census provides an inventory of human resources of the country and identifies various potential areas of employment generation. The main sources of data to know the employment status are Population Census and National Sample Survey rounds. The data on employment in the factories (registered as per Factory Act 1948) is also available through statutory returns. Data on employment from public and private sector establishments is collected under 'Employment Market Information' (EMI) Programme. In addition to this, Economic Census is also one of the sources wherein data on employment from agricultural (except those involved in crop production and plantation) and non-agricultural activities are collected.

### Population Census

10.44 The proportion of main workers in agriculture and allied activities was 55.9 per cent in 1991, which has declined to 45.1 per cent in 2001. The proportion of 'main workers in other than agriculture sector' increased from 35.5 per cent (in 1991 Census) to 39.2 per cent (in 2001 Census). This indicates that there is a shift of work force from agriculture to other sectors. The percentage of main workers is declined from 91.4 to 84.3 during 1991-2001. Unlike main workers, proportion of marginal workers has registered substantial increase from 8.6 per cent to 15.7 per cent during 1991-2001. The percentage distribution of workers in the State as per 1991 and 2001 census is presented in Table 10.21.

**Table 10.21 Percentage distribution of workers**

Classification of workers	1991	2001
<b>Main workers</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>84.3</b>
<b>(a) Agriculture &amp; allied activities</b>		
Cultivators	30.0	24.8
Agricultural labourers and Fishing	25.9	20.3
<b>(b) Other than Agriculture activities</b>		
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing (Household & Non-Household Industry)	12.1	11.0
Construction	2.4	3.4
Trade	7.8	7.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	3.4	4.3
Others	9.5	13.0
<b>Marginal Workers</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Workers (crore)</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>4.12</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

### National Sample Survey

10.45 Data on employment was collected under various rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS). The results of last four rounds show that from 1993-94 to 2004-05, there was an increasing trend in total employment while from 2004-05 to 2007-08 there was decline in employment. The percentage distribution of employment according to sectors is given in Table 10.22.

**Table 10.22 Percentage distribution of employment in various sectors**

Sector	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05	2007-08
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	63.0	58.2	56.0	55.6
Mining & Quarrying	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.9
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Construction	3.8	4.6	4.4	5.6
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.2	10.1	11.7	10.3
Transport, Storage & Communication	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.5
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.5
Community, Social & Personal services	10.2	10.1	9.5	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Employment (In crore)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Source: State sample data of various NSS rounds

## Fifth Economic Census 2005

10.46 The Government of India conducted the Fifth Economic Census throughout the country in collaboration with State Governments in 2005. All economic activities (agriculture and non-agriculture), except those involved in crop production and plantation, were covered under this Census. The Maharashtra State is ranked first among all States 'in number of persons usually working in the establishments' by recording 1.13 crore persons (11.2 per cent) out of 10.09 crore in India.

10.47 In the State, average employment per establishment was 2.7 and employment per thousand population was 109 whereas at All-India level average employment per establishment was 2.4 and employment per thousand population was 91.1. The employment according to major activity in the State and in All-India is given in Table 10.23.

**Table 10.23 Classification of employment according to major activity**

										(In lakh)
Activity	Workers in the State									% share of the State
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture	0.4	0.1	0.5	6.9	3.1	10.0	7.3	3.2	10.5	9.6 (109.1)
Non- Agriculture	57.7	10.6	68.3	27.8	6.5	34.3	85.5	17.1	102.6	11.4 (899.9)
Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	6.1 (5.8)
Manufacturing	13.7	2.0	15.7	7.1	1.5	8.6	20.8	3.5	24.3	9.6 (254.8)
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	9.6 (4.4)
Construction	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.2	15.9 (7.4)
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	19.9	2.5	22.5	9.3	1.8	11.1	29.2	4.4	33.5	10.8 (310.5)
Transport, Storage, & Telecommunication	4.3	0.6	4.8	1.4	0.2	1.6	5.7	0.8	6.4	14.6 (43.9)
Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	5.1	1.2	6.3	1.5	0.5	2.0	6.6	1.7	8.3	18.7 (44.3)
Others	13.7	4.2	17.8	7.9	2.4	10.2	21.5	6.5	28.0	12.1 (229.0)
Total (Agri. & Non-Agricultural)	58.1	10.7	68.8	34.7	9.6	44.2	92.8	20.3	113.1	11.2 (1009.0)

Source: Fifth Economic Census 2005, Maharashtra  
Figures in brackets indicate workers at All-India level

10.48 Employment in rural and urban areas was 39.1 per cent and 60.9 per cent respectively. Employment in agricultural establishments was 9.3 percent whereas in non-agricultural establishments it was 90.7 per cent. Employment in establishments with more than 10 workers was 32.9 lakh (29.1 per cent). Five activities viz. 'Retail Trade' (25.1 per cent), 'Manufacturing' (23.7 per cent), 'Education' (8.3 per cent), 'Other Community, Social & personal services' (5.7 per cent), 'Transport & storage' (4.2 per cent) accounted for 67 per cent of the total employment. Female employment was reported as 20.3 lakh which was 18 per cent of the total employment. The salient features of the Fifth Economic Census for the State are presented in Annexure 10.6 and 10.7. The employment reported in last four economic censuses is given in Table 10.24.

**Table 10.24 Employment as per economic censuses**

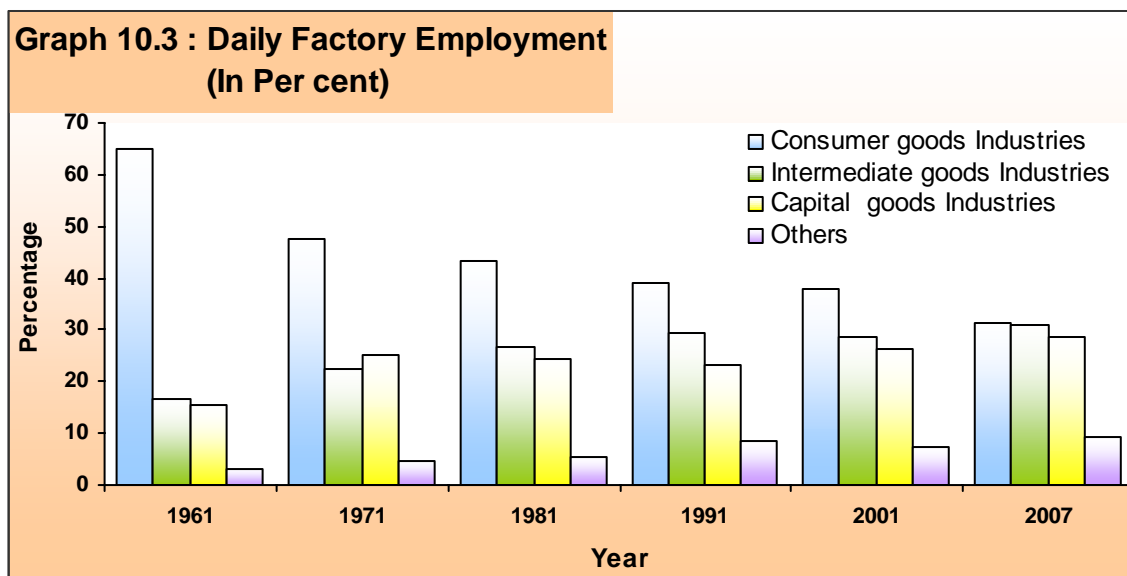
(In lakh)

Location	1980	1990	1998	2005
Rural	21.5	28.5	36.9	44.2
Urban	46.1	61.1	67.6	68.9
Combined	67.6	89.6	104.5	113.1
<b>Percentage change over previous census</b>		<b>32.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: Fifth Economic Census 2005, Maharashtra

## Factory Employment

10.49 The average daily factory employment in the factory registered under Factory Act, 1948 in the State was 13.8 lakh in 2007 as against 12.8 lakh in 2006. The proportion of female workers in the total factory employment was 3.0 per cent during 2007, which shows decline over previous year. The proportion of the factory employment during 2007 in the consumer goods industries, intermediate goods industries and capital goods industries was 31.3 per cent, 31.0 per cent and 28.6 per cent respectively. Although the share of the textiles industry in the factory employment is declining over the years, it is on the third position with 12.3 per cent of the total factory employment among all the industry divisions. It is observed that the proportion of factories employing less than 50 workers was 82.6 per cent with 27.7 per cent share in the total factory employment. The details of the factory employment in the State are presented in the Table Annexure 10.8, 10.9 and 10.10.



10.50 In the State number of factories newly registered in 2007 was 1,564 creating employment opportunities of about 1.1 lakh as against 1,208 factories registered in 2006, creating employment of 0.9 lakh. During 2007, amongst the newly registered factories, 36 per cent factories were

employing 50 or more workers as against 45 per cent factories in 2006. The employment generated by these newly registered factories was mainly in the following types of industries: Fabricated metal products ( 11.9 per cent), Textiles (10.7 per cent), Motor vehicles & Trailers (8.6 per cent), Furniture (6.8 per cent) and Chemicals and chemical products (6.4 per cent).

## Employment in the State Government and Local Bodies

10.51 As per the Census of Government Employees 2007, the total number of regular and other employees in Government and Local Bodies was 12.0 lakh, of which 48.3 per cent employees were in the State Government, 38.3 per cent were in 33 Zilla Parishads, 9.2 per cent in 21 Municipal Corporations (excluding Greater Mumbai) and 4.2 per cent in 222 Municipal Councils. Of the total employment, 82.5 per cent were regular salaried. The percentage of female employees was 31.

## Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres

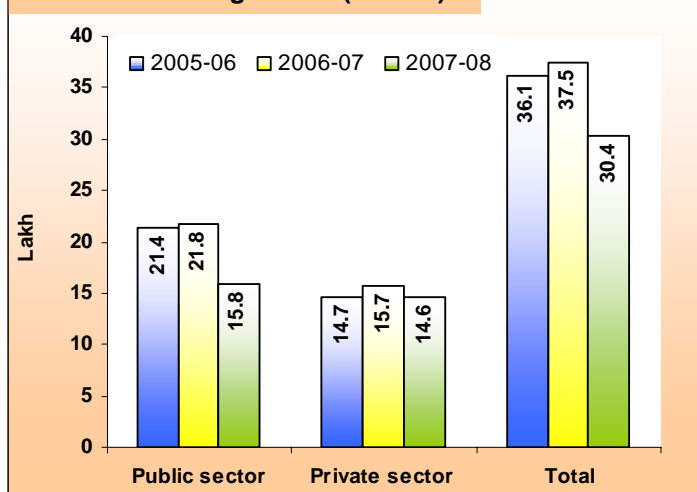
10.52 The number of persons registered in the Employment and Self-Employment Guidance Centres (ESGC) is 7.21 lakh during 2008 and the number of persons on the live register of ESGCs is 30.1 lakh at the end of December, 2008. The data about registrations, vacancies notified and placements effected are given in Annexure 10.11 and the number of persons on the live register of ESGCs as at the end of December, 2008 is given in the Annexure 10.12.

## Employment Market Information Programme

10.53 The information about the number of establishments in public and private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. Under this programme, data on employment is collected on regular basis from public and private sector establishments, those employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai and 10 or more employees in the rest of the State.

10.54 The total employment in the public and private sector establishments reported under EMI programme as on 31st March, 2008 was 30.4 lakh of which 17.1 per cent were female employees. The composition of public sector and private sector employees was 52 per cent and 48 per cent respectively.

**Graph 10.4 : Employment under EMI Programme (In lakh)**



## Employment Schemes / Programmes

### (1) *Employment Guarantee Scheme*

10.55 The Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) is being implemented in the State since 1972 and is terminated and replaced by National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. However, during February, 2006 to March, 2008, EGS and NREGS were implemented simultaneously and the comparison of the performance of both the schemes is given in Table 10.25. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred thereon under EGS in the State is given in Annexure 10.13. The average per day labour attendance under EGS during 2006-07 and 2007-08 was 1.3 lakh and 1.9 lakh respectively.



**Table 10.25 Number of works, persondays and expenditure incurred under EGS & NREGS**

Year	No. of works completed		Persondays provided (Crore)		Expenditure Incurred (Rs. crore)	
	EGS	NREGS	EGS	NREGS	EGS	NREGS
2005-06	20,722	N.A	16.9	NA	983	N.A
2006-07	12,336	6,835	4.7	1.6	640	175
2007-08	12,064	4,778	4.2	1.8	527	189
2008-09	-	10,779	-	4.2	-	357

Source: Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra.

10.56 For promotion of employment in the State, Government is implementing various programmes, details of which are given in Table 10.26.

**Table 10.26 Employment Promotion Programmes**

Employment Programme	Object	Year		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Employment Promotion Programme@	Training	9,670	10,849	10,995
Apprenticeship Training Programme@@	Training	31,300	33,500	35,943
Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme#	Youth Training	26,218	42,352	42,448
Seed Money Assistance Programme#	Beneficiaries	1,291	1,301	1,641

Source: @ Directorate of Employment & Self-Employment, Government of Maharashtra

@@ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training # Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra

## (2) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

10.57 Government of India has launched NREGS from 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006. This scheme is implemented in all districts of the State excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban District. The performance of this scheme is given in Table 10.27.

**Table 10.27 Performance of NREGS in Maharashtra and India**

Indicators	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra @	India @@
Percentage of HHs provided employment to HHs demanding employment	109.0	99.2	100.0	99.2	70.7	97.0
Percentage of HHs provided with 100 days of employment	1.4	10.1	1.8	3.7	2.8	--
Utilisation of funds (in per cent)	35.9	73.1	38.0	72.1	48.5	56.3
Employment Days (crore)	1.6	88.7	1.9	119.8	2.7	90.3
Average Employment per HHs (days)	41.0	43.1	39.0	39.1	52.0	35.0
Share of SC in Employment (in per cent)	16.2	25.3	18.4	27.1	19.2	29.0
Share of ST in Employment (in per cent)	40.9	36.4	38.5	30.0	43.2	24.8
Share of women in Employment (in per cent)	37.1	40.6	40.0	42.2	44.1	49.0
Cost of generating one day of employment (Rs.)	109.6	99.0	102.3	107.0	92.2	112.0

Source: Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra and Government of India.

@ Figures upto December, 2008

@@ Figures upto September, 2008



### (3) *Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana*

10.58 Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana is the Centrally Sponsored scheme which is being implemented since January, 2002 in all the districts of the State (except Greater Mumbai). During 2007-08 this scheme was implemented in 15 districts by Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayat and the rest of districts were covered under NREGS. Cash component of the expenditure of the scheme is borne by the Central and the State Government in the ratio 75:25.

10.59 Under this scheme, during 2007-08 employment of 2.8 crore persondays was provided as against 4.5 crore persondays during 2006-07. During 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 288.1 crore was made available against which an expenditure of Rs. 270.2 crore was incurred.

10.60 Other Centrally sponsored schemes such as *Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana*, *Swarnajayanti Shahari Swarajgar Yojana* and Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme are also implemented with an objective to provide employment. The detailed performance of these schemes is given in Annexure 10.14.

### **Industrial Relations**

10.61 During the calendar year 2008 number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were reported to be 35. The number of workers (10,936) involved in the work stoppages during 2008 was higher by 79.6 per cent than that in 2007. The number of persondays lost due to work stoppages (including continuing work stoppages of earlier year) was higher by 65.6 per cent and reached to 15.8 lakh during 2008 against 9.6 lakh persondays lost during 2007. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.15.

### **Closed Industries**

10.62 The number of small scale, medium and large scale industries closed down in the State and the workers affected are given in Table 10.28. The data reveals significant increase in the closure of small-scale industries (SSI) and medium & large-scale industries units. This may be due, among other factors, to power shortage, worldwide recession in the economy and competition.

**Table 10.28 Details of industries closed**

(In numbers)

Year	Small Scale Industries		Medium & Large Scale Industries	
	Closed down	Workers affected	Closed down	Workers affected
2006-07	217	1,661	11	1,707
2007-08	26,220	1,43,381	474	67,355
2008-09	33,359	1,94,629	808	1,45,110

Source: Directorate of Industries, Government of Maharashtra.

## **POVERTY**

10.63 Poverty is the effect of lack of availability of basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water all of which determine quality of life. It may also include lack of access to opportunities such as education, health and employment.

10.64 The poverty estimates provided by the Planning Commission, Government of India reveal that the poverty ratio in the State is 30.7 per cent, more by 3.2 percentage points than that of All-India (27.5 per cent) and as regards the population below poverty line in absolute number, the State stands third amongst major states in the country after Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had the same level of incidence of poverty in 1993-94, but in 2004-05 poverty ratios for the states Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are much less than that of Maharashtra. However, in absolute terms, the population below poverty line of the State is increased by 12.2 lakh in the same period. This increase was mainly observed in urban areas. The share of the poor in the population i.e. Headcount Ratio and number of persons below poverty line in major States are given in Table 10.29.

**Table 10.29 Headcount Ratio and Number of Persons Below Poverty Line in Major States**

State	Headcount Ratio				Number of Persons (in Lakh)			
	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05	1973-74	1983	1993-94	2004-05
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	28.9	22.2	15.8	225.7	164.6	154.0	126.1
Bihar	61.9	62.2	55.0	41.4	370.6	462.1	493.4	369.2
Gujarat	48.2	32.8	24.2	16.8	138.4	117.9	105.2	90.7
Karnataka	54.5	38.2	33.2	25.0	170.7	149.8	156.5	138.9
Kerala	59.8	40.4	25.4	15.0	135.5	106.8	76.4	49.6
Madhya Pradesh	61.8	49.8	42.5	38.3	276.3	278.0	298.5	249.7
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>287.4</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>317.4</b>
Punjab	28.2	16.2	11.8	8.4	40.5	28.6	25.1	21.6
Rajasthan	46.1	34.5	27.4	22.1	128.5	126.8	128.5	134.9
Tamil Nadu	54.9	51.7	35.0	22.5	239.5	260.1	202.1	145.6
Uttar Pradesh	57.1	47.1	40.9	32.8	535.7	556.7	604.5	590.0
West Bengal	63.4	54.9	35.7	24.7	299.3	318.7	254.6	208.4
<b>All India</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>3213.4</b>	<b>3229.0</b>	<b>3203.7</b>	<b>3017.2</b>

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India

## HOUSING

10.65 Housing is one of the important components in the development and a measure of the socio-economic status of people. Housing not only implies construction of bricks and mortar; it also includes the supporting infrastructure, access to transport and employment opportunities. To provide an affordable shelter to the needy people, the State Government has set up Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City and Industrial Development

Corporation (CIDCO) Limited. Apart from these, the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme and Shivshahi Punarvasan Prkalp are also being implemented to construct houses in urban slums. Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) and Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) are implemented in Greater Mumbai by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) and under these projects, houses are constructed for the project affected families. In the rural areas also, the Government has successfully implemented the rural housing schemes such as '*Indira Awas Yojana*' and '*Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana I*' with a view to provide quality houses to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and for weaker sections.

10.66 Considering the significance of this sector, the State Government has announced Housing Policy on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2007. Some of the important objectives of this policy are :-

- To facilitate affordable housing in the State.
- To create adequate housing stock for Lower Income Group (LIG), Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and shelter for the poorest of poor on ownership or rental basis.
- To promote sustainable development of urban & rural growth centers and to promote employment opportunities.
- To deregulate housing sector, encourage competition, public private partnership in financing, construction & maintenance of houses for LIG & weaker sections of the society.
- To rationalize development control regulations and streamline approval procedures.
- To promote rental housing through amendments in the Rent Control Act.

To achieve these objectives following important decisions have been taken –

- Implementation of Urban Renewal Scheme for reconstruction of old and dilapidated cessed and non-cessed buildings in Mumbai city and sub-urban area through their owners, private developers, co-operative housing societies and Municipal Corporation as well as MHADA.
- Entitlement of a minimum of 225 Sq. ft. to 300 Sq. ft. free of cost to tenants of buildings undertaken for redevelopment.
- Construction of 5 lakh tenements in metropolitan region through MMRDA to provide temporary shelter to poor and needy people of the city on 'leave and license' basis.
- Amendments to Maharashtra Ownership of Flat Act, 1963 have been carried out to facilitate sell and purchase of the tenements on carpet area basis only.

## **(A) Urban Housing**

10.67 MHADA was set up to construct and make available houses to the dis-housed and needy people belonging to various income groups of the society at affordable rates. MHADA raises funds for housing activities from its own sources, and has constructed in all 4,22,824 dwelling units since inception, upto the end of March, 2009. During 2008-09, 4,188 dwelling units were constructed. Categorywise details of construction of dwelling units and expenditure incurred since 2003-04 are shown in Table 10.30.

**Table 10.30 Details of dwelling units constructed by MHADA**

Year	Category					Total dwelling units	Expenditure (Rs. lakh.)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		
2003-04	1,361	3,862	975	642	1,301	8,141	20,619
2004-05	997	2,824	903	1,270	816	6,810	30,541
2005-06	288	3,325	601	634	30	4,878	21,755
2006-07	90	2,678	128	1,113	15	4,024	32,656
2007-08	1,618	2,723	886	943	29	6,199	26,635
2008-09	1,578	1,309	932	342	27	4,188	49,076

Source : MHADA

HIG – Higher Income Group

MIG – Middle Income Group

10.68 CIDCO was established in March, 1970 under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 to undertake development works in urban areas of the State. CIDCO's corporate mission is to plan and create environment-friendly model urban settlements with full-fledged physical and social infrastructure to meet residential, commercial and industrial needs of population considering present and future demand. CIDCO is implementing ambitious development programmes covering housing for all sections of the community, providing infrastructure for schools, hospitals, community centers, playgrounds, recreational areas, public utilities and landscaping, etc. Since inception upto March, 2008, CIDCO has constructed a total of 1,73,948 tenements (including site and services) for which an expenditure of Rs. 1,416 crore has been incurred. The work of construction of 2,742 tenements is in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 109.74 crore has been incurred upto December, 2008.

### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission**

10.69 Government of India has decided to stop *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana* (VAMBAY) and *National Slum Development Programme* (NSDP) and to implement Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JN-NURM). Under this mission, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP) are being implemented.

#### **i) Basic Services to Urban Poor**

10.70 This scheme will be implemented in five cities namely Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Nashik and Nanded in the State. The components of the scheme are mega infrastructure projects and houses with basic services. Government of India will give 50 per cent subsidy for mega infrastructure projects and 25 per cent each will be borne by the State Government and implementing agency. For construction of houses with basic services, 50 per cent Government of India subsidy, average 11 per cent beneficiary's contribution (10 per cent for reserved category), nine per cent implementing agency and remaining 30 per cent State Government subsidy will be made available. Government of India has sanctioned 56 projects in various cities for 1,76,219 houses amounting to Rs. 6336.99 crore upto March, 2009.

#### **ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program**

10.71 Government of India has declared this scheme for the cities other than the five cities included in **JN-NURM-BSUP** based on Census 2001. This scheme is to be implemented by cluster approach. Government of India has fixed the cost at Rs. 80,000/- per house. Under this scheme 80 per cent Government of India subsidy, 12 per cent beneficiary's contribution (10 per cent in case of reserved category) and remaining eight per cent State Government (10 per cent in case of reserved category) subsidy will be made available. Government of India has sanctioned 103 projects in various cities for 91,065 houses amounting to Rs. 1,825.92 crore upto March, 2009.

## Housing Rehabilitation

### Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.72 *The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS)* has successfully provided shelter to a large number of poor. The Slum Rehabilitation Authority received 2,021 proposals since inception (1995) upto January 2009, of which 1,207 proposals were approved, 456 proposals were completed and total 97,956 slum families were rehabilitated.

### Shivshahi Punarvasan Prkalp Ltd.

10.73 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prkalp Ltd. (SPPL)* was set up with the objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Under *SPPL*, since inception (1998) up to the end of March, 2009, construction work of 74 buildings comprising 6,760 tenements was completed with an expenditure of Rs. 374.20 crore and work of 3,913 tenements in 37 buildings was in progress.

### Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

10.74 Under *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana*, in lieu of construction cost, each beneficiary in Mega, Metro, and other cities is given Rs. 60,000/-, Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 40,000/- respectively. Under this scheme, total expenditure of Rs. 466.19 crore was incurred up to October, 2008 and construction work of 80,902 houses and 28,513 toilet seats was completed. During 2007-08, construction of 15,871 houses and 1,871 toilet seats under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was completed and expenditure of Rs. 72.58 crore was incurred. Now the scheme is merged in JN-NURM.

### Beedi Worker Gharkul Yojana

10.75 The State Government has been implementing *Beedi Worker Gharkul Yojana* since July, 2001 in order to raise the living standard of the beedi workers belonging to economically weaker sections. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 20,000/- per house from the State and the Central Government is given separately. Under this scheme upto October, 2008, financial assistance of Rs. 23.30 crore was given to four co-operative housing societies of Beedi workers in Solapur. These societies proposed to construct 11,280 houses, of which 11,003 houses were completed by the end of March, 2009.

## (B) Rural Housing

### Indira Awas Yojana

10.76 *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)* is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 as a sub-scheme of *Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)*. The Government of India has given an independent status to this scheme from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1996 and since then this scheme is being implemented independently in the rural areas of the State. The funding pattern of this scheme is 75 per cent Central share and 25 per cent State share. The objective of this scheme is to construct the houses for BPL families in rural areas. As per the guidelines of IAY, 60 per cent grants are made available for SC/ST beneficiaries. In order to construct houses of durable quality, the Government of India has fixed cost per house at Rs. 35,000/- from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008. The State Government has decided to increase additional State share from Rs 3,500 to Rs. 8,500. The total cost per house is fixed at Rs. 45,000/- including beneficiary's share of Rs. 1,500 in the form of labour charges

10.77 Government of India has fixed a target of 1,15,869 houses for the year 2008-09 and has made available Rs. 304.15 crore while the State Government has made a provision of Rs. 123.42 crore. Upto the end of March, 2009 construction work of 1,14,176 houses with an expenditure of Rs. 480.93 crore has been completed.

## Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana

10.78 For providing shelters to rural poor who are left out of *Indira Awas Yojana*, the State Government has announced housing scheme namely *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana I* for BPL beneficiaries and *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana II* for Above Poverty Line (APL) beneficiaries.

10.79 For BPL beneficiaries the grant of Rs. 28,500/- is given to construct their own houses. The beneficiaries are selected by Gramsabha and the scheme is implemented by Zilla Parishad. The grant is released in two installments through MHADA. Under this scheme Rs. 144.31 crore are released to 50,815 beneficiaries against the target of 51,510 beneficiaries and 44,474 houses are constructed upto March, 2009.

10.80 For APL beneficiaries the loan of Rs. 90,000/- is to be granted through District leading bank without interest. The interest component of the loan will be borne by the State Government as a subsidy. The monthly installment is fixed at Rs. 833.

## WATER SUPPLY

10.81 Availability of safe drinking water and provision of sanitation facilities are the basic minimum requirements for healthy living. The State Government and urban local bodies are responsible for providing such facilities to public. The supply of drinking water in cities is posing serious problems because of scarcity of water and inability of civic authorities to access new sources of potable water. Acute scarcity of water in summer has become common. During 2008-09 action plan, 197 augmentation water supply schemes are taken up, of which 77 are completed, 53 are commissioned and 67 are in progress. Provision of Rs. 131.19 crore is made for 2008-09 for Urban Water Supply Programme.

10.82 As per comprehensive action plan, there were 11,984 villages/wadis having problem of drinking water in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. A provision of Rs. 1,025.55 crore is earmarked for rural water supply programme in the Annual Plan 2008-09. During 2008-09, upto the end of December, 3,638 villages/wadis from comprehensive action plan, 5,878 villages/wadis from slipped back and 4,711 quality affected villages/wadis, thus in all 14,227 villages/wadis were tackled for which an expenditure of Rs. 431.72 crore was incurred.

10.83 Every year, the scarcity programme is implemented during the period from October to June to address the scarcity of drinking water in a number of villages. This year due to inadequate rainfall in the State, scarcity programme has been extended upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2008. The scheme-wise number of villages/wadis covered under this programme during the period from October, 2007 to September, 2008 are shown in Table 10.31.

**Table 10.31 Villages/ wadis covered under emergency water supply schemes during October, 2007 to September, 2008**

Name of scheme	Villages	Wadis
Construction of new bore wells	1,740	522
Special repairs to piped water	779	132
Special repairs to bore wells	2,592	395
Temporary supplementary piped water	146	45
Supply of water by tankers/ bullock carts	3,668	522
Requisition of private wells	69	5
Deepening/desiltation of existing wells	1	0
Construction of Budkies	1,679	1,403

Source: Water Supply Department, Government of Maharashtra

10.84 The total expenditure incurred during 2008-09 (upto December) on the various emergency water supply schemes was Rs. 431.72 crore as against Rs. 591.88 crore during 2007-08.

## ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.85 The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) in the State is regularly monitoring environmental water quality of main rivers at 250 locations. The Board collects and monitors data on various aspects of water and air pollution from all major establishments in the State. During

2008-09, under 'Water and Air Pollution Act,' the Board issued 10,835 consents to various industries to establish or expand. As per the provision under the Act, the Board collects water cess from the specified industries and local bodies on the basis of consumption of water. An amount of Rs. 34.16 crore was collected as cess during 2008-09.

### **National River Action Plan**

10.86 Under National River Action Plan, the Central Government has decided to purify the polluted area of main rivers in the country. The National River Action Plan has been launched in 1995 in the State. Under this scheme the work of Tryambakeshwar, Nashik, Nanded and Karad cities was completed and in Sangli city 80 per cent work is completed on which expenditure of Rs. 30 crore was incurred. A new scheme of Rs. 2.44 crore is sanctioned in 2008-09 in Prakasha.

### **State Lake Conservation Scheme**

10.87 Lakes are useful for groundwater recharging, supporting bio-diversity & microclimate, drinking water, fishing, recreation and flood mitigation. Considering their vital importance the State Government provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Projects approved and funded under this scheme are Yamai Lake-Pandharpur (Rs. 2.92 crore), Hanuman Lake-Katol (Rs. 2.13 crore), Charlotte Lake-Matheran (Rs. 3.63 crore), Jaysingrao Lake-Kagal (Rs. 2.61 crore) and Dedargaon Lake-Dhule (Rs. 3.73 crore). The conservation and restoration works of these lakes are in progress and so far expenditure of Rs.750 lakh has been incurred.

## **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

10.88 The State Government has been making sufficient provision in the annual plans for welfare of SC and ST community, in order to remove socio-economic disparities. The strategic policy initiatives have been taken to secure an overall development of SCs and STs through plan programmes, such as Schedule Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes. The basic aim of SCSP/TSP programmes is to channelise the flow of funds and benefits exclusively to respective community in proportion to their population, over and above the funds and benefits made available through general programmes. During X FYP, the total State plan outlay was Rs. 66,632 crore of which Rs. 8,561 crore (about 13 per cent) was for SCSP and TSP and the expenditure incurred thereon was Rs. 6,959 crore. The broad objectives of SCSP and TSP include reduction of poverty and unemployment, to create productive assets in order to sustain the growth likely to be accrued through developmental efforts and human resource development of respective community.

### **Schedule Caste Sub-Plan**

10.89 For the benefit of SC population, 128 schemes are implemented, of which 52 are state level and 76 are district level schemes under this programme. Sector-wise outlay and expenditure of district level and state level schemes for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 10.32.

10.90 About fifty per cent of the total outlay is for district level schemes. The major share of outlay and expenditure is from Social and Community Services both at District and State level schemes. Social and Community Services cover sub sectors like education, health, housing, water supply, women & child development, welfare of backward classes, etc. and the expenditure on this sector during 2007-08 was 66 per cent of the total expenditure. During 2008-09, an outlay of 84 per cent is for Social and Community Services. It is expected that the same momentum of expenditure will be maintained during 2008-09.



**Table 10.32 Outlay and Expenditure for SCSP**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2007-08			2008-09		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of exp.	Outlay	Expenditure (up to Dec., 2008)	% of exp.
<b>A) District Level Schemes</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture and Allied Services	125	107	12.6	130	14	4.5
Rural Development	145	100	11.8	82	30	9.6
Electricity Development	40	37	4.4	36	12	3.8
Industry and Minerals	27	10	1.2	16	3	1.0
Transport and Communications	30	21	2.6	14	6	1.9
Social and Community Services	641	569	67.4	875	248	79.2
<b>B) State level Schemes</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Textile Department	1	1	0.1	1	0	0.0
Water Conservation Department	368	368	35.8	100	0	0.0
Social and Community Services	683	658	64.1	1,079	27	100.0
<b>Total State (A + B)</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>1,871</b>		<b>2,333</b>	<b>340</b>	

Source : Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Maharashtra

## Tribal Sub-Plan

10.91 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in the hilly districts viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Thane and in the forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati and Yavatmal.

10.92 During the year 2007-08, 90 per cent of the expenditure was incurred, on Social and Community Services (57 per cent), Transport and Communications (18 per cent) and Irrigation & Flood Control (15 per cent). The share of outlay during 2008-09 on these sectors was 60 per cent, 21 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. It is expected that the same momentum of expenditure will be maintained during 2008-09. Outlay and expenditure on TSP for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in Table 10.33.

**Table 10.33 Outlay and Expenditure for TSP**

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2007-08			2008-09		
	Outlay	Expenditure	% of exp.	Outlay	Expenditure (up to Dec., 2008)	% of exp.
Agriculture and Allied Services	52	52	3.1	53	24	3.8
Rural Development	67	46	2.8	61	26	4.1
Irrigation and Flood Control	228	253	15.3	232	29	4.6
Power Development	44	47	2.8	36	17	2.7
Industry and Minerals	2	1	0.1	3	0	0.0
Transport & Communications	132	306	18.4	470	151	23.9
General Economic Services	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
Social and Community Services	1,242	942	56.8	1,352	384	60.6
Special Area Programmes	30	12	0.7	30	2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra

## Important Schemes of Social Justice

### Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana

10.93 Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana is implemented in the State from 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2008, by amalgamating Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar/Arthik Durbalansathi Anudan Yojana and Indira Gandhi Niradhar and Bhoomiheen Shetmajoor Mahila Anudan Yojana. This scheme is applicable to destitute persons below the age of 65 years, orphan children, all types of handicapped, person unable to earn due to illness like T.B., Cancer, AIDS and leprosy, destitute widows including those

of farmers who committed suicide, destitute divorced women not getting compensation and women in process of divorce, women freed from prostitution and outraged women. Under this scheme, Rs. 500 per month is given to a single beneficiary and Rs. 750 per month if there are two or more beneficiaries in a family.

### ***Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana***

10.94 From 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2008, Shravanbal Seva Yojana is renamed as Shranvanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana. Under this scheme, all destitute person of age 65 years and above and who belong to BPL family are provided a pension of Rs. 300 per person per month by the State Government. These beneficiaries are also given assistance of Rs. 200 per month by the Central Government, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme.

### ***National Family Benefit Scheme***

10.95 In case of death of a primary bread earner of a BPL family in the age group of 18 to 64 years, the affected family is provided with an assistance of Rs. 10,000 under this scheme.

10.96 The performance of important schemes for social justice is given in Table 10.34.

**Table 10.34 Grant and Expenditure on schemes under Social Justice**

Scheme	(Rs. crore)			
	2007-08		2008-09	
	Grant	Expenditure	Grant	Expenditure (upto December, 2008)
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana (including Indira Gandhi Niradhar Bhoomihin Shetmajoor Mahila Anudan Yojana)	148	136	146	139
Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan Yojana	156	142	164	159
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	192	153	210	164
National Family Benefit Scheme	34	25	32	24

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, Government of Maharashtra

## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

10.97 The Human Development Index (HDI) provides an alternative to the common practice of evaluating a country's progress in development based on per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The HDI has had a significant impact on drawing the attention of governments, corporations and international organizations to aspects of development that focus on the expansion of choices and freedoms, not just income.

10.98 The HDI measures the average achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development:

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth,
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (with one-third weight).
- A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms in US dollars.

10.99 The Government of India released its first National Human Development Report in 2001. HDIs as per this report, for major States in India are given in Table 10.35. Due to non-availability of data on above mentioned indicators, following indicators have been used for calculating HDIs:

- i) Per capita consumption expenditure (based on estimates of consumer expenditure under National Sample Survey),
- ii) Literacy rate for the age group 7 years and above (Population Census 2001) and adjusted intensity of formal education and
- iii) Life expectancy at age one (as per Population Census 2001) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) based on SRS data.

**Table 10.35 HDI for major States**

State	1981	1991	2001
Kerala	0.500	0.591	0.638
Punjab	0.412	0.475	0.537
Tamil Nadu	0.343	0.466	0.531
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>0.363</b>	<b>0.452</b>	<b>0.523</b>
Gujarat	0.360	0.431	0.479
Karnataka	0.346	0.412	0.478
Andhra Pradesh	0.298	0.377	0.416
Madhya Pradesh	0.245	0.328	0.394
Uttar Pradesh	0.255	0.314	0.388
Bihar	0.237	0.308	0.367
<b>All India</b>	<b>0.302</b>	<b>0.381</b>	<b>0.472</b>

Source: National Human Development Report, 2001

10.100 The HDIs for different revenue divisions of the State are worked out using Census, 2001 data as per the procedures laid down by United Nations Development Project (UNDP). The same are given in Table 10.36. The HDI for Maharashtra and HDI for all revenue divisions in the State are higher than the HDI of India.

**Table 10.36 Human Development Index for the State**

Division	Life expectancy at birth (Years)	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio	HDI
Konkan@	71.4	80.8	72.3	0.723
Nashik	68.9	68.5	71.1	0.638
Pune	73.0	73.3	75.6	0.696
Aurangabad	68.5	61.3	73.6	0.613
Amravati	67.6	73.5	74.6	0.636
Nagpur	65.5	74.3	77.6	0.646
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>0.672</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>0.590</b>

Source: Human Development Report, 2003

@ including Mumbai

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**ANNEXURE 10.1**  
**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN MAHARASHTRA**

Type of institutions † (1)	1960-61 (2)	1965-66 (3)	1970-71 (4)	1975-76 (5)	1980-81 (6)	1985-86 (7)	1990-91 (8)	1995-96 (9)	2000-01 (10)	2005-06(E) (11)	2008-09(E) (12)
<b>1 Primary—</b>											
(1) Institutions	34,594	41,781	44,535	48,018	51,045	54,406	57,744	62,342	65,960	68,644	72,053
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	4,178	5,535	6,539	7,367	8,392	9,418	10,424	11,717	11,857	11,806	11,392
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	113	153	178	220	222	245	268	302	313	338	342
(4) No. of students per teacher	37	36	37	33	38	38	39	39	38	35	33
<b>2 Secondary (Including Higher Secondary) @</b>											
(1) Institutions	2,468	4,032	5,313	5,897	6,119	8,177	10,519	13,646	15,389	19,480	20,339
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	858	1,500	1,985	2,513	3,309	4,585	6,260	7,615	9,267	10,893	11,484
(3) Teachers (in thousand)	35	57	75	94	114	146	194	229	255	285	302
(4) No. of students per teacher	25	26	26	27	29	31	32	33	36	38	38
<b>3 Higher (All types) \$</b>											
(1) Institutions	211	361	547	701	739	964	1,134	1,339	1,528	1,654	2,618
(2) Enrolment (in thousand)	110	189	328	474	589	864	1,135	873	1,086	1,094	1,382.

**Source** - Directorate of Education, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.

E - Estimated.

† Excluding school level and pre-degree level vocational institutions.

@ From 1994–95 onwards junior colleges are included in higher secondary education.

\$ From 1994–95 Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Institutions are excluded.

**ANNEXURE 10.2**  
**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE**  
**AND THEIR ENROLMENT FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Faculty (1)	Government		Government aided		Unaided		Total	
	Institutions (2)	Admitted student (3)	Institutions (4)	Admitted student (5)	Institutions (6)	Admitted student (7)	Institutions (8)	Admitted student (9)
<b>Medical</b>								
<b>1. Allopathi</b>								
1.1 Graduate	19	2,259	1	N.A.	19	1,065	39	3,324
1.2 Post-Graduate	16	1,128	1	N.A.	10	98	27	1,226
<b>2. Ayurvedic</b>								
2.1 Graduate	3	92	16	98	40	1,488	59	1,678
2.2 Post-Graduate	4	82	11	112	10	116	25	310
<b>3. Homeopathic</b>								
3.1 Graduate	-	-	-	-	45	1,925	45	1,925
3.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	11	438	11	438
<b>4. Unani</b>								
4.1 Graduate	-	-	1	42	1	100	2	142
4.2 Post-Graduate	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
<b>5. Dental</b>								
5.1 Graduate	4	200	-	-	26	1,555	30	1,755
5.2 Post-Graduate	5	56	-	-	7	72	12	128

**Source** - Maharashtra University of Health Science, Nashik

N.A. - Not Available

**ANNEXURE 10.3**  
**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND**  
**ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>1. Engineering</b>												
1.1 Diploma	37	14,130	11,595	18	3,635	2,007	172	48,705	44,610	227	66,470	58,212
1.2 Graduate	5	1,570	1,741	8	1,361	1,414	202	66,195	67,053	215	69,126	70,208
1.3 Post-Graduate	3	834	N.A.	6	844	N.A.	48	2,288	758	57	3,966	758
<b>2. Architecture</b>												
2.1 Diploma	-	-	-	1	60	N.A.	-	-	-	1	60	N.A.
2.2 Graduate	-	-	-	3	167	168	36	1,780	78	39	1,947	246
2.3 Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	500	N.A.	13	500	N.A.
<b>3. Management Sciences</b>	2	120	121	9	720	716	195	14,385	14,305	206	15,225	15,142
<b>4. Hotel Management &amp; Catering Technology</b>												
4.1 Diploma	2	120	121	-	-	-	17	1,040	124	19	1,160	245
4.2 Graduate	-	-	-	1	40	25	8	430	352	9	470	377
<b>5. Pharmaceutical Science</b>												
5.1 Diploma	4	210	179	20	1,180	1,102	171	10,260	6,618	195	11,650	7,899
5.2 Graduate	3	160	158	6	270	242	108	6,445	5,112	117	6,875	5,512
5.3 Post-Graduate	3	46	N.A.	5	174	N.A.	27	648	N.A.	35	868	N.A.
<b>6. Master in Computer Application</b>	2	60	62	5	270	271	90	5,578	4,956	97	5,908	5,289
<b>7. Industrial Training Institutes</b>	407	71,497	61,690	-	-	-	210	24,426	27,502	617	95,923	89,192

(contd.)

**ANNEXURE 10.3 (Concl.d.)**  
**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL, ART COLLEGES / INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND**  
**ADMITTED STUDENTS FOR THE YEAR 2008-09**

Faculty	Government			Govt. Aided / Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. Drawing & Painting, Sculpture & Modelling, Art & Craft, Applied Art									
8.1 <b>Graduate</b> Foundation, Art Teacher Diploma, Drawing & Painting, Applied Art, Sculpture & Modelling, Interior Decoration, Textile, Metal Art, Ceramic, Art Master, Diploma in Art Education	4	1,360	1,330	--	--	--	4	1,360	1,330
8.2 <b>Diploma</b> Master of Fine Art (Painting), Master of Fine Art (Applied art)	3	220	220	244	12,198	11,643	247	12,418	11,863
8.3 <b>Post-Graduate</b>	2	54	53	--	--	--	2	54	53

**Source** - (1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai  
 (2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai  
 (3) Directorate of Art , Mumbai  
 N.A. - Not Available



**ANNEXURE 10.4**  
**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**  
**(Public and Government aided)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (No.)	Dispensaries (No.)	Primary Health Centres (No.)	Primary Health Units (No.)	T. B. Hospitals and Clinics (No.)	Beds in @@ Institutions (No.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971	299	1,372	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1976	423	1,502	409	220	90	48,748	105
3	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
4	1986	769	1,782	1,539	81 <sup>++</sup>	90	99,487	142
5	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
6	1994	826	1,404 <sup>†</sup>	1,669	167	2,489	88,676	105
7	1995	828	1,404 <sup>†</sup>	1,672	167	2,494	88,143	101
8	1996	828	1,399 <sup>#</sup>	1,675	167	2,497	88,530	99
9	1997	839	1,388 <sup>**</sup>	1,683	167	2,516	89,155	97
10	1998	843	1,396	1,683	169	2,520	89,575	96
11	1999	887	1,396	1,762	169	2,520	91,273	98
12	2000	889	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	97,007	104
13	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
14	2002	964	2,081	1,806	174	2,520	92,106	93
15	2003	945	2,019	1,807	177	2,520	92,472	92
16	2004	1,028 <sup>\$</sup>	2,058	1,807	177	2,520	96,464 <sup>\$</sup>	93
17	2005	1,047	2,072	1,809	177	2,520	95,762 <sup>\$\$</sup>	92
18	2006	1,054	2,072	1,812	177	2,520	95,115 <sup>\$\$</sup>	90
19	2007	1,099	2,072	1,818	177	2,520	94,603 <sup>\$\$</sup>	88

**Source** - Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra, Pune.

@@ Includes beds in General and Government Aided Hospitals only. Beds in Private Hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

# Due to Closure of Urban Dispensaries Kandhar, Bilioli, Hadgaon, Mukhed (Dist.-Nanded)

\*\* Due to stopping of the aid from Zilla Parishad Cess Fund, 11 Dispensaries are reduced.

† As per resolution passed in general body meeting 22 aided Dispensaries under Zilla Parishad Amravati Cess Fund have been closed, hence reduction in number

++ Reduction in numbers due to upgradation as Primary Health Centers.

\$ Number has increased as Hospital under Maharashtra Health Services Development Board have started functioning.

\$\$ Due to closing of some Maternity hospitals in Mumbai & some aftercare centre in Maharashtra.

**ANNEXURE 10.5**  
**ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER**  
**POPULATION CENSUS 2001**

(In thousand)

Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India*		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	6,181	4,001	10,182	78,259	25,367	1,03,626
	Marginal	500	1,132	1,632	7,158	16,529	23,687
	Total	6,681	5,133	11,813	85,416	41,896	1,27,313
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	3,942	3,700	7,641	41119	22,378	63,497
	Marginal	982	2,192	3,174	16,210	27,068	43,278
	Total	4,924	5,891	10,815	57,329	49,446	1,06,775
3. Workers engaged in Household Industries	Main	494	316	810	7,509	4,697	12,206
	Marginal	73	206	279	1,235	3,516	4,751
	Total	567	522	1,089	8,744	8,213	16,957
4. Other	Main	13,800	2,315	16,115	1,13,261	20,415	1,33,676
	Marginal	881	460	1,340	10,264	7,250	17,514
	Total	14,681	2,775	17,455	1,23,525	27,665	1,51,190
Total (A)	Main	24,416	10,332	34,748	2,40,148	72,857	3,13,005
	Marginal	2,436	3,989	6,425	34,867	54,363	89,230
	Total	26,852	14,321	41,173	2,75,014	1,27,220	4,02,235
(B) Non-Workers	Total	23,549	32,157	55,705	2,57,142	3,69,233	6,26,376
Total (A+B)		50,401	46,478	96,879	5,32,157	4,96,454	10,28,610

**Source-** i) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi  
ii) Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Mumbai  
\* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state.  
**Note** - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**ANNEXURE 10.6**  
**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, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai

**Note** - Percentage may not tally due to rounding.

**ANNEXURE 10.7**  
**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS USUALLY WORKING ACCORDING TO MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS**  
**(ECONOMIC CENSUS 2005)**

Major industry groups (1)	No. of establishments (In thousand)			Persons usually working (In thousand)			Hired persons usually working (In thousand)		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)
1. Agriculture ...	580	24	604	999	52	1,051	175	19	194
2. Mining and quarrying ...	3	2	5	21	14	35	17	13	30
3. Manufacturing ...	309	385	693	860	1,574	2,434	498	1,144	1,642
4. Electricity, gas and water supply ...	2	2	4	11	31	42	10	30	40
5. Construction ...	23	29	52	43	76	118	17	45	83
6. Sale, Maint. & Repair M/V & M/C	254	61	86	54	182	237	27	115	142
7. Wholesale trade ...	42	89	131	83	226	309	38	127	165
8. Retail trade ...	565	855	1,420	891	1,883	2,574	259	732	990
9. Restaurants and hotels ...	54	86	140	134	336	470	88	237	304
10. Transport and storage ...	58	122	180	113	323	434	55	201	257
11. Posts & Telecommunications ...	27	50	77	46	180	207	25	110	135
12. Financial Intermediation ...	24	30	54	108	258	367	79	238	317
13. Real estate and Banking services	50	94	144	96	389	465	42	271	313
14. Pub.Admin.Defence Social Security	50	22	73	189	592	781	179	586	764
15. Education ...	100	53	153	446	407	853	432	367	799
16. Health & Social work ...	37	60	97	92	286	357	63	204	267
17. Other Community pers. service ...	162	150	312	240	333	573	99	180	279
18. Other activities (Unspecified industry groups)	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>4,225</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>11,309</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>6,701</b>

**Source** - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

**Note** - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding of figures in column No. 5 to 10.

**ANNEXURE 10.8**  
**FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Industry Division (1)	Average daily employment (No.)			Percentage to total		
	1961 (2)	2006 (3)	2007 (4)	1961 (5)	2006 (6)	2007 (7)
<b>A. Consumer goods industries</b>	<b>5,10,254</b>	<b>4,22,523</b>	<b>4,30,760</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>
1. Food products, beverages and tobacco products	90,190	1,53,858	1,58,785	11.4	12.0	11.5
2. Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,69,157	1,89,650	1,69,116	46.9	14.8	12.3
3. Wood and wood products	10,873	16,677	43,475	1.4	1.3	3.2
4. Paper and paper products, publishing, printing etc.	38,982	59,214	56,042	5.0	4.6	4.1
5. Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	1,052	3,124	3,342	0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>B. Intermediate goods industries</b>	<b>1,29,631</b>	<b>4,10,767</b>	<b>4,25,861</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.0</b>
6. Chemicals and chemical products	34,048	1,46,352	1,36,237	4.3	11.4	9.9
7. Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	17,379	65,698	66,903	2.2	5.2	4.9
8. Non-metallic mineral products	28,351	32,086	34,345	3.6	2.5	2.5
9. Basic metals and metal products	49,853	1,66,631	1,88,376	6.4	13.0	13.7
<b>C. Capital goods industries</b>	<b>1,21,920</b>	<b>3,43,905</b>	<b>3,93,252</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>
10. Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	59,396	1,78,367	1,87,029	7.5	13.9	13.6
11. Transport equipments	46,867	95,852	1,43,693	6.0	7.5	10.5
12. Other manufacturing industries	15,657	69,686	62,530	2.0	5.4	4.6
<b>D. Others</b>						
13. Others	<b>25,574</b>	<b>1,03,522</b>	<b>1,25,628</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,87,379</b>	<b>12,80,717</b>	<b>13,75,501</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source* - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai

*Note* - Figures for 2006 and 2007 are Provisional

# **ANNEXURE 10.9** **WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(Employment in thousand)											
Year	Item* *		Power operated factories			Non-power operated factories			All factories		
			Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total power operated	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total non-power operated	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	Factories	...	5,097	1,781	6,878	1,004	351	1,355	6,101	2,132	8,233
	Employment	...	99	626	725	21	41	63	120	667	787
1966	Factories	...	5,504	2,246	7,750	934	359	1,293	6,438	2,605	9,043
	Employment	...	108	715	823	18	38	57	126	753	879
1971	Factories	...	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	...	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1976	Factories	...	8,414	2,715	11,129	724	70	794	9,138	2,785	11,923
	Employment	...	157	874	1,031	11	6	17	168	880	1,048
1981	Factories	...	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	...	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1986	Factories	...	11,364	3,043	14,407	5,524	35	5,559	16,888	3,078	19,966
	Employment	...	189	929	1,117	28	4	32	217	933	1,150
1991	Factories	...	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	...	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
1996	Factories	...	14,710	3,757	18,467	9,168	33	9,201	23,878	3,790	27,668
	Employment	...	245	985	1,231	45	4	48	290	989	1,279

(contd.)

# ANNEXURE 10.9 - (concl.d.)

(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	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
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	...	17,315	5,213	22,528	8,137	19	8,156	25,452	5,232	30,684
	Employment	...	330	909	1,239	40	2	42	370	911	1,281
2007	Factories	...	18,027	5,155	23,182	7,616	33	7,649	25,643	5,188	30,831
	Employment	...	342	965	1,307	38	30	68	380	995	1,376

**Source** - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

\*\* Factories-Number of working factories, Employment-Average Daily Employment.

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974.

**Note** -(1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns.

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

(3) Figures for 2006 & 2007 are provisional.

(4) Non-power operated factories are inclusive of the power operated small factories registered under section 85 of the Factories Act,1948.

(5) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment.

**ANNEXURE 10.10**  
**EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(In hundred)

Sr. No. (1)	Industry Group (2)	Average daily employment											
		1961 (3)	1966 (4)	1971 (5)	1976 (6)	1981 (7)	1986 (8)	1991 (9)	1996 (10)	2001 (11)	2006 (12)	2007 (13)	
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	..	902	916	921	839	965	1,196	1,330	1,591	1,662	1,539	1,588
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	..	3,691	3,470	3,516	3,567	3,554	2,928	2,527	2,477	2,167	1,897	1,691
3	Wood and wood products	..	109	111	75	62	75	152	152	153	154	167	435
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	..	390	451	494	511	549	530	491	546	525	592	560
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	..	11	13	14	23	25	27	35	36	25	31	33
6	Chemicals and chemical products	..	340	519	760	947	1,059	1,034	1,215	1,361	1,299	1,463	1,362
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	..	174	245	349	353	421	464	482	563	535	657	669
8	Non-metallic mineral products		284	339	402	403	403	399	423	368	317	321	343
9	Basic metals, metal products	..	499	708	924	1,044	1,310	1,181	1,301	1,448	1,311	1,666	1,884
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	..	594	1,017	1,322	1,431	1,786	1,728	1,614	1,773	1,720	1,784	1,870
11	Transport equipments	..	469	502	608	701	903	1,004	867	1,018	1,025	958	1,437
12	Other manufacturing industries	..	157	186	180	169	209	171	231	301	395	697	625
13	Others	..	256	315	412	431	663	681	1,016	1,152	870	1,035	1,256
Total		..	7,873	8,792	9,977	10,481	11,922	11,496	11,684	12,787	12,006	12,807	13,755

**Source** - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

**Note** - (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
 (2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974.  
 (3) Figures for 2006 & 2007 are provisional.



**ANNEXURE 10.11**  
**REGISTRATIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES**  
**IN THE STATE, THE VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED**

(In thousand)				
Year	Number of registrations during reference year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register as at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3159.8
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3007.2

**Source** - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai.

## ANNEXURE 10.12

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND  
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 2008**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Persons	of which, females	Percentage of females	Percentage of persons to grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Below S.S.C. (including illiterates)	4,82,856	1,41,132	29.2	16.1
2.	S.S.C. Passed	9,12,817	1,99,621	21.9	30.4
3.	H.S.C. Passed	8,54,010	2,08,053	24.4	28.4
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	1,86,223	12,734	6.8	6.2
5.	Diploma holder				
5.1	Engineering/Technology	40,688	5,187	12.7	1.4
5.2	Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	--	--	--	--
5.3	Others	76,423	7,564	9.9	2.5
	<b>Total (5.1 to 5.3)</b>	1,17,111	12,751	10.9	3.9
6.	Graduate				
6.1	Engineering/Technology	12,072	1,928	16.0	0.4
6.2	Medicine	3,920	1,265	32.3	0.1
6.3	Others	3,97,425	1,52,154	38.3	13.2
	<b>Total (6.1 to 6.3)</b>	4,13,417	1,55,347	37.6	13.8
7.	Post-Graduate				
7.1	Engineering/Technology	481	32	6.7	0.0*
7.2	Medicine	117	45	38.5	0.0*
7.3	Others	40,204	13,647	33.9	1.3
	<b>Total (7.1 to 7.3)</b>	40,802	13,724	33.6	1.4
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,07,236</b>	<b>7,43,362</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source* - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, Government of Maharashtra, Navi Mumbai  
*Note* - \* Negligible

**ANNEXURE 10.13**  
**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON**  
**UNDER THE EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

(Rs. in lakh)

Category of work	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		
	Number of completed works (1)	Expenditure incurred during the year (2)	Number of completed works (3)	Expenditure incurred during the year (4)	Number of completed works (5)	Expenditure incurred during the year (6)	
1. Irrigation	...	1,226	11,321.99	3,901	14,596.93	7,207	9,264.93
2. Soil conservation and land development	...	15,149	36,773.49	3,942	5,925.43	922	13,378.85
3. Forest works	...	933	9,120.52	3,612	5,620.48	1,502	1,383.99
4. Roads	...	2,500	11,988.07	855	6,930.06	859	4,866.33
5. Other works	...	837	810.81	26	1,114.95	1,574	135.79
6. Others (Expenditure under staff, machinery, land acquisition, Jawahar wells, horticulture development, etc.)	77	11,403.50	(Jawahar well)	28,271.29	(Jawahar well)	15,968.32	(Jawahar well)
	60490 (Hect.) (Horticulture)	11,658.99	69,780 (Hect.) (Horticulture)	76,626 (Hect.) (Horticulture)	7,163.40		
	(Estt. Expenditure)	5,246.56	(Estt. Expenditure)	1,558.35	(Estt. Expenditure)	495.61	
Total	20,722@	98,323.93	12,336@	64017.49	12,064@	52,657.22	

**Source** - Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.  
**@** Excluding Horticulture

**ANNEXURE 10.14**  
**PERFORMANCE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES**  
**IMPLEMENTED IN MAHARASHTRA STATE**

Sr.No.	Employment Programme	Upto end of December			
		2006-07	2007-08	2007-08	2008-09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana</b>					
a) Funds available including unspent balance of last year (Crore Rs.)	383.39	288.09	193.49	(Scheme closed)	
b) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	367.38	270.15	136.06	"-	"-
c) Employment generated (crore person days)	4.46	2.80	1.37	"-	"-
<b>2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana</b>					
<b>2.1 Total Swarojgaries (Number)</b>	84,707	1,20,668	49,054	76,103	
a) Individuals Swarojgaries (Number)	8,249	12,443	4,827	8,524	
b) SHG swarojgaries (Number)	76,458	1,08,225	44,227	67,579	
<b>2.2 Total subsidy to Swarojgaries (Crore Rs.)</b>	81.09	113.23	46.24	71.55	
a) Individuals Swarojgaries (Crore Rs.)	10.08	15.49	5.84	9.51	
b) SHG swarojgaries (Crore Rs.)	71.01	97.94	40.40	62.04	
<b>2.3 Total credit to Swarojgaries (Crore Rs.)</b>	144.43	215.43	86.22	139.41	
a) Individuals Swarojgaries (Crore Rs.)	21.94	32.52	12.82	20.85	
b) SHG swarojgaries ( Crore Rs.)	122.49	182.91	73.40	118.56	
<b>2.4 Self Help Group Assisted (Number)</b>	7,345	10,281	4,224	6,463	
<b>3. Swarnajayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana</b>					
<b>3.1 Funds available</b>					
a) Central Government (Crore Rs.)	37.76	59.44	59.44	89.98	
b) State Government (Crore Rs.)	11.10	19.81	12.00	10.00	
<b>3.2 Urban Self Employment Programme</b>					
a) Target (Number of Beneficiaries)	18425	23,121	23,121	23,121	
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	21422	42,298	18,166	14,316	
c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	14.23	32.34	12.04	12.52	
<b>3.3 Training</b>					
a) Target (Number of Trainees)	23031	28,902	28,902	28,902	
b) Achievement (Number of Beneficiaries)	17,192	78,199	7,162	9,700	
c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	4.88	17.52	3.55	2.95	
<b>3.4 Urban Wage Employment Programme</b>					
a) Target (Lakh person days)	0.75	--	5.98	--	
b) Achievement (Employment generated lakh person days)	0.76	5.02	1.51	2.06	
c) Expenditure incurred (Crore Rs.)	2.96	15.21	4.02	7.17	
<b>4. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (New scheme)</b>					
a) Loan sanctioned (Crore Rs.)	197.92 <sup>#</sup>	227.58 <sup>#</sup>	98.01 <sup>#</sup>	41.30 <sup>##</sup>	
b) Beneficiaries (Number)	36,750 <sup>#</sup>	34,408 <sup>#</sup>	1,580 <sup>#</sup>	3,333 <sup>##</sup>	

# Data of Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana  
## Figures are upto March, 2009

**ANNEXURE 10.15**  
**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE \*\***

(Workers participated and persondays lost in hundred)

Item	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2004	2006	2007	2008*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>1. Textile mills —</b>												
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	34	156	72	66	28	10	11	12	6	6	4	9
(b) Workers participated	172	3,197	955	564	108	61	38	86	17	17	14	35
(c) Person days lost	356	9,702	1,917	47,356	5,920	2,368	5,492	4,533	3,063	938	856	3,354
<b>2. Engineering factories —</b>												
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	57	211	143	119	65	59	47	28	9	7	8	10
(b) Workers participated	122	469	276	412	140	110	184	65	30	20	11	24
(c) Person days lost	1,071	5,641	1,747	16,209	10,927	14,462	26,720	25,786	18,024	2,890	2,452	4,130
<b>3. Miscellaneous —</b>												
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	183	323	122	451	207	148	54	19	8	10	10	16
(b) Workers participated	541	841	287	1,031	584	423	144	85	17	38	36	51
(c) Person days lost	4,329	5,182	546	31,489	36,131	29,663	15,148	15,896	6,738	7,024	6,245	8,334
<b>4. Total —</b>												
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	274	690	337	636	300	217	112	59	23	23	22	35
(b) Workers participated	834	4,507	1,519	2,007	831	594	366	237	63	75	61	110
(c) Person days lost.	5,756	20,525	4,210	95,054	52,978	46,493	47,360	52,309	27,825	10,852	9,553	15,818

**Source** - Commissioner of Labour, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

**Note** - (1) \* Figures for 2008 are provisional.

(2) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding.

(3) \*\* Under State Industrial Relations Machinery.

## GLOSSARY

**Net National Product (NNP) :** It is also commonly known as National Income (NI). It is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced (without duplication) within the geographical boundaries of the country during a given period of time (generally, one year). It also takes into account the netting of receipts from and payments from abroad.

**Net Domestic Product (NDP) :** It is the Net National Product without component of netting receipts & payment to and from abroad.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) :** When consumption of fixed capital is added to the Net Domestic Product (NDP), it is termed as Gross Domestic Product and when consumption of fixed capital is added to Net National Product (NNP), it is termed as Gross National Product (GNP).

**Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) :** It is also commonly known as State Income and is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced [without duplication] within the geographical boundaries of the State during a given period of time (generally, one year).

**Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) :** When the consumption of fixed capital is added to NSDP, it is termed as Gross State Domestic Product.

**Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) :** which is also commonly known as District Income, is a measure, in monetary terms, of all goods and services produced [without duplication] within the geographical boundaries of the district during a given period of time (generally, one year).

**Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) :** When the consumption of Fixed Capital is added to NDDP, it is termed as Gross District Domestic product.

**Preliminary estimate :** Revision of earlier years forecast

**Advance estimate :** Estimates based on available suitable indicators

**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.

**Literacy Rate :** It is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population aged 7 years and above.

Total Literates

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literates}}{\text{Population age } 7^+} \times 100$$

### DROP OUT RATE : FORMULA

$DOR_{(i,j)}$  = Drop Out Rate of students for standard 'i' with reference to year 'j'

$$= 100 \times [1 - (B_{(i,j)} / A_{(1,j-i+1)})]$$

where,  $B_{(i,j)}$  = No. of students on enrolment in standard 'i' for the year 'j'

$A_{(1,j-i+1)}$  = No. of students on enrolment in the first standard in the year (j-i+1).

**Main Workers:** *Main workers are those who worked for 183 days or more in the year preceding census*

**Marginal Workers:** *Marginal workers are those who worked less than 183 days in the year preceding census.*

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR) :** *It is the total number of live births during the year per 1,000 persons.*

**Crude Death Rate (CDR) :** *It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1,000 persons.*

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) :** *It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger ) per 1,000 live births.*

**Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) :** *It is the number of children dying under 28 days of age divided by the number of live births that year.*

**Maternal Death :** *It is the death of a woman during or shortly after a pregnancy.*

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) :** *It is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The MMR is used as a measure of the quality of a health care system.*

**Total Fertility Rate :** *It is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time.*

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## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

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### C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geo-graphical area (lakh sq. km.)	Popula-tion (In lakh)	Density of popula-tion	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percent-age of State popula-tion to All-India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Percent-age of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to total population	Percent-age of main workers to total popula-tion	Percent-age of agricul-tural workers to total workers
Reference year or date	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(1991-01)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Andhra Pradesh	2.75	762.10	277	27.30	7.41	14.59	978	22.78	38.11	62.16
2 Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	10.98	13	20.75	0.11	27.00	893	64.79	37.80	61.74
3 Assam	0.78	266.56	340	12.90	2.59	18.92	935	19.26	26.69	52.36
4 Bihar	0.94	829.99	881	10.46	8.07	28.62	919	16.64	25.37	77.25
5 Jharkhand	0.80	269.46	338	22.24	2.62	23.36	941	38.14	23.92	66.68
6 Delhi	0.01	138.50	9,340	93.18	1.35	47.02	821	16.92	31.17	1.17
7 Goa	0.04	13.48	364	49.76	0.13	15.21	961	1.81	31.56	16.49
8 Gujarat	1.96	506.71	258	37.36	4.93	22.66	920	21.85	33.60	51.58
9 Haryana	0.44	211.45	478	28.92	2.06	28.43	861	19.35	29.52	51.29
10 Himachal Pradesh	0.56	60.78	109	9.80	0.59	17.54	968	28.74	32.31	68.47
11 Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	101.44	100	24.81	0.99	31.42	892	18.50	25.72	48.96
12 Karnataka	1.92	528.50	276	33.99	5.14	17.51	965	22.76	36.64	55.71
13 Kerala	0.39	318.41	819	25.96	3.10	9.43	1,058	10.95	25.87	22.80
14 Madhya Pradesh	3.08	603.48	196	26.46	5.87	24.26	919	35.44	31.65	71.49
15 Chhatisgarh	1.35	208.34	154	20.09	2.03	18.27	989	43.37	33.86	76.47
<b>16 Maharashtra</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>968.79</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>42.43</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>22.73</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>35.87</b>	<b>54.96</b>
17 Manipur	0.22	21.67 <sup>#</sup>	97	26.58	0.21	17.94	978	36.98	30.43	52.19
18 Meghalaya	0.22	23.19	103	19.58	0.23	30.65	972	86.42	32.65	65.84
19 Mizoram	0.21	8.89	42	49.63	0.09	28.82	935	94.49	40.79	60.60
20 Nagaland	0.17	19.90	120	17.23	0.19	64.53	900	89.15	35.38	68.38
21 Orissa	1.56	368.05	236	14.99	3.58	16.25	972	38.66	26.05	64.77
22 Punjab	0.50	243.59	484	33.92	2.37	20.10	876	28.85	32.17	38.95
23 Rajasthan	3.42	565.07	165	23.39	5.49	28.41	921	29.72	30.86	65.91
24 Sikkim	0.07	5.41	76	11.07	0.05	33.06	875	25.62	39.36	56.36
25 Tamil Nadu	1.30	624.06	480	44.04	6.07	11.72	987	20.04	38.07	49.33
26 Tripura	0.10	31.99	305	17.06	0.31	16.03	948	48.42	28.52	50.83
27 Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,661.98	690	20.78	16.16	25.85	898	21.21	23.67	65.89
28 Uttaranchal	0.53	84.89	159	25.67	0.83	20.39	962	20.89	27.36	58.38
29 West Bengal	0.89	801.76	903	27.97	7.79	17.77	934	28.51	28.72	44.15
<b>India\$</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>10,286.10</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>27.82</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>24.40</b>	<b>30.43</b>	<b>58.20</b>

\$ Includes Union Territories

N.A.-Not available

\* Provisional

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

### SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female workers participation rate	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Number of students in primary and secondary schools per thousand population
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @@	Per capita income at current prices (Rs.) *	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females					
(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2001)	(2006-10)	(2006-10)	(2007)	(2007)	(2007)	(2006-07)	(30.9.2004)
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
35.11	70.32	50.43	60.47	65.4	69.4	18.7	7.4	54	29,582	166
36.54	63.83	43.53	54.34	N.A.	N.A.	22.2	5.1	37	25,639	237
20.71	71.28	54.61	63.25	61.6	62.8	24.3	8.6	66	20,166	195
18.84	59.68	33.12	47.00	67.1	66.7	29.4	7.5	58	9,702	149
26.41	67.30	38.87	53.56	66.0	64.0	26.1	7.3	48	N.A.	165
9.37	87.33	74.71	81.67	71.4	74.8	18.1	4.8	36	66,728	175
22.36	88.42	75.37	82.01	N.A.	N.A.	14.7	7.2	13	79,351	148
27.91	79.66	57.80	69.14	67.2	71.0	23.0	7.2	52	37,532	191
27.22	78.49	55.73	67.91	67.9	69.8	23.4	6.6	55	49,038	169
43.67	85.35	67.42	76.48	69.8	73.3	17.4	7.1	47	36,657	227
22.45	66.60	43.00	55.52	65.0	67.0	19.0	5.8	51	22,426	148
31.98	76.10	56.87	66.64	66.5	71.1	19.9	7.3	47	30,847	185
15.38	94.24	87.72	90.86	72.0	76.8	14.7	6.8	13	33,609	158
33.21	76.06	50.29	63.74	62.5	63.3	28.5	8.7	72	16,875	238
40.04	77.38	51.85	64.66	61.0	64.0	26.5	8.1	59	22,605	226
30.81	85.97	67.03	76.88	67.9	71.3	18.1	6.6	34	41,144	200
39.02	80.33	60.53	70.53	N.A.	N.A.	14.6	4.4	12	18,393	222
35.15	65.43	59.61	62.56	N.A.	N.A.	24.4	7.5	56	25,141	269
47.54	90.72	86.75	88.80	N.A.	N.A.	18.2	5.2	23	25,682	215
38.06	71.16	61.46	66.59	N.A.	N.A.	17.4	5.0	21	N.A.	162
24.66	75.35	50.51	63.08	62.3	64.8	21.5	9.2	71	20,240	206
19.05	75.23	63.36	69.65	68.7	71.6	17.6	7.0	43	40,566	137
33.49	75.70	43.85	60.41	66.1	69.2	27.9	6.8	65	19,512	225
38.57	76.04	60.40	68.81	N.A.	N.A.	18.1	5.3	34	29,521	220
31.54	82.42	64.43	73.45	67.6	70.6	15.8	7.2	35	35,134	186
21.08	81.02	64.91	73.19	N.A.	N.A.	17.1	6.5	39	27,777	220
16.54	68.82	42.22	56.27	64.0	64.4	29.5	8.5	69	14,685	200
27.33	83.28	59.63	71.62	64.0	68.0	20.4	6.8	48	27,835	229
18.32	77.02	59.61	68.64	68.2	70.9	17.9	6.3	37	28,753	178
25.63	75.26	53.67	64.84	65.8	68.1	23.1	7.4	55	29,524	189

@@ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union territories are based on three years (2004-06) moving averages  
 †† The literacy rates relate to the population aged seven years and above

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA--*contd.*

State	Yield per hectare (in kg.) *					Foodgrains production per capita (Kg.)	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of cropped area (Kg.)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (Hectare)	Average daily factory employment per lakh of population (No.) *
	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total food grains	Cotton (lint)	Sugar-cane					
Reference year	Triennial average ( 2003-04 to 2005-06)					(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2005)
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1 Andhra Pradesh	2,792	630	2,176	345	74,676	166.0	158.79	39.8	1.3	965
2 Arunachal Pradesh	1,230	1,048	1,221	N.A.	15,333	194.2	2.89	17.1	0.6	N. A.
3 Assam	1,469	552	1,432	170	38,000	126.2	43.96	4.3	0.7	371
4 Bihar	1,440	759	1,374	N.A.	41,217	262.9	93.78	53.8	0.7	N. A.
5 Jharkhand	1,386	554	1,269	N.A.	35,000	144.2	59.71	10.3	0.5	969
6 Delhi	3,027	2,000	3,044	N.A.	N.A.	6.4	12.44	75.6	0.7	N. A.
7 Goa	2,931	968	2,616	N.A.	58,333	104.6	34.08	23.7	2.7	2,946
8 Gujarat	1,737	710	1,534	484	73,367	95.6	103.48	37.1	1.7	N. A.
9 Haryana	3,179	710	3,068	489	61,199	562.3	163.43	84.6	1.2	2,511
10 Himachal Pradesh	1,845	528	1,797	N.A.	15,222	249.7	47.00	18.7	0.3	N. A.
11 Jammu & Kashmir	1,729	488	1,690	N.A.	N.A.	137.0	68.27	41.1	0.5	N. A.
12 Karnataka	1,755	390	1,386	205	75,872	186.6	100.98	26.0	1.5	N. A.
13 Kerala	2,170	833	2,141	246	1,06,500	20.2	67.27	15.2	3.0	N. A.
14 Madhya Pradesh	1,373	758	1,171	194	42,414	212.5	52.78	30.7	1.4	695
15 Chhatisgarh	1,245	494	1,108	170	2,647	222.3	63.38	23.0	1.1	N.A.
<b>16 Maharashtra</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>67,032</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>77.75</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1,249</b>
17 Manipur	2,413	478	2,333	N.A.	67,000	194.1	85.71	22.7	0.6	N.A.
18 Meghalaya	1,650	923	1,621	194	N.A.	91.1	18.60	27.9	0.5	179
19 Mizoram	1,885	1,125	1,833	340	15,000	132.1	14.79	19.8	0.4	N.A.
20 Nagaland	1,663	925	1,584	68	48,200	190.7	1.58	27.4	0.6	N.A.
21 Orissa	1,474	396	1,326	418	60,674	177.2	40.75	30.9	1.4	359
22 Punjab	4,005	802	3,985	667	56,826	985.1	193.66	96.6	2.1	2,211
23 Rajasthan	1,343	415	1,081	319	53,450	195.1	36.15	33.7	1.3	642
24 Sikkim	1,427	952	1,382	N.A.	N.A.	180.6	5.04	8.1	0.9	N.A.
25 Tamil Nadu	2,058	376	1,763	245	1,00,340	94.8	161.66	52.4	1.0	N.A.
26 Tripura	2,219	654	2,164	340	50,667	163.2	39.76	30.8	0.9	975
27 Uttar Pradesh	2,270	849	2,072	183	58,124	206.4	134.56	72.6	0.8	N.A.
28 Uttaranchal	1,690	628	1,639	N.A.	60,196	191.0	88.34	42.6	0.5	N.A.
29 West Bengal	2,502	790	2,441	408	72,000	188.4	134.18	58.3	1.0	N.A.
<b>India\$</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>63,745</b>	<b>178.7</b>	<b>96.20</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>420</b>

\$ Includes Union Territories

\* - Provisional

N.A. - Not available

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA--contd.**

Per capita gross output in industries (Rs.) #	Per capita value added in industries (Rs.) #	Domestic consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.) *	Industrial consumption of electricity per capita (kwh.) * @	Motor vehicles per lakh of population (No.) *	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area (Km.) **	Number of fair price/ration shops per lakh of population	Scheduled commercial banks		
							Number of banking offices per lakh of population	Deposits per capita (Rs.)	Bank credit per capita (Rs.)
(2004-05)	(2004-05)	(2006-07)	(2006-07)	(31-3-04)	(31-3-02)	(2001)	(31-3-2008)	(31-3-2008)	(31-3-2008)
(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
12,945	2015	122.76	169.29	7,277	71	53	7.2	21,478	19,667
N. A.	N. A.	40.68	10.17	1,842†	22	94	6.1	23,218	6,758
7,783	1,313	35.74	26.73	2,588	115	123	4.4	10,488	4,325
1,378	103	13.88	9.58	854	81	57	3.9	7,246	2,152
13,160	5,875	39.65	289.36	4,295	14	31	5.3	14,404	5,063
11,377	1,579	389.66	150.56	27,943	2,579	22	11.2	250,839	1,64,722
1,04,561	20,142	322.18	971.35	29,966	242	37	22.6	114,281	33,364
48,468	6,695	119.44	331.11	13,308	70	29	7.1	26,737	17,425
33,634	5,195	134.75	191.99	11,415	64	39	8.2	31,013	18,786
14,488	3,451	146.8	395.29	4,589	53	58	13.5	28,521	12,445
3,564	518	134.22	68.45	4,004	11	29	7.3	19,949	9,591
19,715	3,719	103.19	146.36	7,248	79	39	9.3	36,421	28,415
10,921	1,229	155.06	117.44	8,489	387	44	11.1	31,696	20,692
7,227	854	59.00	90.64	5,913	52	31	5.3	11,645	7,026
12,487	3,910	70.35	211.73	5,516	26	31	4.7	12,973	6,783
<b>34,990</b>	<b>5,003</b>	<b>135.87</b>	<b>257.46</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>76,401</b>	<b>72,340</b>
139	23	56.17	3.31	4,238	52	76	2.9	6,919	3,267
2,340	379	80.15	158.38	3,025^	43	155	7.4	18,837	5,732
N.A.	N.A.	99.48	2.4	4,506	24	104	8.9	15,203	8,499
522	95	45.16	6.18	8,226	124	21	3.6	11,852	3,936
6,065	1,574	70.75	128.57	3,995	152	68	6.2	13,388	7,573
20,783	2,275	216.45	375.5	13,916	123	59	11.4	37,756	25,034
7,382	1,083	59.57	100.5	6,368	39	35	5.7	11,189	9,179
N.A.	N.A.	89.97	124.09	3,004	29	155	11.7	34,666	16,472
24,773	3,350	187.61	301.37	13,385	128	44	8.2	29,972	34,002
1,835	689	64.38	6.67	2,282	163	36	5.5	13,556	4,594
6,103	800	72.97	42.29	3,649	103	45	4.7	11,071	4,973
11,180	2,162	121.18	168.59	5,774	63	31	10.1	37,942	10,108
8,598	1,252	75.48	121.75	3,045	103	26	5.5	21,208	13,029
<b>15,337</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>98.76</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>27,864</b>	<b>20,665</b>

@ This includes self generation of non-utilities

^ Data relates to 2002-03      † Data relates to 1996-97.

# Central Statistical Organisation

\*\* This includes roads under P.W.D., Z.P., Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Irrigation Department and Forest Department