

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

**HIGHLIGHTS OF
ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2005-06**

Date: 21st March, 2006.

STATE ECONOMY

- Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State at constant (1993-94) prices, is expected to grow at the rate of 8.6 per cent during 2005-06.
- The State has surpassed the Xth Five Year Plan target of 8.0 per cent GSDP growth.
- The annual average growth of GSDP is expected to be 8.4 per cent during first four years (2002-2006) of the Xth Five Year Plan.
- The achievement in the growth of State GSDP may be viewed on the background of continuous subdued performance of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' Sector over the last few years.
- Acceleration in the rate of growth of Agriculture can easily take Maharashtra to the growth rate of 10 per cent.
- The robust Industrial and Service Sectors growth has remained the driving force for achieving the commendable growth in the State economy.
- During 2005-06, growth rate in Primary Sector (including Agriculture and allied activities) is expected to be 5.0 per cent.
- The secondary sector (which includes industry) is expected to grow at the rate of 8.3 per cent.
- The Tertiary Sector (service) is expected to grow at the rate of 9.5 per cent.
- The State Income of Maharashtra at current prices for the year 2004-05 is estimated at Rs.3,28,451 crore.
- At current prices, *per capita* State Income during 2004-05 is estimated at Rs. 32,170 as against *per capita* National Income of Rs. 23,222.

POPULATION

- The projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2006 is about 10.41 crore.
- As per the Population Census 2001, during 1991-2001 decade, the number of in-migrants in Maharashtra was as large as 32.80 lakh in which in-migrants from other states were 32.32 lakh.
- Large number of in-migrants were from Uttar Pradesh (28.5 per cent), Karnataka (14.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.5 per cent), Gujarat (7.6 per cent), Bihar (7.1 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (6 per cent).

- ❑ After 1991, the net addition in the population of the state up to 2001 was 1.80 crore, out of which 32.80 lakh (18.2 per cent) were in-migrants.
- ❑ After 1991 for every 5 persons added in the population of Maharashtra, one was an in-migrant.
- ❑ The number of in-migrants to Greater Mumbai from outside the state during 1991-2001 decade was as high as 11.2 lakh which amounts to 54.8 per cent of the net addition in the population of Greater Mumbai.
- ❑ The number of in-migrants in the decade into some other districts from outside the state was as follows. Thane : 7.64 lakh, Pune : 3.12 lakh, Nagpur : 2.10 lakh, Kolhapur : 1.04 lakh, Nashik: 0.91 lakh and Raigad : 0.87 lakh.
- ❑ The State has almost 45 per cent population in the age group of 15-40 years. This potential needs to be brought into the main stream of the State economy to tap its full potential.
- ❑ The Birth rates, Death rates and Infant mortality rates for Maharashtra (based on Sample Registration Scheme) for the year 2003 were 19.9, 7.2 & 42.0 respectively.

MONSOON & AGRICULTURE

- ❑ The monsoon rainfall during 2005 for the State as a whole was 119.3 per cent of the long period average.
- ❑ Out of the 33 districts in the State (excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban Districts), as per the norms followed by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), 2 districts (Jalgaon and Aurangabad) received deficient rainfall i.e. 41 to 80 per cent, 3 districts (Buldhana, Dhule and Sindhudurga) received 81 to 100 per cent and 28 districts received rainfall above 100 per cent.
- ❑ Due to the torrential rains in the last week of July, 2005, in the various parts of Maharashtra, especially Konkan region suffered extensive loss / damage to life and property.
- ❑ During 2005-06, the foodgrains production in the state is expected to be 122.5 lakh tonnes, more by about 17 per cent than that during the previous year.
- ❑ Cotton production (Lint) is expected to be around 6.16 lakh tonnes, more by about 23 per cent.
- ❑ Oil seeds production is expected to increase by about 30.9 per cent and would be 33.95 lakh tonnes.
- ❑ Sugarcane production is expected to be much more at 347 lakh tonnes, more by 69.4 per cent than that during the previous year.
- ❑ The harvested area of sugarcane is expected to increase by 61 per cent in 2005-06.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- ❑ During 2005-06, milk production in the State is expected at 67.9 lakh tonnes and meat production at 2.35 lakh tonnes, more by 3.4 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively than that during the previous year.
- ❑ During 2004-05, marine fish catch in the State was 4.18 lakh tonnes, whereas Inland fish catch was 1.21 lakh tonnes.

INFLATION

- ❑ During the first nine months of 2005-06, the inflation rate based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the State for the urban areas was 3.5 per cent, whereas for the rural area it was 4.4 per cent.

- The price rise in the State has remained moderate for the 7th year in succession.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

- During the current year, up to December, 2005 under Targeted Public Distribution System, the off-take of rice and wheat (out of the quantity allotted) by BPL families was 83 per cent and 87 per cent respectively.

INDUSTRY

- From the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) it is surmised that in the first nine months of 2005-06 manufacturing sector in the State registered growth of about 9.0 per cent.
- The State Government with the help of CIDCO and MIDC is developing public Information Technology parks in different parts of the State. Accordingly, 27 Government / public IT parks and 146 private IT parks are being developed.
- After the post liberalisation period, till the end of October 2005, 12,709 industrial projects with an investment of Rs. 2,85,168 crore and employment potential of about 21.55 lakh have been sanctioned by the Government of India to set up the projects in the State.
- Since adoption of liberalisation policy (1991), till the end of August, 2005, under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), 3,833 projects with an investment of Rs. 52,840 crore have been approved by the Government of India for setting up industries in Maharashtra.
- Of the proposed total investment under FDI (since liberalisation) in the country, Maharashtra continued to be at the top position with 21 per cent share of investment.

ELECTRICITY

- The Maharashtra State has the highest installed capacity of 12,909 MW in the country.
- There is no addition in installed capacity in last few years.
- The demand of electricity in the State is very high and increasing continuously, the basic problem that the State is facing is shortage of installed capacity and generation efficiency.
- During 2005-06 the generation of electricity in the State upto the end of December, 2005 was 50,486 million KWH, which was less by 0.40 per cent than that in the corresponding period of 2004-05.
- During 2005-06 upto December, peak demand of 16,049 MW was recorded on 28th December, 2005 which was met with load-shedding of 4,205 MW.
- Transmission and Distribution losses of MSEB were 35.3 per cent in 2004-05.

EMPLOYMENT

- The number of factory strikes and lockouts during 2005 has increased to 25 from 23 in 2004.
- During 2005-06, upto the end of November, 2005 the employment provided under Employment Gaurantee Scheme (EGS) was 12.1 crore mandays.
- In addition to EGS, under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana employment of 3.7 crore mandays was provided upto the end of December, 2005.
- The number of persons on live register of Employment and Self Employment Guidance Centres at the end of December, 2005 was 40 lakh.

EDUCATION

- The drop out rate of boys and girls has reduced considerably over the last 20 years, still in 2002-03 for standard X it was 50 per cent for boys and 55 per cent for girls.
- In 2002-03, the drop out rate for standard V for boys and girls was 13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively and that for standard VIII was 31 per cent and 36 per cent respectively.
- High drop out rates in the State for both boys and girls may be due to need of student's participation in the economic and domestic activities of the families.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

- In respect of bank deposits (23 per cent) and gross credits (32 per cent) of scheduled commercial banks in the country as on 30th September, 2005 Maharashtra stands first in India.
- During 2004-05, the net collection from small savings in the state was Rs. 14,981 crore as against the target of Rs. 11,171 crore.
- As on 31st December, 2005 there were 39 mutual funds registered in India with the total assets of Rs. 2,00,209 crore of which, 33 were registered in Maharashtra.
- The Net amount mobilized by 33 funds during 2005-06 up to December was Rs. 26,467 crore.

Results Based on National Sample Survey (62nd Round)

In the 62nd round of National Sample Survey (July 2005-June 2006), the information on 'Unorganised Manufacturing', 'Employment and Unemployment' and 'Household Consumer Expenditure' is being collected. Some important results based on quick tabulation of selected data of the State sample for the first two sub-rounds (July-December, 2005) of this survey are given below.

- a) Of the total unorganised manufacturing enterprises, about 86.1 per cent from rural areas and 55.1 per cent from urban areas were Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAMEs), and almost all of them were proprietary in nature.
- b) About 93.6 per cent of the rural and 98.0 per cent of the urban enterprises were perennial in nature
- c) Power-cut and shortage of capital are the main problems faced by the unorganized manufacturing enterprises from both the rural and urban areas.
- d) Per enterprise monthly gross value added for OAMEs in rural and urban areas was Rs. 2,516 and Rs. 3,878 respectively. Similarly, it is observed that per establishment monthly gross value added in rural areas and urban areas was Rs. 66,082 and Rs.1,32,825 respectively.
