

Economic Survey of Maharashtra
2015-16



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

PREFACE

‘Economic Survey of Maharashtra’ is prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department every year for presentation in the Budget Session of the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2015-16 is the 55th issue in the series. The information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy alongwith indicators and trends, wherever possible, are also provided for ready reference.

2. In an attempt to use latest available data for this publication, some of the data / estimates used are provisional.
3. This Directorate is thankful to the concerned Departments and undertakings of the Central and State Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2015-16

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 km along the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri mountain ranges provide a natural backbone to the State on the west, while the Satpuda hills along the north and Bhamragad-Chiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the east serve as its natural borders. The State is surrounded by Gujarat to the north west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Andhra Pradesh to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west.

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

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population and has geographical area about 3.08 lakh sq. km. As per population census, 2011 the population of the State is 11.24 crore which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India and is highly urbanised with 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas.

The State has 36 districts which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative purposes, with effective machinery for planning at the district level. For local self-governance in rural areas, there are 34 Zilla Parishads, 351 Panchayat Samitis and 27,920 Gram Panchayats. The urban areas are governed through 26 Municipal Corporations, 230 Municipal Councils, 110 Nagar Panchayats and seven Cantonment Boards.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of most of the major corporate & financial institutions. India's main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai.

The State has 234 lakh ha of land under cultivation and area under forest is 52.1 lakh ha. Many irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed development programme is being implemented to ensure that soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area.

The *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan* is launched to make Maharashtra 'a drought-free state by 2019' and every year 5,000 villages are targeted to make them free of water scarcity.

Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity. The State's share in livestock and poultry population in India is about 6.3 per cent and 10.7 per cent respectively.

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

The State has given importance to primary education, which has resulted in consistent improvement in literacy rate. The literacy rate of the State is 82.3 per cent against 73 per cent at

All-India level as per Population census, 2011. Free education upto XIIth class is provided to girls. Excellent higher educational institutions in the fields of engineering, medical and management are located here.

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

The State has well spread road network of 2.99 lakh km (maintained by Public Works Department and Zilla Parishads). All weather roads and fair weather roads connect about 99 per cent villages. The surface transport facilities and connectivity with sea ports and airports have resulted in good transport system.

The State is well known for its administrative acumen and innovative ideas. It is first to implement Women Policy and engendering the budget by establishing separate 'Women & Child Development' department. It is pioneer in implementing its 'Employment Guarantee Scheme' which is replicated by the Government of India.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Natural as well as cultural diversities have helped in the development of a unique Marathi culture. It has its own spiritual dimension and known as *Land of Saints*. The State has played a significant role in the social and political scenario of the nation.

Monuments such as Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas attract tourists from all over the world. It has produced many important personalities covering almost every aspect of human development. The State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The world famous film industry, popularly known as 'Bollywood' is located in the State.

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

* * * * *

A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2014-15 (8)
1. Geographical Area- (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
2. Administrative Setup -							
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355 ^{@@}	355 ^{@@}
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706
Towns [#]	266	289	307	336	378	534	534
3. Population as per Census- (in ⁰⁰⁰)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km.)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365
Literacy rate (percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.2	45.2
4. State Income - (At current prices)							
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	15,72,037 ^{††}
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	1,57,477 ^{††}
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	4,48,077 ^{††}
Service Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	7,52,708 ^{††}
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,34,081 [†]
5. Agriculture - (Area in ⁰⁰⁰ ha)							
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	N.A.
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	N.A.
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$\$}	1,764 ^{###}	2,955 ^{###}	3,137 ^{###}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	N.A.	N.A.
6. Area under principal crops- (in ⁰⁰⁰ ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,551
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,067
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,288
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	865
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	8,059
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	3,413
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,472

N.A. Not Available @@ Excluding 3 Talukas of Mumbai & Mumbai suburban Districts # Including census towns

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12) † Estimates are at market prices †† Estimates are at basic prices

@ As per the recommendations of Special Inquiry Team (SIT) various committees/ sub-committees are formed to decide further line of action.

\$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92 ### This includes canals, rivers, nallahs, wells & lift irrigation in command area.

[^] Command area created by Water Resources Dept.

A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2014-15 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	987
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,030
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,190
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	327
7. Production of principal crops- (in '000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	2,946
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	1,308
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,109
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	538
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	9,267
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	1,681
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	10,948
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	91,538
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	3,577
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	379
8. Index number of agricultural production @	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	175.7
9. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)	(2010-11)
Number of operational holdings (in '000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716	13,698
Area of operational holdings (in '000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,005	19,767
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.46	1.44
10. Livestock Census -	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)
Total livestock (in '000)	26,048	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,954	32,489
Total poultry (in '000)	10,578	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,800	77,795
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
11. Forest Area (sq.km.)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,573*
12. Industrial Investment ^{\$} -						(2014-15)	(2015-16)
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	18,709	19,053
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	10,63,342	10,97,337
13. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,03,779
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,12,855
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	41,522
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	26,407
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,547	25,428

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

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August, 1991 to October

A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2014-15 (8)
14. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(June, 2014)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	10,760*
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	2,914*
15. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,04,551
Enrolment (in '000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	16,172
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	24,497
Enrolment (in '000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,181
16. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2014)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1368	1,402
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	3012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	103	108
Birth rate @	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	16.5
Death rate @	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	6.2
Infant mortality rate @	86	105	79	60	45	25	24
17. Transport -							
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,103
Total road length (Kilometer) [†] of which surfaced	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	2,99,368
Motor vehicles (in '000)	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,45,214
	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	25,060
18. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,064*
Membership (in lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	144*
Total no. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,25,721*
Total membership (in lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	539*
Total working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,38,074*
19. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -							(2015-16) ^s
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,920
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	230
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	26
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	111
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

N.A. Not Available

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P. \$ As per State Election Commission(As on 25.2.2016)

+ The source of this information has been changed from year 2011-12. The information is categorised as Primary (1 to 8) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (9 to 12). Earlier the information was categorised as Primary (1 to 7) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (8 to 12) and source for 2014-15. This information is U-DISE.

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	In '000	1,12,374	12,10,855	9.3
(a) Males	"-	58,243	6,23,270	9.3
(b) Females	"-	54,131	5,87,585	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	In '000	61,556	8,33,749	7.4
(b) Proportion of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.8	68.9	--
1.3 (a) Urban population	In '000	50,818	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Proportion of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.2	31.1	--
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	929	943	--
1.5 Decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.7	--
1.6 Literacy rate	"-	82.3	73.0	--
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	In '000	23,786	3,05,924	7.8
1.8 Total workers	"-	49,428	4,81,889	10.3
1.9 Geographical area	Lakh sq. km.	3.08	32.9	9.4
2. Agriculture (2012-13)				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,343	1,39,932	12.4
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,115	1,94,399	11.9
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N.A.	92,575	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N.A.	47.6	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2010-11 to 2012-13)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,540	43,208	3.6
(ii) Wheat	"-	990	29,646	3.3
(iii) Jowar	"-	3,526	6,614	53.3
(iv) Bajra	"-	887	8,562	10.4
(v) All cereals	"-	7,997	99,361	8.0
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,550	1,24,068	9.3
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	1,093	4,974	22.0
Harvested Area	"-	975	N.A.	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,099	11,797	34.7
(ix) Groundnut	"-	342	5,280	6.5

N.A. Not Available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2012)	In'000	32,489	5,12,057	6.3
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	--	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	--	1,174	15,684	7.5
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2015)	Sq.km.	61,573	7,64,566	8.1
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment [§]				
(a) Projects approved	Number	19,053	1,05,900	18.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	10,97,337	1,09,73,794	10.0
6. Electricity (2013-14)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	91,987	10,26,649	9.0
6.2 Total consumption [^]	--	1,02,989	7,62,084	13.5
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption [^]	--	38,949	2,65,875	14.6
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	37.8	34.9	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2015)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	11,284	1,25,863	9.0
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (March, 2014)	--	2,966	42,864	6.9
8. State / National Income (2014-15)				
8.1 Income at current prices	₹ crore	15,72,037 ⁺	1,10,07,592 ⁺	14.3
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,34,081 ⁺	86,879 ⁺	--
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at market prices / Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	₹ crore	17,92,122 ⁺	1,24,88,205 ⁺	14.4
8.4 Per capita GSDP/ GDP	₹	1,52,853 ⁺	98,565 ⁺	--

§ From August, 1991 to October, 2015 + First revised estimates ^ Total Electricity Consumption and Industrial Consumption figures for India are calculated using per capita consumption from Central Electricity Authority and calibrated projected mid-year population provided by Central Statistics Office.

1

State Economy

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 Decline in agricultural output for two consecutive years has adversely affected rural economy which is highly dependent on agriculture. However, better performance of Services & Industry sectors has contributed to growth in State economy. At this backdrop, advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices maintained fairly decent growth of 8.0 per cent over the previous year.

1.2 As per advance estimates, GSDP for 2015-16 at constant (2011-12) prices is expected to be ₹ 16,47,045 crore. The 'Agriculture & Allied activities' sector is expected to decline by 2.7 per cent while, 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow at 5.9 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.3 As per the first revised estimates, GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is ₹ 15,24,846 crore during 2014-15, as against ₹ 14,41,843 crore in 2013-14, showing an increase of 5.8 per cent. GSDP at current prices during 2014-15 is ₹ 17,92,122 crore.

1.4 Net State Domestic Product (State Income), as per the first revised estimates, is ₹ 15,72,037 crore and *Per Capita* State Income is ₹ 1,34,081 during 2014-15.

Prices

1.5 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural and urban areas in the State from April to December, 2015 was 257.2 and 246.7 respectively. It increased by 2.7 per cent and three per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.6 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for rural areas decreased from 4.8 per cent in April, 2015 to 2.6 per cent in December, 2015 whereas, for urban areas it decreased from 4.7 per cent to 3.5 per cent. The rate of inflation for the same period for 'Food' group increased from 5.7 per cent to 5.9 per cent for rural areas while, it increased from 6.2 per cent to 7.3 per cent for urban areas.

1.7 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on Wholesale Price Index(WPI) at All-India increased from (-)2.4 per cent in April, 2015 to (-)0.7 per cent in December, 2015. It remained negative for 14 months in a row. For 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 5.9 per cent to 8.2 per cent during the same period.

Public Finance

1.8 The expected revenue receipts of the State Government are ₹ 1,98,231 crore for 2015-16(BE) as against ₹ 1,80,794 crore during 2014-15(RE). The expected tax and non-tax revenue for 2015-16(BE) are ₹ 1,59,697 crore and ₹ 38,534 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2015 were ₹ 1,26,457 crore (63.8 per cent of BE). This showed increase of 10.3 per cent over same period of the previous year.

1.9 Revenue expenditure of the State Government is ₹ 2,01,988 crore in 2015-16(BE) as against ₹ 1,94,677 crore during 2014-15(RE).

1.10 As per budget estimates in 2015-16, revenue deficit is ₹ 3,757 crore, fiscal deficit is ₹ 30,733 crore and debt stock is ₹ 3,33,160 crore. The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.56 and debt stock to GSDP is 16.92 in 2015-16(BE), which is well within the limits stipulated by the 14th Finance Commission under 'Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path'.

Institutional Finance

1.11 As on 31st March, 2015, aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State were ₹ 21.34 lakh crore and ₹ 19.76 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio was 92.6 per cent.

1.12 As on 31st March, 2015, total savings of 7.2 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) was ₹ 903.8 crore. The total loan of ₹ 1,532.8 crore was outstanding from about two lakh SHGs.

1.13 The *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) launched on 28th August, 2014 is a national mission to bring about comprehensive financial inclusion of all households. Upto 3rd February, 2016, about 1.35 crore bank accounts were opened in the State with deposits of ₹ 1,863.06 crore and 1.14 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued.

Agriculture and allied activities

1.14 Total rainfall in the State during 2015 was deficient i.e. 59.4 per cent of the normal rainfall. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 278 talukas received deficient, 75 talukas received normal and two talukas received excess rainfall.

1.15 During *kharif* season of 2015, sowing was completed on 141.46 lakh ha, which was six per cent less than the previous year (150.97 lakh ha). This and deficient rains resulted in expected decline of 18 per cent in production of total foodgrains and marginal decline of two per cent in oilseeds production for *kharif* crops.

1.16 Due to deficient rains in *kharif* season 2015, area under *rabi* crops is expected to decrease by 16 per cent as compared to the previous year resulting in expected decline of 27 and 50 per cent in total foodgrains and oilseeds production respectively.

1.17 For two consecutive years 2014 and 2015 the State received deficient rainfall of 70.2 per cent and 59.4 per cent respectively of the normal rainfall. Live storage of water reservoir as on 15th October was 72.5 per cent in 2014 and 61.4 per cent in 2015 of its respective total capacity. This has posed challenges to meet water requirement not only for agriculture sector but also for drinking purposes.

1.18 The '*Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan*' launched by the State primarily aims at making Maharashtra 'a drought-free state by 2019'. It involves deepening and widening of streams, construction of cement and earthen stop dams, works on nullahs and digging of farm ponds. The target is to make 5,000 villages free of water scarcity every year.

1.19 During 2014-15 and 2015-16, in all 6,205 villages from 34 districts have been selected to free them from water scarcity and 1,30,761 works of water conservation in the selected villages have been completed, whereas 34,989 works are under progress by the end of October, 2015.

1.20 During 2014-15, Commercial banks disbursed crop loan of ₹ 17,986.56 crore, Regional Rural Banks disbursed ₹ 1,690.53 crore and Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, District Central Co-operative Banks and Land Development Banks together disbursed ₹ 14,423.30 crore. These banks together also disbursed agricultural term loans of ₹ 23,191.61 crore. During 2014-15, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies disbursed loans of ₹ 14,030 crore to farmers, of which, loans of ₹ 6,388 crore were disbursed to small and marginal farmers.

1.21 During 2015-16, upto December, average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 50.52 lakh litres which was 45.45 lakh litres during 2014-15. The total milk production was 9.5 million MT during 2014-15.

1.22 During 2015-16, upto December, marine and inland fish production (provisional) was 3.40 lakh MT and 1.25 lakh MT respectively. During 2014-15, it was 4.64 lakh MT and 1.44 lakh MT respectively.

Industry

1.23 During 'Make in India' event, 2,594 MoUs have been signed with proposed investment of ₹ 7,94,057 crore and expected employment of 30.9 lakh by the State.

1.24 Since August, 1991 to October, 2015 in all 19,053 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 10,97,337 crore were approved. Of these, 8,497 projects (44.6 per cent) with proposed investment of ₹ 2,62,631 crore (23.9 per cent) were commissioned.

1.25 Upto September, 2015 in all about 2.44 lakh micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) were functioning in the State with investment of ₹ 56,552 crore and 29.2 lakh employment.

1.26 As per the provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries 2013-14 released by GoI, the State is at the top position in terms of gross value added.

1.27 As per Sixth Economic Census, total no. of establishments in the State is 61.3 lakh and employment therein is 145.1 lakh.

Co-operation

1.28 As on 31st March, 2015 there were about 2.26 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.39 crore members therein. Of these, nine per cent were in agricultural credit, 10 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 81 per cent were engaged in other activities. In all 24 per cent co-operative societies were in loss, of which, 21.8 per cent were in agricultural credit.

Energy

1.29 Installed capacity of electricity was 32,706 MW as on 31st December, 2015. Generation of electricity was 84,558 Million Units (MU) upto December, 2015, which was 8.1 per cent higher than corresponding period of the previous year. The per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in industrial, domestic and agriculture sectors for the year 2014-15 increased by 5.3 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 20.1 per cent respectively resulting in increase of 8.3 per cent for all sectors as compared to previous year.

1.30 Under Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme, annual savings of 750 MUs is expected through replacement of CFL and incandescent lamps by LEDs and upto 15th February, 2016, about 92 lakh LEDs are distributed to domestic consumers.

1.31 During 2014-15, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.89 per cent, 14.17 per cent and 18.71 per cent respectively. Corresponding losses during 2013-14 were 4.08 per cent, 14.0 per cent and 17.68 per cent respectively.

Transport

1.32 At the end of March, 2015, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 2.99 lakh km. About 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads or fair weather roads.

1.33 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2016 was 271 lakh (23,009 vehicles per lakh population and 90 vehicles per km road length). The total number of accidents and persons killed during 2015 were 63,805 and 13,212 respectively.

1.34 During 2014-15, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,528.19 lakh MT, of which, share of Mumbai Port Trust and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust was 40.3 per cent and 41.7 per cent respectively.

1.35 During 2014-15, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.42 lakh MT and 4.87 lakh MT respectively. The passenger traffic during 2014-15 from domestic and international airports was 312.1 lakh and 113.7 lakh respectively.

Social sector

1.36 As per Population Census 2011, the total population of the State is 11.24 crore, of which, female population is 48.2 per cent. The percentage of urban population is 45.2. The decadal growth of the population is about 16 per cent, less by 6.7 percentage points than that of the previous decade.

1.37 Sex ratio in the State is 929, which is 894 for age group 0-6 years as compared to 943 and 919 respectively for All-India level. The literacy rate in the State is 82.3 per cent, which is 79.7 per cent and 65.7 per cent for SC and ST respectively. At All-India level these rates are 73 per cent, 66.1 per cent and 59 per cent respectively.

1.38 Religionwise data revealed that proportions of population belonging to Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain religions are 79.8 per cent, 11.5 per cent, one per cent, 0.2 per cent, 5.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively. At All-India level these proportions are 79.8 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 2.3 per cent, 1.7 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively.

1.39 During 2015-16, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) is about 1.05 lakh with enrolment of about 1.60 crore as against same no. of schools with enrolment of 1.62 crore in 2014-15. During 2015-16, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) is about 25,000 with enrolment of about 64.14 lakh as against 24,497 schools with enrolment of 61.81 lakh in 2014-15.

1.40 During 2014-15, the proportion of schools having drinking water facilities was 99.6 per cent, girls' toilet (functional) 98.6 per cent and computers 54.3 per cent.

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

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

* * * * *

2

Population

2. POPULATION

Composition of the State Population

2.1 According to Census 2011 data, population of the State is 11.24 crore which constitutes 9.3 per cent population of the country and it ranks second after Uttar Pradesh in terms of population. The proportion of urban population is 45.2 per cent in 2011 as against 42.4 per cent in 2001. About 63 per cent of the State population belongs to working age group (15-59 years).

Religion

2.2 Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) has recently published religionwise population data, according to which, population Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) has decreased for all religions resulting in overall decline of 6.7 percentage points in DGR of population. Districtwise proportion of population and literacy rates classified by religions is shown in Annexure 2.4 and 2.5 respectively.

2.3 State has observed overall improvement of seven points in sex ratio from 922 in 2001 to 929 in 2011. Sex ratio in rural areas of the State has decreased from 960 in 2001 to 952 in 2011 whereas, it has increased in urban areas from 873 to 903 during the same period. Christian population has the highest sex ratio (1031) in 2011 whereas, Sikh population has the lowest (891).

Table 2.1 Religionwise characteristics of population, 2011

Major religions	Sector	Proportion of population		Literacy Rate		Sex Ratio [#]	
		State	India	State	India	State	India
Hindu	Total	79.8	79.8	81.8	73.3	928	939
	Rural	48.0	56.5	76.7	68.1	951	947
	Urban	31.8	23.3	89.3	85.3	894	921
Muslim	Total	11.5	14.2	83.6	68.5	911	951
	Rural	3.1	8.5	79.1	63.0	959	958
	Urban	8.4	5.7	85.2	76.5	893	942
Christian	Total	1.0	2.3	92.3	84.5	1,031	1,023
	Rural	0.1	1.4	83.0	78.7	982	1,008
	Urban	0.9	0.9	93.3	92.9	1,037	1,046
Sikh	Total	0.2	1.7	90.9	75.4	891	903
	Rural	0.0	1.2	79.6	70.9	891	905
	Urban	0.2	0.5	92.3	86.5	891	898
Buddhist	Total	5.8	0.7	83.2	81.3	970	965
	Rural	3.0	0.4	79.1	76.7	963	960
	Urban	2.8	0.3	87.5	87.3	978	973
Jain	Total	1.2	0.4	95.3	94.9	964	954
	Rural	0.2	0.1	91.3	88.6	922	935
	Urban	1.0	0.3	96.3	96.5	974	959

Source: ORGI

No. of females per thousand males

Literacy rate

2.4 Adult literacy rate of the State has increased to 82.3 per cent in 2011 from 76.9 per cent in 2001. Districtwise no. of villages classified as per the female literacy rates for 2001 and 2011 are given Annexure 2.6.

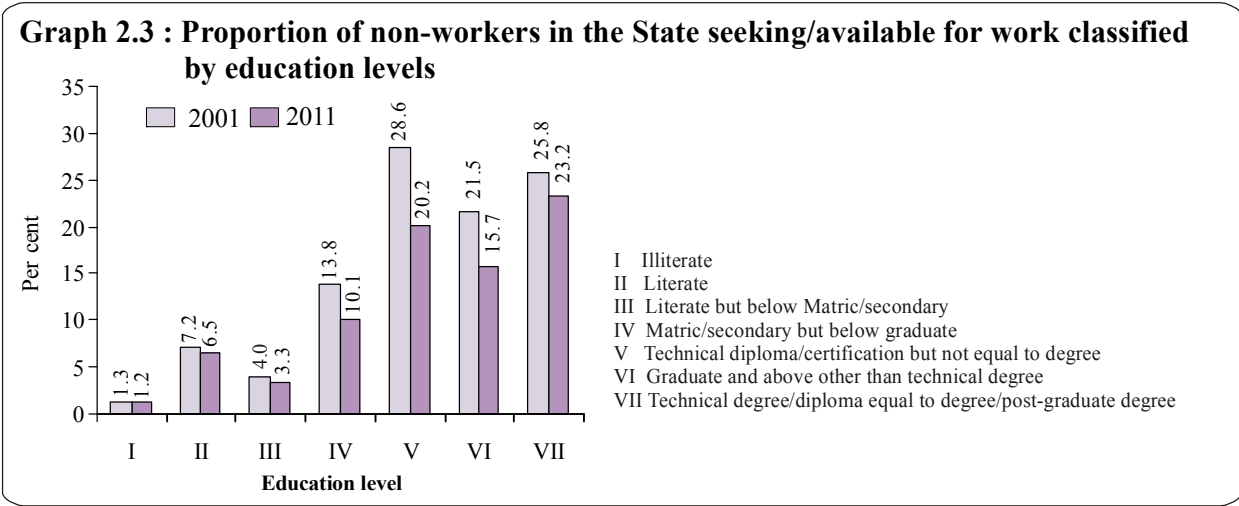
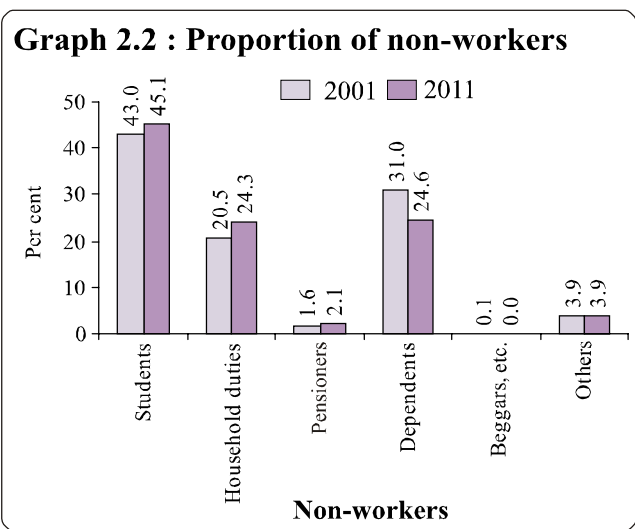
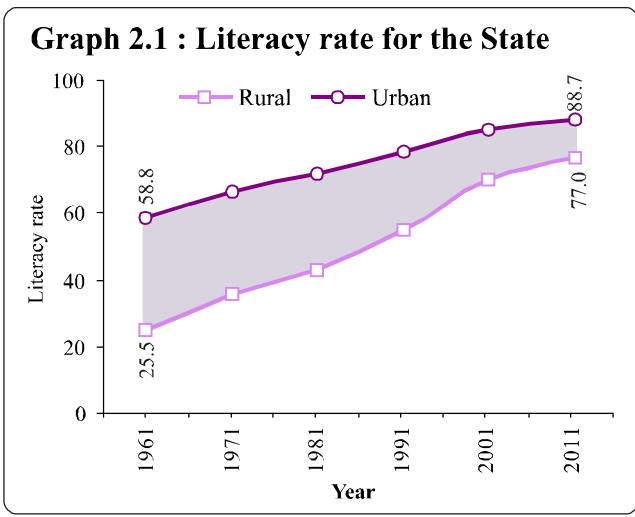
Work participation

2.5 There are 4.94 crore persons reported to be engaged in economic activities in 2011, among which 4.37 crore are main workers and 0.57 crore are marginal workers. Proportion of non-workers to the total population in the State has marginally decreased from 57.5 per cent to 56 per cent during the decade.

2.6 Population census also provides information regarding non-workers who are seeking / available for work, according to which, there are 30 lakh persons who were recorded as seeking / available for work in the State in 2011 as against 27.8 lakh in 2001.

Age at marriage

2.7 Legal age for marriage is 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. There are 4.8 lakh females and 6.1 lakh males in 2011 in the State as against two lakh females and 2.9 lakh males in 2001 reported as currently married below legal age of marriage.



* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA AS PER CENSUSES

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

Source : ORGI

£ Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

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

§ Literacy rate excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

@@ Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

ANNEXURE 2.2

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

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

Source - ORGI

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

ANNEXURE 2.3
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
CENSUS 2011

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

Source : ORGI

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

Undivided Thane district

ANNEXURE 2.4
RELIGIONWISE POPULATION
CENSUS 2011

Sr. No	District	Population							
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Mumbai	18,73,762	7,73,173	84,555	13,471	1,34,257	1,66,000	31,094	9,099
2	Mumbai Suburban	63,37,132	17,95,788	3,22,476	47,288	4,69,568	3,43,639	18,345	22,726
3	Thane #	87,16,055	13,55,630	2,80,700	39,149	4,49,617	1,72,052	9,862	37,083
4	Raigad	22,39,370	2,27,465	17,452	7,477	1,21,791	12,260	1,159	7,226
5	Ratnagiri	13,07,211	1,87,197	1,990	230	1,13,467	3,347	95	1,532
6	Sindhudurg	7,80,384	26,264	15,471	219	24,762	1,046	53	1,452
7	Nashik	52,37,009	6,93,052	23,946	8,912	94,783	38,212	1,795	9,478
8	Dhule	18,25,460	1,87,901	3,653	1,422	13,405	12,818	912	5,291
9	Nandurbar	15,21,618	96,182	8,467	685	4,969	6,191	2,907	7,276
10	Jalgaon	34,57,615	5,60,261	7,091	3,091	1,43,865	27,404	9,662	20,928
11	Ahmednagar	41,07,143	3,20,743	22,766	5,431	33,898	38,718	1,408	13,052
12	Pune	80,90,254	6,73,704	1,34,192	27,090	3,40,404	1,27,786	9,873	26,105
13	Satara	26,91,952	1,46,970	4,408	1,182	1,41,315	12,810	676	4,428
14	Sangli	24,40,312	2,39,607	9,098	1,260	38,210	87,453	769	5,434
15	Solapur	37,95,424	4,41,254	9,882	1,279	35,497	28,134	568	5,718
16	Kolhapur	33,79,906	2,86,558	15,573	1,570	29,766	1,54,882	1,274	6,472
17	Aurangabad	25,45,438	7,86,677	15,991	5,142	3,09,093	30,981	1,005	6,955
18	Jalna	15,04,641	2,74,221	12,542	1,629	1,52,540	9,619	336	3,518
19	Parbhani	13,28,385	3,06,364	2,081	1,371	1,87,899	6,238	262	3,486
20	Hingoli	8,63,199	1,27,552	992	643	1,76,679	5,278	103	2,899
21	Beed	21,74,672	3,20,395	2,097	824	68,482	8,719	399	9,461
22	Nanded	25,01,741	4,71,951	3,902	13,540	3,54,189	5,049	1,273	9,647
23	Osmanabad	14,37,623	1,78,925	942	340	28,216	4,530	195	6,805
24	Latur	20,06,984	3,67,664	2,387	935	66,535	6,387	310	2,994
25	Buldana	18,45,424	3,54,236	3,531	1,668	3,64,229	12,242	522	4,406
26	Akola	11,07,809	3,57,253	4,483	1,504	3,28,033	10,205	389	4,230
27	Washim	8,59,949	1,42,672	1,707	518	1,79,330	8,476	381	4,127
28	Amravati	20,55,177	4,21,410	7,223	2,242	3,83,891	11,360	3,288	3,854
29	Yavatmal	22,51,401	2,39,236	4,567	1,596	2,49,874	11,422	3,745	10,507
30	Wardha	10,57,096	53,854	2,696	2,147	1,75,417	5,663	2,254	1,647
31	Nagpur	34,92,202	3,90,974	34,667	20,469	6,68,050	24,528	12,181	10,499
32	Bhandara	10,09,352	26,502	2,145	831	1,54,458	1,017	3,555	2,474
33	Gondiya	11,53,861	26,157	1,827	2,160	1,25,282	1,568	5,080	6,572
34	Chandrapur	17,80,085	92,297	10,701	5,251	2,86,734	3,861	23,188	2,190
35	Gadchiroli	9,27,411	21,063	3,872	681	82,695	454	30,047	6,719
Maharashtra State		8,97,03,057	1,29,71,152	10,80,073	2,23,247	65,31,200	14,00,349	1,78,965	2,86,290

Source : ORGI

Undivided Thane district

ANNEXURE 2.5
RELIGIONWISE LITERACY RATE
CENSUS, 2011

Sr. No	District	Literacy rate (per cent)								
		Total	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mumbai	89.2	90.0	85.0	93.0	94.1	89.4	96.2	95.9	87.0
2	Mumbai Suburban	89.9	90.8	85.2	94.0	94.9	87.0	97.1	89.6	83.3
3	Thane #	84.5	84.1	83.4	92.2	91.7	86.8	95.4	85.8	84.1
4	Raigad	83.1	82.1	90.2	94.1	92.8	85.4	95.7	85.8	82.5
5	Ratnagiri	82.2	80.9	91.2	90.4	91.9	81.5	95.0	88.8	80.1
6	Sindhudurg	85.6	85.6	86.1	88.1	86.6	82.5	90.6	88.5	86.8
7	Nashik	82.3	81.4	87.3	92.9	90.5	85.0	97.4	88.5	82.3
8	Dhule	72.8	71.5	83.5	76.2	81.3	79.0	95.4	49.3	72.4
9	Nandurbar	64.4	62.7	87.1	73.2	67.4	80.7	96.2	55.6	57.4
10	Jalgaon	78.2	78.4	77.1	86.4	82.0	75.6	94.7	65.0	68.7
11	Ahmednagar	79.1	78.5	82.5	92.2	89.7	79.4	96.5	85.5	82.0
12	Pune	86.2	85.9	86.1	94.1	92.5	84.9	96.1	90.2	84.6
13	Satara	82.9	82.7	86.8	89.8	83.4	81.2	95.5	83.3	84.3
14	Sangli	81.5	80.8	84.7	91.1	84.8	80.9	91.8	82.4	80.8
15	Solapur	77.0	76.6	79.2	87.7	78.8	79.6	95.0	80.2	78.6
16	Kolhapur	81.5	80.7	85.6	89.0	78.8	81.5	91.6	78.8	83.1
17	Aurangabad	79.0	78.6	79.4	88.3	89.9	79.2	95.3	82.5	75.2
18	Jalna	71.5	71.3	73.6	77.6	60.2	68.5	90.2	83.4	75.9
19	Parbhani	73.3	73.2	74.6	78.5	63.6	71.5	92.1	86.9	74.7
20	Hingoli	78.2	78.0	80.5	78.2	80.0	76.8	94.7	86.4	76.1
21	Beed	77.0	76.4	80.7	80.4	69.0	77.2	95.6	84.5	77.9
22	Nanded	75.5	74.6	78.3	82.0	87.7	76.9	92.9	75.5	74.2
23	Osmanabad	78.4	78.2	79.9	81.4	81.9	78.3	92.5	73.1	78.2
24	Latur	77.3	77.5	75.9	81.7	69.4	75.6	90.6	83.7	76.1
25	Buldana	83.4	84.0	84.2	85.3	85.4	79.4	95.9	77.1	79.8
26	Akola	88.0	89.1	88.6	90.0	90.2	83.6	96.7	85.2	85.7
27	Washim	83.2	83.2	84.4	89.2	87.2	81.8	95.7	86.6	83.4
28	Amravati	87.4	87.4	89.1	91.4	85.0	85.3	96.1	79.4	83.2
29	Yavatmal	82.8	82.1	87.3	89.0	89.5	84.6	96.9	82.7	81.7
30	Wardha	87.0	86.7	89.5	92.2	78.9	87.8	98.5	82.4	82.2
31	Nagpur	88.4	87.8	89.6	94.4	92.8	89.9	96.7	79.6	85.4
32	Bhandara	83.8	83.3	90.9	87.6	84.8	85.7	91.1	83.8	83.5
33	Gondiya	85.0	84.5	89.7	88.1	92.9	87.9	95.0	81.1	85.7
34	Chandrapur	80.0	79.1	85.8	88.4	85.8	84.0	94.5	72.7	79.1
35	Gadchiroli	74.4	73.5	87.3	74.2	85.4	83.1	92.5	67.5	71.5
Maharashtra State		82.3	81.8	83.6	92.3	90.9	83.2	95.3	81.0	80.1

Source: ORGI

Undivided Thane district

ANNEXURE 2.6
DISTRICTWISE NO. OF INHABITED VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY FEMALE LITERACY RATES
CENSUS, 2001 & 2011

Sr. No	Districts	2001					2011				
		Total inhabited villages@	No. of Inhabited villages having female literacy rates				Total inhabited villages@	No. of Inhabited villages having female literacy rates			
			50 and below	51-70	71-90	Above 90		50 and below	51-70	71-90	Above 90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Mumbai	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Mumbai Suburban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Thane #	1,727	852	657	213	5	1,703	465	790	426	22
4	Raigad	1,857	397	1,046	399	15	1,860	174	809	840	37
5	Ratnagiri	1,539	172	1,051	297	19	1,531	35	802	641	53
6	Sindhudurg	743	20	386	331	6	740	4	128	570	38
7	Nashik	1,923	921	864	135	3	1,919	209	909	801	0
8	Dhule	678	302	328	48	0	674	227	345	101	1
9	Nandurbar	935	766	153	16	0	930	465	423	40	2
10	Jalgaon	1,491	459	872	157	3	1,487	195	901	387	4
11	Ahmednagar	1,578	346	1,041	190	1	1,581	93	999	488	1
12	Pune	1,843	519	1,180	143	1	1,852	99	848	902	3
13	Satara	1,716	206	1,026	478	6	1,719	91	660	943	25
14	Sangli	721	135	466	118	2	725	18	329	375	3
15	Solapur	1,138	314	792	32	0	1,143	45	959	139	0
16	Kolhapur	1,196	337	755	103	1	1,195	57	780	357	1
17	Aurangabad	1,300	698	575	24	3	1,314	121	1096	95	2
18	Jalna	963	823	134	6	0	958	129	806	22	1
19	Parbhani	830	676	151	3	0	829	72	712	43	2
20	Hingoli	671	457	201	13	0	675	16	497	160	2
21	Beed	1,354	781	534	38	1	1,357	49	1095	209	4
22	Nanded	1,544	910	577	55	2	1,538	113	1212	210	3
23	Osmanabad	729	200	520	9	0	728	9	490	228	1
24	Latur	921	173	714	34	0	928	16	699	212	1
25	Buldhana	1,294	266	867	156	5	1,295	59	414	802	20
26	Akola	857	78	420	344	15	862	15	118	683	46
27	Washim	700	208	409	80	3	698	7	221	451	19
28	Amravati	1,671	343	428	865	35	1,628	77	308	1,128	115
29	Yavatmal	1,852	591	1,077	179	5	1,845	37	673	1,115	20
30	Wardha	988	110	608	258	12	962	40	130	752	40
31	Nagpur	1,622	224	1,044	341	13	1,606	51	454	1,067	34
32	Bhandara	776	63	590	122	1	770	7	225	527	11
33	Gondiya	891	101	610	180	0	881	14	183	679	5
34	Chandrapur	1,470	548	843	73	6	1,461	66	950	437	8
35	Gadchiroli	1,520	1,211	284	24	1	1,508	443	820	240	5
Maharashtra State		41,038	14,207	21,203	5,464	164	40,902	3518	20,785	16,070	529

Source: ORGI

Undivided Thane district

@ Excluding villages having either girls in 0-6 age group or no females.

3

State Income

3. STATE INCOME

3.1 The State has always been a major contributor to the national economy. As the agricultural economy is largely governed by monsoon, growth in this sector has plummeted this year. However, Industry and Services sectors have managed to drive the State economy to a fairly decent growth this year.

3.2 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI revises the base year of the national accounts periodically to account for the structural changes in the economy. CSO has revised the base year of the national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, revised the methodology of compilation and included new & recent data sources. As is the practice internationally, sector-wise estimates are being presented as 'Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices', while, Gross Domestic Product(GDP) is being referred to as 'GDP at market prices'. Accordingly, Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP) is being referred to as 'GSDP at market prices'. The improvements in the methodology for estimation and inclusion of new & revised data have notable effects on the estimates.

State Economy

Forecast (2015-16)

3.3 The advance estimates of the Real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) i.e. 'GSDP at constant (2011-12) market prices' for 2015-16 is expected at ₹ 16,47,045 crore, with a growth of 8.0 per cent over 2014-15. The advance estimates of the Nominal GSDP i.e. 'GSDP at current market prices' is expected to be ₹19,69,184 crore.

3.3.1 Erratic rainfall with long dry spells in the monsoon season hampered the Crop sector plummeting the growth of its Real GSVA i.e. GVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices for the State, to about (-)5.3 per cent over the previous year. Overall, the growth of Real GSVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector is expected to decline by 2.7 per cent over the previous year. The Real GSVA of Industry sector is expected to grow at 5.9 per cent over the previous year whereas, the Services sector is expected to grow at 10.8 per cent. Overall, the State economy is likely to grow at 8.0 per cent during 2015-16 over the previous year.

GSDP (2014-15)

3.4 First revised estimates of Nominal GSDP for 2014-15 are ₹ 17,92,122 crore. The Real GSDP is estimated at ₹ 15,24,846 crore resulting in expected growth of 5.8 per cent during 2014-15 over the previous year.

3.4.1 Deficit of monsoon and unseasonal rains had an adverse impact on the agricultural production during 2014-15. Production of foodgrains declined by nearly 24.9 per cent over the previous year. Production of cereals and pulses decreased by 18.7 per cent and 47.0 per cent respectively. Production of cotton and oilseeds dropped by nearly 59.5 per cent and 52.8 per cent respectively. Production of fruits and vegetables also decreased by nearly 15 per cent. However, there was increase of 19.0 per cent in the production of sugarcane. The Real GSVA of Crop sector, thereby, is expected to decline by 23.4 per cent. With negative growth of 3.0 per cent in 'Forestry & Logging' sector as well, growth in the Real GSVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector is expected to be (-)16.0 per cent.

3.4.2 In the Industry sector, Real GSVA of 'Mining & Quarrying' is expected to increase by 22.6 per cent and that of Manufacturing is expected to increase by 4.6 per cent. Real GSVA of 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' is expected to grow at 18.7 per cent whereas, that of Construction sector is expected to grow at 1.2 per cent. During 2014-15, Real GSVA of Industry sector is expected to grow at 6.8 per cent over 2013-14.

3.4.3 In the Services sector, Real GSVA of ‘Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting’ sector is expected to grow at 9.0 per cent whereas, that of ‘Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services’ sector is expected to grow at 10.2 per cent. Thus, during 2014-15, Real GSVA of Services sector is expected to grow by 10.0 per cent over the previous year. Table 3.1 depicts sectoral annual growth rates of Real GSVA (at basic prices) and Real GSDP.

Table 3.1 Sectoral annual growth rates of Real GSVA (at basic prices) and Real GSDP

(per cent)

Sector	Growth rate			
	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ^{\$}
Agriculture and Allied Activities	(-1.9)	12.6	(-16.0)	(-2.7)
i) Crops	(-3.6)	19.6	(-23.4)	(-5.3)
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.1	4.0
iii) Forestry and Logging	(-1.8)	(-6.5)	(-3.0)	(-3.1)
iv) Fishing and aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	3.8
Industry	5.4	1.2	6.8	5.9
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.0	(-20.2)	22.6	2.4
ii) Manufacturing	8.4	5.7	4.6	6.2
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.3	0.5	18.7	10.6
iv) Construction	(-2.8)	2.4	1.2	5.3
Services	8.2	7.0	10.0	10.8
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	2.2	9.0	10.6
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.0	9.4	10.2	11.2
iii) Community & Personal Services	6.4	8.0	10.8	9.9
GSVA (at basic prices)	5.9	5.6	5.6	7.7
GSDP	6.6	6.2	5.8	8.0

[@] Preliminary estimates [#] First revised estimates ^{\$} Advance estimates

Note : GSDP = GSVA at basic prices + Taxes on products including import duties - subsidies on products

Source : DES, GoM

State Income (2014-15)

3.5 First revised estimates of Nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current market prices is estimated at ₹ 15,72,037 crore in 2014-15, as compared to ₹ 14,50,003 crore in 2013-14 showing an increase of 8.4 per cent. The Real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) market prices in 2014-15 is estimated at ₹ 13,29,308 crore, showing an increase of 5.3 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

3.5.1 The *Per Capita* Net State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,34,081 during 2014-15 as compared to ₹ 1,25,146 during 2013-14, depicting growth of 7.1 per cent over the previous year.

Sectoral share and growth in the current series

3.6 In the current series, i.e from 2011-12 to 2015-16, the GSVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector has average share of 11.5 per cent in total GSVA for the State and its average growth at constant (2011-12) basic prices is (-)2.0 per cent. The average share of GSVA of Industry sector is 33.9 per cent and its average growth rate is 4.8 per cent. GSVA of Services sector, growing at 9.0 per cent on an average in this series, has an average share of 54.6 per cent in GSVA of the State economy.

3.6.1 At the sub sector level, Crop sector, growing at a pace of (-)3.2 per cent, has an average share of 7.6 per cent in total GSVA for the State. Manufacturing sector is growing at an average rate of 6.2 per cent with average contribution of about 21.3 per cent. With its average share of 9.9 per cent, 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' is growing at an average rate of 7.1 per cent. 'Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' sector, though growing at highest pace amongst all the other sectors of the economy, contributes on an average 1.5 per cent in the State GSVA. 'Financial services' sector is growing at an average rate of 7.8 per cent and has its average share of 10.3 per cent. 'Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services' sector with average share of 18.5 per cent is growing at an average rate of 10.8 per cent over the period.

District Income

3.7 District Income is one of the important barometers to measure growth and trends in economic development. Estimates of District Domestic Product (DDP) are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach' and therefore, have all the inherent limitations. Because of the paucity of data, use of proxy indicators and various limitations in estimation procedure, the DDP may be used only to have a broad judgment of income at district level. Due to unavailability of data as per the revised methodology, the estimates of DDP and subsequently Per Capita Net District Income have not been compiled for Base year 2011-12 series.

Indian Economy

Forecast (2015-16)

3.8 Advance estimates for 2015-16 published by CSO, GoI reveal that the Real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1,13,50,962 crore with a growth of 7.6 per cent, whereas the Nominal GDP or GDP at current prices, is expected at ₹ 1,35,67,192 crore. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities', Industry and Services sector is expected to grow by 1.1 per cent, 7.3 per cent and 9.2 per cent respectively.

GDP (2014-15)

3.9 The Nominal GDP, during 2014-15, is estimated at ₹ 1,24,88,205 crore whereas Real GDP is estimated at ₹1,05,52,151 crore. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities', Industry and Services sector is expected to grow by (-) 0.2 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively. The growth of the economy during 2014-15 is expected to be 7.2 per cent over the previous year. Table 3.2 gives sectoral annual growth rates of Real GVA (at basic prices) and Real GDP over the previous year.

Table 3.2 Sectoral annual growth rates of Real GVA (at basic prices) and Real GDP

(per cent)

Sector	Growth rate			
	2012-13 ^{##}	2013-14 ^{##}	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ^{\$}
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1.5	4.2	(-0.2)	1.1
i) Crops	0.2	4.2	(-3.2)	-
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.3	-
iii) Forestry and Logging	0.3	(-1.5)	(-1.0)	-
iv) Fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.6	5.0	-
Industry	3.6	5.0	5.9	7.3
i) Mining & Quarrying	(-0.5)	3.0	10.8	6.9
ii) Manufacturing	6.0	5.6	5.5	9.5
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.8	4.7	8.0	5.9
iv) Construction	0.6	4.6	4.4	3.7
Services	8.1	7.8	10.3	9.2
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.7	7.8	9.8	9.5
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.5	10.1	10.6	10.3
iii) Community & Personal Services	4.1	4.5	10.7	6.9
GVA (at basic prices)	5.4	6.3	7.1	7.3
GDP	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.6

Source : CSO, GoI ## Second revised estimates # First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates

National Income

3.10 Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2014-15 is estimated at ₹ 1,10,07,592 crore with an increase of 10.8 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2014-15 is estimated at ₹ 92,35,026 crore which is more by 7.2 per cent over the previous year.

3.10.1 The *Per Capita* Net National Income in 2014-15 is estimated at ₹ 86,879 as against ₹ 79,412 in 2013-14.

Sectoral share and growth in the current series

3.11 The average share of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector in GVA at basic prices is 17.9 per cent and it is growing at an average rate of 1.6 per cent. Share of Industry sector is 31.0 per cent, with average growth rate of 5.5 per cent. Services sector with largest share of 51.1 per cent has average growth rate of 8.9 per cent. Details of GDP & NDP are given in Annexure 3.5 & 3.6.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

**GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	98,516	1,01,822	1,30,792	1,04,351
2	Livestock	28,557	32,826	34,999	39,728
3	Forestry and Logging	15,166	16,268	16,221	15,926
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,516	3,852	4,751
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,45,178	1,54,432	1,85,864	1,64,757
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(12.8)	(12.0)	(12.8)	(10.4)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	59,023	52,057	52,827
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,01,671	2,13,456	2,37,921	2,17,584
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,82,032	3,12,674	3,36,603
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,173	28,524	40,287	43,347
10	Construction	78,630	81,869	88,671	94,502
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	3,50,835	3,92,425	4,41,632	4,74,452
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,07,328	4,51,449	4,93,689	5,27,279
		(35.8)	(35.2)	(34.0)	(33.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,27,792	1,38,261	1,58,391
14	Railways	5,988	6,491	6,862	7,979
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	49,331	54,225	62,170
16	Storage	925	1,019	1,162	1,312
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,012	21,463	25,511
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,29,091	1,49,940	1,61,433
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,24,570	2,61,667	3,07,181
20	Public Administration	39,070	43,374	47,639	54,270
21	Other services	66,625	78,318	91,994	1,08,064
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	5,84,510	6,77,998	7,73,213	8,86,311
		(51.4)	(52.8)	(53.2)	(56.2)
23	Gross State Value Added (5+12+22)	11,37,016	12,83,879	14,52,765	15,78,347
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,30,056	2,53,948
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,315	40,173
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,72,967	14,48,466	16,47,506	17,92,122
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,12,500	1,26,502	1,42,192	1,52,853

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

[@] Preliminary + First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.2

**GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	98,516	94,985	1,13,566	86,937
2	Livestock	28,557	29,638	29,956	31,180
3	Forestry and Logging	15,166	14,895	13,922	13,507
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	2,965	3,026	3,239
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,45,178	1,42,483	1,60,470	1,34,863
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(98.1)	(110.5)	(92.9)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,781	46,901	57,506
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,01,671	2,01,264	2,07,371	1,92,368
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,66,679	2,81,801	2,94,720
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	26,173	27,548	27,687	32,868
10	Construction	78,630	76,414	78,220	79,169
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	3,50,835	3,70,641	3,87,708	4,06,757
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,07,328	4,29,422	4,34,609	4,64,263
		(100.0)	(105.4)	(106.7)	(114.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,16,843	1,17,005	1,26,832
14	Railways	5,988	6,192	6,368	6,815
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	45,868	47,639	51,620
16	Storage	925	940	1,012	1,094
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	16,675	18,614	21,449
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,26,527	1,37,253	1,47,615
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,06,982	2,27,689	2,54,432
20	Public Administration	39,070	39,822	40,550	43,802
21	Other services	66,625	72,606	80,875	90,744
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	5,84,510	6,32,454	6,77,005	7,44,403
		(100.0)	(108.2)	(115.8)	(127.4)
23	Gross State Value Added (5+12+22)	11,37,016	12,04,359	12,72,084	13,43,529
		(100.0)	(105.9)	(111.9)	(118.2)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,84,050	2,00,544	2,15,391
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,293	30,785	34,074
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,72,967	13,57,116	14,41,843	15,24,846
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,12,500	1,18,524	1,24,442	1,30,056

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

[@] Preliminary + First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.3

**NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	92,739	95,234	1,23,229	98,318
2	Livestock	28,153	32,360	34,509	39,171
3	Forestry and Logging	14,999	16,102	16,043	15,751
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,118	3,435	4,238
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,38,483	1,46,813	1,77,216	1,57,477
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.1)	(13.3)	(14.1)	(11.6)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,861	44,917	45,581
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	1,88,157	1,98,674	2,22,132	2,03,058
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,36,158	2,63,897	2,84,093
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	17,389	18,652	26,962	29,010
10	Construction	74,919	77,549	83,877	89,393
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	2,99,112	3,32,358	3,74,736	4,02,496
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	3,48,786	3,84,219	4,19,653	4,48,077
		(35.5)	(34.7)	(33.4)	(33.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,18,598	1,27,416	1,45,967
14	Railways	5,126	5,552	5,866	6,820
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,580	47,137	54,044
16	Storage	792	882	986	1,114
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	14,745	18,059	21,465
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,26,804	1,47,097	1,58,372
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,65,493	1,94,524	2,28,359
20	Public Administration	27,844	31,318	34,743	39,580
21	Other services	58,403	69,424	82,565	96,987
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	4,95,973	5,75,398	6,58,393	7,52,708
		(50.4)	(52.0)	(52.5)	(55.4)
23	Net State Value Added (5+12+22)	9,83,241	11,06,430	12,55,262	13,58,262
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,30,056	2,53,948
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,315	40,173
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,19,192	12,71,017	14,50,003	15,72,037
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	98,910	1,11,005	1,25,146	1,34,081

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

[@] Preliminary + First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.4

**NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	92,739	88,883	1,07,156	82,030
2	Livestock	28,153	29,206	29,523	30,729
3	Forestry and Logging	14,999	14,741	13,765	13,355
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,590	2,660	2,848
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,38,483	1,35,420	1,53,105	1,28,962
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(97.8)	(110.6)	(93.1)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,961	40,429	49,570
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	1,88,157	1,87,382	1,93,534	1,78,532
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,22,534	2,36,312	2,47,146
9	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Other Utility Services	17,389	18,032	15,229	18,079
10	Construction	74,919	72,293	73,768	74,662
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	2,99,112	3,12,859	3,25,309	3,39,888
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	3,48,786	3,64,821	3,65,739	3,89,458
		(100.0)	(104.6)	(104.9)	(111.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,180	1,07,181	1,16,183
14	Railways	5,126	5,311	5,475	5,859
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	39,399	41,078	44,511
16	Storage	792	811	852	922
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,484	15,336	17,672
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,24,310	1,34,540	1,44,697
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,52,025	1,68,152	1,87,902
20	Public Administration	27,844	28,237	28,543	30,832
21	Other services	58,403	64,129	72,185	80,994
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	4,95,973	5,35,887	5,73,342	6,29,571
		(100.0)	(108.1)	(115.6)	(127.0)
23	Net State Value Added (5+12+22)	9,83,241	10,36,128	10,92,185	11,47,991
		(100.0)	(105.4)	(111.1)	(116.8)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	1,84,050	2,00,544	2,15,391
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,293	30,785	34,074
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,19,192	11,88,885	12,61,944	13,29,308
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	98,910	1,03,832	1,08,915	1,13,379

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

[@] Preliminary + First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.5

**GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺⁺	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	9,82,026	10,90,587	12,32,116	12,52,412
2	Livestock	3,27,301	3,75,254	4,29,662	5,00,405
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,461	1,35,048	1,43,084	1,38,137
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	79,908	97,590	1,04,297
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,816	16,80,797	19,02,452	19,95,251
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.6)	(18.3)	(18.4)	(17.4)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,780	2,95,978	3,04,300
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,851	19,66,577	21,98,430	22,99,551
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,73,632	17,14,730	18,45,541
9	Electricity, Gas ,Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,538	2,55,812	2,88,935
10	Construction	7,77,363	8,47,573	9,31,680	10,03,903
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total – 8+9+ 10)	23,74,017	26,36,743	29,02,222	31,38,379
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	26,35,052	29,22,523	31,98,200	34,42,679
		(32.5)	(31.8)	(30.8)	(30.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,598	11,97,668	13,52,240
14	Railways	61,150	72,297	78,799	92,213
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,88,058	4,26,423	4,80,547
16	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,164	7,409
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,79,782	2,07,959
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	6,02,214	6,50,360
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,465	12,43,348	14,80,551	17,08,919
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,44,637	6,09,657	7,08,535
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,811	6,98,905	8,26,296
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	39,69,790	46,06,702	52,80,163	60,34,478
		(49.0)	(50.1)	(50.9)	(52.6)
23	Gross Value Added (5+12+22)	81,06,656	92,10,023	1,03,80,813	1,14,72,409
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	10,57,977	12,01,322	13,50,361
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,09,371	3,34,565
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,039	99,51,344	1,12,72,764	1,24,88,205
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-)76,824	(-)1,16,763	(-)1,39,887	(-)1,47,433
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,215	98,34,581	1,11,32,877	1,23,40,772
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,977	79,632	88,992	97,402

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.6

**GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺⁺	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	9,82,026	9,83,873	10,25,082	9,92,159
2	Livestock	3,27,301	3,44,333	3,63,448	3,89,846
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,461	1,24,830	1,22,946	1,21,681
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,760	80,607
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,816	15,24,398	15,88,237	15,84,293
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.5)	(105.8)	(105.5)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,59,683	2,67,378	2,96,328
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,851	17,84,081	18,55,615	18,80,621
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,95,268	15,79,721	16,67,069
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,876	2,00,861	2,16,970
10	Construction	7,77,363	7,82,256	8,18,494	8,54,636
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	23,74,017	24,69,400	25,99,076	27,38,675
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	26,35,052	27,29,083	28,66,454	30,35,003
		(100.0)	(103.6)	(108.8)	(115.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	9,80,398	10,51,089	11,63,083
14	Railways	61,150	68,958	73,100	78,752
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,60,008	3,81,628	4,06,560
16	Storage	5,108	5,709	5,256	6,137
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,534	1,58,771	1,79,465
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,26,156	5,51,258	5,94,691
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,465	11,49,436	12,92,812	14,44,769
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	4,99,136	5,15,352	5,65,871
21	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,734	6,00,414	6,68,866
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	39,69,790	42,93,069	46,29,680	51,08,194
		(100.0)	(108.2)	(116.7)	(128.7)
23	Gross Value Added (5+12+22)	81,06,656	85,46,552	90,84,369	97,27,490
		(100.0)	(105.4)	(112.1)	(120.0)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,74,172	10,25,799	11,08,339
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,93,845	2,70,734	2,83,679
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,039	92,26,879	98,39,434	1,05,52,151
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,170)	(-1,22,372)	(-1,24,450)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,215	91,18,709	97,17,062	1,04,27,701
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,977	73,836	77,674	82,302

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.7

**NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & NET NATIONAL INCOME
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺⁺	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	9,00,830	9,95,632	11,21,094	11,27,983
2	Livestock	3,22,150	3,69,219	4,22,764	4,92,840
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,095	1,33,541	1,41,464	1,36,419
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	70,953	87,278	92,690
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,113	15,69,346	17,72,599	18,49,931
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(19.6)	(19.3)	(19.3)	(18.3)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,49,982	2,53,496	2,56,653
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	16,35,299	18,19,328	20,26,095	21,06,584
8	Manufacturing	11,46,921	12,90,236	14,13,015	15,27,003
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,40,536	1,68,964	1,89,311
10	Construction	7,38,206	7,94,744	8,75,102	9,43,456
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	20,08,938	22,25,516	24,57,081	26,59,770
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	22,38,124	24,75,499	27,10,577	29,16,422
		(31.2)	(30.4)	(29.6)	(28.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,109	9,97,692	11,33,091	12,79,473
14	Railways	48,531	57,233	61,464	72,402
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,29,298	3,64,858	4,19,728
16	Storage	4,351	5,338	5,214	6,194
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,16,822	1,35,552	1,43,273
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,28,366	5,92,217	6,38,588
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,785	10,52,520	12,55,371	14,49,691
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,53,271	5,11,277	6,02,264
21	Other Services	4,86,673	5,64,672	6,40,121	7,61,262
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	35,45,278	41,05,211	46,99,165	53,72,875
		(49.4)	(50.4)	(51.2)	(53.0)
23	Net Value Added (5+12+22)	71,89,515	81,50,056	91,82,341	1,01,39,229
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	10,57,977	12,01,322	13,50,361
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,09,371	3,34,565
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,18,898	88,91,378	1,00,74,292	1,11,55,025
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,887)	(-1,47,433)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,074	87,74,615	99,34,405	1,10,07,592
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,460	71,050	79,412	86,879

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 3.8

**NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & NET NATIONAL INCOME
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 ⁺⁺	2012-13 ⁺⁺	2013-14 ⁺⁺	2014-15 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Crops	9,00,830	8,96,292	9,30,142	8,91,503
2	Livestock	3,22,150	3,38,734	3,57,334	3,83,331
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,095	1,23,430	1,21,512	1,20,207
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	62,915	67,712	70,879
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,113	14,21,371	14,76,700	14,65,919
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.1)	(105.1)	(104.3)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,25,460	2,28,471	2,54,194
7	Primary Sector	16,35,299	16,46,831	17,05,171	17,20,114
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)				
8	Manufacturing	11,46,921	12,22,383	12,97,724	13,75,201
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,19,530	1,19,400	1,25,371
10	Construction	7,38,206	7,31,387	7,65,256	7,99,506
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,938	20,73,300	21,82,379	23,00,077
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)				
12	Industry	22,38,124	22,98,761	24,10,850	25,54,271
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(102.7)	(107.8)	(114.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,109	9,26,656	9,92,274	10,98,620
14	Railways	48,531	54,750	57,278	61,043
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,03,622	3,24,467	3,51,014
16	Storage	4,351	4,928	4,393	5,069
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,08,998	1,15,565	1,17,812
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,17,971	5,41,746	5,83,771
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,785	9,70,952	10,89,760	12,17,995
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,11,317	4,23,593	4,69,053
21	Other Services	4,86,673	5,18,022	5,45,991	6,10,247
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,278	38,17,216	40,95,067	45,14,624
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(100.0)	(107.7)	(115.5)	(127.4)
23	Net Value Added	71,89,515	75,37,348	79,82,616	85,34,815
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(104.8)	(111.0)	(118.7)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,74,172	10,25,799	11,08,339
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,93,845	2,70,734	2,83,679
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,18,898	82,17,675	87,37,681	93,59,476
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,170)	(-1,22,372)	(-1,24,450)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,074	81,09,505	86,15,309	92,35,026
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,460	65,664	68,867	72,889

Source : Central Statistical Office, GoI

+ First revised estimates

++ Second revised estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

4

Prices and Public Distribution System

4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

PRICES

4.1 Observation of prices and accurate measurement of their rate of change is crucial to every economic issue. The purpose of compilation of a price index is to measure changes in the prices of specified goods and services over a period of time. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are designed to measure fluctuations in the retail and wholesale prices respectively.

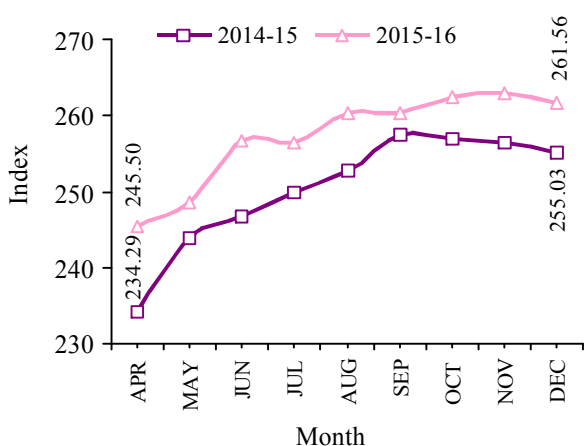
Price Situation in Maharashtra

4.2 Different CPIs are being compiled according to their purpose and published by GoM and GoI. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM collects retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres on a weekly basis. Based on these prices, monthly CPIs (base year 2003) are constructed separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

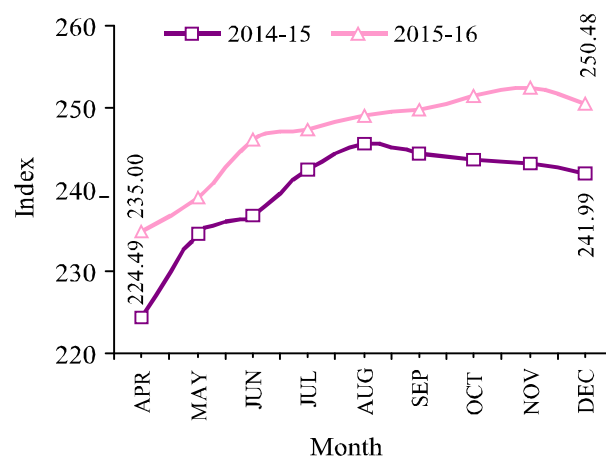
4.3 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December, 2015 was 257.2 and 246.7 respectively. It increased by 2.7 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in indices is mainly due to increase in prices of pulses in 'Food' group. During the same period, CPI for 'Food' group was 261.8 and 268.5 for rural and urban areas showing an increase of 4.8 per cent and 5.4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. CPI for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for rural and urban areas was 445.4 and 405.7 showing decrease of 4.2 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively.

4.3.1 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on CPI for April and December, 2015, for rural areas was 4.8 per cent & 2.6 per cent respectively, whereas for urban areas it was 4.7 per cent & 3.5 per cent respectively. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Food' group for April and December, 2015, was 5.7 per cent & 5.9 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 6.2 per cent & 7.3 per cent respectively for urban areas. The year-on-year rate of inflation for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group for April and December, 2015, was 2.1 per cent & (-) 4.3 per cent respectively for rural areas while it was 0.4 per cent & (-)4.5 per cent respectively for urban areas.

Graph 4.1 : CPI-Rural



Graph 4.2 : CPI-Urban



4.4 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI releases monthly CPI (base year 2012) for All-India and states/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined areas. For construction of these CPIs, prices are collected from 66 rural centres and 86 urban centres in the State.

4.5 Other three CPIs viz. CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL), CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) are compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. The CPI-AL and CPI-RL (base year 1986-87) are compiled monthly for 20 states in India including Maharashtra, which are used for fixation and revision of minimum wages in agriculture sector. For construction of these indices, the retail prices are collected from 600 centres in India, of which 54 centres are from the State. CPI-IW (base year 2001) is mainly used for the determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) being paid to millions of public sector employees besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled employment. It is based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres in India, of which five centres are from the State. In addition to these five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM.

4.6 Average rural, urban and combined CPI compiled by CSO for Maharashtra for the period April to December, 2015 was 125.4, 119.8 and 121.7 respectively.

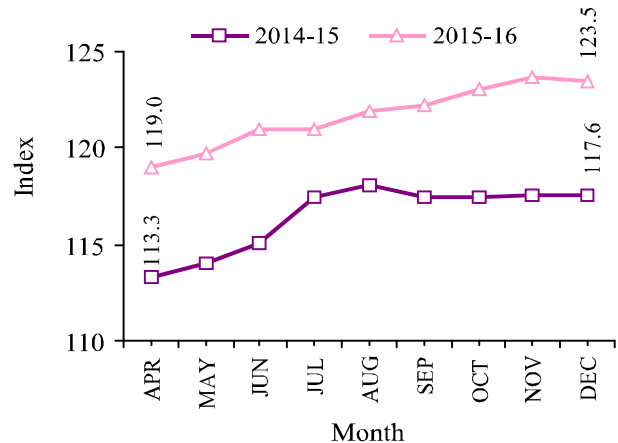
4.7 The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State from April to December, 2015 were 893.0 and 887.4 showing an increase of 5.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Price Situation at All-India Level

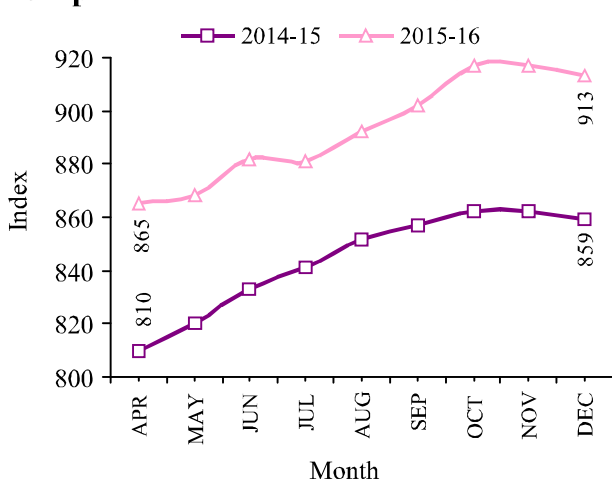
4.8 Average CPI for rural, urban and combined, compiled by CSO for All-India for the period April to December, 2015 was 125.5, 122.7 and 124.2 respectively.

4.9 The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for All-India from April to December, 2015 were 831.6 and 835.8 showing an increase of 4.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

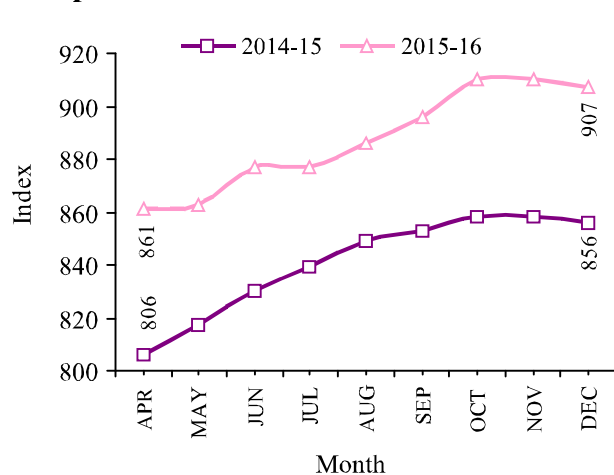
Graph 4.3 : All-India CPI (combined) for Maharashtra



Graph 4.4 : CPI-AL for Maharashtra



Graph 4.5 : CPI-RL for Maharashtra



4.10 The average All-India CPI-IW during April to December, 2015 was 264.0 which showed an increase of 5.7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

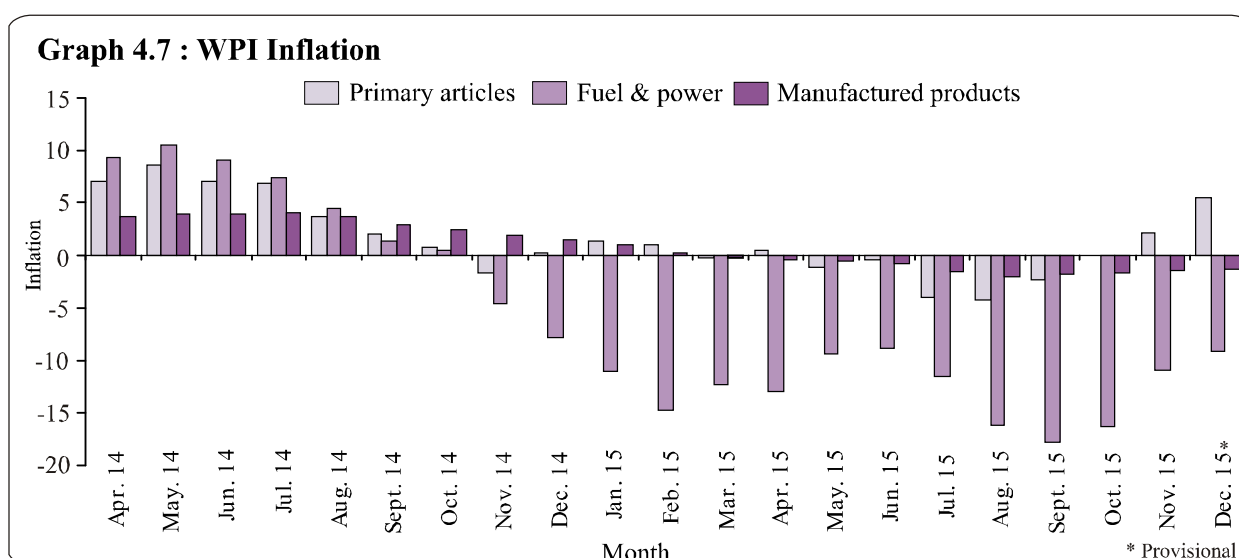
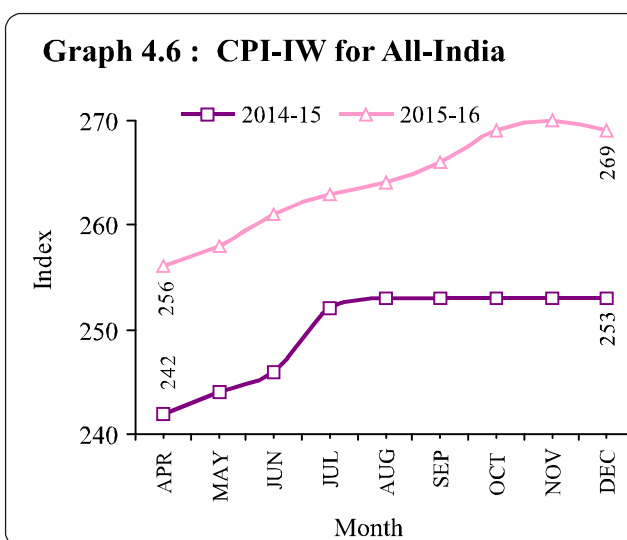
Wholesale Price Index

4.11 The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI releases WPI (base year 2004-05) on monthly basis. It is the primary measure used for ascertaining inflation. WPI measures the trend in wholesale prices across various groups viz. 'Primary Articles', 'Fuel & Power' and 'Manufactured Products' with weights 20.12 per cent, 14.91 per cent and 64.97 per cent respectively.

4.12 WPI for 'All Commodities' increased from 176.4 in April, 2015 to 177.4 in December, 2015. During the same period, it increased from 243.6 to 257.8 for 'Primary Articles' group while it decreased from 153.9 to 152.6 for 'Manufactured Products' group and from 184.3 to 176.8 for 'Fuel & Power' group.

4.12.1 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI increased from (-)2.4 per cent in April, 2015 to (-)0.7 per cent in December, 2015. It was negative for 14 months in a row. For 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 0.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent. For 'Manufactured Products' group, it decreased from (-)0.5 per cent to (-)1.4 per cent. For 'Fuel & Power' group, it increased from (-)13.0 per cent to (-)9.2 per cent. For 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it increased from 5.9 per cent in April to 8.2 per cent in December, 2015. This was mainly due to high rise in the prices of pulses and onions.

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



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.14 The public distribution system (PDS) is one of the main instruments of the Government to provide food security to economically weaker sections of the society. PDS involves management of procurement & supply of essential commodities and maintaining its uninterrupted flow at subsidised prices to the identified beneficiaries. Procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of commodities are the responsibilities of GoI whereas, distributing the same to the beneficiary families through the established network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) is the responsibility of the State government. State government is also responsible for operational part such as identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising & monitoring the functions of FPSs. Major commodities distributed through a network of FPSs are wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene. FPS is opened taking into consideration the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area thus ensuring availability of foodgrains even in remote areas.

4.15 As on 31st December, 2015 there were 51,910 FPSs operating in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 29 FPSs were mobile.

4.15.1 Regular inspections of FPSs are carried out to check the quality of foodgrains supplied and unauthorised slippage of foodgrains. During January to December, 2015, number of inspections carried out was 86,390 (83 per cent of the target) and licenses of 270 FPSs were cancelled and 522 were suspended.

4.15.2 Total number of ration cards issued upto December, 2015 was 2.47 crore, out of which about 0.49 crore were BPL card holders and about 0.25 crore were *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) card holders. Districtwise details of number of card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

4.15.3 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all card holders having gas connection. As per Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979, a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,858 kerosene license holders in the State. Out of these, 786 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers.

National Food Security Act, 2013

4.16 National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) came into force from 1st February, 2014 in the State. Beneficiaries under the act are categorised as AAY beneficiaries and Priority Household (PH) beneficiaries. The Act stipulates providing rice at ₹ three per kg, wheat at ₹ two per kg and coarse grain at ₹ one per kg to the beneficiaries. As per the Act, AAY beneficiaries continue to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month and PH beneficiaries get five kg of foodgrains per person per month.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

4.16.1 *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) was started in the State since 1st May, 2001 with the objective of providing relief to the poorest segment of BPL population. Beneficiary families covered under the scheme are all landless agriculture labours, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen, persons earning their livelihood on daily basis in the informal sector, households headed by widows or terminally ill person or disabled person or person aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support and all primitive tribal households. AAY ration cards have been issued on priority to HIV/AIDS persons and leprosy affected persons whose names are included in BPL lists and not covered under other scheme. GoI fixed quota of 25.05 lakh AAY families to the State. Regionwise allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs during 2014-15 and during 2015-16 upto December under AAY is given in Annexure 4.14 & 4.15.

4.17 About 8.77 crore beneficiaries were getting subsidised food in the erstwhile Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). According to the Act, about seven crore (62.3 per cent) population in the State is entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. This covers about 4.70 crore population in rural areas and about 2.30 crore population in urban areas. The State provided foodgrains at own cost to the remaining 1.77 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) beneficiaries (55.5 lakh saffron card holders) as per rates (₹ 9.60 per kg for rice and ₹ 7.20 per kg for wheat) and quantum (15 kg per month per family) prevailing under the TPDS during May to October, 2014.

4.18 All farmer beneficiaries from APL (saffron card holders) in all 13 districts from Aurangabad & Amravati regions and Wardha from Nagpur region covered under the erstwhile TPDS in the State who were not covered under NFSA because of the target given by GoI are being supplied foodgrains during 2015-16 at same rate and quantity as per PH beneficiaries under NFSA by the State. The number of beneficiaries under this scheme are about 68 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for PH and entitled beneficiaries are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for PH and entitled beneficiaries

(Lakh MT)

Year	Type of Beneficiaries	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2013-14 [#]	PH family	2.46	2.34	2.25	3.32	3.20	3.05
	APL Non-NFSA family	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014-15	PH family	14.75	13.32	13.72	19.99	18.16	18.69
	APL Non-NFSA family ^{\$}	1.79	1.53	1.45	2.19	1.93	1.83
2015-16	PH family ⁺⁺	11.28	10.52	9.80	15.32	14.32	13.25
	APL Non- NFSA family ^{@ +}	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.64	0.60	0.59

[#] February & March ^{\$} May to October ⁺⁺ Upto December [@] Farmers ⁺ August to November

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

‘Annapurna’ Scheme

4.19 This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1st April, 2001. Under the scheme, 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to old destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under ‘National old age pension scheme’ or ‘State pension scheme’. Allotment of rice and wheat during 2015-16 upto September was 1,800 MT and 2,934 MT of which, off-take was 1,701 MT & 2,093 MT and distribution to FPSs was 661 MT and 798 MT respectively.

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.20 GoI sanctions additional allocation of foodgrains to establishments (welfare institutes) holding ration card in the State at the rate of ₹ six per kg for rice and ₹ five per kg for wheat. Under the scheme, 15 kg foodgrains are distributed to establishments holding ration card per month per inmate. Number of establishments holding ration card is 4,482 with number of inmates 5.63 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for establishments holding ration card

('000 MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2013-14 [@]	11.40	5.74	5.46	27.00	10.48	9.65
2014-15	22.80	19.44	12.19	54.00	42.84	24.40
2015-16 ⁺	11.40	7.50	7.00	27.00	16.08	13.31

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

@ April to September

+ Upto September

Simhastha Kumbhmela

4.21 *Kumbhmela* was held during July to September, 2015 and about four lakh saints were present during the *Kumbhmela*. *Sadhugram* was constructed for saints to reside and temporary establishment cards were given to monasteries. Temporary supply centres were built to provide five kg per person per month foodgrains to them at APL rate. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs during the *Simhastha Kumbhmela* is given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains during Simhastha kumbhmela

('000 MT)

Foodgrains	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
Rice	1.40	1.12	1.03
Wheat	2.10	1.07	1.06

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

Sugar

4.22 GoI has fixed monthly allocation of about 13,917.5 MT sugar to the State on the basis of number of BPL card holders and their population. For two festival months (August or September and October or November) 18,371.1 MT sugar is allocated to the State. At present sale price of sugar is ₹ 13.50 per kg. Subsidy for sugar procurement received from GoI in the year 2014-15 was ₹ 175.48 crore and during 2015-16 upto September was ₹ 138 crore. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPSs is given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPSs

(Lakh MT)

Sugar	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2013-14	1.79	0.87	0.82
2014-15	1.48	1.34	1.34
2015-16 ⁺	1.34	1.32	1.30

+ Upto December

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

Kerosene

4.23 Allotment of Kerosene to the State during 2014-15 was 7.13 lakh kilo litre and during 2015-16 upto December was 4.68 lakh kilo litre, of which, off-take was 7.13 lakh kilo litre and 4.15 lakh kilo litre respectively. This kerosene is made available at the retail rate varying from ₹ 15.14 to ₹ 17.22 per litre in different districts of the State.

Godowns

4.24 During 2015, number of godowns owned by the State was 1,086 with storage capacity of 6.31 lakh MT. Out of these, condition of 192 godowns with capacity of 0.83 lakh MT was not suitable for storage and 14 godowns with 0.06 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. For storage of foodgrains, the State has hired 104 godowns of capacity 0.72 lakh MT. To augment the storage capacity under PDS, construction of new godowns (5.95 lakh MT) has been undertaken by

the State with the financial help from NABARD. Districtwise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.13.

Foodgrain subsidy

4.25 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided under the PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock in case of adverse situation and the loss that the State Government has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement and sale price. As per budget estimates foodgrain subsidy for 2015-16 is ₹ 909.75 crore. Yearwise subsidy for foodgrains is given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Subsidy for foodgrains

(₹ Crore)

Year	Subsidy
2011-12	293.32
2012-13	312.60
2013-14	201.00
2014-15(RE)	907.80
2015-16(BE)	909.75

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

Computerisation of PDS

4.26 The project of computerisation of PDS is being implemented in the State to distribute the foodgrains in timely and transparent manner to eligible beneficiaries only. Under this project, digitisation of 2.37 crore ration cards has been completed. Also Aadhar seeding in PDS database is in progress and 50 per cent work has been completed.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2004-05	104	105	103	102	102	104	--
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.8
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.8
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10	166	156	261	111	136	163	12.8
2010-11	184	174	297	114	150	181	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.2
2015-16 [@]	262	322	445	135	205	257	2.7
April, 2015	245	317	423	133	203	246	4.8
May, 2015	250	316	427	135	203	249	1.9
June, 2015	259	317	452	134	207	257	4.0
July, 2015	258	321	451	134	207	257	2.7
August, 2015	267	322	450	135	205	260	3.0
September, 2015	266	324	453	134	205	260	1.1
October, 2015	270	326	451	136	206	262	2.1
November, 2015	271	327	450	136	206	263	2.6
December, 2015	269	326	450	136	205	262	2.6

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

[@] 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 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	--
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.2
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.2
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10	165	147	245	113	131	157	11.4
2010-11	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.3
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16 [@]	269	319	406	142	191	247	3.0
April, 2015	253	309	373	140	188	235	4.7
May, 2015	259	313	377	141	189	239	1.9
June, 2015	265	314	414	141	191	246	4.0
July, 2015	267	319	414	141	191	247	2.0
August, 2015	271	320	413	142	191	249	1.4
September, 2015	273	321	415	142	191	250	2.2
October, 2015	276	323	415	143	191	251	3.3
November, 2015	278	326	415	143	191	252	3.8
December, 2015	273	327	415	143	191	250	3.5

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

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CENTRAL) FOR MAJOR STATES

(Base Year 2012) (April – December)

States	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent increase	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent increase	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	118.32	127.81	8.02	118.64	125.16	5.49	118.43	126.83	7.09
Bihar	122.90	128.13	4.26	118.83	122.80	3.34	122.31	127.36	4.12
Gujrat	117.83	125.23	6.28	116.24	120.49	3.65	116.94	122.56	4.80
Karnataka	118.64	128.69	8.47	121.91	128.20	5.16	120.39	128.43	6.68
Kerala	120.26	125.13	4.06	120.47	125.80	4.43	120.32	125.38	4.20
Madhya Pradesh	118.46	124.14	4.80	118.46	123.03	3.86	118.44	123.68	4.42
Maharashtra	117.42	125.37	6.77	116.00	119.81	3.29	116.47	121.67	4.46
Punjab	117.32	121.64	3.68	117.28	121.47	3.57	117.28	121.58	3.67
Rajasthan	119.01	126.67	6.43	117.01	122.73	4.89	118.31	125.26	5.87
Tamil Nadu	118.50	124.98	5.47	118.84	125.67	5.74	118.70	125.39	5.64
Uttar Pradesh	119.54	124.08	3.79	118.61	122.91	3.63	119.22	123.64	3.71
West Bengal	119.82	123.64	3.19	119.07	122.30	2.72	119.46	123.01	2.98
All India	119.10	125.52	5.39	117.91	122.67	4.03	118.53	124.21	4.79

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI.

Note - Item basket for each state is different

ANNEXURE 4.4

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND
RURAL LABOURERS IN MAHARASHTRA AND ALL-INDIA**

(Base year: 1986-87)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers			
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000-01	316	305	303	305	316	305	303	307
2001-02	307	303	302	309	308	304	303	311
2002-03	322	317	312	319	322	317	313	321
2003-04	342	332	325	331	341	332	326	333
2004-05	357	346	333	339	356	346	334	341
2005-06	365	362	344	353	364	362	345	355
2006-07	402	394	376	380	400	392	376	382
2007-08	437	423	406	409	434	420	406	409
2008-09	484	464	452	450	480	460	452	451
2009-10	574	540	522	513	571	535	523	513
2010-11	633	600	572	564	629	595	573	564
2011-12	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	861	841	782	801
2015-16 [@]	923	893	801	832	912	887	807	836
April, 2015	887	865	772	805	877	861	776	809
May, 2015	890	868	780	811	879	863	785	816
June, 2015	910	882	790	820	899	877	796	824
July, 2015	910	881	792	822	900	877	797	827
August, 2015	925	892	805	832	914	886	810	836
September, 2015	942	902	814	839	930	896	819	843
October, 2015	960	917	826	849	948	910	832	853
November, 2015	958	917	831	853	947	910	837	857
December, 2015	N.A.	913	N.A.	853	N.A.	907	N.A.	857

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

N.A. Not Available

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.5

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year - 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	46.19	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.58	23.26	100.00
2005-06	115	112	123	118	110	120	117
2006-07	126	116	130	126	114	126	125
2007-08	136	128	133	131	118	131	133
2008-09	153	138	144	137	122	141	145
2009-10	176	150	149	166	128	149	163
2010-11	194	168	163	201	136	157	180
2011-12	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	280	284	243	273	192	210	254
2015-16 [@]	292	301	248	282	197	215	264
April, 2015	278	293	244	277	195	212	256
May, 2015	283	296	245	277	196	214	258
June, 2015	288	297	244	277	196	215	261
July, 2015	289	299	247	285	196	215	263
August, 2015	292	302	248	285	196	215	264
September, 2015	296	303	249	285	197	216	266
October, 2015	301	305	250	285	197	216	269
November, 2015	302	307	251	285	198	217	270
December, 2015	299	311	252	285	199	218	269

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.6

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

(Base year - 2001) (CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)
Weight	48.9	100.00	54.7	100.00	43.1	100.00	39.8	100.00	41.4	100.00
2005-06	115	118	113	115	115	119	120	119	119	118
2006-07	126	128	126	127	133	134	134	130	131	126
2007-08	136	136	149	142	146	142	145	138	140	132
2008-09	151	148	159	151	166	155	160	150	155	142
2009-10	173	163	176	166	192	183	183	167	183	165
2010-11	191	178	189	182	205	207	203	185	202	186
2011-12	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228
2013-14	260	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244
2014-15	284	262	283	265	294	281	299	257	280	261
2015-16 [@]	305	279	307	284	319	298	315	268	289	273
April, 2015	295	272	296	276	300	286	304	260	281	266
May, 2015	296	273	298	277	309	291	312	264	290	272
June, 2015	301	275	304	281	317	295	310	266	289	272
July, 2015	301	277	308	284	320	299	307	265	288	273
August, 2015	302	278	308	284	321	299	306	265	288	273
September, 2015	309	282	306	283	322	300	322	271	292	274
October, 2015	313	284	315	289	333	305	329	275	293	275
November, 2015	315	285	313	289	327	303	325	273	291	274
December, 2015	312	284	317	291	321	301	323	272	292	275

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

[@] Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.7

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

(Base year - 2001) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD		
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)	
Weight	...	45.88	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.79	100.00
2008-09	...	134	144	150	149	151	150	153	154	148	150
2009-10	...	156	161	169	164	172	167	169	174	171	164
2010-11	...	170	175	191	184	195	186	187	200	188	183
2011-12	...	183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13	...	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14*	...	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15*	...	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16@*	...	251	261	276	269	277	270	302	311	295	290
April, 2015*	...	231	249	262	259	263	261	279	297	277	278
May, 2015*	...	236	251	266	263	267	263	284	300	284	282
June, 2015*	...	239	254	270	266	269	265	292	304	286	284
July, 2015*	...	248	259	273	267	270	268	295	309	289	288
August, 2015*	...	256	263	276	269	274	270	303	313	298	292
September, 2015*	...	260	265	280	271	280	273	310	316	302	294
October, 2015*	...	266	269	285	274	289	277	317	320	309	298
November, 2015*	...	264	269	285	274	290	278	318	321	308	298
December, 2015*	...	262	269	283	275	289	279	318	322	306	290

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year - 2004-05)

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel and power	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Weight	20.12	14.91	64.97	100.00
2005-06	104.3	113.6	102.4	104.5
2006-07	114.3	120.9	108.2	111.4
2007-08	123.9	121.0	113.4	116.6
2008-09	137.5	135.0	120.4	126.0
2009-10	154.9	132.1	123.1	130.8
2010-11	182.4	148.3	130.1	143.3
2011-12	200.3	169.0	139.5	156.1
2012-13	220.0	186.5	147.1	167.6
2013-14	241.6	205.4	151.5	177.6
2014-15	248.8	203.5	155.1	181.2
2015-16 ^{@*}	250.3	182.9	153.5	177.3
April, 2015	243.6	184.3	153.9	176.4
May, 2015	244.2	192.1	154.3	178.0
June, 2015	249.1	193.5	154.2	179.1
July, 2015	246.4	189.8	153.6	177.6
August, 2015	250.2	179.3	153.0	176.5
September, 2015	251.9	175.6	153.3	176.5
October, 2015	253.4	176.4	153.3	176.9
November, 2015	256.2	178.1	153.0	177.5
December, 2015 [*]	257.8	176.8	152.6	177.4

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

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.9

INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates			
	All India wholesale price index number [#]	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers ⁺	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers ⁺	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	7.13	3.82	(-) 0.33	0.03
2001-02	3.62	4.31	1.09	1.33
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.16	3.13
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.90	3.79
2004-05	6.48	3.83	2.60	2.58
2005-06	4.47	4.41	3.85	3.85
2006-07	6.59	6.83	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.74	6.40	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.05	9.09	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.80	12.37	13.91	13.76
2010-11	9.56	10.45	10.00	10.01
2011-12	8.94	8.39	8.19	8.35
2012-13	7.36	10.44	10.03	10.19
2013-14	5.98	9.68	11.74	11.47
2014-15	2.00	7.86	6.64	6.88
2015-16 [@]	(-) 3.00	5.65	4.18	4.40
April, 2015	(-) 2.43	5.79	4.41	4.66
May, 2015	(-) 2.20	5.74	4.38	4.62
June, 2015	(-) 2.13	6.10	4.46	4.70
July, 2015	(-) 4.00	4.37	2.88	3.25
August, 2015	(-) 5.06	4.35	2.97	3.21
September, 2015	(-) 4.59	5.14	3.45	3.69
October, 2015	(-) 3.70	6.32	4.43	4.66
November, 2015	(-) 2.04	6.72	4.92	5.00
December, 2015	(-) 0.73 [*]	6.32	5.70	5.80

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

+ Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXISTING RATION CARDS (As on 31st December, 2015)

District	Yellow		Saffron	Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAY	APL			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mumbai /Thane Rationing Area	28,327	16,889	33,24,622	9,241	8,48,159	42,27,238
Thane	69,005	47,460	82,665	286	7,478	2,06,894
Palghar	1,05,950	95,266	4,18,698	1,570	37,026	6,58,510
Raigad	99,838	80,006	4,22,274	1,658	1,04,825	7,08,601
Ratnagiri	72,568	42,840	2,65,822	840	41,118	4,23,188
Sindhudurg	47,689	23,633	1,40,772	398	22,182	2,34,674
Nashik	3,02,047	1,79,928	6,97,058	802	81,686	12,61,521
Dhule	1,42,913	76,409	2,05,332	1,686	10,457	4,36,797
Nandurbar	1,04,347	1,05,919	1,09,301	1,250	8,540	3,29,357
Jalgaon	2,15,728	1,36,974	5,20,297	1,996	72,301	9,47,296
Ahmednagar	6,10,757	93,558	3,00,220	2,701	51,354	10,58,590
Pune	1,61,766	70,947	14,86,394	918	1,93,093	19,13,118
Satara	1,24,901	35,240	4,93,265	1,594	53,621	7,08,621
Sangli	69,320	35,438	5,01,358	924	76,087	6,83,127
Solapur	2,20,082	85,010	6,18,070	1,098	72,341	9,96,601
Kolhapur	1,47,868	56,385	6,50,418	173	95,111	9,49,955
Aurangabad	1,76,942	70,207	5,12,651	2,362	9,916	7,72,078
Jalna	1,14,542	42,979	1,88,017	2,220	5,635	3,53,393
Parbhani	74,853	44,584	2,43,450	1,971	2,470	3,67,328
Hingoli	1,36,664	32,248	76,497	984	2,455	2,48,848
Beed	2,48,413	42,945	3,68,899	2,236	13,584	6,76,077
Nanded	1,42,710	82,173	4,19,403	2,025	9,740	6,56,051
Osmanabad	1,16,750	38,512	2,08,994	841	11,628	3,76,725
Latur	86,877	41,157	3,14,855	1,832	18,205	4,62,926
Buldhana	1,41,655	66,018	2,87,406	3,037	19,842	5,17,958
Akola	1,59,164	44,192	1,34,078	1,539	15,107	3,54,080
Washim	80,180	40,491	1,53,376	1,770	13,499	2,89,316
Amravati	2,07,125	1,33,799	2,99,871	3,291	15,570	6,59,656
Yavatmal	1,47,819	1,30,015	3,15,298	3,447	17,111	6,13,690
Wardha	47,700	44,241	2,11,224	1,320	19,576	3,24,061
Nagpur	1,34,933	1,04,585	7,36,103	4,264	70,888	10,50,773
Bhandara	79,572	64,249	89,721	773	20,328	2,54,643
Gondia	96,739	76,561	1,03,708	1,220	7,899	2,86,127
Chandrapur	1,03,816	1,32,612	2,03,532	166	37,645	4,77,771
Gadchiroli	46,196	91,742	75,364	0	10,663	2,23,965
Maharashtra State	48,65,756	25,05,212	1,51,79,013	62,433	20,97,140	2,47,09,554

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

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

(lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
	2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2007-08 (Total)	0.12	11.16	11.28	0.32	12.62	12.94
Of which, TPDS	0.06	10.90	10.96	0.06	11.86	11.92
2011-12 (Total)	0.64	14.91	15.55	1.74	19.40	21.14
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.30	13.44	0.07	13.94	14.01
2012-13 (Total)	1.01	15.53	16.54	1.85	20.28	22.13
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.35	13.49	0.06	14.16	14.22
2013-14 (Total)	1.68	15.92	17.60	1.95	18.51	20.46
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	0.48	12.34	12.82	0.55	13.58	14.13
2014-15 (Total)	2.13	17.92	20.05	2.93	22.72	25.65
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.83	16.77	18.60	2.60	21.22	23.82
2015-16 (Total) +	1.50	12.07	13.57	2.24	15.00	17.24
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.50	11.68	13.18	2.24	14.41	16.65

+ Upto December

ANNEXURE 4.12

ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2007-08 (Total)	13.69	15.46
Of which, TPDS	13.35	14.04
2011-12 (Total)	19.36	32.85
Of which, TPDS	16.23	16.96
2012-13 (Total)	20.74	31.45
Of which, TPDS	15.51	16.54
2013-14 (Total)	21.96	25.19
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	14.41	15.96
2014-15 (Total)	21.57	27.47
Of which, NFSA, 2013	19.78	25.28
2015-16 (Total) +	15.56	19.96
Of which, NFSA, 2013	15.14	19.32

+ Upto December

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

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System & NFSA, 2013

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

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

District (1)	Available godowns (upto June, 2015)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2015) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	9	7,807	3,720
Thane	13	6,500	593
Palghar	22	8,950	1,092
Raigad	31	25,825	1,322
Ratnagiri	26	11,550	941
Sindhudurg	18	8,090	428
Nashik	29	14,700	2,600
Dhule	20	11,490	984
Nandurbar	26	13,000	1,043
Jalgaon	43	20,930	1,921
Ahmednagar	41	32,050	1,675
Pune	43	37,580	3,019
Satara	43	15,490	1,614
Sangli	28	17,770	1,351
Solapur	65	53,124	1,871
Kolhapur	22	16,750	1,577
Aurangabad	29	30,206	1,779
Jalna	20	18,900	1,286
Parbhani	23	10,600	1,178
Hingoli	10	6,100	795
Beed	32	25,240	2,023
Nanded	45	23,240	1,973
Osmanabad	27	16,400	1,070
Latur	23	19,000	1,350
Buldhana	34	13,730	1,536
Akola	25	12,900	1,052
Washim	14	8,150	774
Amrawati	35	15,850	1,906
Yavatmal	34	17,000	2,010
Wardha	17	9,685	838
Nagpur	53	29,155	1,953
Bhandara	14	8,000	888
Gondia	11	10,050	1,003
Chandrapur	32	15,250	1,525
Gadchiroli	27	22,200	1,220
Maharashtra State	984	6,13,262	51,910

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

ANNEXURE 4.14

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPSs DURING 2014-2015
UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPSs		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	5,628	2,256	7,884	5,133	2,027	7,160	5,133	2,027	7,160
Thane [@]	42,384	16,956	59,340	40,927	16,004	56,931	41,429	16,300	57,729
Raigad	21,876	8,748	30,624	21,023	8,748	29,771	21,876	8,748	30,624
Ratnagiri	12,792	5,112	17,904	12,773	5,111	17,884	12,555	5,031	17,586
Sindhudurg	7,044	2,820	9,864	6,677	2,820	9,497	6,926	2,764	9,690
Kokan region	89,724	35,892	1,25,616	86,533	34,710	1,21,243	87,919	34,870	1,22,789
Nasik	32,352	43,140	75,492	30,920	41,048	71,968	30,979	40,956	71,935
Dhule	13,584	18,120	31,704	12,312	15,999	28,311	13,242	17,825	31,067
Nandurbar	31,776	12,708	44,484	31,177	12,852	44,029	29,427	12,039	41,466
Jalgaon	24,648	32,868	57,516	22,954	29,739	52,694	23,931	31,935	55,866
Ahmednagar	17,040	22,716	39,756	14,882	20,833	35,714	16,108	21,430	37,538
Nashik region	1,19,400	1,29,552	2,48,952	1,12,245	1,20,471	2,32,716	1,13,687	1,24,185	2,37,872
Pune Rural	10,044	13,392	23,436	8,951	11,946	20,897	8,733	11,734	20,467
Pune city	2,712	3,624	6,336	2,603	3,502	6,105	2,602	3,501	6,103
Satara	6,384	8,520	14,904	6,359	8,495	14,854	6,205	8,294	14,499
Sangli	6,444	8,592	15,036	6,079	8,217	14,295	6,105	8,183	14,288
Solapur Rural	14,004	18,672	32,676	11,960	17,601	29,561	13,950	18,594	32,544
Solapur City	1,296	1,728	3,024	1,296	1,728	3,024	1,233	1,612	2,845
Kolhapur	11,208	14,952	26,160	10,209	13,151	23,360	10,187	13,579	23,766
Pune region	52,092	69,480	1,21,572	47,457	64,640	1,12,096	49,015	65,497	1,14,512
Aurangabad	12,588	16,776	29,364	12,453	16,597	29,050	12,453	16,597	29,050
Jalna	7,740	10,320	18,060	7,151	9,587	16,738	7,151	9,587	16,738
Parbhani	7,920	10,560	18,480	7,920	10,320	18,240	7,920	10,320	18,240
Hingoli	4,920	6,552	11,472	4,920	6,552	11,472	4,920	6,552	11,472
Beed	7,764	10,356	18,120	7,559	10,322	17,881	7,559	10,322	17,881
Nanded	14,076	18,756	32,832	14,076	18,412	32,488	14,076	18,412	32,488
Osmanabad	7,044	9,396	16,440	6,663	8,827	15,490	6,663	8,827	15,490
Latur	7,380	9,828	17,208	7,380	9,828	17,208	7,380	9,828	17,208
Aurangabad region	69,432	92,544	1,61,976	68,122	90,445	1,58,567	68,122	90,445	1,58,567
Amravati	21,852	29,124	50,976	21,852	29,124	50,976	21,852	29,124	50,976
Akola	8,448	11,268	19,716	7,745	10,296	18,041	7,436	9,901	17,337
Washim	7,296	9,732	17,028	7,296	9,602	16,898	7,241	9,662	16,903
Buldana	11,592	15,468	27,060	11,059	14,583	25,642	12,052	16,072	28,124
Yavatmal	20,040	26,712	46,752	18,837	25,650	44,487	19,204	26,947	46,151
Amravati region	69,228	92,304	1,61,532	66,789	89,255	1,56,044	67,785	91,706	1,59,491
Nagpur Rural	12,372	16,500	28,872	12,372	15,941	28,313	12,372	15,941	28,313
Nagpur City	6,000	8,004	14,004	6,000	8,004	14,004	6,000	8,004	14,004
Wardha	7,788	10,380	18,168	7,788	10,380	18,168	7,623	10,303	17,926
Bhandara	12,020	14,547	26,567	12,020	14,547	26,567	12,020	14,547	26,567
Gondia	14,352	17,377	31,729	14,352	16,853	31,205	15,610	17,679	33,290
Chandrapur	23,604	31,464	55,068	22,943	31,148	54,091	22,931	31,136	54,067
Gadchiroli	27,228	10,884	38,112	9,856	26,066	35,922	26,720	10,682	37,402
Nagpur region	1,03,364	1,09,156	2,12,520	85,331	1,22,939	2,08,270	1,03,276	1,08,292	2,11,568
Maharashtra State	5,03,240	5,28,928	10,32,168	4,66,477	5,22,460	9,88,937	4,89,804	5,14,995	10,04,799

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

[@] Thane includes Palghar District

ANNEXURE 4.15

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPSs DURING 2015-2016 UPTO DECEMBER
UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPSs		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	3,360	2,665	6,025	2,782	2,181	4,963	2,782	2,181	4,963
Thane	12,896	5,154	18,050	12,497	5,154	17,651	11,788	4,764	16,552
Palghar	21,324	8,530	29,854	18,286	7,292	25,578	18,107	7,302	25,409
Raigad	17,043	6,811	23,854	16,693	6,312	23,005	16,671	6,303	22,974
Ratnagiri	9,325	3,727	13,052	8,807	3,588	12,395	8,820	3,559	12,379
Sindhudurg	7,490	5,510	13,000	6,353	4,388	10,741	6,847	4,340	11,187
Kokan region	71,438	32,397	1,03,835	65,418	28,915	94,333	65,015	28,449	93,464
Nasik	21,531	31,663	53,194	18,846	25,610	44,456	17,731	24,000	41,731
Dhule	11,263	13,698	24,961	11,262	13,698	24,960	11,229	13,303	24,532
Nandurbar	23,238	11,211	34,449	22,682	11,003	33,685	20,908	10,328	31,236
Jalgaon	16,893	22,194	39,087	16,724	19,380	36,104	16,189	18,604	34,793
Ahmednagar	11,420	16,757	28,177	11,103	15,286	26,389	11,276	15,562	26,838
Nashik region	84,345	95,523	1,79,868	80,617	84,977	1,65,594	77,333	81,797	1,59,130
Pune Rural	6,607	9,734	16,341	6,590	9,645	16,235	6,590	9,645	16,235
Pune city	2,291	3,315	5,606	2,022	2,913	4,935	1,968	2,870	4,838
Satara	4,583	6,697	11,280	4,492	6,542	11,034	4,391	6,364	10,755
Sangli	5,295	7,662	12,957	5,114	7,452	12,566	4,952	7,271	12,223
Solapur Rural	8,457	12,471	20,928	7,717	11,815	19,532	8,354	12,341	20,695
Solapur City	2,202	3,134	5,336	1,655	2,297	3,952	1,485	1,807	3,292
Kolhapur	8,087	11,800	19,887	7,258	10,710	17,968	7,258	10,790	18,048
Pune region	37,522	54,813	92,335	34,848	51,374	86,222	34,998	51,088	86,086
Aurangabad	8,932	13,122	22,054	8,240	11,997	20,237	8,240	11,992	20,232
Jalna	5,512	8,054	13,566	5,512	8,054	13,566	5,424	7,960	13,384
Parbhani	5,480	8,041	13,521	5,480	8,041	13,521	5,480	8,041	13,521
Hingoli	4,207	6,137	10,344	4,186	6,104	10,290	4,079	5,834	9,913
Beed	6,041	8,761	14,802	5,972	8,657	14,629	5,972	8,657	14,629
Nanded	9,810	14,421	24,231	9,810	14,421	24,231	9,741	14,317	24,058
Osmanabad	5,038	7,356	12,394	5,038	7,356	12,394	5,038	7,356	12,394
Latur	6,489	9,322	15,811	6,483	9,312	15,795	6,021	8,600	14,621
Aurangabad region	51,509	75,214	1,26,723	50,721	73,942	1,24,663	49,995	72,757	1,22,752
Amravati	15,505	18,565	34,070	15,505	16,416	31,921	14,858	15,582	30,440
Akola	6,247	7,396	13,643	5,527	6,918	12,445	5,605	6,600	12,205
Washim	5,942	7,924	13,866	5,384	7,403	12,787	5,627	7,573	13,200
Buldana	9,552	12,126	21,678	9,454	11,406	20,860	8,863	11,540	20,403
Yavatmal	14,699	19,596	34,295	14,390	19,313	33,703	13,366	17,811	31,177
Amravati region	51,945	65,606	1,17,551	50,260	61,456	1,11,716	48,319	59,106	1,07,425
Nagpur Rural	8,853	11,639	20,492	8,853	11,478	20,331	8,271	10,706	18,977
Nagpur City	4,796	6,397	11,193	4,796	6,397	11,193	4,677	6,145	10,822
Wardha	6,871	7,685	14,556	6,871	7,685	14,556	6,304	6,986	13,290
Bhandara	14,712	5,882	20,594	14,712	5,882	20,594	13,756	5,630	19,386
Gondia	17,254	8,733	25,987	17,252	7,891	25,143	16,983	8,626	25,609
Chandrapur	18,159	22,093	40,252	17,623	20,263	37,886	17,314	21,237	38,551
Gadchiroli	61,529	50,131	1,11,660	60,809	48,019	1,08,828	57,866	46,663	1,04,529
Nagpur region	1,32,174	1,12,560	2,44,734	1,30,916	1,07,615	2,38,531	1,25,171	1,05,993	2,31,164
Maharashtra State	4,28,933	4,36,114	8,65,047	4,12,780	4,08,279	8,21,059	4,00,831	3,99,190	8,00,021

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

5

Public Finance

5. PUBLIC FINANCE

Budget 2015-16

5.1 The Budget 2015-16 was presented with expected total receipts and expenditure of ₹ 2,30,169 crore and ₹ 2,30,062 crore respectively and revenue deficit of ₹ 3,757 crore. In 2015-16, State's fiscal deficit is expected to decrease to 1.6 per cent of GSDP which is within the limit laid down by 14th Finance Commission (FC). Budget at a glance is given in Table 5.1 and details are given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.2 The expected total revenue receipts are ₹ 1, 98,231 crore for 2015-16 which are expected to increase by 9.6 per cent over the previous year.

Tax Revenue

5.3 The tax revenue of the State is expected to increase by 16.9 per cent during 2015-16 over the previous year. The share of tax revenue in total revenue receipts is expected to be 80.6 per cent. Tax revenue is given in Table 5.2.

5.4 From 2010-11, the Own Tax Revenue (OTR) has increased at CAGR of 6.7 per cent during last five years. Share of OTR in the tax revenue and in total revenue receipts is expected to be 81.8 per cent and 65.9 per cent respectively for 2015-16. OTR is expected to increase by 9.8 per cent during 2015-16 over the previous year and its percentage to GSDP is expected to be 6.6 per cent. VAT has the highest share (57.1 per cent) in OTR followed by stamp duties & registration fees with 16.1 per cent. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.

5.5 As per 14th FC recommendations, share of tax devolution has increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent of the total divisible pool. State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from Central Taxes has increased from 5.199 per cent to 5.521 per cent and the share of service tax has increased from 5.281 per cent to 5.674 per cent. For 2015-16, State is expected to receive 65.1 per cent more share in central taxes over the previous year.

Table 5.1 Budget at a glance

Item	(₹ Crore)		
	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (RE)	2015-16 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	1,49,822	1,80,794	1,98,231
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,54,902	1,94,677	2,01,988
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	5,081	13,883	3,757
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.3	0.8	0.2
4. Capital Receipts [#]	27,513	37,633	31,939
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	21,666	24,398	28,074
6. Total Receipts (1+4) [#]	1,77,335	2,18,427	2,30,169
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) [#]	1,76,568	2,19,075	2,30,062
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-767)	648	(-107)
9. Fiscal Deficit	26,018	37,246	30,733
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1.6	2.1	1.6

Net of loan repayment RE - Revised Estimates BE-Budget Estimates
Note-Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.2 Tax revenue

Year	(₹ Crore)		
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total
2010-11	75,028	11,419	86,447
2011-12	87,648	13,304	1,00,952
2012-13	1,03,448	15,192	1,18,640
2013-14	1,08,641	16,588	1,25,228
2014-15 (RE)	1,19,008	17,607	1,36,615
2015-16 (BE)	1,30,635	29,062	1,59,697

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

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Non-Tax Revenue

5.6 The non-tax revenue is expected to be ₹ 38,534 crore during 2015-16 with 19.4 per cent expected share in total revenue receipts. Due to change in the funding pattern of centrally sponsored schemes (as per 14th FC recommendations), there is an expected decrease of 41.7 per cent in central grants in 2015-16. Non-tax revenue is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Non-tax revenue

(₹ Crore)				
Year	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Central grants	Total non-tax revenue
2010-11	1,422	6,803	11,196	19,421
2011-12	1,359	6,809	12,166	20,334
2012-13	2,465	7,520	14,322	24,307
2013-14	3,934	7,418	13,241	24,593
2014-15 (RE)	2,974	10,546	30,659	44,179
2015-16 (BE)	2,974	17,691	17,869	38,534

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Grants-in-aid under 14th FC

5.7 Apart from increase in the share of tax devolution and change in the funding pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 14th FC has also recommended grants-in-aid as follows:

- Grants to states are to be divided into two broad categories on the basis of rural and urban population, with the ratio of basic grants to performance grants being 90:10 for rural local bodies and 80:20 in case of urban local bodies .
- After implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), the ratio of centre and state's contribution to State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) will be 90:10.

5.7.1 For 2015-16, the State is expected to receive ₹ 1,623 crore and ₹ 1,191 crore as basic grants for rural and urban local bodies respectively whereas, the performance based grants will be given from 2016-17 onwards. State is expected to receive ₹ 1,112 crore as central share in SDRF in 2015-16.

Revenue Expenditure

5.8 The revenue expenditure is mainly incurred on salary & wages, pension and interest payments. Interest payments constitute perennial burden on the State's revenue due to increase in debt stock. Composition of revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Composition of revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)					
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Other	Total revenue expenditure
2010-11	41,746 (39.2)	9,886 (9.3)	15,648 (14.7)	39,179 (36.8)	1,06,459 (100.0)
2011-12	45,467 (36.8)	11,682 (9.5)	17,505 (14.2)	48,900 (39.6)	1,23,554 (100.0)
2012-13	53,295 (38.4)	13,430 (9.7)	19,076 (13.7)	52,935 (38.2)	1,38,736 (100.0)
2013-14	59,735 (38.6)	15,186 (9.8)	21,207 (13.7)	58,774 (37.9)	1,54,902 (100.0)
2014-15 (RE)	66,213 (34.0)	17,633 (9.1)	24,283 (12.5)	86,548 (44.5)	1,94,677 (100.0)
2015-16 (BE)	73,438 (36.4)	19,929 (9.9)	27,663 (13.7)	80,958 (40.1)	2,01,988 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.9 For 2015-16, development expenditure is expected to constitute 63.4 per cent in the total revenue expenditure, of which , 66.3 per cent is expected to be made on social services such as education, health, water supply, etc. Non-development expenditure is expected to rise by 16.2 per cent over the previous year with its share in revenue expenditure being 36.6 per cent. The details of revenue expenditure are given in Annexure 5.3.

Subsidies

5.10 The GoM provides certain essential goods and services at subsidised rates to make them affordable to people. The provisions made for major subsidies in 2015-16 are:

- ₹ 4,963 crore as compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms.
- ₹ 3,150 crore to industrial units including mega industrial projects.
- ₹ 1,613 crore to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for compensating the losses incurred while providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.
- ₹ 910 crore for distributing foodgrains to Below Poverty Line (BPL) , certain sections of Above Poverty Line (APL) of the society at less than procurement rate on implementing Food Security Act, 2013.

Tax realisation

5.11 During 2013-14, the total amount of tax raised but not realised was ₹ 48,668 crore which is 23.7 per cent higher than the previous year. Nearly half of the total amount of tax raised but not realised was under dispute.

5.12 Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant) and Central Sales Tax have largest share of 67.7 per cent and 25.8 per cent respectively in non-realised taxes. Tax raised but not realised for 2013-14 is given in Table 5.5.

Revenue Receipts 2015-16

5.13 By the end of December, 2015 revenue receipts of the State were 63.8 per cent of 2015-16 (BE) as against 63.4 per cent for the corresponding period of 2014-15 (RE). The details of revenue receipts are given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5 Tax raised but not realised - 2013-14

Particulars	Amount		Total
	under dispute	not under dispute	
Sales Tax / VAT (including taxes on motor spirits and lubricant)	17,988	14,981	32,969
Central Sales Tax	4,866	7,709	12,575
Taxes on professions, trades and employment	5	802	807
Minor mineral, etc.	283	124	407
Electricity duties	462	14	476
Others	861	573	1,434
Total	24,465	24,203	48,668

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.6 Revenue receipts

(₹ Crore)

Item	Actual receipts		Per cent change	Percentage to 2015-16 (BE)
	2014 ⁺	2015 ⁺		
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	96,749	1,08,067	11.7	67.7
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to ix)	83,898	89,386	6.5	68.4
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	50,498	52,028	3.0	69.7
ii) Stamps & reg. fees	14,950	15,785	5.6	75.2
iii) State excise duties	7,822	8,468	8.3	62.7
iv) Taxes & duties on electricity	2,473	4,069	64.5	56.9
v) Land revenue	819	903	10.3	28.2
vi) Taxes on vehicles	3,925	4,339	10.5	76.2
vii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,540	1,546	0.4	67.0
viii) Taxes on goods & passengers	207	591	185.5	51.4
ix) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,664	1,657	(-) 0.4	82.2
2) Share in central taxes	12,851	18,681	45.4	64.3
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	17,944	18,390	2.5	47.7
i) Non-tax revenue	7,347	7,491	2.0	36.2
ii) Grants-in-aid from centre	10,957	10,899	(-) 0.5	61.0
Total (A+B)	1,14,693	1,26,457	10.3	63.8

Source : Accountant General, Maharashtra

+ Upto December

Revenue Expenditure 2015-16

5.14 The total revenue expenditure of the State by the end of December, 2015 was ₹ 1,19,037 crore (58.9 per cent of 2015-16(BE)), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 16,094 crore (33.9 per cent of 2015-16(BE)). Development expenditure and expenditure incurred on social services by end of December, 2015 were ₹ 75,832 crore (59.2 per cent of 2015-16(BE)) and ₹ 51,615 crore (60.8 per cent of 2015-16 (BE)) respectively.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.15 The major source of capital receipts is debt (borrowings and other liabilities). For 2015-16, the expected internal debt is 76.8 per cent of the total capital receipts. As per the 14th FC recommendations, State's borrowings from special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) have been made limited. Accordingly, capital receipts for 2015-16 are expected to decrease by 9.3 per cent over the previous year.

5.16 The capital expenditure includes capital expenditure outside the revenue account, loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt. It is anticipated to be ₹ 41,038 crore in 2015-16 which is 16.9 per cent of the total expenditure. Capital expenditure outside the revenue account has the major share of 66 per cent in the total capital expenditure for 2015-16. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Capital receipts and capital expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Year	Capital receipts		Total	Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which, Internal debt		Total	Of which	
					Outside revenue account	Repayment of public debt
2010-11	23,739	19,920	24,546	17,963	5,624	
2011-12	28,336	24,146	25,674	17,880	6,958	
2012-13	21,842	21,366	26,733	17,398	7,919	
2013-14	38,928	26,923	33,080	20,020	11,414	
2014-15 (RE)	49,491	36,049	36,255	23,342	11,858	
2015-16 (BE)	44,903	34,507	41,038	27,104	12,964	

Source : Finance Department., GoM

Economic Classification of Expenditure

5.17 Expenditure of the State budget is classified into significant economic categories on the basis of the guidelines given by CSO, GoI. According to economic classification of the budget 2015-16, consumption expenditure and expenditure on gross capital formation is expected to be ₹ 70,667 crore and ₹ 22,158 crore respectively, which is more by 19 per cent and 40 per cent respectively, over the previous year. The details of consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Deficit Trends

5.18 The expected fiscal deficit of 1.6 per cent of GSDP of the State for 2015-16 is well within the limit of three per cent of GSDP set by the FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act, 2005) and also well within the limit of 2.8 per cent of GSDP set by the 14th FC.

5.19 The 14th FC has recommended following limits for borrowing; additional to three per cent, if there is no revenue deficit in the year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed and the preceding year:

- If state's Debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 per cent in the previous year, it will be entitled for flexibility of 0.25 per cent over and above the annual limit of three per cent of GSDP in a given year.
- If state's interest payments are less than or equal to 10 per cent of revenue receipts in the preceding year, then state is eligible for an additional borrowing limit of 0.25 per cent of GSDP in a given year.

5.19.1 Either or both above options can be availed by a state either separately or simultaneously if any or both the criteria are fulfilled. Thus, state can avail maximum borrowing limit of 3.5 per cent in a year.

5.19.2 The 14th FC has laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for states for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 and the same is given in Table 5.8.

Debt Position

5.20 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State comprise of accumulated unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government. The debt stock of the State 2015-16 is expected to increase by 10.1 per cent over the previous year. It is expected to reach to ₹ 3,33,160 crore in 2015-16 which is 16.9 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (21.9 per cent) laid down by the 14th FC. The average cost of borrowing is expected to be 9.1 per cent for 2015-16. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.9.

5.21 Open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund contribute about 75 per cent to the debt stock. Internal debt of the State has reached to ₹ 2,55,740 crore (76.8 per cent of debt stock), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 1,72,612 crore. As per budget estimates, the overall internal debt is ₹ 34,507 crore of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 28,542 crore. Out of this internal debt, ₹ 11,888 crore will be used for repayment of loans.

Table 5.8 Consolidated fiscal reform path for states

Year	Limits (per cent of GSDP ^{\$})	
	Fiscal deficit	Debt Stock
2015-16	2.8	21.9
2016-17	2.8	22.1
2017-18	2.8	22.2
2018-19	2.7	22.3
2019-20	2.7	22.4

\$ at current price as per base year 2004-05

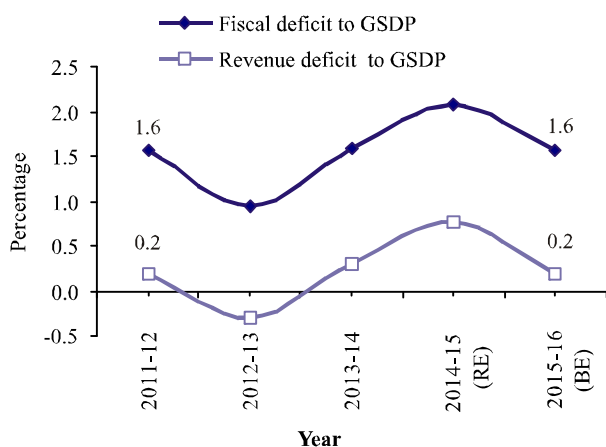
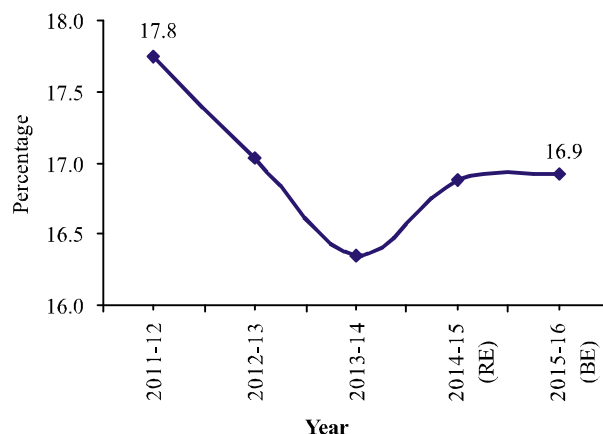
Source : 14th FC, GoI

Table 5.9 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	Debt stock and interest payments (₹ Crore)		
	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowings ^{\$}
2010-11	2,03,097	15,648	8.6
2011-12	2,25,976	17,505	8.6
2012-13	2,46,692	19,076	8.4
2013-14	2,69,355	21,207	8.6
2014-15 (RE)	3,02,578	24,283	9.0
2015-16 (BE)	3,33,160	27,663	9.1

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Graph 5.1 : Deficit trend**Graph 5.2 : Debt stock to GSDP**

State Plan Performance

5.22 The projected outlay for XII FYP is ₹ 2,75,000 crore which is 70.7 per cent more than that of XI FYP. Annual planwise outlay and expenditure are given in Table 5.10.

Annual Plan 2015-16

5.23 Annual plan outlay for 2015-16 is of ₹ 54,999 crore, of which district plan is of ₹ 7,128 crore. Sectorwise FYP and annual plan is given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.10 Annual planwise outlay and expenditure

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Plan Outlay [#]	Plan expenditure	Percentage to outlay
2012-13	45,000	35,867	79.7
2013-14	49,000	38,048	77.6
2014-15	51,223	51,575 ^{\$}	100.7
2015-16	54,999	--	--

[#] proposed outlay ^{\$} anticipated

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Table 5.11 Sectorwise FYP and annual plan

(₹ Crore)						
Sector	XII FYP		Annual Plan 2013-14 actual expenditure	Annual Plan 2014-15		Annual Plan 2015-16 Outlay
	Outlay	Share in outlay (per cent)		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
Agriculture and Allied Activities	21,917	8.0	3,657	4,440	5,087	4,700
Rural Development	9,089	3.3	1,423	1,259	2,809	1,605
Special Area Development	1,141	0.4	159	329	329	155
Irrigation and Flood Control	47,990	17.5	6,743	9,022	8,791	7,620
Energy	20,695	7.5	3,353	4,016	3,105	3,726
Industry and Minerals	2,175	0.8	158	410	425	404
Transport	33,855	12.3	5,261	5,537	4,920	6,876
Science, Technology & Environment	169	0.1	27	62	61	67
General Economic Services	3,364	1.2	832	724	636	911
Social & Community Services	1,22,776	44.6	15,212	22,209	20,337	23,349
General Services	10,989	4.0	980	2,407	1,377	4,111
Other Programmes	840	0.3	244	808	3,698	1,474
Total	2,75,000	100.0	38,048	51,223	51,575	54,999

Source : Planning Department, GoM

Note : Figures may not tally due to rounding

Plan and Non-plan Expenditure

5.24 Out of total expenditure, non-plan expenditure is 70.5 per cent for 2015-16. Share of non-plan revenue expenditure in total non-plan expenditure is expected to be 90.2 per cent for 2015-16. Plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) is given in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants)

(₹ Crore)

Year	Plan expenditure			Non-plan expenditure	Total expenditure
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
2010-11	17,185	16,071	33,256	97,749	1,31,005
2011-12	22,035	15,472	37,507	1,11,721	1,49,228
2012-13	24,568	15,755	40,323	1,25,146	1,65,469
2013-14	25,907	19,246	45,153	1,42,830	1,87,982
2014-15 (RE)	40,594	20,991	61,585	1,69,348	2,30,933
2015-16 (BE)	47,479	24,158	71,637	1,71,389	2,43,026

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Government Guarantees

5.25 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2013-14 reached to ₹ 7,709 crore. The highest guarantee of 34.7 per cent was given to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department followed by 16.7 per cent to Water supply & sanitation, 16.3 per cent to Public works, 13.2 per cent to Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy) and 10 per cent to Planning Department. Guarantees given by the government during 2013-14 are given in Table 5.13.

Graph 5.3 : Share of capital expenditure in plan expenditure

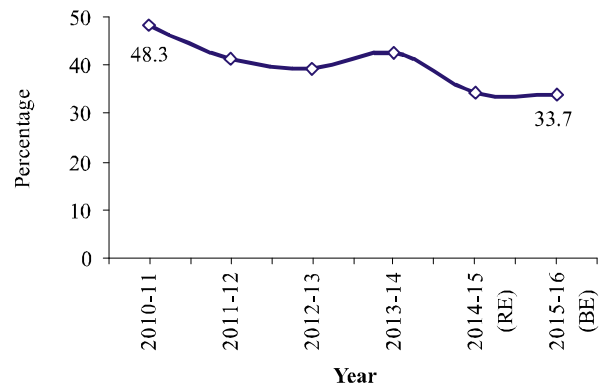


Table 5.13 Guarantees given by the government during 2013-14

(₹ Crore)

Name of the department	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
Agriculture & ADF	146.00	140.00	0.00	205.00	0.00	81.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	13.94	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	13.41
Social Justice & Special Assistance	293.18	50.00	41.80	146.57	9.08	229.33
Urban development	200.83	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	201.13
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	1,249.04	0.00	68.50	296.78	0.00	1,020.76
Water resources	155.09	0.00	0.00	56.73	0.00	98.36
Public works	1,329.14	0.00	0.00	75.35	0.00	1,253.79
Revenue & forest	2.13	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00
Tribal development	29.4	0.00	11.30	6.42	0.00	34.28
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,579.75	285.00	432.67	1,618.93	0.00	2,678.49
Rural development & water conservation	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
Water supply & sanitation	1,378.10	0.00	0.00	87.13	0.00	1,290.97
Minority development	27.93	15.00	0.00	3.33	0.00	39.60
Planning	983.48	0.00	0.00	215.29	0.00	768.19
Total	9,388.19	490.00	554.57	2,714.37	9.08	7,709.31

Source: Finance Department, GoM

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item (1)	2009-10 (2)	2010-11 (3)	2011-12 (4)	2012-13 (5)	2013-14 (6)	2014-15 [#] (7)	2015-16 ^{##} (8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,80,794	1,98,231
a) Tax Revenue	67,354	86,447	1,00,952	1,18,640	1,25,228	1,36,615	1,59,697
b) Non-Tax Revenue	19,556	19,421	20,334	24,307	24,593	44,179	38,534
2. Revenue Expenditure	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,94,677	2,01,988
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	14,838	15,648	17,505	19,076	21,207	24,283	27,663
b) Administrative Services	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,008	16,871	20,739
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	6,229	8,957	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,620	18,502
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	8,006	591	2,268	(-4,211)	5,081	13,883	3,757
4. Capital Receipts	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,928	49,491	44,903
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	515	640	559	863	728	1,035	1,098
b) Other capital receipts	25	17	456	0	850	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,785	36,599	30,840
5. Capital Expenditure	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	33,080	36,255	41,038
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,30,285	2,43,133
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,30,933	2,43,026
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	350	850	500	875	0	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	138	549	(-894)	(-195)	(-767)	648	(-107)
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	26,156	18,857	19,969	13,740	26,018	37,246	30,733
As per cent of G.S.D.P. (base year = 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.1
a) Tax Revenue	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.1
b) Non - Tax Revenue	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.0
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.0	11.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	10.9	10.3
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
b) Administrative Services	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-0.7)	0.9	0.2	(-0.3)	0.3	0.8	0.2
4. Capital Receipts	2.5	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.3
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.9	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.6
5. Capital Expenditure	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	13.3	13.7	11.8	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.3
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	13.3	13.8	11.7	11.4	11.4	12.9	12.3
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	0.0	0.0	(-0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	1.9	3.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.6

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

Note - 1. For 2009-10 and 2010-11, G.S.D.P. figures are as per base year 2004-05.

2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 5.2

BUDGET: TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

		(₹ crore)						
	Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ^{##}
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A)	Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	86,910	1,05,868	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,80,794	1,98,231
(1)	State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	59,106	75,028	87,648	1,03,448	1,08,641	1,19,008	1,30,635
	(1) Sales Tax	32,676	42,483	50,596	60,080	62,530	69,090	74,617
	(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	10,774	13,516	14,408	17,548	18,676	19,421	21,000
	(3) State Excise Duties	5,057	5,962	8,606	9,297	10,101	11,500	13,500
	(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	3,289	4,730	4,831	5,896	6,084	6,874	7,150
	(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,612	1,686	1,830	1,961	2,165	2,138	2,309
	(6) Taxes on Vehicles	2,682	3,533	4,137	5,027	5,096	5,244	5,694
	(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,325	1,423	1,702	1,874	1,659	1,770	2,015
	(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	977	600	574	691	1,241	1,098	1,150
	(9) Land Revenue	714	1,095	964	1,074	1,089	1,873	3,200
(2)	Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	8,353	8,225	8,168	9,985	11,352	13,520	20,665
	(1) Interest Receipts	1,342	1,422	1,359	2,465	3,934	2,974	2,974
	(2) Other non-tax revenue	7,011	6,803	6,809	7,520	7,418	10,546	17,691
(3)	Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	8,248	11,419	13,304	15,192	16,588	17,607	29,062
	(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,891	2,359	2,660	3,267	3,673	4,351	7,100
	(2) Corporation Tax	3,394	4,463	5,236	5,457	5,578	5,834	9,617
	(3) Taxes on Wealth	8	9	20	9	15	16	0
	(4) Customs	1,154	1,997	2,307	2,525	2,706	2,897	4,464
	(5) Union Excise Duties	930	1,452	1,493	1,716	1,911	1,750	2,903
	(6) Service Tax	871	1,139	1,588	2,218	2,703	2,759	4,977
(4)	Grants in Aid from Central Government	11,203	11,196	12,166	14,322	13,241	30,659	17,869
(B)	Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	30,383	23,739	28,336	21,842	38,928	49,491	44,903
(1)	Receipts from Public Debts (a + b)	21,564	20,740	24,453	22,117	27,887	39,122	39,052
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	20,812	19,920	24,146	21,366	26,923	36,049	34,507
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	752	820	306	751	964	3,073	4,545
(2)	Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).	515	640	559	863	728	1,035	1,098
(3)	Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	24	9	467	(-) 10	850	0	0
(4)	Public Account (net) (a+b +c+d)	8,280	2,350	2,858	(-) 1,128	9,463	9,334	4,753
	(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	1,894	2,689	1,949
	(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 351	(-) 126	(-) 400	38	(-) 381	(-) 832	1,770
	(1) Interest Bearing	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 664	(-) 1,806
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 402	(-) 232	(-) 513	179	(-) 301	(-) 168	75
	(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	3,502	6,259	4,532	6,442	6,772	6,578	7,163
	(1) Interest Bearing	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,590	4,152	4,352
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	1,603	2,313	794	2,178	2,182	2,426	2,811
	(d) Others	3,339	(-) 5,805	(-) 3,534	(-) 9,795	1,178	899	(-) 2,628
	Total Receipts (A + B)	1,17,293	1,29,607	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,30,285	2,43,133

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.3

BUDGET: TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ crore)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	94,916	1,06,459	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,94,677	2,01,988
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	62,845	68,755	80,701	91,070	1,00,923	1,31,072	1,28,105
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	41,005	48,282	54,812	62,039	70,879	87,271	84,944
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	22,208	26,944	29,879	33,857	38,238	41,490	45,495
(2) Health & Family Welfare	3,696	4,474	5,002	5,936	6,816	10,307	9,490
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	6,939	6,509	7,438	7,114	6,952	10,758	11,085
(4) Information & Broadcasting	40	47	47	57	68	169	90
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	4,145	4,518	5,117	6,417	7,951	9,026	10,243
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	599	646	721	730	767	1,092	1,017
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	3,325	5,076	6,541	7,855	9,996	14,287	7,349
(8) Others	53	68	68	74	92	140	175
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	20,372	19,285	24,869	27,551	27,991	41,074	40,833
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	6,460	5,636	6,145	7,218	7,821	9,478	8,614
(2) Rural Development	2,493	2,243	2,524	4,399	3,130	7,346	12,823
(3) Special Area Programme	28	59	44	48	33	45	5
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,340	2,522	2,701	2,574	2,742	2,688	2,848
(5) Energy	4,138	3,619	5,527	5,471	5,726	10,928	6,306
(6) Industry and Minerals.	998	870	2,546	2,600	2,549	2,995	3,720
(7) Transport and Communication	3,227	3,418	4,199	4,216	4,729	6,085	4,643
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	72	61	67	72	84	78	96
(9) General Economic Services	616	856	1,116	952	1,177	1,431	1,779
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,468	1,188	1,020	1,481	2,053	2,728	2,328
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	32,071	37,704	42,853	47,666	53,979	63,605	73,883
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	17,129	21,155	24,340	27,346	31,180	37,432	44,000
(1) Organs of State	1,149	1,088	1,249	1,266	1,435	2,848	1,985
(2) Collection Charges	1,486	1,221	1,570	1,853	2,371	2,878	2,498
(3) Administrative Services	8,173	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,008	16,871	20,739
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	6,229	8,956	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,620	18,502
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	92	92	92	106	204	214	277
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	14,942	16,549	18,513	20,320	22,799	26,173	29,883
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	22,865	24,546	25,674	26,733	33,080	36,255	41,038
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	18,690	18,922	18,716	18,814	21,666	24,398	28,074
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	17,429	17,963	17,880	17,398	20,020	23,342	27,104
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	1,261	959	836	1,416	1,645	1,055	970
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	4,175	5,624	6,958	7,919	11,414	11,858	12,964
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	3,398	4,291	5,838	6,351	10,543	10,943	11,888
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	427	483	620	693	871	914	1,076
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	350	850	500	875	0	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	1,17,781	1,31,005	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,30,933	2,43,026

Source – Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ crore)

Item (1)	2009-10 (2)	2010-11 (3)	2011-12 (4)	2012-13 (5)	2013-14 (6)	2014-15 [#] (7)	2015-16 ^{##} (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	21,479	22,040	24,106	21,383	22,876	33,441	30,582
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	17,414	15,629	18,308	15,015	16,379	25,106	22,619
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	325	337	(-) 314	58	94	2,159	3,469
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	3,740	6,074	6,112	6,311	6,403	6,176	4,494
a) Provident Fund (net)	1,790	2,022	2,260	2,188	1,894	2,689	1,949
b) Reserve Fund (net)	51	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 644	(-) 1,806
c) Civil Deposites (net)	1,899	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,590	4,152	4,352
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	4,539	(-) 3,732	(-) 3,242	(-) 7,448	3,909	3,158	258
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	4,540	(-) 3,724	(-) 3,254	(-) 7,438	3,059	3,158	258
2) Other capital receipts (net) [§]	(-) 1	(-) 8	11	(-) 10	850	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	26,018	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,785	36,599	30,840

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

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

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

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.5

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

(₹ crore)							
Particular	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	18,322	23,788	26,355	29,791	33,591	39,545	44,092
1.1 Wages & Salaries	12,915	14,898	15,761	17,607	19,780	23,316	25,796
1.2 Pension	5,407	8,890	10,594	12,185	13,811	16,229	18,296
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	9,992	11,735	14,041	13,437	14,434	19,848	26,574
2.1 Purchases	8,614	10,231	12,876	11,459	8,498	12,054	19,903
2.2 Maintenances	2,938	3,465	3,088	3,678	4,334	5,508	4,099
2.3 Sales	1,560	1,961	1,923	1,700	1,602	2,287	2,572
Total Consumption Expenditure	28,314	35,523	40,396	43,228	48,024	59,393	70,667
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,139	1,092	1,758	1,791	2,080	2,775	9,318
2. Roads & Bridges	2,974	2,347	2,742	2,841	4,210	3,822	3,849
3. Other Capital Outlay	2,448	2,897	3,477	3,870	2,527	8,182	7,858
4. Transport Equipments	63	171	55	144	120	170	121
5. Machinery & Equipment	704	472	454	546	550	879	1,009
6. Cultivated Assets	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	7,414	6,979	8,485	9,193	9,487	15,828	22,155
9. Change in Stock	(-) 7	(-) 2	2	2	3	4	4
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	7,407	6,977	8,487	9,195	9,489	15,832	22,158

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

6

Institutional Finance & Capital Market

6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Financial institutions provide financial support to all sections of society and also to infrastructure projects. Banks are prime financial institutions. Non-banking financial institutions provide variety of financial products & services. These institutions supplement the role of banking sector in meeting the increasing financial needs of the corporate sector.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

6.2 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) comprise of the State Bank of India (SBI) & its associated banks, nationalised banks, private banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and foreign banks. As on 31st March, 2015, of the total banking offices (11,284) of SCBs in the State, about 27 per cent were located in rural areas. Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

Particulars	(as on 31 st March)								
	2014				2015				Per cent change of total over previous year
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
No. of banking offices	2,855	2,307	5,478	10,640	3,093	2,462	5,729	11,284	6.1
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	48.1	85.3	1,919.1	2,052.4	56.2	95.7	1,981.8	2,133.7	4.0
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	39.0	51.5	1,722.6	1,813.5	44.6	60.5	1,871.0	1,976.1	9.0
CD Ratio (per cent)	81.1	60.4	89.8	88.4	79.3	63.2	94.4	92.6	--

Source: RBI

6.3 As on 31st March, 2015, of the total banking offices of SCBs in India, about nine per cent were functioning in the State. Population served per bank office was 10,390 in the State as against 10,070 at national level. The share of State in aggregate deposits and gross credit in India was about 24 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 92.6 per cent, whereas that of All-India was 77.4 per cent.

6.4 As on 31st March, 2015, the share of nationalised banks including SBI and its associates in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCBs in the State, was about 65 per cent and 66 per cent respectively. Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,81,988 and ₹ 1,68,541 respectively. The corresponding figures for All-India were ₹ 70,151 and ₹ 54,291. CD ratio of SBI and its associates was highest (132.9 per cent). Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State according to bank group are given in Table 6.2.

Graph 6.1 Credit-Deposit ratio of SCBs

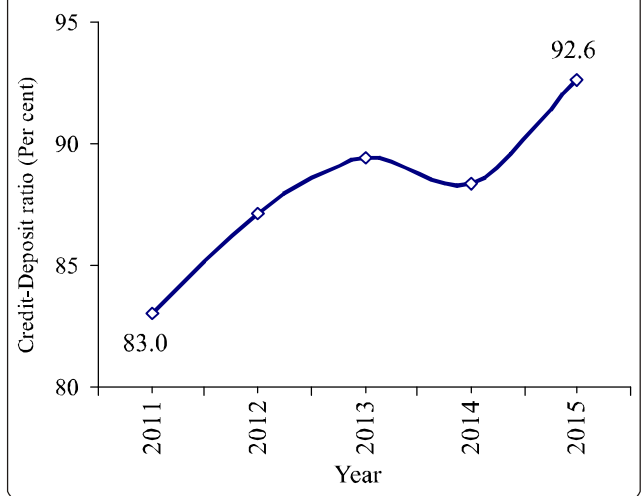


Table 6.2 Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State(as on 31st March)

Bank Group	2014				2015			
	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	Credit (₹ '000 crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)	No. of banking offices	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	Credit (₹ '000 crore)	CD Ratio (per cent)
SBI and its associates	1,780	251.6	326.3	129.7	1,873	255.3	339.2	132.9
Nationalised banks	6,058	1,128.7	917.6	81.3	6,389	1,137.0	961.0	84.5
Foreign banks	87	203.4	123.8	60.9	95	225.5	147.5	65.4
RRBs	680	7.2	5.0	69.4	699	8.4	5.9	70.7
Private banks	2,035	461.7	440.4	95.4	2,228	507.6	522.4	102.9
Total	10,640	2,052.6	1,813.1	88.4	11,284	2,133.7	1,976.1	92.6

Source: RBI

6.5 In the State, current, savings and term deposit accounts in SCBs increased by about 42 per cent, 16 per cent and 11 per cent respectively in 2014. Total amount of term deposits has increased by about 15 per cent in 2014. Deposits of SCBs in the State according to type of account are given in Table 6.3.

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

Type of account	2013		2014	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Deposits (₹ '000 crore)
Current	4,242	205.7	6,009	218.0
Savings	91,850	233.1	1,06,572	263.1
Term deposit	21,239	1,340.1	23,481	1,547.7
Total	1,17,331	1,778.9	1,36,062	2,028.8

Source: RBI

6.6 RBI has directed all SCBs to provide advances to priority sector. Of the total advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector, maximum (40 per cent) advances were outstanding towards 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by micro, small & medium enterprises (MSME) (31.7 per cent) at the end of March, 2015. Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector(as on 31st March)

Priority Sector	2014		2015	
	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)	No. of accounts ('000)	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)
Agriculture & allied activities	4,001	175.0	4,511	176.8
Micro & Small Enterprises	1,509	134.6	1,653	140.0
Education	179	4.1	189	4.5
Housing	919	88.1	949	88.4
Others	196	20.1	248	12.0
Exports	1	17.1	1	22.8
Total	6,805	439.0	7,551	444.5
SHGs/JLGs	247	2.4	374	1.4

Source : RBI

SHG-Self Help Group

JLG -Joint Liability Group

6.7 Total outstanding credit of SCBs in the State increased by about 15 per cent in 2014. Of the total outstanding credit, about 55 per cent was from nationalised banks (excluding SBI and its associates). Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 As on 31st March, 2015, the maximum (27.7 per cent) outstanding credit of SCBs in the State was towards manufacturing and processing units. The percentage of outstanding credit towards personal loans was 13.8 and that of construction sector was 11.8. Sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Annual Credit Plan

6.9 RBI has adopted 'Service Area Approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Accordingly, Annual Credit Plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convener bank of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC). Bank of

Maharashtra (Lead bank) is designated as the convener bank for the State. Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2015-16 is ₹ 1.87 lakh crore. In this plan, the share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' is 36 per cent and that of 'Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI' sector is 53 per cent. The credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan is given in Table 6.7 and districtwise annual credit plan is given in Annexure 6.2.

Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	(as on 31 st March)		
	2013	2014	
SBI and its associate banks	282.1	325.0	15.2
Nationalised banks	798.6	913.2	14.4
Foreign banks	97.5	110.6	13.4
RRBs	4.5	5.0	11.1
Private banks	255.3	295.8	15.9
Total	1,438.0	1,649.6	14.7

Source : RBI

Table 6.6 Sectorwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

Sector	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	(as on 31 st March)		
	2014	2015	
Agriculture & allied activities	73.7	76.6	3.9
Mining & Quarrying	20.1	20.0	(-) 0.5
Manufacturing	521.5	527.6	1.2
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	81.6	95.5	17.0
Construction	191.0	224.1	17.3
Transport	60.1	64.7	7.7
Professional & other services	162.1	166.2	2.5
Trade	152.8	177.9	16.4
Personal loans	233.6	262.2	20.4
Others [@]	319.7	356.5	11.5
Total	1,816.3	1,904.3	4.8

Source : RBI @ Includes Personal loans other than Housing

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

Priority Sector	(₹ '000 crore)							
	2014-15				2015-16			
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of achievement to target	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Target	Achievement ⁺	Percentage of achievement to target	Beneficiaries ⁺ (lakh)
Agriculture & allied activities	57.3	56.0	97.7	49.7	66.7	42.4	63.6	41.0
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	77.2	84.6	109.6	8.9	98.7	61.9	62.7	6.2
Other sectors	22.8	5.5	24.1	1.8	21.2	11.1	52.9	5.2
Total	157.3	146.1	92.9	60.4	186.6	115.4	61.8	52.4

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

Micro Finance

6.10 Micro finance is one of the effective programmes for eliminating poverty and empowerment of poor. Financial services such as loans, savings, money transfers, insurance, etc. are covered under it. 'Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme' launched by NABARD helps to promote financial transactions between the formal rural banking system with the informal SHGs. As on 31st March, 2015 in the total savings by all SHGs, about 87 per cent share was of SHGs exclusively for women. The average outstanding loan per SHG with banks was ₹ 75,705 as against ₹ 64,606 in the previous year. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs in the State are given in Table 6.8.

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

(as on 31st March, 2015)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		Out of total			
		No.	Amount (₹ crore)	SHGs under NRLM/SGSY [#]		Exclusive women SHGs	
				No.	Amount (₹ crore)	No.	Amount (₹ crore)
Co-operative	Total	3,50,760	683.58	45,693	114.01	3,13,672	257.48
	Savings	2,93,679	453.53	39,062	53.14	2,61,777	432.96
	Loans disbursed [@]	14,886	96.45	2,459	19.70	14,640	93.01
	Loans outstanding	42,195	133.60	4,172	41.17	37,255	121.51
Regional rural	Total	1,60,648	541.85	27,538	85.74	1,38,150	481.22
	Savings	1,15,329	156.64	18,627	16.85	99,889	135.11
	Loans disbursed [@]	9,467	115.07	1,958	22.03	8,512	106.39
	Loans outstanding	35,852	270.14	6,953	46.86	29,749	239.72
Private commercial	Total	1,43,172	1,064.12	37	0.18	1,43,039	1,063.61
	Savings	60,845	60.11	11	0.00	60,724	59.90
	Loans disbursed [@]	32,205	452.71	0	0.00	32,201	452.58
	Loans outstanding	50,122	551.30	26	0.18	50,114	551.13
Public commercial	Total	3,39,924	1,037.61	1,62,151	340.48	2,61,666	772.32
	Savings	2,48,007	233.53	1,30,282	68.22	1,92,598	162.50
	Loans disbursed [@]	17,614	226.30	7,165	83.84	13,282	176.38
	Loans outstanding	74,303	577.78	24,704	188.42	55,786	433.44

Source: NABARD # NRLM – National Rural Livelihood Mission, SGSY- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana @ 2014-15

Financial Inclusion

6.11 Financial Inclusion is about extending basic financial services viz. savings, credit, payment & remittance facilities and insurance services to the disadvantaged sections of the society and low income groups at a cost within their means. In order to ensure financial inclusion, various initiatives were taken up by GoI and RBI. Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY), as on 3rd February, 2016, total 1.35 crore accounts were opened in the State with deposits of ₹ 1,863.06 crore. Overdraft facility upto ₹ 5,000 is made available to accounts based on their savings/credit history of atleast six months after account opening. Out of total no-frill accounts opened upto March 2015, 2.1 per cent accounts availed this facility. As on 3rd February, 2016, the number of 'RuPay cards' issued has reached to 1.14 crore. Details of various banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9 Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State

Particulars	(as on 31 st March)	
	2014	2015
Total number of banking outlets in villages	21,215	33,600
No-Frill accounts		
Number ('000)	14,962	26,644
Amount (₹ crore)	1,634.9	2,716.8
Overdraft availed in No-Frill Accounts		
Amount (₹ crore)	58.1	140.2
Kisan Credit Card		
Number ('000)	2,759	2,953
Outstanding amount (₹ crore)	23,159.0	28,497.8

Source : RBI

6.12 GoI has launched *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* on 8th April, 2015. Under the scheme, hassle-free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh are provided to all non-farm micro & small enterprises engaged in income-generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as 'Shishu' (upto ₹ 50,000), 'Kishore' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) according to the development stage/credit needs of the beneficiary units. Since inception upto 19th February, 2016 total loans of ₹ 9,776 crore were disbursed to about 26.4 lakh beneficiaries (about 24.9 lakh under 'Shishu', about 1.2 lakh under 'Kishore' and about 0.3 lakh under 'Tarun').

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 The GoI has created Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in NABARD to provide loans at low cost to state governments for development of rural infrastructure. There are 34 activities covered under RIDF which are classified into three broad categories viz. agriculture & allied activities, social sector and rural connectivity. Projects under these activities are eligible for loans upto 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent of project cost respectively. Under RIDF, upto March, 2015, ₹ 8,125 crore loan has been disbursed. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State are given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF in the State

Tranche	Year	(₹ crore)	
		Number of projects sanctioned	Loans disbursed
XVIII	2012-13	827	289
XIX	2013-14	645	260
XX	2014-15	818	158
XXI	2015-16	261	0

Source: NABARD

Joint Stock Companies

6.14 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade. As on 31st March, 2015, of the total 10,15,601 joint stock companies in India, about 21 per cent were functioning in the State. The share of these companies in the State in total paid-up capital was about 23 per cent. Paid-up capital of joint stock companies in the State is given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Paid-up capital of joint stock companies in the State

Item	2014				2015*			
	Maharashtra		India		Maharashtra		India	
	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹'000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)	No. of companies	Paid-up capital (₹ '000 crore)
Private	1,57,105	192.8	7,91,831	785.4	2,02,196	211.3	9,52,490	874.3
Public	10,819	299.3	59,418	1,332.8	11,361	327.4	63,111	1,421.7
Total	1,67,924	492.1	8,51,249	2,118.2	2,13,557	538.7	10,15,601	2,296.0

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

* Provisional

Capital market

6.15 Capital market is a mechanism through which the savings are channelised into effective long-term investments. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) are the major stock exchanges functioning in the State. Apart from that, there are five other stock exchanges functioning in the State viz. OTC Exchange of India, Inter-Connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd., United Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Pune Stock Exchange Ltd. and MCX Stock Exchange Ltd.

Primary market

6.15.1 During 2014-15, the amount raised through 26 issues in the State (20 public and six rights) was ₹ 5,605 crore as against ₹ 4,560 crore in the previous year raised through 16 issues (11 public and five rights). During 2015-16, upto November an amount of ₹ 10,296 crore was raised in the State through 19 issues (13 public and six rights).

Secondary market

6.15.2 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2014-15 was ₹ 99,30,122 crore and ₹ 1,01,49,290 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2013-14 were ₹ 72,77,720 crore and ₹ 74,15,296 crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Turnover of NSE and BSE

Stock Exchange	(₹ '000 crore)	
	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
NSE	4,330	2,847
BSE	855	492

Source: SEBI + upto November

Mutual funds

6.15.3 Mutual fund is an investment tool that allows several investors to pool their resources for purchasing stocks, goods and other securities. During 2014-15, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 53,884 crore as against ₹ 1,03,433 crore in India. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

Year	(₹ '000 crore)	
	New Fund Offers	Existing MFs
2013-14	136.3	9,632.1
2014-15	59.0	11,027.3
2015-16 ⁺	21.3	7,910.6

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) + upto October

Commodity market

6.15.4 Three multi commodity exchanges viz. Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX), National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) and National Multi-Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (NMCE) are functioning to facilitate retail investors. Turnover of MCX and NCDEX are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

Commodity Exchange	No. of commodities included		Turnover (₹ '000 crore)	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
	MCX	35	29	17,223
NCDEX	27	28	1,146	904

Source : MCX and NCDEX

Insurance

6.16 Insurance provides a safety net to enterprises & individuals and generates long term funds which are used for development purpose. There are 24 life insurance companies. The share of LIC in total underwritten business of life insurance in the State during 2014-15 was 68.8 per cent as against 72.3 per cent in the previous year. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2013-14		2014-15		
	No. ('000)	Premium	No. ('000)	Premium	
Maharashtra	Private	1,006	3,222	940	9,184
	LIC	4,261	8,416	2,476	20,287
	Total	5,267	11,638	3,416	29,471
India	Private	6,355	19,179	5,737	34,820
	LIC	34,480	41,778	20,171	78,508
	Total	40,835	60,957	25,908	1,13,328

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA)

6.17 There are 28 non-life insurance companies, of which six are in public sector. During 2014-15, there was 8.7 per cent rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (30 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor -own damage (17 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance in the State is given in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance in the State

(₹ crore)

Year	Fire	Marine		Engi- neering	Motor		Liabi- lity insu- rance	Personal accident	Health insu- rance	Crop insu- rance	Miscell- aneous [#]	Grand total
		Cargo	Hull		Own damage	Third party						
2013-14	2,006	578	810	564	2,869	2,240	516	629	5,519	227	1,827	17,785
2014-15	1,952	545	697	464	3,282	1,098	517	718	5,842	2,306	1,920	19,341

Source : Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) # includes credit insurance, overseas mediclaim, etc.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

DEPOSITS AND CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(₹ crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credit
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,460	1,291 [†]
1981	309	226	714	384	6,568	5,321	7,590	5,931
1991	1,701	1,357	2,347	1,354	36,181	26,936	40,230	29,647
2001	6,769	5,029	10,034	4,138	1,59,199	1,34,340	1,76,001	1,43,507
2006	12,411	11,609	21,705	14,111	6,51,423	6,08,006	6,85,538	6,33,725
2010	23,555	17,437	40,526	21,878	11,03,423	9,53,799	11,67,504	9,93,114
2011	29,231	22,703	49,174	27,604	13,25,550	11,25,780	14,03,955	11,76,087
2012	34,454	26,712	58,586	31,829	15,00,654	13,29,287	15,93,694	13,87,827
2013 [#]	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490
2014 [#]	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123
2015 [#]	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057

Year	Per Capita deposit (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)	No. of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban/ Metropolitan	Total	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	N.A.	N.A.	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	N.A.	N.A.	3,627	5.8
1991	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
2001	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2006	64,117	59,217	3,295	3,425	6,720	6.3
2010	1,04,571	88,978	3,718	4,319	8,037	7.2
2011	1,24,048	1,03,911	3,902	4,613	8,515	7.5
2012	1,39,572	1,21,543	4,196	4,857	9,053	7.9
2013 [#]	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5
2014 [#]	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1
2015 [#]	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6

Source - Reserve Bank of India

† Data relate to the second Friday of June, 1971

As on 31st March

N.A. Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2015-16)

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	District	Priority Sector					NPS	Total Plan
		Agriculture & allied activities		NFS	OPS	Total		
		Total credit	Of which, crop loan					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Mumbai City	4,021	0	46,797	3,599	54,416	1,14,450	1,68,866
2	Mumbai Suburban	85	0	16,000	1,250	17,335	33,750	51,085
3	Thane	373	210	3,649	1,340	5,362	1,579	6,941
4	Palghar	380	200	767	369	1,516	298	1,814
5	Raigad	323	150	1,117	35	1,475	664	2,139
6	Ratnagiri	653	329	548	522	1,722	305	2,027
7	Sindhudurg	424	220	500	46	970	368	1,338
8	Nashik	4,379	2,632	2,623	861	7,862	642	8,504
9	Dhule	1,442	989	318	256	2,015	100	2,115
10	Nandurbar	690	590	183	45	918	82	1,000
11	Jalgaon	3,155	2,511	1,365	270	4,789	139	4,928
12	Ahmednagar	4,652	3,068	895	1,746	7,293	908	8,200
13	Pune	4,956	2,752	10,757	5,817	21,530	6,089	27,619
14	Satara	3,234	1,999	1,087	830	5,150	650	5,800
15	Sangli	3,100	1,567	442	557	4,099	584	4,683
16	Solapur	7,000	5,000	2,500	100	9,600	400	10,000
17	Kolhapur	2,517	1,788	2,155	367	5,040	1,645	6,685
18	Aurangabad	1,569	1,097	1,663	988	4,220	843	5,062
19	Jalna	1,329	1,097	467	179	1,975	103	2,078
20	Parbhani	1,570	1,342	327	82	1,979	150	2,129
21	Hingoli	926	791	48	97	1,070	50	1,120
22	Beed	2,069	1,806	172	343	2,585	0	2,585
23	Nanded	1,837	1,553	418	53	2,308	0	2,308
24	Osmanabad	1,710	1,131	490	139	2,339	0	2,339
25	Latur	1,559	1,258	584	208	2,351	337	2,688
26	Buldhana	1,550	1,325	220	50	1,820	87	1,907
27	Akola	1,211	922	184	394	1,790	175	1,965
28	Washim	1,080	888	232	0	1,312	46	1,358
29	Amravati	2,421	2,063	337	161	2,918	173	3,091
30	Yavatmal	2,149	1,704	355	324	2,828	262	3,090
31	Wardha	952	605	229	0	1,181	136	1,317
32	Nagpur	1,453	1,073	304	0	1,757	462	2,219
33	Bhandara	547	521	255	44	845	159	1,004
34	Gondia	327	247	136	42	504	67	572
35	Chandrapur	859	689	457	40	1,356	144	1,500
36	Gadchiroli	249	200	141	0	390	16	406
Maharashtra		66,748	44,319	98,721	21,151	1,86,620	1,65,862	3,52,481

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

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

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

7

Agriculture and Allied Activities

7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 The agriculture sector has always remained a focal point of our economy. It embodies the three thrust areas viz. promotion of inclusive growth, enhancement in rural income and sustenance of food security. Since 1960, after the ‘green revolution’, the country has not witnessed any major technological breakthrough in agriculture. The food safety net for the millions of citizens requires enhanced agricultural production and productivity with special attention towards pulses, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables which are essential for nutritional security. Various schemes are being implemented to improve performance in agriculture.

7.1.1 Timely availability of water is the most critical element in raising the yields. Various schemes are being implemented to increase area under irrigation and also to improve existing irrigation system. GoM has launched an ambitious project viz. ‘*Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan*’ to make the State ‘a drought-free state by 2019’. Drip irrigation is also being promoted, especially for sugarcane, to face severe water scarcity.

7.1.2 Agricultural credit is one of the inputs for improving production & productivity and reducing farmers’ distress. The GoI is aiming to cover about 50 per cent of farmers in the next two-three years through the ambitious crop insurance scheme viz. ‘*Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana*’. The crop insurance schemes are useful to overcome the uncertainties in agriculture.

Monsoon 2015

7.2 Monsoon arrived on 8th June, 2015 in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region and by 14th June, 2015 it reached all over the State. During June, July, August, September and October, the State received 103.5 per cent, 32.3 per cent, 54.9 per cent, 74.7 per cent and 49.9 per cent rainfall respectively as compared to the normal. Total rainfall in the State during 2015 was deficient (59.4 per cent of the normal). The agriculture department of GoM records rainfall data in all 355 talukas excluding those in Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts. Out of 355 talukas in the State, 278 talukas received deficient rainfall, 75 talukas received normal and 2 talukas (Akole and Mahabaleshwar) received excess rainfall. The classification of districts and talukas according to broad category of rainfall received is given in Table 7.1 and monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

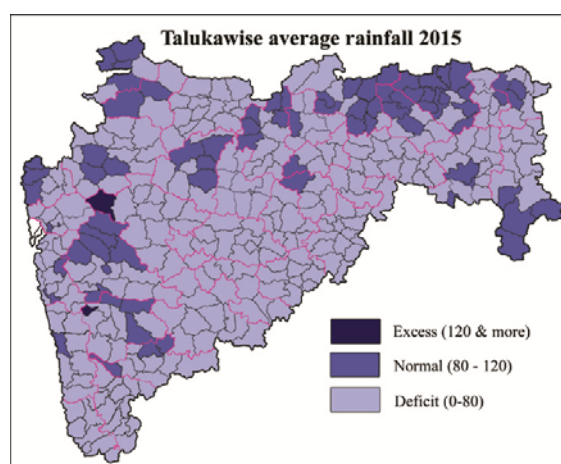


Table 7.1 Classification of districts & talukas according to broad category of rainfall received

Broad category of rainfall (percentage to normal)	No. of districts [#]			No. of talukas [#]		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Excess (120 & more)	18	0	0	186	17	2
Normal (80 - 120)	15	10	5	153	112	75
Deficient (40 - 80)	0	23	28	16	213	254
Scanty (0 - 40)	0	0	1	0	13	24

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts and talukas therein

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.2 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	Number of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
120 & above	2	132	86	3	94	42	76	46	14	10
100 – 120	1	58	66	3	26	24	48	46	16	20
80 – 100	6	63	61	7	62	32	61	83	14	38
60 – 80	10	54	61	25	77	67	49	90	27	40
40 – 60	50	36	43	65	72	82	46	63	51	39
20 – 40	126	12	37	108	23	70	49	24	75	44
0 – 20	160	0	1	144	1	38	26	3	158	164

Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Agricultural production prospects 2015-16

7.3.1 Kharif crops: During kharif season of 2015, sowing was completed on 141.46 lakh ha, which was six per cent less than the previous year (150.97 lakh ha). During kharif season of this year substantial decrease is expected in production. Area and production of principal kharif crops are given in Table 7.3.

7.3.2 Rabi crops: Due to deficit rains in kharif season of 2015, area under rabi crops is expected to decrease by 16 per cent as compared to the previous year resulting in substantial decrease in expected production. Area and production of principal rabi crops are given in Table 7.4.

7.3.3 Summer crops: The area and production targets of principal summer crops are based on average of last five years. The area under cereals in 2015-16 is expected to be 0.48 lakh ha as against 0.97 lakh ha in the previous year. The area under oilseeds in 2015-16 is expected to be 0.90 lakh ha as against 0.85 lakh ha in the previous year. The production of cereals & oilseeds is expected to be 1.05 lakh MT & 1.40 lakh MT in 2015-16 as against 1.81 lakh MT & 1.28 lakh MT respectively in the previous year.

7.3.4 Overall production during 2015-16: The second advance estimates of 2015-16 indicate substantial decrease in production of major crops over the previous year. It is mainly due to severely deficient rainfall received during sowing period and vegetative growth stage of kharif crops in all parts of the State. The estimated production of major crops is given in Table 7.5. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

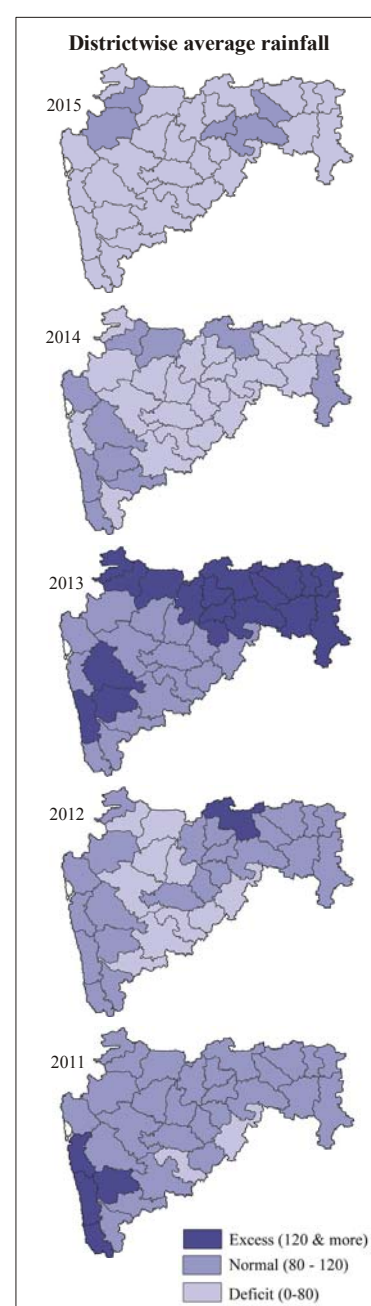


Table 7.3 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2014-15	2015-16 (Tentative)	Per cent change	2014-15	2015-16 (Tentative)	Per cent change
Rice	1,508	1,497	(-) 1	2,835	2,548	(-)10
Jowar	680	441	(-)35	585	314	(-)46
Bajra	865	639	(-)26	538	304	(-)43
Ragi	112	97	(-)13	119	94	(-)21
Maize	801	766	(-) 4	1,496	1,184	(-)21
Other cereals	64	48	(-)25	24	16	(-)33
Total cereals	4,030	3,488	(-)13	5,597	4,460	(-)20
Tur	1,210	1,039	(-)14	353	407	15
Moong	315	385	22	84	74	(-)12
Udid	277	280	1	92	59	(-)36
Other pulses	77	118	53	29	36	24
Total pulses	1,879	1,822	(-) 3	558	576	3
Total foodgrains	5,909	5,310	(-)10	6,155	5,036	(-)18
Soyabean	3,640	3,774	4	1,821	1,853	2
Groundnut	244	186	(-)24	253	189	(-)25
Sesamum	20	21	5	4	3	(-)25
Nigerseed	16	14	(-)13	3	3	0
Sunflower	32	12	(-)63	10	2	(-)80
Other oilseeds	17	11	(-)35	4	2	(-)50
Total oilseeds	3,969	4,018	1	2,095	2,052	(-)2
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,190	3,827	(-) 9	3,577	4,202	17
Sugarcane**	1,030	987	(-) 4	91,538	72,089	(-)21
Total	15,098	14,146	(-) 6	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

** Harvested area

Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2014-15	2015-16 (tentative)	Per cent change	2014-15	2015-16 (tentative)	Per cent change
Jowar	2,608	2,322	(-)11	1,524	1,383	(-)9
Wheat	1,067	593	(-)44	1,308	720	(-)45
Maize	240	210	(-)12	652	336	(-)48
Other cereals	17	15	(-)14	6	4	(-)33
Total cereals	3,932	3,140	(-)20	3,490	2,443	(-)30
Gram	1,427	1,404	(-)2	1,088	873	(-)20
Other pulses	103	82	(-)20	34	37	10
Total pulses	1,530	1,486	(-)3	1,122	911	(-)19
Total foodgrains	5,462	4,626	(-)15	4,612	3,353	(-)27
Sesamum	1	1	94	0.2	0.4	110
Safflower	74	47	(-)36	26	15	(-)42
Sunflower	48	17	(-)65	21	7	(-)67
Linseed	24	16	(-)35	5	4	(-)30
Rapeseed & mustard	10	7	(-)24	2	1	(-)33
Total oilseeds	157	88	(-)44	55	28	(-)50
Total	5,619	4,714	(-)16	--	--	--

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.5 Estimated Production of major crops

Major Crops	(Lakh MT)		
	2014-15 (final forecast)	2015-16 (tentative)	Per cent change
Cereals	92.67	70.06	(-24)
Pulses	16.80	14.87	(-11)
Total foodgrains[@]	109.47	84.93	(-22)
Oilseeds [@]	22.78	22.21	(-3)
Cotton ^{\$}	35.77	42.02	17
Sugarcane ^{**}	915.38	720.89	(-21)

[@] includes kharif, rabi and summer crops

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

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.6 Index number of agricultural production

(Base: Triennial 1979-82)

Crop	Weight	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent change
Cereals	42.22	120.6	98.5	(-18.3)
Pulses	10.44	316.1	144.6	(-54.3)
Total foodgrains	52.66	159.4	107.6	(-32.5)
Oilseeds	9.16	60.1	56.1	(-6.6)
Fibres	9.93	603.2	244.2	(-59.5)
Misc	28.25	266.5	317.3	19.0
Total non-foodgrains	47.32	297.2	251.4	(-15.4)
All	100.00	224.6	175.7	(-21.8)

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Index of agricultural production

7.4 The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennial 1979-82) for the State compiled by Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM is given in Table 7.6 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.2.

Requirement of cereals and pulses

7.5 Estimated monthly per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on 68th round (2011-12) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are 9.08 kg and 0.98 kg respectively. The annual requirement of cereals and pulses for household consumption in the State based on mid-year projected population for 2015-16 is estimated to be about 131 lakh MT and 14 lakh MT respectively. Per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on state sample data of NSS 68th round (2011-12) are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Per capita estimated household consumption of cereals & pulses

Crop	Per capita household consumption		Annual requirement for 2015-16 [#] (lakh MT)
	Monthly (kg)	Annual (kg)	
Rice	2.96	36.01	42.73
Wheat	4.75	57.79	68.57
Jawar	0.94	11.44	13.57
Bajara	0.38	4.62	5.49
Other Cereals	0.05	0.61	0.72
Total Cereals	9.08	110.47	131.07
Total Pulses	0.98	11.92	14.15

[#] For mid-year projected population (as on 1st October, 2015)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

Operational holdings

7.6 Agricultural Census 2010-11 indicates that out of 1.37 crore total operational holdings in the State, 78.6 per cent belonged to marginal and small farmers with land holding less than or equal to two ha. The proportion of operational holdings of SC & ST was 7.5 per cent & 6.3 per cent with area of operational holdings 6.6 per cent & 7.9 per cent respectively. The average size of land holding of SC & ST was 1.27 ha & 1.80 ha respectively as against 1.44 ha for all operational holdings. The operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census 2010-11 is given in Table 7.8 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.3.

Land utilisation

7.7 The land utilisation statistics for 2013-14 depicts that out of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 233.80 lakh ha while the net area sown was 173.68 lakh ha (56.4 per cent). The area under forest was 52.05 lakh ha (16.9 per cent), land

not available for cultivation was 31.83 lakh ha (10.3 per cent), other uncultivated land was 24.06 lakh ha (7.8 per cent) and fallow land was 25.93 lakh ha (8.4 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.4.

Table 7.8 Operational holdings and area as per Agricultural Census 2010-11

Size Class (ha)	No. of operational holdings ('000)	Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	Average size of holding (ha)	
			2005-06	2010-11
Upto 1.0	6,709	3,186	0.46	0.47
1.0 - 2.0	4,052	5,739	1.26	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	2,473	7,155	2.73	2.89
5.0 - 10.0	396	2,603	6.16	6.57
10.0 - 20.0	59	752	10.89	12.75
20.0 & above	9	332	32.52	36.89
Total	13,698	19,767	1.46	1.44

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Irrigation projects

7.8 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 31.37 lakh ha in 2014-15. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised

Item	Projects of Water Resources Dept			Minor Projects (Local sector)					
	Major and Medium	Minor (State sector)	Total	K.T. Weirs	Perco-lation tanks	Lift irriga-tion	M.I. tanks	Others	Total Minor (Local)
(A) No. of projects as on 30th June, 2015									
(i) Completed	403*\$	3,506*\$	3,909*\$	11,006	21,317	2,652	2,608	37,714	75,297
(ii) Ongoing				1,658	1,178	89	566	4,440	7,931
(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha)									
(i) Created upto June, 2014	34.30* [@]	14.36* [@]	48.66* [@]	3.13	6.48	0.39	2.29	3.96	16.25
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal in 2014-15	15.53 ⁺⁺	4.81 ⁺⁺	20.34 ⁺⁺	1.09	--	0.14	0.80	--	2.03
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2014-15	9.88	1.15	11.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total irrigation potential utilised	25.41*	5.96*	31.37*	1.09	--	0.14	0.80	--	2.03

\$ completed & ongoing components together * provisional

@ As per the recommendations of Chitale Committee, the data has been compiled by MWRDC, based on information from all Chief Engineers of WRD.

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

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM

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

Reforms in irrigation sector

7.9 In all 5,077 Water Users Associations (WUA) have been formed upto the end of September, 2015. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6.

Reservoir storage

7.10 The total live storage as on 15th October, 2014 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 25,001 million cubic meters, which was nearly 61.4 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. Live storage of water is given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Live storage of water

(in MCM)			
Year	Storage capacity as per project design	Live storage as on 15 th October	Percentage of live storage
2012-13	35,838	20,406	56.9
2013-14	40,313	29,232	72.5
2014-15*	40,729	25,001	61.4

* Provisional MCM : Million cubic metres

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan

7.11 The *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan*, launched by GoM, primarily aims at making Maharashtra 'a drought-free state by 2019'. It involves deepening and widening of streams, construction of cement and earthen stop dams, work on nullahs and digging of farm ponds. Micro irrigation systems are also being encouraged for efficient use of water to increase the irrigated area. It is targeted to make 5,000 villages free of water scarcity every year. This programme is being implemented as a mission through consolidation of funds for different schemes of water conservation from different departments, district annual plan, NGOs, public participation and corporates.

7.11.1 During 2014-15 and 2015-16, in all 6,205 villages from 34 districts have been selected to free them from water scarcity. By the end of October, 2015, in all 1,30,761 works of water conservation in the selected villages have been completed, 34,989 works are under progress and an expenditure of ₹ 1,544.20 crore has been incurred.

Soil and water conservation

7.12 Completed and ongoing watersheds are given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Completed and ongoing watersheds

(₹ crore)

Scheme	Number of Watersheds			Expenditure on selected watersheds	
	selected	completed	under execution	expected	incurred ⁺
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	235	270	#	137.84
River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	226	45	@	294.29
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	0	16	@	136.56
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed), NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	32,734	12,426	26,243	861.89	6,682.70
Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)	43	0	32	17.50	53.43
Total	34,559	12,887	27,777	1,959.39	9,325.67

+ upto October, 2015 since inception @ Grant not sanctioned # 2014-15 is last year of the scheme

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Sprinkler and drip irrigation

7.13 The State gives 60 per cent subsidy to small & marginal farmers and 50 per cent subsidy to other farmers for purchase of sprinkler and drip irrigation equipments. Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.12.

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

(₹ crore)

Year	Sprinkler		Drip		Expenditure incurred
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2012-13	79,630	79,630	1,78,310	1,62,100	574.85
2013-14	30,296	30,296	89,108	81,008	305.57
2014-15	52,180	43,098	2,00,496	1,70,719	688.41

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Subsidy for agricultural pumps

7.14 There are about 38.82 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. A provision of ₹ 4,519.10 crore is proposed for 2015-16 for giving subsidiable electricity to agricultural pumps as against ₹ 3,552.99 crore in the previous year.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.15 During 2014-15, MAHAVITARAN has provided electricity connection to 1.48 lakh agricultural pumps. During 2015-16 against the target of 2.04 lakh, 0.83 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised upto December. To remove the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, a provision of ₹ 220 crore has been made for 2015-16 as against ₹ 150 crore for 2014-15.

Use of improved seeds

7.16 Maharashtra State Seed Corporation (MSSC) and National Seed Corporation (NSC) are the major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Besides these, private seed producers are also involved in retail sale of seeds of various crops. The public and private sectors are distributing seeds in the ratio of 42:58. The GoI has fixed seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self pollinated crops (like paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (like maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. Distribution of improved seeds is given in Table 7.13.

Table 7.13 Distribution of improved seeds

('000 quintals)

Sector	Crops	Year					Per cent change in 2015 over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	859	747	778	284	500	76.0
	<i>Rabi</i>	242	341	370	263	255	(-)3.0
	Total	1,101	1,088	1,148	547	755	38.0
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,061	1,128	1,283	911	508	(-)44.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	310	289	401	121	150	23.9
	Total	1,371	1,417	1,684	1,032	658	(-)36.2
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,920	1,875	2,061	1,195	1,008	(-)15.6
	<i>Rabi</i>	552	630	771	384	405	(-)23.4
	Total	2,472	2,505	2,832	1,579	1,413	(-)18.0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

* Provisional for *rabi* season

Use of fertilizers and pesticides

7.17 Consumption of chemical fertilizers in the State for 2015-16 was anticipated to be 58.25 lakh MT with per hectare consumption of 107 kg. The fertilizer consumption for the year 2014-15 was 60.13 lakh MT which was 125.9 kg per hectare. During 2014-15, the distribution of fertilizers was effected through 0.5 lakh fertilizer distribution outlets, out of which, 8.1 per cent were in co-operative sector, 0.3 per cent in public sector and 91.6 per cent in private sector. The yearwise use of chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.14. Use of chemical and bio-pesticides is given in Table 7.15.

Table 7.14 Yearwise use of chemical fertilizers

Year	Total consumption (lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2013-14	59.90	119.4
2014-15	60.13	125.9
2015-16 ^{\$}	58.25	107.0

^{\$} expected use

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.15 Use of chemical & bio-pesticides

Year	Pesticides (MT)	
	Chemical	Bio
2013-14	10,969	1,433
2014-15	11,239	1,124
2015-16 ^{\$}	11,280	4,292

^{\$} estimated

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Flagship programmes

7.18 The erstwhile Planning Commission had declared 15 flagship programmes in the agriculture & allied activities sector which include nine centrally sponsored schemes and six schemes through additional central assistance/central sector schemes. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is being implemented through additional central assistance. In addition to RKVY, five programmes viz. National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, National Oilseed & Oil Palm Mission and National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology are approved. The financial performance of RKVY is given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Financial performance of RKVY

Year	Cost of projects sanctioned by SLSC	Administrative approvals of GoI	Grants received from GoI	(₹ crore)
				Expenditure
2013-14	948.22	1,154.54	959.69	959.69
2014-15	1,013.49	1,025.99	942.09	934.45
2015-16 ⁺	623.24	386.62	386.62	70.17

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM,

+ Upto November

SLSC State Level Sanctioning Committee

National Food Security Mission

7.18.1 During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 37.98 crore for rice, ₹ 5.65 crore for wheat, ₹ 224.49 crore for pulses and ₹ 39.41 crore for coarse grains has been incurred for area expansion and productivity enhancement under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). During 2015-16 upto November, an expenditure of ₹ 7.90 crore for rice, ₹ 0.31 crore for wheat, ₹ 28.40 crore for pulses and ₹ 5.17 crore for coarse grains has been incurred.

Horticulture

7.18.2 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched with the main objective of increasing the area & productivity under horticulture and also to promote post-harvest management. Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plant Board (MSHMPB) was established to implement schemes of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). The mission is implemented as Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). Since inception, the MSHMPB received grants of ₹ 1,462.90 crore and expenditure incurred is ₹ 1,462.65 crore upto November, 2015.

7.18.3 The area under various fruit crops during 2014-15 was estimated to be 18.46 lakh ha, out of which the area under mango was 5.27 lakh ha, orange 1.69 lakh ha, sweet orange 1.46 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.78 lakh ha, banana 0.83 lakh ha, sapota 0.85 lakh ha and grapes 0.90 lakh ha.

7.18.4 The GoM has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small & marginal as well as SC & ST farmers, to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. The area under fruit crops has increased to 18.46 lakh ha by March, 2015. An expenditure of ₹ 1,913.00 crore was incurred under this scheme upto March, 2015.

Organic farming

7.18.5 For promotion of organic farming, various activities like providing guidance, getting certification, marketing of the organic farm products are included in National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under organic farming about 7.51 lakh ha area of the State is covered. There are more than 17,704 organic farming groups, of which 1,683 organic farming groups (comprising of more than 44,551 farmers) are certified.

Agricultural finance

7.19 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex bank for agricultural & rural development in the country. The loans are disbursed through Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB) and Land Development Banks (LDB). Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB

(₹ crore)

Activity	CBs ^{\$}		RRBs		MSCB/DCCB/LDB		Total	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Crop loan	16,461.61	17,986.56	1,610.90	1,690.53	13,353.62	14,423.30	31,426.13	34,100.39
Agriculture term loan	14,217.96	18,358.65	643.77	948.10	3,841.10	3,884.86	18,702.83	23,191.61
Total	30,679.57	36,345.21	2,254.67	2,638.63	17,194.72	18,308.16	50,128.96	57,292.00

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

\$ Including nationalised banks

7.20 The financial institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grass root level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) which provide short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. The PACS advanced loan of ₹ 14,030 crore during 2014-15, of which loan advanced to small & marginal farmers was ₹ 6,388 crore. The corresponding figures during 2013-14 were ₹ 12,826 crore and ₹ 4,829 crore respectively.

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.21 The cumulative number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued in the State by the end of March, 2015 was 90.80 lakh, out of which co-operative banks issued 65.30 lakh, RRB issued 4.25 lakh and CB issued 21.25 lakh cards and the amount of loan sanctioned was ₹ 9,478 crore and ₹ 17,135 crore respectively. The agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

(₹ crore)

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount
2013-14	3,299	12,124	3.6	18
2014-15	3,467	13,166	26.5	353
2015-16 ⁺	3,190	12,286	14.8	243

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ up to October

Agricultural marketing

7.22 The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB) is mainly entrusted with activities such as keeping necessary coordination in working of market committees, development & promotional activities of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC), establishment of agro-export zones, horticultural training centres and grading & packing facilities, etc. The quantity and value of arrivals in all the market committees are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Quantity & value of arrivals in all the market committees

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Values (₹ crore)
2012-13	360.50	38,895.19
2013-14	242.65	44,977.48
2014-15	219.58	65,367.63

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.22.1 Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 236 direct marketing licenses have been issued upto December, 2015, of which 128 are functional. Apart from these, 41 private market licenses have also been issued, of which 32 markets are functioning and the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is operating through internet.

Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.23 To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmers' economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, GoI declares Minimum Support Price (MSP) for selected crops. Under this scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP of major crops are given in Table 7.20.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.24 Under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), 16 kharif and eight rabi crops are covered. The yearwise farmers covered under NAIS are given in Table 7.21.

Gopinath Munde Farmer Accident Insurance Scheme

7.25 The 'Farmers Janata Personal Accident Insurance Scheme' was launched in 2005-06 to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. The insurance coverage is provided for 13 perils. The scheme is renamed as 'Gopinath Munde Farmer Accident Insurance Scheme' (GMFAIS) from 2015-16. The amount of insurance cover is increased from ₹ one lakh to ₹ two lakh. During 2015-16, the government paid premium of ₹ 27.25 crore to insurance companies. The details of the scheme are given in Table 7.22.

Scarcity and natural calamity

7.26 During February to March, 2015 about 2.78 lakh ha area in the State was affected by untimely rain and hailstorm for which a compensation of ₹ 481.74 crore was sanctioned against the estimated loss of ₹ 502.5 crore. Scarcity situation during *kharif* season of 2015-16 affected nearly 53.11 lakh ha area for which an amount of ₹ 2,000 crore was sanctioned against the estimated loss of ₹ 3,578.43 crore. During April to November, 2015, about 1.45 lakh ha area was affected by various natural calamities such as untimely rain, hailstorm, stormy wind, excessive rain and flood situation, etc. and estimated amount of loss was ₹ 160.17 crore.

Table 7.20 MSP of major crops

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)	
	2013-14	2014-15
Paddy (FAQ)	1,360	1,410
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,400	1,450
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,530	1,570
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,550	1,590
Wheat	1,450	1,450
Maize	1,310	1,325
Bajra	1,250	1,275
Gram	3,175	3,175
Tur	4,350	4,625
Moong	4,600	4,850
Udid	4,350	4,625
Sunflower	3,750	3,800
Soyabean (yellow)	2,560	2,600
Soyabean (black)	2,500	2,500
Groundnut-in -shell	4,000	4,030
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,750	3,800
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,050	4,100
Safflower	3,050	3,050
Masoor	3,075	3,075
Ragi	1,550	1,650
Sesamum	4,600	4,700
Nigerseed	3,600	3,650
Mustard	3,100	3,100

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Source : The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation limited

Table 7.21 Yearwise farmers covered under NAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Amount
2012-13	23.22	2,410.49	92.91	13.17	767.27
2013-14	17.42	2,247.51	117.00	3.55	103.24
2014-15	55.95	5,484.03	198.06	41.71	1,806.57

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.22 Details of GMFAIS

(₹ crore)

Year	Insurance Premium paid by Govt.	Total Insurance proposals received (no.)	Insurance proposals sanctioned (no.)	Compensation to farmers
2010-11	19.18	3,244	2,604	25.90
2011-12	19.18	3,107	2,286	22.73
2012-13	37.52	3,572	2,435	24.28
2013-14	20.36	2,805	2,269	22.56
2014-15	16.47	2,198	1,190	11.88

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

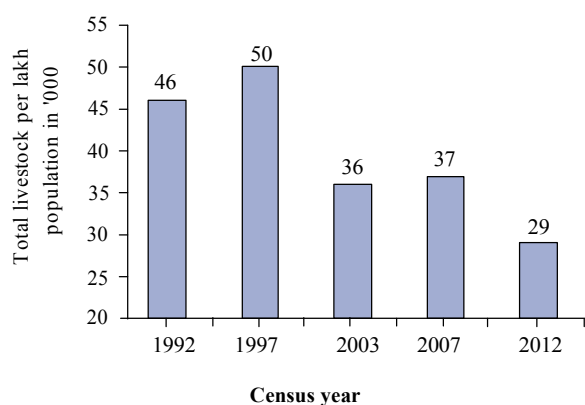
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.27 Livestock plays an important role in the development of agrarian rural economy. It also supplements farm income, resulting in growth of rural economy by creating employment opportunities. Flow of income to the owners through livestock production is continuous throughout the year irrespective of season. Animal Husbandry and the livestock production are thus, playing a vital role in the sustainable economic upliftment of the rural masses, besides providing essential proteinaceous nutrition at affordable prices.

Livestock Census

7.28 Livestock Census is carried out quinquennially. According to 19th Livestock Census 2012, the State ranks sixth at national level with total livestock of about 325 lakh, which is less by 9.7 percent as compared to that reported in 18th Livestock Census 2007. The State ranks third at national level with poultry population of about 778 lakh which is 10.7 percent of the total poultry population of India. This population has increased by 20.1 per cent as compared to that reported in 18th Livestock Census 2007. The livestock as per 19th Livestock Census 2012 is given in Table 7.23 and details in Annexure 7.7.

Graph 7.1 : Total livestock per lakh population



Graph 7.2 : Categorywise share of livestock in different censuses

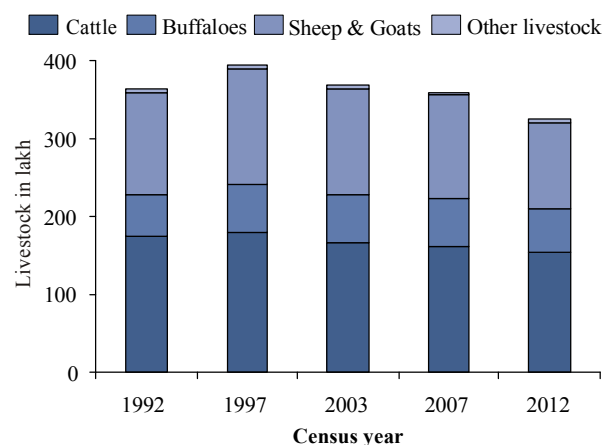


Table 7.23 Livestock as per 19th Livestock Census 2012

('000)

Veterinary region	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other Live stock	Total Live stock	Total Poultry Birds
Konkan	1,106	397	365	16	1,884	10,512
Nashik	3,688	889	3,268	126	7,971	27,575
Pune	2,488	2,202	2,913	56	7,659	30,997
Aurangabad	1,936	510	1,163	59	3,668	2,207
Latur	1,643	683	781	39	3,146	1,507
Amravati	2,248	453	1,338	44	4,083	1,773
Nagpur	2,375	461	1,188	54	4,078	3,224
Total	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	77,795
	(8.1)	(5.1)	(5.5)	(3.3)	(6.3)	(10.7)
India	1,90,904	1,08,702	2,00,242	11,834	5,12,057	7,29,209
State Rank	4	8	6	25	6	3

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to India

Veterinary Infrastructure

7.29 The GoM has created infrastructure facilities to render health care services to livestock in the State. Regionwise veterinary infrastructure is given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Regionwise veterinary infrastructure

(as on 31st march ,2015)

Veterinary region	District Artificial Insemination (DAI)centers	Polyclinics ^s	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries		Mobile Veterinary clinics
				Grade I	Grade II	
Konkan	4	4	20	142	354	12
Nashik	5	5	25	345	515	6
Pune	5	5	26	460	559	7
Aurangabad	4	3	20	160	288	2
Latur	4	4	20	165	290	3
Amravati	5	5	27	193	379	17
Nagpur	6	6	30	283	463	18
Total	33	32	168	1,748	2,848	65

^s Including six polyclinics of Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Science University.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.30 The State provides medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated during 2015-16 upto December are given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Regionwise cases treated and vaccinated 2015-16⁺

(‘000)

Veterinary region	No of cases treated				
	General Treatments	Castration	Operations		Vaccination (Including poultry)
			Major	Minor	
Konkan	988	53	1	47	4,996
Nashik	2,716	157	6	149	12,989
Pune	2,962	89	10	122	11,374
Aurangabad	1,047	58	2	40	5,041
Latur	906	62	6	64	4,918
Amravati	1,468	70	3	66	5,528
Nagpur	1,513	80	4	68	6,752
Total	11,600	569	32	556	51,598

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

Artificial Insemination

7.31 The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4,861 centers. Three laboratories of Frozen Semen (FS) are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared for further distribution to 33 DAI centers and other AI centers in the State. Regionwise AI performed in the year 2015-16, upto December is given in Table 7.26

Table 7.26 Regionwise AI performed 2015-16⁺

(‘000)

Veterinary region	Artificial Insemination performed					No. of Calves born			
	Cow			Buffalo	Total	Cross breed	Indigenous	Buffalo	Total
	Exotic	Cross breed	Indigenous						
Konkan	17	18	1	27	63	15	Neg.	11	26
Nashik	89	191	10	54	344	114	3	21	138
Pune	46	291	54	258	649	141	22	98	261
Aurangabad	29	69	18	35	151	32	5	11	48
Latur	13	39	55	61	168	14	18	19	51
Amravati	30	26	16	34	106	19	5	12	36
Nagpur	32	60	9	11	112	34	3	6	43
Total	256	694	163	480	1,593	369	56	178	603

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Neg. Negligible + upto December

National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding

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

7.33 During 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 42.70 lakh was incurred from unspent balance of last year. The expenditure was mainly incurred on modernisation and strengthening of four DAI centres, two frozen semen laboratories, three bull-mother farms. Under this scheme for preservation and conservation of indigenous breeds, 42 male calves were supplied to farmers for natural services on 100 per cent subsidy. For better AI services, milk production and animal management training programmes were conducted for 272 existing AI workers /farmers/animal holders. During 2015-16, upto October, an expenditure of ₹ 1.95 lakh was incurred. GoI has discontinued the NPCBB and a new programme named as National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBBDD) is initiated from 2014-15. The Maharashtra Livestock Development Board (MLDB), Akola is the implementing agency in the State.

7.34 During 2014-15 under the NPBBDD, GoI sanctioned a grant of ₹ 54.39 crore to MLDB for genetic upgradation of indigenous cow and buffalo breeds for a period of three years. A grant of ₹ 100 lakh has been released by GoI of which ₹ 80 lakh are for Rashtriya Gokul mission and ₹ 20 lakh as a managerial grant.

National Livestock Mission

7.35 National livestock Mission was launched by GoI in the year 2014-15, by merging various schemes of sheep, goat, poultry and pigs for socially and financially backward classes. GoI share is 75 per cent and State share is 25 per cent. Seven proposals are posed to GoI amounting ₹ 137.24 crore, of these three proposals (rural backyard poultry, livestock insurance and distribution of power driven chaff cutter) are sanctioned. GoI has released ₹ 13.27 crore.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.36 Livestock insurance is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by MLDB since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to provide protection to the cattle holders against any eventual losses due to death of animal because of natural calamity, accident or disease. Initially the scheme was implemented in six districts and was extended to 18 districts in 2010-11. In 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 13.63 lakh was incurred for settling claims.

7.37 In 2014-15 the GoI approved implementation of the scheme to all districts (excluding Mumbai and Suburban) and grant of ₹ 892.32 lakh (for Schedule Caste Sub-plan ₹ 472.86 lakh and General Plan ₹ 419.46 lakh) is received. In naxalite area 80 per cent subsidy is given to BPL and SC/ST whereas, 60 per cent is given to above poverty line (APL). In non-naxalite area 70 per cent subsidy is given to BPL and SC/ST whereas, 50 per cent is given to APL. The scheme is being implemented in the State from 1st December, 2015.

Poultry Development

7.38 Poultry activities in the State are mainly carried out by private poultry owners. The National Institute of Nutrition has recommended per capita per annum consumption of 180 eggs and 11 kg of meat. In way of this, State has decided to promote poultry activity through *Navinyapurna Yojana*. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 14.05 crore was incurred covering 1,021 beneficiaries. Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and per capita per annum availability of eggs are given in Table 7.27.

Table 7.27 No. of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs

Year	No. of poultry birds supplied (in lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2010-11	3.87	38	53
2011-12	8.84	39	55
2012-13	8.68	40	57
2013-14	9.87	41	58
2014-15	15.79	43	61

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Dairy Development

7.39 Dairy is a supplementary activity to Agriculture, which offers the potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutritional standards. The State ranks seventh in milk production in India. Under RKVY, during 2015-16 grant of ₹ 9.90 crore has been given to four dairy projects upto December, 2015. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.28.

Graph 7.3 : Average collection of milk by Co-operative & Govt. dairies

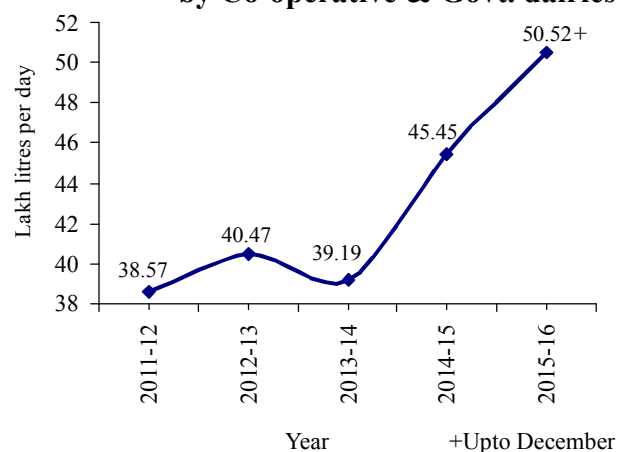


Table 7.28 Milk production and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (MMT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2011-12	8.5	127.9	206	290
2012-13	8.7	132.0	210	295
2013-14	9.1	137.7	215	296
2014-15	9.5	146.3	223	307
2015-16 [#]	9.9	160.4	228	NA

MMT million metric ton NA Not available # Anticipated
Source: Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries Deptt., GoM

7.40 During 2014-15, under government and co-operative sectors together there were 99 milk processing plants and 159 chilling centres with capacity of 88.08 lakh litre and 26.98 lakh litre per day respectively. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies taken together was 45.45 lakh litre during 2014-15 and 50.52 lakh litre during 2015-16 upto December. There are 192 cold storage centres with capacity of 7,618.77 MT, of which 167 cold storage centres with capacity of 7,172.12 MT are with private sector. By-products of milk from government dairies are given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 By-products of milk from Government dairies

By-product	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Skimmed milk powder	MT	138.46	944.48	4,499.93
White butter	MT	82.04	483.20	2,391.98
Ghee	MT	47.80	47.98	2.17
Energee	lakh bottles	44.33	0.50	1.03
Lassi	lakh bottles	30.66	9.34	1.49
Masala milk	lakh bottles	14.71	1.56	0.38

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

Fisheries

7.41 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 173 fish landing centres and the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq km. There are 15,686 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 12,831 are mechanised. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.17 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. There are 30 fish seed production centres in the State with 2,414 lakh spawn production capacity per year for catering to inland fishing. During 2014-15, State's contribution in marine, inland and total fish production (provisional) of India was 13.1 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively. Details of fish production and exports are given in Table 7.30.

Table 7.30 Fish production and exports

Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent change	2015-16 ^{*+}
Fish production	lakh MT				
Marine		4.67	4.64	(-)0.6	3.40
Inland		1.35	1.44	6.7	1.25
Total		6.02	6.08	1.0	4.65
Gross value of fish production	₹ crore				
Marine		3,606	4,482	24.3	3,230
Inland		1,173	1,418	20.9	1,250
Total		4,779	5,900	23.5	4,480
Export of fish produce					
Quantity	lakh MT	1.47	1.52	3.4	NA
Value	₹ crore	3,986	4,273	7.2	NA

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

7.42 Under National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, the development of 19 jetties worth ₹ 70 crore has been undertaken, of which work of seven jetties is completed. Upto 2014-15, funds of ₹ 56.83 crore were disbursed to Harbour Engineer, Konkan Bhavan, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.

Sericulture

7.43.1 Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 25 districts of the State. Details of Mulberry plantation and production are given in table 7.31

Table 7.31 Details of Mulberry Plantations and Production

Item	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ^{*+}
Area under Plantation (New)	Ha	603	1,581	1,531
Area under Plantation (Old)	Ha	902	1,225	2,977
Total area under Plantation	Ha	1,505	2,806	4,508
No. of beneficiary (farmers)	No.	3,057	5,397	8,677
Supply of Layings	Lakh	13.53	23.05	18.26
Cocoon Production	MT	761	1,318	1,027
Production of raw silk	MT	112	203	158
Procurement of cocoon by Govt	MT	7.86	1.15	3.95
Employment generated mandays	Lakh	12.32	22.33	17.37

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM. * Provisional + upto December

7.43.2 Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. During 2014-15, production of raw Tasar silk was 18.97 MT while during 2015-16 upto December, it was 5.41 MT.

Forest

7.44 Forest is the second largest land use after agriculture in the State. At the end of year 2014-15, the total forest area of the State was 61,573 sq km (provisional) constituting about 20.01 per cent of geographical area of the State as against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy, 1988. The jurisdiction of the total forest area (provisional) in the State is divided amongst Forest Department (55,250 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,690 sq km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest Department (1,180 sq km) and Revenue Department (1,453 sq km). As per "India State of Forest Report- 2015", very dense forest

constitutes 15.9 per cent, moderately dense forest 37.9 per cent, open forest 38.6 per cent and scrub 7.6 per cent of the total forest in the State. Out of the total forest area 51,170 sq km was reserved, 6,681 sq km was protected and 3,722 sq km was unclassified forest. Regionwise forest area of the State is given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Regionwise Forest Area of the State

(Area in sq.km.)

Region	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total Forest Area	Percentage to Total Forest area
Vidharbha	27,727.25	4,599.40	1,541.75	33,868.40	55.0
Marathwada	2,792.41	129.23	170.56	3,092.20	5.0
Western Maharashtra	20,650.46	1,951.98	2,009.99	24,612.43	40.0
Total	51,170.12	6,680.61	3,722.30	61,573.03	100

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

Wild Life and National Parks, Sanctuaries

7.45 There are six National parks, 48 sanctuaries and four conservation reserves in the State. During 2014-15 about 25 lakh tourists visited various protected areas generating revenue of ₹ 10.11 crore to the parks and sanctuaries. According to 'Status of Tigers in India, 2014' report, number of estimated tigers in the State is 190 as against 169 in 2010. Area of Tiger projects and national parks, sanctuaries & expenditure incurred thereon are given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Area of Tiger projects and national parks, sanctuaries & expenditure incurred thereon

(₹crore)

Project	Area(sq km)		Expenditure		
	Core	Buffer	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.03	21.04	27.37	17.11
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.77	31.52	6.62	5.60
Pench	257.26	483.95	6.49	4.82	3.56
Sahyadri	690.64	1,626.76	1.73	4.81	6.68
Navegaon-Nagzira	653.67	NN	0.83	1.69	2.67
Bor	138.12	NN	0.38	0.77	0.31
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries		6,185.55	140.95 ^{\$}	136.64 ^{\$}	NA
Elephant Project Kolhapur		NN	0.20	0.38	0.06

NN Not yet notified

NA Not available

+ Upto January

\$ Includes expenditure under compensatory afforestation fund management and planning authority

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

Forest Produce

7.46 Forest provides major products like timber, firewood and minor products like bamboo, tendu leaves, gum, grass, etc. All these forest produce are of great value in terms of generating revenue and providing livelihood to local people. Production and value of forest produce are given in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34 Production and value of forest produce

(Value in ₹ crore)							
Forest Produce	Unit of production	2013-14		2014-15*		2015-16 ⁺⁺	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM ^{**}	1.12	293.30	1.11	187.52	1.14	245.61
Firewood	LCM ^{**}	3.43	55.14	1.89	20.57	1.95	35.38
Total (A)		4.55	348.44	3.00	208.09	3.09	280.99
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT [@]	0.34	18.90	0.23	30.26	1.58	30.24
Tendu	LSB [#]	4.54	62.92	4.62	56.21	2.14	64.72
Grass	MT	656	0.11	483	0.13	403	0.04
Gum	Quintal	4,231	1.34	2,022	2.76	2,272	2.94
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)		--	10.76	--	9.59	--	10.57
Total (B)			94.03		98.95		108.51
Total (A + B)			442.50		307.04		389.50

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

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

Tree Plantation

7.47 Tree plantation, which is a part of 20 point programme, is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. The State Government has decided to carry out plantation of 100 crore plants per year since 2012. During 2014-15 expenditure of ₹ 111.77 crore was incurred by Forest Department and FDCM. Area under tree plantation and expenditure are given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.35 Area under tree plantation and expenditure

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (in ha)	Expenditure (₹crore)	Area (in ha)	Expenditure (₹crore)	Area (in ha)	Expenditure (₹crore)	Plants supplied (in crore)
2011-12	31,369	67.90	4,011	9.47	3,916	13.67	1.32
2012-13	70,157	133.97	4,847	10.36	2,106	14.29	0.77
2013-14	58,646	109.76	3,969	8.57	2,528	16.06	2.14
2014-15	85,356	102.90	3,314	8.87	1,453	21.37	0.89
2015-16 ⁺⁺	51,866	29.47	2,898	8.55	1,029	12.24	0.38

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Director General, Social Forestry, GoM * Provisional + upto December

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.48 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* was launched in 2006-07 with a view to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under this scheme, total 12,517 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) with nearly 29.70 lakh members were constituted in 15,500 villages. JFMC manages 27.04 lakh ha of forest area.

Social Forestry

7.49 During 2014-15, under 20 Point Programme, the Social Forestry Department has planted 16.12 lakh seedlings on about 530 ha and 1,716 kms of community land and supplied 73.16 lakh plants for plantations on private land. During 2015-16 upto December, the Social Forestry Department has planted 22 lakh seedlings on about 432 ha and 1,110 km of community land and supplied 16 lakh plants for plantations on private land. Yearwise plantation under major schemes is given in Table 7.36.

Table 7.36 Yearwise plantation under major schemes

Scheme	(Area in ha)			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Block plantation	629	631	234	211
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (in Km)	1,179	1,346	1,672	928
Integrated Watershed Management Programme	185	573	0	0
National Bamboo Mission	130	241	39	30
Plantation programme on non forest community land in selected watersheds	231	338	125	147

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Director General, Social Forestry, GoM + upto December

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

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

Area : '000 ha
Production : '000 MT
Yield : Kg per ha.

Foodgrains										
Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1990-91	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2010-11	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
7	2012-13	1,559	3,078	1,974	785	1,199	1,527	3,290	2,108	641
8	2013-14	1,605	3,108	1,936	1,028	1,480	1,439	3,585	2,848	794
9	2014-15	1,551	2,946	1,900	1,067	1,308	1,225	3,288	2,109	641

Sr. No.	Year	Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	1960-61	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2010-11	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,068	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
7	2012-13	788	502	637	1,020	1,993	1,954	7,442	8,882	1,193
8	2013-14	762	788	1,035	1,129	3,295	2,919	8,109	11,519	1,421
9	2014-15	865	538	622	1,288	2,366	1,838	8,059	9,267	1,150

Sr. No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Moong		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2010-11	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
7	2012-13	1,214	1,006	829	1,135	868	765	431	211	490
8	2013-14	1,141	1,034	906	1,520	1,401	922	431	200	465
9	2014-15	1,210	353	292	1,427	1,088	762	315	84	268

Sr. No.	Year	Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2010-11	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
7	2012-13	360	214	593	182	61	335	3,323	2,360	710
8	2013-14	334	206	617	227	100	438	3,653	2,941	805
9	2014-15	277	92	333	184	64	346	3,413	1,681	493

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.1 (Contd.)

Area : '000 ha
Production : '000 MT
Yield : Kg per ha.

Foodgrains										
Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
1	1960-61	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0
2	1970-71	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0
3	1980-81	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0
4	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
5	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
6	2010-11	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581
7	2012-13	10,765	11,242	1,044	308	337	1,094	3,064	4,690	1,531
8	2013-14	11,762	14,460	1,229	326	417	1,280	3,520	4,273	1,214
9	2014-15	11,472	10,948	954	327	379	1,160	3,640	1,821	500

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	1960-61	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2010-11	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2012-13	105	58	549	214	74	349	3,691	5,160	1,398
8	2013-14	126	82	654	209	94	450	4,182	4,866	1,163
9	2014-15	74	26	353	169	51	302	4,211	2,278	541

Cash crops											
Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane				Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area	Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)
1	1960-61	155	155	10,404	66.92	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	204	14,433	86.53	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	319	23,706	91.74	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	442	536	38,154	86.40	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	595	687	49,569	83.27	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2010-11	965	1,041	85,691	88.85	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
7	2012-13	938	1,067	75,335	80.00	4,187	6,793	276	1	1	1,050
8	2013-14	937	1,048	83,954	90.00	4,160	8,835	361	2	2	1,147
9	2014-15	1,030	987	91,538	89.00	4,190	3,577	145	1	2	1,608

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

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

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

ANNEXURE 7.2

CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base: 1979-82=100)								
Groups/Crops	Weight	1982-83	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Foodgrains—								
(a) Cereals—								
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	138.4	141.3	133.4
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	123.9	165.5	135.1
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	43.0	50.7	43.1
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	69.5	109.1	74.5
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,528.5	2,715.1	1,844.6
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	65.7	67.1	56.3
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	48.2	46.6	70.8
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	94.3	120.6	98.5
(b) Pulses—								
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	527.9	986.4	661.4
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	252.9	259.9	88.8
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	116.5	123.2	15.1
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	245.6	316.1	144.6
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	124.3	159.4	107.6
2. Non-Foodgrains								
(a) Oil Seeds—								
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	38.3	163.8	61.5
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	32.4	32.4	12.2
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	3.4	20.3	9.0
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	416.7	416.7	525.6
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	68.3	88.4	88.4
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	37.3	60.1	56.1
(b) Fibres—								
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	465.7	605.6	245.2
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	29.2	N.A.	N.A.
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	510.4	463.9	603.2	244.2
(c) Miscellaneous—								
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	292.5	289.9	345.1
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	0.0	N.A.	N.A.
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	268.9	266.5	317.3
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	265.0	297.2	251.4
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	190.9	224.6	175.7

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2010-11 to 2014-15 are provisional

ANNEXURE 7.3

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

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Number of operational holdings ('00)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,633
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,463
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,128
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,142
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,964
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	590
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	89
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,989

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740	9,180
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274	22,680
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,390
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,681
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,974
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,901
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	26,027
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,524
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,314
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,671

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Average size of holdings (ha)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26	1.42
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21	2.37
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16	6.57
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89	12.75
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	37.24
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46	1.44

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.4

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS OF THE STATE

(Area '000 ha)

Year	Geographical area	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land			Fallow lands		Cropped Area		Gross cropped area
			Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1986-87	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1990-91	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1995-96	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
2000-01	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,364	959	1,168	327	1,126	1,276	17,844	3,775	21,619
2005-06	30,758	5,212	1,720	1,407	914	1,252	249	1,327	1,204	17,473	5,083	22,556
2010-11	30,758	5,216	1,731	1,449	919	1,242	250	1,366	1,179	17,406	5,769	23,175
2011-12	30,758	5,211	1,728	1,451	919	1,244	250	1,378	1,192	17,386	5,720	23,106
2012-13	30,758	5,207	1,722	1,456	916	1,245	251	1,418	1,200	17,344	5,772	23,116
2013-14	30,758	5,205	1,723	1,460	915	1,242	249	1,401	1,192	17,368	6,012	23,380

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

Sr. No.	Year	Area irrigated				Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation Wells ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
		Wells	Other sources	Net	Gross					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	595	477	1,072	1,220	114	542	1.10	18,823	6.5
2	1970-71	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.4
3	1980-81	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.3
4	1990-91	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
5	2000-01	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	1.72	21,619	17.8
6	2001-02	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322	1.52	20,991	17.8
7	2002-03	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331	1.61	20,915	18.2
8	2003-04	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.4
9	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.4
10	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.9
11	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.6
12	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.8
13	2008-09	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,454	17.7
14	2009-10	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,612	17.9
15	2010-11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,175	N.A.
16	2011-12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,106	N.A.
17	2012-13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,115	N.A.
18	2013-14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,380	N.A.

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - (1) Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

(2) Intensity under Col. No. 7 is worked out by using the formula (Col. No. 6 ÷ Col. No. 5) x 100.

(3) Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2013-14 are provisional.

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

N. A. Not Available

ANNEXURE 7.6

IRRIGATION & NON-IRRIGATION WATER CHARGES LEVIED, RECOVERED AND OUTSTANDING

(₹ crore)

Year	Water charges levied			Recovery			Outstanding at the end of year		
	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2000-01	74.48	362.60	437.08	41.23	153.99	195.22	223.39	571.30	794.69
2001-02	84.72	368.83	453.55	43.57	208.12	251.69	264.54	732.01	996.55
2002-03	83.17	360.68	443.85	42.02	335.50	377.52	303.79	751.99	1,055.78
2003-04	93.03	360.26	453.29	42.89	335.20	378.09	376.63	353.06	729.69
2004-05	78.69	418.44	497.13	45.78	402.57	448.35	415.59	378.59	794.18
2005-06	68.25	350.28	418.53	64.03	349.45	413.48	410.18	282.09	692.27
2006-07	90.70	408.75	499.45	74.72	420.26	494.98	427.01	245.82	672.82
2007-08	110.35	563.89	674.24	70.47	556.54	627.01	473.70	275.20	748.90
2008-09	112.95	695.37	808.32	71.05	602.11	673.16	531.10	466.38	1,004.61
2009-10	95.00	715.11	810.11	69.94	732.69	802.63	561.77	466.38	1,028.15
2010-11	96.24	670.46	766.70	79.03	666.87	745.90	745.90	468.62	1,047.90
2011-12	109.73	541.06	650.79	79.13	541.13	620.26	608.87	461.74	1,070.61
2012-13	82.98	670.12	753.10	63.10	443.05	506.15	618.78	656.52	1275.30
2013-14	70.37	536.67	607.04	57.57	457.20	514.77	631.49	728.24	1,359.73
2014-15	78.15	593.59	671.74	61.97	574.53	636.50	648.29	695.80	1,344.09

Source – Water Resource Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 7.7

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

('000)											
Sr. No.	Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock ⁺	Total live stock	Sheep and goats per hundred hectares of grazing and pasture land (No.)	No. of Livestock per hundred hectares of net area cropped (No.)	Livestock per lakh of population	Total poultry [§]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	1961	..	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
2	1966	..	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
3	1972	..	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
4	1978	..	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
5	1982	..	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
6	1987	..	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
7	1992	..	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
8	1997	..	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
9	2003	..	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
10	2007	..	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,954	1,064	206	37	64,800 [@]
11	2012	..	15,484	5,594	11,016	395	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]

Source - Livestock Census

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

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

§ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail & other birds.

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

8

Industry & Co-operation

8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 Maharashtra is one of the most industrialised states in the country. The State has identified industrial sectors like Auto, Engineering, Electronics, Textile and Defence as focus sectors considering the national and international trends and potential of the resources in the State. Recently, the State has formulated Retail Trade Policy-2016, Electronics Policy-2016, Single Window Policy-2016, Policy for SC / ST Entrepreneurs and Policy for IT & ITeS-2015. MAITRI (Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment facilitation) cell has been set up at Mumbai to facilitate clearances and help in expediting setting up of industrial units. Such cell has also been set up at each Regional Headquarter to assist MSMEs.

8.1.1 The State has been proactive in expediting reforms and clearances for setting up and running of industries. To showcase the strengths of manufacturing sector in India to the world, a 'Make in India' event was organised in Mumbai. The event created a renewed enthusiasm and overwhelming response from the investors for making investments in the State.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.2 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the major source of industrial statistics, provides estimates of various aggregates like fixed & working capital, input, output, value added, employment etc. pertaining to organised manufacturing sector. ASI covers all factories registered under the sections 2 m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi & Cigar units registered under Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

8.2.1 ASI 2013-14 provisional results reveal that Maharashtra is at the top position in terms of Gross value added and wages to workers with share of 21.2 per cent and 16.1 per cent at All-India level. The State is at second position in number of factories, number of workers and fixed capital with share of 13 per cent, 12.6 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively.

8.2.2 The contribution of the State in total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added (NVA) in the country was 16.2 per cent, 18.2 per cent & 22 per cent respectively. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Selected indicators of industries

(₹ crore)

Particulars	2012-13			2013-14*		
	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India	Maharashtra	India	Percentage to India
Industries (no.)	28,949	2,22,120	13.0	29,123	2,24,574	13.0
Fixed capital	3,44,930	21,80,260	15.8	3,26,362	23,74,383	13.8
Working capital	1,01,692	6,03,411	16.9	1,20,418	6,62,980	18.2
Total output	10,22,032	60,25,945	17.0	10,65,925	65,71,052	16.2
Total input	8,19,454	50,18,665	16.3	8,37,427	54,91,031	15.3
Gross value added	2,02,578	10,07,279	20.1	2,28,498	10,80,021	21.2
Net value added	1,78,729	8,51,949	21.0	2,00,440	9,09,629	22.0
Employment (in lakh)	12.33	100.52	12.3	13.12	104.28	12.6
Profit	1,01,640	4,44,262	22.9	1,19,537	4,53,789	26.3

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

* Provisional

8.2.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2013-14 are coke, refined petroleum products (15.2 per cent), food products (11.4 per cent), basic metals (10.9 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (9 per cent) and motor vehicles, trailers (7.5 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 54 per cent value of output of all industries and 47.7 per cent of fixed capital during 2013-14. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.1.

8.2.4 ASI 2013-14 reveals that per factory 'value of goods & services produced' and 'net value added' in the State are higher by 3.7 and 11.5 per cent respectively than the previous year. Important indicators are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Important indicators

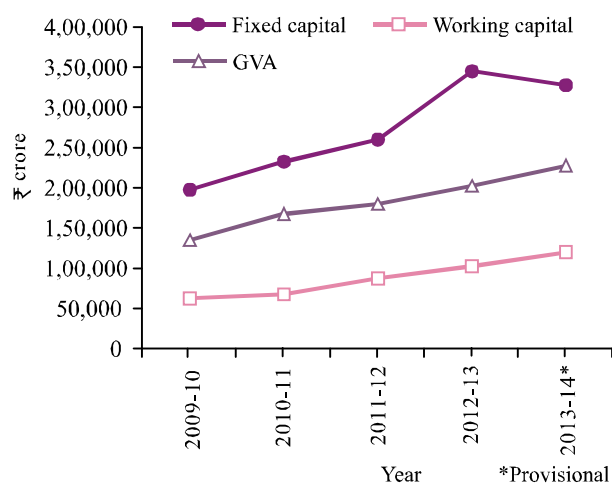
(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2012-13		2013-14*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
a) Per factory				
Investment in fixed capital	1,192	982	1,121	1,057
Value of goods & services produced	3,530	2,713	3,660	2,926
Net value added	617	384	688	405
Employment (no.)	43	45	45	46
b) Per worker				
Net value added	14.5	8.5	15.3	8.7
Annual wages	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2

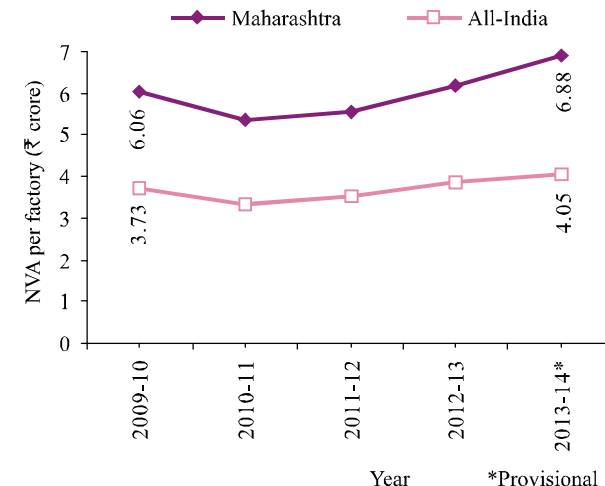
Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

* Provisional

Graph 8.1: Fixed & working capital, GVA in Maharashtra



Graph 8.2: NVA per factory Maharashtra vis-a-vis All-India



Index of Industrial Production

8.3 The growth of the industrial sector is measured using Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The present index of industrial production covers mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) compiles and releases monthly All-India IIP. The average All-India IIP (base year 2004-05) has increased from 172.7 in April-December, 2014 to 178.1 in April-December, 2015. As per this index, the average growth during April-December, 2015 was 3.1 per cent as against 2.6 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year. Detailed information of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.2. Groupwise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Groupwise Index of Industrial Production in India

(Base year 2004-05=100)

Item	Weight	April to December		Per cent change
		2014-15	2015-16 [@]	
General Index	100.00	172.7	178.1	3.1
Mining	14.16	122.5	125.3	2.3
Manufacturing	75.53	181.0	186.6	3.1
Electricity	10.31	180.4	188.5	4.5

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI @ quick estimates

Industrial Investment

8.4 During the 'Make in India' event, 2,594 MoUs (Memorandum of Understanding) with proposed investment of ₹ 7,94,057 crore and expected employment of 30.9 lakh were signed by the State. The energy sector has attracted proposals with highest investment of ₹ 2,30,627 crore (29 per cent), followed by manufacturing sector ₹ 1,65,909 crore (20.9 per cent).

8.4.1 The State has attracted highest number of industrial proposals having maximum employment potential. Since August, 1991 to October, 2015, in all 19,053 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 10,97,337 crore were approved. Out of these, 8,497 projects (44.6 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 2,62,631 crore (23.9 per cent) with proposed employment of 11.24 lakh were commissioned and 2,108 projects with an investment of ₹ 87,701 crore & proposed employment of 3.98 lakh are under execution. Of the total proposals received in the country, the State's share in number of proposals & investment is about 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. During 2014-15, in all 279 projects with an investment of ₹ 45,010 crore with proposed employment of 0.7 lakh were approved. During 2015-16, upto October, 218 projects with an investment of ₹ 18,759 crore were approved. Of these, 16 projects with an investment of ₹ 1,069 crore were commissioned.

8.4.2 The IT industry has attracted 453 proposals with highest investment of ₹ 3,86,711 crore (35.2 per cent), followed by fuel industry with an investment of ₹ 1,42,839 crore (13 per cent). These two industries accounted for almost 50 per cent of the total approved investment.

8.4.3 Of the total approved proposals, the major industries by number are chemical & fertilizer (14.9 per cent), textiles (10.5 per cent), metallurgical (10 per cent), sugar (8 per cent), electrical & electronics (6.2 per cent), processed food (5.5 per cent) and photographic raw film & papers (5.2 per cent). These seven industries together accounted for almost 61 per cent of total approved and commissioned proposals. However, their share in investment was 29.2 per cent in approved and 42.6 per cent in commissioned proposals.

8.4.4 The total investment in commissioned projects was ₹ 2,62,631 crore, of which share of investment of IT industry (20.7 per cent) was highest, followed by metallurgical (14 per cent), fuel (10.7 per cent), transportation (9.4 per cent) and chemical & chemical fertilizers (8.5 per cent). These five industries together accounted for 63.3 per cent of total investment. The industrywise projects approved and commissioned in the State are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Industrywise approved proposals and commissioned projects

(August, 1991 to October, 2015)

Industry type	Approved proposals		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ crore)	No.	Investment (₹ crore)
IT Industry	453	3,86,711	243	54,251
Fuel	815	1,42,839	195	28,025
Metallurgical	1,909	1,00,997	935	36,709
Chemical & Fertilizer	2,839	59,901	1,386	22,248
Textiles	1,998	49,981	933	16,939
Sugar	1,532	38,424	235	8,402
Transportation	421	32,149	285	24,554
Photographic Raw Film & Papers	981	28,419	570	13,988
Cement Gypsum	368	24,578	148	5,597
Industrial Machinery	851	24,204	509	8,802
Electrical & Electronics	1,174	22,429	683	7,814
Processed Food	1,046	20,258	440	5,782
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	373	16,091	203	2,332
Pharmaceuticals	854	16,028	496	4,341
Paper & paper products	538	15,826	271	7,586
Engineering	344	12,367	193	4,144
Machine Tools/Ceramics/Misc.Inds.	457	7,961	282	4,161
Others	2,100	98,174	490	6,956
Total	19,053	10,97,337	8,497	2,62,631

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

Investment in Mega Projects

8.4.5 During 2005 to 31st October, 2015, the State has approved 454 mega projects with an investment of ₹ 3,54,680 crore and proposed employment of about 3.88 lakh by issuing offer letters. Of these, 137 projects with an investment of ₹ 53,018 crore and proposed employment of 0.84 lakh were issued eligibility certificates.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.4.6 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing services. As per fourth census of MSME 2006-07, as on 31st March, 2007, in all 86,635 MSMEs were working in the State with an investment of ₹ 14,859 crore and employment of 10.95 lakh. Upto September, 2015, in all 2,43,721 MSME units, with an investment of ₹ 56,552 crore, generating employment of 29.19 lakh were functioning. Yearwise investment & employment in MSMEs and divisionwise information of MSMEs is given in Table 8.5 & Table 8.6.

Table 8.5 Yearwise Investment & Employment in MSMEs

Year	MSMEs	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (in lakh)
2007-08	10,244	2,281	1.39
2008-09	11,682	3,295	1.71
2009-10	11,896	3,028	1.50
2010-11	14,496	5,563	1.87
2011-12	15,606	4,443	2.07
2012-13	16,136	5,455	2.06
2013-14	19,814	6,358	2.48
2014-15	36,992	7,180	3.50
2015-16 ⁺	20,220	4,090	1.66

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

⁺ upto September**Table 8.6 Divisionwise Information of MSMEs**

(upto September, 2015)

Division	MSMEs	Per cent share	Employment (in lakh)	Per cent share
Mumbai	24,786	10.2	4.05	13.9
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	39,269	16.1	6.32	21.7
Nashik	27,458	11.3	3.15	10.8
Pune	92,233	37.8	10.05	34.4
Aurangabad	18,751	7.7	1.93	6.6
Amravati	14,510	5.9	1.14	3.9
Nagpur	26,714	11.0	2.55	8.7
Total	2,43,721	100.0	29.19	100.0

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Exports from Maharashtra

8.5 The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. To recognise the efforts put up by the exporters and to boost the exports, the State is taking initiatives like giving awards based on export performance and implementing space rent subsidy scheme for small scale industries for participation in international exhibitions. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Exports from Maharashtra and India

Year	Exports (₹ crore)	
	Maharashtra	India
2011-12	3,94,005	14,59,280
2012-13	3,61,460	15,46,766
2013-14	4,34,591	18,31,009
2014-15	4,45,349	18,65,589
2015-16 ⁺	2,87,007	11,12,616

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM ⁺ upto November

Financial Assistance to Industries

8.6 State level financial institutions like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporations and central level institutions like LIC of India, GIC of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI, etc. provide financial assistance to industries in the State. The information about the same is given in Annexure 8.3.

Special Economic Zones

8.7 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from February, 2006 and has received 241 SEZ proposals upto October, 2015. As on 31st October 2015, total 70 SEZs were denotified or withdrawn and 25 SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 32,255 crore on an area of 3,059 ha which generated employment of about 3.59 lakh. The information of approved and notified SEZs is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Approved and notified SEZs

Division	No. of SEZ			Area (ha)			Employment (lakh)			Investment (₹ crore)		
	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed
Konkan	31	22	6	8,977	2,517	261	14.85	8.22	1.64	49,557	33,868	7,366
Pune	22	19	14	797	767	724	7.61	7.08	1.78	35,131	34,426	12,702
Nashik	2	1	0	1,107	1,007	0	1.75	1.25	0	1,843	1,380	0
Aurangabad	6	5	2	576	474	225	0.63	0.23	0.16	1,774	1,275	4,252
Amravati	2	1	1	200	150	150	0.45	0.05	0	800	300	235
Nagpur	6	4	2	2,850	1,740	1,699	5.41	3.87	0.01	8,519	3,871	7,700
Total	69	52	25	14,507	6,655	3,059	30.70	20.70	3.59	97,624	75,120	32,255

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

IT Parks

8.8 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), CIDCO and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) have developed 37 public IT parks which are functioning with investments of ₹ 18,000 crore generating 2.68 lakh employment.

8.8.1 For getting private participation in creating world class infrastructure for IT industry, 472 private IT parks have been approved. Of these 160 IT parks are functioning with investments of ₹ 3,642 crores creating 4.86 lakh employment. The remaining 312 IT parks with proposed investments of ₹ 8,962 crores are expected to generate 11.95 lakh employment opportunities. The private IT parks are located in Pune (172), Greater Mumbai (158), Thane (129), Nagpur (5), Nashik (4), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

Bio-technology Parks

8.9 Bio-technology (BT) policy was declared by the State in 2001. Two public BT parks are developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Upto October, 2015, six BT-SEZs were notified in the State and in all 50 MSME & 16 large units are registered with an investment of ₹ 261 crore and ₹ 1,120 crore respectively.

Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.10 The State has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis. The State Government is providing contribution to share capital and technical guidance for establishing industries. To meet the cost of establishing co-operative industrial estates, the funding pattern is 20 per cent of project cost from the State, 60 per cent loans to be raised from bank/financial institutions and remaining 20 per cent is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital. As on 30th November, 2015, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were registered, of which 102 are functioning, 34 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining six are in liquidation. In 102 co-operative industrial estates, 7,745 units were in operation with 1.64 lakh employment. The State has provided financial assistance to 93 co-operative industrial estates. Status of co-operative industrial estates is given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Status of co-operative industrial estates

Division	Sanctioned	Functioning	Industrial units in operation	(upto November, 2015)	
				Share capital (₹ crore)	Employment
Greater Mumbai	4	3	479	neg.	24,400
Konkan (excluding Greater Mumbai)	14	12	602	1.01	12,888
Nashik	33	29	2,109	4.92	38,573
Pune	45	38	3,321	7.87	77,978
Aurangabad	26	13	631	1.03	5,946
Amravati	10	3	161	0.03	599
Nagpur	10	4	442	0.97	3,940
Maharashtra	142	102	7,745	15.83	1,64,324

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.11 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the industrially less developed areas, the GoM has been giving a package of incentives for new/expansion units located in such regions. The scheme was amended from time to time and the State has declared Package Scheme of Incentives-2013(PSI), which will remain in operation from April, 2013 to March, 2018. Eligible units in the private sector, state public sector/joint sector, co-operative sector and only mega projects of central public sector are considered for providing incentives under PSI-2013. Under the scheme during 2015-16 upto December, an amount of ₹ 2,305 crore was disbursed as an incentive to eligible MSMEs, large scale industries and mega projects. The disbursements under the package scheme of incentives are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Disbursements under package scheme of incentives

(₹ crore)	
Year	Disbursement
2010-11	700
2011-12	2,366
2012-13	2,480
2013-14	2,250
2014-15	2,500
2015-16 ⁺	2,305

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM ⁺ upto December

8.11.1 Disbursement of industrial promotion subsidy & other incentives under PSI to mega, large projects and MSMEs in the last three years are given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Industrial promotion subsidy and other incentives under PSI

(₹ crore)

Item	Disbursement		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,007	2,159	1,972
Large Scale Industries	51	113	89
MSMEs	84	100	134
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	47	63	51
MSMEs	61	65	59
Total	2,250	2,500	2,305

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

⁺ upto December

Industrial Cluster Development Programme

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

8.12.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** Under this programme, GoI has approved 16 cluster projects of which two projects have been completed. So far total grants of ₹ 73.73 crore have been released by GoI.

8.12.2 **Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme:** The scheme aims at enhancing competitiveness of industries by providing quality infrastructure through PPP in selected functional clusters. Central assistance upto 75 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 60 crore is given for each approved project. Five cluster projects are approved by GoI, of which three projects are completed and two projects are in various stages of implementation. Under the scheme, upto March, 2015, grants of ₹ 189.55 crore are released by GoI.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.13 As on 31st March, 2015 about 90 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC is given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12 Industrial units in MIDC(As on 31st March, 2015)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)	No. of plots		Percentage of allotted plots to developed plots
				Developed	Allotted	
Mumbai	1,012	8,378	1.32	342	339	99.1
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	12,076	34,829	3.59	19,715	17,980	91.2
Nashik	7,598	5,846	0.73	11,296	10,426	92.3
Pune	11,067	53,948	4.38	19,176	17,231	89.9
Aurangabad	6,495	7,484	0.65	11,443	10,304	90.0
Amravati	1,937	6,208	0.26	4,820	3,610	74.9
Nagpur	3,486	14,755	0.79	7,168	6,386	89.1
Total	43,671	1,31,448	11.72	73,960	66,276	89.6

Source: MIDC, GoM

Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.14 The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs for the development of small scale industries. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ crore)			
Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Marketing assistance	155.24	80.24	49.62
Others	3.78	2.93	1.98
Total	159.02	83.17	51.60

Source : MSSIDC

⁺ upto November

Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.15 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 28.43 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2014-15 and ₹ 29.02 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2015-16. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.14.

Table 8.14 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (lakh)	Value of production (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2010-11	2.18	1,470	4.3
2011-12	2.15	1,506	4.3
2012-13	1.91	1,376	3.7
2013-14	1.93	1,495	3.4
2014-15	1.60	3,161	1.3

Source : MSKVIB

8.15.1 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, employment opportunities were provided to 2.32 lakh artisans in 2014-15. It is expected that during 2015-16, employment opportunities will be provided to 2.45 lakh artisans.

Minerals

8.16 Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur & Satara districts in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg & Thane districts in Konkan region have deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, silica sand, quartz, etc. The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq km, which is about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. As on 31st March, 2015, in all 290 mines of major minerals with about 0.6 lakh employment were operational in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2014-15 was ₹ 7,381 crore, of which value of coal extracted was ₹ 6,083 crore (82.4 per cent). The production of major minerals alongwith their values is given in Annexure 8.4.

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

8.17 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is the nodal agency for implementation of tourism policy in the State. During 2013-14, under centrally sponsored scheme (100 per cent) for five projects ₹ 67.70 crore were sanctioned and an expenditure of ₹ 4.57 crore was incurred since then. During 2013-14, for six projects GoM has sanctioned ₹ 282.45 crore and since then an expenditure of ₹ 40.93 crore has been incurred. During 2014-15, GoI has not sanctioned any project.

CO-OPERATION

8.18 Co-operation plays a distinct and significant role in the process of socio-economic development of the State, particularly in employment generation and social integration. Initially, the movement was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit, but later spread rapidly in other areas like non-agricultural credit, housing, agro-processing & marketing, industries, labour, transport, etc. However, after globalisation, this sector is facing serious challenges like competition from multinationals, lack of professionalism, resource constraints, etc. In view of this GoM has taken important steps like appointment of subject expert as Director on co-operative

institutes; ban on Board of Directors of co-operative banks to contest election for next two terms, if dissolved on corruption charges; performance based awards; etc.

8.19 As on 31st March, 2015 there were about 2.26 lakh co-operative societies in the State, with about 539.30 lakh members. Co-operative societies at a glance is given in Table 8.15 and decadal series is given in Annexure 8.5.

Table 8.15 Co-operative societies at a glance

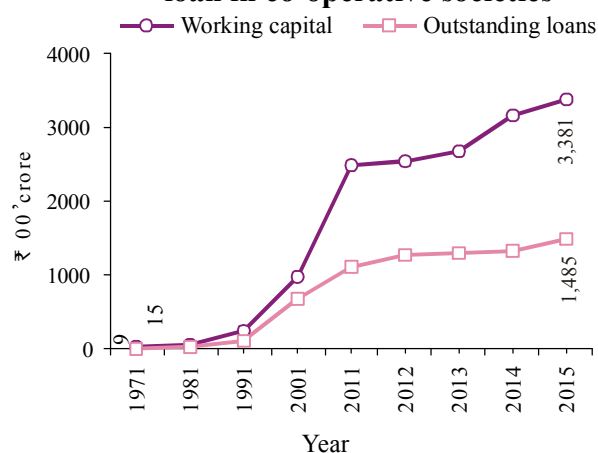
(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change over 2014
	2013	2014	2015*	
Societies (no)	2,30,673	2,30,295	2,25,721	(-)2.0
Members (lakh)	523	523.99	539.30	2.9
Paid-up share capital	17,419	18,892	22,119	17.1
Of which, State Govt.	3,177	5,808	4,214	(-)27.4
Working capital	2,68,713	3,14,922	3,38,074	7.4
Deposits	1,50,344	1,59,322	1,70,739	7.2
Gross loan	1,22,813	1,31,242	1,35,078	2.9
Societies in loss (no)	59,801	59,355	53,242	(-)10.3
Amount of loss	5,087	5,677	6,208	9.4
Loans outstanding	1,29,941	1,33,064	1,48,489	11.6

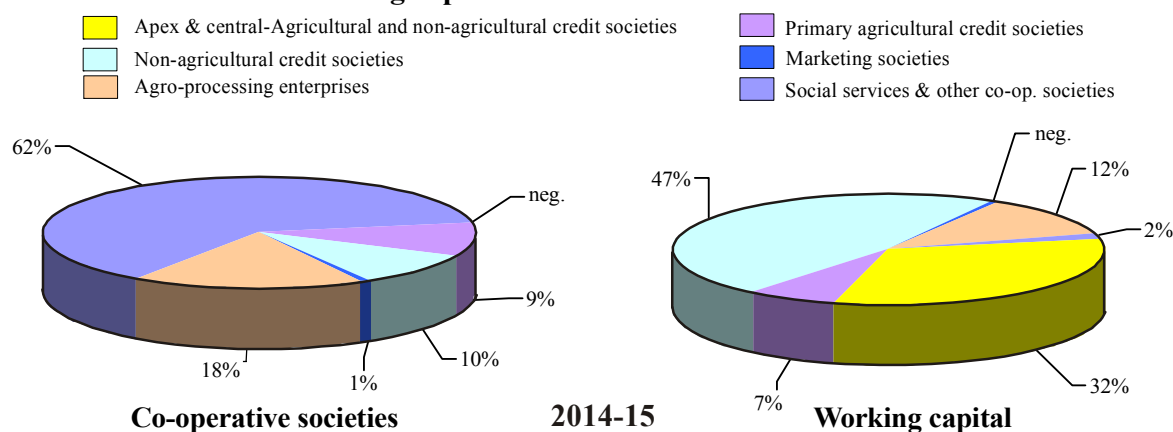
Source: Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM.

* Provisional

Graph 8.3 : Working capital & outstanding loan in co-operative societies



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



Agricultural credit

8.20 Agricultural credit co-operative banks have three tier structure and play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. Performance of agricultural co-operative banks is given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Performance of agricultural co-operative banks

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change over 2014
	2013	2014	2015*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no)	2,000	2,122	2,115	(-)0.3
Working capital	23,923	23,657	20,947	(-)11.5
Deposits	15,426	13,475	9,993	(-)25.8
Gross loans	13,733	16,060	11,743	(-)26.9
Loans outstanding	11,605	10,731	12,007	11.9
Overdues	1,825	1,436	1,259	(-)12.3
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	1.63	1.73	1.82	5.2
Working capital	72,610	77,782	84,528	8.7
Deposits	53,382	57,378	61,529	7.2
Gross loan	40,872	40,463	44,231	9.3
Loans outstanding	40,195	40,357	48,147	19.3
Overdues	7,166	9,907	10,674	7.7
Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd.®				
Members (no)	827	827	827	0.0
Working capital	2,208	2,099	2,110	0.5
Deposits	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.0
Gross loan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Loans outstanding	1,155	1,043	1,065	2.1
Overdues	1,139	1,042	1,065	2.2
District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)®				
Members (lakh)	11.43	11.23	6.81	(-)39.4
Working capital	1,315	1,023	1,512	47.8
Deposits	0.39	0.3	0.3	0.0
Gross loans	-	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	304	290	286	(-)1.4
Overdues	278	285	284	(-)0.4

* Provisional

@ Under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans

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

8.21 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) provide short-term agricultural credits mainly for seasonal agricultural operations. PACS also include Farmers Service Societies and Adivasi Co-operative Societies. As on 31st March, 2015, about 55.2 per cent PACS were in loss. As compared to last year, number of PACS in loss has decreased by 3.4 per cent and number of loanee members has decreased by 2.7 per cent. Performance of PACS is presented in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Performance of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹ crore)
	2013	2014	2015*	Per cent change over 2014
Societies (no)	21,238	21,185	21,064	(-)0.6
Members (lakh)	161	151	144	(-)4.6
Working capital	16,617	20,309	22,603	11.3
Own funds	2,901	3,488	4,696	34.6
Share capital	1,973	2,407	2,636	9.5
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6	7	6	(-)14.3
Loanee members (lakh)	36.41	37.95	36.91	(-)2.7
<i>Of which, percentage of</i>				
1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 ha)	28.3	28.8	31.5	NA
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)	24.3	23.9	25.1	NA
Loans disbursed	8,547	12,826	14,030	9.4
<i>Of which, given to Small & Marginal farmers</i>	4,221	4,829	6,388	32.3
Loans outstanding	10,710	13,604	14,584	7.2
Loans recovered	7,730	9,931	10,769	8.4
Loans overdue	4,094	4,893	5,414	10.7
Societies in loss	11,435	12,037	11,629	(-)3.4

* Provisional

NA Not Applicable

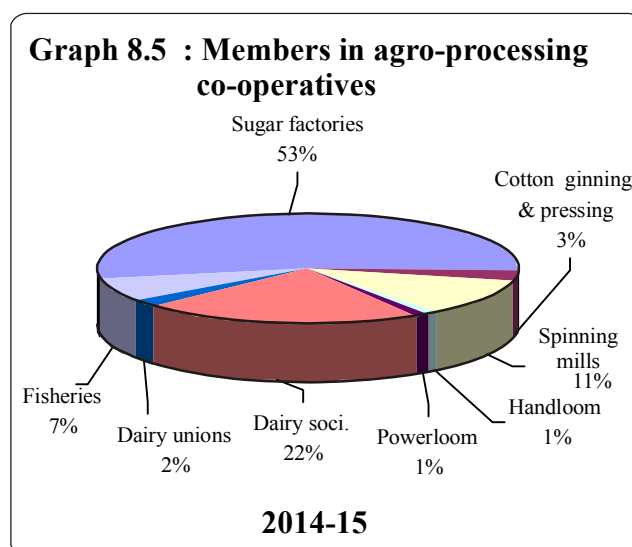
Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme

8.22 Interest subsidy is given to motivate farmers for timely repayment of the short term crop loan. Under this scheme, three per cent interest subsidy is given for the loan up to ₹ one lakh and one per cent interest subsidy is given for loan amount exceeding ₹ one lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan by 30th June of each year. For 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 127.99 crore is incurred and 11.84 lakh beneficiaries are covered whereas, in 2015-16 (upto January) an expenditure of ₹ 67.29 crore is incurred and 1.08 lakh beneficiaries are covered.

Agro-Processing Co-operatives

8.23 Agro-processing co-operatives play an important role in the development of rural economy, ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers and also in development of rural industry, thereby generating employment. The State provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy societies & dairy unions and fisheries societies are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives.



8.24 There were 119 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2015. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of these societies was 16.7 per cent. About 63 per cent societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.18.

8.25 There were 131 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2015. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of these societies was 84.9 per cent. About 81.8 per cent spinning mills out of those engaged in production were in loss. Performance of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.18 Performance of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2014	2015*	
Societies (no)	142	119	(-16.2)
<i>Of which, in production</i>	105	105	0.0
Members (no. in '00)	1,765	1,586	(-10.1)
Share capital	7	6	(-14.3)
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	1	1	0
Working capital	91	61	(-33.0)
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	139	111	(-20.1)
Societies in loss (no)	95	75	(-21.1)
Amount of loss	2	1	(-50.0)

* Provisional

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

Table 8.19 Performance of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2014	2015*	
Number of mills	149	131	(-12.1)
<i>Of which, in production</i>	65	66	1.5
Members ('00)	5,398	5,375	(-0.4)
Share capital	1,940	1,983	2.2
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	1,616	1,683	4.1
No. of spindles (lakh)	14.63	14.72	0.6
Value of Yarn produced	2,665	3,154	18.3
Mills in loss (no)	56	54	(-3.6)
Amount of loss	773	323	(-58.2)

* Provisional

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

8.26 There were 646 co-operative handloom and 2,091 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2015. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 6.5 and 77.7 per cent respectively. About 46.6 per cent co-operative handloom and 55.9 per cent powerloom societies were in loss. Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Performance of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

Particulars	(₹ crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom		Per cent change	Powerloom		Per cent change
2014	2015*	2014		2015*		
Societies (no)	672	646	(-3.9)	2,136	2,091	(-2.1)
Members ('00)	357	339	(-5.0)	619	625	1.0
Share capital	84.4	80.1	(-5.1)	124.6	123.1	(-1.2)
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	5.00	5.17	3.4	95.7	95.7	0
No. of looms ('000)	257	242	(-5.8)	182	182	0
Production value	75	72	(-4.0)	70.5	68.0	(-3.5)
Societies in loss (no)	317	301	(-5.0)	1,175	1,170	(-0.4)
Amount of loss	12.09	11.48	(-5.0)	41.25	42.3	2.5

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

* Provisional

Sugar Factories

8.27 Of the total sugar factories in the country, 33 per cent are located in the State followed by 22 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. As on 31st March, 2015, out of the total sugar production in the country, the share of State was 37 per cent followed by 25 per cent of Uttar Pradesh. Performance of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21 Performance of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change over 2014
	2013	2014	2015*	
Registered co-operative factories (no)	202	202	202	0
Factories in production (no)	108	96	99	3.1
Members ('00)	24,500	26,340	26,120	(-)0.8
Share capital of State Govt (₹ crore)	1,211.69	1,244.30	1,253.83	0.8
Average capacity (TCD # lakh MT)	3.34	3.22	3.40	5.6
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) @	504.63	486.72	589.47	21.1
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
a) Purchased (FRP)	1,700	2,100	2,200	4.8
b) Actual paid by factories	2,450	2,467	2,315	(-)6.2
Sugar produced (lakh MT) @	58.40	56.52	67.79	19.9
Average extraction (per cent)	11.57	11.61	11.50	(-)0.9
Molasses (lakh MT)	36.40	27.04	37.20	37.6
No. of factories having :				
a) Distillery plants	68	69	69	0
b) Co-generation plants	39	46	47	2.2
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	628	827	843	1.9
Factories in loss (no)	38	29	NA	---

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

FRP - Fair Remuneration Price NA - Not Available

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

Dairy

8.28 At the end of March, 2015, there were 24,762 co-operative dairy societies and 88 co-operative dairy unions in the State. About 43 per cent co-operative dairy societies and about 51 per cent dairy unions were in loss. Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.22 Performance of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2014	2015*	Per cent change	2014	2015*	Per cent change
Societies (no)	26,577	24,762	(-)6.8	78	88	12.8
Members (lakh)	11.18	10.60	(-)5.2	0.82	1.10	34.1
Share capital	10.35	10.10	(-)2.4	89.60	94.10	5.0
Working capital	27.71	26.67	(-)3.8	86.08	97.10	12.8
Milk procured (value)	306.96	301.91	(-)1.6	712.02	765.30	7.5
Milk & milk products sold (value)	405.23	399.10	(-)1.5	930.70	1,010.20	8.5
Societies in loss (no)	12,310	10,653	(-)13.5	34	45	32.4
Amount of loss	22.03	20.10	(-)8.8	86.30	116.22	34.7

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

*Provisional

Fisheries

8.29 There are 3,484 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in the State as on 31st March, 2015. Number of members in these institutions is 3.45 lakh with working capital of ₹ 268.15 crore. These societies sold fish and fish products worth ₹ 559.25 crore in 2014-15, as against ₹ 453.56 crore in 2013-14.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.30 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. About 36 per cent co-operative marketing societies were in loss at the end of March, 2015 as compared to 39 per cent at the end of March, 2014. Performance of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.23.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.31 As on 31st March, 2015, there were 517 urban co-operative banks, 14,577 urban co-operative credit societies and 7,232 salary earners' co-operative credit societies in the State. About 22 per cent of the total non-agricultural credit societies were in loss. Performance of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.24.

8.31.1 Out of the 1,583 total urban co-operative banks in the country, 32 per cent are located in the State. As on 31st March, 2015, in all 109 banks in the State are under liquidation. The Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation has approved reimbursement of deposits up to ₹ one lakh (in insured banks) and the disbursement for 102 banks is in process, one bank has made appeal to GoI and the process for submitting claims of remaining banks is in progress.

Other Co-operative Societies

8.32 As on 31st March, 2015, there were 1,02,265 co-operative housing societies in the State with 25.29 lakh members and 11,365 labour contract societies having 8.14 lakh members. There were 307 forest labour societies with 73,138 members of which, 176 (57.3 per cent) were in profit.

Table 8.23 Performance of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2014	2015*	
Societies (no)	1,602	1,518	(-).5.2
Members (lakh)	14.69	14.61	(-).0.5
Share capital	89	86	(-).3.4
Of which, State Govt	25	25	0.0
Working capital	1,343	1,372	2.2
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	716	644	(-).10.1
(b) Fertilizers	652	721	10.6
(c) Seeds	50	45	(-).10.0
(d) Consumer goods	320	336	5
Societies in loss (no)	679	599	(-).11.8
Amount of loss	22	20	(-).9.1

* Provisional

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

Table 8.24 Performance of non-agricultural credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2014	2015*	
Societies (no)	22,737	22,326	(-).1.8
Members (lakh)	231.12	240.64	4.1
Deposits	85,970	95,264	10.8
Own funds	23,528	26,057	10.7
Share capital	7,876	8,423	6.9
Of which, State Govt	0.7	0.7	0.0
Working capital	1,42,843	1,59,935	12.0
Loans advanced	60,232	62,926	4.5
Loans outstanding	60,993	64,792	6.2
Loans overdue	9,189	10,091	9.8
Loans recovered	62,949	69,359	10.2
Societies in loss (no)	4,958	4,963	0.1
Amount of loss	1,340	1,393	4.0

* Provisional

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

Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation

8.33 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.25.

Co-operative Consumer Federation

8.34 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores working at village level. As on 31st March, 2015, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 153 wholesale consumer stores and 2,386 primary consumer stores working in the State. Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.25 Performance of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	(₹ crore)		
	2014	2015*	
Members (no)	10,578	6,518	(-)38.4
Deposits	0.02	0.00	(-)100
Working capital	95.19	92.73	(-)2.6
Gross loan	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	65.06	59.49	(-)8.6
Loans overdue	22.78	21.90	(-)3.9
Loans recovered	6.65	5.57	(-)16.2

* Provisional

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

Table 8.26 Performance of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2014	2015*	2014	2015*	2014	2015*
Number	1	1	160	153	2,601	2,386
Member ('00)	6	6	3,480	3,227	17,161	15,401
Share capital	1.65	1.65	19.44	17.15	31.76	28.97
Of which, State Government	1.14	1.14	3.88	3.41	1.56	1.16
Amount of loss	1.17	0.09	3.91	4.20	6.53	5.60
Consumer stores in loss (no)	3 [#]	3 [#]	60	75	1,185	942

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM * Provisional # Branches out of 19

Private Money Lenders

8.35 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed private money lenders to provide loans to individuals. The licenses are issued by the Commissionerate of Co-operation. The information of private money lenders is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Information of Private money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2014	2015*	
License holders (no)	10,761	12,022	11.7
New licenses issued (no)	1,804	1,628	(-)9.8
Renewed licenses (no)	8,925	7,952	(-)10.9
Licenses cancelled (no)	450	686	52.4
No. of loanee members (traders/non-traders/ cultivators)	8,51,564	5,47,204	(-)35.7
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	719.81	691.85	(-)3.9

* Provisional

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

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ANNEXURE 8.1

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(₹ crore)									
Activity (at two digit level) NIC 2008	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2012-13	944	1,020	949	62	13,721	10,627	11,892	1,721
	2013-14*	594	882	1,805	75	15,079	11,676	13,923	1,059
(2) Extraction of salt (08)	2012-13	50	7	7	1	28	4	25	2
	2013-14*	43	2	7	6	14	2	5	9
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2012-13	3,077	27,577	9,301	1,783	1,20,407	86,303	1,09,710	8,702
	2013-14*	3,038	32,445	11,235	2,046	1,30,556	82,197	1,16,237	11,941
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2012-13	124	1,410	982	153	4,539	1,439	1,839	2,575
	2013-14*	110	1,301	1,842	156	5,032	1,408	2,344	2,545
(5) Textiles (13)	2012-13	2,000	15,224	3,738	1,179	39,070	17,740	27,070	10,468
	2013-14*	2,068	12,213	4,017	1,334	37,503	21,495	31,707	4,512
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2012-13	1,093	6,631	1,054	350	6,106	2,604	4,587	1,359
	2013-14*	1,045	1,705	1,996	480	11,176	6,166	8,890	2,133
(7) Tanning and dressing of leather (15)	2012-13	126	115	107	33	652	333	497	142
	2013-14*	116	182	490	36	1,747	721	1,138	585
(8) Wood and wood products (16)	2012-13	290	262	(-)108	29	831	376	640	169
	2013-14*	259	253	218	29	927	445	658	245
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2012-13	941	7,694	1,489	259	10,465	6,611	8,595	1,446
	2013-14*	1,000	8,528	693	331	14,081	8,543	11,465	2,104
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2012-13	995	3,713	480	307	7,742	3,629	5,875	1,482
	2013-14*	988	3,465	(-) 11,778	366	6,467	3,697	5,490	624
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products, etc. (19)	2012-13	204	12,379	4,135	456	1,50,414	1,01,208	1,05,275	44,388
	2013-14*	197	21,375	4,549	457	1,62,316	1,02,456	1,07,555	53,842
(12) Chemicals and chemical products (20,21)	2012-13	2,789	37,109	20,334	1,965	1,20,981	66,865	89,357	28,470
	2013-14*	2,752	45,682	43,619	2,456	1,46,037	73,870	1,04,740	36,560
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2012-13	1,731	13,752	11,704	864	37,365	23,606	31,814	4,580
	2013-14*	1,912	21,924	9,488	1,064	48,097	29,517	36,200	10,492
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2012-13	1,073	7,752	2,714	362	17,124	9,201	13,050	3,360
	2013-14*	992	7,896	1,987	366	12,801	6,040	9,693	2,464
(15) Basic metals (24)	2012-13	1,514	73,286	10,183	1,416	1,25,260	93,359	1,18,452	3,789
	2013-14*	1,517	50,270	13,532	1,472	1,16,348	78,081	1,00,948	12,235
(16) Fabricated metal (25)	2012-13	3,571	12,269	7,965	1,423	40,153	23,083	31,607	7,459
	2013-14*	3,580	11,486	(-) 1,041	1,394	38,962	22,188	29,421	8,412

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.1 (Contd.)

Activity (at two digit level) NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(17) Office, accounting and computing machinery, Radio, T.V. and communication equipments & apparatus. Medical, precision and optical instruments (26)	2012-13	489	4,555	8,805	344	18,744	11,127	14,375	3,821
	2013-14*	570	5,311	10,282	526	20,796	11,004	16,707	3,733
(18) Electrical machinery and apparatus (27)	2012-13	1,335	8,080	6,023	844	42,832	25,585	33,815	8,063
	2013-14*	1,334	8,998	6,031	945	41,781	26,311	32,709	8,018
(19) Machinery and equipments repair& installation (28,33)	2012-13	2,419	18,777	11,510	1,743	72,477	35,609	48,711	21,961
	2013-14*	2,360	19,154	7,094	2,020	59,815	32,120	44,947	13,023
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers (29)	2012-13	1,331	29,637	697	2,595	86,422	61,940	74,157	8,953
	2013-14*	1,414	30,131	(-) 9,002	2,503	80,128	48,406	64,910	9,894
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2012-13	332	5,125	298	450	29,080	20,667	23,031	5,599
	2013-14*	369	7,348	809	531	28,497	19,611	22,133	5,897
(22) Furniture (not elsewhere classified (31,32)	2012-13	1,344	4,610	7,902	667	36,493	23,749	31,654	4,525
	2013-14*	1,323	4,608	20,049	811	50,245	38,474	45,006	4,847
(23) Others	2012-13	1,177	53,946	(-)8,576	516	41,125	12,099	33,425	5,697
	2013-14*	1,542	31,203	2,493	891	37,522	6,092	30,602	5,267
Total	2012-13	28,949	3,44,930	1,01,692	17,803	10,22,032	6,37,764	8,19,454	1,78,729
	2013-14*	29,123	3,26,362	1,20,418	20,297	10,65,925	6,30,521	8,37,427	2,00,440

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistics office, GoI.

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 8.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2004-05 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2005-06	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	General Index	100.00	108.6	165.5	170.3	172.2	172.0	176.9	178.1
II	Mining and quarrying	14.16	102.3	131.0	128.5	125.5	124.7	126.5	125.3
III	Manufacturing	75.53	110.3	175.7	181.0	183.3	181.9	186.1	186.6
	Industry groups								
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	142.9	164.8	169.5	167.7	175.7	149.1
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	104.1	109.7	109.2	110.2	111.2	104.8
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	135.9	134.0	142.0	148.3	152.4	154.7
4	Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	142.2	130.1	143.6	171.6	180.4	185.3
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	114.3	118.5	127.1	133.7	147.5	146.8
6	Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, articles of straw & plating	1.05	106.8	156.5	159.2	147.9	144.6	150.9	154.2
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	131.4	138.0	138.7	138.6	143.1	146.5
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.08	113.7	148.8	192.8	183.0	183.4	175.9	161.2
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	121.5	125.8	136.4	143.5	144.7	149.7
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	123.1	122.7	127.3	138.6	138.2	143.7
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	185.2	184.6	185.0	181.1	189.3	187.9
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	151.4	158.6	161.6	163.3	167.4	165.3
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	176.7	192.1	195.8	196.4	221.4	223.0
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	182.8	203.3	193.8	180.2	179.1	176.8
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	256.3	241.3	230.0	219.2	227.9	216.0
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	146.3	148.7	128.1	108.0	67.0	66.4
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	472.1	367.1	369.2	422.6	511.6	501.3
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	911.5	950.5	1,003.7	730.1	332.7	349.5
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	107.8	119.5	117.1	111.1	108.6	98.4
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	233.3	258.6	244.8	221.3	226.8	236.2
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	210.7	235.8	235.7	249.5	265.5	265.4
22	Furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	141.2	138.6	131.5	113.3	121.7	173.5
IV	Electricity	10.31	105.2	138.0	149.3	155.2	164.7	178.6	188.5

Source - Central Statistics office, GoI

* Provisional

++ April, 2015 to December, 2015

ANNEXURE 8.3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
TO INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2010-11		2014-15*	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	407.77	251.93	275.60	288.49	3,610.00	2,937.01	3,876.00	3,107.00
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87	1,320.79	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59	560.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Export-Import Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,362.00	7,235.00	3,252.42	3,634.40
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65	3,919.12	20,746.94	19,345.27	22,628.22	21,061.22
6	General Insurance Corporation of India ^S	108.34	52.25	61.41	88.60	627.40	627.40	N.A.	1,059.83
7	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	157.97	94.61	68.63	47.12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	SICOM Ltd.	85.40	68.87	593.00	463.00	4,947.00	5,340.00	4,457.00	2,670.00
9	Others [#]	3,391.38	1,961.03	61,220.09	35,886.75	--	--	--	--

Source - Financial institutions mentioned in this table

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

2) \$ Includes Bonds of Financial Institutions and Government guarantee Bonds.

* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

ANNEXURE 8.4

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA

(Quantity : '000 tonne)

(Value : ₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 ^s	1971 ^s	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	160
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	6,08,298
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.6	--	--
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	--
4	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	2,076
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	28,177
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	12,600
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	22,680
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	679
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	57,423
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	2,438
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	18,035
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	137
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	346
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	193
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	817
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	3
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	260
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	310
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	542
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.2	3	6
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	178
14	Others ^{ss}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	265
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,384

Source - (1) Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur.

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai (for salt only).

* Provisional

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Corundum, Clay, Pyrophyllite, Quartz, Sand (others), Sillimanite, fire clay and Shale

ANNEXURE 8.5

DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	35	35
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ^s	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,185	21,064
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	22,737	22,326
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,602	1,518
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	48,147	39,781
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,36,589	1,40,997
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,30,295	2,25,721
II. Number of members ('000)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{ss}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	186	195
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,060	14,437
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	23,112	24,064
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,469	1,461
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	5,878	7,176
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,694	6,597
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	52,399	53,930
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,03,633	1,07,578
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	20,309	22,603
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,42,843	1,59,935
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,373	1,356
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	39,871	40,492
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	6,894	6,109
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,14,923	3,38,074
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	57,166	56,651
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	12,826	14,030
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	60,233	62,926
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	7	7
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	737	1,189
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	273	275
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,31,242	1,35,078

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.5 (Concl.)

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2013-14 (7)	2014-15* (8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	52,196	61,279
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	13,604	14,584
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	60,993	64,792
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	4,988	5,002
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	640	2,156
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	644	676
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,33,065	1,48,489
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	763	832
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	N.A.	N.A.
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	2,378	2,179
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	20,797	19,708
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	4,556	3,671
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	28,494	26,390

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

Note - Figures upto 1990-91 are at the end of June.

* Provisional

\$ Includes primary agricultural credit societies, primary land development banks and grain banks upto 1970-71.

\$\$ Excludes Nominal Members.

@ Lift Irrigation societies are classified in Social Services & Other Co-op. Societies category instead of 'Agro-processing' category since 2000-01.

N.A. Not Applicable.

9

Infrastructure

9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Development and management of infrastructure are key aspects for sustainable development and prosperity of society. Infrastructure is an accelerator of the economic growth as it directly impacts quality of life. The physical infrastructure mainly comprises of power, transport and telecommunication which in turn supports trade & industrial development.

ENERGY

9.2 Energy is utilised and consumed by society in various forms. One of its significant forms is Electricity. It lights up homes, supports business operations and extends productivity hours. The electricity is generated through non-renewable (coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, etc.) and renewable (wind, solar, small hydro, biomass, co-generation bagasse, etc.) sources. A brief account of the electricity sector in the State is given below.

Installed Capacity

9.3 The installed capacity has increased by 4.8 per cent during 2014-15, whereas the Central sector allocation to the State was unchanged as compared to the previous year. The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2015 in the State comprises of public sector 36.5 per cent, private sector 56.4 per cent (35 per cent non-renewable & 21.4 per cent renewable) and PPP (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd-RGPPL) 7.1 per cent. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

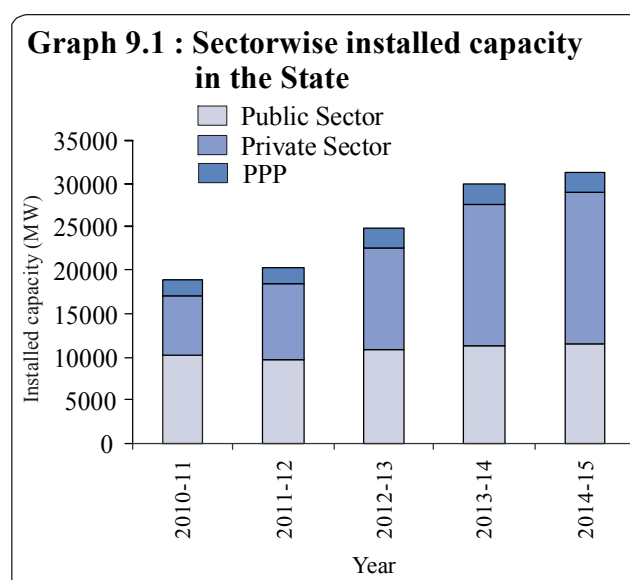


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

(MW)

Source	As on 31 st March		As on 31 st December, 2015	Per cent change in 2014-15 over 2013-14
	2014	2015		
In the State	29,849	31,281	32,706	4.8
Thermal	17,206	18,436	19,636	7.1
Renewable	6,465	6,707	6,932	3.7
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	0.0
Natural Gas	3,112	3,072	3,072	(-1.3)
Central sector allocation	6,627	6,627	6,776	Nil

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

Electricity Generated

9.4 Total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 1,03,779 Million Units (MUs) during 2014-15 which was 12.8 per cent higher than the previous year. During 2014-15, the State has received 30,401 MUs electricity from the Central sector.

9.5 MAHAGENCO accounted for 47.5 per cent followed by Adani Power Ltd. 15.9 per cent, renewable energy 7.8 per cent, Tata Power 7.5 per cent, JSW Energy 7.4 per cent, Reliance Infrastructure, VIP Butibori, Emco Power 3.5 per cent each and others 3.4 per cent of the total generation.

9.6 During 2015-16 upto December, the total electricity generated in the State was 84,558 MUs, 8.1 per cent higher than that for the corresponding period of 2014-15. During 2015-16 upto December, the State has received 21,993 MUs electricity from the Central sector. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

Graph 9.2 : Sectorwise electricity generated in the State

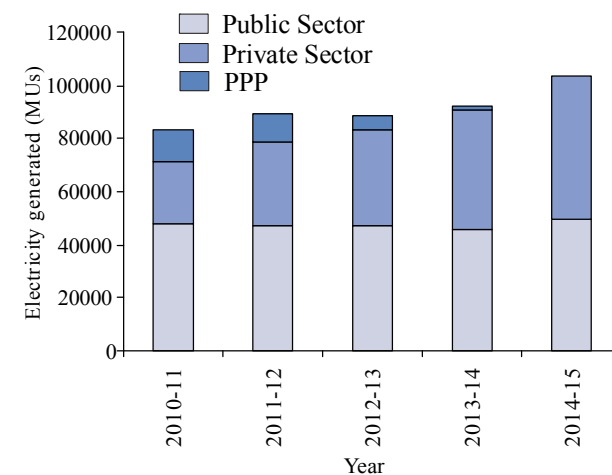


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

(MU)

Source	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺ *	Per cent change in 2014-15 over 2013-14
In the State	91,987	1,03,779	84,558	12.8
Thermal	71,686	84,882	71,425	18.4
Natural Gas	6,055	4,626	3,144	(-) 23.6
Hydro	6,763	5,856	4,174	(-) 13.4
Renewable [§]	7,483	8,415	5,815	12.5
Central sector receipt to State	31,525	30,401	21,993	(-) 3.6

+ upto December * Provisional § including captive

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM (for RGPPL, Central Sector Receipt)

Renewable - projects selling electricity to MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority (for other private companies)

Electricity Purchased

9.7 During 2014-15, MAHADISCOM has purchased 1,12,577 MUs electricity costing ₹ 49,089 crore, as against 1,00,115 MUs electricity costing ₹ 39,526 crore in 2013-14. During 2015-16 upto December, 89,441 MUs electricity costing ₹ 35,055 crore was purchased. BEST has purchased 4,728 MUs electricity costing ₹ 2,718 crore during 2014-15 and 3,808 MUs electricity costing ₹ 1,989 crore during 2015-16 upto December.

Electricity Consumed

9.8 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2014-15 was 1,12,855 MUs, higher by 9.6 per cent over the previous year and 78,383 MUs in 2015-16 upto December, which was slightly higher than that for the corresponding period of 2014-15. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was largest (36.8 per cent), followed by agriculture (23.4 per cent) and domestic sector (22.5 per cent) in the State. These three sectors together accounted for 82.7 per cent of the total electricity consumption. Sectorwise electricity consumed is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Sectorwise electricity consumed

(MU)

Sector	April-March		April-December*		Per cent change in 2015-16 over 2014-15
	2013-14	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16	
Industrial	38,949	41,522	24,756	25,526	3.3
Agriculture	21,725	26,407	14,469	14,951	2.4
Domestic	23,679	25,428	20,133	21,374	3.1
Commercial	12,469	12,504	9,724	9,956	6.2
Public Services@	3,634	4,183	3,064	3,351	9.4
Railways	2,389	2,443	1,842	1,680	(-)8.8
Miscellaneous	144	368	3,664	1,545	(-)57.8
Total	1,02,989	1,12,855	77,652	78,383	0.9

@ Public Lighting & Public Water Works

* Provisional

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

9.9 Major sectorwise per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in India (2013-14) and Maharashtra (2013-14 & 2014-15) is given in Table 9.4. The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

Graph 9.3 : Sectorwise consumption of electricity

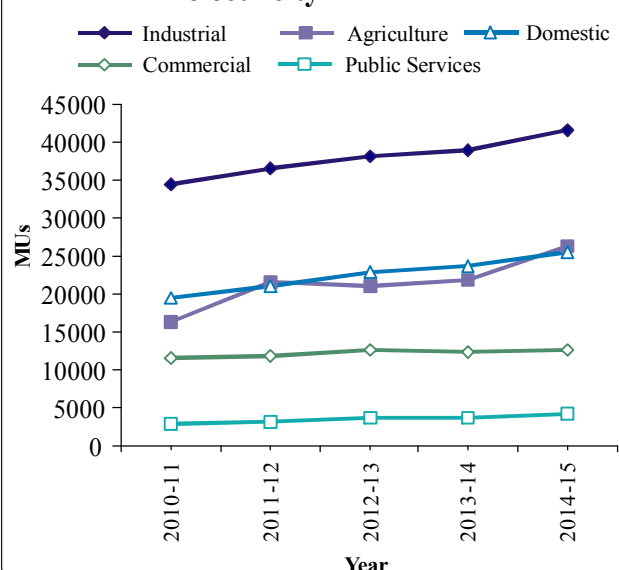


Table 9.4 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

(Unit)

Sector	India	Maharashtra	
	2013-14	2013-14	2014-15
All Sectors	609.2	888.9	962.6
Industrial	212.5	336.2	354.1
Domestic	162.0	204.4	216.9
Agriculture	123.5	187.5	225.2

Note: The consumption of electricity from four distribution utilities in the State added together and divided by mid-year calibrated projected population based on 2011 census by Central Statistics Office, GoI to arrive at per capita ultimate consumption of electricity.

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI;

MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power, BEST

Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.10 The capacity addition by various sources, improvement in the network infrastructure, reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T & D) losses and energy conservation measures have improved supply position. During 2014-15, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 15,812 MW with load shedding of 420 MW. During 2015-16 upto December, the average peak demand was 15,893 MW with load shedding of 143 MW. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand

(MW)			
Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Shortfall
2011-12	14,043	12,841	1,202
2012-13	14,032	13,309	723
2013-14	14,406	13,830	576
2014-15	15,812	15,392	420
2015-16 ⁺	15,893	15,750	143

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure

9.11 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 84 per cent followed by Reliance Infrastructure 6.8 per cent, Tata Power 5.3 per cent and BEST 3.9 per cent for 2014-15.

9.12 Improvement in the T & D network infrastructure and reduction in the T & D losses (both technical & non-technical) is the ongoing process which involves measures like modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers and erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes alongwith anti-theft drive undertaken by MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM. The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was 1,05,112 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 41,591 circuit km transmission lines and 609 sub-stations by 2014-15. During 2014-15, the transmission capacity of 1,750 MVA was added through the line length of 1,628 circuit km and one sub-station. With the addition of 110 substations, 23,845 circuit km line length and 30,017 distribution transformers during 2014-15, the distribution network of MAHADISCOM has 2,925 substations, 9,49,791 circuit km line length and 5,23,583 distribution transformers by the end of 2014-15. Upto 2014-15, meters were installed at 16,804 feeders & 2,32,730 distribution transformer centres and 15,80,347 meters were replaced during 2014-15. During 2015-16, meters were installed at 217 feeders & 4,346 distribution transformer centres and 10,17,290 meters were replaced upto December. Under anti-theft drive, 61,219 cases were detected during 2014-15 and amount of ₹ 57.08 crore was recovered. During 2015-16 upto December, 28,344 cases were detected and amount of ₹ 8.73 crore was recovered. The losses are given in Table 9.6 and 9.7.

Graph 9.4 : AT & C and Distribution Losses of MAHADISCOM

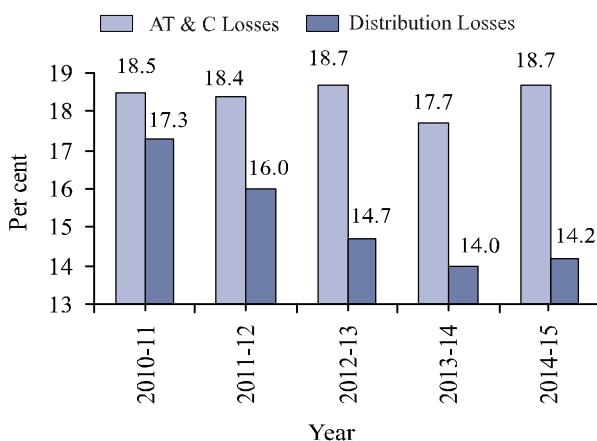


Table 9.6 Transmission losses

(per cent)			
Licensee	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
MAHATRANSCO	4.08	3.89	3.95
Tata Power	4.18	3.89	4.01 [#]
Reliance Infrastructure	4.09	3.89	3.89

+ upto December # upto November

Source : MAHATRANSCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure

Table 9.7 Distribution and AT & C losses

Licensee	(per cent)					
	Distribution Losses			AT & C Losses		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	14.00	14.17	15.77 [#]	17.68	18.71	21.83 [#]
Tata Power	1.10	0.58	1.13 [#]	1.08	0.58	1.13 [#]
Reliance Infrastructure	9.50	9.53	9.36	9.50	9.53	9.36
BEST	5.90	6.53	5.90	7.05	8.36	--

upto November + upto December -- Not available.

Source: MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

Capacity Addition

9.13 **Thermal Power** : Projects of around 2,570 MW capacity are under execution & commissioning, 1,570 MW capacity projects are proposed and projects of 4,000 MW are under planning by MAHAGENCO. The details are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Projects proposed by MAHAGENCO

Projects	Capacity	Anticipated commissioning
Parali Unit-8	250	March, 2016 (subject to availability of water)
Chandrapur Unit - 8 & 9 (500 MW each)	1,000	March, 2016
Koradi Unit - 9 & 10 (660 MW each)	1,320	Unit-9 by March, 2016 and Unit-10 by May, 2016
Paras Unit-5	250	September, 2019
Bhusawal Unit-6	660	October, 2019
Nashik Unit-6	660	April, 2020

Source : MAHAGENCO

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

9.15 GoM has adopted the policy of achieving the target of renewable purchase obligation upto 10 per cent in line with GoI. Accordingly, policies and incentives have been announced for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State ranks second in the country in terms of installed capacity of renewable power generation projects. Upto December, 2015 projects of 6,932 MW capacity have been installed. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy

Renewable energy source	Potential	Installed capacity		
		As on 31 st March		As on
		2014	2015	31 st December, 2015
Wind	9,400	4,080	4,444	4,636
Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) [#]	732	271	284	284
Bagasse co-generation	1,500	1,355	1,415	1,415
Biomass	781	190	200	200
Urban waste	287	3	3	3
Industrial Waste	350	26	32	34
Solar Thermal	35/sq.km ^{\$}	230	329	360
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	49/sq.km ^{\$}			
Total	13,050	6,155	6,707	6,932

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

9.16 Sourcewise renewable energy projects in the State are given below.

9.16.1 Wind Power : Demonstration projects of 11.09 MW have been installed by MEDA in the State. The attractive policy and incentives announced by GoM have facilitated private investment of more than ₹ 23,200 crore in the wind power sector.

9.16.2 Solar Thermal & Solar Photovoltaic Power : Solar photovoltaic power projects of 360.25 MW have been commissioned in the State through MEDA upto December, 2015. Solar power projects of aggregate 895 MW capacity are proposed by MAHAGENCO.

9.16.3 Bagasse Co-generation Power: In all 84 bagasse co-generation projects have been commissioned as on 31st December, 2015 in the State. To encourage investors in this sector, GoI gives capital subsidy to co-gen projects based on boiler configuration and GoM also gives financial assistance.

9.16.4 Biomass Power : MEDA has conducted the biomass assessment studies in 39 talukas of the State with financial support of Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), GoI. As a result of the attractive policy for private participation, 19 biomass projects have been commissioned and 17 projects have been approved upto December, 2015.

9.16.5 Small Hydro Power Projects (SHPs) : Water Resource Department, GoM has installed SHPs of 284.30 MW capacity out of the total identified potential of 732 MW in the State upto December, 2015. Under the Government hydel policy to boost the development of SHPs through privatisation, 25 projects of 108.10 MW are commissioned and 16 projects having aggregate installed capacity of 52 MW are under construction upto November, 2015.

9.17 The GoM has announced “Comprehensive policy for grid-connected power projects based on new and renewable energy sources-2015” considering the importance of these sources and their potential of power generation in the State. The policy targets 14,400 MW capacity power projects based on new and renewable energy sources to be installed in the next five years.

Regulatory Measures and Electricity Tariffs

9.18 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase and procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities, promotion of competition, efficiency & economy in the electricity sector. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the commission has been entrusted with additional functions of facilitation of intra-state transmission and wheeling of electricity, issue of licenses for electricity transmission, distribution & trading, promotion of co-generation and renewable energy generation.

9.19 The MERC has taken proactive measures like Multi Year Tariff determination, Promotion of Renewable Energy, Parallel Licensing, Consumer Advocacy, Demand Side Management, etc. Under parallel licensing, Mumbai became a metropolis with two parallel licensees (BEST and Tata Power in Mumbai City, Reliance Infra and Tata Power in Mumbai Suburban) having rights to distribute electricity in the same geographical area, enabling the consumer to change over from one licensee to other through the changeover protocol provided by the Commission. Consumer grievance redressal forum and electricity ombudsman at Mumbai and Nagpur have been notified by the Commission through regulations to protect the interest of consumers. Tariffs of electricity in 2015-16 are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Tariffs of electricity in 2015-16

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	1.42	--	--	1.22
0-100 Units	4.33	4.49	2.32	4.12
101-300 Units	7.75	6.39	4.29	8.68
301-500 Units	10.50	7.79	8.20	11.63
500-1,000 Units	11.87	9.23	10.15	14.14
Above 1,000 Units	12.99	9.23	10.15	14.14
LT - Commercial/Non-Residential				
(a) 0-20 kW				
0-200 Units	7.89	8.07	8.86	13.51
Above 200 Units	10.99	8.07	8.86	13.51
(b) > 20 kW & ≤ 50 kW	12.43	9.06	9.34	14.67
(c) Above 50 kW	15.07	9.85	9.55	15.18
LT - Industry				
below 20 kW load	5.83	8.18	7.83	12.24
LT - Industry				
(a) 20-100 kW load	8.39	8.27	8.86	12.84
(b) Above 100 kW load	8.39	8.27	8.86	12.49
LT - Agriculture				
(a) Un-Metered – Pumpsets	3.53	--	--	--
(b) Metered – Pumpsets	2.81	--	--	--
(c) Metered – Others	4.17	--	--	--
LT - Street Lights (Public lighting)				
(a) Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	4.89	--	--	--
(b) Municipal Corporation areas	5.98	8.19	--	12.18
HT - Industry	7.76	8.49	8.79	12.22
HT - Railways				
(a) 33/22/11/6.6 kV – All units	8.46	--	9.19	--
(b) 100 kV – All units	8.46	--	8.98	--
HT- Agriculture Pumps	3.56	--	--	--

Source: MERC

-- Not Applicable

9.20 Village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation: Out of total 40,959 inhabited villages (as per census 2011) 40,898 villages are electrified upto December, 2015 in the State. The important schemes undertaken for village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation are given below.

9.20.1 *Rajeev Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana* : Electrification of 4,709 non-electrified villages was completed and free electricity connections were provided to 12,11,041 rural BPL households, under this scheme.

9.20.2 *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana* : GoI has launched the scheme for rural area and sanctioned ₹ 2,163.44 crore for the State. Separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders, strengthening & augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering, creation of infrastructure for connecting unconnected rural households including BPL beneficiaries, modernisation & strengthening of infrastructure in villages selected under *Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana* are the works covered under this scheme.

9.20.3 Remote Village Electrification Programme : Under this programme of GoI and GoM, electrification of 543 villages and 694 hamlets are covered upto 2014-15 by MEDA using renewable energy sources.

9.20.4 Separate feeder scheme : Separate feeders for goathan and agricultural pumps were provided to 17,334 villages upto 2014-15.

9.20.5 Energisation of agricultural pumps : Energisation of 1,47,993 agricultural pumps was done during 2014-15 and 83,415 during 2015-16 upto December. The cumulative agricultural pumps energised were 38,96,113 upto December, 2015 which excludes permanently disconnected agriculture connections.

9.20.6 *Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana* : The new scheme of providing solar agricultural pumps has been launched in the State during 2015. It is being implemented by MAHADISCOM and MEDA. A target of installation of 7,540 solar agricultural pumps has been set.

9.20.7 Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme : Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 are covered under this scheme. It covers establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability, reduction of AT & C losses, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition / Data Management System control centre. Power Finance Corporation released ₹ 1,400.87 crore to the State and expenditure of ₹ 1,490.26 crore was incurred upto December, 2015.

9.20.8 Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme : Under this programme, launched in June 2015, the existing CFLs and incandescent lamps of domestic consumers are to be replaced by LEDs. The programme is being implemented by Energy Efficient Services Ltd., a joint venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power, GoI and facilitated by MAHADISCOM in the State. MERC approved project design document for 3.86 crore LED distribution to MAHADISCOM with estimated expenditure of ₹ 553.93 crore, leading to estimated annual savings of 750 MUs with expected demand reduction of about 293 MW. A target of distributing 3.00 crore LEDs within two financial years has been set. During 2015-16, upto 15th February, about 92 lakh LEDs have been distributed in the State.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.21 A well-knit transport and communication system brings people of different regions within the country and the world closer to one another. It also facilitates movement of goods and services from their locations of supply and demand. The transport routes are, thus, the main arteries of our economy. An efficient means of transport and communication are, therefore, prerequisites of fast development. The transport system comprises of surface, water and air transport whereas, main components of communication systems are posts, telephones and internet services.

Transport

Road Network

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

9.23 Road Development Plan 2001-21 is being implemented in the State with a target to develop 3.37 lakh km roads. The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2015 was 2.99 lakh km, of which surfaced road length was 2.45 lakh km (81.9 per cent). As on 31st March, 2015 about 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads and fair-weather roads. During 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 3,820 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 2,677 crore was incurred. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.11. The yearwise road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and classification of districtwise road length according to breadth in 2014 & 2015 is given in Annexure 9.3.

Table 9.11 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(km)

Statutory Development Board	As on 31 st March	Type of roads						Total
		National Highways	Major State Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	
Vidarbha	2014	1,298	2,137	9,727	11,478	14,768	26,511	65,919
	2015	1,599	1,639	9,604	11,899	14,642	26,281	65,664
Marathwada	2014	1,297	1,757	7,778	11,527	12,251	24,720	59,330
	2015	816	1,757	7,778	11,527	12,251	31,368	65,497
Rest of Maharashtra	2014	3,263	2,443	16,458	27,227	25,742	63,326	1,38,459
	2015	2,351	2,767	16,478	27,159	31,222	88,230	1,68,207
Total	2014	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708
	2015	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368

Source: PWD, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.24 The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the un-connected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). A target of 24,439 km of road length for connecting 8,315 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY. As against the target, 22,898 km of road length has been created by connecting 8,009 habitations, upto 31st December, 2015. Cumulative road length constructed & habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.12 and the physical & financial achievement of PMGSY are given in Table 9.13.

Graph 9.5 : Achievement of road development plan (2001-21)

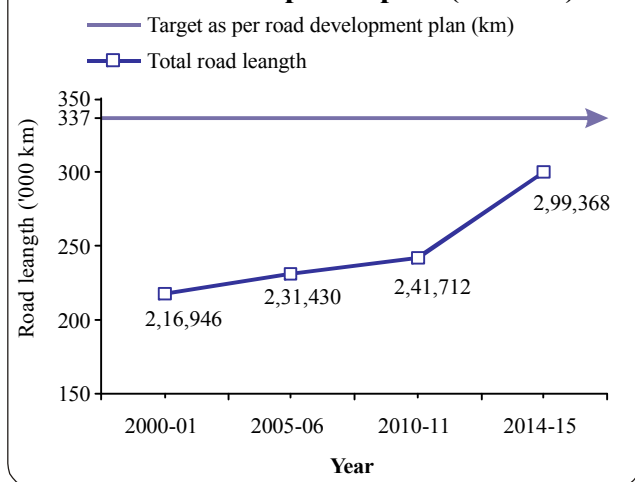


Table 9.12 Cumulative road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception

Statutory Development Board	Physical Target		Cumulative Physical Achievement ⁺	
	Road length (km)	Habitations (no)	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no)
Vidarbha	7,782	2,921	7,289	2,688
Marathwada	5,026	1,863	4,909	1,820
Rest of Maharashtra	11,631	3,531	10,700	3,501
Total	24,439	8,315	22,898	8,009

Source: RDD, GoM + upto December, 2015

9.25 The GoI has sanctioned PMGSY-II for the states achieving 100 per cent target of new connections to the habitations and 75 per cent target of upgradation. Under this programme, only upgradation of roads can be undertaken. A target of 2,620 km road length has been set by GoI for the State. PMGSY-II was implemented in the State since 2013 with the share of GoI and GoM 75:25 & 90:10 in non-tribal and tribal areas respectively upto 2014-15. From 2015-16 GoI has modified this sharing pattern as 60:40.

Table 9.13 Annual Physical and financial achievement of PMGSY

Year	Number of habitations connected	Road length created (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
2013-14	203	449	384.20
2014-15	155	367	410.00
2015-16 ⁺	75	84	185.94

Source: RDD, GoM + upto December, 2015

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.26 MSRDC has completed 19 projects incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7,791 crore upto December, 2015. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto December, 2015 was ₹ 6,885 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 8,581 crore. On-going projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Status of on-going projects of MSRDC

upto December, 2015

Name of project	Commencement Year	Estimated project cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Expected year of completion
Road Works in Nagpur	2001-02	422	460.90	2015-16
Road Works in Aurangabad	2001-02	142	277.68	2015-16
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda Road	2008-09	31	3.64	2015-16
Versova- Bandra Sea Link Project	2007-08	4,419	14.90	NA
Modernisation of Border Check Post	2008-09	1,000	48.94	NA
Western Freeway Sealink	1998-99	4,143	16.56	NA
Mumbai Urban Transport Project(MUTP)	2003-04	472	321.06	2015-16
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	2005-06	393	167.87	2015-16
Extended – MUIP	2008-09	2,065	428.07	2015-16
Increasing capacity of Mumbai-Pune Express Way (MPEW)	2009-10	5,000	3.17	2019-20
Way side amenities on MPEW	2014-15	200	1.68	2015-16
Pedder Road Flyover	2012-13	380	--	NA

Source: MSRDC

NA Not Available

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.27 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of area under eight municipal corporations, nine municipal councils and about one thousand villages of Thane & Raigad districts. MMRDA has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Mumbai Metro Rail project is the Mass Rapid Transport System project being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Status of outgoing transport projects in MMR are given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.15 Status of on-going transport projects in MMR

(₹ crore)

Name of project	Commencement year	Cost of Project	Expenditure upto October, 2015	Current status	Expected year of completion
Mumbai Metro Rail Project[§]:					
Phase IIA : Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2015	6,410	--	Commencement by February, 2016	March, 2019
Phase III : Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	--	23,136	140.00	General consultant appointed, tendering for civil work in progress	2020-21
Phase IV : Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	--	19,100	--	The Feasibility study report submitted	NA
Phase VII : Andheri (E)-Dahisar (E) (16.5 km)	--	6,208	--	Process for appointment of interim consultant in progress	March, 2019
Mumbai Mono Rail Project: Wadala to Chembur & Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala (20 km)	2008	2,460	2,261.00	Phase I completed, Phase II Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala 90 per cent work completed	2016
MUIP : Roads, Flyovers, Subways, etc.	2003	3,207	4,683.54	Work of elevated road between BKC & Eastern Express Highway started from BKC side, remaining all works are completed and handed over to respective authorities	2017
EXTENDED MUIP: Project to complement the MUIP.	2007				
Phase- I & II: 35 sub-projects are undertaken. (276 km roads, 14 flyovers, 3 creek bridges and 2 ROB)		2,607	1,835.90 [†]	214 km roads & seven flyovers completed, remaining works in progress	May, 2018
Phase -III : 17 sub- projects (32 bridges, 3 tunnels & 133 km roads)		3,629		Work of five sub-projects are in progress & preliminary work of remaining in progress	May, 2018
Multi-Modal Corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of freeway having eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (140 km)	2010	9,500 [@]	6.26	Preliminary work in progress	2019
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Link from sea front at Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2011	11,370	7.95	Preliminary work in progress	2021

MUTP: Mumbai Urban Transport Project, MUIP: Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project @ Excluding land acquisition cost
 NA Not Available § Phase-I : Varsova-Andheri-Ghatpoar (14 km) was completed † including phase-III

Source: MMRDA

Surface Transport

Motor Vehicles

9.28 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2016 was 2.7 crore (23,009 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of eight per cent over previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 27.3 lakh vehicles (10.1 per cent) were in Brihanmumbai. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 90. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.16 and yearwise series of motor vehicles on road are given in Annexure 9.4.

Table 9.16 Category wise number of motor vehicles on road

('000)

Category	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra [#]			Brihanmumbai		
	2015	2016*	Per cent change	2015	2016*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	18,151.4	19,705.5	8.6	1,416.5	1,566.3	10.6
Auto rickshaws	719.3	724.1	0.7	124.3	128.6	3.4
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	3,749.8	4,053.4	8.1	868.7	947.0	9.0
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	115.5	116.0	0.5	12.7	13.5	6.1
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc}	1,338.2	1,420.0	6.1	66.8	71.3	6.7
Tractors	557.6	599.1	7.4	0.2	0.2	neg
Trailers	370.5	382.6	3.3	0.1	0.1	neg
Ambulances	13.6	14.3	4.9	1.5	1.6	5.3
Other vehicles	43.6	49.5	13.5	1.2	1.2	neg
Total	25,059.5	27,064.5	8.0	2,492.0	2,729.8	9.5

* Provisional LMV–Light Motor Vehicles PSV - Public Service Vehicles # including Brihanmumbai neg Negligible

Source : Transport Commissioner's Office, GoM

9.29 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2015 was three crore, showing an increase of 5.9 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2014-15 was 19.7 lakh.

9.30 Road Safety fortnight was observed in January, 2016 with the theme "Road safety-time for action". Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety were organised in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in Maharashtra & Brihanmumbai during 2015 are 24 & 86 respectively. The number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.17.

Graph 9.6 : Number of accidents and persons killed & injured in the Maharashtra and Brihanmumbai

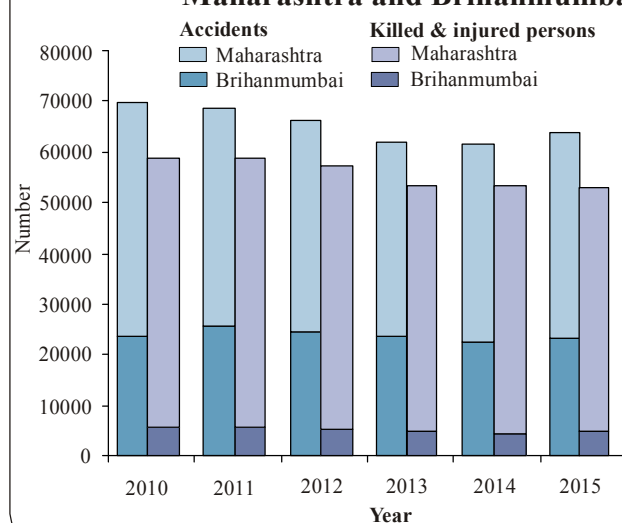


Table 9.17 Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai

Year	Number of accidents			Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]	State [#]	Brihan- mumbai	Perce- ntage [@]
2011	68,438	25,471	37.2	13,057	563	4.3	45,616	5,059	11.1
2012	66,316	24,592	37.1	13,333	488	3.7	43,847	4,543	10.4
2013	61,890	23,512	38.0	12,194	496	4.1	41,106	4,250	10.3
2014	61,627	22,557	36.6	12,803	529	4.1	40,455	3,936	9.7
2015	63,805	23,347	36.6	13,212	520	3.9	39,606	4,037	10.2

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

Public Passenger Road Transport Facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.31 On an average, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) carried 67.28 lakh passengers per day during 2014-15. Effective kms operated per day has increased by about 1.9 per cent and the percentage load factor (including value of concession) has decreased by 1.3 percentage points over the previous year. The percentage of villages and percentage of population served by MSRTC is given in Table 9.18. The operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.19 and number of accidents & compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.18 Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus services

Particulars	Villages covered		Population served	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Direct	73.0	73.8	90.9	90.4
Upto 3 km	16.7	16.4	5.9	6.3
Between 3 to 5 km	6.1	5.6	1.9	1.9
Beyond 5 km	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.4

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.19 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent change
Total vehicles held	18,055	17,956	(-) 0.5
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,437	16,625	1.1
Total number of employees	1,07,709	1,07,500	(-) 0.2
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	56.07	57.12	1.9
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	70.22	67.28	(-) 4.2
Vehicle productivity (km)	310.54	318.09	2.4
KPTL [#]	47.69	47.63	(-) 0.1
Crew productivity (km)	226.51	227.61	0.5
Bus Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 st March)	6.52	6.44	(-) 1.2
Average seating capacity	44.08	43.95	(-) 0.3
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concession)	58.28	57.16	(-) 1.1 [@]
Percentage load factor (including value of concession)	72.18	70.86	(-) 1.3 [@]

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

Table 9.20 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Accidents (no)	3,407	3,437	3,078	3,154	3,172
Persons killed (no)	547	570	445	533	494
Persons injured (no)	6,523	7,062	6,163	6,366	6,276
Accidents per lakh km	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	32.00	39.95	49.93	37.27	62.57
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	3,549.20	4,388.00	4,022.81	3,778.21	4,607.24

Source : MSRTC

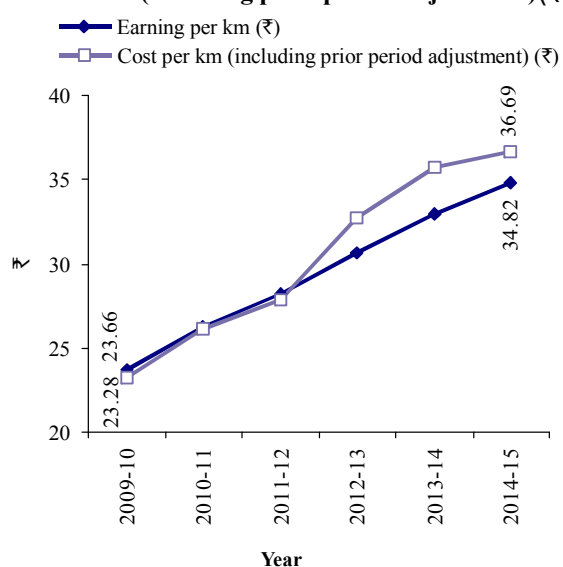
9.32 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. The operational details of fair and casual contracts are given in Table 9.21

Table 9.21 Fair & casual contracts operation details

Particulars	Fair		Casual contracts					
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14		Total	2014-15		
			Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional		Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	Total
Effective km operated (lakh)	197.42	199.49	128.07	89.99	218.06	136.80	108.85	245.65
Income earned (₹ lakh)	5,773.58	6,150.12	2,981.73	4,296.17	7,277.90	3,429.77	6,554.73	9,984.50
Earning per km (₹)	29.25	30.83	23.28	47.74	33.38	25.07	60.22	40.64

Source: MSRTC

9.33 MSRTC gives various types of concessions in the bus fares to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GoM. During 2014-15 value of concession given by MSRTC is ₹ 1,334 crore. For 2014-15 both total receipts and expenditure were higher by about 7.7 per cent over the previous year. Financial status of MSRTC is given in Table 9.22.

Graph 9.7 : MSRTC- Earning per km (₹) and cost per km (including prior period adjustment)(₹)**Table 9.22 Financial status of MSRTC**

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(A) Receipts			
Revenue from passengers	5,921.07	6,519.84	7,061.69
Other revenue	174.72	217.70	196.97
Total	6,095.79	6,737.54	7,258.66
(B) Expenditure			
Passenger, Motor vehicle, Municipal Taxes and Octroi	796.97	862.98	932.85
Depreciation	364.57	408.17	372.95
Others	5,322.42	6,060.59	6,594.46
Total	6,483.96	7,331.74	7,900.26
Profit (A – B)	(-) 388.17	(-) 594.20	(-) 641.60
Prior period adjustment	(-) 40.66	21.55	250.60
Net profit	(-) 428.83	(-) 572.65	(-) 391.00

Source: MSRTC

9.34 Share capital of GoI and GoM in MSRTC as on 31st March, 2015 was ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore respectively.

9.35 The toll charges paid by MSRTC for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto December) were ₹ 133 crore, ₹ 146 crore and ₹ 93 crore respectively.

9.36 Rate of passenger tax on income from rural passenger transport, air-conditioned passenger transport and urban passenger transport as on 31st March, 2015 were 17.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. The GoM has allowed MSRTC to retain 5.5 per cent passenger tax from payable passenger tax on mofussil services in the form of interest bearing capital contribution at the rate of six per cent per annum from April, 2000. The MSRTC has received ₹ 1,380.33 crore on account of interest bearing capital contribution from April, 2009 to March, 2015. The GoM has discontinued six per cent interest charge on interest bearing capital contribution w.e.f. 1st April, 2012.

City Public Transport

9.37 The public road transport is the major mode of transport in cities. This facility is available in 22 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local transport facility in seven cities (Aurangabad, Nanded, Nashik, Sangli-Miraj, Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Vasai-Virar-Nalasopara), BEST in Brihanmumbai, PMPML in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area and in remaining 13 cities respective Municipal Council/Corporations are providing such facilities. Operational statistics of public transport services in cities is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.23 Operational statistics of public transport in cities

Transport service provider	(As on 31 st March)							
	Average no. of buses on road per day		Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)		Average effective kms operated per day (lakh)		Net profit/ loss (₹ lakh)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST)	3,753	3,636	35.80	33.47	6.99	6.68	(-) 59,038	(-) 85,802
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd	1,295	1,364	11.64	12.17	3.00	3.14	(-) 9,941	(-) 16,769
MSRTC (City operations)	497	482	3.03	2.44	0.97	0.91	(-) 2,397	(-) 2,688
Nagpur Municipal Transport	240	240	1.31	1.35	0.45	0.42	(-) 2,488	(-) 2,534
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	222	243	2.04	2.19	0.63	0.67	(-) 2,132	(-) 3,209
Thane Municipal Transport	189	174	2.01	1.71	0.39	0.34	(-) 2,733	(-) 3,796
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	120	92	0.98	0.71	0.29	0.21	(-) 86	NA
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	105	110	0.94	0.96	0.21	0.22	(-) 177	(-) 396
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	71	75	0.46	0.40	0.13	0.13	(-) 507	(-) 1,764
Solapur Municipal Transport	67	69	0.45	0.48	0.15	0.16	(-) 767	(-) 378
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	47	39	0.48	0.24	0.11	0.09	(-) 40	(-) 216
Amravati Municipal Transport	33	33	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	7	7
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	--	18	--	0.11	--	0.02	--	(-) 72
Khopoli Municipal Transport	21	17	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.03	(-) neg	(-) neg
Jalgaon Municipal Transport	10	5	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	NA	NA
Akola Municipal Transport	10	†	0.07	†	0.02	†	(-) 28	†

NA: Not Available neg Negligible † city transport service closed during 2015-16

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

Railways

9.38 Railway is the most effective mass transport system in India. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2015 was 6,103 km (including 378 km of Konkan railway), which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length of 66,030 km in the country. The status of on-going railway works is given in Table 9.24.

Table 9.24 Status of on-going railway works

(As on 31st January, 2015)

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ crore)	Status
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vaijnath	261	2,786.18	Ahmednagar-Narayandoh 11.6 km track linking completed, remaining in progress.
Baramati-Lonand (new line)	54	138.48	Lonand- Phaltan 27 km completed, out of remaining 50 per cent completed
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (new line)	27	2,298.61	15 per cent
Wardha-Nanded (new line)	284	3,000.35	10 per cent
Panvel-Pen (doubling)	35	260.16	Completed
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	203.00	Pen-Kasu 14 km completed, out of remaining 93 per cent completed
Godhani-Kalmuna (doubling)	13	59.13	65 per cent
Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd line (doubling)	68	279.70	5 per cent
Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3 rd line (doubling)	24	184.06	10 per cent
Wardha-Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line (doubling)	76	297.85	10 per cent

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

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.39 Suburban rail network is the principal mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western Railway (36 stations) and Central Railway (62 stations) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line with 38 stations is part of the Central Railway. A fleet of 205 local trains (rakes) are utilised to run 2,811 train services, carrying 79.4 lakh passengers per day. The yearwise number of local trains is given in Table 9.25.

9.40 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd (MRVC) is implementing rail component of MUTP II. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II is given in Table 9.26.

Table 9.25 Yearwise number of local trains (rakes)

Year	9 car	12 car	15 car	Total
2011-12	47	147	1	195
2012-13	41	157	3	201
2013-14	37	165	3	205
2014-15	37	165	3	205

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

Table 9.26 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II(As on 31st October, 2015)

Name of project	Commencement Year	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Physical progress	Expected year of completion
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (CST-Kurla)	2008-09	891	16.55	Work in progress	March, 2021
Additional 5 th & 6 th line (Thane-Diva)	2008-09	288	189.81	69 per cent	2017
Additional 6 th line (Mumbai Central-Borivali)	2008-09	919	159.97	17 per cent	March, 2019
Extension of Harbour line (Andheri-Goregaon)	2008-09	154	161.58	74 percent	June, 2016
Running of 12 car on Harbour line	2012-13				
a) Procurement of 153 coaches		519	--	Under process	2018
b) Platform extension for 12 coaches		195	55.53	55 per cent	March, 2017

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

9.41 CIDCO has finalised six metro rail corridors for development in phases. CBD Belapur-Pendhar-Taloja MIDC-Kalamboli-Khandeshwar-Navi Mumbai International Airport corridor shall be executed in the first phase in three stages, of which, the work of first stage, Belapur-Pendhar (11.1 km) is in progress with estimated project cost of ₹ 3,043 crore. An expenditure of ₹ 794.70 crore has been incurred upto December, 2015. CBD Belapur-Pendhar (first stage) is expected to be completed by 2017.

Water Transport

Major Ports

9.42 The State has 720 km long coastline with two major ports, operated by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). During 2015-16 up to January, MbPT and JNPT handled 514.01 lakh MT and 535.47 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. The operating surplus for MbPT in 2014-15 was ₹ 331.68 crore which was 2.2 per cent less than the previous year. The operating surplus for JNPT in 2014-15 was ₹ 836.57 crore which was 13.9 per cent more than the previous year. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.27.

Table 9.27 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	MbPT		Per cent change	JNPT		Per cent change
	2013-14	2014-15		2013-14	2014-15	
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	492.50	502.50	2.0	658.80	658.80	0.0
No. of employees	12,017	10,897	(-9.3)	1,697	1,669	(-1.6)
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)						
A) Import	389.50	406.16	4.3	313.03	345.68	10.4
B) Export	202.34	210.44	4.0	310.30	292.33	(-5.8)
Total	591.84	616.60	4.2	623.33	638.01	2.4
Passenger traffic handled (in '000)	2.96	7.92	167.6	NA	NA	NA
No. of Vessels handled	4,611	4,584	(-0.6)	2,526	2,642	4.6
Operating income (₹ crore)	1,304.88	1,399.78	7.3	1,345.29	1,508.08	12.1
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	965.82	1,068.10	10.6	611.03	671.51	9.9
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	339.06	331.68	(-2.2)	734.27	836.57	13.9

Source : MbPT & JNPT NA Not Applicable

Non-Major Ports

9.43 As per the State Port Policy 2010, Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports. Of these ports, Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Dighi and Lavgan-Jaigad (Angre Port) ports were commissioned. Pre-construction activities are in progress for Rewas-Aware, Vijaydurg and Redi ports. Apart from these ports, there are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set up within the limits of non-major ports, which also do the cargo handling. The non-major ports together handled 170.33 lakh MT cargo traffic and 113.52 lakh passenger traffic during 2015-16 upto November. In addition to this, Jaigad handled 95 container TEU during 2015-16 upto November. Operational information of non-major ports is given in Table 9.28.

Air Transport

9.44 There are three international and eight domestic airports in the State. Passenger and cargo traffic by airports are given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.28 Operational information of non-major ports

Item	2013-14	2014-15	Per cent change
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)			
A) Import	218.99	230.13	5.1
B) Export	28.75	43.45	51.1
Total	247.74	273.58	10.4
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)			
A) By mechanised vessels	165.99	167.03	0.6
B) By non- mechanised vessels	12.02	11.32	(-)5.8
Total	178.01	178.35	0.2

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

Table 9.29 Airportwise passenger and cargo traffic

Airport	(As on 31 st March)					
	Passengers (lakh)		Per cent change	Cargo (MT)		Per cent change
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
Domestic						
Mumbai	218.81	252.05	15.2	1,81,101	2,07,720	14.7
Pune	34.96	40.68	16.4	21,135	27,390	29.6
Nagpur	12.20	13.56	11.1	5,108	5,595	9.5
Aurangabad	4.41	4.24	3.9	843	1,250	48.3
Kolhapur	#	#	535.0	0	0	0
Juhu	1.65	1.56	(-) 5.5	417	407	(-) 2.4
Nanded	0.07	#	(-) 98.4	0	0	0
Solapur	0.00	0.02	0	0	0	0
Total	272.10	312.12	14.7	2,08,604	2,42,362	16.2
International						
Mumbai	100.93	112.03	11.0	4,67,641	4,86,540	4.0
Nagpur	0.44	0.45	2.3	416	436	4.8
Pune	1.01	1.23	21.8	10	0	0
Aurangabad@	0.06	0.02	(-) 66.7	0	0	0
Total	102.44	113.73	11.0	4,68,067	4,86,976	4.0

Source : Airport Authority of India

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

9.45 Airports Authority of India (AAI) alongwith Mumbai International Airport Ltd. has undertaken a mega project to build new integrated terminal T2 for modernisation of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai. The new terminal T2 is a state-of-the-art world class terminal with a capacity to handle 40 million passengers per annum. The new terminal T2 has been commissioned and started operations.

9.46 Ojhar airport, Nashik carried about 41,150 MT and 42,783 MT EXIM cargo during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto December) respectively.

9.47 The Multimodal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) project comprises of developing existing airport as an international and cargo hub airport. This is being implemented through MIHAN India Ltd. (MIL), a joint venture company comprising of Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC) and AAI. Consultant has been appointed to assist MIL for up-gradation and modernisation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur.

9.48 To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed in four phases through PPP at Navi Mumbai with estimated cost of about ₹ 16,704 crore. Project cost for phase-I is about ₹ 7,277 crore (including pre-development cost ₹ 3,144 crore). It is expected to be commissioned by 2019 with an initial capacity of ten million passengers per annum.

9.49 Five airports viz. Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Baramati were awarded to Reliance Airports Developers Private Limited by MIDC to develop, upgrade, operate, manage and maintain for 95 years of lease in November, 2009. Only non-scheduled /charter flights operate from these airports and passengers handled by these airports during 2014-15 were 2,674.

Communications

9.50 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.30.

9.51 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2015 in the State was 51.11 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 4,308 & 92,766 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.31.

9.52 The internet subscriber base in the State as on 30th September, 2015 was 4.30 crore which is highest among all States.

Table 9.30 Operational statistics of postal services

Item	Area	(no.)	
		2013-14	2014-15
Post offices	Rural	11,355	11,362
	Urban	1,243	1,239
	Total	12,598	12,601
Letter boxes	Rural	40,199	35,570
	Urban	8,629	8,087
	Total	48,828	43,657
Delivery postmen (including Gramin Dak Sevak in Rural)	Rural	19,034	21,134
	Urban	6,474	6,161
	Total	25,508	27,295

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.31 Landline and cell phone connections

(lakh)

Operator	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	19.40	10.65	19.42	11.74	19.17	12.54
BSNL	18.82	65.83	16.82	51.07	16.10	51.41
Bharati	4.26	151.27	4.09	167.46	4.16	175.11
Idea/Spice	--	223.26	--	257.96	--	266.88
Reliance	3.33	131.66	3.19	109.04	3.25	103.56
Tata	7.80	97.98	8.06	103.13	8.16	97.91
Vodafone	0.13	230.41	0.22	258.68	0.27	264.65
Aircel-Dishnet	--	34.63	--	43.29	--	51.33
Telewings/Telenor	--	60.13	--	73.50	--	77.28
Loop	--	28.96	--	--	--	--
Total	53.74	1,034.78	51.80	1,075.87	51.11	1,100.59

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

+ upto September

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ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2014-15 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ^S	1,065 ^S	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	18,436
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	6,707
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	3,072
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	31,281
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,048 [@]	4,686	5,937
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,185	5,376	6,627
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	37,908
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^S	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	84,882
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	4,626
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,856
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	8,415
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,03,779
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	41,522
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	25,428
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	26,407
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	12,504
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	2,443
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	2,600
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,583
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	368
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,12,855
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	354.1
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	106.6

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority, GoI, New Delhi.

(2) MAHAGENCO

(3) MAHADISCOM

(4) BEST

(5) TATA Power

(6) Reliance Infrastructure

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.

(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.

(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sold to MAHADISCOM).

(4) \$ The figures for Oil is included in Thermal

(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power & Reliance Infrastructure are taken from CEA website reports.

(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

N.A. - Not available.

ANNEXURE 9.2

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

								(km)
Serial No.	Year	National highways	Major State highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1965-66	2,364	--	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	--	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1980-81	2,945	--	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
4	1990-91	2,959	--	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522	1,72,965
5	2000-01	3,688	--	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
6	2005-06	4,367	--	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
7	2006-07	4,367	--	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
8	2007-08	4,367	--	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
9	2008-09	4,367	--	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
10	2009-10	4,376	--	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
11	2010-11	4,376	--	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
12	2011-12	4,376	--	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919
13	2012-13	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
14	2013-14	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708
15	2014-15	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

- Note - (1) The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to "Road Development Plan (RDP), 1961-81" and 1987-88 onwards it is according to "RDP 1981-2001."
 (2) State highways includes major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.
 (3) The classification of road length from 2012-13 is according to "RDP 2001-21".

ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH
(MAINTAINED BY PWD AND ZP)**

		(km)									
Sr. No.	District Breadth (mt.)	Achievement in Length 2013-14					Achievement in Length 2014-15				
		7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	49	0	0	0	49
2	Thane	582	775	2,069	4,164	7,590	583	774	4,140	4,160	9,656
3	Raigad	781	480	1,787	2,377	5,425	782	481	2,614	2,360	6,237
4	Ratnagiri	415	997	6,943	0	8,355	449	872	8,053	0	9,374
5	Sindhudurg	132	752	4,722	0	5,606	120	713	7,070	0	7,903
	Konkan	1,959	3,004	15,521	6,541	27,025	1,982	2,840	21,877	6,520	33,219
6	Pune	868	1,139	14,231	225	16,463	785	1,227	16,614	61	18,688
7	Satara	363	848	7,886	1,850	10,947	371	969	8,838	2,170	12,348
8	Sangli	408	934	6,001	2,902	10,245	407	1,045	6,449	4,247	12,147
9	Kolhapur	450	900	3,753	2,655	7,758	448	859	3,759	3,501	8,566
10	Solapur	1,399	1,048	9,467	1,908	13,822	1210	1,077	11,858	2,928	17,073
	Western Maharashtra	3,488	4,869	41,338	9,540	59,235	3,221	5,177	47,518	12,906	68,822
11	Ahmednagar	1,151	1,047	9,276	3,525	14,999	1,050	1,309	10,980	7,304	20,662
12	Nashik	1,076	1,149	8,079	3,658	13,962	1,003	1,488	11,707	4,825	19,024
13	Dhule	371	577	4,009	1,224	6,181	390	537	4,488	156	6,658
14	Nandurbar	108	431	3,795	1,460	5,794	121	404	4,756	1,815	7,096
15	Jalgaon	574	1,140	4,311	5,238	11,263	589	1,274	4,342	6,523	12,727
	North Maharashtra	3,280	4,344	29,470	15,105	52,199	3,154	5,012	36,274	20,624	66,166
16	Aurangabad	534	562	6,155	1,363	8,614	543	634	6,922	2,015	10,114
17	Jalna	286	424	4,574	1,469	6,753	286	424	4,937	1,754	7,401
18	Parbhani	181	507	3,295	929	4,912	181	513	3,789	929	5,412
19	Hingoli	220	190	3,005	17	3,432	139	191	3,505	17	3,852
20	Nanded	689	719	7,815	1,351	10,574	439	733	8,306	1,846	11,324
21	Beed	767	598	7,030	3,467	11,862	748	598	7,519	3,497	12,362
22	Osmanabad	427	773	3,847	1,478	6,525	389	789	4,831	1,488	7,497
23	Latur	524	748	4,216	1,170	6,658	401	837	4,632	1,665	7,535
	Marathwada	3,628	4,521	39,937	11,244	59,330	3,126	4,719	44,441	13,211	65,497
24	Buldhana	347	802	2,644	1,563	5,356	347	826	2,635	1,585	5,393
25	Akola	336	491	1,542	961	3,330	284	503	1,533	968	3,288
26	Washim	329	447	1,134	1,110	3,020	282	450	1,119	1,119	2,970
27	Amravati	527	922	1,893	4,841	8,183	555	965	1,793	4,909	8,222
28	Yawatmal	771	884	6,407	506	8,568	643	920	4,327	2,523	8,413
	Amravati	2,310	3,546	13,620	8,981	28,457	2,111	3,664	11,407	11,104	28,286
29	Wardha	319	439	1,224	2,194	4,176	282	421	1,231	2,291	4,225
30	Nagpur	831	642	6,899	548	8,920	775	652	3,099	4,122	8,647
31	Bhandara	98	343	4,535	309	5,285	98	347	3,821	962	5,228
32	Gondia	109	389	4,415	617	5,530	113	431	2,326	2,683	5,552
33	Chandrapur	392	1,442	2,345	3,605	7,784	362	1,484	2,345	3,600	7,792
34	Gadchiroli	409	529	2,136	2,693	5,767	403	631	2,048	2,853	5,935
	Nagpur	2,158	3,784	21,554	9,966	37,462	2,033	3,967	14,869	16,510	37,378
	Maharashtra State	16,823	24,068	1,61,440	61,377	2,63,708	15,628	25,379	1,76,386	80,875	2,99,368

Source - Public Works Department, GoM, Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2015 (8)	2016* (9)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	1,81,51,386	1,97,05,511
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	35,46,653	38,36,294
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	2,03,180	2,17,062
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	7,19,341	7,24,080
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	37,630	38,219
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	39,662	43,782
7	Lorries—							
	(i) Diesel engaged	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	12,96,116	13,75,538
	(ii) Petrol engaged	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	36,969	39,036
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	5,094	5,417
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	13,625	14,295
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	27,046	22,402
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	11,163	11,640
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,70,452	3,82,591
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	5,57,622	5,99,099
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	43,610	49,487
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	2,50,59,549	2,70,64,453
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	21,374	23,009
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	71	95	90
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	11.6	12.0

Source - Transport Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai

N.A. Not Available

* Provisional

10

Social Sector

10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social Sector is an important sector for economic development and includes those components which contribute to human resource development. The main contributors to human development are education, health & medical care, water supply & sanitation, employment, etc. For sustainable development, the focus of our planning is to help weaker sections, the disadvantaged, the disabled and the discriminated sections of the society.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education opens up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. It is the most crucial input for empowering people with skills & knowledge and giving them access to productive employment which ultimately helps to boost economic growth of the State. Equitable and inclusive quality education is the 'Sustainable Development Goal' for education. According to the Census 2011, the State ranks 12th in the country with literacy rate 82.3 per cent which is well above the national average (73 per cent).

School Education

10.3 Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) requires schooling facilities within a reasonable reach of all children. Educational institutions & enrolment therein are given in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Educational institutions and enrolment therein

(Enrolment and teachers in '000)

Educational Level	2014-15					2015-16*				
	No. of schools	Enrolment		No. of teachers	PTR	No. of schools	Enrolment		No. of teachers	PTR
		Total	of which girls				Total	of which girls		
Primary (I to VIII)	1,04,551	16,172	7,576	506	31.9	1,05,489	16,017	7,509	515	31.1
Secondary & higher secondary (IX to XII)	24,497	6,181	2,827	219	28.2	25,013	6,414	2,920	221	29.1

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai

* Provisional

PTR : Pupil Teacher Ratio

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) is a flagship programme of GoI being implemented in collaboration with states for achievement of UEE in a time bound manner. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthening existing school infrastructure by providing additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, etc. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2014-15 was ₹ 1,067.61 crore while during 2015-16 upto January, it was ₹ 731.31 crore. Some important indicators of elementary education are given in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of elementary education (as on 30th September)

Indicator	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15*
No. of classrooms constructed	10,005	6,817	5,307
No. of computer application laboratories established	743	129	0
No. of students received free text books (in lakh)	133.49	128.42	123.86
No. of teachers trained (in lakh)	3.7	3.6	2.4
Density of schools/sections per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.69	2.71	2.74
(b) Upper primary	1.47	1.40	1.42
Primary schools / sections per thousand child population (6 to 11 yr)	8	8	8
Upper primary schools / sections per thousand child population (11 to 14 yr)	7	7	7
Average Student - Class room Ratio (all schools)	33	32	31
Percentage of schools having facilities			
Drinking water	98.4	99.3	99.6
Boundary wall	68.3	76.4	82.7
Functional girl's toilet	77.0	97.3	98.6
Computers	47.4	50.6	54.3
Ramp@	86.7	89.2	91.9
Electricity connection	85.0	86.0	93.8
Percentage share of private to total schools	26.3	29.3	30.0

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai and Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Flash Statistics report

@ School requiring and having ramp.

* Provisional

10.5 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in normal set up with normal peer group for their emotional progress and to integrate them socially. This programme includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services like Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. During 2014-15, in all 2.95 lakh children were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 61.40 crore was incurred as against 3.08 lakh children with an expenditure of ₹ 58.57 crore for 2013-14.

Girls' Education

10.6 To promote girls education, various schemes are being implemented. Performance of some of them is given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on various schemes for girls education

Scheme	2013-14		2014-15	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Attendance Allowance Scheme	4.91	10.81	3.89	8.55
Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme	19.50	57.85	16.09	57.60
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	3.70	2.07	2.87	2.02
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	16.42	0.04	19.23

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

Schemes to encourage education

10.7 To encourage the participation of children in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the GoM is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. The schemewise number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on the schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2013-14		2014-15	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of standard I to IV	18.39	13.0	18.70	14.5
Fee concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	25.36	3.7	30.54	4.4
Free education to the students belonging to economically weaker section (XI & XII)	2.00	1.4	1.88	1.4
Exam fee exemption/reimbursement to EBC students of X & XII from drought prone area	2.04	9.1	5.63	17.8
Stipend to tribal students	0.04	0.2	0.03	0.1

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.8 With a view of enhancing enrollment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, the GoI launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', in which cooked meal with nutritional contents of 450 calories and 12 gm proteins is provided to the children studying in class I to V. During 2014-15, number of students benefited were 65 lakh and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 920 crore as against 69 lakh students with an expenditure ₹ 735 crore in 2013-14. In year 2008-09, the scheme was extended to the students of VI to VIII in which cooked meal with nutritional contents of 700 calories and 20 gm proteins is provided. During 2014-15, number of students benefited was 39 lakh and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 451 crore as against 40 lakh students with an expenditure of ₹ 416 crore in 2013-14.

Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)-2015 for the State

In 2015, survey was conducted by Pratham in 984 villages of 33 districts in the State to assess children schooling status and basic learning levels in reading and arithmetic. Total 19,772 households were surveyed and information was collected from 26,833 children of age-group 3 to 16 years.

Following are the important observations of the survey.

- Percentage of children in the age-group 6 to 14 years enrolled in school in rural areas was 98.7 per cent.
- Percentage of children enrolled in private schools remains the same for Std I to V (23.1 percent) in 2014 & 2015 whereas for Std VI to VIII it reduced to 50.3 per cent in 2015 from 55.2 per cent in 2014.

The basic learning levels of children is shown below

Indicator	2014	2015
Reading Ability		
Percentage of children in Std III who can read at least Std I level text	54.1	63.3
Percentage of children in Std V who can read at least Std II level text	53.5	61.8
Arithmetic		
Percentage of children in Std III who can do at least subtraction	18.7	23.6
Percentage of children in Std V who can do at least division	18.9	24.4

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.9 The main objective of this scheme is to inculcate qualities like leadership, brotherhood, sportsmanship, national unity, social service, etc. amongst the students. The scheme is being implemented on optional basis for students of standard VIII and IX. During 2014-15, about 19.01 lakh students participated in this scheme and an expenditure incurred was ₹ four crore as against 19.02 lakh students with an expenditure of ₹ five crore for 2013-14.

Sainiki Schools

10.10 There are 42 *Sainiki* schools at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels in 33 districts of the State, of which, five schools are exclusively for girls, 33 schools are exclusively for boys and four are for co-education. During 2015-16, total enrolment in these schools is 15,345.

Sports Education

10.11 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' at Pune with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. This *Kridapeeth* conducts sports skill tests for the students of age group 8 to 14 years and imparts specific training for about 8 to 10 years to selected students for 17 different games. There are 11 sports academies under the *Kridapeeth*. The State spends on an average ₹ 9,000 per trainee per month. For 2015-16, in all 593 trainees were selected. The achievements of students of sports academies are given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Achievements of students of sports academies

Year	No. of trainees	International level medals				National level medals				State level medals			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2012-13	772	2	7	7	16	126	80	46	252	152	124	69	345
2013-14	665	2	2	4	8	44	49	33	126	143	128	85	356
2014-15	563	2	2	3	7	66	63	46	175	148	116	116	380

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Education Development Index

10.12 The National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) and the Ministry of Human Resource & Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) compute Education Development Index (EDI) for primary & upper primary levels of education and also a composite index for the entire elementary education which is exclusively based on the 'District Information System for Education (DISE)'. EDI is computed by considering various dimensions of elementary education including State specific indicators. In all 24 indicators are regrouped into four subgroups viz. access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome for computing EDI. According to 'Elementary Education in India and Progress towards Universal Elementary Education Report (Flash Statistics 2013-14)', the State ranks 13th at primary, 16th at upper primary & 13th at composite levels with EDI 0.63, 0.67 and 0.65 respectively. Statewise sub-group index and composite EDI for the year 2013-14 are given in Annexure 10.1.

Higher & Technical Education

10.13 Higher education covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational trades, etc. alongwith general higher education. Apart from universalising elementary education, the Government is taking efforts to expand opportunities in higher education also. There are 21 universities in the State of which four are agriculture universities, one university for health science course, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 14 other general universities (including Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey University, Mumbai which is exclusively for women, Yashwantrao Chavan Open University, Nashik for non-formal education and Kavi Kulguru Kalidas University, Nagpur for conduct of studies, research, development and spread of Sanskrit language). In addition to these, there are 21 deemed universities in the State. Details of streamwise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2015-16 are given in Annexure 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 & 10.5.

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.14 The State has health infrastructure and trained health personnel in public, private and voluntary sectors which provide basic as well as advanced health services. Public health services aims at providing reliable, accountable, adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care to the people of the State with focus on improving maternal and child health.

10.15 The GoM has created three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services to the people especially in rural areas. The primary tier comprises of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals spread across rural & semi-urban areas and district based hospitals constitute secondary tier. Whereas, medical colleges with well equipped super-speciality hospitals provide both basic and advanced treatments in all fields of medicine and surgery at tertiary level located in major cities. The details of public health infrastructure in the State are given in Table 10.6 whereas, the detailed series of medical facilities available (public and government aided) are given in Annexure 10.6. The series of selected health indicators is given in Annexure 10.7.

10.15.1 In addition, medical services are also provided by medical hospitals affiliated to medical colleges under Directorate of Medical Education and Research (DMER). There are 29 hospitals attached to 15 medical colleges with 13,512 beds. A total of 2,150 students are being enrolled for MBBS in government medical colleges in the State every year while 837 students are being enrolled for post-graduate courses every year.

10.16 The State has been leading in health care manpower and providing trained doctors to meet its health care needs. The State has the largest number of medical colleges both in allopathy and Indian system of medicine. Based on the data of Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP) in the State for Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani, and Homeopathy estimated doctor population ratio was 1:600 in 2011 and same was 1:536 in 2014. Table 10.7 gives the doctor population ratio for allopathy RMPs in the State.

National Health Mission

10.17 The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 2013 to enable universal access to affordable, accountable and quality health care services. The NHM subsumes the National Rural Health

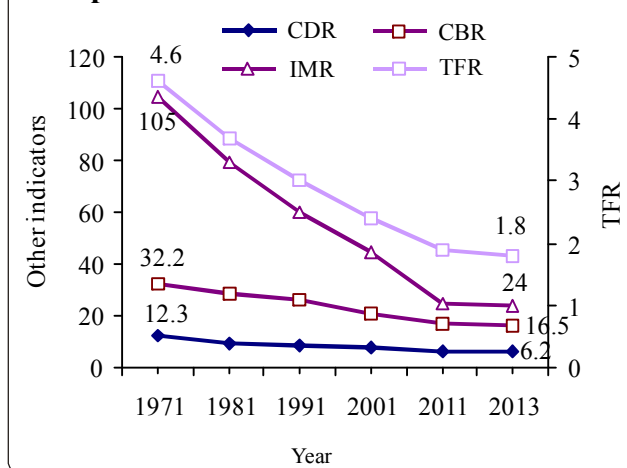
Table 10.6 Public health infrastructure in the State

(December, 2015)

Type of health institution	No.
Sub-Centres	10,580
Mobile medical units	13
Primary health centres	1,811
Rural hospitals (30 beds)	360
Sub district hospitals with capacity of	
a) 50 beds	58
b) 100 beds	28
General hospitals	4
Orthopedic hospitals	1
District hospitals	23
Super speciality hospitals	2
Mental health institutes	4
Women hospitals	11
TB hospitals	4
Leprosy Hospitals	4
Health and family welfare training institutions	8

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Graph 10.1 : Selected health indicators



Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The NUHM covers slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities / towns with a population above 50,000. GoI has approved project implementation plan of ₹ 283.09 crore (for Mumbai city ₹ 51.69 crore and for rest of Maharashtra ₹ 231.40 crore) for the State for 2015-16. The total outlay under NHM for 2015-16 is ₹ 2,278.38 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.17.1 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services (MEMS) under NHM provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulances while transporting them to nearby hospitals for further treatment. There are 233 ambulances with advanced life support system and 704 equipped with basic life support system. Number of cases served in 2015-16 upto December was 3.25 lakh as against 2.60 lakh in 2014-15.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme – II

10.17.2 Under the umbrella of NHM, Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) - II is being implemented to enhance child health status and population stabilisation thereby reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Expenditure incurred under RCH-II is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Expenditure incurred under RCH-II

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	(₹ crore)
			Percentage of expenditure to outlay
2011-12	400.22	341.35	85.3
2012-13	453.37	368.00	81.2
2013-14	632.77	474.02	75.0
2014-15	655.86	471.37	71.9
2015-16	620.75	273.52 ⁺	44.0 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Family Welfare Programme

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

Table 10.9 Details of family welfare sterilisation programme

Year	Sterilisation				Intra-uterine device		Expenditure (₹ crore)
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2011-12	550	20.3	474.3	494.6	450	366.8	32.67
				(89.9)		(81.5)	
2012-13	550	18.9	486.2	505.1	450	376.9	37.00
				(91.8)		(83.8)	
2013-14	560	17.3	486.9	504.2	450	411.9	33.03
				(90.0)		(91.5)	
2014-15	565	13.9	458.6	472.5	450	391.5	29.17
				(83.6)		(87.0)	
2015-16 ⁺	565	11.0	318.8	329.8	460	292.6	18.01
				(58.4)		(63.6)	

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target + upto December

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.17.4 With an objective to reduce maternal & infant mortality in tribal areas of 16 districts of the State *Navsanjivani Yojana (NSY)* is being implemented covering 8,419 villages through 173 Mobile Squads. Under *NSY* various schemes are being implemented.

10.17.4.1 Under *Matrutva Anudan Yojana (MAY)* a tribal pregnant woman is paid ₹ 400 in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided for better health. Number of beneficiary mothers and expenditure incurred under *MAY* are given in Table 10.10

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.17.5 *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)* a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, aims to promote institutional deliveries in rural & urban areas to reduce infant and maternal mortality in BPL, SC and ST families. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 600 per beneficiary in urban areas and ₹ 700 per beneficiary in rural areas is given within seven days of institutional delivery, while for delivery at home by skilled birth attendant, ₹ 500 is given to beneficiary belonging to BPL family only. For the delivery by caesarean section upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure. Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under *JSY* is given in Table 10.11.

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.17.6 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) is being implemented

with the aim to provide high quality immunisation services to pregnant women, infants and children in various age groups in order to prevent mortality, morbidity and disability from vaccine preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, Hepatitis B, measles, etc. Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 10.12.

Table 10.10 Number of beneficiary mothers and expenditure incurred under *MAY*

(₹ crore)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	Beneficiary mothers
2011-12	8.27	7.77	81,496
2012-13	9.51	5.38	66,300
2013-14	5.34	4.45	71,773
2014-15	5.63	3.06	61,352
2015-16	3.56	0.54 ⁺	11,233 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Table 10.11 Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under *JSY*

(₹ crore)			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2011-12	34.94	35.28	4.05
2012-13	30.23	34.41	3.64
2013-14	44.82	44.55	4.03
2014-15	52.64	46.53	3.48
2015-16	49.82	27.96 ⁺	2.47 ⁺

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Table 10.12 Number of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under *UIP*

Vaccine	(fig. in lakh)			
	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.73	19.34	20.87	15.04
DPT III	19.73	19.21	20.87	14.00
OPV III	19.73	19.15	20.87	14.00
Hepatitis B III	19.73	19.13	20.87	13.92
Measles	19.73	18.82	20.87	14.27
DPT (booster)	19.32	18.16	20.46	13.63
OPV (booster)	19.32	18.05	20.46	13.62
DT (5 years)	19.32	16.64	20.46	13.15
TT (10 years)	21.15	18.61	21.32	14.31
TT (16 years)	21.86	19.03	22.03	14.93
TT (Pregnant women)	21.71	17.10	22.96	12.54
Expenditure (₹ crore)	31.82		20.22	

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

+ upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.17.7 Children below five years of age irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of Oral Polio Vaccine are immunised on specific day, all over the nation, which effectively prevents infection. The State has made good progress in controlling the spread of polio virus as no polio case was reported after 2010-11. On 27th March, 2014 India was declared as polio free nation. Performance of pulse polio programme is given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Performance of pulse polio programme

Year	No. of children covered (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹crore)
2011-12	119.98	15.60
2012-13	120.83	34.43
2013-14	121.23	34.67
2014-15	123.26	10.92
2015-16 ⁺	77.97	2.07

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.17.8 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) is being implemented to protect and promote child health with a systematic approach of screening and early intervention, if required. Performance of RBSK is given in Table 10.14.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

Table 10.14 Performance of RBSK

Year	Schools/anganwadis covered	Students (in lakh)			Major operations carried	No. of Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
2014-15	84,066	122.36	15.09	0.79	8,133	1,419
	1,02,096 [#]	63.34	6.48	0.85		
	1,01,835 ^{##}	63.34	5.98	0.64		
2015-16 ⁺	84,424	101.73	11.11	0.74	8,686	848
	1,04,479 [#]	63.75	6.10	0.41		
	1,02,595 ^{##}	27.15	2.56	0.22		

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM \$ SHP + upto December # anganwadi phase I, ## anganwadi phase II

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

Other Programmes

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

Table 10.15 Information of NVBDCP

Disease	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	55,598	66	48,013	29
Lymphatic Filariasis	3,303	0	1,811	0
Dengue	8,524	139	4,807	24
Japanese Encephalitis	1	0	7	0
Chikungunya	224	0	171	0
AES/Chandipura	5	2	1	1
Expenditure (₹ crore)	31.74		22.35	

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome + upto December

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

- Revised National TB Control Programme: During 2015, suspected TB patients per lakh population were 214 and cure rate was 82 per cent, while during 2014, suspected TB patients per lakh population were 209 and cure rate was 83 per cent.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness: During 2015-16, against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 71 per cent target was achieved upto December, while during 2014-15, against the same target, achievement exceeded the target (108 per cent).
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme: During 2015-16 till December, number of new and active leprosy cases are 11,877 and 11,019 respectively. Corresponding figures during 2014-15 were 16,415 and 11,379 respectively.

Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana

10.20 *Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana* (RGJAY) is being implemented in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities for treating patients (belonging to BPL families holding yellow ration card and APL families holding orange ration card including *antyyodaya* and *annapurna* ration card) with indentified diseases. The premium per year per family is paid by the GoM and the sum insured is ₹ 1.5 lakh per family per year. This scheme was implemented in phased manner and now covers entire State. The scheme provides 971 types of surgeries/therapies/procedures. During 2014-15 total number of surgeries and therapies covered under schemes are 2.73 lakh incurring an expenditure of ₹ 661.56 crore. During 2015-16 upto December 2.61 lakh surgeries and therapies have been conducted with an expenditure of ₹ 623.52 crore.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.21 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) effectively in the State. The focus of the NACP is on awareness campaigns and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics of sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. Details of HIV/AIDS cases are shown in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Details of HIV/AIDS cases

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁺
Persons screened from risk groups ('000)	2,818	3,067	3,274	4,116	4,371
HIV positive by three tests ('000)	57	61	46	39	30
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.7
AIDS cases	10,750	19,389	10,670	20,880	15,784
Deaths due to AIDS	1,580	3,270	3,168	2,521	2,552

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society + upto December @ wrt persons screened

State Blood Transfusion Council

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

Table 10.17 Details of blood collection

Year	Blood banks (no.)	(in lakh units)	
		Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2011	282	13.44	11.92
2012	291	14.41	13.29
2013	300	14.75	13.90
2014	313	15.62	14.92
2015	317	15.66	15.16

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.23 Under this programme, outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, acute diarrhoea/dysentery, infective hepatitis, typhoid, etc are monitored. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. Number of attacks and deaths due to sporadic and outbreaks of these diseases are given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Number of attacks and deaths due to sporadic and outbreaks of diseases

Disease	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	6,070	2	1,991	0	4,093	6	108	1	168	2
Gastro	1,30,548	11	1,01,855	14	2,65,448	5	54,897	6	72,089	3
Diahorrea	7,03,361	2	3,68,198	3	10,33,519	6	9,18,999	3	9,48,164	1
Inf. Hepatitis	5,529	31	9,495	42	6,323	3	5,711	4	4,801	5
Typhoid	68,735	0	51,693	0	2,01,680	0	36,160	0	36,720	0
Leptospirosis	454	29	497	14	338	20	232	20	246	22
Total	9,14,697	75	5,33,729	73	15,11,401	40	10,16,107	34	10,62,188	33

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.24 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. There are 111 centres registered in the State for single organ transplantation, 22 for multiple organ transplantation and 259 for eye donation, eye bank & for keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Number of transplantations

Transplantation	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Live Kidney	664	426
Live Liver	99	53
Cadaver organ transplantation		
a) Kidney	99	40
b) Liver	47	21
Keratoplasty	2,600	2,371

+ upto December

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.25 Women empowerment and child development are one of the indispensable agenda of the government with regard to the economic and social development of the country. Empowerment of women can be achieved only when their education, health and financial conditions are improved. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy in 1994, which was revisited in 2001 and new Women Policy has been announced in 2013. Numerous initiatives are being taken to empower women, including formulation of women specific schemes.

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

Table 10.20 Performance of selected women development schemes

(₹ Crore)

Schemes	2014-15			2015-16 ⁺		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺
Government women hostels/Protective homes/Voluntary supportive homes	12.36	12.36	1,368	13.35	8.05	2,015
Counselling centres	4.20	3.15	136	1.51	1.06	136
<i>Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	2.10	1.58	1,311	0.61	0.21	176
Manodhairya	35.11	29.90	1,317	21.89	15.28	510

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM.

+ upto December

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

- **Hostels for Working Women:** The GoI has laid down the limit of annual income for admission to these hostels as ₹ 30,000 for metropolitan cities and ₹ 25,000 for other cities. There are 127 such hostels with 9,172 inmates.
- **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP):** The main objectives of the programme are to mobilise women in small groups, provide training for self-employment and skill up-gradation to take up employment-cum-income generating projects. There are 16 projects functioning with total intake capacity 1,050.
- **Swaadhar:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for protection, care, education & vocational training for the rehabilitation of women in difficult situation. There are 46 projects run by voluntary organisations covering 2,500 beneficiaries.
- **Ujjwala:** To prevent the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration of victims, 52 institutions are functioning of which, 16 institutions are residential.

Participation in decision making

10.28 The GoI has decided to provide one-third reservation for women in Local Self Institutions. However, the State Government has extended this reservation upto 50 per cent in Local Self Institutions. Reservation for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Reservation for women in local bodies in the state

(no)

Local Bodies	No	No of Seats	Seats reserved for Women
Municipal Corporation	26	2,624	1,318
Municipal Council	230	5,023	2,595
Nagar Panchayat	110	1,870	990
Zilla Parishad	34	2,006	1,013
Panchayat Samiti	351	4,012	2,006
Grampanchayat	27,920	2,23,857	1,11,929
Total	28,671	2,39,392	1,19,851

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.29 Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) is the apex body for implementation of various development schemes promoted by the GoI and GoM for women empowerment. It acts as a liaisoning agency between concerned government departments and SHGs, financial institutions, voluntary organisations. MAVIM received funds of ₹ 19.35 crore in 2015-16 under the various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 12.86 crore was incurred upto December. Schemes implemented by MAVIM are given Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Schemes implemented by MAVIM

(₹ Crore)

Schemes	2014-15			2015-16 ⁺		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺	Beneficiaries ⁺
<i>Tejaswini</i>	5.60	3.36	7,01,330	8.77	6.00	10,49,754
Women Empowerment (four per cent Interest Subsidy for Loans)	2.10	2.10	53,784	0.03	0	10,725
Women Empowerment (SCP)	2.00	2.00	2,42,999	0.75	0	2,49,400
Women Empowerment (Assit.to MAVIM)	12.11	12.11	NA	9.80	6.86	NA
Grant in aid to give skilled training to women	1.75	0	0	0.00	0.00	0

Source : MAVIM, GoM.

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

10.29.1 SHG is a good medium for economic empowerment of women. The total savings of SHG's was about ₹ 348.35 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 967.18 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 989.45 crore from various financial institutions. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Information of women SHGs

(no)

Division	Sector	Villages/Cities	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Kokan	Rural	968	6,470	76,706	6,827	81,046
	Urban	2	861	10,647	940	12,940
	Total	970	7,331	87,353	7,767	93,986
Pune	Rural	1,039	9,409	1,27,789	10,335	1,38,965
	Urban	2	452	5,761	430	5,905
	Total	1,041	9,861	1,33,550	10,765	1,44,870
Nashik	Rural	1,600	9,814	1,49,058	10,285	1,54,243
	Urban	1	237	2,812	249	3,412
	Total	1,601	10,051	1,51,870	10,534	1,57,655
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	11,655	1,89,812	12,355	1,98,122
	Urban	3	732	9,513	737	10,123
	Total	2,513	12,387	1,99,325	13,092	2,08,245
Amravati	Rural	1,942	10,480	1,33,124	11,196	1,40,815
	Urban	1	200	2,419	213	2,758
	Total	1,943	10,680	1,35,543	11,409	1,43,573
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	14,216	2,09,058	15,070	2,19,187
	Urban	1	201	2,549	201	2,714
	Total	2,437	14,417	2,11,607	15,271	2,21,901
RNGO	-	-	12,952	1,60,391	12,952	1,60,391
TOTAL	Rural	10,495	74,996	10,45,938	79,020	10,92,769
	Urban	10	2,683	33,701	2,770	37,852
	Total	10,505	77,679	10,79,639	81,790	11,30,621

Source :MAVIM, GoM,

RNGO-Regional NGO

+ upto December

Child Development

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

- **Observation Homes:** There are 12 observation homes run by government in 11 districts with intake capacity of 600 children. In addition to this, there are 48 observation homes (19 for girls and 29 for boys) run by NGOs with intake capacity of 4,275 children. Orphan, abandoned, missing, working children are admitted in these homes as per recommendations of Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards. The government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 900 per month per inmate.
- **Children Homes:** Children upto 18 years of age are admitted in these homes. There are 28 children homes run by government having total capacity of 2,990 children. In addition to this, there are 994 aided children homes run by NGO with total intake capacity of 82,859 and 63 un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840 children. Government provides ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate and ₹ 1,305 per month for AIDS affected child, to these homes as grant-in-aid. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 26.60 crore was incurred on 77,774 beneficiaries under the scheme, whereas during 2015-16, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 17.53 crore has been incurred.

- **After care Hostels:** Under the scheme adolescent children from observation homes who have completed 18 years of age are rehabilitated. Residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical facilities, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. At present there are six Government & three NGO after-care hostels in the State with total intake capacity of 600 & 110 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate to hostels.
- **Foster Care Scheme (*BalSangopan Yojana*):** This scheme is implemented in the State to provide family life to needy children who are deprived of home. At present 137 NGO provide foster care to 13,004 children. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 4.45 crore was incurred under the scheme, whereas during 2015-16, upto December an expenditure of ₹ 1.06 crore has been incurred.
- **Sukanya:** Under the scheme, on the birth of a girl child on or after 1st January, 2014 in BPL family, an amount of ₹ 21,200 is deposited in LIC of India. On attaining 18 years of age she gets an amount of ₹ one lakh. Besides this, scholarship of ₹ 100 per month is given for her education from 9th std. to 12th std. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 326 lakh was incurred on 13,393 beneficiaries.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.31 ICDS programme aims at providing services to pre-school children in an integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children belonging to rural, tribal and slum areas. The programme is implemented through 97,475 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), 11,084 mini AWCs and 553 Child Development Projects.

Nutrition Programme

10.31.1 To meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them, the 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under the ICDS. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas to minimise infant mortality. According to the World Health Organisation standards, since 2010-11, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight. Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.24. Progress of SNP is given in Table 10.25.

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

Year	Area	Normal	Moderately under-weight	Severely under-weight
2014-15	Rural	92.5	6.4	1.1
	Tribal	80.6	15.6	3.8
	Urban	83.4	15.4	1.2
	Total	89.2	9.6	1.5
2015-16 ⁺	Rural	92.5	6.3	1.1
	Tribal	81.2	15.2	3.6
	Urban	83.9	15.8	1.1
	Total	89.5	9.10	1.4

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ Upto November

Table 10.25 Progress of SNP

Area	Year	Beneficiaries (In lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2014-15	59.94	1,091.96
	2015-16 ⁺	58.67	551.33
Urban	2014-15	11.98	217.63
	2015-16 ⁺	11.78	26.04

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ Upto November

10.31.2 The centrally sponsored schemes implemented through ICDS in the State are as follows :

- **Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (Sabla) :** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to empower the adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, through 207 projects in 11 districts. The number of beneficiaries for SNP under the scheme was 10.44 lakh during 2014-15 and 9.08 lakh during 2015-16 upto November.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) :** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition levels of pregnant women and lactating mothers in Bhandara and Amaravati districts on pilot basis. A cash incentive of ₹ 6,000 is provided to each beneficiary during pregnancy and lactating period in two installments. During 2014-15, number of beneficiaries was 0.57 lakh and during 2015-16 upto November, number of beneficiaries was 0.43 lakh.

Crime against Women and Children

10.32 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women and the offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children are the victims are termed as Crime against Children. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.26 and Crimes reported in which children are victims are given in Table 10.27.

Table 10.26 Crimes reported in which women are victims

Type of offence	(no)		
	2013	2014	2015 ⁺
Rape	3,063	3,438	4,176
Kidnapping & abduction	1,874	2,457	4,864
Dowry deaths	320	279	262
Cruelty by husband & relatives	8,542	7,696	7,435
Molestation	8,132	10,001	11,696
Sexual harassment	2,632	1,575	986
Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	289	202	400
Others	1,277	1,045	1,028
Total	26,129	26,693	30,847

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM + Upto December

Table 10.27 Crimes reported in which children are victims

Type of Crime	(no)		
	2013	2014	2015 ⁺
Murder (Total)	197	207	143
i) Infanticide	6	12	31
ii) Other	191	195	112
Child rape	1,546	1,714	1,988
Kidnapping and abduction	1,698	2,616	6,576
Abandonment	259	225	89
Others	2,710	3,353	2,880
Total	6,410	8,115	11,676

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM + Upto December

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

EMPLOYMENT

10.33 Employment generation is one of the priorities of the government & economic planners as it is an integral part of development. As per Census 2011, nearly one-fifth population of the State belongs to age group of 15-24 years. To address the requirements of all sectors, focus needs to be given on training of the workforce and linking them to job opportunities and markets.

10.34 The major sources of data on employment & unemployment are Population Census (PC), Economic Census (EC), surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) & Labour Bureau, GoI, mandatory returns of factories registered under Factory Act, 1948 and Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP). Sourcewise employment situation is given below.

Population Census

10.35 Population Census provides an inventory of employment structure and workforce besides demographic data. As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 3.26 crore were male. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for the State was 44, as against 39.1 for All-India. Division and areawise WPR are given in Table 10.28. Economic classification of workers based on population census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.8.

Table 10.28 Division and areawise WPR -Census 2011

(per cent)

Division	Area	Main workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kokan	Rural	44.7	22.0	33.3	10.9	12.1	11.5	55.6	34.1	44.8
	Urban	55.1	15.5	36.8	3.2	2.4	2.8	58.3	17.9	39.6
	Total	52.9	17.0	36.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	57.7	21.7	40.7
Pune	Rural	53.6	31.8	43.0	3.5	6.5	5.0	57.1	38.3	48.0
	Urban	51.9	16.2	34.7	3.0	2.2	2.6	54.9	18.4	37.3
	Total	52.9	25.5	39.6	3.3	4.8	4.0	56.2	30.3	43.6
Nashik	Rural	52.0	39.8	46.1	4.0	6.7	5.3	56.0	46.5	51.4
	Urban	48.1	12.2	30.9	3.6	2.5	3.1	51.7	14.7	34.0
	Total	50.8	31.4	41.4	3.9	5.4	4.6	54.7	36.8	46.0
Aurangabad	Rural	52.1	39.0	45.7	3.1	5.6	4.3	55.2	44.6	50.0
	Urban	44.8	11.4	28.6	4.2	2.8	3.5	49.0	14.2	32.1
	Total	50.1	31.5	41.1	3.4	4.8	4.1	53.5	36.3	45.2
Amravati	Rural	52.6	35.8	44.5	5.0	7.2	6.1	57.6	43.0	50.6
	Urban	47.9	11.4	30.1	4.2	2.1	3.2	52.1	13.5	33.3
	Total	51.3	29.0	40.5	4.8	5.7	5.3	56.1	34.7	45.8
Nagpur	Rural	48.4	30.4	39.5	11.8	16.5	14.1	60.2	46.9	53.6
	Urban	48.7	12.6	31.1	4.6	3.2	3.9	53.3	15.8	35.0
	Total	48.5	23.0	36.0	8.7	10.9	9.8	57.2	33.9	45.8
State	Rural	51.3	34.4	43.1	5.4	8.1	6.7	56.7	42.5	49.8
	Urban	51.7	14.3	34.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	55.2	16.8	37.0
	Total	51.5	25.4	38.9	4.5	5.6	5.0	56.0	31.1	44.0

Source : RGI

Economic Census

10.36 As per the Sixth EC results, number of establishments in the State is 61.3 lakh with employment of 145.1 lakh. The employment in the State has increased by 36.5 per cent as compared to Fifth EC. Of the total employment, 41.8 per cent were in rural and 58.2 per cent in urban areas. The details of sixth EC are given in 'Special Studies' chapter of this publication.

National Sample Survey

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

Table 10.29 Percentage of usually working persons by broad industry division

Broad Industry Division	July, 2004 – June, 2005 (61 st Round)			July, 2009 – June, 2010 (66 th Round)			July, 2011 – June, 2012 (68 th Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
Agriculture	78.3	5.0	54.0	77.9	5.0	49.1	74.0	3.9	47.2
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	5.7	22.0	11.1	5.8	22.2	12.3	5.9	21.9	12.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Construction	2.7	8.5	4.6	3.1	10.5	6.0	4.8	10.8	7.1
Trade	5.5	25.2	12.1	4.7	24.2	12.4	5.1	17.0	9.7
Transport	2.1	10.3	4.8	2.4	11.4	6.0	2.5	9.7	5.3
Services	5.4	28.3	12.9	5.5	26.0	13.6	7.3	36.1	18.3
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : DES, GoM

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

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

Type of workforce	July, 2004 – June, 2005 (61 st Round)			July, 2009 – June, 2010 (66 th Round)			July, 2011 – June, 2012 (68 th Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
Self employed / helper in household enterprise	49.0	37.4	45.1	48.5	37.4	44.1	49.5	32.1	42.7
Regular wage / salaried employee	8.1	51.6	22.8	9.3	50.9	25.8	11.1	55.0	28.2
Casual labour	42.9	11.0	32.1	42.2	11.7	30.1	39.4	12.9	29.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : DES, GoM

Factory Employment

10.38 Provisional results indicate that during 2013, the average daily employment in 38,326 working factories registered under Factory Act, 1948 was about 20.2 lakh. This showed a growth of 2.6 per cent in number of factories and decline in employment by 1.7 per cent over corresponding figures for the year 2012. Of the total working factories in 2013, about 22 per cent had 50 or more workers. Maximum workers were employed in 'Manufacture of basic metal and metal products' (17.6 per cent) followed by 'Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)' (12.9 per cent) factories. The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.31 and the factory statistics is given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10.

Table 10.31 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

Type of Industry	Year			
	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Consumer goods	28.5	28.9	27.8	28.0
Intermediate goods	36.6	35.6	35.6	36.1
Capital goods	27.7	28.3	28.2	27.0
Others	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

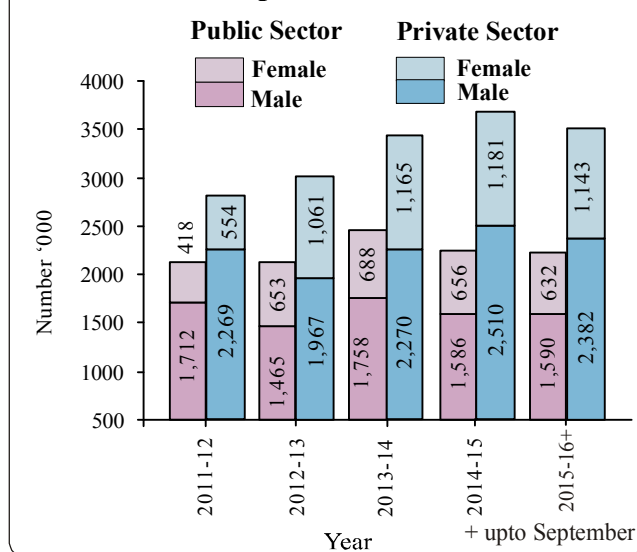
* provisional

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Employment Market Information Programme

10.39 Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP) is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State. The main objective of EMIP is to provide information about the structure of employment in public & private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. Under EMIP, data is collected on quarterly basis. The programme covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons. However, in Greater Mumbai only those non-agricultural establishments which are employing 25 or more employees are covered. Total employment in the State, at the end of September, 2015 was 57.46 lakh, of which 22.21 lakh (40.1 per cent) was in public sector. Of the total employment, 31 per cent were female employees.

Graph 10.2 : Details of employment as per EMIP



Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centres

10.40 Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centres (SDE&EGC) have been established in each district of the State to counsel, guide & help the job seekers in the State regarding employment & self-employment. In all 50 such centres are functioning in the State, of which, 35 are at district level, six in universities, eight for tribal candidates and one special centre for physically handicapped persons.

10.40.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres as on 31st December, 2015 was 34.02 lakh. During 2015, number of persons registered with these centres was 4.62 lakh. About 0.70 lakh persons were placed against 5.71 lakh notified vacancies during 2015. Notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.11 and 10.12 respectively.

Programmes for promotion of employment

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

Table 10.32 Performance of programmes for promotion of employment

Programmes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
Employment promotion [@]	18,956	18,466	15,868	19,833	13,857
Apprenticeship training ^{\$}	44,737	46,706	45,972	43,396	54,050
Entrepreneurial development training [#]	35,076	42,002	40,051	40,486	12,739

+ upto December

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

\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

10.41.1 The State Government is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled labour and also to provide skilled labour to industries. Yearwise job fairs organised and employment provided are given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Yearwise job fairs organised and employment provided

(no)

Year	Job fairs	Entrepreneurs present	Unemployed youths who attended job fairs	Of which, employment provided
2011-12	159	981	63,185	21,767
2012-13	145	906	61,986	19,312
2013-14	155	1,042	69,823	20,834
2014-15	156	853	50,950	15,625
2015-16 ⁺	131	733	54,975	15,248

Source : Directorate of skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto December

Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.42 Poverty reduction has been an important goal of development policy. To achieve inclusive development, several poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM. Information of some of these programmes is given below.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

10.42.1 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 1977 (Amendment, 2006) is implemented in rural areas of 34 districts in the State. The performance of MGNREGA, Maharashtra is shown in Table 10.34 while, the categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.34 Performance of MGNREGA, Maharashtra

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (lakhs)	13.76	16.25	11.44	11.60	9.79
Total expenditure incurred (₹crore)	1,588.14	2,170.29	1,274.68	1,617.85	1,394.62
Number of works completed	6,433	77,084	78,807	1,47,224	67,162
Person days generated (crore)	6.51	8.72	5.17	6.14	4.96
Average employment per household (days)	47	54	45	53	51
Percentage share in employment of					
(i) SC	5.8	8.9	9.9	10.1	9.3
(ii) ST	17.1	16.9	19.7	18.7	17.5
(iii) Women	46.0	44.6	43.7	43.5	43.8
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	244	249	247	263	281

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

+ as on 1st February

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.42.2 The State has initiated Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The mission aims towards poverty eradication by building strong institutions for the poor so that the poor get enhanced opportunities for self-employment and skill based livelihood, resulting in income generation in a sustainable manner. During 2015-16 upto December, total credit linkage of ₹ 294.45 crore was disbursed to 82,817 SHGs. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Performance of NRLM, Maharashtra

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
No. of SHGs provided with assistance	46,048	82,817
Total no. of members of SHGs	12,71,808	15,73,567
Total grants (₹crore)	53.61	14.91
Total loan (₹crore)	527.78	294.45
Total expenditure (₹crore)	160.02	63.86

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM. + upto December

National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.42.3 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is being implemented in the State since August, 2014. NULM is a centrally sponsored scheme on 75:25 basis, in which, 53 Municipal corporations/Municipal Councils of the State have been included. The GoI has made available an amount of ₹ 128 crore during 2015-16, where as GoM has disbursed ₹ 41.57 crore under this programme. Under skill training & placement programme no. of beneficiaries was 17,210 against the target of 76,956 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 12.18 crore. Under self employment programme no. of beneficiaries was 10,028 against the target of 19,500 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 0.38 crore.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.42.4 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State. The main objectives of this programme are :

- To generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans / unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas,
- To increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans.

In 2014-15, total margin money of ₹ 72.55 crore was disbursed to 3,239 projects, thereby generating employment of 14,380, whereas, during 2015-16 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 36.58 crore was disbursed to 1,719 projects, thereby generating employment of 14,026.

Seed Money Scheme

10.43 This scheme is being implemented by GoM to encourage unemployed youth to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans from institutional finance to meet part of the margin money. Local unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2014-15 seed money amounting to ₹ 15.73 crore was disbursed to 1,835 projects, whereas during 2015-16 upto December, seed money amounting to ₹ 8.40 crore was disbursed to 954 projects.

Industrial Relations

10.44 During 2015, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 215, which affected 1,19,598 employees against 192 work stoppages affecting 95,901 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2015 was 30.10 lakh as against 24.99 lakh during 2014. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

POVERTY

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

10.45.1 For 2011-12, the national poverty line is estimated at ₹ 816 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹ 1,000 per capita per month in urban areas. For Maharashtra, poverty line is estimated at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas.

HOUSING

10.46 Housing is one of the very important factors which indicate the socio-economic development. Safe, secure and affordable housing is essential for better quality of life and a better civil society. The State has specified certain objectives in its housing policy which include construction of houses for people belonging to the lower income group & economically weaker sections and providing houses to the people belonging to BPL category, for which various housing schemes are being implemented.

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

Urban Housing

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.47 MHADA was established in the year 1977 for providing houses in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,50,000 dwelling units upto December, 2015. Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA are given in Table 10.36.

Table 10.36 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		Total dwelling units ^{\$}	No. of plots	Expenditure [@] (₹ Crore)
					T/s	Tc			
2011-12	815	2,941	238	388	122	--	4,504	794	928.94
2012-13	124	1,298	318	197	378	--	2,315	224	465.45
2013-14	1,542	4,627	687	469	99	356	7,424	433	850.42
2014-15	915	1,136	1,290	196	71	855	3,608	--	424.38 ⁺
2015-16 ⁺	339	182	251	--	--	--	772	--	488.31

EWS—Economically Weaker Section LIG—Low Income Group MIG – Middle Income Group HIG—High Income Group
 @ including plots + upto December T/s—Tenements Tc—Transit camps \$ excluding Transit camps

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

10.48 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2014-15 are given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2014-15

Board	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Other		Total ^{\$}
					T/s	Tc	
Mumbai	467	232	393	129	24	855	1,245
Konkan	0	40	74	16	20	0	150
Pune	448	59	39	18	0	0	564
Nashik	0	268	374	0	4	0	646
Aurangabad	0	501	278	0	17	0	796
Amravati	0	26	23	3	6	0	58
Nagpur	0	10	109	30	0	0	149
Total	915	1,136	1,290	196	71	855	3,608

Source : MHADA, Mumbai

\$ excluding Transit camps

City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd.

10.49 CIDCO is implementing development programmes covering housing for all sections of the society and providing infrastructures like roads, schools, hospitals, community centres, etc. To meet the fast growing housing demand, housing policy of CIDCO incorporates self-financing principle using land as a prime resource. Since inception CIDCO has constructed total 1,82,942 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded upto December, 2015. Details of tenements constructed by CIDCO are given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Tenements constructed by CIDCO@

(no)

Place	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total tenements	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Navi Mumbai	64,473	35,245	28,736	1,28,454	2,447
Aurangabad	19,501	2,127	432	22,060	56
Nashik	21,343	2,619	582	24,544	42
Nanded	7,758	126	0	7,884	9
Total	1,13,075	40,117	29,750	1,82,942	2,554

Source: CIDCO

@ since inception upto December, 2015

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.50 The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is a massive city modernisation programme. Under this mission, two schemes viz. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are being implemented in the State through MHADA.

Basic Services to Urban Poor

10.50.1 The objective of the scheme is to develop residential colonies with infrastructure for slum dwellers in urban areas. The GoI has extended this scheme upto March, 2017 for implementation of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. This scheme is being implemented in 10 cities viz. Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nagpur, Nashik, Nanded, Kalyan-Dombivali, Mira-Bhayander and Kulgaon-Badlapur.

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

10.50.2 Under this scheme, 119 projects are being implemented in 87 cities excluding 10 cities covered under BSUP scheme. The progress of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Progress of BSUP and IHSDP@

(no)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GoI	55	119
Target of dwelling units	99,387	77,885
Total cost of projects (₹ Crore)	4,143	2,290
Dwelling units constructed	71,970	44,038
Dwelling units under construction	23,077	28,309

Source : MHADA, Mumbai @ upto December, 2015

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.51 Under the Slum Rehabilitation scheme, shelter has been provided to families residing in slum. Since inception (1995) number of projects completed is 1,512 and 1,62,502 slum families have been rehabilitated upto December 2015.

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.52 Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd. was set up with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception, upto October, 2015, in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,672 tenements were constructed (of which 10,192 tenements have been allotted) incurring an expenditure of ₹ 469 crore.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

10.53 In order to achieve 'Housing for All by 2022' GoI has launched a comprehensive scheme '*Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*' for urban areas which envisages that by the time the nation completes 75 years of independence, every family should have *pucca* house with water connection, toilet facilities, uninterrupted electricity supply and access. GoM has decided to implement this scheme in 51 cities of the State.

Rural Housing

Indira Awas Yojana

10.54 *Indira Awas Yojana* (IAY) is being implemented in the State since April, 1989 to construct houses for houseless BPL families in the rural areas. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with Central and State share in the ratio 60:40. A target of constructing 1,57,260 houses is fixed for 2015-16 for which GoI has sanctioned ₹ 693.48 crore and the State has made a provision of ₹ 306.38 crore. During 2014-15 in all 1,00,870 houses were constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,368 crore. From 2015-16, the funds are being transferred directly to the beneficiary account through Public Financial Management System.

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.55 Revised *Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana – II* is being implemented for APL beneficiaries in low income category. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh of which, a loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the apex bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 10,000 is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by the GoM as a subsidy. Under this scheme interest of ₹ 34 crore was disbursed to banks through MHADA upto December, 2015.

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.56 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented in rural as well as in urban areas for the people belonging to ST community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. The total cost of house in rural areas is ₹ one lakh, in Municipal Council areas ₹ 1.5 lakh and ₹ two lakh for the areas which are covered under Municipal corporation & MMRDA. For construction of houses share of grant provided by GoM in rural, Municipal council and Municipal corporation area is 100 per cent, 92.5 per cent and 90 per cent respectively. The remaining is the share of the beneficiary.

Ramai Awas Yojana

10.57 *Ramai Awas Yojana* is being implemented in rural as well as urban areas for the people belonging to SC & Neo Buddhist community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. The total cost of house in rural, Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation areas is ₹ one lakh, ₹ 1.5 lakh and ₹ two lakh respectively. Under this scheme for construction of houses in rural, Municipal council and Municipal corporation area share of grant provided by GoM is 100 per cent, 92.5 per cent and 90 per cent respectively and remaining is the share of the beneficiary. Upto 2014-15 in all 1,84,146 houses were constructed and construction of 55,050 houses was in progress incurring a total expenditure of ₹ 1,771 crore.

Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthasahayya Yojana

10.58 The Government has accorded priority for providing shelter to families under poverty line in the State. At present there are over two lakh eligible families in the State who do not have their own land for construction of house and so are not able to take benefit of the shelter schemes. For those families GoM has launched a new *scheme Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthasahayya Yojana* in 2015-16, which is applicable for the families eligible for Indira Awas Yojana, Ramai Awas Yojana and Shabri Awas Yojana. Under this scheme for the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana GoI will provide ₹ 10,000 & GoM will provide ₹ 40,000. For Ramai Awas Yojana and Shabri Awas Yojana ₹ 50,000 will be provided by GoM to the beneficiaries.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.59 Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are the basic minimum requirements for healthy living. Such facilities are being provided by State Government and Local bodies. The supply of drinking water in rural as well as urban areas has become serious problem because of deficient rainfall. Various schemes for water supply and sanitation are being implemented in the State.

WATER SUPPLY

10.60 The GoM has made available an amount of ₹ 300.35 crore (including Central fund) during 2015-16 upto December, to tackle the drought situation. Out of this ₹ 9.25 crore has been disbursed to Konkan division, ₹ 17.30 crore to Pune division, ₹ 50.23 crore to Nashik division, ₹ 181.85 crore to Aurangabad division, ₹ 27.32 crore to Amravati division and ₹ 14.40 crore to Nagpur division. The State has taken various measures such as temporary piped water supply, rejuvenation of bore wells & other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. for scarcity affected 2,378 villages and 3,263 wadis.

Water Scarcity Programme

10.61 Scarcity Programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and wadis facing water scarcity. Due to uneven rainfall in 2014-15 and scanty rainfall in 2015-16 scarcity programme was extended upto September, 2015 and an expenditure of ₹ 210.43 crore was incurred. Number of villages/wadis covered under water scarcity programme is given in Table 10.40 and weekly drinking water supply by tankers (as reported on 15th February 2016) is given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.40 Villages/ wadis covered under water scarcity programme

Measures / works	(no)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2013 -14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 ⁺
New bore wells	1,697	2,327	1,168	1,656
Temporary piped water supply - special repairs	365	700	85	301
Special repairs of bore wells	1,104	1,724	233	202
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	58	147	10	94
Water supply by tankers/ bullock-carts	1,594	2,523	4,608	3,372
Requisition of private wells	1,878	4,269	1,520	1,458
Deepening/desiltation of wells	87	206	6	120
Construction of budkies	0	5	0	11

[@] October, 2013 to September, 2014

⁺ October, 2014 to September, 2015

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Table 10.41 Weekly drinking water supply by tankers

(no)

Division	District	Villages	Wadis	Tankers
Nashik	Nashik	50	95	47
	Dhule	2	0	2
	Jalgaon	17	0	10
	Ahmadnagar	121	620	182
Pune	Pune	36	244	50
	Satara	21	137	20
	Sangli	59	456	72
	Solapur	9	5	10
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	236	4	300
	Jalana	96	28	130
	Beed	263	218	351
	Parbhani	68	23	83
	Hingoli	9	0	8
	Nanded	157	95	235
	Osamanabad	160	4	225
	Latur	110	29	137

As reported on 15thFebruary, 2016

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.62 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a flagship programme of GoI, being implemented in the State since April, 2009. This programme aims at permanently providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. During 2014-15, under this programme, 3,748 villages/wadis were tackled against the target of 4,200, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 1,565.77 crore. During 2015-16 upto January, against the target of 1,611 villages/wadis, 1,088 villages/wadis were tackled. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Progress of NRDWP

Year	Villages/wadis tackled		Expenditure (₹crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2011-12	6,502	6,364	1,252.92
2012-13	5,940	4,637	1,169.27
2013-14	5,066	4,065	1,225.22
2014-15	4,200	3,737	1,565.77
2015-16 ⁺	1,611	1,088	711.63

⁺ upto January

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana

10.62.1 *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana* (SPSY), a component of NRDWP, is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures for strengthening sources of drinking water viz. roof top rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater and similar other measures for availability of drinking water on sustainable basis. Since inception (2002) upto December 2015, in all 15,170 habitations were

selected under this scheme to implement 44,772 measures, of which, 34,913 measures were completed in 12,503 habitations incurring total expenditure of ₹ 492.50 crore.

10.62.2 Rainwater harvesting is one of the important methods of conserving water. Under SPSY in rural areas, upto December 2015, in all 11,085 rainwater harvesting structures were built. Of these, 1,034 structures were in Konkan, 1,279 in Pune, 654 in Nashik, 4,013 in Aurangabad, 2,114 in Amravati and 1,991 in Nagpur division.

SANITATION

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

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.64 The primary objective of Maharashtra *Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan* is to overcome water scarcity and to meet growing demands of providing potable water and good sanitation facilities to all. To make technical, economical & administrative improvements, service charges are levied. Since inception (2008-09) upto December 2015, administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works costing ₹ 1,248.97 crore and so far an amount of ₹ 916.32 crore has been disbursed. An expenditure of ₹ 46.90 crore was incurred during 2014-15 and ₹ 39.19 crore during 2015-16 upto December.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

10.65 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has been renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014. The goal of SBM is to make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019. The State ranks first in no. of Grampanchayats in All-India, with 4,303 Grampanchayats in June 2015. In 2015-16 upto January, 5.46 lakh individual toilets (for BPL and APL families) and seven community sanitary complexes were constructed and total expenditure incurred was ₹ 533.70 crore. During 2015-16, number of toilets constructed is given in the Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Number of Toilets constructed

Category	2015-16		
	Target	Achievement ⁺	Percentage
Individual household latrine - BPL	5,55,258	1,42,609	25.68
Individual household latrine - APL	11,88,006	4,04,013	34.01

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

Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign

10.66 *Sant Gadge Baba Urban Sanitation Campaign* is being implemented in all ULBs of the State from 2002-03. The campaign is helpful in continuous improvement and strengthening of water supply, sewerage, solid waste management etc. Under this scheme the expenditure incurred was ₹ 16.25 lakh in 2014-15 and ₹ 200 lakh has been budgeted for year 2015-16.

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

10.67 Integrated low cost sanitation scheme aims at covering all households having dry latrine as well as those not having sanitation facilities, including those in slum and squatter colonies. The GoI has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 ULBs for construction of 39,663 individual toilets, of which 27,184 toilets have been constructed and work of 2,189 toilets is under progress.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.68 Pollution occurs when ecosystems cannot get rid of harmful substances introduced into the environment. Human health, quality of ecosystem and aquatic & terrestrial biodiversity may be affected and altered temporarily or even permanently by pollution.

10.69 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) was established as per the constitutional provisions and is the enforcing agency for the various acts & rules pertaining to environment in the State. It plays a key role in abatement and control of pollution by generating relevant data, providing scientific information, giving technical inputs for policy formulation, training of manpower and organising activities for promoting awareness at different levels.

Air Pollution

10.70 Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, odor in harmful amount. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. The present air monitoring network in the State consists of eight Continuous, 71 National and four State Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations. Use of less sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making PUC mandatory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting eight year old vehicles to CNG/LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. As on 31st March, 2015, out of 77.26 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.25 lakh and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 4.03 lakh as against 1.19 lakh and 3.47 lakh in the previous year. The data on ambient air quality at major monitoring stations, during 2015 is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Ambient air quality at major monitoring stations, during 2015

Station	Concentration of air pollutants ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)								
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)			Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)			Respirable suspended particulate matter		
	(Limit 50)			(Limit 40)			(Limit 60)		
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai (Sion)	1 (2)	41 (86)	13 (10)	11 (5)	189 (208)	87 (93)	23 (36)	379 (390)	131 (129)
Pune (Swargate)	6 (12)	55 (51)	22 (23)	13 (16)	167 (105)	67 (45)	18 (8)	286 (268)	101 (79)
Nashik (NMC Building)	3 (5)	29 (34)	16 (25)	9 (16)	48 (46)	23 (27)	22 (34)	359 (138)	82 (73)
Aurangabad (CADA office)	9 (7)	18 (37)	12 (12)	34 (26)	57 (77)	41 (39)	21 (15)	161 (153)	68 (77)
Amravati (Govt. college of Eng.)	5 (5)	14 (14)	11 (11)	6 (6)	15 (16)	13 (12)	38 (42)	97 (108)	74 (77)
Nagpur (Reg. office of MPCB)	6 (7)	42 (14)	9 (9)	16 (16)	62 (45)	29 (26)	36 (27)	144 (117)	55 (64)

Source : MPCB

Note: Figures in brackets show Ambient air quality for 2014

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

Water Pollution

10.71 Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, has been enacted for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring the water quality. Under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP), MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) projects. In the

State, the monitoring network covers 156 rivers, 34 creeks/seawater, 10 drains / industrial drains and 50 wells. Amongst these 250 stations, 200 locations are for surface water and 50 are for ground water. Monitoring of surface water quality is done on monthly basis and of ground water on half yearly basis. Samples are analysed for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters and the trace metals are also analysed at few locations. Water quality of major rivers viz. Godavari, Krishna & Panchganga and Bhima at 39 locations during 2014-15 is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Water quality of major rivers Godavari, Krishna & Panchganga and Bhima at 39 locations during 2014-15

Parameters							
pH value		Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)		Dissolved Oxygen (DO)		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 8.5 [#]		5mg/l [#]		4.0mg/l [#]		Not greater than 5,000 [#]	
Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations	Range	Locations
5.5 - 6.5	0	2.5 - 5.5	0	3 - 5	7	0 - 100	25
6.5 - 7.5	0	5.5 - 8.5	38	5 - 7	32	100 - 200	8
7.5 - 8.5	39	8.5 - 11.5	0	7 - 9	0	200 - 300	5
8.5 - 9.5	0	11.5 & above	1	9 & above	0	300 & above	1

Source :MPCB Except pH value, all parameters in milligram/liter

[#] Water quality standard

10.72 By the end of March, 2015, sewage treatments and disposal arrangements have been made by 14 municipal corporations with capacity of 4,408.5 million liters/day and 13 municipal councils with capacity of 74.69 million liters/day.

10.73 Municipal solid waste treatment process involves both mechanical and biological treatment. Solid waste generated and treated (MT/day) in the jurisdiction of local bodies for the year 2014-15 is given in Table 10.46.

Noise Pollution

10.74 As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000, zonewise standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.47.

10.75 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted for two (working and non working) days every year by MPCB in five major cities (Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Kolhapur)

Table 10.46 Solid Waste generated and treated (MT/day) in the jurisdiction of local bodies for the year 2014-15

Type of Local Body	No.	MSW Generated (MT/Day)	MSW Treated (MT/Day)
Municipal Corporation	26	23,921.00	4,002.00
' A' Class Municipal Council	12	559.00	109.00
' B' Class Municipal Council	61	1,102.46	396.74
' C' Class Municipal Council	146	1,106.33	432.76
Nagar Panchayat /Cantoment Board	12	131.50	96.00
Total	257	26,820.29	5,036.50

Source : MPCB

Table 10.47 Zonewise standards of noise level limits
(in decibels)

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

Source : MPCB

for a period of 24 hours. The monitoring was carried at the same locations on both days during the same period. As compared to the standard limits, it was observed that, the noise levels exceeded the permissible limit on both, non working day & working day, in all the five cities. Day-night noise levels in residential areas in major cities for the year 2013 to 2016 are given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Day- night noise levels in residential areas in major cities for the year 2013 to 2016

(in decibels)

Location	Non working Day						Working Day					
	22-12-2013		14-12-2014		10-01-2016		23-12-2013		15-12-2014		11-01-2016	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Antop Hill)	67.1	63.4	70.0	61.0	67.1	62.1	63.6	60.1	67.0	66.0	72.6	59.6
Mumbai (Shivaji Park)	67.9	57.6	69.0	66.0	83.8	63.5	68.3	57.0	65.0	48.0	68.5	52.0
Nashik (Pandit Colony)	67.3	66.1	70.0	67.0	63.3	57.2	68.1	67.3	73.0	66.0	57.5	60.0
Nashik (Pavan Nagar)	76.5	69.6	73.0	65.0	57.5	60.9	69.3	71.1	74.0	67.0	58.1	54.3
Aurangabad (CIDCO N-4)	65.1	55.1	63.0	52.0	64.2	52.9	64.5	64.1	65.0	52.0	66.1	54.9
Nagpur (Shivaji Nagar)	62.9	54.4	61.0	54.0	61.8	48.2	64.1	66.1	59.0	54.0	65.3	44.1
Kolhapur (Collector Office)	52.8	44.3	55.0	46.0	68.6	54.7	68.6	55.6	58.0	47.0	65.1	50.7

Source : MPCB

Industrial Pollution

10.76 At the end of March, 2015, out of the total 82,720 industries under the purview of MPCB, 13 per cent were air pollution prone, 23 per cent were water pollution prone and six per cent were hazardous waste prone.

10.77 During 2014-15, MPCB issued directions to 1,548 industries under Section 33A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 335 industries under Section 31A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981. MPCB filed 789 cases in the court against the defaulter industries, out of which convicted, dismissed and pending cases are 287, 226 and 221 respectively and results of 55 cases are decided against MPCB.

10.78 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial support is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETP's are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 8,352 industries. As on 31st March, 2015 effluent quantity treated was about 192.85 million liters/day.

Hazardous Waste

10.79 There are 6,637 hazardous waste generating industries in the State of which 5,844 industries are sharing common hazardous waste management facility centers. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at four major sites, namely Taloja & Trans Thane Creek industrial areas of MIDC in Thane, Ranjangaon in Pune and Butibori in Nagpur. Information about Hazardous waste treated at Common facility centers is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Hazardous waste treated at Common facility centers

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incinerable	
2012-13	2.26	0.76	0.45	3.47
2013-14	0.81	0.99	0.46	2.26
2014-15	2.08	0.87	0.49	3.44

(lakh MT)

Source : MPCB

10.80 Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. At the end of November, 2015 in all 101 hazardous waste transporters are authorised by MPCB.

e-Waste

10.81 As on 30th November 2015, for recycling of e-waste MPCB has been authorised 45 e-waste collection centers and 32 industries having environmentally sound technology with total recycling/dismantling capacity of 48,060 MT per year under e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

Bio-Medical Waste

10.82 There are 37 Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities in the State, of which 34 facilities are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2014 on an average about 44,026 kg of bio-medical waste was treated per day.

Environmental Clearance

10.83 Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority(1998), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority(2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the State for CRZ recommendations and environmental clearances respectively. The State has constituted three SEACs to speed up the processing of the proposals.

10.84 During 2015, in all, 217 proposals from building and construction, 36 from mining, three from irrigation and 43 from industry sectors were granted clearances while 378 proposals from building and construction, 68 from mining, three from irrigation and 37 proposals from industry sectors were granted environmental clearance in year 2014.

10.85 During year 2011 to 2015, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 661 projects under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011.

Lake Conservation Plan

10.86 Under National Lake Conservation Plan conservation of 14 lakes has been completed. The State also provides funds for conservation of degraded lakes. Under the conservation of degraded lake scheme 38 lakes are covered and amount of ₹ 107.32 crore has been sanctioned and expenditure incurred upto December, 2015 was ₹ 30.49 crore.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.87 Justice exercised by the society for giving fair treatment and equal share of social benefits to all, especially to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities and senior citizens, etc is termed as Social Justice. The directive principles of State Policy are inducted in the Constitution of India and accordingly various development programmes have been taken up for equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections. GoM formulates two separate sub-plans viz. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for ST. Under SCSP & TSP, the funds and benefits are provided to respective communities in proportion to their population over & above those made available through General Plan.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

10.88 The outlay earmarked for SCSP under XII FYP (2012-17) is ₹ 28,050 crore, which is 10.2 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for SCSP for 2015-16 is ₹ 6,490 crore, out of which ₹ 4,090 crore (63 per cent) is for state level and remaining for district level schemes. The major share of expenditure during 2015-16 upto December is on 'Social and Community Services' sector. The important sub-sectors under this sector are Education, Health, Housing, Water supply, Women & Child development, Welfare of Backward Classes, etc. Under SCSP, in all 197 schemes (114 state level and 83 district level) were implemented in 2014-15 and 205 schemes (119 state level and 86 district level) are being implemented in 2015-16. The outlay and expenditure under SCSP are given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

(₹ crore)

Sector	2014-15			2015-16	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
A) State level schemes	4,044.26	1,720.47	42.5	4,090.00	744.58
Agriculture & allied activities	64.28	27.13	42.2	61.30	10.78
Rural development	13.68	0.00	0.0	20.00	10.58
Industry & minerals	21.26	10.07	47.4	30.03	0.00
General economic services	60.00	33.53	55.9	0.00	0.00
Social & community services	3,875.04	1,648.01	42.5	3,945.36	707.57
General services	10.00	1.73	17.3	33.31	15.65
B) District level schemes	2,000.00	1,862.82	93.1	2,400.00	1,272.74
Agriculture & allied activities	270.69	269.19	99.4	294.00	162.66
Rural development	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Energy	74.97	0.00	0.0	76.69	10.99
Industry & minerals	11.56	11.00	95.2	11.89	2.73
Transport	32.25	25.99	80.6	55.60	20.23
Social & community services	1,610.52	1,556.64	96.7	1,961.73	1,076.13
Total (A + B)	6,044.26	3,583.29	59.3	6,490.00	2,017.32

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

+ upto December

Sant Rohidas Leather Industries and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.

10.89 The *Sant Rohidas Leather Industries and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd* (SRLICDC) is set up for welfare of *charmakar* community and is authorised as State's channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 73.21 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 306.21 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Performance of major schemes implemented by SRLICDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	162	15.10	112	10.70
Term loan	470	38.50	264	21.70
Fifty per cent subsidy	353	35.25	204	20.40
Micro finance	301	30.10	206	20.60
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	571	57.10	230	23.00
<i>Mahila Kisan</i>	38	3.20	8	0.60

Source: SRLICDC Ltd

+ upto December

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.

10.90 The GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.* (SLASDC), for economic, educational and social development of 12 sub-castes in *Matang* community. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 300 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 394.60 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. SLASDC also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Performance of major schemes implemented by SLASDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money	18,342	7,962.26	6	1.87
Subsidy	16,095	1,609.50	5	0.50
Term loan	956	924.26	5	3.15
Micro finance	8	1.70	0	0.00
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	3,421	1,367.00	0	0.00
Education loan	3	4.66	1	6.50

Source : SLASDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

10.91 *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC) is set up by the GoM for the economic development of SC and *Nav-Buddha* communities. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 632 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. The Corporation also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC & National *Safai Karmachari* Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Performance of major schemes implemented by MPBCDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed money	2,225	1,080.21	1,355	745.21
Fifty per cent subsidy	4,438	702.03	1,964	313.48
NSFDC's Term loan	2	3.74	0	0.00
NSFDC's Education loan	14	11.56	0	3.11
NSKFDC's Term loan	467	1,956.94	81	345.76
NSKFDC's Education loan	1	14.07	1	3.24
NSKFDC's Training	300	20.81	0	0.00

Source : MPBCDC Ltd.

+ upto December.

Tribal Sub-Plan

10.92 The tribal population in the State is largely concentrated in the western hilly districts viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ahmadnagar & Pune (Sahyadri region) and in the eastern forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati, Yavatmal & Nanded (Gondwana region). Based on concentration of tribal population 29 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), 43 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 24 mini-MADA have been formed as per directives of GoI. Under TSP, infrastructure facilities are provided to the tribals living in the ITDP, MADA and mini-MADA pockets as well as outside the tribal areas.

10.93 The outlay earmarked for TSP under XII FYP is ₹ 24,475 crore, which is 8.9 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for TSP for 2015-16 is ₹ 5,170 crore, out of which ₹ 2,326 crore (45 per cent) is for state level and ₹ 2,844 crore (55 per cent) for district level schemes. Under TSP, 311 schemes (105 state level, 205 district level & one at both level) are being implemented in 2015-16 and in all 350 schemes were implemented in 2014-15 out of which 32 schemes are both at state and district level. The major share of expenditure for the year 2015-16 is on social and community services (58 per cent), followed by rural development (20 per cent) and agriculture & allied activities (10 per cent) of the total expenditure under TSP. The outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Outlay and Expenditure under TSP

Sector	(₹ crore)				
	2014-15			2015-16	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities	299.69	321.65	107.3	316.75	164.71
Rural development	211.61	189.25	89.4	457.54	328.80
Irrigation & flood control	268.09	138.19	51.5	210.12	42.98
Energy	95.53	111.63	116.9	130.32	48.35
Industry & minerals	1.07	0.94	87.9	1.45	0.33
Transport	506.46	660.31	130.4	545.14	134.75
General economic services	17.73	9.93	56.0	17.22	0.56
Social & community services	3,414.74	2,600.78	76.2	3,491.46	997.64
Other programmes	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Total	4,814.92	4,032.68	83.8	5,170.00	1,718.12

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM.

+ upto December

Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit

10.94 *Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit* (SAVVM) is established by GoM for economic welfare of tribal community. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 77.11 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. This Corporation works as the State's channelising agency of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The performance of the major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.55 Performance of major schemes implemented by SAVVM

Name of Scheme	(₹ lakh)			
	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Term Loan	289	527.35	241	297.00
<i>Mahila Sabalakaran</i>	284	142	235	103.26

Source : SAVVM Maryadit

+ upto December

Welfare of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes

10.95 GoM has established separate Directorate for welfare of the people belonging to *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), OBCs and SBCs. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 209.12 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 345.54 crore. For 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 345.54 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 94.71 crore has been incurred upto December.

Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.

10.96 *Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.* (VNVJNTDC) has been established for upliftment of VJNT and SBC communities. This Corporation is authorised as the State's channelising agency of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 189.23 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of the major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of major schemes implemented by VNVJNTDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct Loan	1,065	266.25	210	52.50
Seed money	582	708.75	128	157.50
Term loan	0	0.00	5,050	1,000.00

Source : VNVJNTDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.97 *Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.* (MSOBCFDC) has been established for the welfare of OBC people in the State. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 85.46 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This Corporation also works as the State's channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	427	205.02	248	123.48
Direct Loan	0	0	327	80.80
Term loan	404	600.59	186	186.91
Margin money	19	35.77	12	22.60
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	10	2.25	20	4.75
<i>Swarnima</i>	35	20.75	12	8.50
Education loan	395	134.47	329	111.25

Source : MSOBCFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Welfare of Persons with Disability

10.98 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities, protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. Three per cent seats are reserved for them in recruitment and in-service promotion in group C and D. The qualifying upper age limit is relaxed upto 45 years for appointment in the Government service. During 2014-15 an expenditure of ₹ 4.73 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 6.12 crore. For 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 7.12 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 1.75 crore has been incurred upto December.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.99 The Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSHFDC) is established in the State to bring persons with disabilities in the main stream of the society. The Corporation works as State's channelising agency of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). At present, the authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 40.52 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSHFDC

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct Loan	251	50.20	148	29.60
Term loan	856	1,319.32	765	1,584.10

Source : MSHFDC Ltd.

+ upto December

Minority Development

10.100 The State has established separate Minority Development Department for the development of minority community. In the XII FYP an outlay of ₹ 1,685 crore is earmarked for this department. During 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 250.62 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 362.05 crore. For 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 330.05 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 110.54 crore has been incurred upto December.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.101 *Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* (MAAAVM) has been set up for the welfare of minority community in the State. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 300.69 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This Corporation also works as State's channelising agency of National Minority Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The performance of major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM

(₹ lakh)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	11,036	4,414.40	2,610	1,043.60
Education loan	2,861	2,045.00	1,607	1,208.08
Other loans (SHG)	265	506.00	154	291.30
Term Loan	0	0.00	337	318.54

Source : MAAAVM Ltd.

+ upto November

Important Schemes for Social Security

10.102 The State implements various schemes for social security. Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	7.82	591.37	8.54	524.47
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	18.25	983.11	19.06	875.03
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	12.03	283.14	11.96	232.35
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.44	9.26	0.46	9.45
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.07	1.72	0.07	1.54
National Family Benefit	0.15	29.88	0.13	25.18
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima</i>	53.00	36.09	56.30	3.98

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM.

+ upto December

Wasti/Area Development Schemes

10.103 The State implements various schemes for *wasti*/area development. Outlay & expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development are given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Outlay & expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development

(₹ crore)

Name of Scheme	2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
<i>Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> ⁺⁺	621.58	621.58	753.46	753.46
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	358.19	358.11	467.76	248.36
<i>Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	6.00	4.50	6.00	0.00
<i>Thakkar Bappa Adiwasi Wasti Sudharana Ekatmik Karyakram</i> [#]	261.49	247.50	255.75	36.24
<i>Tanda/Wasti Sudhar</i> ⁺⁺	21.00	15.53	21.00	1.31
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Urban Areas ^{\$}	15.00	4.87	25.00	1.19
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Rural Areas ^{\$}	40.00	16.56	25.00	0.00

+ upto December

Source : ++ Social Justice and Special Assistance Department,

Tribal Development Department,

@ Urban Development Department,

\$ Minority Development Department

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.104 The three essential key parameters considered in human development are healthy and long life, knowledge and access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. The office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published Human Development Report (HDR) 2015 in December, 2015. As per this report, Norway tops the list with HDI of 0.944 while India is placed at 130th position with HDI 0.609. As per India Human Development Report (IHDR) 2011, Kerala (HDI 0.790) ranks first followed by Delhi (HDI 0.750), Himachal Pradesh (HDI 0.652), Goa (HDI 0.617), Punjab (HDI 0.605) and Maharashtra (HDI 0.572). As per the Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR) 2012, among 34 districts nine are very highly developed (HDI 0.742 and above), eight are highly developed (HDI 0.720 to 0.742), eight are medium developed (HDI 0.678 to 0.718) and nine districts are low developed (HDI 0.671 and less). Districtwise HDI 2011 as per MHDR 2012 is given in Annexure 10.15.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

10.105 Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas and all 'C' class municipalities. To implement this Programme a budget of ₹ 156.25 crore was allocated for 2014-15 and an expenditure of ₹ 128.67 crore was incurred while for 2015-16, budget provision of ₹ 192 crore is made and expenditure incurred upto December, 2015 was ₹ 105.14 crore.

Taluka specific schemes

10.106 Taluka specific schemes are undertaken considering socio-economic & geographical conditions and local needs. During 2014-15, total number of taluka specific schemes sanctioned for education was 17, for health 14 and for income was seven. Out of these, works of four schemes for education, five schemes for health and two schemes for income have been completed and expenditure incurred upto December, 2015 was ₹ 2.53 crore, ₹ 1.67 crore and ₹ 3.70 crore respectively. During 2015-16, administrative sanction of ₹ 0.72 crore has been given to a scheme for education.

10.107 The physical progress of schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Physical progress of schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Physical progress	
		2014-15	2015-16 ⁺
a) Education			
<i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools— Number of sanctioned study rooms 2,889	Students benefited	1,67,615	1,34,546
Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas (625 buses provided)			
➤ Regular 5 buses per taluka (₹ 7.04 lakh per bus per year paid to MSRTC)	Girls availing the facility	76,396	79,349
➤ Additional 2 buses per taluka in 122 talukas (₹ 20 lakh per year per bus paid to MSRTC)	Girls availing the facility	NA	21,205
Establishment of 'Bal Bhavan' science centres (123 centres)	Students visited	2,57,064	1,38,772
Extending scope of Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto X th std. (Administrative sanction to 32 schools)	Girls studying	1,803	1,890
Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living at five kilometers from school	Bicycles distributed to girls	21,760 out of 23,241 selected beneficiaries	17,437 beneficiaries (distribution in progress)
Construction of Anganwadis (867 sanctioned, of which 576 outside tribal and 291 in tribal area)	-	236 (constructions completed)	214 (constructions completed)
b) Health			
Health camps organised for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months):	Women and infants benefited	6,31,658 (6,549 camps)	1,49,501 (1,746 camps)
Health related training to adolescent girls by <i>prerikas</i>	Adolescent girls	2,85,541 (5,593 <i>prerikas</i>)	1,38,906 (5,345 <i>prerikas</i>)
Lapsed wages to SC/ST/BPL pregnant women	Beneficiary women	1,07,854	34,345
Construction of Health Sub-Centres (Sanctioned 30)	-	-	1 (construction completed)
c) Income			
Mobile soil testing laboratories (33 laboratories)	-	24,867 (tested soil samples)	23,103 (tested soil samples)

Source : Maharashtra Human Development Programme, GoM

+ Upto December

Millennium Development Goals

10.108 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI has published Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2015 in February, 2015 to access the Country's progress with respect to the goals. Targets and likely achievements for indicators of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for the State are given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Targets and likely achievements for indicators of MDG for the State

Indicators	Target 2015	Likely achievement 2015
Poverty estimates ^{\$} (per cent)	25.4	16.4
Underweight Children (< 3 years) (per cent)	26.1	25.4
Net Enrolment Ratio (Primary)	100.0	86.4
Under 5 Mortality Rate	25.0	25.2
Infant Mortality Rate	19.3	22.8
Percentage of one year old children (12-23 months) immunised against Measles	100.0	96.0
Maternal mortality ratio (Deaths per 100,000 live births)	58.6	64.5

Note: \$ Poverty estimates derived using Tendulkar Methodology

Source: Millennium Development Goals India Country Report 2015

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ANNEXURE 10.1

**STATEWISE SUB-GROUP INDEX AND COMPOSITE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT INDEX (EDI) FOR
THE YEAR 2013-14
ALL SCHOOLS: ALL MANagements**

Sr no	States / UT	Access Index		Infrastructure Index		Teachers Index		Outcome Index		Composite Primary & Upper Primary	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	EDI	Rank
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	A & N Islands	0.25	0.23	0.74	0.68	0.85	0.96	0.74	0.69	0.668	12
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	0.28	0.57	0.60	0.67	0.81	0.78	0.75	0.603	19
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.43	0.37	0.50	0.66	0.33	0.65	0.65	0.80	0.548	28
4	Assam	0.38	0.22	0.52	0.41	0.35	0.64	0.82	0.78	0.524	30
5	Bihar	0.19	0.26	0.52	0.65	0.42	0.61	0.69	0.61	0.491	34
6	Chandigarh	0.20	0.50	0.69	0.66	0.98	0.99	0.44	0.68	0.680	11
7	Chattisgarh	0.31	0.32	0.76	0.76	0.46	0.47	0.81	0.76	0.571	26
8	D & N Haveli	0.23	0.25	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.79	0.52	0.73	0.606	18
9	Daman & Diu	0.14	0.35	0.83	0.85	0.84	0.89	0.44	0.60	0.642	15
10	Delhi	0.52	0.58	0.72	0.67	0.84	0.95	0.50	0.66	0.705	6
11	Goa	0.25	0.21	0.72	0.55	0.76	0.86	0.50	0.68	0.601	20
12	Gujarat	0.15	0.34	0.88	0.93	0.86	0.90	0.72	0.68	0.696	8
13	Haryana	0.15	0.34	0.81	0.80	0.72	0.79	0.71	0.73	0.646	14
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.48	0.44	0.90	0.85	0.68	0.79	0.77	0.74	0.714	4
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	0.40	0.58	0.68	0.54	0.76	0.61	0.57	0.570	27
16	Jharkhand	0.29	0.28	0.65	0.67	0.35	0.49	0.78	0.60	0.505	33
17	Karnataka	0.26	0.35	0.91	0.93	0.78	0.88	0.82	0.69	0.710	5
18	Kerala	0.14	0.27	0.87	0.82	0.97	0.95	0.58	0.72	0.696	9
19	Lakshadweep	0.26	0.46	0.86	0.78	0.99	0.93	0.64	0.77	0.741	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.30	0.32	0.78	0.75	0.43	0.24	0.74	0.71	0.519	31
21	Maharashtra	0.18	0.27	0.88	0.83	0.68	0.80	0.74	0.73	0.650	13
22	Manipur	0.36	0.34	0.71	0.69	0.60	0.82	0.68	0.72	0.628	17
23	Meghalaya	0.56	0.46	0.32	0.36	0.45	0.72	0.64	0.74	0.541	29
24	Mizoram	0.32	0.60	0.67	0.69	0.56	0.81	0.50	0.57	0.597	22
25	Nagaland	0.22	0.37	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.71	0.67	0.67	0.586	24
26	Odisha	0.32	0.39	0.70	0.72	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.68	0.599	21
27	Puducherry	0.28	0.45	0.89	0.83	0.95	0.97	0.75	0.80	0.762	1
28	Punjab	0.23	0.37	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.87	0.70	0.72	0.693	10
29	Rajasthan	0.29	0.42	0.80	0.81	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.55	0.592	23
30	Sikkim	0.46	0.39	0.85	0.75	0.71	0.88	0.76	0.84	0.722	3
31	Tamil Nadu	0.21	0.23	0.87	0.82	0.90	0.84	0.79	0.79	0.701	7
32	Tripura	0.33	0.37	0.62	0.62	0.43	0.71	0.76	0.74	0.577	25
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.20	0.30	0.82	0.82	0.52	0.12	0.62	0.46	0.462	35
34	Uttarakhand	0.35	0.32	0.86	0.82	0.64	0.64	0.77	0.70	0.639	16
35	West Bengal	0.31	0.05	0.72	0.66	0.47	0.44	0.72	0.74	0.515	32

Source - Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE Report (as on 30th September).

ANNEXURE 10.2

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Insti- tutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Allopathy												
Graduate	22	3,050	2,989	--	--	--	16	1,870	1,620	38	4,920	4,609
Post-Graduate	21	1,888	1,453	01	100	69	16	391	314	38	2,279	1,836
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	04	350	346	16	880	840	43	2,570	2,600	63	3,800	3,786
Post-Graduate	04	191	175	13	255	124	20	843	837	37	1,289	1,136
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	3,445	3,398	46	3,445	3,398
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	354	295	18	354	295
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	03	180	180	03	160	160	06	340	340
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	03	25	17	--	--	--	03	25	17
Dental												
Graduate	04	260	241	--	--	--	25	2,300	2,180	29	2,560	2,421
Post-Graduate	05	158	64	--	--	--	20	392	360	25	550	424
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	04	90	90	--	--	--	28	995	704	32	1,085	794
Post-Graduate	05	72	47	--	--	--	14	122	66	19	194	113
Occupational Therapy												
Graduate	04	90	87	--	--	--	02	40	0	06	130	87
Post-Graduate	05	65	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	65	31
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology												
Graduate	02	53	46	--	--	--	02	40	0	04	93	46
Post-Graduate	02	30	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	30	29
Prostetics & Orthotics												
Graduate	01	31	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	31	17
Post-Graduate	01	04	03	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	04	03
Nursing												
Graduate	06	350	280	--	--	--	94	4,300	2,838	100	4,650	3,118
Post-Graduate	03	62	25	--	--	--	18	270	150	21	332	175
B.P.M.T												
Graduate	19	1,290	493	--	--	--	02	129	0	21	1,419	493

Source - Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Engineering												
Diploma	43	18,150	16,460	18	5,140	3,971	429	1,50,020	69,094	490	1,73,310	89,525
Graduate	7	2,740	2,695	12	3,357	3,195	348	1,47,770	83,352	367	1,53,867	89,242
Post-Graduate	6	919	722	12	1,395	1,165	218	17,024	4,096	236	19,338	5,983
Architecture												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	207	206	55	3,340	2,728	58	3,547	2,934
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	216	26	16	216	26
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	2	180	134	14	1,140	725	386	36,870	28,250	402	38,190	29,109
PGDM	1	60	60	1	150	0	84	10,980	176	86	11,190	236
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	116	--	--	--	2	120	18	4	240	134
Graduate	--	--	--	1	40	25	9	490	429	10	530	454
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	24	11	1	24	11
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	208	20	1,240	1,234	192	12,365	11,981	216	13,815	13,423
Graduate	4	220	216	7	330	318	150	10,220	9,988	161	10,770	10,522
Post-Graduate	3	84	73	6	336	273	98	4,306	2,263	107	4,726	2,609
Pharma D	2	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	60	60
Master in Computer application												
	2	90	89	9	510	283	118	10,790	4,766	129	11,390	5,138
Industrial training institutes												
	417	93,875	81,778	--	--	--	407	40,892	27,114	824	1,34,767	1,08,892

Source - Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai.
Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, , Mumbai.

ANNEXURE 10.4

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, NON A.I.C.T.E COURSES, LAW,
EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR
OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total					
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
Arts															
Graduate	}	741	700	}	2,85,235	2,34,119	}	43,992	31,143	}	3,29,968	2,65,962			
Post-Graduate		542	461		76,760	36,573		1,822	856		79,124	37,890			
Science															
Graduate	}	1,149	1,093	}	1,66,513	1,37,431	}	35,546	21,181	}	2,03,208	1,59,705			
Post-Graduate		774	598		24,367	18,963		2,899	1,885		28,040	21,446			
Commerce															
Graduate	}	1,098	1,035	}	2,26,374	1,89,383	}	60,749	44,540	}	2,88,221	2,34,958			
Post-Graduate		445	408		30,239	22,728		2,331	1,335		33,015	24,471			
Non-A .I.C.T.E Courses															
Graduate	}	288	284	}	16,243	11,341	}	12,479	7,730	}	29,010	19,355			
Post-Graduate		--	--		1,817	655		1,768	578		3,585	1,233			
Law															
Graduate	1	320	320	}	47	9,386	8,010	}	59	3,600	2,894	}	107	13,306	11,224
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		1,836	963	335		156	2,171	1,119				
Education															
B. Ed	}	595	521	}	38	2,804	2,581	}	539	18,326	11,478	}	589	21,725	14,580
M. Ed		12	50		21	657	357		1,550	633	2,257		1,011		
Fine Arts															
Diploma	3	145	134	31	800	774	172	2,560	751	206	3,505	1,659			
Graduate	4	300	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	300			
Post-Graduate	3	92	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	92	59			

Source - Directorate of Higher Education, Pune
Directorate of Art, Mumbai

ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE
FOR THE YEAR 2015-16**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Agriculture												
Graduate	16	1,708	1,721	2	244	231	74	7,470	7,365	92	9,422	9,317
Post-Graduate	11	885	797	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	797
PhD	4	162	148	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	162	148
Horticulture												
Graduate	5	200	203	--	--	--	10	560	545	15	760	748
Post-Graduate	10	116	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	116	108
Forestry												
Graduate	2	64	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	63
Post-Graduate	2	21	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	20
Fishery Science												
Graduate	3	122	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	122	108
Post-Graduate	1	28	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	30
PhD	1	11	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	8
Food Technology												
Graduate	1	64	67	--	--	--	26	1,580	1,532	27	1,644	1,599
Post-Graduate	1	25	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	25	27
PhD	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	5
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	80	76	--	--	--	16	1,000	975	18	1,080	1,051
Post-Graduate	1	8	7	--	--	--	3	24	24	4	32	31
PhD	1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	3
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	247	252	--	--	--	15	840	809	19	1,087	1,061
Post-Graduate	4	60	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	60	56
PhD	4	25	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	25	14
Home Science												
Graduate	1	40	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	37
Post-Graduate	1	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	4
PhD	1	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	0
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	680	604	14	680	604
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	3	90	90	4	125	125
Animal Husbandry												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	30	1	30	30
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	20
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	287	281	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	287	281
Post-Graduate	6	249	111	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	249	111
PhD	4	63	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	63	16
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	82	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	68
Post-Graduate	1	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	0

Source - Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2015-16

ANNEXURE 10.6

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN MAHARASHTRA STATE
(Public and Government aided)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Primary health centres (no.)	Primary health units (no.)	T. B. Hospitals and clinics (no.)	Beds in @@ (no.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971	299	1,372	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,21,066	108

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM
(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

@@ Includes beds in General and Government Aided Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc. PHI.

ANNEXURE 10.7

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

Year (1)	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)	Rural (11)	Urban (12)	Total (13)
1971	33.7 (38.9)	29.0 (30.1)	32.2 (36.9)	13.5 (16.4)	9.7 (9.7)	12.3 (14.9)	111 (138)	88 (82)	105 (129)	4.9 (5.4)	3.9 (4.1)	4.6 (5.2)
1981	30.4 (35.6)	24.5 (27.0)	28.5 (33.9)	10.6 (13.7)	7.4 (7.8)	9.6 (12.5)	90 (119)	49 (62)	79 (110)	4.0 (4.8)	3.0 (3.3)	3.7 (4.5)
1991 *	28.0 (30.9)	22.9 (24.3)	26.2 (29.5)	9.3 (10.6)	6.2 (7.1)	8.2 (9.8)	69 (87)	38 (53)	60 (80)	3.4 (3.9)	2.5 (2.7)	3.0 (3.6)
2001	21.1 (27.1)	20.2 (20.3)	20.7 (25.4)	8.5 (9.1)	5.9 (6.3)	7.5 (8.4)	55 (72)	28 (42)	45 (66)	2.6 (3.4)	2.2 (2.3)	2.4 (3.1)
2007	18.7 (24.7)	17.3 (18.6)	18.1 (23.1)	7.3 (8.0)	5.7 (6.0)	6.6 (7.4)	41 (61)	24 (37)	34 (55)	2.2 (3.0)	1.8 (2.0)	2.0 (2.7)
2008	18.4 (24.4)	17.2 (18.5)	17.9 (22.8)	7.4 (8.0)	5.6 (5.9)	6.6 (7.4)	40 (58)	23 (36)	33 (53)	2.1 (2.9)	1.7 (2.0)	2.0 (2.6)
2009	18.1 (24.1)	16.9 (18.3)	17.6 (22.5)	7.6 (7.8)	5.5 (5.8)	6.7 (7.3)	37 (55)	22 (34)	31 (50)	2.1 (2.9)	1.7 (2.0)	1.9 (2.6)
2010	17.6 (23.7)	16.4 (18.0)	17.1 (22.1)	7.5 (7.7)	5.3 (5.8)	6.5 (7.2)	34 (51)	20 (31)	28 (47)	2.0 (2.8)	1.7 (1.9)	1.9 (2.5)
2011	17.3 (23.3)	15.8 (17.6)	16.7 (21.8)	7.3 (7.6)	5.1 (5.7)	6.3 (7.1)	30 (48)	17 (29)	25 (44)	1.9 (2.7)	1.6 (1.9)	1.8 (2.4)
2012	17.4 (23.1)	15.5 (17.4)	16.6 (21.6)	7.3 (7.6)	5.0 (5.6)	6.3 (7.0)	30 (46)	17 (28)	25 (42)	2.0 (2.6)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.4)
2013	17.2 (22.9)	15.4 (17.3)	16.5 (21.4)	7.1 (7.5)	5.0 (5.6)	6.2 (7.0)	29 (44)	16 (27)	24 (40)	1.9 (2.5)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

- Note* - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.
 (2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.
 (3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand population.
 (4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.

ANNEXURE 10.8

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER
POPULATION CENSUS 2011

(in thousand)

Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. In Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
(B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
Total (A+B)		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	6,23,122	5,87,447	12,10,569

Source - Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state.

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

ANNEXURE 10.9

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(in hundred)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(A)	Consumer Goods Industries	5,103	5,020	5,168	4,535	4,533	5,164	5,939	5,615	5,650
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	902	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,348	2,186	2,344
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,691	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,509	2,426	2,283
3	Wood and wood product	109	75	75	152	154	217	216	216	212
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing etc.	390	494	549	491	525	736	816	741	760
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	11	14	25	35	25	38	50	47	51
(B)	Intermediate goods Industries	1,297	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	7,313	7,201	7,299
6	Chemicals and chemical products	340	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,014	1,994	1,999
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	174	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,144	1,119	1,197
8	Non-metallic mineral products	284	402	403	423	317	465	538	532	560
9	Basic metals, metal products	499	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	3,617	3,556	3,543
(C)	Capital goods Industries	1,220	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	5,827	5,696	5,467
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	594	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	2,667	2,603	2,532
11	Transport equipments	469	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	2,139	2,112	1,982
12	Other manufacturing industries	157	180	209	231	395	841	1,021	981	953
(D)	Others	256	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	1,485	1,711	1,801
	Total	7,873	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	20,564	20,222	20,217

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Note - (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974.

ANNEXURE 10.10

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Employment (in thousand)

Year	Item* *	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total Section 2m (i)	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total Section 2m (ii) & Section 85	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	Factories	5,097	1,781	6,878	1,004	351	1,355	6,101	2,132	8,233
	Employment	99	626	725	21	41	63	120	667	787
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2009	Factories	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011	Factories	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2012	Factories	19,818	8,664	28,482	8,816	41	8,857	28,634	8,705	37,339
	Employment	399	1,599	1,998	54	4	58	453	1,603	2,056
2013	Factories	21,224	8,345	29,569	8,728	29	8,757	29,952	8,374	38,326
	Employment	406	1,595	1,971	48	3	51	454	1,568	2,022
2014	Factories	18,122	8,010	26,132	10,633	28	10,661	28,755	8,038	36,793
	Employment	402	1,561	1,963	57	2	59	459	1,563	2,022

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns.

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment.

* * Factories - Number of working factories, Employment - Average Daily Employment.

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974.

ANNEXURE 10.11

**REGISTRATIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT
GUIDANCE CENTRES IN THE STATE, THE VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND
PLACEMENTS EFFECTED**

(In thousand)

Year	Number of registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3,159.8
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3,349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3,439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015 ⁺	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self - Employment, GoM

+ Upto December

ANNEXURE 10.12

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 2014

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Persons	Of which, females	Percentage of females	Percentage of persons to grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Below S.S.C. (including illiterates)	2,68,595	61,777	23.0	7.8
2.	S.S.C. Passed	10,73,111	2,25,353	21.0	29.6
3.	H.S.C. Passed	10,70,962	2,83,805	26.5	29.6
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,25,522	23,680	10.5	3.2
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	68,485	17,190	25.1	1.9
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	17,008	6,123	36.0	0.5
	5.3 Others	1,42,311	67,598	47.5	3.9
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,27,804	90,911	40.0	6.3
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	55,065	14,042	25.5	1.5
	6.2 Medicine	2,762	1,271	46.0	0.1
	6.3 Others	5,93,274	2,07,645	35.0	16.4
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	6,51,101	2,22,958	34.2	18.0
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	2,853	919	32.2	0.1
	7.2 Medicine	356	135	37.9	Neg.
	7.3 Others	1,03,406	45,499	43.8	2.8
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,06,615	46,593	43.7	2.9
	Grand Total	36,23,710	9,55,037	26.4	100.0

Source - Directorate of Employment and Self-Employment, GoM

Neg. - Negligible

ANNEXURE 10.13

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED
THEREON UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA**

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 ⁺	
		works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	644	594.46	4,876	19,120.71	2,867	9,486.74	3,586	14,616.00	3,416	4,155.70
2.	Flood Control and Protection	17	44.98	105	288.93	213	849.79	174	1,197.00	107	391.05
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	3,018	1,416.79	27,413	22,217.45	10,646	7,980.60	14,755	12,003.48	13,300	5,425.91
4.	Drought Proofing	548	37.71	16,230	14,291.46	14,751	5,914.65	10,095	3,730.36	7,338	403.88
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	15	8.55	816	347.73	538	282.63	530	360.58	232	275.36
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	192	104.50	12,482	14,788.05	11,765	8,897.50	18,928	14,697.69	24,885	10,599.0
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	1,068	271.74	6,027	3,375.19	2,341	1,785.14	1,802	1,349.20	1,571	657.00
8.	Land Development	801	125.93	4,160	2,360.32	2,900	1,798.50	1,487	1,953.50	2,271	721.84
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	0	0.00	38	291.11	72	201.37	73	276.24	98	33.87
10.	Other works	130	22.78	4,937	600.27	33,514	2,385.64	9,579.4	5,755.95	13,944	633.79
	Total	6,433	2,627.44	77,084	77,681.22	78,807	3,956.96	1,47,224	55,950.00	67,962	23,297.40

Source - Planning Department, GoM

+ Upto 10th November, 2015

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	156	66	10	12	7	5	15	8	4
(b) Workers participated	3,197	564	61	86	26	19	52	24	89
(c) Person days lost	9.70	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	2.43	1.38	0.63	2.32
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	211	119	59	28	8	8	42	35	51
(b) Workers participated	469	412	110	65	71	47	469	437	438
(c) Person days lost	5.64	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	12.57	12.17	11.36	10.75
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	323	451	148	19	18	14	133	149	160
(b) Workers participated	841	1,031	423	85	38	35	440	498	669
(c) Person days lost	5.18	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	8.45	11.24	13.00	17.03
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	690	636	217	59	33	27	193	192	215
(b) Workers participated	4,507	2,007	594	237	135	100	962	959	1,196
(c) Person days lost.	20.53	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	23.45	24.78	24.99	30.10

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding.

(2) ** Under State Industrial Relations Machinery.

(3) Information January to December.

ANNEXURE 10.15

DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nandurbar	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	0.608	
Washim	0.646	
Hingoli	0.648	
Osmanabad	0.649	
Nanded	0.657	
Jalna	0.663	
Latur	0.663	
Dhule	0.671	
Beed	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	0.683	
Buldhana	0.684	
Yavatmal	0.700	
Gondia	0.701	
Amravati	0.701	
Bhandara	0.718	
Chandrapur	0.718	
Ahmednagar	0.720	High
Akola	0.722	
Wardha	0.723	
Jalgaon	0.723	
Aurangabad	0.727	
Solapur	0.728	
Ratnagiri	0.732	
Satara	0.742	
Sangli	0.742	Very High
Nashik	0.746	
Sindhudurg	0.753	
Raigad	0.759	
Kolhapur	0.770	
Nagpur	0.786	
Thane	0.800	
Pune	0.814	
Mumbai	0.841	
Maharashtra State	0.752	

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2015-16

11

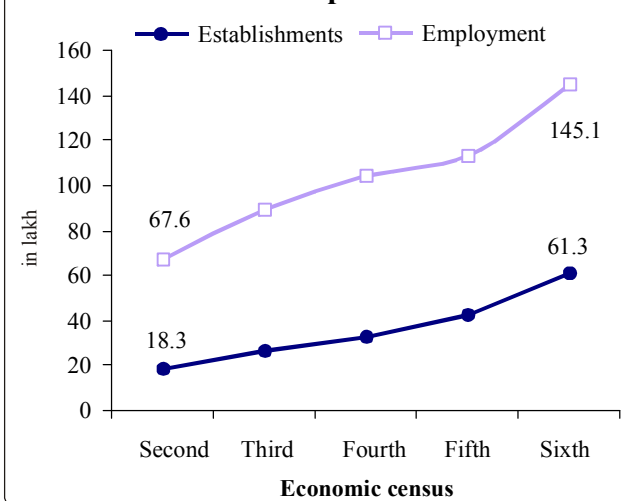
Special Studies

11. SPECIAL STUDIES

Sixth Economic Census

11.1 Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all establishments engaged in economic activities (involved in production and / or distribution of goods and services not meant for the sole purpose of own consumption) located within the geographical boundaries of the country. The EC is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme implemented by Central Statistics Office, GoI in collaboration with States' Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The EC provides data on number of establishments and persons working therein and helps to bridge the data gaps, provides base frame for follow-up surveys and also helps in development planning. The Sixth EC is conducted in 2013-14. In the past, ECs were conducted in 1977, 1980, 1990, 1998 and 2005.

Graph 11.1 : Establishments & employment therein as per economic censuses



11.2 Sixth EC covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defense, compulsory social security, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel and activities of extra-territorial organisations & bodies and all illegal activities. The field work of Sixth EC was conducted during October, 2013 to April, 2014 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the State. Sixth EC results of the State at a glance are given in Table 11.1

Table 11.1 Sixth EC results of the State at a glance

Items	(in lakh)		
	Rural	Urban	State
Number of establishments	32.9	28.4	61.3
<i>of which</i> , i) outside household with fixed structure	11.0	17.8	28.8
ii) outside household without fixed structure	4.2	4.5	8.7
iii) inside household	17.8	6.1	23.9
Handicraft / handloom establishments	0.4	0.5	0.9
Growth of establishments over Fifth EC (per cent)	55.9	34.0	45.3
Number of persons employed	60.6	84.5	145.1
<i>of which</i> , i) hired male	14.0	41.3	55.3
ii) hired female	3.9	10.3	14.2
iii) non – hired male	30.6	27.5	58.1
iv) non – hired female	12.1	5.4	17.5
Growth in total employment over Fifth EC (per cent)	37.1	22.8	28.3

Source : DES, GoM

Establishments and employment

11.3 As per the Sixth EC results, number of establishments in the State is 61.3 lakh with employment of 145.1 lakh. The number of establishments and employment in the State has increased by 45.3 and 28.3 per cent respectively as compared to Fifth EC. Of the total establishments, 53.7 per cent were in rural areas with 41.8 per cent share in employment, whereas of the total establishments, 46.3 per cent were in urban areas with 58.2 per cent share in employment. The establishments and employment as per last five ECs are given in Table 11.2. The details based on Fifth and Sixth EC are given in Annexure 11.1 and number of establishments and persons working according to broad economic activities as per Sixth EC are given in Annexure 11.2.

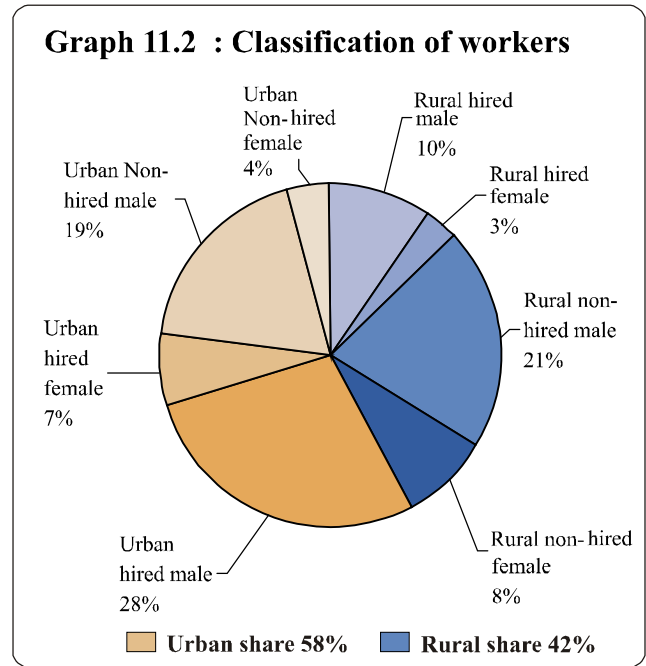


Table 11.2 Establishments and employment as per economic censuses

(in lakh)

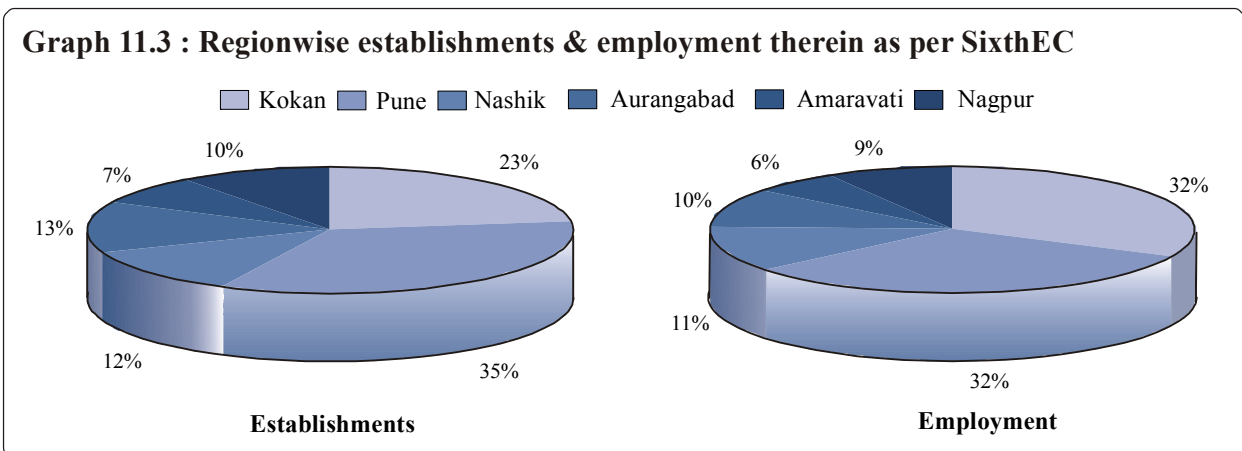
Area	Economic census									
	Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth	
	Est.	Emp.	Est.	Emp.	Est.	Emp.	Est.	Emp.	Est.	Emp.
Rural	9.7	21.5	13.1	28.5	16.1	36.9	21.1	44.2	32.9	60.6
Urban	8.7	46.1	13.1	61.1	16.2	67.6	21.2	68.9	28.4	84.5
State	18.4	67.6	26.2	89.6	32.3	104.5	42.3	113.1	61.3	145.1
Percentage change over previous census	--	--	42.6	32.7	23.3	16.6	30.9	8.3	45.3	28.3

Source : DES, GoM

Est. : Establishment

Emp. : Employment

Graph 11.3 : Regionwise establishments & employment therein as per Sixth EC



Agricultural and non-agricultural establishments and employment

11.4 Of the total number of establishments (61.3 lakh), agricultural establishments were 15.9 lakh (25.9 per cent) showing an increase of 163.6 per cent over that reported in Fifth EC and non-agricultural establishments were 45.5 lakh (74.1 per cent) showing an increase of 25.5 per cent over that reported in Fifth EC. Of the total agricultural establishments in the State, 15.1 lakh (95.1 per cent) were without hired worker and 0.81 lakh (4.9 per cent) were with at least one hired worker and of the total non-agricultural establishments in the state, 29.0 lakh (63.8 per cent) were without hired worker and 16.5 lakh (36.2 per cent) were with at least one hired worker. Number of agricultural and non-agricultural establishments and employment therein are shown in Table 11.3

Table 11.3 Agricultural and non-agricultural establishments and employment therein

(in lakh)

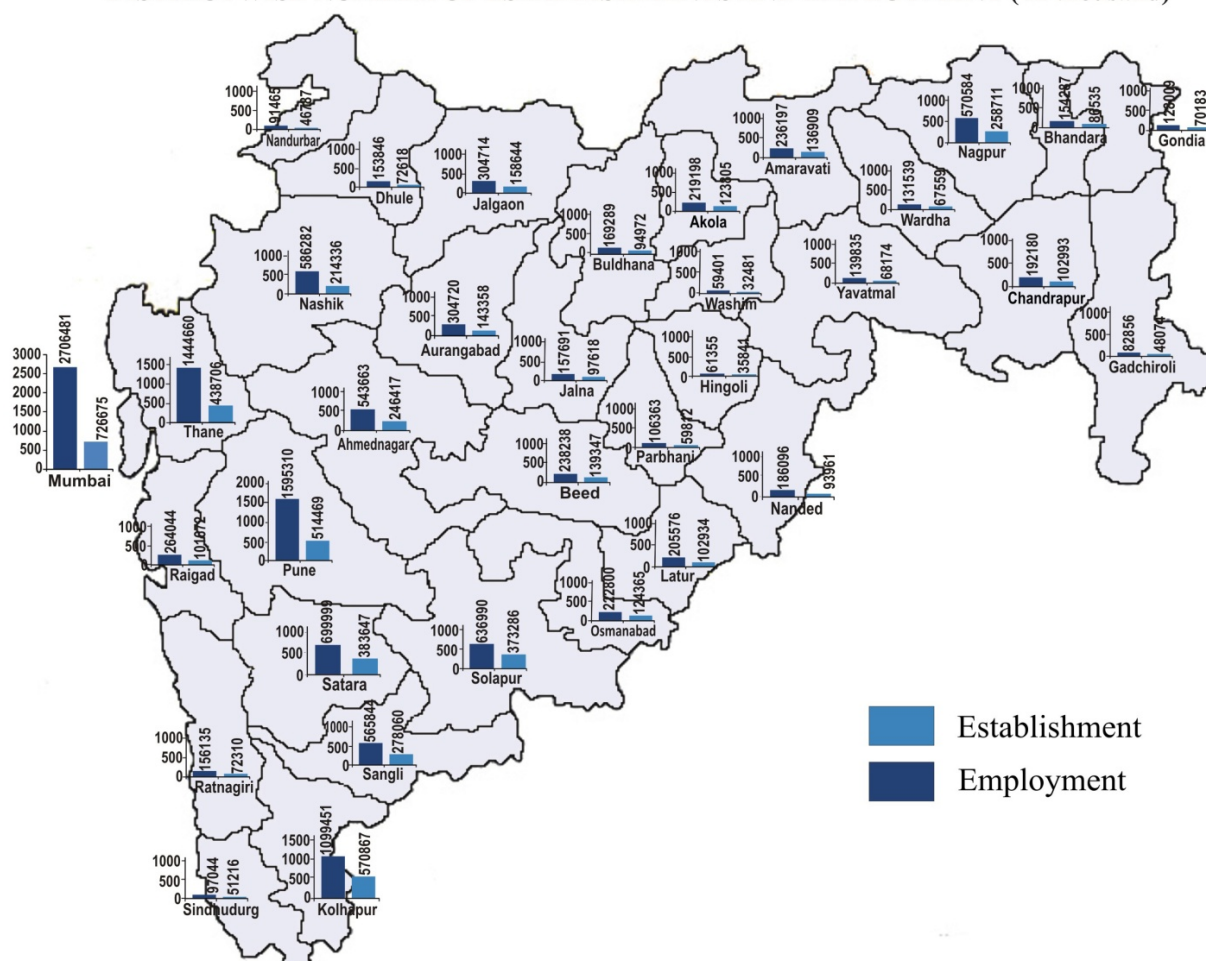
Item	Type of Establishments					
	Without hired workers		With at least one hired worker		Total	
	Agri.	Non-agri.	Agri.	Non-agri.	Agri.	Non-agri.
Number of Establishments	15.1	29.0	0.8	16.5	15.9	45.5
Employment	23.5	35.5	2.9	83.2	26.4	118.7

Source : DES, GoM

Agri.: Agricultural

Non-Agri.: Non-agricultural

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT (in thousand)



* * * * *

ANNEXURE 11.1

FIFTH AND SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS AT A GLANCE

(In thousand)

Item (1)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Fifth census (2)	Sixth census (3)	per cent change (4)	Fifth census (5)	Sixth census (6)	per cent change (7)	Fifth census (8)	Sixth census (9)	per cent change (10)
1. No. of Establishments									
(a) Without Hired Workers	1,442	2,771	92.16	1,078	1,643	52.41	2,519	4,414	75.23
(b) With atleast one hired worker	668	523	(-) 21.71	1,037	1,200	15.72	1,706	1,723	1.00
(c) Total	2,110	3,294	56.11	2,115	2,843	34.42	4,225	6,137	45.25
2. Persons usually working in —									
(a) Without Hired Workers	1,923	3,865	100.99	1,296	2,040	57.41	3,219	5,905	83.44
(b) With atleast one hired worker	2,501	2,197	(-) 12.16	5,589	6,410	14.69	8,090	8,607	6.39
(c) Total	4,424	6,062	37.03	6,885	8,450	22.73	11,309	14,512	28.32
3. Average no. of workers per establishment	2.1	1.8	--	3.3	3.0	--	2.7	2.4	--
4. Average no. of workers per establishment with atleast one hired worker	4.0	4.2	--	5.4	5.3	--	4.7	5.0	--
5. No. of establishment according to principal characteristics									
(1) Seasonal . .	193	241	24.87	47	66	40.43	240	307	27.92
(2) Without premises . .	405	421	3.95	316	452	43.04	721	873	21.08
(3) Social group of owner . .									
(a) Scheduled castes . .	148	267	80.41	151	237	56.95	299	504	68.56
(b) Scheduled tribes . .	102	143	40.20	85	84	(-) 1.18	187	227	21.39
(4) Type of ownership . .									
(a) Private . .	1,876	3,145	67.64	2,032	2,783	36.96	3,908	5,928	51.69
(b) Co-operative . .	30	9	(-) 70.00	21	10	(-) 52.38	51	19	(-) 62.75
(c) Govt. & PSU . .	204	140 [@]	(-) 31.37	62	50 [@]	(-) 19.35	266	190 [@]	(-) 28.57

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Note - Percentage may not tally due to rounding.

[@] * Excluding public administration, defence and compulsory social security services activities.

ANNEXURE 11.2

**NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS WORKING ACCORDING TO
BROAD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS)**

(In thousand)

Broad economic activity (1)	No. of establishments			Persons working			Hired persons working		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)
1. Agriculture	1,523	69	1,592	2,512	127	2,639	246	39	285
2. Mining and quarrying	4	2	6	18	12	30	14	11	25
3. Manufacturing	373	547	920	927	1,991	2,918	540	1,632	2,172
4. Electricity, gas and water supply etc. activities	7	13	20	29	69	98	27	61	88
5. Construction	36	66	102	78	172	250	48	124	172
6. Sale, Maint. & Repair M/V & M/C	35	77	112	66	238	304	39	198	237
7. Wholesale trade	18	71	89	42	237	279	28	207	235
8. Retail trade	582	924	1,506	844	1,829	2,673	245	1,073	1,318
9. Accommodation and food service activities	88	160	248	204	566	770	126	464	590
10. Transport and storage	166	220	386	253	458	711	104	279	384
11. Informations and communications	7	29	37	14	320	334	10	305	316
12. Financial and insurance activities	31	52	83	96	343	439	62	323	385
13. Real estate activities	11	52	63	16	92	108	6	48	54
14. Professional, Scientific & Technical activities	16	73	89	31	320	351	19	285	304
15. Administrative and support service activities	34	54	88	66	246	312	38	218	256
16. Education	121	75	196	506	532	1,038	493	496	989
17. Human Health & Social work activities	41	78	120	97	369	466	72	337	409
18. Arts, entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	14	20	34	27	62	89	18	51	69
19. Other service activities (not elsewhere classified)	186	260	446	237	468	705	63	258	321
Total	3,294	2,843	6,137	6,062	8,450	14,512	2,197	6,410	8,607

Source - Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

M/V – Motor Vehicle

Note - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding of figures in column No. 5 to 10.

M/C – Motor Cycle

GLOSSARY

Non-worker: Person who has not participated in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit at any time during the reference period.

Seeking or available for work: Persons who have registered themselves in the employment exchange or may be applying for jobs or may have made other efforts for a job, such as looking in the newspaper advertisements with a view to applying for a job with the intention to offer themselves for employment. For rural areas any marginal worker or Non-worker, if available when offered work, considered as seeking work.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. In case of the geographical boundaries being State, it is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)**. In case of the geographical boundaries being district, it is termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)**.

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

GVA at basic prices: Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products less Subsidies on Products

Gross National Income (GNI): It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

Net National Income (NNI): It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

Per Capita Income (Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income) is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid year population of respective year.

Advance estimate: Estimates based on available suitable indicators.

Village Electrification: A village would be declared as electrified if (i) Basic Infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit vasti / hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through renewable sources, a distribution transformer may not be necessary), (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centers, dispensaries, community centers, etc. and (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10 per cent of the total number of households in the village.

(Definition as per the Rural Electrification Policy- 2006 of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)

Vehicle Productivity : Average kilometers covered per day per vehicle.

Crew Productivity: Per day average duty in kilometers performed by drivers and conductors.

Percentage Load Factor:
$$\frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

Cargo Berth : A designated location where a vessel may be moored, usually for the purposes of loading and unloading cargo's.

CWSN : Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

Variables used in Computing Education Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Density of schools per 10 sq km
	Availability of schools per 1000 child population
	Ratio of primary to upper primary schools/sections
Infrastructure	Percentage of schools with student-classroom ratio: Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35
	Percentage of schools with 1:1 classroom-teacher ratio
	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility
	Percentage of schools with boy's toilet
	Percentage of schools with girl's toilet
	Percentage of schools required and have Ramp
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
Teachers	Percentage of schools with female teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	Percentage of schools with Pupil-Teachers ratio: Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35
	Percentage of single- teacher schools
	Teachers without professional qualification
Outcomes	Average number of instructional days
	Average working hour for teachers
	Percentage change in enrolment in Government schools over the previous year.
	Gross enrolment ratio
	Participation of Scheduled Castes children: Percentage SC population (2011 Census)- Percentage SC enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes children: Percentage ST Population (2011 Census)- Percentage ST enrolment
	Participation of Muslim children: Percentage Muslim Population (2001 Census)- Percentage Muslim enrolment
	Ratio of girl's enrolment to boy's enrolment
	Drop-out rate
Transition rate from primary to upper primary level	

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) : It is the total number of live births during the year per 1,000 persons.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) : It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1,000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1,000 live births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) : It is the number of children dying under 28 days of age divided by the number of live births in that year.

Maternal Death : It is the death of a woman during or shortly after a pregnancy.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) : It is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The MMR is used as a measure of the quality of a health care system.

Total Fertility Rate : It is defined as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time.

Main Workers: Main workers are those who worked for 6 months or more in the year preceding census.

Marginal Workers : Marginal workers are those who worked less than 6 months in the year preceding census.

Consumer goods : Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

Intermediate goods : Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

Capital goods : Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012) :

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating 2/3rd weight to literacy and 1/3rd weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean of the normalised scores for these dimensions.

Average Annual Drop-out Rate : Average of grade-specific drop-out rates in Primary Grades and is calculated by considering grade-wise enrolment in 2013-14 and 2014-15 and grade-specific number of repeaters in 2014-15 as per U-DISE.

* * * * *

*Selected Socio-economic indicators
of States in India*

C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Total Households (lakh)
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Telangana [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1,084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhatisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
India[§]	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	919	2,495.02

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (In lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of disabled population to total population	Percentage of slum population (All towns) to urban population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
31.27	64.92	90.5	23.41	2.68	36.10	39.06	59.51	36.16
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0.35	3.03	78.6	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
8.53	40.62	69.9	19.60	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	17.20	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
6.82	38.15	60.1	38.29	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
3.95	0.33	95.0	16.75	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.80	0.31	85.7	11.98	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	21.50	1.81	6.53	33.70	49.61	23.38
5.66	24.81	93.8	20.17	2.16	18.80	27.67	44.96	17.79
3.05	20.62	93.7	30.90	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
2.04	12.45	76.8	19.28	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
22.69	65.81	87.5	24.10	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	10.55	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	36.71	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
7.35	40.05	86.3	43.44	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
31.36	125.69	83.4	21.17	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.83	5.74	45.4	44.29	1.89	N.A.	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	86.73	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	94.54	1.38	13.74	37.83	55.76	36.16
0.53	5.38	53.8	86.48	1.50	14.42	37.46	61.66	44.74
12.02	41.04	75.3	39.98	2.96	22.28	25.51	61.82	27.16
7.96	19.35	97.6	31.94	2.36	14.04	30.46	35.59	13.91
11.77	136.19	78.1	31.31	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	38.43	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	21.11	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.21	2.96	67.5	49.59	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	21.27	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	21.66	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	29.32	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	25.27	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N A Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* # (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2016-20)	(2016-20)	(2013)	(2013)	(2013)	(2014-15)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.4	72.1	17.4	7.3	39	90,517	0.473
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,03,889	--
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	19.3	5.8	32	96,199	N.A.
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	65.6	66.8	22.4	7.8	54	49,480	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.6	70.2	27.6	6.6	42	36,143	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	68.5	68.0	24.6	6.8	37	52,147	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.0	76.6	17.2	4.1	24	2,40,849	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	13.0	6.6	9	NA	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	70.7	73.7	20.8	6.5	36	NA	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	69.9	72.5	21.3	6.3	41	1,47,076	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	71.6	75.3	16.0	6.7	35	1,04,943	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	68.0	71.3	17.5	5.3	37	58,888	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	69.0	73.5	18.3	7.0	31	1,01,594	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	74.2	78.1	14.7	6.9	12	NA	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	66.5	67.3	26.3	8.0	54	59,770	0.375
Chhatisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	65.0	68.0	24.4	7.9	46	64,442	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	69.9	73.7	16.5	6.2	24	1,29,235	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	14.7	4.0	10	48,330	N.A.
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	23.9	7.6	47	69,516	N.A.
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	16.1	4.3	35	NA	N.A.
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	15.4	3.1	18	85,544	N.A.
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	66.3	69.6	19.6	8.4	51	59,229	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	70.7	73.8	15.7	6.7	26	99,578	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	68.6	71.9	25.6	6.5	47	72,156	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	17.1	5.2	22	NA	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.6	73.0	15.6	7.3	21	1,28,366	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	13.7	4.7	26	NA	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	67.5	69.2	27.2	7.7	50	40,373	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	67.5	71.0	18.2	6.1	32	1,15,632	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.2	73.3	16.0	6.4	31	78,903	0.492
India[§]	80.88	64.63	72.98	68.8	71.1	21.4	7.0	40	86,879	0.467

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned * Provisional N.A. Not Available

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above @ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2011-13 # All States Figures are as per base year 2004-05 while India's figure are as per base year 2011-12

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Financial Indicators									
Per capita revenue receipts of the State (₹)	Share of State's own Tax Revenue in Total revenue receipts (per cent)	Per capita share in central taxes (₹)	Per capita grants from centre (₹)	Share of development expenditure in total expenditure (per cent)	Percentage of plan expenditure to Total expenditure	Percentage of annual plan outlay to GSDP	Percentage of revenue deficit(+)/surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit(+)/surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(31-3-2015)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
19,704	21.7	3,043	5,785	67.9	24.1	N.A.	1.2	2.3	23.2
--	44.2	--	--	75.4	48.7	N.A.	-0.1	4.0	--
67,904	6.2	9,154	49,482	61.5	56.6	31.6	-10.3	3.5	28.2
16,513	21.5	4,420	7,191	67.3	41.2	9.8	-2.2	2.2	19.1
9,969	25.2	4,085	3,073	70.9	49.3	13.7	-2.5	2.8	24.3
13,156	27.2	3,295	4,781	72.1	53.1	11.0	-2.0	2.5	22.7
17,819	86.7	N.A.	1,798	72.0	48.1	4.5	-2.0	-0.4	6.1
41,637	50.4	5,234	3,175	70.9	42.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16,681	61.2	1,884	3,049	68.9	48.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17,717	63.7	1,490	2,764	68.0	35.9	5.0	1.2	2.6	20.6
23,553	32.3	4,796	9,169	59.2	18.7	2.7	3.4	5.6	38.4
32,056	19.1	4,243	18,776	58.8	27.2	10.4	-7.7	2.7	52.2
18,038	62.9	2,690	3,271	69.2	42.4	8.0	Neg.	2.9	22.3
18,322	65.5	2,646	1,885	52.1	20.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13,567	37.7	3,629	3,941	71.6	44.4	10.1	-0.9	2.6	20.9
19,137	36.8	3,887	5,767	80.7	63.5	15.6	-1.2	2.7	15.2
15,273	65.8	1,716	2,368	66.1	30.6	3.8	0.2	1.8	20.1
34,614	7.0	6,873	24,179	59.7	46.7	29.7	-7.3	3.4	44.9
40,769	10.8	5,812	28,041	80.3	62.4	19.5	-4.8	2.1	25.7
56,214	4.6	9,855	41,107	70.5	47.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
40,717	4.1	5,134	33,045	59.1	43.2	14.2	-8.1	2.9	36.8
15,988	29.6	4,355	4,993	71.4	49.2	11.8	-1.4	3.1	20.0
15,620	63.4	1,879	2,864	55.2	21.5	3.1	1.2	3.0	32.3
14,826	38.3	3,179	3,881	75.1	43.5	9.4	-0.1	3.5	25.1
95,918	8.1	15,010	55,900	64.4	52.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
18,494	72.1	2,760	1,228	59.8	33.4	5.0	Neg.	2.6	20.0
28,643	11.8	4,871	19,622	66.7	51.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10,616	35.8	3,587	2,283	62.6	35.9	8.4	-3.0	2.9	30.1
23,430	32.8	3,958	10,063	65.8	39.5	7.0	-0.5	2.9	24.8
11,471	42.9	3,009	3,331	58.7	33.2	6.3	--	1.9	36.7
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

N.A. Not Available

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Yield per hectare (kg.)					
	Number of banking offices per lakh population @	Per capita deposits@ (₹)	Per capita credit@ (₹)	Credit – Deposit Ratio (per cent)	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)	All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)
Reference Year or Date	(31-03-2015)	(31-03-2015)	(31-03-2015)	(31-03-2015)	(31-03-2015)	Triennial average (2010-11 to 2012-13)					
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Andhra Pradesh	12.1	58,752	60,857	103.6	41.9	3,259	715	2,573	787	481	80
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	10.3	61,655	16,558	26.9	37.7	1,764	1,094	1,734	948	--	19
Assam	6.4	30,365	11,198	36.9	56.2	1,871	575	1,810	581	Neg.	37
Bihar	5.9	21,110	7,021	33.3	68.2	2,071	969	1,981	1,071	--	51
Jharkhand	8.1	42,824	12,409	29.0	54.3	1,873	899	1,644	697	--	69
Delhi	15.7	4,26,742	4,41,968	103.6	12.1	3,602	1,882	3,581	1,272	--	--
Goa	33.2	2,64,337	70,552	26.7	48.9	2,569	931	2,299	2,590	--	53
Gujarat	11.2	76,969	56,125	72.9	40.5	2,152	831	1,896	1,468	654	69
Haryana	15.8	82,258	61,115	74.3	51.2	3,812	802	3,698	1,654	667	73
Himachal Pradesh	20.4	85,050	29,706	34.9	65.5	1,877	1,193	1,849	536	Neg.	20
Jammu & Kashmir	12.8	59,987	25,305	42.2	62.2	1,800	541	1,764	812	--	2
Karnataka	14.6	1,02,628	69,880	68.1	44.8	2,103	536	1,601	698	394	89
Kerala	16.9	90,212	59,103	65.5	57.2	2,576	851	2,547	1,102	Neg.	97
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	36,207	19,991	55.2	64.1	1,851	810	1,450	1,149	540	41
Chhatisgarh	8.5	38,809	23,879	61.5	39.9	1,604	646	1,438	653	Neg.	3
Maharashtra	9.5	1,79,830	1,66,542	92.6	22.6	1,304	722	1,126	1,318	326	81
Manipur	5.3	22,379	7,597	33.9	55.0	2,364	925	2,189	763	--	58
Meghalaya	10.6	60,709	15,734	25.9	37.4	1,921	922	1,891	722	Neg.	2
Mizoram	13.8	50,626	19,057	37.6	64.0	1,488	1,328	1,461	1,083	Neg.	5
Nagaland	6.1	29,507	9,654	32.7	32.9	2,043	1,082	1,929	1,043	Neg.	43
Odisha	10.2	44,901	18,949	42.2	44.7	1,624	490	1,442	660	562	65
Punjab	20.1	90,783	68,099	75.0	56.2	4,349	841	4,330	1,349	693	67
Rajasthan	8.7	32,717	27,998	85.6	55.0	1,669	611	1,359	1,247	489	70
Sikkim	18.9	89,312	22,884	25.6	62.2	1,574	906	1,494	845	--	--
Tamil Nadu	13.7	79,002	94,397	119.5	41.3	3,096	451	2,562	2,220	622	106
Tripura	9.8	40,855	13,760	33.7	74.8	2,699	703	2,640	663	Neg.	50
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	31,339	14,084	44.9	53.1	2,687	937	2,475	853	Neg.	59
Uttarakhand	17.6	84,437	29,146	34.5	74.4	1,986	861	1,916	1,110	--	60
West Bengal	7.6	59,651	34,633	58.1	32.4	2,716	852	2,655	1,068	Neg.	94
India^s	10.0	70,900	54,870	77.4	34.7	2,373	726	2,046	1,165	492	70

^s Includes Union Territories
Neg. Negligible

[^] Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

[@] Projected Population as on 1st March, 2015

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Per capita foodgrains production (kg.)	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare cropped area (kg.)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (ha)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover ⁺ to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ⁺⁺ to total geographical area
(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2012-13)	(2015)	(2015)
(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)
217.2	201.3	45.9	1.7	40.4	122.8	15.3	2.5
--	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	2.2
292.4	2.0	19.9	0.7	2.6	131.7	80.3	0.9
169.4	65.7	3.8	0.7	35.8	149.3	35.2	2.1
159.7	196.3	68.5	0.8	57.4	144.0	7.7	2.3
141.7	119.3	14.2	0.4	17.6	117.9	29.5	3.5
4.7	24.6	67.4	0.7	14.9	220.2	12.7	7.5
71.4	33.1	22.4	4.2	35.6	123.2	60.1	8.8
117.1	106.5	46.9	1.9	52.5	122.3	7.5	4.0
621.7	211.8	89.0	1.4	79.5	181.5	3.6	3.1
214.8	50.4	20.6	0.3	9.8	174.2	26.4	1.4
153.3	94.4	41.9	0.6	3.4	156.0	10.3	3.8
179.9	130.3	34.1	1.5	51.1	120.0	19.0	2.9
14.6	106.9	17.7	3.1	52.7	126.5	49.5	7.6
320.1	80.8	38.8	1.6	49.8	150.7	25.1	2.5
308.5	105.7	30.3	1.2	34.6	121.8	41.1	2.7
95.4	113.0	N.A.	1.4	56.4	126.1	16.5	3.1
135.0	35.1	15.7	0.7	13.8	100.0	76.1	1.1
99.3	14.3	36.8	0.6	12.7	119.0	76.8	3.2
40.8	15.2	12.6	0.5	5.5	100.0	88.9	2.5
262.3	4.4	18.9	0.7	22.9	128.5	78.2	2.3
193.9	96.7	29.5	1.1	28.2	115.6	32.3	2.6
1013.6	250.6	98.4	2.1	82.4	189.6	3.5	3.1
264.2	56.1	39.5	1.3	51.1	137.0	4.7	2.4
170.1	0.0	13.5	0.7	10.9	185.7	47.3	0.5
82.1	184.2	58.2	1.1	34.9	113.1	20.3	3.5
196.9	69.1	34.9	0.9	24.4	144.1	74.5	2.2
246.0	180.1	78.2	0.9	68.8	155.9	6.0	2.9
179.8	135.6	49.3	0.4	13.2	159.2	45.3	1.4
182.2	161.2	63.1	1.0	58.6	185.9	19.0	2.4
211.2	131.4	47.6	1.2	42.6	138.9	21.3	2.8

N.A. Not Available + All Lands, more than one ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status, it also includes orchards, bamboo and palm. ++ It comprises of tree patches outside the recorded forest area exclusive of forest cover and less than the minimum mappable area (1 ha)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual Survey of Industries*				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [@]		Labour force participation Rate [#]		Percentage of women employment to total employment in organised sector
	Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker (₹'000)	Net value added Per worker (₹'000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Reference Year or Date	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(2011-12)	(31-3-2012)
(1)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)
Andhra Pradesh	15,719	415	6,328	449	52	36	1.2	4.3	52.8	38.0	21.2
Telangana ^	14,110	629	2,720	478	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	38	30	1.7	4.8	38.9	31.8	N.A.
Assam	3,518	158	3,654	508	34	33	4.5	5.6	35.9	34.8	33.0
Bihar	3,419	96	5,753	536	28	25	3.2	5.6	28.4	26.7	5.1
Jharkhand	2,688	130	8,306	1,568	37	28	2.1	5.1	37.8	30.0	7.6
Delhi	3,918	75	7,840	1,047	34	34	7.8	3.5	37.1	34.9	15.9
Goa	618	40	8,529	1,928	38	34	5.1	4.6	39.9	35.3	16.8
Gujarat	22,876	1,050	11,723	1,218	45	38	0.3	0.8	44.8	38.7	14.5
Haryana	6,117	468	6,331	789	36	32	2.4	4.2	36.5	33.1	15.6
Himachal Pradesh	2,806	133	7,549	1,763	53	42	1.0	4.0	53.8	43.3	19.3
Jammu & Kashmir	943	53	4,419	785	41	34	2.5	7.0	41.5	36.2	10.7
Karnataka	12,107	706	6,299	784	45	38	0.9	2.9	45.4	38.8	32.9
Kerala	7,132	290	4,518	464	38	36	6.8	6.1	41.0	38.6	41.2
Madhya Pradesh	4,047	239	7,056	754	41	33	0.4	2.6	40.7	33.4	14.1
Chhatisgarh	2,534	131	8,089	1,622	49	38	0.8	4.3	49.0	39.3	14.2
Maharashtra	29,123	1,312	8,127	1,528	49	37	0.7	2.3	49.0	37.4	19.7
Manipur	145	5	757	104	39	32	2.6	7.1	40.0	34.7	24.1
Meghalaya	108	11	3,468	431	46	34	0.4	2.8	46.1	35.0	31.1
Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	37	1.8	5.0	50.5	38.6	25.5
Nagaland	134	3	1,202	231	41	29	15.1	23.8	48.3	37.6	24.1
Odisha	2,714	207	5,918	1,032	42	38	2.2	3.5	42.7	39.5	16.1
Punjab	12,278	486	3,839	496	41	37	1.9	2.8	41.4	37.9	19.2
Rajasthan	8,820	356	6,109	832	42	33	0.7	3.1	42.7	33.6	17.7
Sikkim	66	10	6,945	4,021	53	45	1.0	2.3	53.9	46.3	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	37,378	1,641	4,135	537	49	39	2.0	2.7	49.5	40.3	34.9
Tripura	552	27	496	119	40	32	10.5	25.2	44.9	42.7	20.1
Uttar Pradesh	14,463	702	5,916	795	34	32	0.9	4.1	34.1	33.1	12.6
Uttarakhand	2,936	312	5,679	1,213	38	31	2.5	5.3	39.0	32.2	15.0
West Bengal	8,857	522	5,292	430	39	40	2.7	4.8	40.0	41.9	13.9
India⁵	2,24,574	10,428	6,302	872	40	36	1.7	3.4	40.6	36.7	20.5

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned * Provisional N.A. Not Available # Based on National Sample Survey, 68th Round (2011-12), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

@ Based on National Sample Survey, 68th Round (2011-12), Central Sample. Percentage with respect to labour force {usual status [principal + subsidiary] (all)}

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Economic Census*				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity (kwh.)	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (kwh.)				Percentage of rural ¹ electrification
No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	Growth Rate (%)				Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
		Establishment	Employment	(2013-14)	(2013-14)					(2013-14)
6 th Economic Census	6 th Economic Census	(5 th Economic Census -6 th Economic Census)		(31-03-2014)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	
(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
7,489	16,621	60.84	31.23	16.69	625.57	841.44	194.27	259.66	252.22	100.0
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2,645	7,018	34.09	17.73	9.33	227.68	375.41	109.72	27.08	0.05	68.0
6,261	11,968	100.17	78.84	1.63	61.53	151.01	61.54	45.05	1.14	85.3
1,648	2,876	41.66	39.15	0.32	3.25	78.98	32.47	18.16	3.18	88.3
1,937	4,315	32.38	35.06	6.84	247.21	557.68	127.59	347.86	2.84	92.5
5,320	17,780	18.35	-12.22	10.28	221.58	1208.10	589.80	153.51	1.47	100.0
6,673	20,161	34.05	38.95	2.51	127.15	1623.79	425.26	926.42	11.05	100.0
6,603	14,996	67.07	56.47	39.16	1331.11	1095.99	184.96	572.26	241.39	100.0
4,621	12,746	42.34	53.44	22.66	973.69	1097.04	236.82	345.30	321.96	100.0
6,044	14,009	60.98	68.81	39.85	1586.70	1100.65	255.36	647.66	6.85	99.7
4,046	8,646	59.87	66.40	9.15	352.14	475.57	200.80	32.45	23.20	97.4
4,713	11,245	14.97	15.24	20.58	846.45	880.88	159.03	263.33	296.45	99.9
10,105	20,714	21.33	26.49	7.11	249.88	512.50	251.00	134.81	9.04	100.0
2,884	5,952	23.63	17.92	12.56	399.36	489.29	121.59	109.43	157.80	99.0
3,029	7,374	24.19	33.42	32.90	1132.79	589.29	163.23	230.33	99.29	94.0
5,451	12,792	47.52	36.54	25.47[#]	788.99^{\$}	888.87[@]	204.37[@]	336.16[@]	187.50[@]	100.0
7,622	13,582	109.37	83.29	2.01	6.05	157.92	84.89	14.05	0.66	80.2
3,598	9,528	31.34	41.11	11.62	329.29	489.45	162.50	204.79	0.07	85.1
4,943	10,434	16.58	37.11	8.50	98.76	293.97	194.32	6.87	0.06	86.9
3,081	7,843	78.74	30.34	1.36	35.85	170.04	106.90	10.34	0.02	93.4
4,964	10,435	15.43	26.39	14.47	479.18	345.93	112.66	156.67	4.12	91.8
5,451	12,839	42.47	40.69	22.87	1051.60	1320.10	363.59	419.69	359.35	100.0
4,241	8,979	51.20	53.55	16.69	638.25	597.84	131.13	139.62	237.69	98.8
6,183	15,253	102.92	77.14	24.66	693.07	642.40	234.30	245.58	0.00	100.0
7,003	14,983	16.11	13.22	24.78	773.39	1047.77	294.91	378.38	179.49	100.0
6,475	11,002	28.28	21.67	5.09	207.54	193.64	104.66	9.15	7.92	97.0
3,354	6,882	67.80	75.26	4.32	224.92	282.06	103.31	74.39	48.67	98.4
3,989	10,480	26.08	57.10	17.97	520.53	930.83	256.06	493.95	33.36	99.5
6,466	12,648	41.26	20.35	8.47	359.97	399.52	122.97	178.65	12.92	99.9
4,829	10,547	41.73	34.35	19.80	832.84	609.18	161.96	212.53	123.51	96.3

* Provisional #MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM ,MEDA, CEA/WRPC

\$ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM,CEA/WRPC

@ MAHADISCOM, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST ! Number of Villages taken as per Census 2011

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Motor vehicles per lakh population * (no.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area* (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area* (km)	Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population
				Wireline	Wireless		
Reference Year or Date	(31-3-2013)	(31-3-2013)	(2014-15)	(30-9-2015)	(30-9-2015)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(1)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)
Andhra Pradesh	14,971	95	2.24	2.07	83.19	1.12	151
Telangana ^	--	--	1.50	--	--	15.00	--
Arunachal Pradesh	10,913@	34	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.08	292
Assam	6,018	367	3.15	0.50	55.77	5.92	213
Bihar	3,475	209	3.88	0.25	53.77	0.01	246
Jharkhand	10,358	46	2.88	N.A.	N.A.	15.94	229
Delhi	46,373	N.A.	12.36	15.00	225.11	0.00	178
Goa	64,311	313	4.83	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	128
Gujarat	26,095	84	2.68	2.33	93.00	6.39	176
Haryana	26,034	96	3.69	1.40	81.42	0.00	179
Himachal Pradesh	12,761	96	0.53	2.58	118.68	0.11	175
Jammu & Kashmir	8,141	20	0.13	1.08	79.00	0.00	179
Karnataka	19,746	159	1.84	3.68	96.93	3.55	164
Kerala	23,523	476	2.70	7.00	92.11	0.04	146
Madhya Pradesh	12,062	74	1.62	1.03	60.82	7.89	210
Chhatisgarh	13,455	66	0.88	N.A.	N.A.	10.67	218
Maharashtra	19,122	192	1.98	4.21	90.62	3.88	168
Manipur	10,365	93	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	232
Meghalaya	7,415	55	0.04	N.A.	N.A.	2.22	314
Mizoram	11,028	52	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	244
Nagaland	15,719	231	0.08	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	174
Odisha	10,044	178	1.62	0.75	68.77	16.20	181
Punjab	22,575@	195	4.51	3.51	101.11	0.00	170
Rajasthan	14,693	66	1.72	1.10	78.32	13.76	200
Sikkim	5,896	93	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	214
Tamil Nadu	26,657	183	3.10	3.85	111.91	3.56	167
Tripura	6,669	296	1.44	N.A.	N.A.	0.48	192
Uttar Pradesh	8,532	181	3.71	0.42	60.95	1.18	204
Uttarakhand	14,475	110	0.65	N.A.	N.A.	0.01	202
West Bengal	6,695	349	4.59	1.42	78.18	2.50	169
India⁵	14,539	131	2.03	2.06	78.93	100.00	190

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

Data pertains to year 2012

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Gross Enrolment Ratio			Ratio of Girls to Boys			Pupil -Teacher Ratio			
Elementary Level (Classes I – VIII)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)	Primary Level (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)
Boys	Girls	Total							
(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)
84.89	84.86	84.88	0.94	0.96	0.93	21	15	19	35
98.36	99.12	98.73	0.95	0.99	1.00	23	16	19	44
126.01	126.66	126.33	0.98	0.94	0.97	13	8	22	35
105.26	111.51	108.31	1.01	1.09	0.95	24	14	13	20
95.45	105.37	100.14	0.99	0.96	0.82	35	23	59	61
103.72	107.56	105.58	0.97	0.97	0.88	29	20	61	68
112.47	121.34	116.43	0.87	0.86	0.91	24	18	30	25
101.59	103.60	102.54	0.92	0.86	1.02	21	16	13	19
96.05	97.58	96.75	0.86	0.70	0.77	20	13	34	31
94.41	100.29	97.00	0.83	0.78	0.77	22	14	14	18
99.93	101.79	100.81	0.91	0.86	0.90	12	10	19	15
79.35	81.48	80.35	0.91	0.87	0.83	9	6	16	32
98.34	98.86	98.59	0.94	0.92	1.05	18	13	16	28
95.71	95.90	95.80	0.95	0.94	1.08	17	14	17	20
98.49	100.55	99.46	0.92	0.87	0.80	22	19	40	40
102.40	102.39	102.40	0.96	1.02	0.95	21	18	33	26
98.60	99.24	98.90	0.88	0.84	0.85	25	17	23	43
126.88	131.78	129.26	0.98	0.97	0.93	12	8	13	20
129.00	137.68	133.26	1.03	1.14	1.23	21	13	12	21
125.70	122.17	123.97	0.93	0.99	0.99	14	5	9	15
97.67	101.74	99.62	0.96	1.01	0.94	11	7	16	22
100.72	98.75	99.76	0.94	0.98	0.86	19	14	20	20
99.98	104.44	101.94	0.82	0.77	0.80	19	12	17	28
95.36	92.62	94.09	0.85	0.72	0.66	17	10	23	39
122.87	121.70	122.30	0.96	1.12	1.23	6	6	19	20
99.01	100.46	99.71	0.95	0.95	1.13	18	15	21	26
112.58	114.41	113.47	0.96	0.98	0.80	10	8	29	10
83.14	93.18	87.79	0.97	0.89	0.90	39	33	57	106
94.08	95.69	94.84	0.90	0.92	0.95	19	17	18	32
99.68	105.77	102.64	1.00	1.16	0.97	25	28	37	56
94.78	99.24	96.89	0.94	0.90	0.89	24	17	27	38

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Average Annual Drop- Out Rate						Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers
	Primary Level (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Reference Year or Date	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(1)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)
Andhra Pradesh	4.31	4.39	3.46	4.12	11.95	13.37	0.603	4.9	46.02
Telangana ^	6.04	5.57	4.63	4.79	17.99	16.86	--	5.6	49.46
Arunachal Pradesh	11.54	10.22	4.44	6.74	16.08	12.75	0.548	5.4	40.87
Assam	8.19	6.68	7.60	6.54	28.59	32.10	0.524	4.6	34.26
Bihar	2.38	1.79	2.77	3.19	24.67	26.05	0.491	5.7	34.99
Jharkhand	6.89	5.91	7.19	7.65	22.99	23.32	0.505	3.7	32.99
Delhi	--	--	3.13	2.37	10.80	6.64	0.705	23.1	72.53
Goa	0.08	0.33	--	--	11.68	7.19	0.601	7.5	77.43
Gujarat	0.50	1.06	3.52	8.04	22.85	19.81	0.696	7.3	51.31
Haryana	0.22	0.63	1.97	3.25	11.92	13.27	0.646	9.2	54.49
Himachal Pradesh	0.57	0.34	0.60	0.98	9.32	8.83	0.714	5.2	46.65
Jammu & Kashmir	5.53	5.37	3.86	4.80	14.70	16.14	0.570	5.4	44.44
Karnataka	2.42	2.21	2.31	2.73	28.49	26.57	0.710	5.1	53.40
Kerala	--	--	--	--	17.30	11.40	0.696	15.0	76.21
Madhya Pradesh	9.91	10.40	9.88	13.57	25.21	27.91	0.519	3.7	41.85
Chhatisgarh	1.45	1.38	4.09	3.51	24.10	22.72	0.571	4.0	42.23
Maharashtra	0.51	0.59	--	1.50	15.04	13.78	0.650	6.8	43.95
Manipur	17.27	18.74	7.48	6.54	12.35	15.28	0.628	7.8	48.59
Meghalaya	11.30	9.39	6.34	7.28	25.63	23.99	0.541	3.3	53.54
Mizoram	12.57	13.38	6.61	5.39	20.00	17.37	0.597	6.1	44.05
Nagaland	19.09	19.74	18.08	17.63	34.14	36.08	0.586	9.8	49.59
Odisha	2.83	3.05	3.11	2.48	49.39	49.57	0.599	4.4	42.18
Punjab	1.35	1.21	2.52	3.27	8.93	8.71	0.693	8.4	73.11
Rajasthan	7.76	9.12	4.49	7.95	17.85	20.06	0.592	5.9	33.85
Sikkim	5.55	3.49	6.35	3.98	13.74	12.14	0.722	10.7	53.32
Tamil Nadu	0.53	0.39	4.38	4.67	16.13	7.99	0.701	9.5	73.54
Tripura	3.63	3.52	3.21	2.20	24.51	25.70	0.577	9.8	28.91
Uttar Pradesh	7.91	6.21	--	2.43	7.26	7.35	0.462	4.2	38.51
Uttarakhand	3.28	2.83	1.78	1.57	9.85	7.44	0.639	4.3	46.29
West Bengal	3.44	2.37	5.63	3.10	16.73	19.77	0.515	5.9	42.23
India^s	4.53	4.14	3.09	4.49	17.93	17.79	--	5.5	46.69

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Per cent of children fully immunised	Maternal Mortality Ratio [#]	Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population below poverty Line
(2013)	(2007-08)	(2011-13)	(2014)	(2014)	(30-6-2015)	(2011-12)
(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)
20.7	67.1	92	16,512	2,059	52	9.20
--	--	--	14,136	1,930	--	--
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	351	134	120	34.67
21.4	50.9	300	19,139	1,385	115	31.98
21.1	41.4	208	15,383	2,255	43	33.74
20.5	54.1	--	5,972	423	72	36.96
22.8	67.6	N.A.	15,265	9,350	12	9.91
N.A.	89.8	N.A.	488	330	22	5.09
21.6	54.9	112	10,837	3,219	28	16.63
21.1	59.6	127	8,974	2,540	34	11.16
22.5	82.3	N.A.	1,517	467	69	8.06
24.4	62.5	N.A.	3,321	211	52	10.35
21.3	76.7	133	13,914	3,416	34	20.91
23.1	79.5	61	11,380	2,391	40	7.05
20.6	36.2	221	28,678	15,085	29	31.65
20.3	59.3	--	6,255	4,358	45	39.93
21.1	69.1	68	26,693	8,115	43	17.35
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	337	137	80	36.89
N.A.	33.7	N.A.	388	213	158	11.87
N.A.	54.5	N.A.	258	178	412	20.40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	67	25	52	18.88
21.4	62.4	222	14,606	2,196	4	32.59
22.7	79.9	141	5,425	1,762	68	8.26
20.7	48.8	244	31,151	3,880	37	14.71
N.A.	77.8	N.A.	110	93	240	8.19
22.4	81.8	79	6,325	2,354	50	11.28
N.A.	38.5	N.A.	1,615	369	48	14.05
21.6	30.3	285	38,467	14,835	36	29.43
N.A.	62.9	--	1,395	489	86	11.26
20.7	75.8	113	38,299	4,909	22	19.98
21.3	54.1	167	3,37,922	89,423	43	21.92

N.A. Not Available # Maternal Mortality Ratio for Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state