

सत्यमेव जयते

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2023-24



Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Planning Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2023-24



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

PREFACE

According to Maharashtra Arthsankalp Niyampustika, Vol.1, Para No.139 the Economic Survey of Maharashtra is a concerted endeavor of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, which is prepared every year and presented in the Budget Session before the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2023-24 is the 63rd issue in the series.

2. The latest available information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy along with indicators and trends are provided in this publication. This publication provides time series data of important statistics for the State and selected socio-economic indicators of all states in India. In an effort to provide latest available data, some of the data / estimates are provisional.

3. This Directorate is thankful to the concerned Departments, Offices and Undertakings of the State and Central Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

Dr. J.V.Chaudhari
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra

Mumbai

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ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2023-24

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra is located on the coast of the magnificent Arabian Sea and occupies the western & central peninsular region of India. The State has 720 km long coastline & Sahyadri mountain ranges on the west, the Satpuda hills along the north and Bhamragad-Chiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the east as its natural borders. The State is surrounded by Gujarat to the north west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Telangana to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west. For administrative convenience, the State has been divided into 36 districts and six revenue divisions.

Maharashtra experiences a tropical monsoon climate with hot, rainy and cold weather seasons. The month of March marks the beginning of the summer and is followed by monsoon in early June and winter season in November.

The State ranks 2nd by population & 3rd in terms of geographical area and is one of the highly urbanised states in India. The State is well connected through roadways, railways, airways, waterways and ultra-modern transport systems like monorail & metrorail. The *Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sewri-Nhava Sheva Atal Setu*, is the longest sea bridge in India with an engineering innovation is located in Mumbai. India's first coastal road having undersea tunnel is also located in Mumbai.

Well developed infrastructure, abundant natural resources, connectivity to all major areas, skilled manpower and quality education make Maharashtra an ideal destination for setting up of new industries.

The State capital Mumbai is the financial capital of India. Mumbai is home of nationalised banks, leading finance institutions, corporate houses & firms as well as has Asia's oldest Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Maharashtra has a rich cultural heritage and is known for its vibrant traditions and festivals. Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. The State is well known throughout the country for its rich music and dances. *Povada, Bharud, Gondhal* and *Lavni* are the major forms of folk music in the State. Maharashtra also has a very good theatre tradition which includes *Sangeet Natak*. Maharashtrian cuisine varies with the regions. *Malvani (Konkani), Kolhapuri* and *Varhadi* cuisins are examples of well-known regional cuisines. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals in a peaceful and harmonious manner.

The State houses world heritage sites such as Ajanta, Ellora & Elephanta caves, 19th century Victorian Neo-Gothic public buildings & 20th century Art Deco buildings and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus. There are three Ramsar sites viz. Nandur Madhameshwar in Nashik district, Lonar crator in Buldhana district and Thane creek. These world heritages, architectural structures like Gateway of India, Viharas & Chaityas, wild life sanctuaries, bird sanctuaries, beaches, forts and Ramsar sites attract tourists from all over the world.

The State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The State is also home to 'Bollywood', a world famous entertainment industry.

Maharashtra has time and again showed its pragmatic & progressive nature and the State continued to walk on the path of sustainable development.

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)	2020-21 (8)	2022-23 (9)
1. Geographical Structure -								
Area ('000 sq. km)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308	308
Coastal line Length (km)	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
2. Administrative Setup -								
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355 ^{@@}	355 ^{@@}	355 ^{@@}
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	40,959	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706	2,706
Towns [#]	266	289	307	336	378	534	534	534
3. Population as per Census - (in '000)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,025	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	2,954	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365	365
Literacy rate (per cent)	35.1	45.8	55.8	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929	929
Urban population (per cent)	28.2	31.2	35.0	38.7	42.4	45.2	45.2	45.2
4. Nominal State Income -								
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	22,61,719 ^{+++†}	31,79,566 ^{++†}
Agriculture & allied activities sector (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,90,394 ^{+++††}	3,61,268 ^{+++††}
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	5,35,082 ^{+++†††}	6,98,591 ^{+++†††}
Services Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	11,57,743 ^{+++††††}	16,80,016 ^{+++††††}
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,82,454 ⁺⁺⁺	2,52,389 ⁺
5. Rainfall - Per cent to Normal						102.3	113.4	119.8
6. Agriculture - ('000 ha)								
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	16,650	16,491
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	23,899	24,415
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 ^{##}	4,160 ^{###}	4,233 ^{###}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	NA	NA	NA
7. Area under principal crops - ('000 ha)								
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,561	1,687
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,126	1,204
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	2,320	1,507
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	687	539
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,079	6,384
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,595	5,023
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,674	11,407

NA Not Available @@ Excluding three Talukas of Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban Districts # Including census towns ! Tentative
+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12) +++ Third revised estimates † Nominal NSDP at market prices †† Nominal NSVA at basic prices \$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92
@ Vide Water Resources Department, GoM G.R. dated 26th August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.
This includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift and water released in rivers and nallahs ^ Command area created by Water Resources Dept.
Note : The estimates of State Income from 1960-61 to 2010-11 are at factor cost
Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

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)	2020-21 (8)	2022-23 (9)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	NA	NA
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	1,143	1,488
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,545	4,240
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	309	254
8. Production of principal crops- (‘000 tonnes)								
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,291	3,963
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	2,071	2,301
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,186	1,551
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	906	579
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	12,201	12,421
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	4,444	4,398
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	16,646	16,818
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	1,11,642	1,35,754
Cotton (lint)#	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	10,110	8,591
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	407	335
9. Index of agricultural production@	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	284.3	305.9
10. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2010-11)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
Number of operational holdings ('000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,699	15,285	15,285
Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	19,767	20,506	20,506
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.44	1.34	1.34
11. Livestock Census -	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)	(2019)	(2019)
Total livestock ('000)	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489	33,080	33,080
Total poultry+ ('000)	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,800@@	77,795@@	74,298@@	74,298@@
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611	1,05,611
12. Forest Area (sq.km)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,992	61,965*
13. Industrial Investment -							(2020)\$	(2023)\$
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	16,686	20,909	22,937
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	8,10,864	14,29,142	18,38,445
14. Electricity - (Million Kwh)								
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,15,060	1,34,330
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,24,691	1,50,771
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109	58,856
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924	37,481
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229	32,741

* Provisional # Production of cotton in 170 kg per bale in '000 bales @ Base Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$\$ Since August 1991 to December \$ Since August 1991 to October 2020 NA Not Available

+ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail and other birds @@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm

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)	2020-21 (8)	2022-23 (9)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June, 1971)	(June, 1981)	(June, 1991)	(June, 2001)	(June, 2010)	(31 st March, 2021)	(31 st March, 2023)
Banking offices	NA	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	13,160	13,592
Banking offices for rural population	NA	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	3,186	3,230
16. Education⁺ -								
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,06,338	1,04,781
Enrolment ('000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,391	14,603
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	28,505	28,532
Enrolment ('000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,524	6,630
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2021)	(2022)
Hospitals	NA	299	530	768	981	1,368	586 [#]	594 [#]
Dispensaries	NA	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,629	3,012	1,024 [#]	1,094 [#]
Beds per lakh of population	NA	88	114	144	105	103	59.05 [#]	60.80 [#]
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.0	15.0
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.5	5.5
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	16	16
18. Transport -								
Railway route length (km)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,204	6,240
Total road length(km) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,23,115	3,25,489*
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,59,710	2,70,818*
Motor vehicles ('000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	38,636 ⁺⁺	43,299 ⁺⁺
19. Co-operation -								
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,897	21,082*
Membership (lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	153	155*
No. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,17,410	2,24,847*
Membership (lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	581	594*
Working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,49,966	4,73,917*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions-								(2022-23) ^{\$}
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,832	27,913
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	241	245
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27	29
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	128	146
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

* Provisional @ As per Sample Registration Scheme NA Not Available † Roads maintained by NHAI, P.W.D. and Z.P.

++ As on 1st January

\$ As per State Election Commission (As on 31.10.2023)

Information includes only Government health institutions

+ The source of this information has been changed from year 2011-12. The information is categorised as Primary (std 1 to 8) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (std.9 to 12). Earlier the information was categorised as Primary (std 1 to 7) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (std.8 to 12) and source for this information is *Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad*

B. COMPARISION OF MAHARAHTRA AND INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
1.1 Total population	('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	('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	('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	('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 (2020-21)				
2.1 Net area sown	('000 ha)	16,650	1,41,544	11.8
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,898	2,16,107	11.1
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N. A	1,18,934	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N. A	55.0	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2019-20 to 2021-22)				
(i) Rice	('000 ha)	1,563	45,270	3.3
(ii) Wheat	"-	1,105	30,984	3.6
(iii) Jowar	"-	2,325	4,337	53.5
(iv) Bajra	"-	676	7,297	9.2
(v) All cereals	"-	7,036	98,547	6.9
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,613	1,29,107	8.8
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	N. A	4,868	--
Sugarcane Harvested Area	"-	1,171	N. A	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,482	12,891	34.8
(ix) Groundnut	"-	307	5,530	4.1

N. A Not Available

B. COMPARISION OF MAHARAHTRA AND INDIA (contd.)

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
3.1 Total livestock (2019)	(000)	33,080	5,36,761	6.2
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	"-	104	2,361	4.4
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	"-	1,087	15,684	6.9
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2021)	Sq.k.	61,965	7,75,288	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	22,937	1,20,551	19.0
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	18,38,445	1,50,98,607	12.2
6. Electricity (2022-23)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,34,330	16,17,905	8.3
6.2 Total consumption [#]	"-	1,50,771	12,65,031	11.9
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	"-	58,856	4,17,687	14.1
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	39.0	33.0	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March, 2023)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	13,592	1,54,792	8.8
7.2 Rural Banking Offices (March, 2023)	"-	3,230	54,047	6.0
8. State / National Income (2022-23)				
8.1 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) /Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	36,45,884 ⁺	2,69,49,646 ⁺	13.5
8.2 Nominal Income	₹ crore	31,79,566 ⁺	2,34,39,442 ⁺	13.6
8.3 Per capita income at current prices	₹	2,52,389 ⁺	1,69,496 ⁺	--

\$\$ From August, 1991 to December, 2023

+ First revised estimates

† GSDP / GDP are at market prices

Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees

N. A Not Available



State Economy



1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the second advance estimates, during 2023-24 the Indian economy is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent and as per the advance estimates also the State economy is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent. During 2023-24, the 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow by 1.9 per cent, 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 8.8 per cent for the State. As per the advance estimates, nominal (at current prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2023-24 is expected to be ₹ 40,44,251 crore and real (at constant 2011-12 prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 24,10,898 crore.

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2022-23 is ₹ 36,45,884 crore as against ₹ 31,44,138 crore for 2021-22. Real GSDP is ₹ 22,41,196 crore for 2022-23 as against ₹ 20,47,891 crore for 2021-22.

- The average share of the State in All-India nominal GDP is highest (13.9 per cent)
- The *Per Capita* State Income for 2022-23 is ₹ 2,52,389 as against ₹ 2,19,573 for 2021-22

Nominal GSDP and *Per Capita* State Income

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 [*]	2023-24 [§]
Nominal GSDP (₹ Crore)	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,28,854	26,56,806	26,10,651	31,44,138	36,45,884	40,44,251
<i>Per Capita</i> State Income (₹)	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,82,865	1,89,843	1,82,454	2,19,573	2,52,389	2,77,603
+++ Third revised and final estimates		++ Second revised estimates		+ First revised estimates		\$ Advance estimates		

Per Capita State Income of selected states during 2022-23

(Base year 2011-12)

Particulars	Telangana	Karnataka	Haryana	Tamil Nadu	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per Capita</i> State Income (₹)	3,11,649	3,04,474	2,96,592	2,75,583	2,73,558	2,52,389	2,19,881	83,636

Prices

1.3 The average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Base year 2003 = 100) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM for rural and urban areas in the State was 372.3 and 355.5 respectively during April, 2023 to March, 2024. The y-o-y inflation during this period was 6.3 per cent, same for rural and urban areas.

1.4 There are in all 262.82 lakh (61.53 lakh yellow, 178.75 lakh saffron and 22.51 lakh white) ration card holders in the State upto February, 2024.

1.5 ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 Fair Price Shops across the State for distribution of foodgrains. During 2023-24 about 1.47 crore families availed ration with *Aadhaar* based biometric authentication.

1.6 At the end of March, 2024 in all 1,904 *Shivbhojan* centres are functioning in the State. During 2023-24, in all 5.75 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* were distributed.

1.7 Since inception of 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme, upto March, 2024, in all 0.75 lakh ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted foodgrains from other states and 6.68 lakh ration card holders from other states have lifted their foodgrains from Maharashtra.

Public finance

- The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 2.8 per cent, revenue deficit to GSDP is 0.5 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 17.6 per cent as per 2023-24 (RE)
- Total anticipated expenditure for annual schemes 2023-24 is ₹ 2,31,651 crore of which ₹ 20,188 crore is on the district annual schemes

1.8 The Revenue receipts of the State are expected to be ₹ 4,86,116 crore for 2023-24 (RE) as against ₹ 4,05,678 crore for 2022-23. The Tax and non-tax revenue (including central grants) for 2023-24 (RE) are ₹ 3,96,052 crore and ₹ 90,064 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during 2023-24 upto February were ₹ 3,73,924 crore (76.9 per cent of RE).

1.9 The revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 5,05,647 crore as per 2023-24 (RE) as against ₹ 4,07,614 crore in 2022-23. Actual revenue expenditure during 2023-24 upto February was ₹ 3,35,761 crore (66.4 per cent of RE).

1.10 As per 2023-24 (RE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts is 25.9 per cent and share of capital expenditure in total expenditure is 23.0 per cent.

Institutional finance

- As on 31st December, 2023, the State has highest share in aggregate deposits (22.0 per cent) and gross credit (28.0 per cent) of scheduled commercial banks at All-India level
- As on 31st March, 2024 number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per lakh population was 23 in the State
- Under *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, upto 31st March, 2024 in all 3.41 crore bank accounts were opened in the State of which 55.0 per cent were from rural/semi-urban areas

1.11 As on 31st March, 2023 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 39.23 lakh crore and ₹ 38.67 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio of the State was 98.6 per cent as on 31st March, 2023.

1.12 Annual Credit Plan size for Priority sector of the State for 2023-24 is ₹ 6.51 lakh crore in which the share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 25.9 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium enterprises and *Khadi* & Village Industries' sector was 55.6 per cent.

Agriculture & allied activities

1.13 The State received 86.4 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2023. In the State, 19 talukas received excess rainfall, 190 received normal rainfall and 146 received deficient rainfall.

1.14 Average size of operational holding in the State as per Agriculture Census 2015-16 is 1.34 ha as against 4.28 ha during Agriculture Census 1970-71. According to Agriculture Census 2015-16, the total area of small & marginal operational holdings (upto 2.0 ha) constituted 45 per cent of the total area of operational holdings whereas number of small & marginal operational holdings constituted 79.5 per cent of the total number of operational holdings.

- The year 2023 was declared as 'The International Year of Millets' by United Nations at the behest of GoI

1.15 During *kharif* season of 2023-24, sowing was completed on 155.64 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane is expected to decrease by 23 per cent, 10 per cent,

two per cent and 17 per cent respectively while production of cotton is expected to increase by three per cent over the previous year.

1.16 During *rabi* season of 2023-24, sowing was completed on 58.60 lakh ha. The production of cereals & pulses is expected to decrease by five per cent & four per cent respectively while production of oilseeds is expected to increase by 13 per cent over the previous year.

Rainfall and Crop production in the State								
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	59.4	94.9	84.3	73.6	112.6	113.4	118.2	119.8
Crop	Production ('000 MT) [§]							
Cereals	6,896	12,646	10,944	7,947	9,218	12,201	12,062	12,421
Pulses	1,432	4,584	3,684	2,683	3,849	4,444	4,887	4,398
Total Foodgrains	8,328	17,230	14,628	10,630	13,067	16,646	16,949	16,818
Oilseeds	2,166	5,113	4,208	4,885	5,178	6,719	5,954	7,091
Sugarcane	69,235	54,237	83,138	89,771	69,313	1,11,642	1,39,159	1,35,754
Cotton (Lint) [@]	3,914	10,755	6,094	6,593	6,639	10,110	7,791	8,591
Fruits	9,750	10,630	11,729	10,778	12,624	12,230	12,707	14,095
Vegetables	9,452	10,520	12,307	11,472	13,043	15,106	17,421	16,280

[§] Includes *Kharif*, *Rabi* and Summer

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

- *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0* is being implemented in the State from January, 2023
- During 2023-24 in all 49,511 works were completed and expenditure of ₹ 947.54 crore has been incurred.

1.17 During 2022-23 area under horticulture crops is expected to be 22.40 lakh ha and production is expected to be 327.80 lakh MT.

1.18 The State ranks second in India in organic farm production (27 per cent share) after Madhya Pradesh.

- Since inception of *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana*, upto March, 2024 benefit of ₹ 20,497 crore has been given to 32.27 lakh beneficiary farmers.
- Since inception of *Protsahanpar Labha Yojana* under *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana*, 2019, upto March, 2024 benefit of ₹ 5,207 crore has been given to 14.38 lakh beneficiary farmers.
- During the year 2023-24 about 28,437 bovines have died and compensation of ₹ 18.21 crore has been given to 9,015 livestock owners.

1.19 Irrigation potential created upto June, 2022 by major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) projects was 55.60 lakh ha. During 2022-23, actual irrigated area was 42.33 lakh ha (76.1 per cent).

1.20 As on 15th October, 2022 live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 34,485 million cubic metres, which was 79.3 per cent of the total storage capacity.

1.21 Area covered under micro irrigation under *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Per Drop More Crop* upto 2022-23 is about 10.76 lakh ha. During 2022-23 subsidy

of ₹ 511.98 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 1,73,043 eligible farmers under this scheme.

1.22 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Micro Irrigation: Since inception of the scheme from 2019-20, in all 3,95,433 farmers received subsidy of ₹ 593.15 crore upto March, 2024.

1.23 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Individual Farm Pond: Under this scheme, during 2023-24 subsidy of ₹ 84.52 crore has been paid to 12,254 beneficiaries through DBT.

1.24 During 2023-24 crop loans of ₹ 60,195 crore and agricultural term loans of ₹ 93,926 crore were disbursed through Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and District Central Co-operative Banks.

1.25 Under *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)* scheme, since inception upto March, 2024 amount of ₹ 29,630.24 crore has been deposited in bank accounts of 115.42 lakh small and marginal farmer beneficiaries in the State.

➤ Under *Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi Yojana* amount of ₹ 5,285.21 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 92.43 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State during 2023-24.

1.26 *Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi Yojana*: GoM is implementing this scheme from 2023-24 to augment the income of small and marginal farmers by giving financial assistance of ₹ 6,000 per year in addition to financial assistance given under PM-KISAN Yojana.

1.27 Under Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme, during 2022-23 interest subsidy of ₹ 430.24 crore was given to 27.35 lakh beneficiary farmers and during 2023-24 interest subsidy of ₹ 368 crore was given to 11.25 lakh beneficiary farmers.

1.28 Due to untimely/heavy rains during January to October, 2023 agriculture crops /fruit crops in the State were severely affected. Compensation of ₹ 1,700.50 crore was sanctioned to 22.74 lakh farmers for about 16.55 lakh ha affected area.

1.29 Scarcity situation during Kharif-2023 affected 40 talukas in 15 districts of the State. In all 22.66 lakh ha agriculture crops /fruit crops were affected due to drought and compensation of ₹ 2,443.23 crore was sanctioned.

1.30 Compensation at revised rates for loss due to untimely rains and hailstorms in November, 2023 to January, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. Compensation of ₹ 2,277.90 crore was sanctioned to 23.96 lakh farmers for about 12.89 lakh ha affected area.

1.31 As per Livestock Census 2019, the State ranks seventh at All-India level with total livestock of about 3.31 crore. The State ranks fifth at All-India level with about 7.43 crore poultry birds.

1.32 The State has experienced outbreak of Lumpy skin disease in bovines from 2020-21 and has taken timely measures to arrest the outbreak. During 2022-23 about 141.70 lakh bovines, during 2023-24 about 139.17 lakh bovines were vaccinated.

1.33 During 2022-23, the average daily collection of milk by co-operative dairies was 38.45 lakh litre and during 2023-24, it was 34.40 lakh litre.

1.34 During 2022-23, marine and inland fish production was 4.46 lakh MT and 1.44 lakh MT respectively. During 2021-22, it was 4.33 lakh MT and 1.57 lakh MT respectively.

1.35 The forest area of the State at the end of March, 2023 was 20.1 per cent of the geographical area.

1.36 As per the India State of Forest Report, 2021 the State ranks first at national level with tree cover of 12,108 sq km (3.9 per cent of the geographical area).

Industry and Co-operation

- During 2022-23, exports from the State contributed 16 per cent in the total exports from India
- As of March, 2024 the State has the highest share (19 per cent) in startups recognised by GoI at all India level
- Maharashtra has remained at the top position in FDI inflows in India

1.37 Since adoption of liberalisation policy in August, 1991 upto December, 2023, in all 22,937 industrial projects with an investment of ₹ 18,38,445 crore were approved in the State.

1.38 In the State total number of MSMEs registered on Udyam registration portal upto 9th January, 2024 were 33.07 lakh (32.05 lakh micro, 0.91 lakh small and 0.11 lakh medium) with 123.39 lakh total employment therein.

- 'New IT and ITeS Policy of Maharashtra State-2023' has been declared for the balanced development of Information Technology all over the State.
- The State has declared the 'Integrated and Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028' with an objective to evolve the textile industry in the State.
- GoM has enacted MAITRI Act in July, 2023, with the aim to develop a more complementary ecosystem for investors and entrepreneurs to do business in the State.
- Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy-2023 has been announced with a vision to achieve economic growth and generate employment opportunities.
- 'Aai' Women Oriented Tourism Policy has been announced in the State in July, 2023 for the empowerment of women

1.39 As per the 'India Tourism Statistics - 2023' report, the State had 1,113 lakh domestic tourist visits and 15.1 lakh foreign tourist visits during 2022 as against 435.7 lakh domestic tourist visits and 1.9 lakh foreign tourist visits during 2021.

1.40 As on 31st March, 2023, there were about 2.24 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.94 crore members. Of these, 9.4 per cent were primary agricultural credit societies, 9.3 per cent were non-agricultural credit societies, 10.9 per cent were agro processing societies, 55.9 per cent were housing societies, 4.8 per cent were labour contract societies and 9.7 per cent were engaged in other activities.

Infrastructure

1.41 As on 31st March 2024, total installed capacity of electricity generation in the State was 38,217 Mega Watt (MW) of which share of thermal, renewable, hydro and natural gas was 52.5 per cent, 32.1 per cent 8.0 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.

1.42 The total electricity generated in the State was 1,78,263 Million Units (MU) during 2022-23 (including electricity received from central sector) and total consumption of electricity was 1,50,771 MU.

- For the year 2023-24, the State ranks second in installed capacity of electricity (10.4 per cent) in India, after Gujarat (12.0 per cent).
- During the year 2022-23, per capita ultimate consumption of electricity for the State is 1,197.0 units as against 916.0 units for All-India.

1.43 During 2023-24 upto December, average peak demand for electricity was 22,365 MW and supply of electricity was 22,787 MW. During 2022-23, the average peak demand for electricity was 22,779 MW and supply was 23,169 MW.

1.44 During 2022-23, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 3.26 per cent, whereas for 2023-24 upto February, it was 3.22 per cent. The distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM for 2022-23 were 14.56 per cent and 15.98 per cent respectively.

1.45 As on 31st March, 2024, the installed capacity of renewable energy in the State was 12,271 MW.

1.46 At the end of March, 2023, the total road length in the State maintained by National Highways Authority of India, PWD and ZP was about 3.25 lakh km.

1.47 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2024 was 458 lakh (141 vehicles per km road length) as against 433 lakh (134 vehicles per km road length) on 1st January, 2023.

➤ **Mumbai Metro Rail Project**

- Metro Line 1 (Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar) - During 2023-24 average number of passengers travelled per day is 4.6 lakh
- Metro Line 2A (Dahisar-D.N. Nagar) - During 2023-24 average number of passengers travelled per day is 1.17 lakh
- Metro Line 7 (Andheri (E)-Dahisar (E)) - During 2023-24 average number of passengers travelled per day is 72,379

➤ Under Pune Metro Rail Project, Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation to Civil Court of Corridor I and Vanaz to Ramwadi of Corridor II have been commissioned - During 2023-24, an average number of passengers travelled per day is around 41,000

➤ Nagpur metro rail project - During 2023-24, an average number of passengers travelled is around 69,769 per day

➤ Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project - CBD Belapur to Pendhar has been commissioned

1.48 Number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) registered in the State upto December, 2023 was 3,94,337 as against 1,92,997 upto December, 2022.

➤ Nagpur to Bharveer (about 600 km) part of *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* (about 701 km) has been opened to traffic

➤ *Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sewri - Nhava Sheva Atal Setu* (Mumbai Trans – Harbour link) opened to traffic

➤ At the end of March, 2024 about 87 per cent work of Mumbai Coastal road project has been completed and the southbound traffic lane from *Bindu Madhav Thackeray chowk* to Marine Drive has been opened to traffic from March, 2024

➤ Development work of Navi Mumbai International Airport is in progress (57 per cent work is completed upto December, 2023)

1.49 During 2023-24, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has on an average effectively operated on an average 14,160 buses per day and carried 55.51 lakh passengers per day.

1.50 During 2022-23, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports in the State was 2,187.25 lakh MT as against 1,883.59 lakh MT during the previous year.

1.51 During 2022-23, the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports in the State was 446.98 lakh and 114.13 lakh respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2021-22 were 245.65 lakh and 32.12 lakh respectively.

1.52 During 2022-23, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.87 lakh MT and 5.40 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures for 2021-22 were 2.51 lakh MT and 5.57 lakh MT respectively.

1.53 The internet subscriber base in the State at the end of December, 2023 was 10.87 crore. Cell phone connections at the end of December, 2023 were 12.77 crore.

Social sector

1.54 In the State, as on 30th September, 2022, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) were 1,04,781 with total enrolment of 146.0 lakh and number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) were 28,532 with total enrolment of 66.3 lakh.

- As on 30th September 2022, Gender Parity Index is
 - 0.92 for Primary education,
 - 0.88 for Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education each
 - 0.90 for higher education

1.55 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education 2021-22, there were 74 universities, 4,685 colleges and 2,237 stand-alone institutions in the State with 55.97 lakh enrolment therein.

1.56 Under Integrated *Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana* and *Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*, about 10.23 lakh surgeries & therapies were carried out and expenditure of ₹ 1,845.20 crore was incurred during 2023-24.

- During 2020,
 - Infant Mortality Rate was 16
 - Neo-Natal Mortality Rate was 11
 - Under-Five Mortality Rate was 18
 - Total Fertility Rate was 1.5
- Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2018-20 was 33

1.57 During March, 2024, about 6.7 per cent children (age 0-5 years) were moderately underweight and 1.2 per cent were severely underweight. During March 2023, the corresponding figures were 6.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

1.58 During March, 2024, about 3.92 per cent children (age 0-5 years) were Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 1.21 per cent were Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). During March 2023, the corresponding figures were 5.09 per cent and 1.93 per cent respectively.

- The GoM has declared 4th Women Policy of the State on 7th March, 2024 which is an inclusive policy for empowerment of women and girls.

1.59 Under *Jal Jeevan Mission* as on 31st March, 2024, out of 1.47 crore households, 81,678 schools and 90,674 *Anganwadi* centres, tap connections were provided to 85 per cent households, 99 per cent schools & 98 per cent *Anganwadi* centres.

1.60 The Rural Maharashtra has been declared as ODF on 18th April, 2018. *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)-II* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with objective of sustaining the ODF status of the villages, to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid waste & sewage management activities and making villages ODF+.

1.61 Under *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)*, 42 cities have been declared as ODF, 84 cities as ODF+, 264 cities as ODF++ and 21 cities as Water+ upto November, 2023.

1.62 During 2022-23, on an average every day 24,111 MT solid waste is generated in the urban areas of the State of which 99.3 per cent is collected door-to-door. About 99.5 per cent of the collected solid waste is segregated in wet & dry form and about 88.0 per cent waste is processed.

* * * * *

Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 Decennial population census is conducted by the Office of the Registrar General of India. First population census was conducted in the year 1872. Population Census 2011 is the fifteenth census in an unbroken series and seventh census after independence. Population census provides information on social, demographic and economic characteristics of the population at the disaggregated level.

2.2 Census data is available only after a decade. Population projection helps government to make planning more effective. In view of this, statewise estimates of population are worked out as 'Projected population' by the National Commission on Population, GoI. As per the report, projected population of the State as on 1st March, 2021 is 12.44 crore and as on 1st March, 2024 is 12.74 crore. Projected population of selected states are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Projected population of selected states

State	Projected population as on 1 st March, 2021		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3.42	1.86	5.28
Gujarat	3.65	3.33	6.98
Karnataka	3.78	2.90	6.68
Kerala	1.03	2.52	3.55
Madhya Pradesh	6.02	2.43	8.45
Maharashtra	6.47	5.97	12.44
Rajasthan	5.84	2.09	7.93
Tamil Nadu	3.61	4.03	7.64
Telangana	2.02	1.75	3.77
Uttar Pradesh	17.61	5.48	23.09
All-India	89.37	46.93	136.30

(Crore)

Source : Population projections for India and states 2011 – 2036 by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

2.3 Age group wise population of Maharashtra as per census 2011 as on 1st March and age groupwise projected population as per 'Projected population' report as on 1st March, 2021 are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Age group wise population of Maharashtra

Age Group (years)	Census 2011	Projected population 2021 [#]
0-4	9,538	8,444
5-9	9,971	8,802
10-14	10,517	9,693
15-29	31,669	32,460
15-59	71,165	82,950
60+	11,181	8,444
All	1,12,372	1,24,437

('000)

Source : 1) Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI)

2) # Population projections for India and states 2011 – 2036 by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Census 2011

2.4 As per Census 2011, population of the State was 11.24 crore, which was 9.3 per cent of All-India population. The State was second largest populous state in India after Uttar Pradesh (19.98 crore). Population of selected states as per Census 2011 are given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Population of selected states as per Census 2011

State	Total population (Crore)	Population proportion (per cent)	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	4.96	17.08	5.53
Gujarat	6.04	6.74	14.75
Karnataka	6.11	17.15	6.95
Kerala	3.34	9.10	1.45
Madhya Pradesh	7.26	15.62	21.09
Maharashtra	11.24	11.81	9.35
Rajasthan	6.85	17.83	13.48
Tamil Nadu	7.21	20.01	1.10
Telangana	3.50	15.45	9.08
Uttar Pradesh	19.98	20.70	0.57
All India	121.09	16.63	8.63

Source : ORGI

2.4.1 Population of Maharashtra and India as per censuses is given in Annexure 2.1. Rural and urban population in the State based on censuses are given in Annexure 2.2 and districtwise population indicators as per Census 2011 are given in Annexure 2.3.

Population

2.5 As per Census 2011, total population is 11.23 crore, out of which 54.1 per cent is in rural areas and 45.9 per cent is in urban areas. Total population was highest (110.60 lakh) in Thane district and lowest (8.49 lakh) in Sindhudurg district. Revenue divisionwise total population is given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Revenue divisionwise total Population

Revenue division	(Lakh)					
	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Konkan	133.28	115.56	248.84	151.04	134.98	286.01
Nashik	81.21	76.15	157.37	95.85	89.95	185.79
Pune	102.95	97.03	199.98	120.79	113.70	234.49
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	80.60	75.69	156.29	96.99	90.33	187.32
Amravati	51.26	48.22	99.48	57.91	54.67	112.58
Nagpur	54.71	52.12	106.83	59.86	57.69	117.54
Maharashtra	504.01	464.78	968.79	582.43	541.31	1123.74

Source : ORGI

Scheduled Caste Population

2.6 As per Census 2011, total Scheduled Caste population is 1.33 crore, out of which 56.5 per cent is in rural areas and 43.5 per cent is in urban areas. Scheduled Caste Population was highest (11.80 lakh) in Pune district and lowest (0.47 lakh) in Nandurbar district. Revenue divisionwise Scheduled Caste population is given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Revenue divisionwise Scheduled Caste population

Revenue division	(Lakh)					
	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Konkan	5.42	5.00	10.41	9.17	8.74	17.91
Nashik	6.89	6.59	13.48	8.63	8.31	16.93
Pune	11.99	11.50	23.49	15.27	14.84	30.11
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	11.49	10.91	22.40	15.28	14.51	29.79
Amravati	6.53	6.19	12.72	9.72	9.27	18.99
Nagpur	8.31	8.00	16.30	9.62	9.40	19.02
Maharashtra	50.63	48.19	98.82	67.68	65.08	132.76

Source : ORGI

Scheduled Tribe Population

2.7 As per Census 2011, total Scheduled Tribe population is 1.05 crore, out of which 85.7 per cent is in rural areas and 14.3 per cent is in urban areas. Scheduled Tribe Population was highest (15.42 lakh) in Thane district and lowest (0.06 lakh) in Sindhudurg district. Revenue divisionwise Scheduled Tribe caste population is given in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Revenue divisionwise Scheduled Tribe population

Revenue division	(Lakh)					
	Census 2001			Census 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Konkan	7.98	7.86	15.85	10.05	9.99	20.05
Nashik	16.34	16.02	32.37	21.89	21.47	43.36
Pune	2.01	1.91	3.92	2.59	2.46	5.05
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	3.12	2.96	6.08	3.83	3.63	7.46
Amravati	5.71	5.45	11.16	6.24	6.00	12.24
Nagpur	8.32	8.08	16.40	8.55	8.40	16.95
Maharashtra	43.48	42.30	85.77	53.15	51.95	105.10

Source : ORGI

Population density

2.8 As per Census 2011, population density was highest (20,980) in Mumbai Suburban followed by Mumbai City (19,652) districts and lowest (74) in Gadchiroli district. Revenue divisionwise population density as per Censuses are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Revenue divisionwise population density

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	640	810	931
Nashik	251	274	323
Pune	287	349	410
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	213	241	289
Amravati	204	216	245
Nagpur	196	208	228
Maharashtra	257	315	365

Source : ORGI

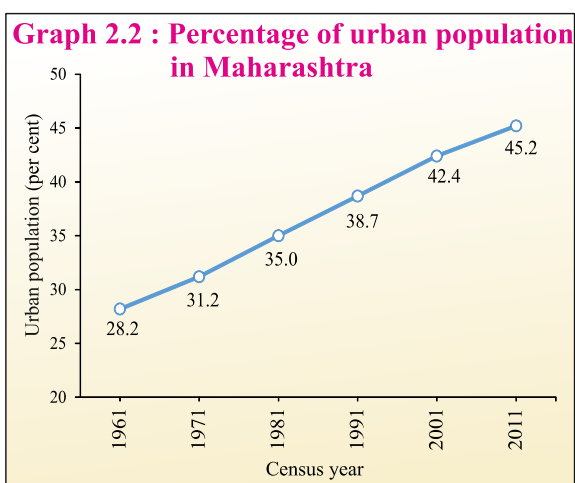
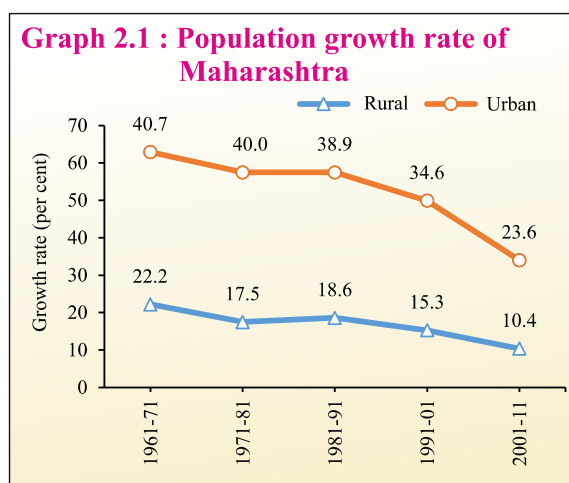
Decadal growth rate

2.9 The decadal population growth rate in the State during 2001-2011 has registered sharp decline as compared to previous decades. As per Census 2011, decadal growth rate was highest (36.0 per cent) in Thane (undivided) District and lowest (-) 7.6 per cent) in Mumbai City district. Revenue divisionwise decadal growth rate are given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8 Revenue divisionwise decadal growth rate

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	27.1	28.4	14.9
Nashik	24.8	21.5	18.1
Pune	25.5	21.8	17.3
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	31.4	22.1	19.9
Amravati	20.8	18.7	13.2
Nagpur	21.8	18.4	10.0
Maharashtra	25.7	22.7	16.0

Source : ORGI



Urbanisation

2.10 Urban population in the State is continuously increasing over the decades. As per Census 2011, urban population was highest in (93,56,962) in Mumbai Suburban and lowest (1,07,006) in Sindhudurg district. Revenue divisionwise percentage of urban population are given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Revenue divisionwise percentage of urban population

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	71.5	75.1	78.0
Nashik	25.5	28.2	30.7
Pune	32.5	37.5	41.2
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	21.9	24.5	27.1
Amravati	25.0	26.5	27.7
Nagpur	35.0	37.4	42.2
Maharashtra	38.7	42.4	45.2

Source : ORGI

Sex ratio and child sex ratio

2.11 As per Census 2011, the sex ratio was highest (1,122) in Ratnagiri district and lowest (832) in Mumbai city district. Child sex ratio was highest (961) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (807) in Beed district. Revenue divisionwise sex ratio and child sex ratio are given in Table 2.10 and Table 2.11 respectively.

Table 2.10 Revenue divisionwise Sex ratio

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	890	867	894
Nashik	946	938	938
Pune	956	943	941
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	943	939	931
Amravati	944	941	944
Nagpur	949	953	964
Maharashtra	934	922	929

Source : ORGI

Table 2.11 Revenue divisionwise child sex ratio (age 0 to 6 years)

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	939	930	921
Nashik	947	905	876
Pune	936	880	880
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	948	909	870
Amravati	947	927	900
Nagpur	961	946	941
Maharashtra	946	913	894

Source : ORGI

Literacy rate

2.12 Literacy rate (age group 7 years and above) of the State has increased from 64.9 per cent as per Census 1991 to 82.3 per cent as per Census 2011. Literacy rate was highest (89.9 per cent) in Mumbai Suburban district and lowest in (64.4 per cent) in Nandurbar district as per Census 2011. Revenue divisionwise literacy rate (age group 7 years and above) are given in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Revenue divisionwise literacy rate (age group 7 years and above)

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	64.6	72.4	77.5
Nashik	49.2	61.8	67.6
Pune	55.0	66.7	73.3
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	40.7	57.8	65.8
Amravati	52.8	66.4	74.8
Nagpur	65.8	78.1	84.4
Maharashtra	64.9	76.9	82.3

Source : ORGI

Female headed household

2.13 As per Census 2001 and Census 2011, the total number of female headed households in the State were 19.76 lakh and 25.12 lakh respectively. Female headed household was highest (25.3 per cent) in Ratnagiri district and lowest in (6.7 per cent) in Beed district as per Census 2011. Revenue divisionwise percentage of female headed households are given in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Revenue divisionwise percentage of female headed households

Revenue division	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	12.3	12.3
Nashik	9.0	9.2
Pune	10.7	10.9
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	7.4	7.2
Amravati	8.5	9.3
Nagpur	10.3	11.0
Maharashtra	10.1	10.3

Source : ORGI

Work participation rate

2.14 As per Census 2011, work participation rate was highest (54.45 per cent) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (39.92 per cent) in Mumbai Suburban district. Revenue divisionwise work participation rate are given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14 Revenue divisionwise work participation rate

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	38.61	39.09	40.72
Nashik	44.42	44.19	46.07
Pune	43.06	44.37	43.59
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	45.12	42.56	45.21
Amravati	45.78	43.57	45.74
Nagpur	44.41	43.37	45.79
Maharashtra	42.97	42.50	43.99

Source : ORGI

Female work participation rate

2.15 As per Census 2011, female work participation rate was highest (49.08 per cent) in Gadchiroli district and lowest (18.28 per cent) in Mumbai Suburban district. Revenue divisionwise female work participation rate are given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15 Revenue divisionwise female work participation rate

Revenue division	Census 1991	Census 2001	Census 2011
Konkan	21.25	19.86	21.69
Nashik	37.52	35.66	36.84
Pune	33.81	33.82	30.21
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	39.32	35.19	36.29
Amravati	38.48	33.91	34.79
Nagpur	36.43	33.21	33.89
Maharashtra	33.11	30.81	31.06

Source : ORGI

Household amenities

2.16 **Availability of drinking water:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households having availability of drinking water are given in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] having availability of drinking water

Revenue division	(per cent)			
	Census 2001		Census 2011 [#]	
	Availability of drinking water		Availability of drinking water	
	Within premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises
Konkan	63.6	36.4	71.4	28.6
Nashik	55.4	44.6	57.0	43.0
Pune	59.7	40.3	68.5	31.5
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	41.9	58.1	44.2	55.8
Amravati	39.2	60.8	44.9	55.1
Nagpur	44.0	56.0	52.0	48.0
Maharashtra	53.4	46.6	59.4	40.6

Excluding institutional households

Source : ORGI

2.17 **Availability of latrine facility:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households by availability of latrine facility are given in Table 2.17.

Table 2.17 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] by availability of latrine facility

Revenue division	(per cent)			
	Census 2001		Census 2011 [#]	
	Latrine facility		Latrine facility	
	Within premises	Outside premises	Within premises	Outside premises
Konkan	45.0	55.0	63.0	37.0
Nashik	25.7	74.0	40.6	59.4
Pune	35.4	65.0	66.9	33.1
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	24.6	75.0	35.0	65.0
Amravati	30.2	70.0	40.4	59.6
Nagpur	42.0	58.0	58.4	41.6
Maharashtra	35.1	64.9	53.1	46.9

Excluding institutional households

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

2.18 **Type of drainage:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households by type of drainage are given in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] by type of drainage

Revenue division	(per cent)					
	Census 2001			Census 2011 [#]		
	Type of drainage			Type of drainage		
	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage
Konkan	41.9	34.1	24.0	64.0	18.4	17.6
Nashik	12.7	39.6	47.7	17.8	36.0	46.2
Pune	19.7	36.2	44.0	35.9	30.3	33.7
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	9.9	45.4	44.7	12.7	48.1	39.2
Amravati	6.3	56.5	37.3	8.7	60.6	30.7
Nagpur	22.5	28.1	49.3	28.5	32.6	38.8
Maharashtra	22.0	38.8	39.2	33.2	34.2	32.5

Excluding institutional households

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

2.19 **Source of lighting:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households by source of lighting are given in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] by source of lighting

Revenue division	Census 2001				Census 2011 [#]			
	Source of lighting				Source of lighting			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other ^s	No lighting	Electricity	Kerosene	Other ^s	No lighting
Konkan	93.5	6.1	0.2	0.3	94.3	5.1	0.6	0.3
Nashik	69.1	29.6	0.5	0.7	75.8	21.6	2.6	1.3
Pune	81.0	18.2	0.4	0.4	87.1	11.9	0.7	0.7
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	66.8	31.4	1.0	0.7	75.5	21.8	2.3	1.5
Amravati	63.7	35.2	0.6	0.4	76.3	21.7	1.8	1.1
Nagpur	71.6	27.4	0.5	0.6	83.9	14.5	1.2	1.0
Maharashtra	77.5	21.5	0.5	0.5	83.9	14.5	1.4	0.9

Excluding institutional households

\$ includes solar energy, other oil and any other

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

2.20 **Fuel used for cooking:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households by source of fuel used for cooking are given in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] by source of fuel used for Cooking

Revenue division	Census 2001					Census 2011 [#]				
	Source of fuel					Source of fuel				
	LPG	Firewood	Kerosene	Other ^s	No Cooking	LPG	Firewood	Kerosene	Other ^s	No Cooking
Konkan	48.0	20.0	30.1	1.3	0.6	66.3	17.6	13.9	1.2	1.0
Nashik	26.2	55.6	9.4	7.6	0.3	37.0	51.9	4.0	6.4	0.7
Pune	31.9	42.3	13.8	11.7	0.4	50.1	35.5	6.0	7.3	1.0
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	10.6	65.2	9.0	14.9	0.2	19.7	61.3	3.4	15.1	0.5
Amravati	15.8	68.1	4.9	10.9	0.3	22.5	64.9	1.2	11.0	0.5
Nagpur	25.2	60.3	7.9	6.1	0.3	38.3	54.8	2.2	4.1	0.5
Maharashtra	29.7	46.6	15.2	8.2	0.4	43.4	42.6	6.5	6.8	0.8

Excluding institutional households

\$ other includes crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, electricity, bio gas and any other

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

2.21 **Banking services:** Revenue divisionwise percentage of households availing banking services are given in Table 2.21.

Table 2.21 Revenue divisionwise percentage of households[#] availing banking services

Revenue division	Census 2001	Census 2011 [#]
Konkan	56.6	77.3
Nashik	39.8	56.9
Pune	55.7	77.6
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	39.2	61.8
Amravati	41.9	58.0
Nagpur	43.6	69.2
Maharashtra	48.1	68.9

Excluding institutional households

Source : ORGI

Slum population

2.22 As per Census 2011, Slum population of India was 6.55 crore. Maharashtra had the highest proportion of slum population (18.1 per cent) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.6 per cent), West Bengal (9.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (9.5 per cent), Tamil Nadu (8.9 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.7 per cent) and Karnataka (5.0 per cent). Household amenities in slum areas as per Census 2011 given in Table 2.22.

Table 2.22 Household amenities in slum areas as per Census 2011[#]

Particulars	(per cent)
Maharashtra	
Percentage of Households having availability of source of drinking water by location	
Within premises	64.6
Near premises	35.4
Percentage of Households having source of lighting	
Electricity	93.8
Kerosene	5.2
Other ^{\$}	0.4
No lighting	0.6
Percentage of households having bathing facility	91.4
Percentage of households having latrine facility	41.6
Percentage of Households having availability of drainage facility	
Closed drainage	57.5
Open drainage	34.8
No drainage	7.7
Percentage of households availing banking services	64.4

[#] Excluding institutional households

^{\$} includes solar energy, other oil and any other

Source : ORGI

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA AS PER CENSUSES

Census Year	Population (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	23.6	21.6	35.1	28.3
1971	5.04	54.82	27.5	24.8	45.8	34.5
1981	6.28	68.52 [@]	24.5	25.0	55.8	43.6 [§]
1991	7.89	84.64 [£]	25.7	23.9 [£]	64.9	52.2 ^{@@}
2001	9.69	102.87	22.7	21.5	76.9	64.8
2011	11.24	121.09	16.0	17.7	82.3	73.0

@ Including projected population of Assam

£ 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 age 7 years and above.

§ Literacy rate excludes Assam

@@ Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Source : ORGI

ANNEXURE 2.2

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN THE STATE BASED ON CENSUSES

Census Year	Population (crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex ratio			Population density (per sq. km)
	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.2	995	801	936	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.2	985	820	930	164
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.0	987	850	937	204
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.7	972	875	934	257
2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.4	960	873	922	315
2011	6.16	5.08	11.24	5.82	5.41	45.2	952	903	929	365

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

Source - ORGI

ANNEXURE 2.3
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION INDICATORS AS PER CENSUS 2011

Sr. No.	District	Population ('000)			Decennial growth rate (per cent) (2001-2011)	Literacy rate (per cent)			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (age group 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	1,122	936
6	Sindhudurg	417	432	850	(-) 2.2	91.6	79.8	85.6	1,036	922
Konkan Division		15,104	13,498	28,601	14.9	90.7	82.0	86.6	894	921
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
Nashik Division		9,585	8,995	18,579	18.1	84.9	70.7	78.0	938	876
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	68.6	77.0	938	883
16	Kolhapur	1,981	1,895	3,876	10.0	88.6	74.2	81.5	957	863
Pune Division		12,079	11,370	23,449	17.3	88.9	76.2	82.7	941	880
17	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	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	Dharashiv	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
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Division		9,699	9,033	18,732	19.9	84.9	67.4	76.4	931	870
25	Buldhana	1,338	1,249	2,586	15.9	90.5	75.8	83.4	934	855
26	Akola	932	882	1,814	11.3	92.3	83.5	88.1	946	912
27	Washim	620	577	1,197	17.3	90.6	75.5	83.2	930	863
28	Amravati	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
Amravati Division		5,791	5,467	11,258	13.2	90.8	79.0	85.0	944	900
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
Nagpur Division		5,986	5,769	11,754	10.0	90.0	78.9	84.5	964	941
Maharashtra State		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	16.0	88.4	75.9	82.3	929	894

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

Undivided Thane district

Source: ORGI



State Income



3. STATE INCOME

3.1 Gross Domestic Product is the comprehensive macro-economic indicator that measures size of the economy. Analysis of Gross Domestic Product helps to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. In the current series (base year 2011-12), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated at market prices and sectorwise estimates are presented as Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices. The estimates of GDP at current prices are termed as nominal GDP and at constant prices as real GDP.

State Economy

GSDP Forecast (2023-24)

3.2 As per the advance estimates of 2023-24, nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is estimated to be ₹ 40,44,251 crore. The real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 24,10,898 crore and is expected to grow at 7.6 per cent over 2022-23.

3.2.1 As per the advance estimates, real Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of 'Agriculture & allied activities' is expected to grow at 1.9 per cent. 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 7.6 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 8.8 per cent. The growth rates of GSVA and GSDP for 2023-24 as per advance estimates are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Growth rates of GSVA and GSDP for 2023-24 as per advance estimates

Sector	Growth rate at constant prices
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	1.9
ii) Mining & Quarrying	9.1
iii) Manufacturing	7.5
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	9.9
v) Construction	6.2
vi) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.6
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	10.1
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	7.6
GSVA	7.6
GSDP	7.6

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

includes Crops and Livestock

GSDP (2022-23)

3.3 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP of 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 36,45,884 crore. The real GSDP is estimated to be ₹ 22,41,196 crore with expected growth of 9.4 per cent over 2021-22.

3.3.1 Annual growth rates of sectorwise GSVA & GSDP are given in Table 3.2. Details of Nominal GSDP and real GSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 and Annexure 3.2 respectively.

Table 3.2 Annual growth rates of sectorwise GSVA and GSDP

(per cent)

Particulars	Growth rates at constant prices (Base year 2011-12)										
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities sector	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.7)	21.0	(-0.7)	(-2.1)	8.1	11.6	4.1	4.5
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-7.5)	25.0	(-5.1)	(-7.6)	7.6	15.2	3.5	4.4
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.5	8.5	7.8	4.4	10.5	4.1	4.5
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	18.0	9.3	8.6	16.4	1.1	5.5	4.7
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	(-11.5)	(-10.6)	7.8	(-6.4)	13.2	3.8
Industry sector	5.1	3.1	8.0	8.8	5.9	3.5	1.4	(-5.3)	(-5.2)	10.5	5.5
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	10.8	3.1	7.1	3.8	(-3.0)	0.7	2.1	5.3
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	10.8	6.8	2.6	0.5	(-7.5)	(-6.5)	7.6	2.1
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	4.8	3.1	10.7	1.1	(-2.1)	(-3.8)	11.6	8.5
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	1.9	5.4	2.0	3.8	0.4	(-4.9)	26.0	14.5
Services sector	8.3	8.1	9.1	7.4	8.7	5.8	5.7	10.9	(-13.4)	12.3	13.0
i) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	5.5	9.5	7.1	10.6	6.2	(-25.8)	21.9	13.0
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.1	8.0	4.5	3.7	10.3	(-5.4)	9.5	12.2
iii) Public administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	8.6	8.2	10.0	7.8	4.4	20.3	(-18.0)	9.2	15.7
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	8.9	4.3	3.4	5.2	(-8.4)	10.7	9.7
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.2	9.2	4.5	3.6	4.6	(-9.5)	10.6	9.4

⁺⁺⁺ Third revised & final estimates⁺⁺ Second revised estimates⁺ First revised estimates

Note: Sectorwise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

3.3.2 The real GSVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at 4.5 per cent during 2022-23. The 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 5.5 per cent and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 13.0 per cent over the previous year. Growth rates of sectorwise GSVA and GSDP of selected states for 2022-23 are given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 Growth rates of sectorwise GSVA and GSDP of selected states for 2022-23

(per cent)

State	Agriculture & allied activities sector	Industry sector	Services sector	GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	3.0	6.2	9.0	5.8
Telangana	8.8	(-0.04)	9.1	6.9
Karnataka	2.8	3.8	9.9	8.1
Tamil Nadu	3.9	9.2	7.8	8.2
Maharashtra[#]	4.5	5.5	13.0	9.4
Gujarat	4.8	3.5	8.5	8.0
Haryana	2.2	7.7	9.5	7.9
Rajasthan	4.6	6.3	10.1	7.8
Madhya Pradesh	5.4	5.8	11.7	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	7.1	13.3	9.7	9.8

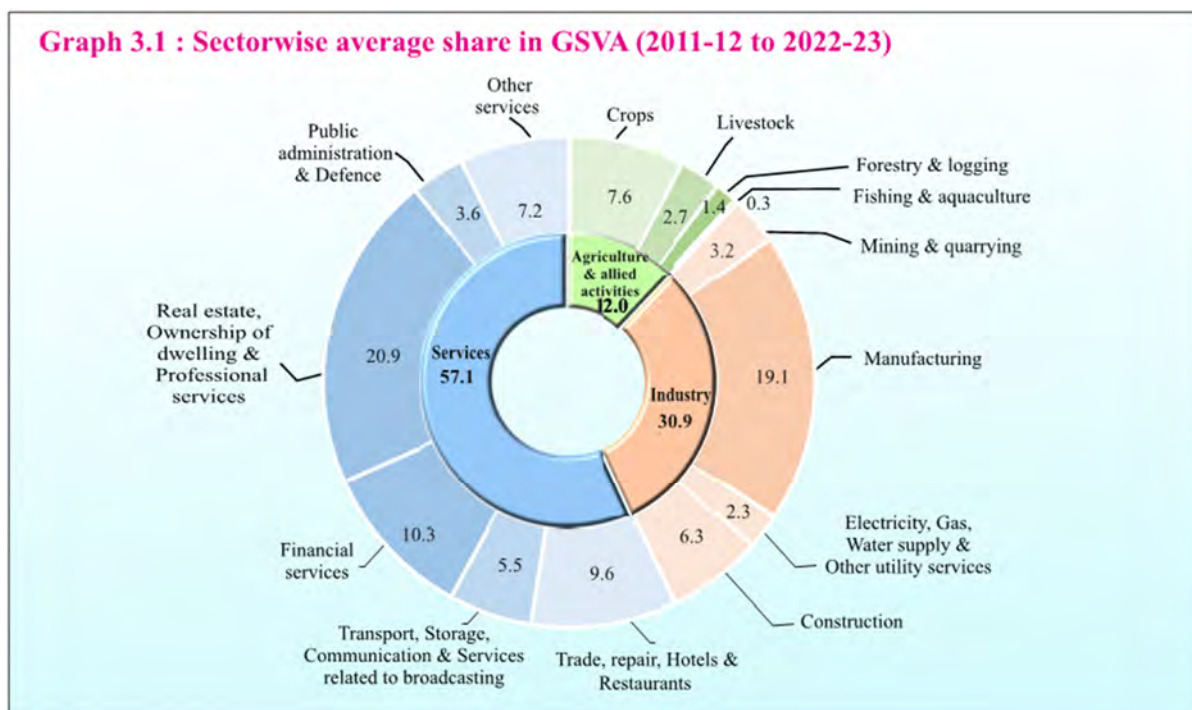
Source : NSO, GoI

[#] Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

Sectoral average share in the current series

3.4 During current series (2011-12 to 2022-23), average share of 'Services' sector (57.1 per cent) is highest in the nominal GSVA of the State, followed by 'Industry' sector (30.9 per cent) and 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector (12.0 per cent).

3.4.1 The average share of the State's nominal GSDP in All-India nominal GDP (base year 2011-12) during 2011-12 to 2022-23 is highest (13.9 per cent), followed by that of Tamil Nadu (8.7 per cent).

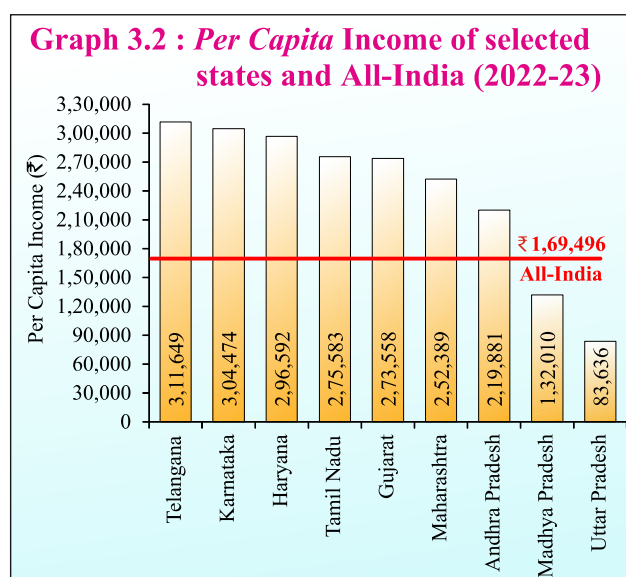


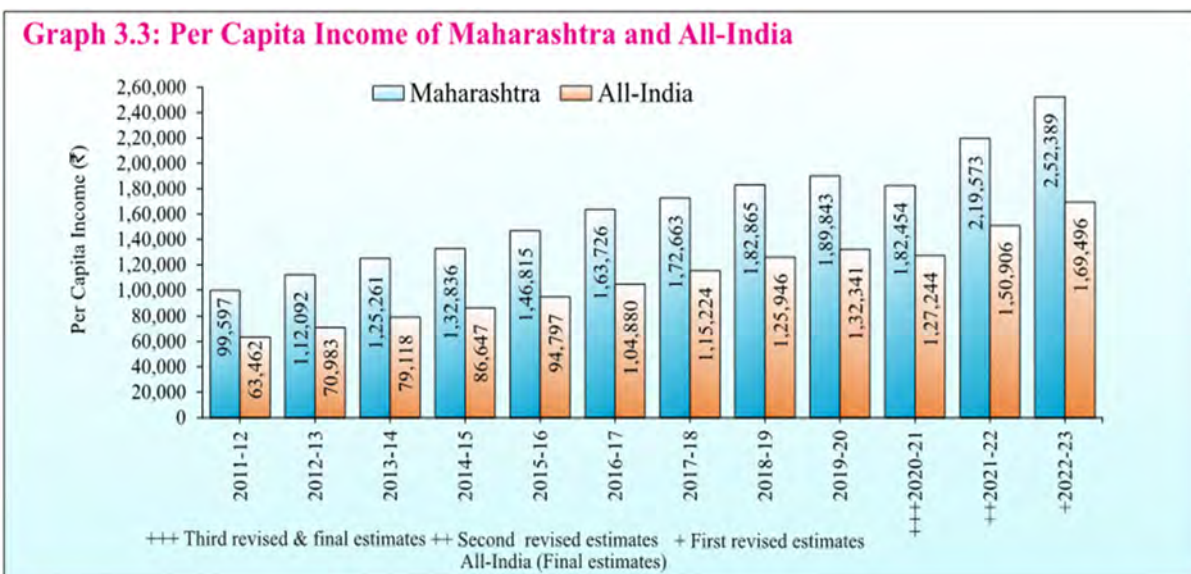
State Income (2022-23)

3.5 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income (Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices) is estimated at ₹ 31,79,566 crore in 2022-23, whereas nominal State Income is estimated at ₹ 27,44,773 crore in 2021-22 as per the second revised estimates.

3.5.1 The *Per Capita* State Income is estimated at ₹ 2,52,389 during 2022-23 as against ₹ 2,19,573 during 2021-22.

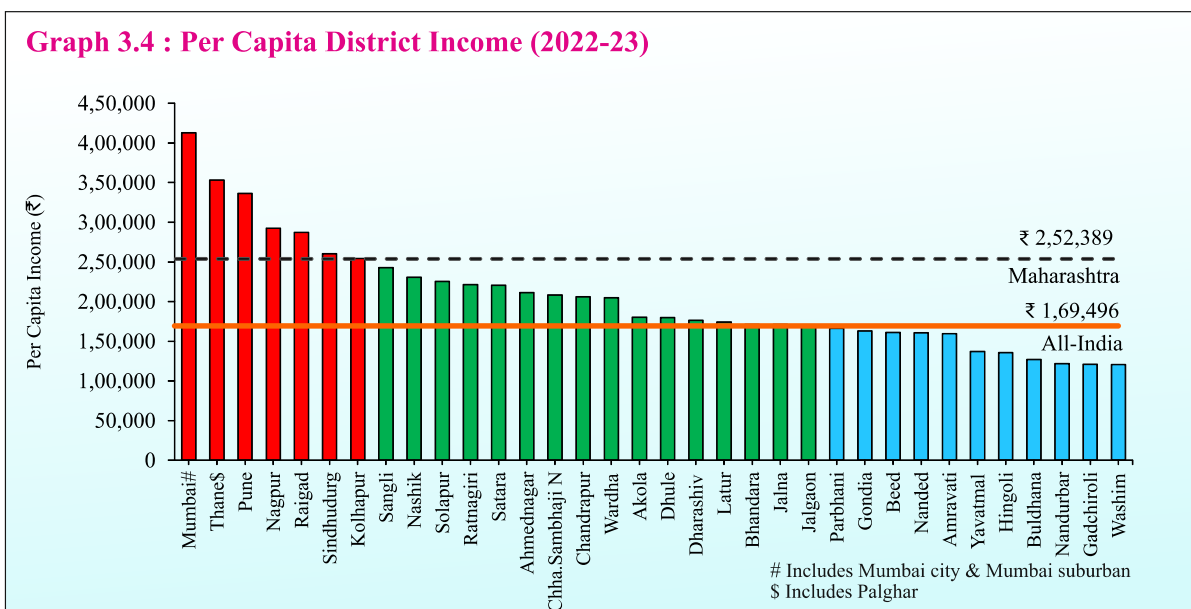
3.5.2 As per the first revised estimates, the real State Income (NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices) in 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 19,35,842 crore, showing an increase of 10.1 per cent over the previous year. Details of Nominal NSDP and real NSDP are given in Annexure 3.3 and Annexure 3.4 respectively.

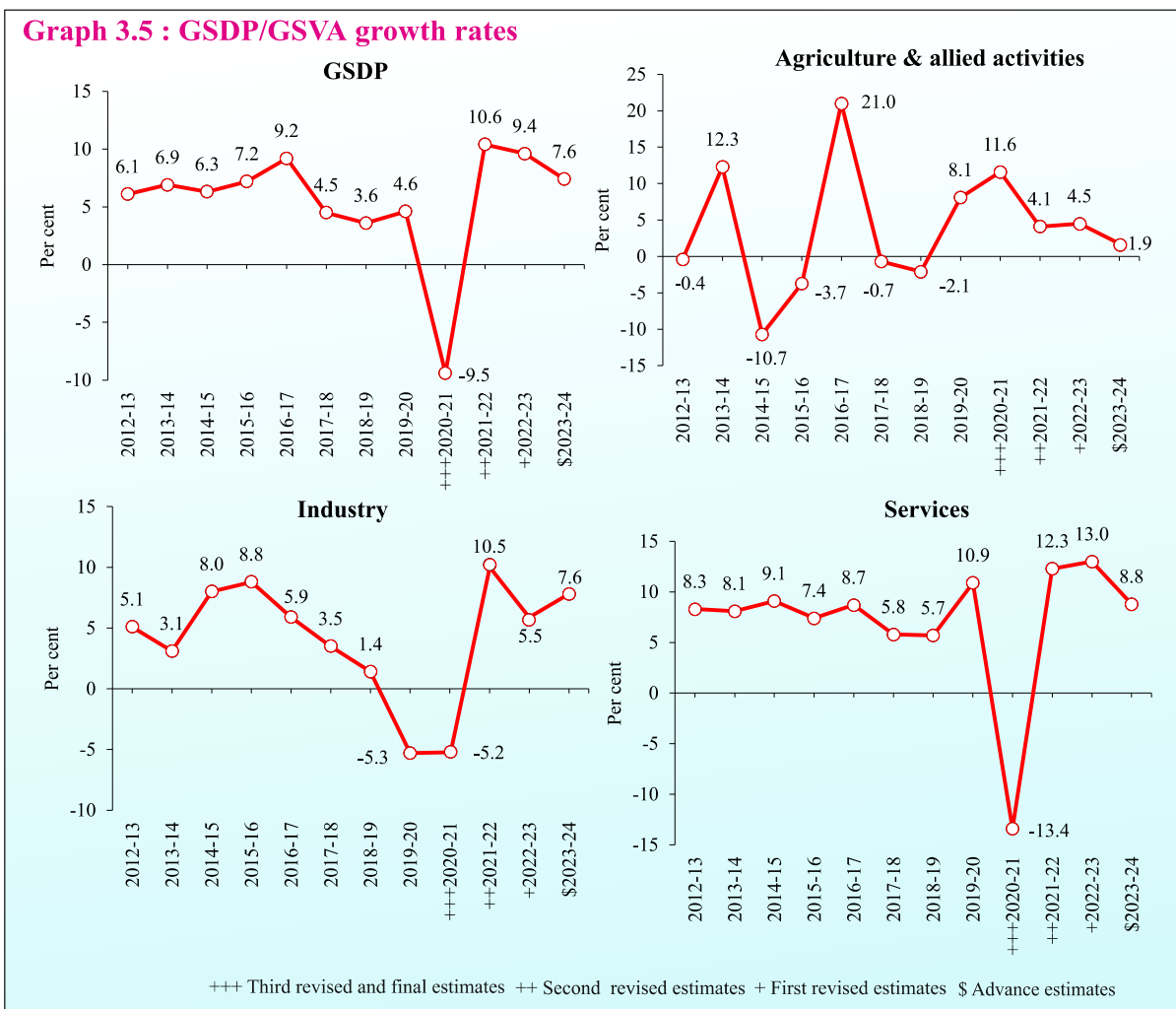




District Income

3.6 Estimates of Gross District Value Added (GDVA) are compiled using the ‘Income Originating Approach’ and have inherent limitations. For the ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ and ‘Mining’ sectors, district wise data is available but for other sectors, proxy indicators are used to allocate the GSVA estimates to districts. These district level estimates may be used only to have a broad idea of the economy at district level. The estimates of nominal & real Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) and estimates of *Per Capita* District Income (*Per Capita* nominal Net District Domestic Product) are given in Annexure 3.9.





Indian Economy

GDP (2023-24)

3.7 As per the second advance estimates for 2023-24 released by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI, the nominal GDP is expected to be ₹ 2,93,89,686 crore, whereas the real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,72,90,281 crore. The real GDP for 2023-24 is expected to grow at 7.6 per cent. The real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 0.7 per cent, 9.0 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. The growth rates of GVA and GDP for 2023-24 as per the second advance estimates are given in Table 3.4.

GDP (2022-23)

3.8 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP for 2022-23 is expected to be ₹ 2,69,49,646 crore whereas real GDP is expected to be ₹ 1,60,71,429 crore. The real GDP for 2022-23 is expected to grow at 7.0 per cent. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow at 4.7 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 10.0 per cent respectively. Annual growth rates of sectorwise GVA and GDP are given in Table 3.5. Details of Nominal GDP and real GDP are given in Annexure 3.5 and Annexure 3.6 respectively.

Table 3.4 Growth rates of GVA and GDP for 2023-24 as per the second advance estimates

Sector	Growth rate at constant prices ^{\$}
i) Agriculture & allied activities (Agriculture [#] , Forestry & Fishing)	0.7
ii) Mining & Quarrying	8.1
iii) Manufacturing	8.5
iv) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	7.5
v) Construction	10.7
vi) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.5
vii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.2
viii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	7.7
GVA	6.9
GDP	7.6

\$ Percentage change over First Revised Estimates of previous year

includes Crops and Livestock

Source: Press note of NSO, GoI dated 29th February, 2024

Table 3.5 Annual growth rates of sectorwise GVA and GDP

Particulars	(per cent)										
	Growth rates at constant prices (Base year 2011-12)										
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
Agriculture & allied activities sector	1.5	5.6	(-0.2)	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	6.2	4.0	4.6	4.7
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-3.7)	(-2.9)	5.3	5.4	(-2.4)	5.7	2.6	3.2	4.7
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	10.0	7.9	8.7	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.0
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	5.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	5.8	0.6	1.0
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.4	15.2	8.5	4.5	3.8	13.7	7.6
Industry sector	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	(-1.4)	(-0.4)	12.2	2.1
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	(-5.6)	(-0.8)	(-3.0)	(-8.2)	6.3	1.9
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	7.5	5.4	(-3.0)	3.1	10.0	(-2.2)
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	10.6	7.9	2.3	(-4.2)	10.3	9.4
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.2	6.5	1.6	(-4.6)	19.9	9.4
Services sector	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.4	(-8.4)	9.2	10.0
i) Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.7	10.3	7.2	6.0	(-19.9)	15.2	12.0
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	1.8	7.0	6.8	1.9	5.7	9.1
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	9.3	8.3	7.5	6.6	(-7.6)	7.5	8.9
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.0	6.2	5.8	3.9	(-4.1)	9.4	6.7
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	(-5.8)	9.7	7.0

+++ Third revised & final estimates

++ Second revised & final estimates

+ First revised estimates

Source: NSO, GoI

Sectoral average share in the current series

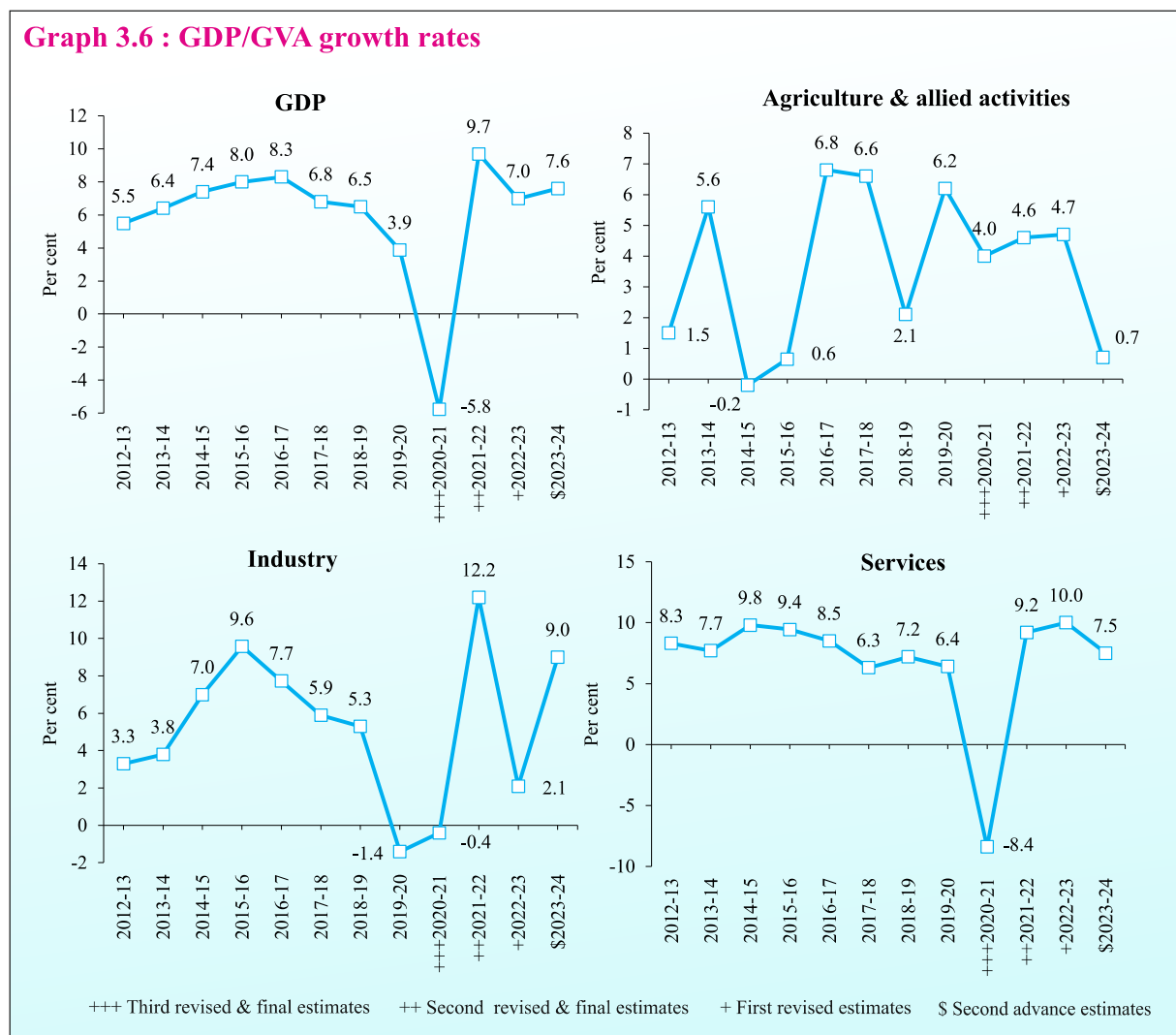
3.9 In the current series (base year 2011-12) from 2011-12 to 2022-23, the average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector in nominal GVA is 18.4 per cent, 29.4 per cent and 52.2 per cent respectively.

National Income (2022-23)

3.10 Nominal Gross National Income (GNI) for 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 2,65,79,339 crore with an increase of 14.0 per cent over the previous year. Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 2,34,39,442 crore with an increase of 13.5 per cent over the previous year. Real GNI is estimated at ₹ 1,58,31,133 crore with an increase of 6.8 per cent over the previous year and real NNI for 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 1,37,46,502 crore with an increase of 6.8 per cent over the previous year. Details of nominal NDP and real NDP are given in Annexure 3.7 and Annexure 3.8 respectively.

3.10.1 The *Per Capita* National Income in 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 1,69,496 as against ₹ 1,50,906 in 2021-22.

Graph 3.6 : GDP/GVA growth rates



* * * * *

ANNEXURE 3.1

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,53,824	1,41,231	1,30,911	1,64,028	1,81,751	2,25,771	2,28,347
2	Livestock	28,557	51,383	57,744	60,251	65,458	76,980	82,765	89,483
3	Forestry & Logging	16,601	24,279	28,264	33,448	40,052	40,697	47,979	54,568
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,939	6,274	6,278	5,429	5,964	6,300	6,974	7,829
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	2,35,760	2,33,518	2,30,040	2,75,502	3,05,728	3,63,490	3,80,227
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(13.1)	(12.4)	(11.3)	(10.4)	(11.7)	(13.1)	(13.0)	(11.9)
6	Mining & Quarrying	56,493	60,247	61,763	65,344	62,444	58,520	62,788	58,255
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,96,007	2,95,281	2,95,383	3,37,945	3,64,248	4,26,278	4,38,482
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,77,069	4,03,724	4,00,686	3,52,022	3,79,847	4,70,572	4,92,946
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	26,805	39,637	53,203	56,090	54,974	54,689	60,396	50,909
10	Construction	80,552	1,08,982	1,18,099	1,34,679	1,37,369	1,37,361	1,89,031	2,26,184
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	5,25,688	5,75,026	5,91,455	5,44,365	5,71,897	7,19,999	7,70,040
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	5,85,935	6,36,789	6,56,799	6,06,809	6,30,418	7,82,788	8,28,295
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.8)	(30.7)	(30.8)	(29.6)	(25.8)	(27.0)	(28.0)	(25.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,83,275	2,06,083	2,40,107	2,58,652	2,04,277	2,52,503	3,08,832
14	Railways	5,987	11,512	13,456	13,516	13,182	13,800	14,347	15,786
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	65,422	71,527	74,882	74,977	58,539	81,919	93,541
16	Storage	925	1,364	1,514	4,250	4,413	4,578	4,954	5,668
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	28,932	28,387	30,004	33,467	35,923	41,912	48,881
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,87,782	1,97,721	2,27,095	2,47,620	2,55,651	2,85,683	3,71,021
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services	1,90,870	4,04,041	4,45,313	4,88,636	5,38,596	5,47,077	6,49,807	7,70,961
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	63,585	70,473	76,655	93,681	96,668	1,04,799	1,27,643
21	Other Services	66,625	1,40,878	1,59,651	1,74,784	2,03,672	1,79,492	2,10,358	2,55,339
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	10,86,790	11,94,125	13,29,929	14,68,260	13,96,006	16,46,281	19,97,671
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(51.1)	(56.9)	(57.8)	(60.0)	(62.5)	(59.9)	(59.0)	(62.3)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	19,08,485	20,64,432	22,16,768	23,50,571	23,32,152	27,92,558	32,06,193
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,22,090	4,09,815	5,10,963
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,451	43,591	58,235	71,272
26	Gross State Domestic Product	12,80,369	21,98,185	23,52,782	25,28,854	26,56,806	26,10,651	31,44,138	36,45,884
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,84,113	1,95,195	2,07,833	2,16,319	2,10,603	2,51,521	2,89,404

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

ANNEXURE 3.2

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,14,314	1,08,507	1,00,247	1,07,871	1,24,290	1,28,626	1,34,331
2	Livestock	28,557	36,388	39,478	42,567	44,460	49,130	51,154	53,476
3	Forestry & Logging	16,601	20,272	22,165	24,067	28,012	28,333	29,893	31,289
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,939	3,762	3,330	2,978	3,209	3,004	3,401	3,532
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,50,027	1,74,735	1,73,481	1,69,859	1,83,553	2,04,758	2,13,075	2,22,628
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(116.5)	(115.6)	(113.2)	(122.3)	(136.5)	(142.0)	(148.4)
6	Mining & Quarrying	56,493	62,053	66,446	68,950	66,899	67,351	68,748	72,400
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,36,788	2,39,927	2,38,809	2,50,452	2,72,109	2,81,823	2,95,029
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	3,64,164	3,73,602	3,75,383	3,47,196	3,24,505	3,49,170	3,56,607
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	26,805	33,372	36,931	37,319	36,521	35,118	39,184	42,522
10	Construction	80,552	93,261	95,132	98,731	99,159	94,331	1,18,841	1,36,123
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	4,90,797	5,05,664	5,11,432	4,82,877	4,53,954	5,07,194	5,35,252
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	4,09,882	5,52,850	5,72,110	5,80,382	5,49,776	5,21,305	5,75,942	6,07,652
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(134.9)	(139.6)	(141.6)	(134.1)	(127.2)	(140.5)	(148.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,34,099	1,45,047	1,64,107	1,69,317	1,25,199	1,46,654	1,67,443
14	Railways	5,987	8,857	10,144	9,989	8,014	6,996	7,871	9,103
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	63,677	69,149	74,106	82,923	56,689	79,837	89,256
16	Storage	925	1,063	1,126	3,007	3,300	2,899	2,969	3,202
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	23,801	22,487	22,902	27,448	24,177	25,889	28,412
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,74,211	1,78,979	1,82,821	1,89,043	1,93,978	2,02,422	2,30,100
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	3,10,624	3,27,673	3,42,419	3,90,291	3,53,877	3,97,744	4,43,188
20	Public administration & Defence	39,070	47,187	50,258	52,976	61,983	60,245	61,714	70,009
21	Other Services	66,625	1,08,714	1,17,751	1,22,442	1,48,985	1,12,697	1,27,137	1,48,429
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	8,72,234	9,22,614	9,74,769	10,81,304	9,36,757	10,52,238	11,89,142
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(149.2)	(157.8)	(166.8)	(185.0)	(160.3)	(180.0)	(203.4)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	15,99,819	16,68,205	17,25,011	18,14,633	16,62,820	18,41,254	20,19,422
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(139.8)	(145.8)	(150.7)	(158.6)	(145.3)	(160.9)	(176.5)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,57,033	2,20,392	2,45,034	2,66,675
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	23,451	21,697	23,000	25,052	31,080	38,397	44,901
26	Gross State Domestic Product	12,80,369	18,07,046	18,88,706	19,57,381	20,46,614	18,52,132	20,47,891	22,41,196
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,192	1,51,353	1,56,694	1,60,867	1,66,637	1,49,413	1,63,825	1,77,902

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

ANNEXURE 3.3

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,43,896	1,30,610	1,19,498	1,51,626	1,68,047	2,10,379	2,11,665
2	Livestock	28,153	50,813	57,124	59,592	64,783	76,212	81,852	88,422
3	Forestry & Logging	16,435	24,054	27,996	33,144	39,700	40,313	47,464	53,929
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,591	5,757	5,820	5,044	5,539	5,822	6,457	7,251
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	2,24,520	2,21,550	2,17,278	2,61,648	2,90,394	3,46,151	3,61,268
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.5)	(13.5)	(12.4)	(11.4)	(12.9)	(14.6)	(14.5)	(13.2)
6	Mining & Quarrying	49,674	57,719	59,513	62,788	59,593	55,394	59,573	55,042
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,82,239	2,81,063	2,80,065	3,21,241	3,45,788	4,05,724	4,16,309
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	3,29,946	3,52,541	3,42,499	2,92,176	3,17,563	3,98,993	4,05,302
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	18,021	26,413	36,945	38,136	38,168	36,772	40,894	33,581
10	Construction	76,841	1,02,317	1,10,598	1,25,771	1,27,012	1,25,353	1,74,531	2,04,667
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	4,58,676	5,00,083	5,06,406	4,57,357	4,79,688	6,14,418	6,43,549
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	5,16,394	5,59,596	5,69,193	5,16,950	5,35,082	6,73,991	6,98,591
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.5)	(31.0)	(31.2)	(29.8)	(25.5)	(27.0)	(28.2)	(25.5)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,68,866	1,88,046	2,20,081	2,36,544	1,80,110	2,23,418	2,73,712
14	Railways	5,125	9,771	11,455	11,185	10,641	11,002	11,261	12,144
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	56,559	60,685	63,228	60,994	44,206	66,090	75,029
16	Storage	792	1,146	1,273	3,876	4,000	4,109	4,383	4,990
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	21,710	19,683	19,412	21,738	23,345	27,940	33,109
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,83,740	1,93,424	2,21,938	2,41,979	2,49,007	2,78,161	3,62,246
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	3,04,943	3,37,094	3,67,243	4,10,245	4,09,359	4,92,426	5,89,714
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	48,964	55,377	60,840	75,087	77,138	83,068	1,01,565
21	Other Services	58,403	1,28,460	1,44,662	1,58,690	1,85,569	1,59,466	1,86,305	2,27,508
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	9,24,159	10,11,699	11,26,492	12,46,796	11,57,743	13,73,051	16,80,016
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(50.1)	(55.5)	(56.4)	(58.9)	(61.6)	(58.4)	(57.4)	(61.3)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	16,65,074	17,92,845	19,12,963	20,25,393	19,83,220	23,93,193	27,39,875
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	3,17,675	3,15,200	3,41,642	3,38,687	3,22,090	4,09,815	5,10,963
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	27,975	26,851	29,556	32,451	43,591	58,235	71,272
26	Net State Domestic Product	11,26,595	19,54,774	20,81,195	22,25,049	23,31,629	22,61,719	27,44,773	31,79,566
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,63,726	1,72,663	1,82,865	1,89,843	1,82,454	2,19,573	2,52,389

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

ANNEXURE 3.4

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	96,153	1,06,841	1,00,696	92,086	99,311	1,15,210	1,18,947	1,23,951
2	Livestock	28,153	35,888	38,967	42,056	43,940	48,553	50,550	52,832
3	Forestry & Logging	16,435	20,078	21,946	23,832	27,743	28,049	29,552	30,898
4	Fishing & aquaculture	2,591	3,301	2,921	2,643	2,851	2,609	2,990	3,094
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,43,331	1,66,107	1,64,531	1,60,618	1,73,845	1,94,421	2,02,039	2,10,775
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(115.9)	(114.8)	(112.1)	(121.3)	(135.6)	(141.0)	(147.1)
6	Mining & Quarrying	49,674	59,971	64,640	66,964	64,753	65,071	66,515	70,274
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	2,26,079	2,29,171	2,27,582	2,38,598	2,59,492	2,68,555	2,81,048
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	3,21,906	3,28,746	3,26,125	2,97,383	2,73,428	2,94,064	2,98,715
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	18,021	21,524	22,714	22,115	22,375	20,385	24,315	29,993
10	Construction	76,841	86,902	88,010	90,511	89,615	83,267	1,06,126	1,22,156
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	4,30,331	4,39,470	4,38,751	4,09,372	3,77,079	4,24,506	4,50,864
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	3,51,340	4,90,303	5,04,111	5,05,715	4,74,125	4,42,150	4,91,022	5,21,138
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(139.6)	(143.5)	(143.9)	(134.9)	(125.8)	(139.8)	(148.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,21,335	1,29,744	1,47,888	1,51,618	1,06,314	1,25,911	1,44,730
14	Railways	5,125	7,363	8,481	8,134	6,035	4,871	5,663	6,607
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	55,617	59,519	63,965	71,280	45,406	67,961	76,646
16	Storage	792	870	924	2,709	2,974	2,538	2,574	2,764
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	17,636	15,130	14,211	17,999	14,115	15,102	16,629
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,70,674	1,75,316	1,78,590	1,84,495	1,88,669	1,96,712	2,23,712
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	2,27,262	2,40,799	2,49,825	2,93,225	2,52,035	2,90,288	3,29,912
20	Public administration & Defence	27,844	33,905	36,939	39,524	46,437	44,254	45,317	51,572
21	Other Services	58,403	97,821	1,05,068	1,09,449	1,34,555	97,038	1,09,821	1,29,584
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	7,32,483	7,71,922	8,14,295	9,08,618	7,55,238	8,59,349	9,82,156
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(147.7)	(155.6)	(164.2)	(183.2)	(152.3)	(173.3)	(198.0)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	13,88,894	14,40,564	14,80,629	15,56,588	13,91,810	15,52,410	17,14,069
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(140.2)	(145.4)	(149.5)	(157.1)	(140.5)	(156.7)	(173.0)
24	Taxes on Product	1,62,085	2,30,678	2,42,198	2,55,370	2,57,033	2,20,392	2,45,034	2,66,675
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	23,451	21,697	23,000	25,052	31,080	38,397	44,901
26	Net State Domestic Product	11,26,595	15,96,121	16,61,065	17,12,999	17,88,569	15,81,122	17,59,047	19,35,842
	(23+24-25)								
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,597	1,33,686	1,37,808	1,40,782	1,45,626	1,27,550	1,40,718	1,53,664

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

ANNEXURE 3.5

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	14,86,044	16,33,264	16,80,777	18,85,276	20,63,990	22,80,312	24,78,925
2	Livestock	3,27,334	6,72,611	7,85,683	8,82,009	9,77,918	11,13,089	12,38,401	13,55,460
3	Forestry & Logging	1,24,436	2,05,364	2,17,603	2,55,053	2,69,727	2,84,445	2,97,337	3,24,875
4	Fishing & aquaculture	68,027	1,54,643	1,93,275	2,12,087	2,35,550	2,44,945	2,83,422	3,25,007
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	25,18,662	28,29,826	30,29,925	33,68,471	37,06,469	40,99,473	44,84,268
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.0)	(18.3)	(17.6)	(18.3)	(20.4)	(18.9)	(18.2)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,26,808	3,36,109	3,77,661	3,57,001	3,24,140	4,39,339	4,94,602
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	28,45,470	31,65,935	34,07,586	37,25,472	40,30,609	45,38,812	49,78,870
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	23,33,721	25,66,623	28,12,560	27,05,101	28,03,495	33,92,605	35,36,461
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	3,55,709	4,25,718	4,49,459	5,02,999	5,00,780	5,77,793	6,04,209
10	Construction	7,77,335	10,80,870	12,00,414	13,52,118	13,78,669	13,59,511	18,35,674	21,78,693
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	37,70,300	41,92,755	46,14,137	45,86,769	46,63,786	58,06,072	63,19,363
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	40,97,108	45,28,864	49,91,798	49,43,770	49,87,926	62,45,411	68,13,965
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	(32.5)	(29.3)	(29.2)	(29.1)	(26.9)	(27.4)	(28.9)	(27.6)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	16,09,001	18,81,395	21,36,707	23,26,331	18,45,440	23,09,096	28,54,476
14	Railways	61,150	1,06,786	1,16,584	1,23,596	1,35,376	1,29,709	1,45,500	1,63,878
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	5,68,118	6,17,201	6,65,683	7,04,468	5,47,310	8,24,289	9,31,054
16	Storage	5,108	7,442	16,194	18,597	19,796	20,962	21,586	23,936
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,47,809	2,47,549	2,58,179	2,92,918	3,18,734	3,74,447	4,36,804
18	Financial services	4,80,226	7,50,201	8,46,194	9,41,778	10,27,636	10,86,371	11,73,240	14,42,485
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	21,61,236	22,81,018	25,87,720	28,53,477	29,41,808	34,72,633	40,77,678
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	8,27,438	9,45,082	10,45,488	11,51,736	12,06,853	13,15,856	14,89,174
21	Other Services	5,34,827	10,71,399	11,95,759	13,75,658	15,57,139	14,19,415	16,54,053	19,41,323
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	73,49,430	81,46,975	91,53,405	1,00,68,876	95,16,602	1,12,90,700	1,33,60,808
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(49.0)	(52.6)	(52.5)	(53.3)	(54.8)	(52.3)	(52.2)	(54.2)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	1,39,65,200	1,55,05,665	1,71,75,128	1,83,81,117	1,82,10,997	2,16,35,584	2,46,59,041
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,79,742	21,56,385	26,39,347	30,80,544
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,57,266	5,13,286	6,77,532	7,89,939
26	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	87,36,329	1,53,91,669	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,668	2,01,03,593	1,98,54,096	2,35,97,399	2,69,49,646
	(23+24-25)								
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	(-2,77,808)	(-3,70,307)
28	Gross National Income (GNI)	86,59,505	1,52,15,268	1,69,05,230	1,86,97,344	1,99,10,479	1,95,87,409	2,33,19,590	2,65,79,339
	(26+27)								
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	1,17,131	1,28,655	1,40,899	1,48,475	1,44,512	1,70,392	1,92,201

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates ++ Second Revised & Final Estimates + First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 3.6
REAL GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,
REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
(AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES)

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,20,258	10,75,111	10,49,211	11,08,603	11,37,474	11,74,359	12,30,083
2	Livestock	3,27,334	4,61,572	4,97,830	5,40,970	5,81,714	6,17,799	6,57,269	6,90,268
3	Forestry & Logging	1,24,436	1,44,547	1,52,351	1,63,949	1,73,972	1,83,993	1,85,031	1,86,825
4	Fishing & aquaculture	68,027	99,627	1,14,730	1,24,468	1,30,037	1,34,947	1,53,447	1,65,075
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	15,01,947	17,26,004	18,40,023	18,78,598	19,94,326	20,74,212	21,70,106	22,72,250
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(114.9)</i>	<i>(122.5)</i>	<i>(125.1)</i>	<i>(132.8)</i>	<i>(138.1)</i>	<i>(144.5)</i>	<i>(151.3)</i>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	3,49,248	3,29,612	3,26,815	3,17,134	2,91,075	3,09,276	3,15,256
7	Primary Sector	17,62,983	20,75,252	21,69,635	22,05,413	23,11,460	23,65,288	24,79,383	25,87,507
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	20,54,764	22,09,428	23,28,992	22,59,706	23,29,160	25,61,033	25,04,663
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,46,496	2,72,650	294,147	3,00,798	2,88,213	3,17,966	3,47,973
10	Construction	7,77,335	9,16,445	9,64,306	10,26,789	10,43,429	9,95,371	11,93,532	13,06,256
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,988	32,17,705	34,46,383	36,49,928	36,03,933	36,12,744	40,72,531	41,58,893
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	26,35,023	35,66,953	37,75,996	39,76,743	39,21,067	39,03,819	43,81,807	44,74,149
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(135.4)</i>	<i>(143.3)</i>	<i>(150.9)</i>	<i>(148.8)</i>	<i>(148.2)</i>	<i>(166.3)</i>	<i>(169.8)</i>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	13,89,322	15,68,175	17,07,781	18,28,868	14,38,477	16,14,780	18,38,718
14	Railways	61,150	82,161	87,886	91,350	82,303	65,754	79,828	94,504
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	4,64,899	5,01,039	5,28,628	5,45,690	4,14,833	5,29,736	5,64,411
16	Storage	5,108	6,100	12,976	13,784	14,021	13,857	18,128	17,380
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	2,03,896	1,98,344	1,97,215	2,19,178	2,20,967	2,37,909	2,62,710
18	Financial services	4,80,226	6,95,983	7,28,670	7,58,170	7,84,536	8,24,294	8,31,305	8,94,603
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	17,96,983	18,08,521	19,56,051	21,13,708	21,29,836	22,91,542	25,10,871
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	6,14,238	6,76,507	7,22,773	7,62,531	7,57,886	7,80,846	8,28,314
21	Other Services	5,34,827	7,81,744	8,36,035	9,02,705	9,69,873	8,43,408	9,40,853	10,46,990
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,975	60,35,327	64,18,152	68,78,456	73,20,707	67,09,313	73,24,926	80,58,501
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(152.0)</i>	<i>(161.7)</i>	<i>(173.3)</i>	<i>(184.4)</i>	<i>(169.0)</i>	<i>(184.5)</i>	<i>(203.0)</i>
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	1,13,28,285	1,20,34,171	1,27,33,798	1,32,36,100	1,26,87,345	1,38,76,840	1,48,04,901
	(5+12+22)	<i>(100.0)</i>	<i>(139.7)</i>	<i>(148.4)</i>	<i>(157.1)</i>	<i>(163.3)</i>	<i>(156.5)</i>	<i>(171.2)</i>	<i>(182.6)</i>
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,55,807	13,65,116	15,79,572	17,40,795
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,267	3,57,591	4,34,566	4,74,267
26	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (23+24-25)	87,36,329	1,23,08,193	1,31,44,582	1,39,92,914	1,45,34,641	1,36,94,869	1,50,21,846	1,60,71,429
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,44,575)	(-1,45,888)	(-1,52,440)	(-1,41,741)	(-2,00,893)	(-1,93,926)	(-2,40,296)
28	Gross National Income (GNI) (26+27)	86,59,505	1,21,63,619	1,29,98,695	1,38,40,474	1,43,92,900	1,34,93,976	1,48,27,920	1,58,31,133
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	93,638	98,925	1,04,299	1,07,330	99,556	1,08,345	1,14,478

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised & Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 3.7

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

		(₹ Crore)							
Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	13,38,083	14,74,044	15,08,369	16,97,504	18,55,778	20,46,378	22,26,075
2	Livestock	3,22,185	6,64,443	7,76,644	8,71,931	9,67,331	11,01,402	12,24,115	13,38,689
3	Forestry & Logging	1,23,070	2,03,476	2,15,521	2,52,711	2,67,219	2,81,723	2,94,142	3,21,221
4	Fishing & aquaculture	60,039	1,42,038	1,79,696	1,97,056	2,18,750	2,26,333	2,62,453	3,01,119
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities (Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	14,06,268	23,48,040	26,45,905	28,30,067	31,50,804	34,65,237	38,27,088	41,87,103
		(19.6)	(19.0)	(19.3)	(18.6)	(19.4)	(21.8)	(20.2)	(19.5)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,75,183	2,81,018	3,18,507	2,94,703	2,58,005	3,66,974	4,16,000
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	16,35,454	26,23,224	29,26,923	31,48,574	34,45,507	37,23,242	41,94,062	46,03,102
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	19,68,540	21,74,611	23,85,941	22,48,765	23,23,084	28,56,699	28,80,260
9	Electricity, Gas, Water & supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	2,36,476	2,96,301	3,05,599	3,49,175	3,35,928	3,91,224	3,98,545
10	Construction	7,38,178	10,14,415	11,24,218	12,62,214	12,75,344	12,42,079	16,98,027	19,78,122
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	20,08,917	32,19,431	35,95,131	39,53,754	38,73,284	39,01,092	49,45,950	52,56,928
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	22,38,103	34,94,614	38,76,149	42,72,261	41,67,987	41,59,096	53,12,923	56,72,928
		(31.1)	(28.2)	(28.2)	(28.1)	(25.7)	(26.2)	(28.0)	(26.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	15,14,613	17,68,275	20,03,703	21,79,332	16,83,925	21,14,712	26,18,611
14	Railways	48,531	79,261	85,158	87,422	95,521	87,217	96,603	1,08,016
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	4,90,555	5,25,910	5,57,553	5,78,602	4,16,410	6,79,791	7,63,842
16	Storage	4,352	6,243	14,785	16,955	17,943	18,812	19,098	21,072
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,86,308	1,73,231	1,67,052	1,90,407	2,07,493	2,49,671	2,95,926
18	Financial services	4,73,399	7,33,707	8,28,182	9,20,433	10,04,385	10,58,464	11,42,590	14,08,649
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	18,16,045	18,97,837	21,53,968	23,84,768	24,31,024	28,86,301	33,90,877
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	7,13,596	8,22,681	9,13,055	10,10,915	10,56,263	11,45,476	12,97,147
21	Other Services	4,86,677	9,90,884	11,02,739	12,68,369	14,36,842	12,86,470	14,94,526	17,54,972
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	35,45,400	65,31,213	72,18,799	80,88,510	88,98,716	82,46,076	98,28,768	1,16,59,113
		(49.3)	(52.8)	(52.5)	(53.2)	(54.9)	(52.0)	(51.8)	(54.2)
23	Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)	71,89,771	1,23,73,868	1,37,40,853	1,51,90,838	1,62,17,507	1,58,70,410	1,89,68,780	2,15,19,144
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	17,46,288	18,98,896	20,43,568	20,79,742	21,56,385	26,39,347	30,80,544
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,19,819	3,14,518	3,19,028	3,57,266	5,13,286	6,77,532	7,89,939
26	Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,38,00,336	1,53,25,231	1,69,15,378	1,79,39,982	1,75,13,509	2,09,30,595	2,38,09,748
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,76,400)	(-1,84,813)	(-2,02,324)	(-1,93,114)	(-2,66,687)	(-2,77,808)	(-3,70,307)
28	Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)	77,42,330	1,36,23,936	1,51,40,418	1,67,13,054	1,77,46,868	1,72,46,821	2,06,52,786	2,34,39,442
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	1,04,880	1,15,224	1,25,946	1,32,341	1,27,244	1,50,906	1,69,496

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised & Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 3.8

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

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,09,002	9,58,190	9,26,203	9,79,351	9,99,993	10,27,800	10,72,785
2	Livestock	3,22,185	4,54,411	4,90,378	5,33,168	5,73,553	6,09,020	6,47,822	6,80,083
3	Forestry & Logging	1,23,070	1,42,919	1,50,651	1,62,145	1,72,058	1,81,971	1,82,913	1,84,590
4	Fishing & aquaculture	60,039	88,405	1,02,619	1,11,386	1,15,878	1,19,594	1,36,775	1,46,944
5	Agriculture & Allied Activities	14,06,268	15,94,736	17,01,840	17,32,902	18,40,839	19,10,578	19,95,310	20,84,402
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(113.4)	(121.0)	(123.2)	(130.9)	(135.9)	(141.9)	(148.2)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	3,06,743	2,85,401	2,80,854	2,70,254	2,42,855	2,59,035	2,63,229
7	Primary Sector	16,35,454	19,01,479	19,87,241	20,13,756	21,11,093	21,53,433	22,54,345	23,47,631
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)								
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	17,27,321	18,65,797	19,67,832	18,79,829	19,35,086	21,48,293	20,71,497
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,39,662	1,59,467	1,72,330	1,71,332	1,52,656	1,75,725	1,99,280
10	Construction	7,38,178	8,53,049	8,92,015	9,43,660	9,48,257	8,87,215	10,72,839	11,76,067
11	Secondary Sector	20,08,917	27,20,032	29,17,280	30,83,823	29,99,418	29,74,957	33,96,857	34,46,844
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)								
12	Industry	22,38,103	30,26,775	32,02,681	33,64,676	32,69,672	32,17,812	36,55,892	37,10,073
	(Sub-Total - 6+11)	(100.0)	(135.2)	(143.1)	(150.3)	(146.1)	(143.8)	(163.3)	(165.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	13,05,709	14,72,163	16,00,030	17,11,218	13,12,283	14,76,175	16,86,172
14	Railways	48,531	58,538	61,780	62,552	51,268	33,478	44,837	56,215
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,063	3,94,405	4,20,016	4,34,510	4,40,918	3,11,774	4,21,331	4,50,986
16	Storage	4,352	5,041	11,790	12,478	12,558	12,200	16,407	15,531
17	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,51,385	1,35,488	1,22,433	1,36,592	1,31,983	1,41,579	1,57,456
18	Financial services	4,73,399	6,81,553	7,13,306	7,40,667	7,65,793	8,01,994	8,08,039	8,69,968
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	15,06,813	14,99,438	16,22,976	17,57,371	17,48,545	18,83,100	20,75,828
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	5,10,820	5,68,503	6,10,127	6,44,799	6,34,583	6,52,284	6,92,550
21	Other Services	4,86,677	7,10,984	7,57,244	8,15,992	8,73,893	7,39,356	8,26,100	9,21,088
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	35,45,400	53,25,247	56,39,728	60,21,764	63,94,410	57,26,195	62,69,852	69,25,794
	(Sub-Total- 13 to 21)	(100.0)	(150.2)	(159.1)	(169.8)	(180.4)	(161.5)	(176.8)	(195.3)
23	Net Value Added (NVA)	71,89,771	99,46,758	1,05,44,250	1,11,19,343	1,15,04,922	1,08,54,586	1,19,21,052	1,27,20,270
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(138.3)	(146.7)	(154.7)	(160.0)	(151.0)	(165.8)	(176.9)
24	Taxes on products	8,90,060	12,39,334	13,54,508	14,95,644	15,55,807	13,65,116	15,79,572	17,40,795
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,59,425	2,44,097	2,36,527	2,57,267	3,57,591	4,34,566	4,74,267
26	Net Domestic Product (NDP) (23+24-25)	78,19,154	1,09,26,667	1,16,54,661	1,23,78,459	1,28,03,462	1,18,62,110	1,30,66,058	1,39,86,798
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-)76,824	(-)1,44,575	(-)1,45,888	(-)1,52,440	(-)1,41,741	(-)2,00,893	(-)1,93,926	(-)2,40,296
28	Net National Income (NNI) (26+27)	77,42,330	1,07,82,092	1,15,08,774	1,22,26,019	1,26,61,722	1,16,61,217	1,28,72,132	1,37,46,502
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	83,003	87,586	92,133	94,420	86,034	94,054	99,404

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates

++ Second Revised & Final Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

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

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 3.9

**NOMINAL GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CURRENT PRICES),
REAL GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES) AND
PER CAPITA NOMINAL NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT CURRENT PRICES)**

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	District	Nominal GDDP				Real GDDP				Per Capita Nominal NDDP (₹)			
		2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺	2019-20	2020-21 ⁺⁺⁺	2021-22 ⁺⁺	2022-23 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Mumbai [#]	5,21,569	5,03,831	6,07,780	7,16,665	4,08,471	3,60,220	4,01,796	4,43,646	3,15,682	2,95,289	3,54,300	4,12,690
2	Thane ^{\$}	3,86,106	3,72,543	4,48,281	5,28,619	3,00,794	2,65,564	2,95,799	3,26,122	2,69,379	2,52,367	3,02,611	3,53,299
3	Raigad	70,342	68,727	82,173	96,431	54,521	48,677	53,864	59,143	2,15,858	2,06,277	2,46,469	2,87,397
4	Ratnagiri	32,765	33,252	38,634	43,784	24,332	22,608	24,379	26,008	1,69,486	1,69,687	1,96,844	2,21,545
5	Sindhudurg	19,310	19,323	22,801	26,247	13,815	12,702	13,953	15,034	1,94,999	1,92,649	2,27,331	2,60,304
KONKAN DIV.		10,30,093	9,97,676	11,99,669	14,11,746	8,01,934	7,09,772	7,89,792	8,69,953	2,77,802	2,61,374	3,13,106	3,64,668
6	Nashik	1,31,289	1,31,773	1,54,939	1,79,426	1,00,117	93,170	1,02,296	1,12,833	1,73,900	1,71,362	2,00,843	2,30,616
7	Dhule	33,893	32,941	39,172	45,862	24,966	22,808	24,876	27,188	1,36,244	1,29,906	1,54,456	1,79,700
8	Nandurbar	17,838	18,341	20,919	24,463	13,645	13,042	13,673	14,859	90,676	92,044	1,04,581	1,21,624
9	Jalgaon	64,345	65,906	75,680	90,414	49,059	46,623	49,522	56,021	1,24,446	1,25,530	1,43,595	1,70,656
10	Ahmednagar	85,784	89,341	1,07,852	1,17,317	63,817	61,660	67,853	72,347	1,58,173	1,62,742	1,96,579	2,11,423
NASHIK DIV.		3,33,147	3,38,302	3,98,563	4,57,481	2,51,604	2,37,302	2,58,220	2,83,248	1,47,395	1,47,340	1,73,263	1,97,227
11	Pune	3,11,605	2,97,998	3,60,181	4,18,104	2,39,967	2,12,485	2,36,754	2,58,734	2,60,707	2,42,710	2,92,837	3,36,503
12	Satara	58,796	57,178	70,429	81,194	44,956	40,231	45,707	49,635	1,63,310	1,55,722	1,92,689	2,20,807
13	Sangli	60,724	57,033	71,217	83,873	44,502	40,200	45,063	49,752	1,79,600	1,65,068	2,07,348	2,42,846
14	Solapur	90,230	89,427	1,08,194	1,21,880	69,014	64,979	71,974	76,752	1,71,919	1,67,269	2,02,457	2,25,650
15	Kolhapur	91,969	86,167	1,07,704	1,23,996	71,046	61,270	70,687	76,432	1,94,014	1,76,898	2,22,590	2,54,196
PUNE DIV.		6,13,324	5,87,803	7,17,725	8,29,045	4,69,485	4,19,163	4,70,184	5,11,303	2,11,752	1,98,121	2,42,302	2,77,453
16	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	72,602	72,136	86,108	98,804	55,786	51,373	55,626	60,211	1,58,107	1,54,004	1,83,408	2,08,366
17	Jalna	27,982	29,274	34,425	40,712	21,168	20,766	21,260	24,090	1,19,625	1,23,893	1,45,417	1,71,080
18	Parbhani	25,422	25,935	30,918	37,983	19,478	18,524	19,919	22,877	1,13,402	1,13,975	1,35,733	1,66,182
19	Hingoli	13,843	13,778	17,308	19,381	10,280	9,734	10,708	11,386	98,757	96,975	1,22,271	1,35,723
20	Beed	33,494	36,416	41,916	50,892	25,213	25,880	26,058	30,522	1,07,538	1,15,722	1,33,012	1,60,956
21	Nanded	48,675	48,513	57,262	67,270	37,010	33,943	36,467	40,310	1,19,097	1,16,760	1,37,527	1,60,547
22	Dharashiv	23,296	25,195	31,297	35,261	17,254	17,338	19,005	20,708	1,18,062	1,26,407	1,57,730	1,76,382
23	Latur	38,553	39,108	48,062	52,761	29,568	27,762	30,428	32,093	1,30,549	1,30,317	1,60,542	1,74,178
CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR DIV.		2,83,866	2,90,354	3,47,296	4,03,064	2,15,758	2,05,319	2,19,470	2,42,198	1,24,985	1,25,966	1,50,628	1,73,533
24	Buldhana	28,884	31,119	39,081	40,494	21,762	21,254	24,029	24,501	92,564	98,848	1,24,451	1,27,035
25	Akola	29,994	29,230	36,454	41,619	23,264	20,883	23,107	25,026	1,33,648	1,27,571	1,59,423	1,80,249
26	Washim	12,305	13,350	16,758	17,600	10,436	9,493	10,394	10,927	85,781	92,215	1,16,220	1,20,495
27	Amravati	44,345	45,170	53,770	58,302	34,624	32,513	34,917	36,556	1,25,154	1,25,474	1,49,065	1,59,458
28	Yavatmal	34,045	35,436	43,095	46,924	26,840	25,032	27,247	28,659	1,01,734	1,04,658	1,27,245	1,37,061
AMRAVATI DIV.		1,49,573	1,54,305	1,89,158	2,04,939	1,16,926	1,09,175	1,19,693	1,25,669	1,09,220	1,11,153	1,36,363	1,45,917
29	Wardha	24,279	23,559	29,782	33,268	18,601	16,660	18,720	19,967	1,53,462	1,46,046	1,85,128	2,04,735
30	Nagpur	1,32,475	1,29,113	1,55,582	1,81,665	1,03,288	91,969	1,02,419	1,12,462	2,22,044	2,10,736	2,53,205	2,92,607
31	Bhandara	17,895	17,899	21,420	25,209	13,603	12,455	13,914	15,323	1,24,017	1,22,076	1,46,310	1,71,357
32	Gondia	19,088	19,149	22,563	26,633	14,698	13,420	14,839	16,522	1,19,276	1,17,808	1,38,735	1,63,040
33	Chandrapur	41,034	40,438	48,457	57,087	31,529	28,448	31,501	34,763	1,52,139	1,47,042	1,76,030	2,06,060
34	Gadchiroli	12,032	12,053	13,924	15,747	9,188	8,450	9,137	9,787	94,491	93,425	1,07,705	1,20,883
NAGPUR DIV.		2,46,803	2,42,211	2,91,728	3,39,608	1,90,908	1,71,402	1,90,531	2,08,823	1,69,134	1,62,438	1,95,493	2,25,755

+++ Third Revised & Final Estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates

Note - 1) Figures may not add up due to rounding.

2) The Estimates of Gross District Domestic Product are not comparable due to revision in methodology and nomenclature of revised base year 2011-12 with the estimates calculated with respective base year 2004-05 series

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM.

Includes Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban

\$ Includes Palghar

Prices and Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 In a dynamic world, prices do not remain constant and prices keep changing over the period of time. The changes in prices affect a wide range of economic activities and also the purchasing power of the people. Price index is a statistical tool to measure relative changes in the prices of commodities with reference to time and it is one of the key indicators in the economic planning process. The rise in prices of goods and services, which is termed as inflation, is a crucial determinant in the growth of economy. Inflation is calculated using wholesale and consumer price indices.

Consumer Price Index

4.2 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures change over time in the general level of prices of goods and services acquired by the households for consumption and is therefore used to represent the retail price index. In the State, monthly CPI is being compiled for rural and urban areas since 1962. The National Statistical Office, GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI-Rural, CPI-Urban and CPI-Combined (CPI-C) since 2011. CPI-C is the official measure of inflation in India and it is also the measure of inflation for the empirical analysis. Apart from CPI-C, there are three different consumer price indices, which correspond to different segments of population viz., CPI for industrial workers (CPI-IW), agricultural labourers (CPI-AL), rural labourers (CPI-RL) which are compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI on monthly basis.

Consumer Price Index compiled by the State

4.3 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM is collecting retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres on regular basis for assessing the price situation in the State. Based on these prices, monthly Consumer Price Index (Base year 2003) are compiled and published separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

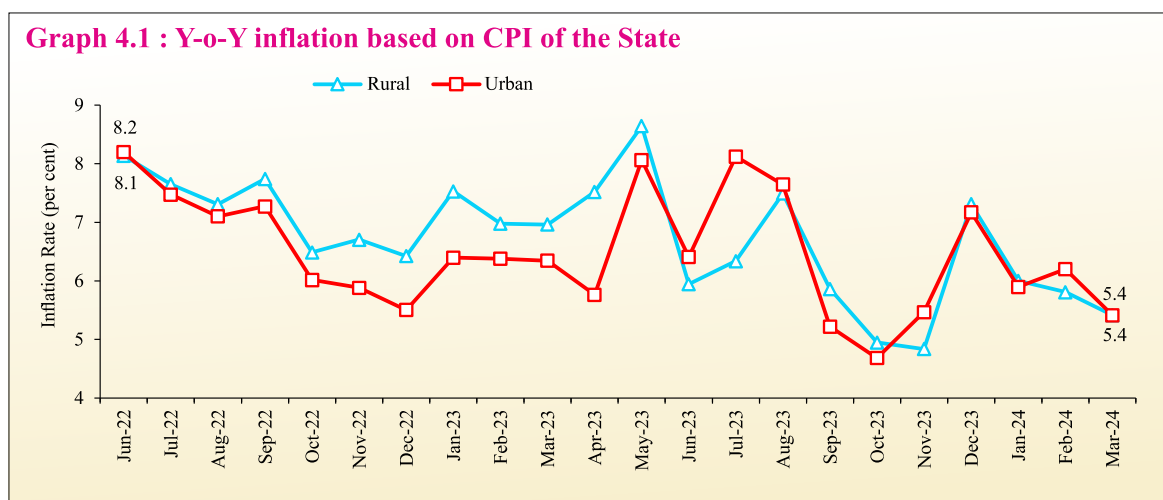
4.3.1 During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the average CPI for rural and urban areas was 372.3 and 355.5 respectively, as against 350.1 and 334.3 during the same period of previous year. During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the average CPI for 'food' group for rural and urban areas was 383.0 and 380.1 respectively, as against 356.9 and 354.9 during the same period of previous year. During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the average CPI for 'fuel, power & light' group was 699.2 and 690.4 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 658.4 and 647.3 during the same period of previous year.

4.3.2 During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI was 6.3 per cent in both rural and urban areas. For 'food' group, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI during April, 2023 to March, 2024 was 7.3 per cent in rural areas and 7.1 per cent in urban areas. Y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for 'food' group is given in Table 4.1. During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI of 'fuel, power & light' group for rural areas was 6.2 per cent and for urban areas it was 6.7 per cent. Groupwise CPI for rural areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and for urban areas are given in Annexure 4.2.

Table 4.1 Y-o-Y inflation based on average CPI for 'food' group

Sub-groups of food group	(per cent)			
	Rural		Urban	
	April, 2022 to March, 2023	April, 2023 to March, 2024	April, 2022 to March, 2023	April, 2023 to March, 2024
Cereals & products	7.7	9.9	6.4	8.5
Pulses & products	2.4	16.5	2.8	18.7
Milk & milk products	7.0	6.0	6.7	6.0
Edible oil	8.4	(-)3.7	7.3	(-)2.1
Eggs, meat & fish	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.5
Vegetables & fruits	2.8	4.6	4.4	7.8
Condiments & spices	7.5	22.8	4.3	25.5
Other food	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.2
Food group	5.5	7.3	5.4	7.1

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

Graph 4.1 : Y-o-Y inflation based on CPI of the State

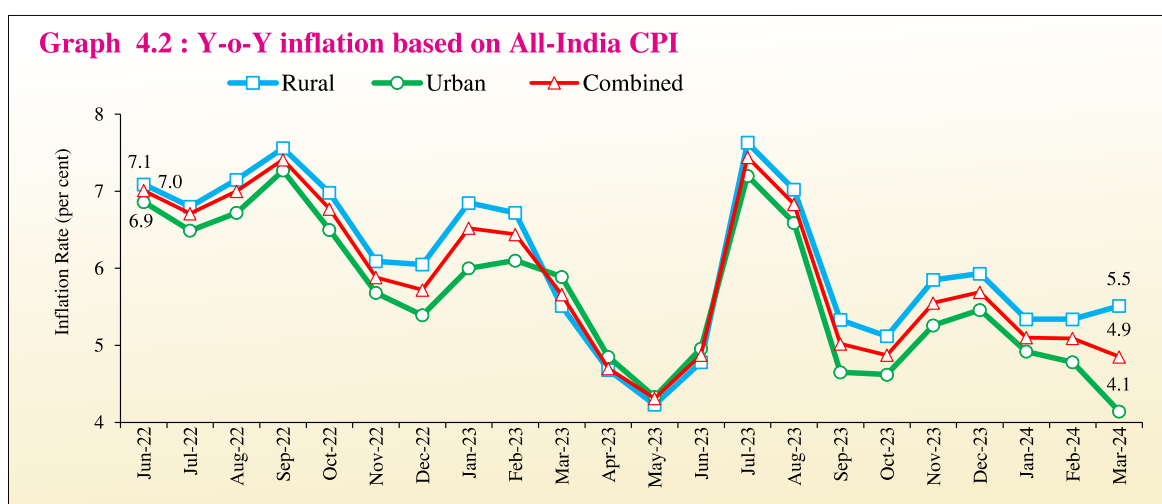
Consumer Price Indices compiled by other agencies

4.4 National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI compiles monthly CPI (Base year 2012=100) for rural & urban areas and combined at All-India level. For compilation of CPI, prices are regularly collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres in the country, of which, 66 rural and 86 urban centres are from the State. The average All-India CPI during April, 2023 to March, 2024 was 185.6 for rural, 182.4 for urban and 184.1 for combined areas as against 175.8, 173.5 and 174.7 respectively during the same period of previous year. During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas were 5.6 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively. Groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average All-India CPI-combined is given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Groupwise y-o-y inflation based on average All-India CPI-combined

Group	(per cent)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Food & beverages	4.2	6.7	7.0
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	4.5	2.2	3.6
Clothing & footwear	7.2	9.5	4.7
Housing	3.7	4.3	3.9
Fuel & light	11.3	10.3	1.2
Miscellaneous	6.7	6.3	4.5
Inflation - General	5.5	6.7	5.4
Inflation- Food	3.8	6.6	7.5

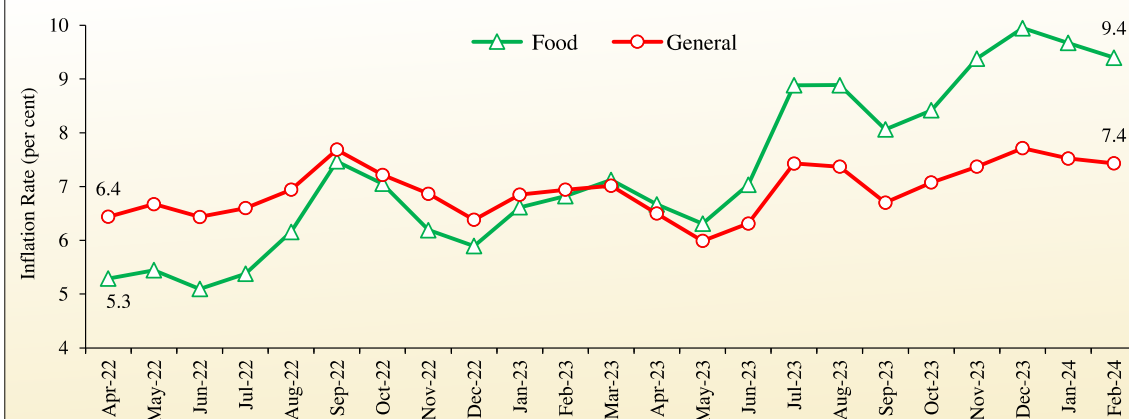
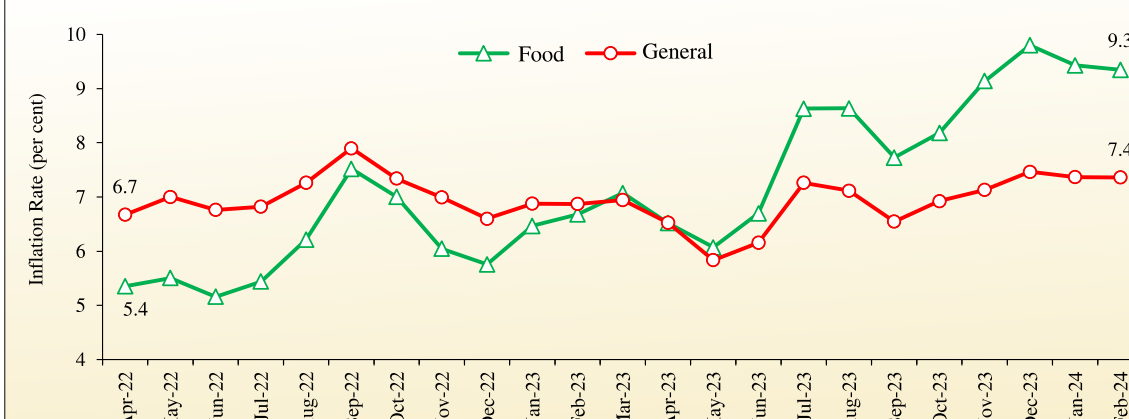
Source: NSO, GoI



4.4.1 Average CPI compiled by National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI for the State during April, 2023 to March, 2024 was 186.5 for rural, 178.3 for urban and 181.0 for combined areas. During April, 2023 to March, 2024, the y-o-y inflation based on average CPI for rural, urban and combined areas was 5.0 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively. Groupwise CPI for the State compiled by NSO, GoI for rural, urban and combined areas are given in Annexure 4.3.

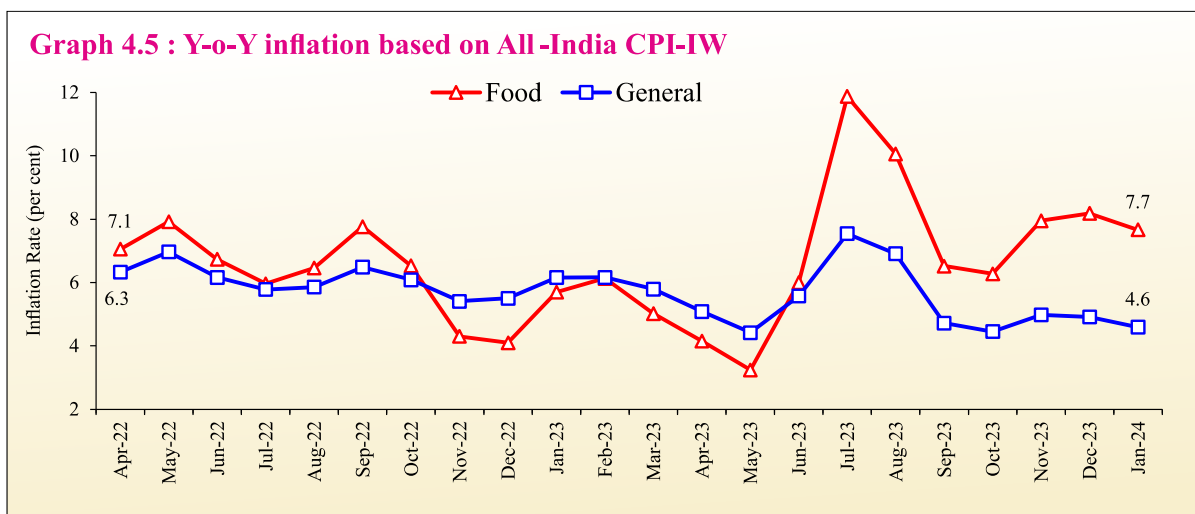
4.5 Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (Base year 1986-87=100), serve as a guiding factor for fixation and revision of minimum wages of labourers in Agriculture and Rural sectors respectively under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. They are compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI. Prices are collected from 600 centres across 20 states in the country, of which 54 centres are from Maharashtra. At All-India level, average CPI-AL and average CPI-RL during April, 2023 to February, 2024 were 1226.7 and 1237.3 respectively, showing y-o-y inflation of 7.0 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively.

4.5.1 During April, 2023 to February, 2024 y-o-y inflation of both CPI-AL and CPI-RL for Maharashtra was 7.1 per cent. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for Maharashtra and All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

Graph 4.3 : Y-o-Y inflation based on CPI-AL for All-India**Graph 4.4 : Y-o-Y inflation based on CPI-RL for All-India**

4.6 CPI-IW is used for fixation & revision of minimum wages in the industrial scheduled employments and also for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) for government employees & industrial workers. This CPI-IW (Base year 2016=100) is being compiled by the Labour Bureau, GoI based on collected retail prices of selected commodities and services of industrial importance from 88 selected centres across country, of which six centres are from the State. The average CPI-IW for All-India during April, 2023 to January, 2024 was 137.7 and showing y-o-y inflation of 5.3 per cent. The y-o-y inflation based on CPI-IW was 5.1 per cent in April, 2023 which declined to 4.6 per cent in January, 2024. The average CPI-IW for Mumbai, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune, Nashik, and Thane centres during April, 2023 to January, 2024, were 128.6, 143.3, 138.0, 126.5, 130.7 and 128.6 respectively. All-India CPI-IW are given in Annexure 4.5 and CPI-IW for central centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.6.

4.6.1 CPI-IW (Base year 2001=100) are monthly compiled by the Office of Commissioner of Labour, GoM separately for five centres in the State. The average CPI-IW for Akola, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad centres during April, 2023 to February, 2024 were 470.2, 440.3, 457.9, 521.5, 463.7 respectively. CPI-IW for state centres in Maharashtra are given in Annexure 4.7. The inflation based on various important price indices at All-India level are given in Annexure 4.8.

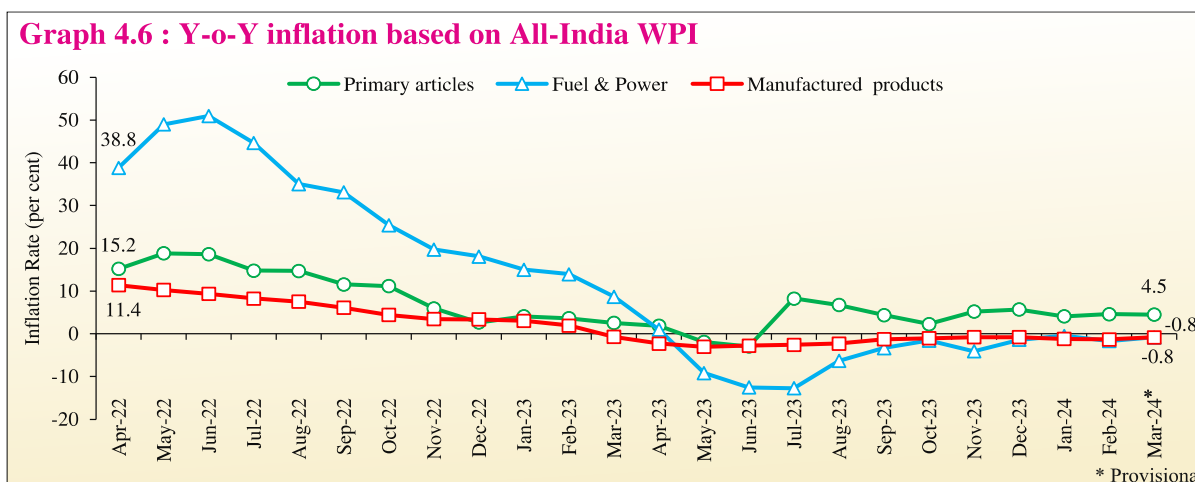


All-India Wholesale Price Index

4.7 The Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, GoI compiles Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (Base year 2011-12=100) on monthly basis. WPI is being compiled for three major groups viz. 'primary articles', 'fuel & power' and 'manufactured products'.

4.7.1 WPI for 'all commodities' increased slightly from 151.1 in April, 2023 to 151.8 (provisional) in March, 2024. During the same period, for 'primary articles' group it increased from 177.8 to 183.1 (provisional), for 'fuel & power' group it increased from 152.7 to 155.2 (provisional), whereas for 'manufactured products' group it decreased slightly from 141.4 to 140.1 (provisional). The 'food' index, which was 174.0 in April, 2023 increased to 180.1 (provisional) in March, 2024. All-India WPI are given in Annexure 4.9.

4.7.2 The y-o-y inflation based on average WPI during April, 2023 to March, 2024 was (-) 0.7 per cent. However, it has increased from (-) 0.8 per cent in April, 2023 to 0.5 per cent (provisional) in March, 2024. For 'primary articles' group, it increased from 1.9 per cent in April, 2023 to 4.5 per cent (provisional) in March, 2024. For 'fuel & power group', it has declined from 1.0 per cent in April, 2023 to (-) 0.8 per cent (provisional) in March, 2024. For 'manufactured products' group, the inflation increased from (-) 2.3 per cent in April, 2023 to (-) 0.8 per cent (provisional) in March, 2024. The y-o-y inflation based on WPI 'food' index was 0.4 per cent in April, 2023 which increased to 4.6 per cent (provisional) in March, 2024.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.8 The objective of Public Distribution System (PDS) is to provide food grains at affordable prices to the poor for protecting them from the impact of rising prices of essential commodities. Under PDS, essential commodities are distributed through a well established network of Fair Price Shops (FPS). The National Food Security Act, 2013 has widened the scope of food security to provide adequate, safe and nutritious food.

4.9 As on 31st March, 2024, there were 51,578 functional FPS in the State, of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 were mobile. Number of FPS by type of ownership are given in Table 4.3.

4.10 Vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State for surveillance of the distribution of the essential commodities through PDS. The number of Vigilance Committees formed during April, 2023 to March, 2024 is 101 at the municipal corporation level, 300 at the municipal council level, 34 at the district level, 455 at the taluka level and 39,537 at the village level. By the end of March, 2024, inspections of 51,578 FPS were carried out for ensuring regular supply & quality of foodgrains and to keep check on malpractices. Licenses of 139 FPS were terminated, 182 were suspended and fine of ₹1.19 crore was collected during these inspections.

Table 4.3 Number of FPS by type of ownership

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual	
General	29,590
Scheduled Castes	3,240
Scheduled Tribes	3,016
Ex-service man	222
Women Self Help Group	5,942
Men Self Help Group	148
<i>Gram panchayat</i>	267
Urban local body	297
Co-operative society	8,009
Other	847
Total	51,578

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

National Food Security Act, 2013

4.11 The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 has been enacted to provide food and nutritional security to the citizens, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality foodgrains at affordable prices to citizens. This act is being implemented in the State since 1st February, 2014 and about 62.3 per cent population is entitled to receive foodgrains at subsidized rates. Beneficiaries are categorised as *Antyoday Anna Yojana* (AAY) Household & Priority Household (PHH). Below Poverty Line (BPL) households satisfying the criterion for AAY are treated as AAY Households. BPL households not included in AAY and Above Poverty Line (APL) saffron card holders having annual family income upto ₹ 44,000 in rural areas and upto ₹ 59,000 in urban areas have been identified as PHH beneficiaries under NFSA. Number of ration card holders by category of ration card are given in Table 4.4 and districtwise number of ration card holders are given in Annexure 4.10.

Table 4.4 Number of ration card holders by category of ration card

(Lakh)

Year	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total
	BPL	AAY	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
2021-22	38.56	24.65	89.02	9.40	72.21	0.09	22.42	256.35
2022-23	37.18	24.39	90.80	8.79	73.33	0.03	22.27	256.79
2023-24 ⁺	36.71	24.82	94.58	8.65	75.52	0.00	22.51	262.82

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding.

+ upto February

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

4.11.1 AAY household is entitled to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per ration card per month and PHH is entitled to receive five kg of foodgrains per person per month. Rice, wheat and coarse grains are being provided at ₹ three, ₹ two and ₹ one per kg respectively to the beneficiaries. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA is given in Table 4.5. Allotment of rice and wheat by GoI to the State and quantity of rice and wheat distributed to authorised FPS during 2023-24 are given in Annexure 4.11 and Annexure 4.12 respectively.

Table 4.5 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA

		(Lakh MT)					
Beneficiary	Year	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
AAY Household	2021-22	4.77	4.42	4.53	5.51	4.91	5.06
	2022-23	6.38	5.88	5.84	4.14	3.77	3.74
	2023-24	6.59	5.98	5.63	3.68	3.40	3.26
PHH	2021-22	14.77	13.38	13.56	19.96	17.71	18.00
	2022-23	21.55	19.33	19.21	13.98	12.77	12.32
	2023-24	22.26	19.47	18.77	12.44	10.98	10.54

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

4.11.2 Under NFSA District wise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY households and PHH during 2022-23 are given in Annexure 4.13 and Annexure 4.14 respectively. Districtwise allotment, off-take & distribution of foodgrains to FPS for AAY households and PHH during 2023-24 are given in Annexure 4.15 and Annexure 4.16 respectively. Number of persons entitled and No. of beneficiaries under NFSA in selected states are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Number of persons entitled and No. of beneficiaries under NFSA in selected states

(As on 31 st January, 2024) (Lakh)							
State	Number of persons entitled	Total Beneficiaries		Ration Cards		Aadhar Seeded Ration Cards	
		AAY	PHH	AAY	PHH	AAY	PHH
Andhra Pradesh	268.23	24.78	242.33	9.08	80.17	9.08	80.17
Gujarat	382.84	36.69	336.33	8.08	69.21	8.04	68.81
Karnataka	401.93	44.03	359.56	10.85	103.44	10.85	103.44
Kerala	154.80	20.01	132.29	5.89	35.52	5.87	35.52
Madhya Pradesh	546.42	54.93	482.48	14.63	113.02	14.63	113.00
Maharashtra	700.17	100.40	570.57	24.84	137.07	24.84	137.07
Rajasthan	446.62	22.26	415.94	6.10	101.35	6.10	101.25
Telangana	191.70	15.89	175.68	5.64	48.70	5.62	48.58
Uttar Pradesh	1,520.60	132.57	1,375.98	40.90	319.85	40.89	319.84
All-India	8,135.01	854.29	7,216.65	233.77	1,776.11	231.14	1,768.40

Source : NFS Portal, Department of Food and Public Distribution, GoI

4.12 With a view to reduce the number of farmer suicides in the State, GoM has extended the benefits of PHH under NFSA to all APL saffron card holder farmer families of 14 drought prone districts (all the districts of Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar & Amravati divisions and Wardha in Nagpur division) who were not covered under NFSA. Since January 2023, amount of ₹ 150 per farmer family per month is being transferred through DBT instead of distributing foodgrains. Since inception upto March, 2024, expenditure of ₹ 77.49 crore was incurred for 38,02,063 farmer families.

Distribution of coarse grains

4.13 Coarse grains (Jowar, Maize, Raagi, etc.) procured under Minimum Support Price scheme are distributed to the NFSA beneficiaries in the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS

Year	Jowar			Maize			Raagi		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2022-23	0.37	0.37	0.35	12.92	12.92	12.80	6.36	6.36	5.32
2023-24	52.54	0.46	0.46	418.77	0.25	0.23	50.00	0.18	0.12

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

Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS

4.14 'Fortification of Rice & its distribution under PDS' is being implemented in the State to address anaemia & micro-nutrient deficiency in poor people. During 2023-24, about 12.49 lakh MT of fortified rice has been distributed to the beneficiaries.

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.15 GoI also sanctions allocation of foodgrains for establishments under the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme. Upto December, 2023 the number of establishments registered on *Aadhaar* enabled Public Distribution System (AePDS) are 3,174 and number of beneficiaries are 3.35 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution
2021-22	9.80	2.08	2.23	9.81	1.51	1.92
2022-23	35.76	15.38	12.98	0.00	0.00	4.68
2023-24 ⁺	6.58	4.41	5.62	12.68	10.18	5.37

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

+ upto September

Decentralised procurement

4.16 Decentralised procurement of paddy and coarse grains at Minimum Support Price is done through Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. in non-tribal areas and Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. in tribal areas. Registration of paddy producing farmers and procurement of paddy is done online. During 2023-24 about 10.76 lakh MT foodgrains worth ₹ 2,350.67 crore has been purchased from 3.48 lakh farmers in the State. Procurement of paddy and coarse grains is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Procurement of paddy and coarse grains

Year	Paddy	Coarse grains		
		Jowar	Maize	Raagi
2022-23	1,847.51	0.37	12.92	6.36
2023-24	1,075.77	0.46	0.03	0.18

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

Distribution of Sugar

4.17 In the State, sugar is being supplied only to AAY card holders. One kg of sugar per family per month is supplied at ₹ 20 per kg. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS

Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2021-22	0.25	0.25	0.25
2022-23	0.27	0.27	0.27
2023-24 ⁺	0.30	0.19	0.19

(Lakh MT)

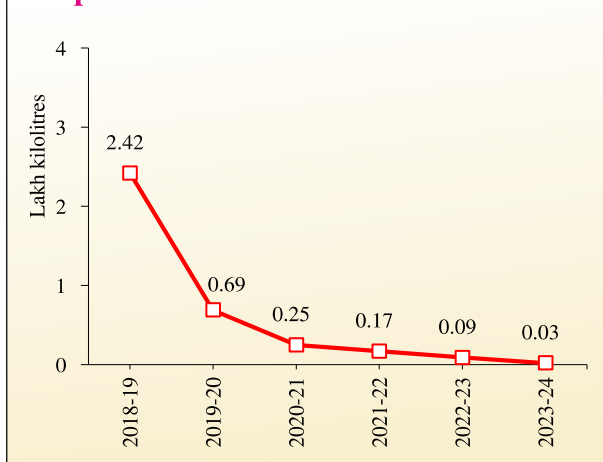
+ upto December

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

Distribution of Kerosene

4.18 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having domestic gas connection. In the State 29 districts have become kerosene free.

Graph 4.7 : Kerosene distribution to FPS



ITeS in PDS

4.19 During 2023-24, out of total eligible 162.82 lakh ration cards covered under NFSA, Aadhaar seeding of 99.99 per cent ration cards has been completed. For distribution of food grains ePoint of Sale (ePoS) devices have been installed in 52,532 FPS across the State as on 30th January, 2024. Number of FPS with operational ePoS in selected states is given in Table 4.11.

4.19.1 During May, 2018, the State has launched Aadhar Enabled PDS across all FPS and introduced inter-state & pan-state portability. During March, 2024 about 1.47 crore families availed ration with Aadhaar based biometric authentication.

4.19.2 'One Nation, One Ration Card' scheme is being implemented from 1st January, 2020. Since inception upto March, 2024 in all 0.75 lakh ration card holders from Maharashtra have lifted food grains from other states and 6.68 lakh ration card holders from other states have lifted their food grains from Maharashtra.

Table 4.11 Number of FPS with operational ePoS in selected states

(As on 30th January, 2024)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	28,936
Gujarat	17,210
Karnataka	19,762
Kerala	14,155
Madhya Pradesh	25,103
Maharashtra	52,532
Rajasthan	25,579
Telangana	17,170
Uttar Pradesh	80,493

Source: NFS Portal, Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI

Godowns

4.20 The foodgrains to be distributed through PDS are lifted from godowns of Food Corporation of India and are stored in the godowns owned by the State or hired on rental basis. Upto March, 2024 there are such 899 godowns having storage capacity of 7.14 lakh MT. GoM has undertaken a programme to construct new godowns with financial assistance from NABARD. Upto March, 2024 administrative approval is given for construction of 301 godowns with storage capacity 4.44 lakh MT, of which construction of 231 godowns is completed and that of 70 godowns is in progress. Districtwise number of godowns and fair price shops are given in Annexure 4.17.

Shivbhojan Yojana

4.21 To provide meals to poor and needy people in the State at affordable rate, GoM had started *Shivbhojan Yojana*. At the end of March, 2024 in all 1,904 *Shivbhojan centres* are functioning in the State. During 2022-23, in all 4.13 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* were distributed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 175.49 crore and during 2023-24 in all 5.75 crore *Shivbhojan thalis* were distributed and expenditure incurred was of ₹ 199.96 crore.

Distribution of Anandacha Shidha

4.22 On the occasion of *Gudhipadwa, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti* and *Gauri-Ganpati Utsav*, ration kits comprising of four commodities which includes one kg suji, one kg chana dal, one kg sugar and one litre edible oil have been distributed to AAY, PHH card holders under NFSA, 2013 and APL (Saffron) farmers ration card holders of 14 farmer drought prone districts. On the occasion of *Diwali, Shree Ram Pran-Pratishtha Sohla & Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti*, Government has distributed foodgrain kits comprising six commodities which includes one kg sugar, one litre edible oil and 500 gms pack each of chana dal, suji, poha, maida. The foodgrain kits are distributed at the rate of ₹ 100 per kit. Number of Anandacha Shidha Ration kits registered for distribution and number of kits distributed are shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Number of Anandacha Shidha Ration kits distributed

Year	Festival	No. of distributed Kits (AAY+PHH+APL (Saffron) Farmer cards)
2023 – 24	<i>GudhiPadwa, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti</i>	1,58,79,949
	<i>Gauri- Ganpati</i>	1,56,88,066
	<i>Diwali</i>	1,57,91,766
	<i>Shri Ram Pran Pratishtha Sohla & Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti</i>	1,57,55,351

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

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.23 The State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission and 40 District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commissions have been constituted in the State to redress the grievances of the consumers. In all 4.49 lakh complaints of consumers were received upto 31st March, 2024 of which 3.39 lakh were resolved.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year – 2003=100)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.1
2015-16	262	325	446	135	205	258	2.8
2016-17	271	352	463	137	209	266	3.2
2017-18	270	410	498	139	208	270	1.7
2018-19	272	444	513	143	213	275	1.7
2019-20	309	450	534	147	219	299	8.7
2020-21	328	469 [#]	567	152 [#]	229 [#]	316 [#]	5.2 [#]
2021-22	338	486	592	153 ⁺	235 ⁺	326 ⁺	4.0 ⁺
2022-23	357	505	658	159	259	350	7.8
2023-24	383	522	699	168	270	372	6.3
April 2023	368	511	673	164	265	360	7.5
May 2023	375	513	729	164	267	370	8.6
June 2023	384	516	697	165	268	372	5.9
July 2023	386	518	698	166	269	373	6.3
August 2023	390	520	698	167	269	376	7.5
September 2023	384	521	702	168	270	373	5.9
October 2023	384	521	700	169	270	373	4.9
November 2023	386	523	699	170	270	374	4.8
December 2023	390	526	699	171	271	376	7.3
January 2024	385	528	700	171	272	374	6.0
February 2024	383	532	698	172	273	373	5.8
March 2024	382	536	699	172	276	374	5.4

Average for June to March

+ Average for June to March

* Average for May to March

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

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

ANNEXURE 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year – 2003=100)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year - on - Year Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.4
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16	268	322	408	142	191	247	3.0
2016-17	278	347	426	145	194	255	3.2
2017-18	278	386	462	146	195	260	2.0
2018-19	278	417	503	147	201	267	2.5
2019-20	308	434	507	150	206	283	6.2
2020-21	329	455 [#]	547	154 [#]	218 [#]	302 [#]	6.1 [#]
2021-22	337	478	581	156 ⁺	231 [*]	313 [*]	4.5 ⁺
2022-23	355	505	647	166	244	334	7.1
2023-24	380	527	690	174	256	355	6.3
April 2023	361	517	662	171	249	341	5.8
May 2023	367	520	735	171	250	352	8.1
June 2023	380	522	706	172	253	355	6.4
July 2023	394	522	706	173	254	363	8.1
August 2023	388	523	705	173	255	360	7.6
September 2023	378	524	685	174	255	354	5.2
October 2023	380	526	684	175	257	355	4.7
November 2023	385	527	683	177	258	358	5.5
December 2023	387	528	683	177	258	359	7.2
January 2024	382	530	681	177	259	357	5.9
February 2024	380	542	681	177	261	357	6.2
March 2024	380	543	672	178	261	356	5.4

Average for June to March

+ Average for June to March

* Average for May to March

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

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

ANNEXURE 4.3

**GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR THE STATE COMPILED BY
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, GoI FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED AREAS**

Group	Weights	(Base Year 2012=100)						
		Year						
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 [#]	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural								
Food & Beverages	54.28	140.6	139.3	145.0 [@]	157.0	162.6	174.0	186.1
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.72	155.0	158.6	158.5 [@]	168.2	173.3	181.7	189.4
Clothing & Footwear	7.56	145.9	148.7	149.0 [@]	152.3	165.9	184.1	190.4
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	7.86	141.1	147.5	148.1 [@]	157.7	181.0	206.0	207.2
Miscellaneous	27.58	136.7	144.4	149.3 [@]	156.9	166.5	174.8	180.0
General Index	100.00	140.4	142.6	147.3	156.3 ⁺	165.6	177.7	186.5
Inflation	--	5.3	1.6	3.3	5.5 ⁺	6.6 ^{**}	7.3	5.0
Urban								
Food & Beverages	34.38	135.4	137.8	148.5 [@]	161.0	166.0	177.5	189.9
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	0.97	162.9	169.2	174.3 [@]	185.9	190.5	196.8	200.9
Clothing & Footwear	5.14	131.9	138.4	141.9 [@]	148.1	154.4	169.6	177.7
Housing	24.74	127.0	134.6	139.9 [@]	147.0	152.1	162.2	172.8
Fuel & light	5.21	122.2	127.3	131.7 [@]	144.1	162.6	187.2	187.8
Miscellaneous	29.56	121.5	127.4	131.4 [@]	144.3	152.1	162.3	167.3
General Index	100.00	128.6	133.7	140.5	150.6 ⁺	157.9	169.5	178.3
Inflation	--	3.4	4.0	5.1	6.6 ⁺	5.5 ^{**}	7.4	5.2
Combined								
Food & Beverages	--	137.7	138.5	147.0 [@]	159.2	164.5	176.0	188.2
Pan, Tobacco & Intoxicants	--	158.3	163.0	165.1 [@]	175.6	180.4	188.0	194.2
Clothing & Footwear	--	137.9	142.8	144.9 [@]	149.9	159.3	175.8	183.1
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fuel & light	--	130.3	136.0	138.8 [@]	150.0	170.6	195.3	196.2
Miscellaneous	--	126.3	132.8	137.1 [@]	148.3	156.7	166.3	171.3
General Index	--	132.5	136.7	142.8	152.5 ⁺	160.5	172.2	181.0
Inflation	--	4.1	3.1	4.4	6.2 ⁺	5.9 ^{**}	7.3	5.1

Average for August to March

+ Average for June to March

** Average for June to March

@ Average for 11 months

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

ANNEXURE 4.4

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

(Base year - 1986-87=100)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index 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)
2013-14	818	793	737	750	810	788	738	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	865	845	781	802
2015-16	930	897	807	835	919	891	813	839
2016-17	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18	975	957	846	889	963	951	852	895
2018-19	963	967	850	907	950	963	855	915
2019-20	1131	1094	932	980	1113	1084	937	986
2020-21	1220	1168	990	1034	1195	1153	995	1040
2021-22	1225	1200	1013	1075	1204	1192	1021	1084
2022-23	1302	1279	1076	1148	1279	1279	1084	1160
2023-24 [@]	1414	1368	1165	1227	1385	1367	1171	1237
April 2023	1338	1313	1104	1180	1311	1314	1111	1192
May 2023	1349	1322	1112	1186	1321	1322	1118	1197
June 2023	1355	1328	1126	1196	1328	1330	1131	1207
July 2023	1377	1343	1152	1215	1351	1346	1158	1226
August 2023	1389	1352	1164	1224	1362	1354	1170	1234
September 2023	1397	1359	1166	1226	1372	1361	1171	1237
October 2023	1422	1375	1185	1241	1396	1376	1190	1251
November 2023	1465	1402	1201	1253	1437	1399	1206	1262
December 2023	1482	1413	1205	1257	1450	1408	1210	1267
January 2024	1487	1418	1202	1258	1454	1412	1207	1268
February 2024	1492	1423	1199	1258	1457	1417	1205	1269

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for April to February

ANNEXURE 4.5

ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(Base year – 2001=100)							
Weight	46.20	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.57	23.26	100.00
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	276	276	241	268	190	207	251
2015-16	293	305	249	285	198	216	265
2016-17	305	327	249	298	206	226	276
2017-18	310	356	260	313	214	235	284
2018-19	312	379	271	382	221	246	300
2019-20	335	393	285	435	227	255	323
(Base year – 2016=100)							
Weight	39.17	2.07	5.5	16.87	6.08	30.31	100.00
2020-21 [@]	120	134	134	114	118	117	119
2021-22	123.5	140.2	155.0	116.9	121.4	121.5	123.6
2022-23	131.1	147.9	176.0	121.1	130.0	128.1	131.1
2023-24 [§]	140.4	156.6	171.5	125.3	138.9	133.9	137.7
April 2023	132.8	154.7	182.1	123.4	136.1	131.9	134.2
May 2023	133.7	155.5	181.7	123.4	136.9	132.3	134.7
June 2023	137.8	156.0	181.5	123.4	137.0	132.6	136.4
July 2023	145.1	156.3	181.0	125.7	138.0	132.8	139.7
August 2023	143.3	156.6	179.3	125.7	138.4	133.7	139.2
September 2023	140.5	156.8	161.8	125.7	139.4	134.7	137.5
October 2023	142.3	157.0	161.7	125.7	140.1	135.1	138.4
November 2023	143.9	157.7	161.9	125.7	140.8	135.2	139.1
December 2023	142.8	157.8	161.8	125.7	141.1	135.5	138.8
January 2024	141.9	158.0	161.8	128.4	141.4	135.5	138.9

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for September to March

§ Average for April to January

ANNEXURE 4.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR
CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK		THANE	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(Base year – 2001=100)												
Weight	48.88	100.00	54.74	100.00	43.05	100.00	39.77	100.00	41.43	100.00		
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	306	280	306	284	317	298	316	269	289	274		
2016-17	312	286	316	294	325	308	331	277	303	287		
2017-18	314	291	311	295	324	317	323	280	305	297		
2018-19	314	297	318	311	323	359	342	316	304	333		
2019-20	338	316	345	342	347	401	384	353	334	370		
(Base year – 2016=100)												
Weight	37.91	100.00	43.52	100.00	35.44	100.00	35.14	100.00	40.63	100.00	37.74	100.00
2020-21 [@]	118.7	113.8	116.8	118.5	116.5	117.8	121.7	115.7	120.2	115.5	116.0	112.8
2021-22	123.3	118.0	124.2	127.6	119.5	123.3	123.5	120.2	124.3	119.7	120.1	118.1
2022-23	129.6	124.1	132.1	136.7	124.3	130.4	125.9	123.2	129.2	124.0	126.0	124.5
2023-24 [#]	135.8	128.6	139.3	143.3	134.9	138.0	132.1	126.5	139.0	130.7	132.6	128.6
April 2023	130.8	126.1	134.8	141.1	125.2	133.5	126.6	124.3	129.8	125.6	128.7	126.8
May 2023	131.1	126.2	136.1	141.7	127.5	135.4	128.6	125.0	129.8	125.6	128.2	126.7
June 2023	133.3	127.3	139.3	143.1	128.6	135.8	132.1	126.3	131.6	126.3	130.3	127.5
July 2023	141.4	131.4	138.8	143.9	137.8	140.0	133.9	127.4	139.4	131.5	135.4	129.6
August 2023	138.8	130.4	138.9	144.1	134.1	138.7	133.2	127.1	140.0	131.7	133.0	128.8
September 2023	135.2	128.2	139.5	142.9	132.3	136.9	129.8	125.0	140.9	131.5	131.2	127.2
October 2023	137.6	129.2	139.4	142.9	134.3	137.6	135.9	128.1	142.5	132.2	133.4	128.0
November 2023	137.6	129.3	140.0	143.2	143.5	140.6	133.8	127.3	145.7	133.8	134.3	129.7
December 2023	136.2	128.9	143.3	144.7	143.5	140.6	133.1	127.1	145.8	133.9	136.3	130.6
January 2024	135.9	129.3	143.3	145.6	141.8	140.7	133.6	127.6	144.9	134.6	135.1	130.8

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for September to March

Average for April to January

ANNEXURE 4.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FOR
CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year – 2001=100) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Weight	45.88	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.89	100.00
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	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18	276	311	284	296	282	303	305	343	293	324
2018-19	277	332	284	310	285	318	305	359	294	337
2019-20	293	358	309	333	309	341	343	395	317	357
2020-21	305	376	334	354	337	360	378	421	338	374
2021-22	330	408	344	381	366	394	401	461	363	402
2022-23	351	435	382	416	379	427	418	489	387	433
2023-24	377	470	409	440	407	458	454	522	430	464
April 2023	360	462	391	431	383	447	432	510	399	452
May 2023	359	461	388	430	383	447	429	509	401	453
June 2023	369	466	400	436	395	452	439	514	415	459
July 2023	376	471	408	441	402	457	442	518	424	463
August 2023	375	471	404	440	401	456	446	520	426	464
September 2023	382	471	415	442	412	458	453	522	435	465
October 2023	382	471	413	441	414	459	456	523	437	465
November 2023	384	472	414	442	416	460	458	525	438	466
December 2023	384	473	418	444	419	462	462	528	442	468
January 2024	381	474	418	445	417	464	473	530	443	469
February 2024	386	476	421	446	421	467	477	532	448	471
March 2024	386	475	422	446	422	466	475	530	452	471

Source - Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM.

ANNEXURE 4.8

INFLATION BASED ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES AT ALL-INDIA LEVEL

Year/Month (1)	Inflation		
	All - India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (2)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (3)	All - India Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourers (4)
	(Base year 2001=100)	(Base year 1986 -87=100)	(Base year 1986 -87=100)
2013-14	9.7	11.6	11.5
2014-15	6.3	6.6	6.9
2015-16	5.6	4.4	4.6
2016-17	4.1	4.2	4.2
2017-18	3.1	2.2	2.3
2018-19	5.4	2.1	2.2
2019-20	7.5	8.0	7.7
	(Base year 2016 = 100)		
2020-21	--	5.5	5.5
2021-22	5.1 [#]	4.0	4.2
2022-23	6.1	6.8	7.0
2023-24	5.3 ^{\$}	7.0 ⁺	6.9 ⁺
April 2023	5.1	6.5	6.5
May 2023	4.4	6.0	5.8
June 2023	5.6	6.3	6.2
July 2023	7.5	7.4	7.3
August 2023	6.9	7.4	7.1
September 2023	4.7	6.7	6.5
October 2023	4.5	7.1	6.9
November 2023	5.0	7.4	7.1
December 2023	4.9	7.7	7.5
January 2024	4.6	7.5	7.4
February 2024	--	7.4	7.4
# Average for September to March	\$ Average for April to January	+ Average for April to February	

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

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2023-24

ANNEXURE 4.9

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

(Base year – 2011-12 = 100)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities	Inflation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Weight	22.62	13.15	64.23	100.00	--
2014-15	125.1	107.7	111.2	113.9	1.3
2015-16	124.6	86.5	109.2	109.7	(-) 3.7
2016-17	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6	1.7
2017-18	130.6	93.3	113.8	114.9	2.9
2018-19	134.2	104.1	117.9	119.8	4.3
2019-20	143.3	102.2	118.3	121.8	1.7
2020-21	145.7	94.0	121.5	123.4	1.3
2021-22	160.7	124.6	135.0	139.4	13.0
2022-23	176.8	159.5	142.6	152.5	9.4
2023-24	183.0	152.3	140.2	151.5	(-) 0.7
April 2023	177.8	152.7	141.4	151.1	(-) 0.8
May 2023	175.1	148.6	140.6	149.4	(-) 3.6
June 2023	176.1	146.2	139.9	148.9	(-) 4.2
July 2023	191.7	145.4	139.5	152.1	(-) 1.2
August 2023	190.3	149.1	139.9	152.5	(-) 0.5
September 2023	183.6	153.1	140.4	151.8	(-) 0.1
October 2023	185.3	155.5	140.4	152.5	(-) 0.3
November 2023	187.6	156.2	140.2	153.1	0.4
December 2023	182.8	155.8	140.0	151.8	0.9
January 2024	181.4	154.9	139.7	151.2	0.3
February 2024	181.5	154.9	139.8	151.2	0.2
March 2024*	183.1	155.2	140.1	151.8	0.5

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

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARDS (As on 29th February, 2024)

District	Yellow		Saffron			Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAAY	PHH	PHH Farmers	NPH			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Mumbai	24,457	15,661	18,57,643	0	14,66,291	0	9,37,412	43,01,464
Thane	58,330	48,392	52,929	0	40,809	0	4,101	2,04,561
Palghar	1,00,565	98,095	2,04,257	0	2,89,160	0	42,210	7,34,287
Raigad	99,615	83,442	2,69,141	0	2,14,769	0	1,14,461	7,81,428
Ratnagiri	51,547	38,748	1,99,045	0	1,06,639	0	43,654	4,39,633
Sindhudurg	45,614	21,527	1,46,785	0	0	0	22,040	2,35,966
Nashik	3,23,778	1,76,741	3,56,819	0	5,96,677	0	1,04,820	15,58,835
Dhule	1,42,855	75,806	89,977	0	1,99,746	0	17,951	5,26,335
Nandurbar	1,00,553	1,06,276	41,873	0	88,488	0	9,016	3,46,206
Jalgaon	2,15,035	1,35,114	2,82,739	0	3,96,863	0	71,905	11,01,656
Ahmednagar	2,54,466	88,090	3,63,249	0	3,58,229	0	58,418	11,22,452
Pune	0	56,248	9,05,566	0	6,65,649	0	1,78,760	18,06,223
Satara	1,20,479	27,036	2,88,975	0	2,38,055	0	58,271	7,32,816
Sangli	65,245	31,007	3,17,536	0	2,64,386	0	80,498	7,58,672
Solapur	1,73,867	57,661	2,67,329	0	3,68,975	0	75,305	9,43,137
Kolhapur	1,46,976	51,977	3,85,662	0	3,21,721	0	98,084	10,04,420
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	1,65,563	66,537	2,33,757	84,057	2,61,380	0	12,914	8,24,208
Jalna	1,12,579	43,499	1,50,426	37,154	43,574	0	3,080	3,90,312
Parbhani	72,868	44,443	1,43,532	69,316	94,482	0	3,590	4,28,231
Hingoli	55,449	29,677	97,497	30,598	40,698	0	3,127	2,57,046
Beed	52,750	38,914	57,663	44,245	27,104	0	3,606	2,24,282
Nanded	1,39,670	79,145	3,07,322	1,15,615	98,008	0	14,391	7,54,151
Dharashiv	1,06,556	38,642	1,00,887	69,125	52,894	0	12,086	3,80,190
Latur	86,040	42,347	2,46,601	66,454	67,898	0	24,671	5,34,011
Buldhana	1,54,533	63,596	1,85,972	87,097	1,06,846	0	23,235	6,21,279
Akola	65,073	45,578	1,84,734	46,575	1,03,752	0	25,466	4,71,178
Washim	66,862	49,924	1,31,514	14,459	21,399	0	13,490	2,97,648
Amravati	1,72,497	1,27,603	1,31,700	1,20,462	1,42,737	0	27,513	7,22,512
Yavatmal	1,47,445	1,33,194	1,41,617	70,982	2,04,440	0	26,429	7,24,107
Wardha	43,807	49,766	1,86,815	9,616	22,037	0	12,105	3,24,146
Nagpur	1,21,052	1,26,501	6,24,211	0	4,30,254	0	76,572	13,78,590
Bhandara	75,814	66,154	99,282	0	34,746	0	15,870	2,91,866
Gondia	81,858	81,732	51,028	0	66,862	0	6,480	2,87,960
Chandrapur	0	1,41,703	2,58,192	0	84,604	0	23,627	5,08,126
Gadchiroli	27,254	1,01,950	96,604	0	31,989	0	6,830	2,64,627
Maharashtra State	36,71,052	24,82,726	94,58,879	8,65,755	75,52,161	0	22,51,988	2,62,82,561

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

ANNEXURE 4.11

ALLOTMENT OF RICE AND WHEAT 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
2017-18 (Total)	21.51	27.98
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.21	25.84
2018-19 (Total)	21.40	27.90
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.21	25.84
2019-20 (Total)	21.22	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.10	25.70
2020-21 (Total)	21.10	27.42
Of which, NFSA,2013	20.11	25.70
2021-22 (Total)	20.42	27.00
Of which, NFSA,2013	19.54	25.47
2022-23 (Total)	28.59	19.26
Of which, NFSA,2013	27.93	18.12
2023-24 (Total)	28.85	16.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	28.85	16.12

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in TPDS & NFSA, 2013

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

TPDS - Targeted Public Distribution System

NFSA - National Food Security Act

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

ANNEXURE 4.12

QUANTITY OF RICE AND WHEAT DISTRIBUTED 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	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2017-18 (Total)	1.99	18.15	20.14	2.98	22.64	25.62
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.99	16.97	18.96	2.98	20.83	23.81
2018-19 (Total)	1.57	16.92	18.49	2.33	21.38	23.71
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.57	15.97	17.54	2.33	19.64	21.97
2019-20 (Total)	2.11	19.11	21.22	3.14	24.50	27.64
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.59	15.78	17.36	2.35	19.78	22.13
2020-21 (Total)	2.09	18.02	20.11	3.12	22.58	25.70
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.66	16.69	18.35	2.46	20.90	23.36
2021-22 (Total)	2.04	17.50	19.54	3.10	22.37	25.47
Of which, NFSA,2013	1.70	16.39	18.09	2.54	20.52	23.06
2022-23 (Total) *	2.82	25.11	27.93	2.16	15.97	18.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	2.45	22.76	25.21	1.86	14.69	16.55
2023-24 (Total) *	3.04	25.81	28.85	1.63	14.49	16.12
Of which, NFSA,2013	2.39	23.06	25.45	1.32	13.05	14.37

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in TPDS & NFSA, 2013

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

TPDS - Targeted Public Distribution System

NFSA - National Food Security Act

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

ANNEXURE 4.13

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2022-23**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Distribution to FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	4,309	3,541	7,850	3,758	3,032	6,790	3,758	3,032	6,790
Thane	14,100	6,900	21,000	12,760	6,138	18,898	12,697	6,232	18,929
Palghar	27,514	13,178	40,692	26,701	12,342	39,043	26,175	12,442	38,617
Raigad	23,902	11,702	35,604	20,451	10,034	30,485	23,185	10,734	33,919
Ratnagiri	11,246	5,506	16,752	9,633	5,108	14,741	9,896	4,788	14,684
Sindhudurg	6,258	3,052	9,309	5,417	2,686	8,103	5,512	2,682	8,194
Nashik	41,068	33,922	74,990	38,349	31,829	70,178	37,038	30,183	67,221
Dhule	17,667	14,313	31,980	15,986	10,234	26,220	15,703	11,852	27,555
Nandurbar	31,219	13,670	44,889	29,782	13,040	42,822	29,390	12,820	42,210
Jalgaon	25,694	31,087	56,781	22,076	29,474	51,550	23,355	28,141	51,496
Ahmednagar	20,690	17,088	37,778	14,137	14,556	28,693	13,931	12,128	26,059
Pune Rural	11,478	9,652	21,130	10,955	9,034	19,989	10,858	9,183	20,041
Pune city	1,883	1,586	3,469	1,603	1,358	2,961	1,598	1,358	2,956
Satara	6,522	5,492	12,014	6,130	5,096	11,226	5,570	4,683	10,253
Sangli	7,284	6,120	13,404	6,805	5,648	12,453	6,841	5,678	12,519
Solapur Rural	12,734	10,726	23,460	11,852	10,019	21,871	10,814	9,202	20,016
Solapur City	1,446	1,204	2,650	1,348	1,135	2,483	1,348	1,135	2,483
Kolhapur	12,334	10,382	22,716	11,653	9,666	21,319	11,654	9,669	21,323
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	15,226	12,578	27,804	14,476	11,950	26,426	14,256	11,936	26,192
Jalna	10,234	8,438	18,672	9,295	6,326	15,621	8,861	7,523	16,384
Parbhani	10,328	8,526	18,854	9,054	7,258	16,312	8,614	7,157	15,771
Hingoli	6,970	5,762	12,732	6,520	5,122	11,642	6,440	5,137	11,577
Beed	9,222	7,614	16,836	8,129	6,226	14,355	7,913	6,514	14,427
Nanded	18,768	15,504	34,271	13,603	14,681	28,284	14,896	12,587	27,483
Dharashiv	9,108	7,524	16,632	9,490	6,927	15,407	8,275	6,894	15,169
Latur	9,844	8,132	17,976	9,405	7,634	17,039	9,354	7,628	16,982
Amravati	28,900	23,866	52,766	23,139	23,866	47,005	28,034	23,973	52,007
Akola	10,292	8,500	18,791	9,958	8,116	18,074	9,767	8,181	17,948
Washim	9,882	10,854	20,736	9,586	10,666	20,252	9,116	10,169	19,285
Buldhana	12,858	14,142	27,000	11,731	11,699	23,430	12,045	13,496	25,541
Yavatmal	30,498	25,194	55,692	26,613	23,714	50,327	27,535	22,368	49,903
Nagpur Rural	22,300	10,904	33,204	22,300	9,872	32,172	21,338	10,436	31,774
Nagpur City	12,948	6,324	19,272	12,407	6,127	18,534	12,495	6,127	18,622
Wardha	13,830	6,764	20,594	13,451	6,382	19,833	13,573	6,658	20,231
Bhandara	22,110	5,860	27,970	21,298	5,899	27,197	21,177	5,607	26,784
Gondia	26,858	7,114	33,972	25,254	6,960	32,214	24,994	6,865	31,859
Chandrapur	46,689	12,374	59,063	45,170	10,405	55,575	42,347	11,415	53,762
Gadchiroli	33,984	8,998	42,981	38,707	7,076	45,783	33,707	7,176	40,883
Maharashtra State	6,38,194	4,14,091	10,52,285	5,87,972	3,77,335	9,65,307	5,84,060	3,73,789	9,57,849

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.14

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR PRIORITY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2022-23**

(MT)

District	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Distribution to FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	2,77,786	2,12,359	4,90,145	2,40,958	1,82,945	4,23,903	2,40,958	1,82,945	4,23,903
Thane	24,128	7,348	31,477	22,204	6,425	28,629	22,199	6,724	28,923
Palghar	68,784	20,933	89,717	65,517	19,658	85,175	66,002	19,853	85,855
Raigad	70,335	21,406	91,741	60,453	18,367	78,820	67,369	19,614	86,983
Ratnagiri	46,953	14,294	61,247	42,952	13,870	56,822	40,556	13,256	53,812
Sindhudurg	26,553	8,080	34,633	22,433	6,844	29,277	23,415	7,060	30,475
Nashik	1,01,342	77,506	1,78,849	94,209	68,136	1,62,345	85,842	65,749	1,51,591
Dhule	41,406	27,597	69,002	39,385	23,531	62,916	36,679	24,597	61,276
Nandurbar	26,685	17,794	44,479	25,451	16,637	42,088	24,819	16,554	41,373
Jalgaon	75,457	57,702	1,33,159	65,946	56,338	1,22,284	66,319	49,680	1,15,999
Ahmednagar	91,924	70,292	1,62,216	68,296	61,936	1,30,232	62,079	51,120	1,13,199
Pune Rural	86,982	66,510	1,53,492	80,323	60,687	1,41,010	79,407	60,937	1,40,344
Pune city	44,699	34,168	78,867	39,891	30,846	70,737	39,890	30,846	70,736
Satara	58,195	44,500	1,02,695	54,151	40,628	94,779	50,115	36,878	86,993
Sangli	60,281	46,098	1,06,379	57,216	41,954	99,170	57,255	41,969	99,224
Solapur Rural	59,352	45,384	1,04,736	50,420	41,203	91,623	49,937	39,056	88,993
Solapur City	17,303	13,234	30,537	15,994	12,219	28,213	15,994	12,219	28,213
Kolhapur	79,866	61,074	1,40,940	73,683	56,108	1,29,791	73,510	56,107	1,29,617
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	67,760	51,817	1,19,578	61,873	49,550	1,11,423	61,037	48,125	1,09,162
Jalna	45,854	35,062	80,916	37,541	31,606	69,147	39,627	30,695	70,322
Parbhani	37,212	24,804	62,015	32,015	20,330	52,345	30,453	20,296	50,749
Hingoli	24,887	19,032	43,919	23,098	17,383	40,481	23,173	17,431	40,604
Beed	51,214	39,158	90,372	45,997	34,812	80,809	45,050	34,747	79,797
Nanded	65,821	50,322	1,16,144	50,954	46,776	97,730	50,132	38,860	88,992
Dharashiv	33,898	25,922	59,820	30,881	23,145	54,026	30,016	23,062	53,078
Latur	53,028	40,548	93,576	50,373	37,912	88,285	50,483	37,872	88,355
Amravati	61,995	22,543	84,538	53,573	19,602	73,175	61,096	22,257	83,353
Akola	37,557	28,729	66,286	32,861	26,430	59,291	33,859	24,686	58,545
Washim	26,235	20,059	46,295	25,414	19,519	44,933	24,586	18,799	43,385
Buldhana	55,390	36,923	92,312	52,605	30,770	83,375	52,846	35,015	87,861
Yavatmal	49,945	38,193	88,139	44,205	36,995	81,200	43,894	32,858	76,752
Nagpur Rural	60,896	22,144	83,040	57,006	20,347	77,353	57,984	21,164	79,148
Nagpur City	49,958	38,206	88,163	47,034	35,844	82,878	47,005	35,844	82,849
Wardha	40,678	14,786	55,464	39,739	14,409	54,148	40,137	14,784	54,921
Bhandara	34,500	10,500	45,000	33,182	9,750	42,932	32,635	10,132	42,767
Gondia	31,948	9,728	41,676	30,914	9,538	40,452	31,254	9,266	40,520
Chandrapur	47,266	17,186	64,451	43,176	15,081	58,257	42,837	15,052	57,889
Gadchiroli	21,068	6,412	27,479	21,067	5,570	26,637	21,048	6,066	27,114
Maharashtra State	21,55,140	13,98,352	35,53,492	19,32,990	12,63,701	31,96,691	19,21,497	12,32,175	31,53,672

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.15

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2023-24**

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Distribution to FPS from godowns		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	4,212	3,109	7,320	3,676	2,689	6,365	3,676	2,689	6,365
Thane	14,651	5,819	20,470	13,172	5,516	18,688	13,755	5,507	19,262
Palghar	28,903	11,360	40,262	25,135	11,008	36,143	26,834	10,781	37,615
Raigad	25,005	9,870	34,875	23,400	9,207	32,607	22,280	8,974	31,254
Ratnagiri	11,699	4,637	16,336	10,226	3,995	14,221	10,472	4,304	14,776
Sindhudurg	6,355	2,632	8,988	5,705	3,095	8,800	5,841	2,414	8,255
Nashik	42,427	31,254	73,681	39,726	28,545	68,271	39,151	29,159	68,310
Dhule	17,977	13,357	31,334	16,595	12,685	29,280	15,050	11,151	26,201
Nandurbar	31,064	12,476	43,540	29,676	11,543	41,219	29,493	11,658	41,151
Jalgaon	32,228	23,751	55,980	29,285	20,797	50,082	28,199	20,400	48,599
Ahmednagar	21,323	15,715	37,038	19,935	14,368	34,303	19,379	13,560	32,939
Pune Rural	11,773	8,761	20,534	11,070	8,385	19,455	10,624	8,132	18,756
Pune city	2,393	944	3,337	1,924	797	2,721	1,924	797	2,721
Satara	6,677	4,954	11,631	6,007	4,505	10,512	5,843	4,393	10,236
Sangli	7,400	5,574	12,974	6,571	4,802	11,373	6,525	4,740	11,265
Solapur Rural	12,961	9,615	22,577	11,716	8,434	20,150	11,344	8,197	19,541
Solapur City	1,825	732	2,557	1,704	657	2,361	1,704	657	2,361
Kolhapur	12,780	9,411	22,191	11,989	8,278	20,267	11,224	7,254	18,478
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	15,641	11,654	27,295	14,818	11,077	25,895	15,232	11,423	26,655
Jalna	10,371	7,770	18,141	9,304	6,964	16,268	9,128	6,739	15,867
Parbhani	10,060	8,371	18,431	9,044	7,718	16,762	9,208	7,743	16,951
Hingoli	7,192	5,303	12,494	6,442	4,557	10,999	5,925	4,366	10,291
Beed	9,315	6,982	16,297	8,055	6,087	14,142	7,888	5,939	13,827
Nanded	23,637	9,473	33,110	21,478	8,395	29,873	20,321	8,342	28,663
Dharashiv	9,327	6,912	16,239	8,482	6,431	14,913	8,294	6,225	14,519
Latur	9,570	7,992	17,562	8,823	7,357	16,180	8,556	7,122	15,678
Amravati	29,859	22,086	51,946	29,860	21,451	51,311	29,657	21,906	51,563
Akola	13,015	5,251	18,266	11,391	4,433	15,824	10,118	4,066	14,184
Washim	14,708	5,782	20,490	12,972	5,138	18,110	12,926	5,163	18,089
Buldhana	18,324	7,502	25,826	15,001	6,686	21,687	15,660	6,193	21,853
Yavatmal	30,911	23,233	54,145	29,922	20,793	50,715	23,723	17,950	41,673
Nagpur Rural	23,581	9,262	32,843	22,742	8,985	31,727	20,169	8,322	28,491
Nagpur City	13,654	5,359	19,012	13,137	5,106	18,243	13,154	5,137	18,291
Wardha	14,248	5,756	20,004	14,247	5,742	19,989	12,216	4,750	16,966
Bhandara	19,388	7,773	27,162	18,451	7,467	25,918	18,433	7,381	25,814
Gondia	24,091	9,472	33,562	23,016	8,744	31,760	15,589	7,332	22,921
Chandrapur	40,309	16,461	56,770	38,104	15,949	54,053	29,554	13,641	43,195
Gadchiroli	30,395	11,942	42,337	15,060	11,351	26,411	14,088	11,262	25,350
Maharashtra State	6,59,247	3,68,309	10,27,555	5,97,861	3,39,737	9,37,598	5,63,157	3,25,769	8,88,926

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.16

**UNDER NFSA, DISTRICTWISE ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO
FAIR PRICE SHOPS FOR PRIORITY HOUSEHOLDS DURING 2023-24**

(MT)

District	Allocation by State Government			Lifting from FCI			Distribution to FPS from godowns		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	3,00,189	1,59,732	4,59,921	2,35,240	1,29,220	3,64,460	2,35,240	1,29,220	3,64,460
Thane	23,272	7,679	30,951	20,193	6,986	27,179	21,035	7,034	28,069
Palghar	62,433	26,670	89,103	52,399	24,969	77,368	53,876	23,909	77,785
Raigad	68,497	22,564	91,061	62,419	21,036	83,455	60,412	20,443	80,855
Ratnagiri	48,748	11,978	60,726	41,701	10,909	52,610	42,745	10,767	53,512
Sindhudurg	27,623	6,789	34,412	24,107	5,906	30,013	24,664	6,184	30,848
Nashik	1,06,746	69,920	1,76,666	92,791	60,389	1,53,180	95,291	63,511	1,58,802
Dhule	41,308	27,065	68,373	38,291	24,521	62,812	33,071	22,309	55,380
Nandurbar	25,998	17,498	43,495	22,875	15,307	38,182	23,895	15,572	39,467
Jalgaon	79,690	52,202	1,31,891	72,234	46,822	1,19,056	66,534	46,077	1,12,611
Ahmednagar	96,060	62,908	1,58,968	86,842	54,408	1,41,250	83,685	51,758	1,35,443
Pune Rural	90,344	59,164	1,49,509	78,366	53,279	1,31,645	75,582	51,705	1,27,287
Pune city	46,788	30,646	77,434	41,427	27,602	69,029	41,426	27,602	69,028
Satara	60,355	39,778	1,00,133	51,585	35,425	87,010	51,242	34,373	85,615
Sangli	61,755	41,408	1,03,163	52,899	36,603	89,502	51,693	34,369	86,062
Solapur Rural	60,338	39,947	1,00,285	48,136	32,774	80,910	49,418	32,941	82,359
Solapur City	18,037	11,916	29,953	16,183	10,598	26,781	16,180	10,587	26,767
Kolhapur	83,452	54,651	1,38,103	73,998	44,934	1,18,932	65,728	40,582	1,06,310
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	71,222	46,992	1,18,214	63,941	43,128	1,07,069	65,929	44,672	1,10,601
Jalna	47,269	31,694	78,963	40,870	27,260	68,130	40,290	26,405	66,695
Parbhani	37,130	24,467	61,598	32,496	22,164	54,660	33,471	22,280	55,751
Hingoli	25,348	17,057	42,405	21,666	14,372	36,038	21,031	13,752	34,783
Beed	53,716	35,567	89,283	46,043	31,638	77,681	45,557	30,444	76,001
Nanded	69,150	45,863	1,15,013	60,222	41,625	1,01,847	58,642	39,578	98,220
Dharashiv	35,474	23,387	58,861	30,394	20,629	51,023	29,537	19,887	49,424
Latur	54,849	36,966	91,815	50,114	33,195	83,309	48,080	32,688	80,768
Amravati	67,559	16,709	84,268	67,559	16,214	83,773	67,172	16,605	83,777
Akola	41,197	22,527	63,724	36,293	19,832	56,125	30,193	17,937	48,130
Washim	34,878	11,458	46,336	29,756	9,954	39,710	30,622	9,135	39,757
Buldhana	52,692	36,215	88,907	45,375	34,489	79,864	44,622	30,748	75,370
Yavatmal	51,587	34,602	86,190	49,919	29,806	79,725	39,303	26,269	65,572
Nagpur Rural	62,631	20,560	83,192	57,479	20,075	77,554	48,975	15,304	64,279
Nagpur City	65,475	21,576	87,051	59,405	19,696	79,101	60,344	19,695	80,039
Wardha	40,510	13,729	54,240	39,003	13,057	52,060	34,224	11,513	45,737
Bhandara	32,854	11,075	43,929	31,096	10,691	41,787	28,865	10,688	39,553
Gondia	27,216	14,388	41,604	25,338	13,284	38,622	18,929	9,546	28,475
Chandrapur	37,237	25,451	62,687	32,980	24,656	57,636	25,514	18,982	44,496
Gadchiroli	16,458	10,789	27,247	15,035	10,145	25,180	13,982	9,336	23,318
Maharashtra State	22,26,088	12,43,589	34,69,677	19,46,670	10,97,598	30,44,268	18,76,999	10,54,407	29,31,406

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

ANNEXURE 4.17

UPTO MARCH, 2024 DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

District	(Capacity in M.T.)									
	Total no. of Government Godowns		Godowns not useful for storage due to disrepair		Godowns leased to others		Godowns rented from others		Godowns available for Storage	Number of fair price shops
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mumbai	13	8,724	6	3,243	0	--	0	--	07	3,073
Thane	16	8,580	1	500	0	--	0	--	15	608
Palghar	25	12,750	3	800	1	300	0	--	21	1,085
Raigad	60	2,990	22	8,300	0	--	0	--	38	1,442
Ratnagiri	50	22,790	26	8,050	1	250	0	--	23	953
Sindhudurg	19	10,660	3	1,300	0	--	1	300	17	463
Nashik	44	56,580	9	8,650	0	--	0	--	35	2,609
Dhule	24	15,480	4	2,000	0	--	0	--	20	987
Nandurbar	32	20,820	6	3,000	0	--	0	--	26	1,072
Jalgaon	40	30,340	9	2,250	0	--	3	1,600	34	1,980
Ahmednagar	82	62,210	41	21,850	3	1,300	0	--	38	1,887
Pune	29	29,030	10	4,390	0	--	2	690	21	2,503
Satara	49	27,390	16	4,340	0	--	1	300	34	1,716
Sangli	36	22,280	7	2,850	0	--	0	--	29	1,369
Solapur	52	43,640	5	1,300	0	--	0	--	47	1,871
Kolhapur	25	21,100	2	550	0	--	0	--	23	1,664
Chha. Sambhajinagar	19	19,758	7	5,032	0	--	5	5,900	17	1,813
Jalna	19	20,300	9	3,900	0	--	0	--	10	1,280
Parbhani	16	9,830	4	1,750	0	--	4	3,200	16	1,183
Hingoli	16	15,840	6	5,500	0	--	0	--	10	797
Beed	45	37,370	14	7,310	0	--	4	4,000	35	1,973
Nanded	54	28,290	16	5,000	0	--	1	500	39	2,000
Dharashiv	31	21,800	10	5,100	0	--	2	100	23	1,078
Latur	30	27,190	7	5,650	0	--	1	1,320	24	1,351
Buldhana	29	17,080	4	1,400	0	--	6	1,550	31	1,536
Akola	25	16,770	3	850	0	--	0	--	22	1,061
Washim	16	12,720	0	0	0	--	0	--	16	776
Amravati	40	21,000	2	200	0	--	2	850	40	1,914
Yavatmal	44	27,360	8	4,000	0	--	0	--	36	2,043
Wardha	18	13,250	2	2,000	0	--	0	--	16	887
Nagpur	58	37,408	21	6,231	0	--	4	6,100	41	1,981
Bhandara	19	14,140	1	600	0	--	1	550	19	889
Gondia	20	14,060	5	1,250	2	600	0	--	13	999
Chandrapur	38	24,470	4	1,750	3	1,300	0	--	31	1,538
Gadchiroli	43	25,050	5	2,350	6	2,600	0	--	32	1,197
Maharashtra State	1,176	8,26,050	298	1,33,246	16	6,350	37	27,860	899	51,578

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



Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Public finance, associated with government budget, deals with management of revenue, expenditure and debt stock. Assessment of fiscal indicators like ratios of revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt stock, etc. to GDP/ GSDP is essential to maintain fiscal discipline that helps in prioritising developmental needs.

State Budget 2023-24

5.2 Revised Estimates (RE) for 2023-24 indicate budget deficit of ₹ 382 crore. Total receipts and expenditure are increased by 30.1 per cent and 26.7 per cent respectively in 2023-24 (RE) over the previous year. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 while series of fiscal indicators is given in Annexure 5.1.

Revenue Receipts

5.3 As per 2023-24 (RE), revenue receipts are about 12.0 per cent of GSDP. Revenue for the State through its own resources is ₹ 3,26,398 crore (67.1 per cent of total revenue receipts) in 2023-24 (RE). It has increased at an average rate of 12.8 per cent annually during last decade. Component-wise revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2 and details of receipt on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.2.

5.3.1 As per 2023-24 (RE), tax revenue has the highest share (81.5 per cent) in revenue receipt. In tax revenue, Own Tax Revenue (OTR) is the major contributor (82.4 per cent). State Goods & Services Tax (SGST) is the largest contributor (44.4 per cent) of OTR followed by 'Tax on Sales, Trade', etc. with 19.0 per cent. Component-wise OTR is given in Table 5.3. OTR, Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2022-23 (RE) are given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	₹ (Crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)
1. Revenue Receipts	3,33,312	4,05,678	4,86,116
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(82.0)	(88.0)	(81.0)
2. Revenue Expenditure	3,49,686	4,07,614	5,05,647
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(87.7)	(86.0)	(84.2)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	16,374	1,936	19,532
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.5)
4. Capital Receipts [#]	73,058	55,473	1,14,000
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(18.0)	(12.0)	(19.0)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	49,106	66,308	94,851
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(12.3)	(14.0)	(15.8)
6. Total Receipts [#] (1+4)	4,06,369	4,61,151	6,00,116
7. Total Expenditure [#] (2+5)	3,98,792	4,73,922	6,00,498
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	(-7,577)	12,772	382
9. Fiscal Deficit	64,302	67,602	1,11,956
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(2.0)	(1.9)	(2.8)
10. Primary Deficit	24,144	25,913	63,378
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.6)
11. Interest Payment	40,158	41,689	48,578
<i>As per cent of revenue receipts</i>	(12.0)	(10.3)	(10.0)

RE Revised Estimates # Net of loan repayment

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Graph 5.1: Tax Revenue of the State

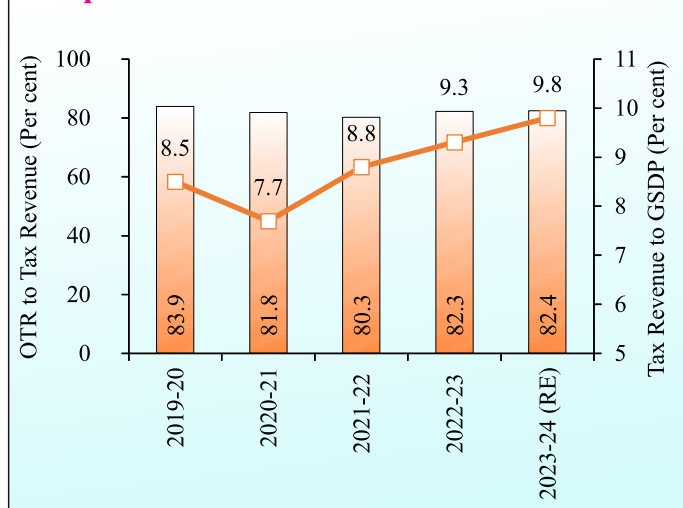


Table 5.2 Component-wise Revenue receipts

Year	(₹ Crore)							
	Tax revenue			Non-tax revenue			Grants-in-aid from GoI	Total Revenue receipts
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Total		
2019-20	1,88,971	36,197	2,25,167	3,271	11,026	14,297	43,725	2,83,190
2020-21	1,64,280	36,479	2,00,759	2,286	13,689	15,975	52,733	2,69,467
2021-22	2,20,982	54,263	2,75,245	2,617	16,690	19,307	38,760	3,33,312
2022-23	2,77,584	59,903	3,37,487	2,430	14,346	16,776	51,414	4,05,678
2023-24 (RE)	3,26,398	69,654	3,96,052	3,000	21,620	24,620	65,444	4,86,116

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.3 Component-wise OTR

Component	(₹ Crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)
State Goods & Service Tax	82,602	69,949	97,305	1,21,256	1,44,791
Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	37,786	33,160	45,924	54,568	62,050
Stamps & Registration Fees	28,707	25,428	35,594	45,286	51,500
State Excise Duties	15,428	15,089	17,221	21,507	29,000
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	9,619	8,354	8,384	14,721	14,000
Taxes on Vehicles	8,467	6,655	9,080	11,740	15,000
Land Revenue	2,155	2,063	3,065	2,431	2,500
Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,502	2,474	2,652	2,931	4,000
Tax on Goods & Passengers	773	13	394	1,582	1,760
Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	932	1,095	1,364	1,562	1,797
Tax on Agricultural Income	0	2	0	0	0
Total	1,88,971	1,64,280	2,20,982	2,77,584	3,26,398

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

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.4 OTR, revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of selected states for 2022-23 (RE)

State	OTR		Revenue receipts		Revenue expenditure	
	Amount (₹ Crore)	Per cent to GSDP	Amount (₹ Crore)	Per cent to GSDP	Amount (₹ Crore)	Per cent to GSDP
Andhra Pradesh	84,343	6.4	1,76,448	13.4	2,05,556	15.6
Gujarat	1,33,410	5.9	1,96,187	8.7	1,89,494	8.4
Karnataka	1,43,883	6.4	2,12,360	9.5	2,18,356	9.7
Kerala	70,189	6.7	1,29,268	12.4	1,49,184	14.3
Madhya Pradesh	78,137	5.9	2,03,967	15.4	2,02,467	15.3
Maharashtra	2,75,786	6.8	4,30,925	10.7	4,50,890	11.1
Rajasthan	92,719	6.6	2,15,787	15.3	2,48,097	17.6
Tamil Nadu	1,51,871	6.4	2,45,660	10.4	2,76,136	11.7
Telangana	1,10,592	8.4	1,75,802	13.4	1,72,822	13.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,85,238	8.2	4,78,817	21.2	4,24,909	18.8

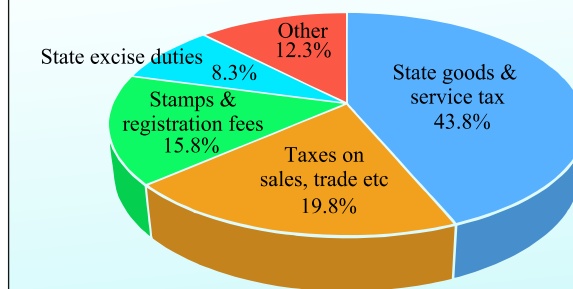
Source: Reserve Bank of India

5.3.2 As per 2023-24 (RE), share in central taxes has increased by 16.3 per cent over the previous year. The major contributors in central taxes are Corporation Tax (30.8 per cent) and CGST (30.0 per cent).

5.3.3 Non-Tax Revenue consists of interest receipts, dividends and profits, revenue generated from general services, social services, economic services & fiscal services. Non-tax revenue has increased by 46.8 per cent over the previous year as per 2023-24 (RE). Revenue generated from economic services has the highest share (52.2 per cent) followed by general services (19.0 per cent) and social services (16.2 per cent) in non-tax revenue for 2023-24 (RE).

5.3.3 Grant-in-aid from GoI, comprises of grants under (i) centrally sponsored schemes, (ii) Central finance commission recommendations, (iii) constitutional provisions and (iv) other grants. Grants-in-aid has increased by 27.3 per cent in 2023-24 (RE). As per the provisions of 'GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017', states are entitled to receive a compensation from GoI for loss of revenue. Accordingly, a total compensation of ₹ 1,20,593 crore was due from GoI, of which, ₹ 1,08,691 (90.1 per cent) crore is received. Transfer of financial resources from GoI to the State is given in Table 5.5 and transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states is given in Table 5.6.

Graph 5.2 : Average Composition of OTR [2019-20 to 2023-24 (RE)]



Graph 5.3 : SGST collection (₹ Crore) in selected states

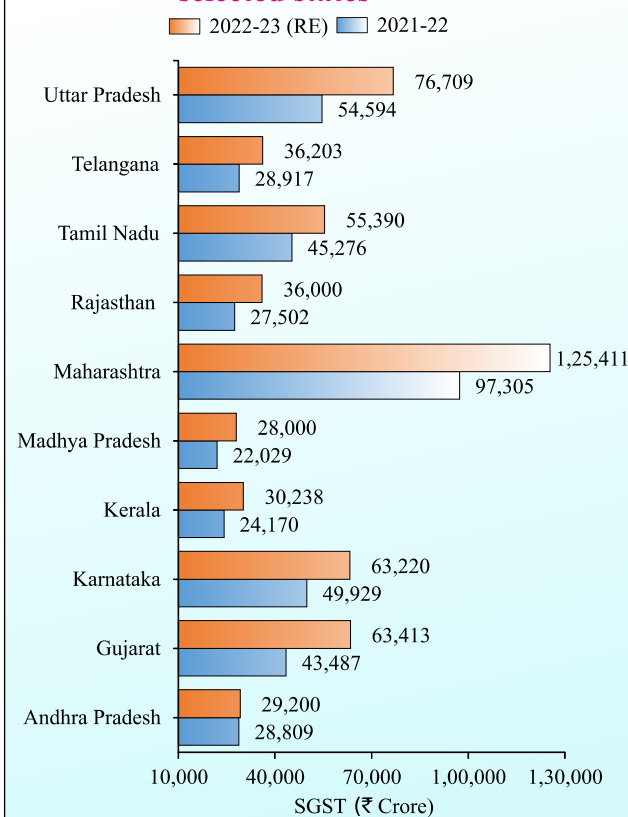


Table 5.5 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to State

Particular	14 th FC					15 th FC			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (RE)
Share in central taxes	28,086	33,715	37,203	41,953	36,197	36,479	54,263	59,903	69,654
Grants in Aid from GoI	16,899	21,653	21,823	33,662	43,725	52,733	38,760	51,414	65,444
Loans and advances	584	627	168	339	937	14,996	18,625	10,236	16,354
Total	45,569	55,995	59,194	75,954	80,859	1,04,208	1,11,648	1,21,553	1,51,453

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.6 Transfer of financial resources from GoI to selected states

State	Share in central taxes		Grants-in-aid from GoI		Loans and advances		Total	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
	(RE)		(RE)		(RE)		(RE)	
Andhra Pradesh	35,386 (4.0)	38,223 (4.0)	39,170 (6.3)	47,371 (5.4)	4,896 (2.5)	5,500 (4.3)	79,451 (4.7)	91,095 (4.7)
Bihar	91,353 (10.3)	95,510 (10.1)	28,606 (4.6)	58,001 (6.6)	9,527 (4.8)	11,670 (9.1)	1,29,486 (7.6)	1,65,181 (8.5)
Gujarat	31,106 (3.5)	33,059 (3.5)	24,028 (3.9)	14,552 (1.7)	13,675 (6.9)	4,600 (9.1)	68,809 (4.0)	52,211 (2.7)
Karnataka	33,284 (3.8)	34,596 (3.6)	29,962 (4.8)	22,940 (2.6)	20,179 (10.1)	3,965 (3.1)	83,425 (4.9)	61,500 (3.1)
Kerala	17,820 (2.0)	17,784 (1.9)	30,017 (4.8)	25,941 (3.0)	9,465 (4.7)	2,765 (2.1)	57,302 (3.4)	46,490 (2.4)
Madhya Pradesh	69,542 (7.9)	74,543 (7.9)	34,792 (5.6)	37,488 (4.3)	12,614 (6.3)	13,200 (10.2)	1,16,948 (6.9)	1,25,231 (6.4)
Maharashtra	54,263 (6.1)	60,001 (6.3)	38,760 (6.2)	73,083 (8.3)	18,625 (9.3)	10,403 (8.1)	1,11,703 (6.6)	1,43,487 (7.3)
Rajasthan	54,031 (6.1)	57,231 (6.0)	36,326 (5.6)	43,940 (5.0)	9,336 (4.7)	6,584 (5.1)	99,693 (5.8)	1,07,755 (5.5)
Tamil Nadu	37,459 (4.2)	38,731 (4.1)	35,051 (5.6)	39,748 (4.5)	13,642 (6.8)	10,056 (7.8)	86,152 (5.1)	88,536 (4.5)
Telangana	18,721 (2.1)	19,668 (2.1)	8,619 (1.4)	30,250 (3.4)	4,784 (2.4)	3,852 (3.0)	32,123 (1.9)	53,770 (2.8)
Uttar Pradesh	1,60,358 (18.2)	1,69,745 (17.9)	51,850 (8.3)	1,11,538 (12.6)	10,748 (5.4)	18,074 (14.0)	1,79,726 (10.5)	2,18,069 (11.2)
All India	8,83,100	9,48,090	6,22,628	8,77,770	1,99,435	1,28,903	17,05,162	19,54,764

Note: Figures in bracket show percentage to All India Total

Source: Reserve Bank of India

5.3.5 During 2023-24 upto February, actual revenue receipts were 76.9 per cent and tax revenue was 82.9 per cent of revised estimates for 2023-24. Revenue from SGST and Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc. by the end of February, 2024 was 78.6 per cent and 88.5 per cent respectively. Actual revenue receipts upto February are given in Table 5.7.

Share in central taxes and grant-in-aid as per recommendations of 15th Finance Commission (FC)

5.4 As per 15th FC recommendations, State is entitled to receive share of 6.317 per cent in total central taxes during the award period (2021-22 to 2025-26). Details of inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per 15th FC recommendations is given Table 5.8.

Table 5.7 Actual revenue receipts upto February

Item	(₹ Crore)	
	2022-23	2023-24
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	2,93,691	3,28,373
1) Own Tax Revenue (1 to 11)	2,42,643	2,63,170
1. Tax on Sales, Trade, etc.	50,373	48,796
2. SGST	1,11,252	1,28,160
3. Stamps & registration fees	37,574	43,903
4. State excise duty	18,116	19,516
5. Taxes & duties on electricity	9,493	5,648
6. Land revenue	1,899	1,979
7. Taxes on vehicles	10,481	11,806
8. Other taxes on income & expenditure	2,378	2,408
9. Taxes on goods & passengers	24	15
10. Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,053	939
2) Share in central taxes	51,048	65,203
B) Non-Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	56,100	45,551
1. Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	12,720	16,957
2. Grants-in-aid from GoI	43,380	28,594
Total (A+B)	3,49,791	3,73,924

Source: Office of Accountant General (Maharashtra), GoI

5.4.1 According to 15th FC recommendation, the State is expected to receive ₹ 70,375 crore grants during the five year award period starting from 2021-22.

5.4.2 According to the 15th FC recommendations, states are expected to receive grants for rural local bodies and urban local bodies in the ratio 67:33 for 2021-22 & 2022-23, in the ratio 66:34 for 2023-24 & 2024-25 and in the ratio 65:35 for 2025-26. In case of rural local bodies, proportion of the basic grants (untied) and tied grants is 40:60. Urban local bodies have been classified into two categories viz. Million-Plus Cities and Non Million-Plus Cities. The Non Million-Plus Cities are expected to receive basic grants (untied) and tied grants in the ratio of 40:60. The Million Plus Cities are expected to receive performance linked grants through 'Million Plus Cities Challenge Fund' for ambient air quality, urban drinking water supply, sanitation and solid waste management.

5.4.3 For availing the grants for local bodies during the award period, as per the 15th FC recommendations, it is necessary to fulfill certain conditions like setting up of State FC and act upon its recommendations, having both provisional and audited accounts online in public domain, fixation of minimum floor rates for property tax, etc.

5.4.4 As per the 15th FC recommendations, ratio of GoI and State's contribution in State Disaster Risk Management Fund is 75:25. Accordingly, the State is expected to receive ₹ 17,803 crore grants from GoI during the award period. Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15th FC recommendations are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.8 Details of inter-se share of selected states in central taxes as per 15th FC recommendations

State	(per cent)
	2021-22 to 2025-26
Andhra Pradesh	4.047
Bihar	10.058
Gujarat	3.478
Karnataka	3.647
Kerala	1.925
Madhya Pradesh	7.850
Maharashtra	6.317
Rajasthan	6.026
Tamil Nadu	4.079
Telangana	2.102
Uttar Pradesh	17.939

Source : 15th FC Report, 2021-26

Table 5.9 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure incurred under 15th FC recommendations

Particulars	(₹ Crore)							
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture	Received	Expendi- -ture
1. Panchayat Raj Institutions	5,827.00	5,827.00	4,307.00	4,307.00	3,696.71	3,696.71	3,629.20	1,782.33
i. Basic grants (untied)	2,913.50	2,913.50	1,722.80	1,722.80	1,476.93	1,476.93	1,451.68	712.94
ii. Tied grants	2,913.50	2,913.50	2,584.20	2,584.20	2,219.78	2,219.78	2,177.52	1,069.39
2. Urban local bodies	2,806.00	2,806.00	2,806.00	2,514.00	2,144.34	2,136.34	0	0
i. Million Plus Cities	1,586.00	1,586.00	1,592.00	1,592.00	1,189.34	1,181.34	0	0
<i>of which,</i>								
a. Ambient air quality	793.00	793.00	400.00	400.00	321.00	321.00	0	0
b. Incentive grant for Ambient air quality	0	0	0	0	41.34	41.34	0	0
c. Solid waste management & sanitation	793.00	793.00	799.00	799.00	827.00	819.30	0	0
ii. Non Million Plus Cities	1,220.00	1,220.00	922.00	922.00	955.00	955.00	0	0
<i>of which,</i>								
a. Basic grants (untied)	610.00	610.00	368.80	368.80	382.00	382.00	0	0
b. Tied grants	610.00	610.00	553.20	553.20	573.00	573.00	0	0
3. Health Grant For Local Bodies (Rural & Urban)	0	0	1,330.71	1,330.71	0	0	0	0
4. State Disaster Risk Management Fund (Central share)	3,222.00	2,577.60	3,222.00	2,577.60	3,383.00	2,308.65	2,841.60	990.29
i. State Disaster Response Fund	3,222.00	2,577.60	2,577.60	2,577.60	2,706.40	2,304.99	2,841.60	990.29
ii. State Disaster Mitigation Fund	0	0	644.40	0	676.60	3.66	0	0

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Expenditure

5.5 Revenue expenditure is the largest component of total expenditure, with 77.0 per cent share in 2023-24 (RE). Share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 69.8 per cent. Social services (education, water supply and health & family welfare, etc.) have major share of 44.2 per cent in total revenue expenditure and 63.3 per cent in revenue development expenditure. Details of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.10. Details of development and non development expenditure on revenue and capital account are given in Annexure 5.3.

5.5.1 During 2023-24 upto February, actual revenue expenditure was 66.4 per cent and development revenue expenditure was 60.7 per cent of revised estimates. Of the total actual development revenue expenditure, expenditure on social services was 66.4 per cent. Actual revenue expenditure upto February is given in Table 5.11.

5.5.2 As per 2023-24 (RE), committed expenditure on account of salary, pension and interest is 49.8 per cent of revenue expenditure and 51.7 per cent of revenue receipts. Component-wise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.12.

Table 5.10 Details of revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Development	Non-development	Total
2019-20	2,00,255	1,00,050	3,00,305
2020-21	2,06,756	1,03,854	3,10,610
2021-22	2,27,941	1,21,745	3,49,686
2022-23	2,77,024	1,30,591	4,07,614
2023-24 (RE)	3,53,050	1,52,597	5,05,647

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Table 5.11 Actual revenue expenditure upto February

(₹ Crore)			
Item	2022-23	2023-24	
1. Development expenditure			
a. Social services	1,24,649	1,42,118	
b. Economic services	48,687	46,254	
c. Grants-in-aid and Contributions to local bodies and Panchyat Raj Institutions	25,016	25,762	
Total (a+b+c)	1,98,352	2,14,134	
2. Non-development expenditure			
a. General services	79,412	83,194	
b. Interest payment and debt services	33,624	38,433	
Total (a+b)	1,13,036	1,21,627	
3. Total revenue expenditure (1+2)	3,11,388	3,35,761	

Source : Office of Accountant General (Maharashtra), GoI

Table 5.12 Component-wise revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)							
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Subsidy	Grants-in-aid (non-salary)	Other	Revenue expenditure
2019-20	1,00,806	36,080	33,561	28,387	69,829	31,642	3,00,305
	(33.6)	(12.0)	(11.2)	(9.5)	(23.2)	(10.5)	(100.0)
2020-21	99,611	41,194	36,970	40,862	68,929	23,044	3,10,610
	(32.1)	(13.3)	(11.9)	(13.1)	(22.2)	(7.4)	(100.0)
2021-22	1,07,776	49,115	40,158	29,137	83,254	40,246	3,49,686
	(30.8)	(14.0)	(11.5)	(8.3)	(23.8)	(11.5)	(100.0)
2022-23	1,24,325	54,572	41,689	43,159	1,00,196	43,673	4,07,614
	(30.5)	(13.4)	(10.2)	(10.6)	(24.6)	(10.7)	(100.0)
2023-24 (RE)	1,42,718	60,446	48,578	52,483	1,45,051	56,371	5,05,647
	(28.2)	(12.0)	(9.6)	(10.4)	(28.7)	(11.2)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.5.3 As per 2023-24 (RE), total subsidies were ₹ 52,483 crore. Some of the major subsidies as per 2023-24 (RE) are given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Some of the subsidies as per 2023-24 (RE)

(₹ Crore)	
Particulars	Amount
Concession in energy tariff to agriculture pump consumer (General) (Scheme)	7,356
Incentives under package scheme of incentives (Committed)	5,800
<i>Namo Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi</i> (Scheme)	5,769
Premium subsidy under <i>Pradhan Mantri</i> Crop Insurance Scheme (Committed)	5,174
Transport Commissioner-Establishment (Committed)	3,935
Concession in Energy Tariff to powerloom Consumers (General) (Scheme)	1,987
<i>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana</i> (Scheme)	1,296

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.5.4 Economic and purpose classification of the State budget data based on the guidelines provided by National Statistical Office, GoI is carried out to assess variations in government final consumption expenditure, expenditure on capital formation, etc. Final consumption expenditure and expenditure on capital formation of the State government are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts & Capital Expenditure

5.6 Capital receipts comprise of (i) public debt viz. internal debt of the State and loans & advances from GoI, (ii) loans & advances given by the State (recovery), (iii) net receipts from public account and (iv) other net capital receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriations. As per 2023-24 (RE) share of capital receipts in total receipts is 25.9 per cent. As per revised estimates of 2023-24, the main component of capital receipts is internal debt, amounting to ₹ 1,32,165 crore (77.7 per cent of capital receipt). Details of capital receipts are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 Details of capital receipts

(₹ Crore)		
Year	Total	Of which internal debt
2019-20	82,719	56,217
2020-21	1,23,754	1,03,520
2021-22	1,09,091	71,961
2022-23	1,00,268	84,466
2023-24 (RE)	1,69,997	1,32,165

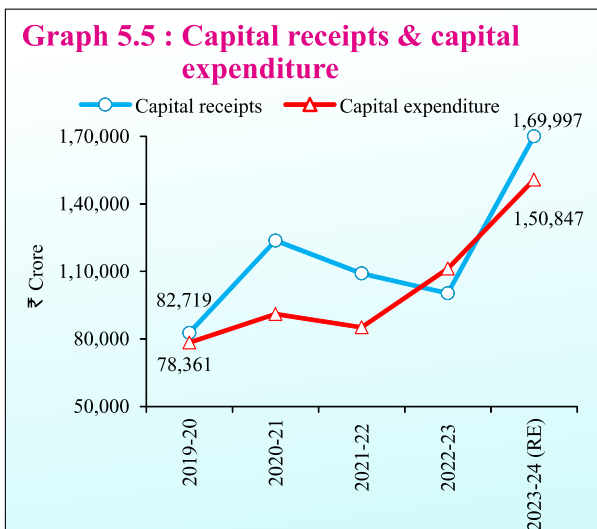
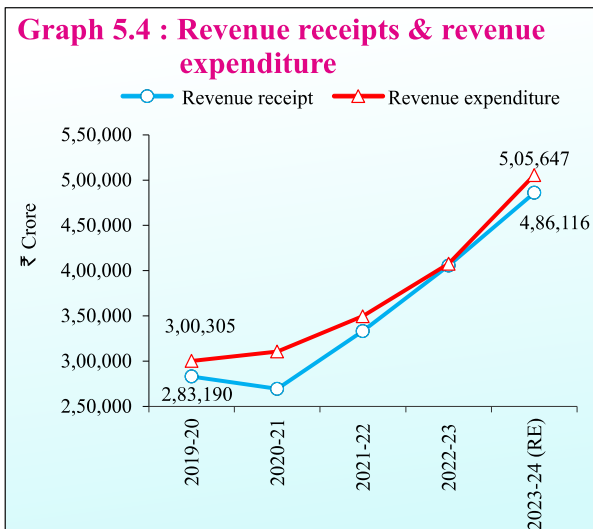
Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.7 Share of capital expenditure in total expenditure was 23.0 per cent as per 2023-24 (RE). Of total capital expenditure, major expenditure was incurred on economic services (79.2 per cent) of which, the highest share was of Roads and bridges (38.7 per cent). Details of Capital expenditure are given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Details of capital expenditure

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Development	Non-development	Total
2019-20	38,385	39,976	78,361
2020-21	32,028	59,086	91,115
2021-22	49,106	36,033	85,140
2022-23	66,308	44,995	1,11,303
2023-24 (RE)	94,851	55,997	1,50,848

Source: Finance Department, GoM



Deficit Trends

5.8 Since State has adhered to the Maharashtra Fiscal Responsibility & Budgetary Management (MFRBM) Rules, 2006 on fiscal consolidation, percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP has remained well within the limits prescribed for the year 2023-24 (Three per cent of GSDP). Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations is given in Table 5.16. Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for selected states is given in Table 5.17.

Table 5.16 Indicative fiscal deficit and debt path for the State as per 15th FC recommendations

Year	(per cent)	
	Fiscal deficit to GSDP	Debt stock to GSDP
2020-21	4.5	25.7
2021-22	4.0	26.0
2022-23	3.5	27.5
2023-24	3.0	28.1
2024-25	3.0	28.5
2025-26	3.0	28.5

Source: 15th FC report for 2021-26

Table 5.17 Fiscal deficit as per cent of GSDP for selected states

State	(per cent)	
	2021-22	2022-23 (RE)
Andhra Pradesh	2.2	3.6
Gujarat	1.2	1.5
Karnataka	3.3	2.7
Kerala	4.9	3.5
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	3.6
Maharashtra	2.0	2.6
Rajasthan	4.0	4.3
Tamil Nadu	4.0	3.2
Telangana	4.1	3.8
Uttar Pradesh	2.0	3.6
All India	2.8	3.4

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Debt Position

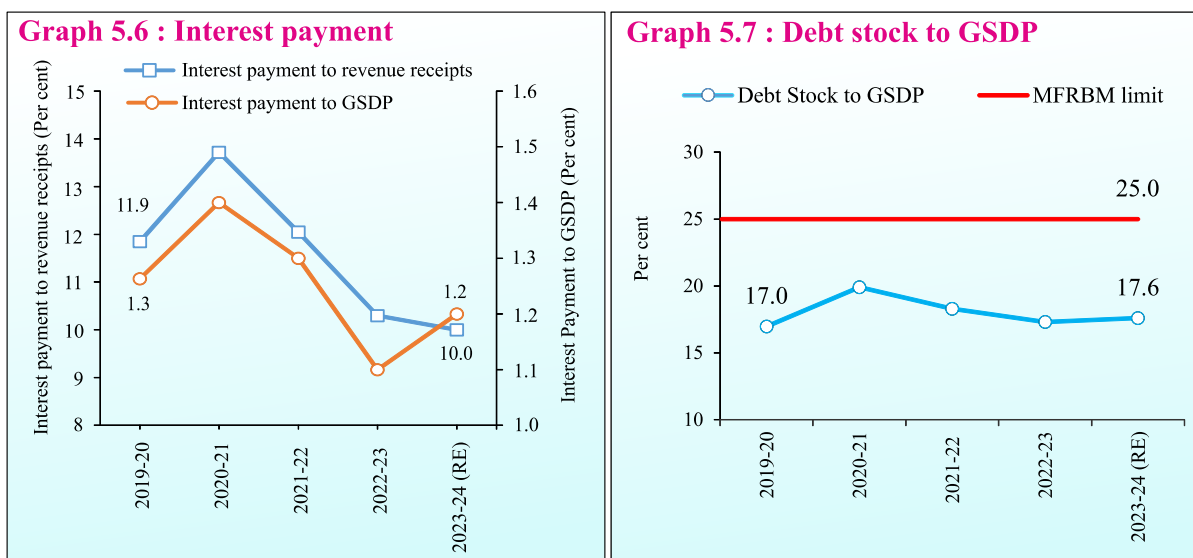
5.9 Debt stock refers to the accumulated outstanding loans and other liabilities of the State. Although in 2023-24 (RE), debt stock of the State increased by 16.5 per cent over the previous year, its percentage with the GSDP (17.6 per cent) is well within the prescribed limit (25.0 per cent of GSDP) as per the 'Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement And Disclosures For Maharashtra 2023-24. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.18.

Table 5.18 Debt stock and interest payments

Year	Debt Stock		Interest Payments (₹ Crore)
	Amount (₹ Crore)	Per cent to GSDP	
2019-20	4,51,117	17.0	33,561
2020-21	5,19,086	19.9	36,970
2021-22	5,76,868	18.3	40,158
2022-23	6,29,235	17.3	41,689
2023-24 (RE)	7,11,278	17.6	48,578

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5.9.1 As per 2023-24 (RE), open market borrowings, reserve deposits & loans from centre contribute to about 75.4 per cent of the debt stock. As per 2023-24 (RE), of the total debt stock, internal debt of the State is ₹ 5,64,813 crore (79.4 per cent). Open market borrowings are 87.4 per cent of the internal debt.



Annual scheme 2023-24

5.10 Total anticipated expenditure for 2023-24 is ₹ 2,31,651 crore as against ₹ 1,90,939 crore in 2022-23. The Social & Community Services sector has highest share (47.9 per cent) followed by Transport sector (14.0 per cent) in anticipated expenditure for the year 2023-24. Share of district schemes in annual scheme 2023-24 is ₹ 20,188 crore as against ₹ 18,175 crore in 2022-23. Details of sector-wise annual scheme is given in Table 5.19 and details of sector-wise district annual scheme is given in Table 5.20.

Table 5.19 Details of sector-wise annual scheme

Sector	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Expenditure incurred	Per cent share	Expenditure incurred	Per cent share	Anticipated expenditure	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	9,030	7.5	16,005	10.7	23,381	10.1
Rural Development	4,732	3.9	6,909	4.6	8,283	3.6
Special Area Development	222	0.2	231	0.2	425	0.2
Irrigation and Flood Control	12,310	10.2	10,803	7.2	16,850	7.3
Energy	13,307	11.0	14,346	9.6	16,111	7.0
Industry & Minerals	440	0.4	920	0.6	3,328	1.4
Transport	29,379	24.3	30,669	20.5	32,544	14.0
Communication	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Science, Technology & Environment	136	0.1	247	0.2	526	0.2
General Economic Services	1,164	1.0	1,490	1.0	2,716	1.2
Social & Community Services	41,569	34.3	58,455	39.0	110,988	47.9
General Services	5,161	4.3	6,410	4.3	10,440	4.5
Other Programmes	3,585	3.0	3,376	2.3	6,058	2.6
Total	1,21,034	100.0	1,49,862	100.0	2,31,651	100.0

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Table 5.20 Details of Sector-wise district annual scheme

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Expenditure incurred	Per cent share	Expenditure incurred	Per cent share	Anticipated Expenditure	Per cent share
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1,441	10.3	1,794	9.9	1,832	9.1
Rural Development	1,205	8.6	1,455	8.0	1,147	5.7
Irrigation and Flood Control	568	4.1	714	3.9	896	4.4
Energy	673	4.8	969	5.4	1,024	5.1
Industry & Minerals	22	0.2	21	0.1	26	0.1
Transport	1,659	11.9	2,117	11.7	2,145	10.6
General Economic Services	343	2.5	521	2.9	553	2.7
Social & Community Services	5,633	40.2	8,093	44.7	9,623	47.7
General Services	857	6.1	1,053	5.8	2,061	10.2
Other Programmes	1,599	11.4	1,365	7.5	880	4.4
Total	14,000	100.0	18,102	100.0	20,188	100.0

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Guarantees given by the State

5.11 Outstanding guarantees of the State at the end of 2021-22 were ₹ 51,263 crore (11.4 per cent of total revenue receipts). The highest outstanding guarantee was of Urban Development Department (37.1 per cent) followed by Industry, Energy & Labour Department (Energy) (29.7 per cent) and Public Works Department (25.4 per cent). Guarantees given by GoM during 2021-22 are given in Table 5.21.

Table 5.21 Guarantees given by GoM during 2021-22

Name of the department	(₹ Crore)					
	Outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) during the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding guarantees at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)+(b)+(c)-(d)-(e)	
Urban development	19,016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,016.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	2,800.00	13,867.93	0.00	1,448.43	0.00	15,219.50
Public works	13,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,000.00
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	5,775.18	628.00	28.06	2,855.56	499.41	3,076.27
Home (Transport)	0.00	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	420.00
Social Justice & Special Assistance	400.78	0.00	63.79	46.39	0.00	418.18
Water supply & sanitation	469.80	0.00	0.00	439.65	0.00	30.15
Minority development	28.68	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	26.47
Water Resources	52.83	0.00	0.00	32.17	0.00	20.66
Other Backward Bahujan Welfare Department	24.66	0	0	0.86	20.26	23.80
Tribal Development	12.01	0.00	0.43	0.12	0.00	12.32
Total	41,579.94	14,915.93	92.28	4,825.39	519.67	51,263.35

Source: Finance Department, GoM

5th State Finance Commission

5.12 The 5th State Finance Commission (FC) was constituted essentially to recommend the remedial measures for improving the financial condition of local bodies. The award period of the State FC is 16th December, 2020 to March, 2025. The State FC has made recommendations regarding evaluation of economy of the local bodies, economic and administrative measures, and additional sources to increase income, accounts and audit. Some of the recommendations of the commission accepted by GoM are as follows:

- The backlog of ₹ 509 crore (as on October, 2018) towards stamp duty, already collected by GoM on behalf of *Panchayat Raj Institutions* (PRI) and yet to be distributed, needs to be cleared urgently
- Suitable guidelines be framed for the District Village Maintenance Fund in the form of rules, like every year villages having more than 5,000 population earmarks at least two per cent of their income and villages with less than 5,000 population earmarks five per cent of their income for maintenance
- In supersession of all existing guidelines, Rural Development Department needs to issue comprehensive guidelines on Land Revenue Cess
- Revision of prevailing minimum and maximum tax rates, fixed under the Maharashtra Village Panchayat Taxes and Fee Rules, 1960
- Increase in current rate of rebate fixed for the ULBs for collecting Education and Employment Guarantee Cess on behalf of State Government

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 [#]
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,69,468	3,33,312	4,05,678	4,86,116
a) Tax Revenue	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,25,168	2,00,759	2,75,245	3,37,487	3,96,052
b) Non-Tax Revenue	38,503	49,506	58,022	68,709	58,066	68,191	90,064
2. Revenue Expenditure	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610	3,49,686	4,07,614	5,05,647
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	33,018	34,021	33,561	36,970	40,158	41,689	48,578
b) Administrative Services	18,922	20,760	26,831	25,705	30,118	34,157	40,386
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,789	43,391	46,315
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	(-) 2,082	(-) 11,975	17,116	41,142	16,374	1,936	19,532
4. Capital Receipts	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,23,754	1,09,091	1,00,268	1,69,997
4.1) Net Capital receipts	25,082	25,562	58,094	66,168	73,058	55,473	1,14,000
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	1,778	1,604	1,615	1,612	1,179	643	2,427
b) Other capital receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	23,304	23,957	56,479	64,555	71,879	54,830	1,11,574
5. Capital Expenditure	45,198	65,239	78,361	91,115	85,140	1,11,303	1,50,848
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	3,93,222	4,42,403	5,05,946	6,56,113
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,01,725	4,34,825	5,18,917	6,56,495
8. Appropriation to contingency fund	0	3,528	15,350	1,500	0	200	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)	657	(-) 942	(-) 2,593	7,003	7,577	12,772	382
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	23,961	23,015	53,886	71,558	64,302	67,602	1,11,956
11. Primary Deficit (10-2 (a))	(-) 9,057	(-) 11,006	20,325	34,588	24,144	25,913	63,378
12. Debt Stock	4,02,402	4,07,152	4,51,117	5,19,086	5,76,868	6,29,235	7,11,278
<i>As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)</i>							
1. Revenue Receipts	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.6	11.1	12.0
a) Tax Revenue	8.7	9.1	8.5	7.7	8.8	9.3	9.8
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
2. Revenue Expenditure	10.3	10.6	11.3	11.9	11.1	11.2	12.5
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. services	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
3. Revenue Deficit	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.5
4. Capital Receipts	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.8	4.2
4.1) Net Capital receipts	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.8
<i>of which,</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.8
5. Capital Expenditure	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.7
6. Total Receipts	12.2	13.0	13.8	15.1	14.1	13.9	16.2
7. Total Expenditure	12.2	13.1	14.3	15.4	13.8	14.2	16.2
8. Appropriation to contingency fund	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit	0.0	(-) 0.0	(-) 0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.8
11. Primary Deficit	(-) 0.4	(-) 0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.6
12. Debt Stock	17.1	16.1	17.0	19.9	18.3	17.3	17.6

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

Revised Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.2

DETAILS OF RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT

								(₹ Crore)
Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 [#]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	2,43,654	2,78,996	2,83,190	2,69,468	3,33,312	4,05,678	4,86,116	
(1) State's Own Tax Revenue (1 to 11)	1,67,948	1,87,538	1,88,971	1,64,280	2,20,982	2,77,584	3,26,398	
(1) State GST	50,063	82,352	82,602	69,949	97,305	1,21,256	1,44,791	
(2) Tax on Sales, Trade etc.	54,894	35,725	37,786	33,160	45,924	54,568	62,050	
(3) Stamps and Registration Fees	26,442	28,545	28,707	25,428	35,594	45,286	51,500	
(4) State Excise Duties	13,450	15,321	15,428	15,089	17,221	21,507	29,000	
(5) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	7,345	10,085	9,619	8,354	8,384	14,721	14,000	
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	8,665	8,613	8,467	6,655	9,080	11,740	15,000	
(7) Land Revenue	2,310	2,088	2,155	2,063	3,065	2,431	2,500	
(8) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,205	2,583	2,502	2,474	2,652	2,931	4,000	
(9) Tax on Goods and Passengers	984	837	773	13	394	0	0	
(10) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,590	1,389	932	1,095	1,364	1,562	1,797	
(11) Taxes on Agricultural Income	Meg.	Meg.	0	2	0	0	0	
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	16,680	15,843	14,297	15,975	19,307	16,776	24,620	
(1) Interest Receipts	4,163	4,191	3,271	2,286	2,617	2,430	3,000	
(2) Other non-tax revenue	12,517	11,652	11,026	13,689	16,690	14,346	21,620	
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 8)	37,203	41,953	36,197	36,479	54,263	59,903	69,654	
(1) Corporation Tax	11,388	14,622	12,350	10,980	15,128	20,125	21,433	
(2) Central GST	522	10,378	10,278	10,894	16,017	16,951	20,868	
(3) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,616	10,768	9,677	11,252	16,520	19,634	23,609	
(4) Customs	3,753	2,980	2,296	1,970	3,911	2,358	2,385	
(5) Union Excise Duties	3,923	1,981	1,596	1,231	2,057	740	896	
(6) Service Tax	4,247	390	0	152	628	95	13	
(7) Taxes on Wealth	Meg.	5	1	0	3	0	451	
(8) Integrated GST	3,754	828	0	0	0	0	0	
(4) Grants - in - aid from Central Government	21,823	33,662	43,725	52,733	38,760	51,414	65,444	
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	42,458	50,678	82,719	1,23,754	1,09,091	1,00,268	1,69,997	
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)	49,670	26,025	57,153	1,18,516	90,587	94,702	1,48,520	
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	49,502	25,686	56,217	1,03,520	71,961	84,466	1,32,165	
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	168	339	937	14,996	18,625	10,236	16,354	
(2) Loans & Advances given by the State Government (Recoveries)	1,778	1,604	1,615	1,612	1,179	643	2,427	
(3) Other Capital Receipts (net) ‡	0	0	(-) 9,000	9,000	0	0	0	
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	(-) 8,990	23,049	32,951	(-) 5,374	17,325	4,923	19,051	
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	547	492	1,767	740	967	576	(-) 991	
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 194	(-) 1,356	3,619	601	(-) 8	251	(-) 1,123	
(1) Interest Bearing	45	(-) 282	3,782	658	156	712	(-) 473	
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 239	(-) 1,074	(-) 163	(-) 57	(-) 164	(-) 461	(-) 650	
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	3,930	4,323	5,204	6,006	2,604	3,722	(-) 10,032	
(1) Interest Bearing	4,717	3,631	5,887	5,674	2,105	1,170	(-) 9,016	
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 787	692	(-) 683	332	498	2,552	(-) 1,016	
(d) Others	(-) 13,272	19,590	22,362	(-) 12,721	13,762	373	31,197	
Total Receipts (A + B)	2,86,111	3,29,674	3,65,909	3,93,222	4,42,402	5,05,946	6,56,113	

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

Revised Estimates

Meg.- Meagre

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

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.3

DETAILS OF DEVELOPMENT AND NON-DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT

								(₹ Crore)
Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 [#]	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610	3,49,686	4,07,614	5,05,647	
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	1,63,036	1,82,257	2,00,255	2,06,756	2,27,940	2,77,024	3,53,050	
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	93,054	1,09,391	1,22,947	1,22,023	1,42,523	1,63,329	2,23,622	
(1) Education, Sports, Art & Culture	48,476	50,922	62,357	62,209	68,554	81,211	96,141	
(2) Health & Family Welfare	11,605	11,969	13,576	16,102	19,455	18,663	24,313	
(3) Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	12,214	14,378	12,205	12,899	16,685	22,215	45,069	
(4) Information & Broadcasting	72	142	130	86	134	135	368	
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	12,439	14,234	13,655	10,739	16,464	18,746	27,047	
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	834	883	914	1,076	1,290	1,509	2,375	
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	7,291	16,724	19,997	18,861	19,818	20,586	27,956	
(8) Others	123	140	114	52	124	228	353	
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	54,189	52,759	56,043	64,336	59,455	80,819	97,502	
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	26,130	20,020	20,666	31,888	17,698	26,826	34,846	
(2) Rural Development	6,589	6,997	8,240	9,847	9,103	14,352	21,768	
(3) Special Area Programme	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,159	1,898	2,170	2,043	2,220	2,312	2,393	
(5) Energy	8,946	11,135	11,221	9,865	12,187	13,885	13,772	
(6) Industry and Minerals.	2,439	3,580	3,673	2,697	5,874	6,879	7,728	
(7) Transport and Communication	5,461	6,338	7,185	5,160	8,689	12,092	12,704	
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	225	297	186	215	306	783	1,047	
(9) General Economic Services	2,241	2,494	2,702	2,621	3,377	3,690	3,242	
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	15,793	20,107	21,264	20,396	25,963	32,874	31,923	
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	78,535	84,765	1,00,050	1,03,854	1,21,745	1,30,591	1,52,597	
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	42,416	46,943	62,490	65,884	76,587	87,402	1,01,019	
(1) Organs of State	1,994	2,272	4,322	3,360	3,293	3,815	7,011	
(2) Fiscal Services	2,784	3,070	3,367	4,270	4,387	0	0	
(3) Administrative Services	18,922	20,760	26,831	25,705	30,118	34,157	40,386	
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	18,716	20,841	27,970	32,550	38,789	43,391	46,315	
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	36,118	37,821	37,561	37,970	45,158	43,189	51,578	
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	45,198	65,239	78,361	91,115	85,140	1,11,303	1,50,848	
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	27,821	36,594	38,385	32,029	49,106	66,308	94,851	
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	26,842	35,049	36,416	29,687	46,670	61,644	85,657	
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	979	1,545	1,970	2,342	2,436	4,664	9,194	
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	17,376	28,645	39,976	59,087	36,033	44,995	55,997	
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	16,428	24,190	23,607	56,616	34,918	43,764	53,133	
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	949	926	1,019	971	1,115	1,031	2,864	
(c) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	3,528	15,350	1,500	0	200	0	
Total Expenditure (A + B)	2,86,769	3,32,260	3,78,667	4,01,725	4,34,825	5,18,917	6,56,495	

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

Revised Estimates

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ Crore)							
Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	37,602	4,749	43,963	68,001	57,782	52,366	82,043
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	33,074	1,496	32,610	46,904	37,043	40,703	79,032
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 781	(-) 587	(-) 82	14,025	17,510	9,204	13,491
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	5,309	3,841	11,435	7,072	3,228	2,459	(-) 10,480
a) Provident Fund (net)	547	492	1,766	740	967	576	(-) 991
b) Reserve Fund (net)	45	(-) 282	3,782	658	156	712	(-) 473
c) Civil Deposits (net)	4,717	3,631	5,887	5,674	2,105	1,170	(-) 9,016
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 14,298	19,208	12,516	(-) 3,446	14,097	2,464	29,531
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	(-) 14,298	19,208	21,516	(-) 12,446	14,097	2,464	29,531
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	0	0	(-) 9,000	9,000	0	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	23,304	23,957	56,479	64,555	71,879	54,830	1,11,574

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

Revised Estimates

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

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

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

ANNEXURE 5.5

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL
FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

							(₹ Crore)
Particular	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 [#]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	45,656	47,095	63,153	65,934	75,168	91,662	1,07,619
1.1 Wages & Salaries	26,733	28,175	37,421	35,912	39,234	48,213	56,384
1.2 Pension	18,923	18,920	25,732	30,022	35,934	43,450	51,235
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	14,353	13,590	18,417	13,506	10,132	16,937	18,535
2.1 Purchases	10,664	12,384	15,777	17,052	13,860	19,265	19,624
2.2 Maintenances	5,896	6,306	7,264	3,515	7,870	6,888	6,043
2.3 Sales	2,207	5,099	4,625	7,061	8,553	9,434	7,817
Total Consumption Expenditure	60,009	60,685	81,570	79,440	85,300	1,08,599	1,26,154
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	2,043	3,210	2,629	2,797	4,322	8,835	11,094
2. Roads & Bridges	6,113	9,512	11,566	9,392	17,955	21,600	21,292
3. Other Capital Outlay [@]	10,233	10,219	7,194	12,312	14,436	20,331	21,653
4. Transport Equipments	151	96	112	100	104	244	290
5. Machinery & Equipment	998	1,171	1,319	1,003	1,408	3,843	2,895
6. Cultivated Assets ^{\$}	4	4	5	6	9	5	7
7. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 6)	19,542	24,213	22,825	25,609	38,234	54,858	57,231
8. Change in Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Gross Capital Formation (7+8)	19,542	24,213	22,825	25,609	38,234	54,858	57,231

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

Revised Estimates

\$ Includes Animal Stock

Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.



Institutional Finance and Capital Market



6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 A well-knit financial system helps accelerate economic growth. Financial system caters credit need of individuals and enterprises, provides insurance, helps boost household savings, facilitates investments & capital raising. Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies, Mutual Funds, Insurance companies, Capital markets, etc. are major sources of funds for the economy. Average share of financial services sector in gross value added of the States is 10.3 per cent, whereas State contributes about 24 per cent in financial services sector of the country.

Banking institutions

6.2 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) a major contributor in the banking institutions are categorised into Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Private Banks, Foreign Banks, etc. according to their nature of operations. As on 31st March, 2023, of the total number of banking offices of SCBs in India, 9.6 per cent were operating in the State. The share of Public Sector Banks in total no of banking offices in the State was 55 per cent followed by Private Banks (32 per cent), Small Finance Banks (six per cent), RRB (six per cent) and Foreign Banks (one per cent). Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Banking offices (no.)	3,199	3,230	3,142	3,211	6,879	7,151	13,220	13,592
Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)	103.68	113.07	208.40	222.82	3,188.90	3,587.02	3,500.98	3,922.91
Credit (₹ '000 Crore)	66.56	76.85	125.39	146.15	2,990.96	3,644.35	3,182.91	3,867.35
CD ratio (per cent)	64.2	67.9	60.2	65.6	93.8	101.6	90.9	98.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.3 As on 31st December 2023, the State has highest share in aggregate deposits (22.0 per cent) and gross credit (28.0 per cent) in India. Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs (excluding RRB) in the State were ₹ 3,35,358 and ₹ 3,46,933 respectively as on 31st December 2023, whereas the corresponding figures at All-India level were ₹ 1,40,591 and ₹ 1,12,585 respectively. Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)		Credit (₹ '000 Crore)		CD ratio (per cent)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Public Sector Banks	7,564	7,514	1,764.92	1,982.88	1,398.21	1,748.11	79.2	88.2
Foreign Banks	119	110	374.31	377.92	204.82	208.50	54.7	55.2
RRBs	742	744	19.78	20.61	11.72	13.82	59.3	67.1
Private Banks	4,070	4,375	1,324.12	1,517.55	1,551.95	1,869.79	117.2	123.2
Small Finance Banks	671	837	16.89	22.98	16.21	27.14	96.0	118.1
All	13,220	13,592^s	3,500.98	3,922.91^s	3,182.91	3,867.35	90.9	98.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India

^s including Payment banks

6.4 As on 31st March, 2024 number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) per lakh population was 23 in the State as against 19 at All-India level. Of the total 28,814 ATM deployed in the State, 65 per cent were in urban areas, 21 per cent were in semi-urban areas and 14 per cent were in rural areas.

6.5 As on 31st March, 2023, the share of deposits of current account, savings accounts and term deposits in the total deposits were 15.1 per cent, 20.6 per cent and 64.3 per cent respectively. Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)								Per cent change in total deposits over previous year
	2022				2023				
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	
Current	5.73	21.80	497.24	524.77	6.49	24.02	560.99	591.50	12.7
Savings	55.85	99.11	629.06	784.01	57.64	102.12	647.54	807.30	3.0
Term deposits	42.10	87.50	2,062.60	2,192.19	48.94	96.69	2,378.49	2,524.11	15.1
All	103.68	208.40	3,188.90	3,500.97	113.07	222.82	3,587.02	3,922.91	12.1

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.6 The share of Public Sector Banks in the total outstanding credit was 53.4 per cent followed by Private Banks (39.3 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.4. Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.5.

Table 6.4 Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022	2023	
Public Sector Banks	1,408.40	1,779.64	26.4
Foreign banks	195.29	203.72	4.3
RRBs	11.83	13.83	16.9
Private banks	1,085.60	1,309.18	20.6
Small Finance Banks	16.28	26.37	62.0
All	2,717.40	3,332.74	22.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.5 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State

Occupation / Category of Loan	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022	2023	
Agriculture & Allied activities	111.55	121.77	9.2
Mining & Quarrying	31.62	22.42	(-29.1)
Manufacturing	451.01	528.36	17.1
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	124.61	142.83	14.6
Construction	205.15	244.96	19.4
Transport	63.84	68.58	7.4
Professional & other services	198.80	222.43	11.9
Trade	227.48	272.32	19.7
Finance	580.15	804.64	38.7
Personal loans	614.17	755.85	23.1
Others	109.02	148.58	36.3
All	2,717.40	3,332.74	22.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As per directives of Reserve Bank of India, SCBs provide specified portion of their lending to priority sector. The objective of priority sector lending is to ensure access to credit to vulnerable sections of society & have adequate flow of resources to those segments of the economy which have

higher employment generation potential and thus help in poverty alleviation. Priority sectorwise outstanding advances of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6 Priority sector wise outstanding advances of SCBs in the State

(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Percent change over previous year	Outstanding advances (₹ '000 Crore)		Percent change over previous year
	2022	2023		2022	2023	
Agriculture & Allied activities	8,057	8,915	10.6	587.76	693.12	17.9
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	2,680	2,181	(-)18.6	475.03	544.02	14.5
Education	168	174	3.6	5.50	5.80	5.4
Housing	1,085	1,226	13.0	158.70	168.90	6.4
Export	1	2	100.0	17.53	17.26	(-)1.5
Other	1,784	2,164	21.3	8.5	13.94	63.2
All	13,775	14,662	6.4	1,253.06	1,443.03	15.2

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Annual credit plan

6.8 Availability of bank credit upto village level is an important input for economic development in rural areas. RBI has formulated 'Service area approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Annual credit plan ensures adequate & timely flow of credit to priority and neglected sectors. Annual credit plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convenor bank of State Level Bankers' Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is designated as the convenor bank for the State. The plan size for priority sector of the State for 2023-24 was ₹ 6.51 lakh crore. The share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' in credit plan was 25.9 per cent and that of 'Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries' sector was 55.6 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 6.7 Credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan

(₹ '000 Crore)

Priority sector	2022-23			2023-24		
	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Target	Achievement	Beneficiaries (Lakh)
Agriculture & Allied activities	126.06	145.03	95.84	168.48	154.12	88.39
Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, Khadi & Village Industries	284.55	342.76	12.87	361.92	423.11	18.10
Other	111.46	61.61	18.77	121.00	63.05	18.64
All	522.07	549.40	127.48	651.40	640.28	125.12

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

Micro finance

6.9 Micro finance provides financial services to unemployed or low-income individuals/groups. In addition to the provision of credit, it covers many other services such as savings, insurance, money transfer, counselling, etc. 'Self Help Group (SHG) bank linkage programme' is being implemented (by NABARD) in the State since 1992. Details of SHG bank linkage programme in the State is given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Details of SHG bank linkage programme in the State(As on 31st March, 2023)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
Co-operative	Savings	3,83,558	2,855.04	3,54,330	2,829.29
	Loans disbursed	24,176	346.02	23,560	342.52
	Loans outstanding	31,066	312.08	29,861	308.96
Regional Rural	Savings	1,47,726	363.33	1,27,692	317.12
	Loans disbursed	22,464	464.42	22,464	464.42
	Loans outstanding	43,205	524.03	43,205	524.03
Public commercial	Savings	6,93,476	1,123.13	5,03,525	762.28
	Loans disbursed	94,757	2,246.38	88,363	2,108.18
	Loans outstanding	1,59,251	2,570.69	1,36,568	2,286.81
Private commercial	Savings	2,90,524	400.72	2,86,068	390.79
	Loans disbursed	96,073	2,969.92	96,045	2,968.90
	Loans outstanding	1,44,125	2,835.14	1,43,667	2,827.70

Source: NABARD

Financial inclusion

6.10 Financial inclusion is the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely & adequate credit needed by weaker sections & low income groups at an affordable cost. *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY), *Atal Pension Yojana* (APY), *Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana* (PMMY), *Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana* (PMSBY), etc. are some of the schemes being implemented for financial inclusion.

6.10.1 *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*: PMJDY provides access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, pensions, etc. Under PMJDY, upto 31st March, 2024 in all 3.41 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.88 crore accounts (55 per cent) were from rural / semi-urban areas & the total balance in all these accounts was ₹14,475 crore. Under the scheme, about 2.36 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9 and districtwise details of PMJDY are given in Annexure 6.3.

Table 6.9 Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022	2023*
Number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	64,967	1,07,718	78,894
Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA)			
Number ('000)	44,659	45,104	44,387
Amount (₹ Crore)	13,808.90	14,587.50	15,963.63
Overdraft amount availed (₹ Crore)	53.10	51.60	53.94
<i>Kisan Credit Cards</i>			
Number ('000)	3,738	3,916	4,036.62
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	43,521.30	48,668.10	51,775.72

Source: Reserve Bank of India

* Provisional

6.10.2 **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana:** The main objective of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* is to develop the micro enterprises sector by extending financial support. It addresses the fundamental need for accessible loans for non-farm micro and small enterprises actively involved in income generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as '*Shishu*' (for loans up to ₹ 50,000), '*Kishor*' (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 lakh), and '*Tarun*' (₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh). As on 31st March, 2024, total loans of ₹ 42,774 crore were disbursed to 52.80 lakh beneficiaries in the State. During 2023-24, the State's share in the total amount of loans disbursed under the scheme at all India level was eight per cent. The Progress of *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* in the State is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana in the State

(₹ Crore)			
Category	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Shishu			
No. of accounts	31,69,298	38,56,944	35,25,632
Sanctioned loans	8,906.18	11,648.68	11,708.45
Disbursed loans	8,885.01	11,600.63	11,684.55
Kishor			
No. of accounts	6,86,955	12,68,689	15,97,329
Sanctioned loans	8,472.00	14,566.99	18,363.90
Disbursed loans	8,312.79	14,377.20	18,221.00
Tarun			
No. of accounts	82,851	1,27,691	1,57,018
Sanctioned loans	6,351.55	10,316.31	13,002.81
Disbursed loans	6,154.56	10,126.69	12,868.19
Total			
No. of accounts	39,39,104	52,53,324	52,79,979
Sanctioned loans	23,729.73	36,531.98	43,075.16
Disbursed loans	23,352.35	36,104.52	42,773.74

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.11 GoI has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects in the year 1995-96. The RIDF is maintained by NABARD. The main objective of RIDF is to provide loans to state government's owned corporations to complete ongoing infrastructure projects. The scope of the programme has been widened by including activities such as rural drinking water supply, soil conservation, rural markets yards, rural health units, primary schools, *anganwadies* and power. At present, in all 39 eligible activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture & allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector. Loans sanctioned & disbursed under RIDF in the State are given in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11 Loans sanctioned & disbursed under RIDF in the State

(As on 31 th March, 2024)				
Tranche	Year	Status	Loan Sanctioned (₹ Crore)	Loan disbursed (₹ Crore)
I - XXIII	1995-2018	Completed	14,145.76	12,352.74
XXIV - XXVIII	2018-2023	Ongoing	8,737.97	6,672.69
XXIX	2023-2024	Ongoing	1,455.96	227.39

Source: NABARD

Capital market

6.12 Capital market is an important component of financial system which facilitates capital formation for an economy by channelising savings into long term investment. Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) are the major stock exchanges functioning in the State. The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. is one of the oldest exchanges across the world while National Stock Exchange Ltd. is among the best in terms of sophistication and advancement of technology.

6.12.1 **Primary market:** In Primary market new shares and bonds are offered to public for the first time. Details of amount mobilised in primary market are given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Details of amount mobilised in primary market

(As on 31st March)

Type of Issue	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Issues (no.)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)		Issues (no.)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
Equity	77	114	32,570	25,439	238	340	65,823	83,093
Debt	8	13	1,997	3,906	34	45	9,221	19,166
All	85	127	34,567	29,345	272	385	75,044	1,02,259

Source: SEBI

6.12.2 **Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure investment Trusts (InvITs):** Real Estate Investment trusts (REITs) and Infrastructure investment Trusts (InvITs) are innovative vehicles that pool money from investors and invest the accumulated amount into the real estate and infrastructure assets respectively. The details of amount mobilised in REITs and InvITs are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Details of amount mobilised in REITs and InvITs

(As on 31st March)

	Maharashtra		India	
	Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)		Amount mobilised (₹ Crore)	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
REITs	0	3,200	0	5,905
InvITs	1,408	19,544	6,360	33,118
All	1,408	22,744	6,360	39,023

Source: SEBI

6.12.3 **Secondary market:** As on 31st March, 2024 the market capitalisation of BSE and NSE was at ₹ 387 lakh crore and ₹ 384 lakh crore respectively. At the end of March, 2023 the market capitalisation of BSE and NSE was at ₹ 258 lakh crore and ₹ 256 lakh crore respectively. The Equity Market turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 Equity Market turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ '000 Crore)

Stock exchange	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
NSE	16,566	13,305	20,103
BSE	1,338	1,029	1,629

Source: SEBI

Commodity exchange

6.13 Commodity derivatives are traded at Multi Commodity Exchange of India (MCX), National Commodity and derivatives Exchange Ltd (NCDEX), BSE and NSE, functioning in the State. Turnover of Commodity Exchange in the State is given in Table 6.15.

Table 6.15 Turnover of Commodity Exchange in the State

Commodity exchange	Commodities traded (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 Crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
MCX	20	22	21	8,782	14,781	27,655
NCDEX	25	25	27	457.00	207.00	206.00
BSE	15	15	12	769.08	8.37	0.04
NSE	7	7	15	19.75	17.80	201.7

Source : SEBI

Joint stock companies

6.14.1 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade and also offer employment at a large scale. As on 31st March, 2023, of the total joint stock companies in India, about 19.5 per cent are in the State whereas the States share in the paid up capital of the joint stock companies in India is 24.8 per cent. No. of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital are given in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 No. of joint stock companies and their paid-up capital

(As on 31st March)

Item	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)		Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Private	2,77,707	3,01,950	469.60	500.81	14,35,041	15,79,484	1,893.87	2,118.62
Public	16,385	16,632	817.97	855.37	71,300	72,020	3,296.47	3,413.42
All	2,94,092	3,18,582	1,287.57	1,356.18	15,06,341	16,51,504	5,190.34	5,532.04

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

+ upto December

Mutual funds

6.15 Mutual funds (MFs) are investment vehicles in which funds are collected from investors through equities bonds, money market instruments and securities and managed by fund managers. During 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 2,93,011 crore was mobilised under the mutual funds through the mutual fund agencies whose registered offices are situated in Maharashtra, where as ₹ 3,54,701 crore was mobilised from MFs at all India level. The Amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ '000 Crore)

Year	New fund offers	Existing mutual funds
2021-22	107.90	9,209.61
2022-23	62.00	10,445.00
2023-24	66.00	11,382.00

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

Insurance

6.16 Insurance is the most effective risk management tool which can protect individuals from financial risks arising out of various contingencies. Apart from protecting against property & casualties risks and providing a financial safety net for individuals & enterprises, insurance sector encourages savings and provides long term funds for development. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in total underwritten business of life insurance in the State during 2022-23 was 64.3 per cent. The share of the State in total life insurance premium at all India level was 30.6 per cent during 2022-23. Details of new individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.18.

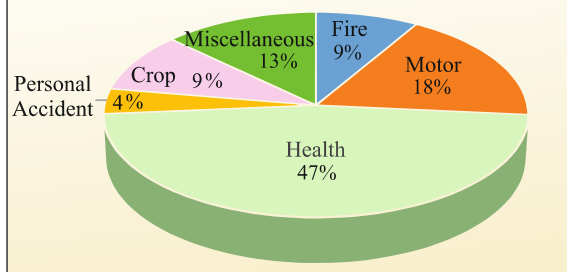
Table 6.18 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars		Number ('000)			Premium Received (₹ Crore)		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Maharashtra	Private	1,206	1,133	1,160	27,081	30,829	40,555
	LIC	1,961	2,242	2,106	44,600	55,306	73,006
	All	3,167	3,375	3,266	71,681	86,135	1,13,561
All-India	Private	7,159	7,399	8,042	94,048	1,15,421	1,39,175
	LIC	21,007	21,755	20,424	1,84,296	1,98,786	2,32,051
	All	28,166	29,154	28,466	2,78,344	3,14,206	3,71,226

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.16.1 As on 31st March 2023, there were 33 non-life insurance companies functioning at All-India level. During 2022-23 non-life insurance industry in the State has registered a growth of 7.5 per cent over the previous year. Sectorwise gross direct premium amount of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.19.

Graph 6.1 : Sectorwise share of gross direct premium amount of non-life insurance companies during 2022-23**Table 6.19 Sectorwise gross direct premium amount of non-life insurance companies**

(₹ Crore)

Year	Insurance							Total
	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health	Crop	Miscellaneous [#]	
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2020-21	4,667	3,530	5,395	1,361	18,354	6,632	4,865	44,804
2021-22	5,045	3,781	5,576	2,195	23,301	5,561	6,500	51,959
2022-23	4,773	4,040	5,964	2,222	26,349	5,278	7,213	55,839
All-India								
2020-21	20,113	26,060	41,732	5,085	58,238	31,120	16,230	1,98,578
2021-22	21,548	27,173	43,261	6,904	73,052	29,465	19,281	2,20,684
2022-23	23,932	21,783	49,497	7,048	89,492	32,015	23,127	2,56,894

[#] include Credit insurance, Overseas Medical, Marine, Cargo, Travel insurances, Aviation, Engineering, etc.

Source: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 6.1

DEPOSITS AND CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE STATE

(₹ Crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credit
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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
2011	29,231	22,703	49,174	27,604	13,25,550	11,25,780	14,03,955	11,76,087
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
2016 [#]	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304
2017 [#]	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919	21,63,654	22,99,580
2018 [#]	70,104	49,384	1,39,312	84,875	19,55,325	21,96,322	22,89,301	24,04,766
2019 [#]	77,276	52,242	1,56,900	92,205	23,15,767	25,70,362	25,49,943	27,14,809
2020 [#]	91,709	53,929	1,83,780	96,459	24,79,479	26,75,833	27,54,968	28,26,220
2021 [#]	99,062	62,293	1,96,551	1,11,408	27,57,841	27,22,041	30,53,454	28,95,742
2022 [#]	1,03,680	66,559	2,08,397	1,25,385	31,88,902	29,90,962	35,00,979	31,82,906
2023 [#]	1,13,069	76,848	2,22,822	1,46,150	35,87,016	36,44,356	39,22,908	38,67,354

Year	Per Capita deposit (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)	No. of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban / Metropolitan	Total	
			(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	NA	NA	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	NA	NA	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
2011	1,24,048	1,03,911	3,902	4,613	8,515	7.5
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
2016 [#]	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8
2017 [#]	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191	10.0
2018 [#]	1,86,223	1,95,619	5,908	6,409	12,317	10.0
2019 [#]	2,07,425	2,20,836	5,995	6,506	12,501	10.2
2020 [#]	2,23,439	2,29,213	6,264	6,850	13,114	10.6
2021 [#]	2,45,381	2,32,707	6,332	6,828	13,160	10.6
2022 [#]	2,78,980	2,53,634	6,341	6,879	13,220	10.5
2023 [#]	3,10,195	3,05,802	6,441	7,151	13,592	10.7

† Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971

As on 31st March

NA Not Available

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

Source - Reserve Bank of India

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2023-24)

(₹ 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	20,000	100	1,75,000	45,000	2,40,000	20,59,651	22,99,651
2	Mumbai Suburban	9,500	1,850	71,500	35,500	1,16,500	3,16,000	4,32,500
3	Thane	3,149	450	16,960	4,500	24,610	64,500	89,109
4	Palghar	850	350	2,000	1,300	4,150	5,000	9,150
5	Raigad	1,300	450	2,750	1,600	5,650	20,000	25,650
6	Ratnagiri	2,150	851	1,225	398	3,773	1,456	5,229
7	Sindhudurg	1,100	600	880	370	2,350	1,750	4,100
8	Nashik	8,899	2,002	6,100	2,900	17,900	14,000	31,900
9	Dhule	2,000	375	1,400	860	4,260	1,740	6,000
10	Nandurbar	1,441	4,199	297	320	2,057	800	2,857
11	Jalgaon	7,061	1,800	2,614	1,333	11,008	4,786	15,794
12	Ahmednagar	12,153	8,653	3,548	1,514	17,215	2,240	19,455
13	Pune	15,500	5,500	32,000	9,500	57,000	1,70,315	2,27,315
14	Satara	5,700	3,600	2,200	2,100	10,000	5,500	15,500
15	Sangli	5,480	3,100	1,900	586	7,966	3,000	10,966
16	Solapur	7,500	4,500	2,400	900	10,800	5,000	15,800
17	Kolhapur	6,250	2,800	5,345	1,475	13,070	8,530	21,600
18	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	5,900	1,350	5,635	1,048	12,583	11,701	24,284
19	Jalna	2,700	3,850	1,100	300	4,100	1,500	5,600
20	Parbhani	3,655	2,129	854	381	4,890	1,350	6,240
21	Hingoli	2,115	3,015	395	277	2,788	430	3,218
22	Beed	3,500	2,400	1,529	718	5,747	1,800	7,547
23	Nanded	3,650	900	1,650	900	6,200	2,450	8,650
24	Dharashiv	2,685	1,250	350	307	3,343	1,125	4,468
25	Latur	4,700	100	2,561	657	7,918	3,000	10,918
26	Buldhana	3,900	850	1,100	595	5,595	1,500	7,095
27	Akola	2,700	1,500	1,300	585	4,585	900	5,485
28	Washim	2,160	1,560	362	335	2,857	800	3,657
29	Amravati	3,400	2,000	1,850	980	6,230	1,200	7,430
30	Yavatmal	3,600	2,400	1,165	760	5,525	1,500	7,025
31	Wardha	2,300	1,300	850	380	3,530	535	4,065
32	Nagpur	6,350	2,450	10,000	1,300	17,650	23,000	40,649
33	Bhandara	1,150	2,400	450	350	1,950	425	2,375
34	Gondia	1,190	1,385	796	300	2,286	416	2,702
35	Chandrapur	2,165	2,200	1,450	525	4,140	800	4,940
36	Gadchiroli	625	750	400	150	1,175	500	1,675
Maharashtra State		1,68,481	74,969	3,61,916	1,21,004	6,51,401	27,39,200	33,90,601

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

NFS - Non-Farm Sector,

OPS - Other Priority Sector,

NPS - Non-Priority Sector

Source - SLBC, Maharashtra State

ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

(As on 31st March., 2024)

Sr. No.	District	Total Accounts Opened	No. of RuPay Cards Issued	No. of Zero Balance Accounts	Total Deposit in Accounts (₹ Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Mumbai	5,75,839	4,80,570	64,424	290
2	Mumbai Suburban	9,33,412	7,47,281	1,29,351	423
3	Thane	14,49,275	10,74,342	2,08,225	598
4	Palghar	8,91,668	5,81,314	54,916	405
5	Raigad	6,16,516	4,07,231	63,883	330
6	Ratnagiri	3,66,885	2,21,920	31,917	211
7	Sindhudurg	1,88,758	1,27,953	13,480	118
8	Nashik	21,75,164	13,75,544	1,51,649	1,066
9	Dhule	7,93,401	5,51,011	86,279	220
10	Nandurbar	7,26,253	5,35,606	61,687	186
11	Jalgaon	14,70,764	10,36,719	98,389	500
12	Ahmednagar	15,69,746	11,33,114	1,02,045	708
13	Pune	18,62,191	12,39,479	1,86,710	1,124
14	Satara	8,19,039	5,30,968	66,061	313
15	Sangli	8,73,517	6,13,694	1,31,748	295
16	Solapur	16,15,632	12,27,332	1,25,154	714
17	Kolhapur	13,75,557	9,81,916	1,40,038	516
18	Chhatapati Sambhajinagar	14,63,857	9,30,384	1,43,013	587
19	Jalna	8,15,136	4,72,228	61,534	266
20	Parbhani	8,68,445	5,31,897	88,857	273
21	Hingoli	6,17,214	3,93,613	60,700	179
22	Beed	12,30,688	8,12,462	1,09,499	651
23	Nanded	14,53,164	9,98,571	1,55,533	492
24	Dharashiv	7,15,236	4,62,370	70,965	446
25	Latur	9,06,703	6,34,823	88,651	347
26	Buldhana	8,99,849	6,69,943	38,903	249
27	Akola	5,95,717	3,86,472	35,863	189
28	Washim	4,06,676	2,91,020	18,653	107
29	Amravati	8,64,460	5,85,270	58,273	332
30	Yavatmal	11,48,900	8,08,429	77,119	303
31	Wardha	3,55,402	2,67,557	21,534	192
32	Nagpur	13,13,122	10,15,227	93,894	710
33	Bhandara	4,84,739	3,66,858	21,947	280
34	Gondia	6,43,917	4,31,545	34,066	323
35	Chandrapur	6,72,629	4,72,854	33,407	350
36	Gadchiroli	3,21,744	2,30,983	11,804	182
Maharashtra State		3,40,81,215	2,36,28,500	29,40,171	14,475

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

Agriculture and Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities sector plays an important role in employment generation and overall economic development. More than 50 per cent of the State population is dependent on this sector for livelihood. The average share of the Agriculture and allied activities sector in the State economy is 12 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

7.2 On an average net sown area of the State is about 54 per cent of the State's total geographical area. About one-third area of the State falls under the rain-shadow area of low rainfall. Erratic rains, climate change, reduction in size of operational holdings, high input cost, market uncertainties, etc. leading to non-profitability are the challenges posed on this sector for decades. Government is implementing various schemes for optimal & sustainable use of resources, providing credit facilities, crop diversification, etc.

Monsoon 2023

7.3 Monsoon rains arrived in the State on 11th June, 2023. As against the normal rainfall the State received 53.6 per cent rainfall in June, 138.7 per cent in July, 37.7 per cent in August, 128.8 per cent in September and 27.1 per cent in October. During monsoon 2023 upto October the State received 86.4 per cent rainfall as against normal rainfall. Out of total 355 talukas (excluding Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban districts) of the State, 19 talukas received excess rainfall, 190 talukas received average rainfall and 146 talukas received deficient rainfall. Classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. Regionwise normal rainfall and actual rainfall received is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (per centage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]											
	June		July		August		September		October		Monsoon June- October	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
120 & above	42	11	279	226	99	0	250	212	301	4	203	19
100 – 120	44	11	43	55	52	2	51	67	27	8	98	64
80 – 100	70	23	25	47	61	6	37	38	13	4	48	126
60 – 80	75	54	6	20	52	29	14	30	7	18	5	112
40 – 60	76	109	2	7	56	85	3	8	4	39	1	33
20 – 40	44	133	0	0	32	172	0	0	3	61	0	1
0 – 20	4	14	0	0	3	61	0	0	0	221	0	0

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

[#] Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Table 7.2 Regionwise normal rainfall and actual rainfall received

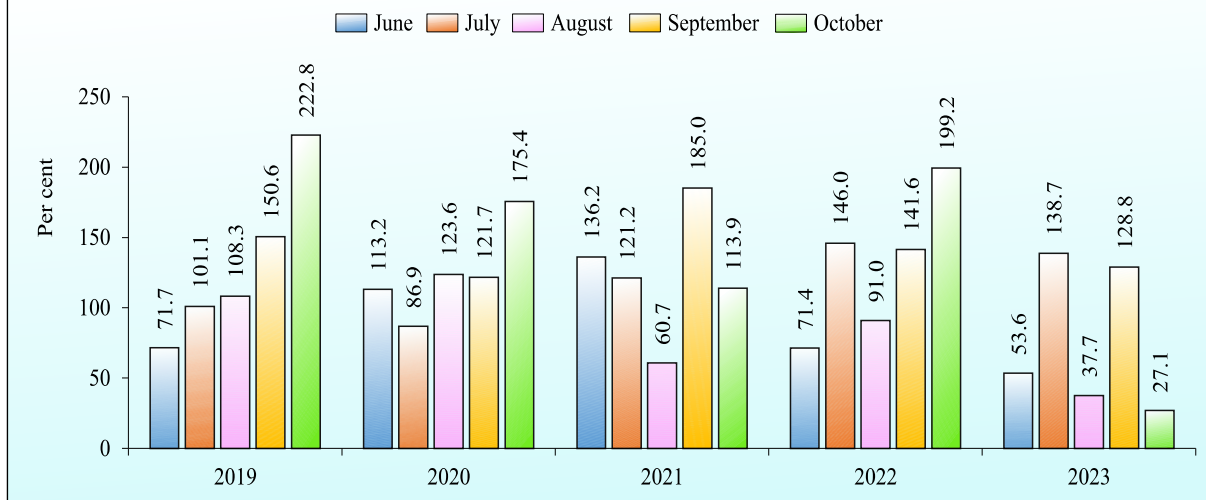
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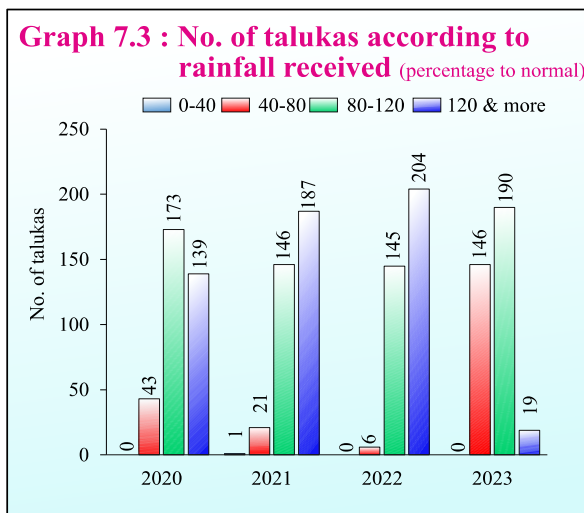
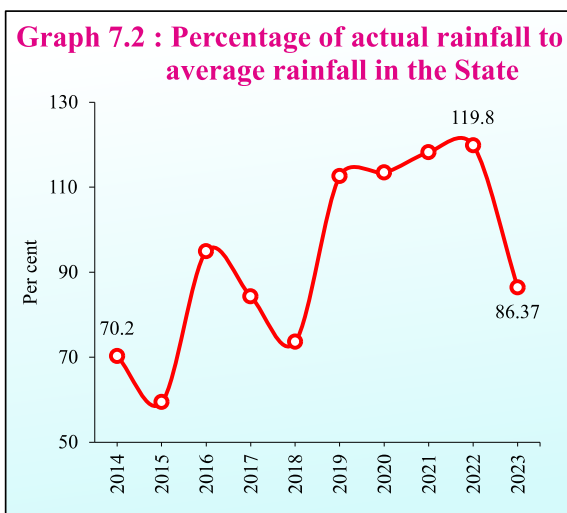
Rainfall during			Region					Maharashtra		
			Konkan [#]	Nashik	Pune	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	Amravati			Nagpur
		Normal	662.5	139.7	198.6	134.0	147.6	187.1	207.6	
June	2022	Actual	451.0	110.9	84.9	137.1	106.8	125.3	148.2	(71.4)
	2023	Actual	464.6	68.5	68.4	55.5	48.6	126.6	111.3	(53.6)
		Normal	1,063.8	218.5	327.2	186.2	239.6	362.3	330.9	
July	2022	Actual	1,218.0	282.1	345.3	352.9	393.9	680.8	483.2	(146.0)
	2023	Actual	1,687.8	199.5	304.3	272.5	370.9	468.3	458.8	(138.7)
		Normal	766.3	197.4	247.5	193.3	231.7	347.8	286.0	
August	2022	Actual	737.7	158.3	239	90.1	179	419.4	260.4	(91.0)
	2023	Actual	314.8	49.9	70.4	54.3	74.8	203.6	107.9	(37.7)
		Normal	375.5	151.5	171.7	166.0	130.9	175.3	179.7	
September	2022	Actual	515.2	234.9	215.2	191.8	200.7	301.8	254.5	(141.6)
	2023	Actual	478.3	226.7	144.3	199	186.3	287.7	231.4	(128.8)
		Normal	108.6	53.1	96.5	71.3	57.5	53.4	71.1	
October	2022	Actual	194.1	113.5	206.5	142.7	105.7	84.6	141.6	(199.2)
	2023	Actual	77.7	5.2	36.8	8.3	2.8	7.8	19.3	(27.1)
		Normal	2,976.7	760.2	1,041.5	750.8	807.3	1,125.9	1,075.3	
June to October	2022	Actual	3,116.0	899.7	1,090.9	914.6	986.1	1,611.9	1,287.9	(119.8)
	2023	Actual	3,023.2	549.8	624.2	589.6	683.4	1,094	928.7	(86.4)

Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage of actual rainfall to normal rainfall

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Graph 7.1 : Percentage of rainfall received to normal rainfall in the State



Operational holdings

7.4 The first Agricultural Census was conducted in 1970-71. The latest one was conducted in 2015-16.

- Number of operational holdings increased from 0.50 crore in 1970-71 to 1.53 crore in 2015-16
- Total area of operational holdings decreased to 2.05 crore ha in 2015-16 as compared to 2.12 crore in 1970-71
- Average size of operational holding decreased from 4.28 ha in 1970-71 to 1.34 ha in 2015-16
- Average size of operational holding of Scheduled Castes declined to 1.24 ha in 2015-16 as compared to 1.47 ha as in 1995-96
- Average size of operational holding of Scheduled Tribes declined to 1.76 ha in 2015-16 as compared to 2.15 ha as in 1995-96
- The proportion of women land holders increased from 12.9 per cent in 1995-96 to 15.5 per cent in 2015-16. Similarly, the average size of operational holding has changed from 1.58 ha to 1.22 ha during the same period

7.4.1 A time series of operational holding statistics in the State is given in Annexure 7.1. Number and area of operational holdings in the State are given in Table 7.3. Number and area of operational holdings in selected states is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.3 Number and area of operational holdings in the State

Size class (ha)	No. of operational holdings ('000)			Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)		
	1970-71	2010-11	2015-16	1970-71	2010-11	2015-16
Marginal (upto 1.0)	1,242	6,709	7,816	578	3,186	3,449
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	878	4,052	4,339	1,284	5,739	5,771
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 4.0)	1,087	2,159	2,327	3,131	5,765	6,025
Medium (4.0 - 10.0)	1,229	711	734	7,717	3,993	4,099
Large (10.0 & above)	514	68	69	8,470	1,084	1,162
All size class	4,950	13,699	15,285	21,180	19,767	20,506

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.4 Number and area of operational holdings in selected states

State	No. of operational holdings ('000)		Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)		Average size of operational holdings (ha)	
	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	7,621	8,524	8,096	8,004	1.06	0.94
Gujarat	4,886	5,320	9,898	9,978	2.03	1.88
Haryana	1,617	1,628	3,646	3,609	2.25	2.22
Karnataka	7,832	8,677	12,161	11,724	1.55	1.35
Madhya Pradesh	8,872	10,004	15,836	15,671	1.78	1.57
Maharashtra	13,699	15,285	19,767	20,506	1.44	1.34
Punjab	1,053	1,092	3,967	3,953	3.77	3.62
Rajasthan	6,888	7,654	21,136	20,874	3.07	2.73
Tamil Nadu	8,118	7,938	6,488	5,971	0.80	0.75
Telangana	5,554	5,948	6,197	5,973	1.12	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	23,325	23,822	17,622	17,451	0.76	0.73
All India	1,38,348	1,46,454	1,59,592	1,57,817	1.15	1.08

Source: Agriculture Census, GoI

Compensation for Natural Disasters

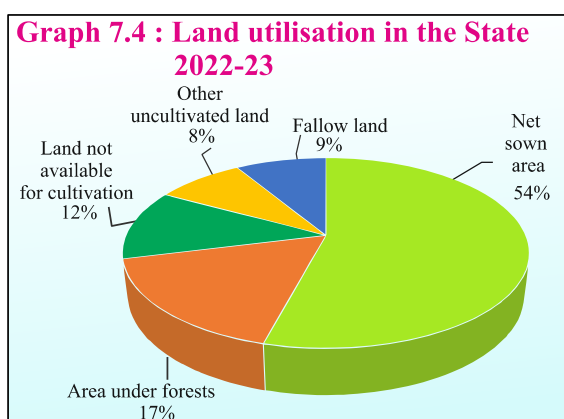
7.5.1 Due to untimely/heavy rains during January to October, 2023 agriculture land under crops/fruit crops in the State was severely affected. Compensation for maximum two ha affected area under agriculture crops was sanctioned during 2023-24. In all compensation of ₹ 1,700.50 crore was sanctioned to 22.74 lakh farmers for about 16.55 lakh ha affected area.

7.5.2 Scarcity situation during Kharif-2023 affected 40 talukas in 15 districts of the State. Of these 40 talukas, severe drought was declared in 24 talukas and moderate drought was declared in 16 talukas. In all 22.66 lakh ha agricultural land under crops/fruit crops was affected due to drought and compensation of ₹ 2,443.23 crore was sanctioned by GoM.

7.5.3 Compensation at revised rates for loss due to untimely rains and hailstorms during November, 2023 to January, 2024 was sanctioned for maximum three ha area. Compensation of ₹ 36,000 per ha for perennial crops, ₹ 13,600 per ha for *jirayat* crops and ₹ 27,000 per ha for irrigated crops was sanctioned during 2023-24. In all compensation of ₹ 2,277.90 crore was sanctioned to 23.96 lakh farmers for about 12.89 lakh ha affected area.

Land Utilisation

7.6 According to the land use statistics of the year 2022-23, out of total geographical area of the State (307.58 lakh ha), the gross cropped area was 244.15 lakh ha (79.4 per cent) and net cropped area was 164.90 lakh ha (53.6 per cent). Time series of Land use statistics of the State is given in Annexure 7.2.



Agricultural Production

7.7.1 Kharif crops: During *kharif* season of 2023-24, sowing was completed on 155.64 lakh ha which was about two per cent less as against 158.60 lakh ha during the previous year. As compared to the previous year, an increase in the area under oilseed crops is expected, while a decrease in the area under cereals, pulses, sugarcane and cotton crops is expected. Area and production of principal crops are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2022-23	2023-24 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2022-23	2023-24 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,522.93	1,529.02	0	3,496.43	3,471.02	(-1)
Jowar	150.54	111.93	(-26)	140.58	89.15	(-37)
Bajra	491.32	366.68	(-25)	536.26	201.66	(-62)
Ragi	77.41	70.04	(-10)	109.51	90.15	(-18)
Maize	838.64	913.62	9	2,613.83	1,439.18	(-45)
Other Cereals	40.66	45.21	11	20.91	22.34	7
Total Cereals	3,121.50	3,036.50	(-3)	6,917.52	5,313.50	(-23)
Tur	1,191.37	1,111.33	(-7)	859.11	982.83	14
Moong	285.96	181.40	(-37)	178.48	70.78	(-60)
Udid	367.25	256.21	(-30)	233.42	108.11	(-54)
Other Pulses	80.69	62.10	(-23)	75.14	47.2	(-37)
Total Pulses	1,925.27	1,611.04	(-16)	1,346.15	1,208.92	(-10)
Total Foodgrains	5,046.77	4,647.54	(-8)	8,263.67	6,522.42	(-21)
Soyabean	4,892.70	5,085.59	4	6,679.91	6,607.12	(-1)
Groundnut	165.46	143.65	(-13)	205.16	145.24	(-29)
Sesamum	6.40	4.67	(-27)	1.64	1.1	(-33)
Nigerseed	5.51	4.81	(-13)	2.13	0.9	(-58)
Sunflower	11.80	2.76	(-77)	4.88	0.63	(-87)
Other Oilseeds	3.08	3.57	16	1.06	1.07	2
Total Oilseeds	5,084.95	5,245.05	3	6,894.78	6,756.06	(-2)
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,240.01	4,234.47	0.1	8,590.95	8,844.18	3
Sugarcane ^{**}	1,487.84	1,437.01	(-3)	1,35,754.26	1,12,626.68	(-17)
All crops	15,859.57	15,564.08	(-2)	-	-	-

[@] Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each ^{**} Harvested area [#] Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: i) Figures for 2022-23 are based on final estimates & for 2023-24 are based on third advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.7.2 Rabi crops: During *rabi* season of 2023-24 about 58.60 lakh ha area has been sown which is about four per cent less (61.09 lakh ha) than the previous year. Compared to the previous year, an increase in the area of pulses & oilseeds and a decrease in the area of cereals & pulses is expected. Area and production of major *rabi* crops are given in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2022-23	2023-24 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2022-23	2023-24 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	1,338.21	1,617.99	21	1,395.35	1,777.25	27
Wheat	1,203.62	1,040.31	(-)14	2,301.02	1,942.43	(-)16
Maize	400.26	340.81	(-)15	1,143.83	874.49	(-)24
Other cereals	12.06	10.41	(-)14	5.73	4.2	(-)27
Total cereals	2,954.15	3,009.52	2	4,845.93	4,598.37	(-)5
Gram	2,934.82	2,668.76	(-)9	2,974.15	2,860.05	(-)4
Other pulses	147.25	108.73	(-)26	73.73	52.08	(-)29
Total pulses	3,082.07	2,777.50	(-)10	3,047.88	2,912.13	(-)4
Total foodgrains	6,036.22	5,787.02	(-)4	7,893.81	7,510.51	(-)5
Sesame	1.54	1.5	(-)3	0.52	0.48	(-)8
Safflower	31.28	44.47	42	23.98	32.52	36
Sunflower	4.44	2.36	(-)47	3.50	1.3	(-)63
Linseed	5.42	7.16	32	1.89	3.4	80
Rapeseed & mustard	29.79	17.65	(-)41	9.39	6.66	(-)29
Total oilseeds	72.47	73.15	1	39.28	44.37	13
Total	6,108.69	5,860.17	(-)4	-	-	-

[#] Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: i) Figures for 2022-23 are based on final estimates and for 2023-24 are based on third advance estimates

ii) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

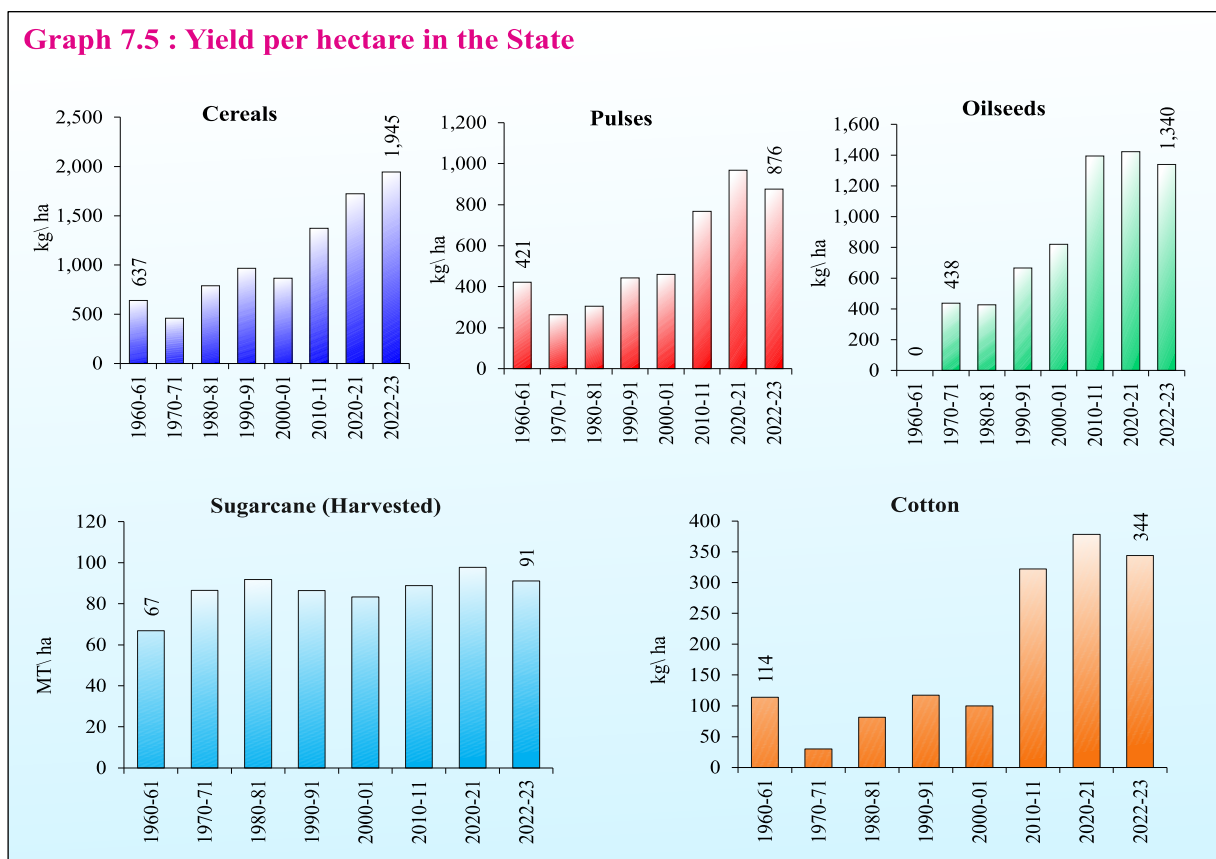
7.7.3 Summer Crops: During summer season of 2023-24, an area of 3.89 lakh ha was sown as against 4.57 lakh ha sown area during 2022-23.

7.7.4 There has been a significant increase in crop production in the State during the last six decades. Time series of area under major crops, production and productivity per ha in the State is given in Annexure 7.3. The cropwise index numbers of agricultural production in the State (Base: Triennial 1979-82) are given in Annexure 7.4. The Triennial average productivity of selected crops in selected states is given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Triennial average yield for selected commodities for selected states

State	Triennial average yield (2020-21 to 2022-23)				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,796	390	590	448	76
Gujarat	2,625	878	2,088	567	77
Haryana	3,975	618	936	356	83
Karnataka	2,479	625	988	478	94
Madhya Pradesh	2,904	542	891	409	62
Maharashtra	1,793	952	1,315	341	94
Punjab	4,459	827	944	477	83
Rajasthan	2,124	432	1,357	604	81
Tamil Nadu	3,563	840	1,946	343	108
Telangana	3,525	776	1,520	451	96
Uttar Pradesh	3,131	699	468	371	81
All India	2,887	618	1,224	441	84

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, GoI

Graph 7.5 : Yield per hectare in the State

7.8 **Horticulture:** Estimated area under horticulture crops in the State was 21.17 lakh ha in 2023-24 showing decrease of 5.4 per cent as compared to the previous year (22.39 lakh ha). According to the second advance estimates for the year 2023-24, the area under various fruit crops in the State was 8.60 lakh ha, of which area under mango fruit was highest (1.69 lakh ha) followed by pomegranate (1.15 lakh ha), orange/mandarin (1.35 lakh ha), grapes (1.23 lakh ha), banana (1.11 lakh ha) and *mosambi* (0.68 lakh ha). During 2023-24, area under vegetable crops was 9.03 lakh ha, of which area under onion crop was the highest (6.67 lakh ha) followed by tomato (0.55 lakh ha) and green chilly (0.33 lakh ha) crops. Information on area of horticulture crops and their production is given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Area and production of horticulture crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent change	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent change
Fruits	839.25	860.01	2.5	14095.48	15,174.55	7.7
Vegetables	1,045.27	903.03	(-)13.7	16,280.45	14,705.90	(-)9.7
Plantation crops	226.47	226.58	0.1	404.35	406.52	(-)0.5
Spices	117.26	115.69	(-)1.3	1840.00	1,847.02	(-)0.4
Flowers [@]	10.56	11.06	(-)4.8	155.08	155.11	0.0
Aromatic & Medicinal Plants	1.12	0.81	(-)27.4	4.21	3.22	(-)23.5
Total Horticulture Crops	2,239.93	2,117.18	(-)5.5	32,779.58	32,292.33	(-)1.5

@ includes cut and loose flowers

Note: Figures for 2022-23 are based on final estimates and for 2023-24 are based on second advance estimates.

Source: Horticulture Area Production Information System (HAPIS), GoI

7.9 Organic Farming: The demand for organic crop products is increasing from domestic and international markets. Various schemes are being implemented to promote organic farming in the State. The State ranks second with 27 per cent share in organic farm production in all India after Madhya Pradesh. The area and production under organic farming is given in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9 Area and production under organic farming

Year	Area ('000 ha)		Production ('000 MT)	
	Maharashtra	All India	Maharashtra	All India
2020-21	371.80	433.92	776	3,497
2021-22	1,133.67	9,119.87	691	3,410
2022-23	1,284.31	5,391.79	790	2,953

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Improved seeds

7.10 Maharashtra State Seeds Corporation (*Mahabeej*) and National Seeds Corporation (*Rashtriya Beej Nigam*) are major public sector organisations involved in the production and distribution of quality seeds. Improved seeds distributed for *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons is given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Improved seeds distributed for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons

Distribution Agency	Season	('000 quintal)			
		2021	2022	2023 [#]	Per cent change in 2023 over 2022
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	222	114	238	108.8
	<i>Rabi</i>	247	338	324 [#]	(-)4.1
	Total	469	452	562	24.3
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,517	1,657	1,660	0.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	832	817	726 [#]	(-)11.1
	Total	2,349	2,474	2,386	(-)3.6
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,739	1,771	1,898	7.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	1,079	1,155	1,050 [#]	(-)9.1
	Total	2,818	2,926	2,948	0.8

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Expected availability of seeds

Fertilisers and Pesticides

7.11 Use of chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.11 and use of pesticides is given in Table 7.12. Regionwise use of nitrogenous (N), phosphatic (P) and potassic(K) chemical fertilisers is given in Table 7.13.

Table 7.11 Use of chemical fertilisers

(Lakh MT)

Year	Chemical fertiliser consumption		
	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	Total
2021-22	43.52	27.15	70.67
2022-23	37.67	27.06	64.73
2023-24 [#]	44.56	20.01	64.57

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM # anticipated

Graph 7.6 : Per hectare consumption of chemical fertilisers

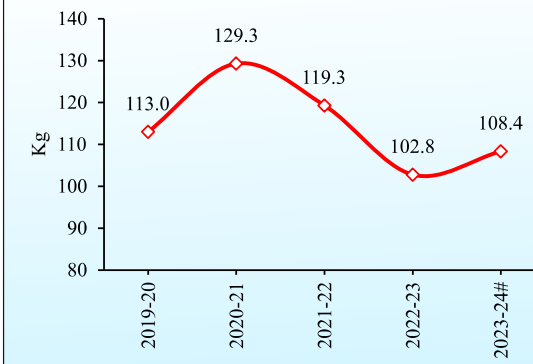


Table 7.12 Use of pesticides

Year	Pesticides (MT)							
	Chemical			Per ha consumption (kg)	Bio			Per ha consumption (kg)
	Khariif	Rabi	Total		Khariif	Rabi	Total	
2021-22	9,207	3,968	13,175	2.05	654	280	934	3.93
2022-23	10,819	4,637	15,456	3.96	1,748	749	2,497	10.51
2023-24 [#]	6,103	2,615	8,718	1.32	1,720	891	2,611	11.71

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Table 7.13 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous (N), Phosphatic (P) and Potassic (K) chemical fertilisers

Region	('00 MT)							
	2022-23				2023-24 [#]			
	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P)	Potash (K)	Total	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphate (P)	Potash (K)	Total
Konkan	284	60	44	389	297	59	42	399
Nashik	3,849	2,104	992	6,944	3,729	2,049	1,162	6,940
Pune	3,675	1,831	769	6,274	3,537	1,749	876	6,162
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	4,322	2,842	698	7,862	4,021	2,959	834	7,813
Amravati	1,970	1,410	292	3,672	2,099	1,754	456	4,309
Nagpur	1,871	1,053	167	3,092	2,077	1,297	190	3,565
Maharashtra	15,970	9,301	2,962	28,233	15,760	9,867	3,560	29,187

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

anticipated

Irrigation

7.12 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 42.33 lakh ha in 2022-23. Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.14. Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised are given in Table 7.15.

Table 7.14 Number of irrigation projects and irrigation potential created & utilised

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2023*	406 [@]	3,230 ^{§@}	3,636
Irrigation potential (lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto 30 th June, 2022	41.94	13.66	55.60
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal & river during 2022-23*	20.85	7.71	28.56
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2022-23*	11.50	2.27	13.77
(iv) Total area under irrigation during 2022-23 (ii+iii)*	32.35	9.98	42.33

§ Includes lift irrigation schemes implemented through Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra * Provisional

@ 61 minor projects have been transferred to Soil & Water Conservation Department.

Source: Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, under Water Resources Department, GoM, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar

Table 7.15 Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector) and irrigation potential created & utilised

Particulars	K.T. Weirs	Lift Irrigation schemes	Other important types			Total
			M.I. Tanks	Percolation tanks	Others ^{\$}	
No. of projects as on 30 th June, 2023						
a) Completed	13,971	2,911	2,993	24,302	70,462	1,14,639
b) Ongoing	1,860	119	610	961	4,889	8,439
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
i) Created upto June, 2022	3.81	0.43	2.84	7.01	5.89	19.98
ii) Created upto June, 2023	3.98	0.43	3.19	7.03	6.20	20.83
iii) Utilised in 2022-23	1.39	0.15	1.11	3.52	3.10	9.27

^{\$} Includes diversion weir, storage *bandhara*, *maji mal gujari* tank, village tank, cement *nalla bunds*, etc.

Note: Irrigation potential utilised is assumed to be 35 per cent of the irrigation potential created

Source: Office of the Additional Commissioner, Water Conservation, Pune, GoM

7.12.1 Reservoir storage: The total live storage as on 15th October, 2022 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 34,485 million cubic meters, which was nearly 79.3 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area are given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.16 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 th October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 st July to 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2020-21	43,934	34,236	77.9	54.15	41.59	76.8
2021-22	43,469	34,443	79.2	54.95	42.11	76.6
2022-23*	43,478	34,485	79.3	55.60	42.33	76.1

MCM: Million Cubic meters

Source: Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, GoM, Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar

* Provisional

7.12.2 Water Users Associations: Upto January, 2024 in all 12,556 Water Users Associations (WUAs) with Cultivable Command Area (CCA) of 55.92 lakh ha are formed under Water Resources Department for management of irrigation systems by farmers. Out of these WUAs, 2,143 WUAs covering 8.80 lakh ha CCA are registered under the Maharashtra Management of Irrigation Systems by Farmers Act, 2005 and 318 WUAs covering 1.18 lakh ha area are constituted under Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. Details of irrigation and non-irrigation water charges are given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of Agricultural Pumps

7.13.1 In the State, in all 48.69 lakh agricultural pumps were energised upto March, 2024 and during 2023-24 in all 1,12,942 agricultural pumps were energised.

7.13.2 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan: *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan* (PM-KUSUM) is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 and two lakh off-grid independent solar agricultural pumps have been sanctioned for the State. Under this scheme, farmers can install 3 HP, 5 HP and 7.5 HP off-grid independent solar agricultural pumps. Since inception of the scheme in all 90,613 solar agricultural pumps have been installed upto March, 2024.

7.13.3 Upto March, 2024 in all 2,04,163 Solar Agricultural Pumps have been installed in the State under the central & state governments Solar Agricultural Pump schemes, including *Atal* Solar Agricultural Pump scheme phase –I (6,550), phase –II (7,000), CM Solar Agricultural Pump scheme phase –I (25,000), phase –II & phase –III (75,000) and PM KUSUM component B scheme (90,613).

Agricultural Finance

7.14 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative institutions. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides agricultural short term & medium-term loans through Maharashtra State Co-operative Banks (MSCB), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Scheduled Commercial Banks. Annual Credit Plan for priority sector of the State for 2023-24 is of ₹ 6.51 lakh crore. Share of Agricultural and allied activities sector in Annual Credit Plan is 25.9 per cent. Details of loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, RRBs and MSCB & DCCBs are given in Table 7.17.

Table 7.17 Loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial banks, RRBs and MSCB & DCCBs

Type of loan	(₹ Crore)							
	Scheduled Commercial Banks		RRBs		MSCB & DCCBs		Total	
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
Crop loan	35,538	32,124	4,736	4,617	22,495	23,454	62,769	60,195
Agriculture term loan	79,844	90,730	423	672	2,004	2,524	82,271	93,926
Total	1,15,382	1,22,855	5,159	5,288	24,499	25,978	1,45,040	1,54,121

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

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

7.15.1 The 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. During 2022-23, loans of ₹ 22,431 crore were disbursed to 32.16 lakh member farmers through PACS. The crop loan disbursement target for 2023-24 has been set to ₹ 25,967 crore, of which PACS have disbursed crop loans of ₹ 18,495 crore to 25.89 lakh member farmers during *kharif* season by the end of September 2023 and ₹ 8,970 crore to 5.31 lakh member farmers during *rabi* season upto March, 2024.

7.15.2 **Kisan Credit Card Scheme:** Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank has newly issued 34.53 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) in the State during 2022-23. The amount of loans sanctioned to the new KCC holders during 2022-23 was ₹ 22,379 crore. Details of KCC linked agriculture loans disbursed to farmers by DCCB are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.18 Agriculture loans to farmers by DCCBs linked to KCC

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans		Total KCC	
	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of farmers ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2021-22	2,965	18,449	24	308	2,989	18,757
2022-23	3,432	22,149	21	230	3,453	22,379
2023-24	3,120	23,465	14	273	3,134	23,738

Source: Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

Crop Insurance and Financial Assistance

7.16.1 **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented in the State from 2016 to provide financial support to farmers in case of financial loss occurred because of damage to crops due to natural calamities, pests or diseases. Under the scheme, depending on the notified crop, farmers have to pay a maximum of five per cent of the sum insured as insurance premium & remaining amount of the premium is paid by government. GoM is implementing comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme from 2023-24 in which farmers can participate in the scheme

by registering on the portal and paying only ₹ one as premium. Progress of *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana* are given in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Year	No. of farmers participated (Lakh)	Area (lakh ha)	Sum insured (₹ Crore)	Gross premium (₹ Crore)	No. of farmers proposed for Compensation (Lakh)	Compensation proposed (₹ Crore)
2021-22	96.38	57.10	21,862.28	5,179.61	64.45	3,484.32
2022-23	104.06	62.99	29,867.98	4,691.51	76.03	3,877.70
2023-24	242.22	162.84	74,812.24	10,119.51	67.19	3,244.81

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.16.2 Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops: Weather based Fruit Crop Insurance Scheme is being implemented in the State for the fruit crops viz. grapes, mango, pomegranate, banana, orange, *mosambi*, guava, sapota, lemon, cashew, custurd apple and strawberry (on a pilot basis). Details of Weather based Fruit Crop Insurance Scheme are given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Details of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops

Year	No. of farmers participated (Lakh)	Area (lakh ha)	Sum insured (₹ Crore)	Gross premium (₹ Crore)	No. of farmers proposed for Compensation (Lakh)	Compensation proposed (₹ Crore)
2021-22	2.85	2.09	2,579.24	730.55	2.32	940.30
2022-23	3.38	2.46	3,106.87	948.64	2.29	996.41
2023-24	3.02	2.25	2,815.60	922.97	0.12	23.18

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.16.3 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krishi Swavalamban Yojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 100 per cent subsidy is provided to Scheduled Caste & Neo-Buddhist farmers having land area between 0.20 to 6.00 ha and annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for sustainable irrigation facilities viz. new dug well, repair of old wells, plastic lining of farms, bore wells, farm pumps, electricity meter connection charges, micro irrigation, etc. with an objective of increasing productivity of land. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 196.92 crore was incurred for 11,487 beneficiaries. During 2023-24, proposals of 9,141 beneficiaries are being processed and expenditure of ₹ 158.55 crore has been incurred.

7.16.4 Birsa Munda Krishi Kranti Yojana: Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 100 per cent subsidy is provided to Scheduled Tribe farmers having land area between 0.20 to 6.00 ha and annual income upto ₹ 1.50 lakh. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for sustainable irrigation facilities viz. new dug well, repair of old wells, plastic lining of farms, bore wells, farm pumps, electricity meter connection charges, HDPE/PVC pipes, micro irrigation sets, kitchen gardens, etc. with an objective of increasing productivity of land. During 2022-23, grant of ₹ 91.12 crore has been spent for 5,110 beneficiaries. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 88.21 crore is incurred for 5,305 beneficiaries.

7.16.5 Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019: GoM has launched this scheme during 2019-20 with an objective to waive off crop loans borrowed by farmers during 1st April, 2015 to 31st March, 2019 from one or more institutions and have become overdue as on 30th September, 2019. Since inception of the scheme upto March, 2024 benefit of ₹ 20,497 crore has been given to 32.27 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.16.5.1 Protsahanpar Labha Yojana under Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Shetkari Karjamukti Yojana 2019: This scheme is being implemented in the State from July, 2022 to encourage the farmers repaying crop loan regularly. Under this scheme, depending on crop loan amount, benefit of maximum ₹ 50,000 is being given to the farmers who borrowed crop loans in any of the two years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and timely repaid full loan amount. Since inception upto March, 2024 benefit of ₹ 5,207 crore was given to 14.38 lakh beneficiary farmers.

7.16.6 Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme: The scheme is being implemented in the State to motivate farmers for regular repayment of the short-term crop loan. Under the scheme, from April, 2021 onwards, interest subsidy of three per cent for the loan amount upto ₹ three lakhs is given to the farmers repaying full loan amount every year upto 30th June. During 2022-23, interest subsidy of ₹ 430.24 crore was given to 27.35 lakh farmers whereas during 2023-24, interest subsidy of ₹ 368 crore was given to 11.25 lakh farmers.

7.16.7 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi: To Augment the income of small and marginal farmers, GoI is implementing *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi* Scheme (PM-KISAN) since 2018-19. Under this scheme, annual subsidy of ₹ 6,000 is given to eligible farmer families through DBT. Since inception upto March, 2024 total amount of ₹ 29,630.24 crore has been deposited in the bank accounts of 115.42 lakh farmers of the State.

7.16.8 Namu Shetkari Mahasanman Nidhi Yojana: GoM is implementing this scheme from 2023-24 to augment the income of small and marginal farmers by giving financial assistance in addition to financial assistance given under PM-KISAN *Yojana*. Under this scheme, farmer families eligible under PM- KISAN scheme get ₹ 6,000 per year through DBT. Upto March, 2024, amount of ₹ 5,285.21 crore has been credited to bank accounts of 92.43 lakh beneficiary farmers in the State.

7.16.9 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojana: This voluntary and contribution-based pension scheme is being implemented in the State with the aim of providing old age protection and social security to small and marginal farmers. Under this scheme, eligible small and marginal farmers will be given a pension of ₹ 3,000 per month. Farmers in the age group of 18 to 40 years as on 1st August, 2019 are eligible to participate in this scheme and have to deposit ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month in the pension fund till they reach 60 years of age. GoI deposits an amount equal to the farmers' contribution in the pension fund. Upto March, 2024, in all 80,016 farmers from the State have participated in this scheme.

Agricultural Marketing

7.17 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) have been established in the State under Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 1963. In order to ensure fair price for the agricultural produce of the farmers and to protect the farmers from exploitation done by the traders and middlemen by paying low prices for the agricultural produce, the facilities of selling the agricultural produce are made available in the APMCs. There are 304 APMCs and 626 Sub-Market Committees functioning in the State. Upto March 2024, in all 1,712 direct marketing licenses have been issued. Apart from this, 88 private markets have been issued licenses. The quantity and value of arrivals in all APMCs of the State are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Quantity & value of arrivals in all APMCs of the State

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2021-22	197.50	56,422
2022-23	110.37	40,993
2023-24	241.00	57,937

Source: Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board

7.18 Minimum Support Price Scheme:

To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmers from financial losses due to natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops before sowing season. Under the scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.22.

Table 7.22 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Paddy (FAQ)	1,940	2,040	2,183
Paddy (Grade A)	1,960	2,060	2,203
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,738	2,970	3,180
Jowar (Maldandi)	2,758	2,990	3,225
Wheat	2,015	2,125	2,125
Maize	1,870	1,962	2,090
Bajra	2,250	2,350	2,500
Gram	5,230	5,335	5,335
Tur	6,300	6,600	7,000
Moong	7,275	7,555	8,558
Udid	6,300	6,600	6,950
Sunflower	6,015	6,400	6,760
Soyabean	3,950	4,300	4,600
Groundnut-in-shell	5,550	5,850	6,377
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5,726	6,080	6,620
Cotton (Long Staple)	6,025	6,380	7,020
Safflower	5,441	5,450	5,650
Ragi	3,377	3,578	3,846

FAQ: Fair Average Quality

Source: Directorate of Marketing, GoM

Information & Communication Technology

7.19.1 Electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM): e-NAM is a nationwide electronic trading portal launched in 2016. Through e-NAM, markets in the APMCs have been connected electronically and the facility of online buying and selling has been made available. e-NAM has provided a single window facility for all information and services related to the APMCs, including inputs and prices of agricultural produce, purchase and sale orders, provision for responding to trade opportunities. In all 133 APMCs of the State are operating under e-NAM. Online gate entry, e-auction have been started in 118 APMCs and e-payment has been started in 78 APMCs. Upto March 2024, about 632 lakh MT of agricultural produce worth ₹ 15,329 crore was e-auctioned and e-payments of ₹ 411 crore were made. Quality assaying laboratories have been established in 118 APMCs for quality inspection & certification of agricultural commodities.

7.19.2 MahaAGRITECH Project: The main objective of MahaAGRITECH project is to create an integrated web portal and mobile application system that provides accurate advice and guidance to farmers. Facilities such as satellite imaging & use of drone technology for accurate calculation under various crops, health survey of cultivated crops, estimation of post-harvest yield of crops and integration of information through interconnection of various computerised systems are made available under this project.

7.19.3 MahaDBT Farmer Portal: To transfer subsidies & financial benefits under more than 25 agricultural schemes directly bank accounts of the eligible farmers, an integrated computerised system 'Shetkari Yojana Portal' has been developed. More than 37.27 lakh farmers from the State have been registered on this portal upto March, 2024 and amount of ₹ 4,660.53 crore has been credited to beneficiaries' bank accounts.

7.19.4 mKisan portal: The mobile based portal, mKisan facilitates farmers and all other stakeholders to seek free advice and information on agro-weather advisory, cyclones, crop & pest infestation, crop insurance, market prices, etc. from experts at various levels & government agencies. In all 66.69 lakh farmers have been registered on this portal. During 2023-24 in all 651 advisories and about 3.10 crore messages were sent to farmers.

Various Agricultural Development Schemes implemented in the State

7.20 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Cafeteria: *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* was launched in 2007-08 with the aim of holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. Since 2017-18 this scheme is being implemented as RKVY-RAFTAAR with an objective of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening farmers' efforts, risk mitigation & promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. This Scheme is being implemented from the year 2022-23 as RVKY-Cafeteria. It includes Annual Action Plan (AAP) and Detailed Project Report (DPR). Under AAP based stream components like (i) Per Drop More Crop (Micro irrigation), (ii) Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation, (iii) Rainfed Area Development, (iv) Soil Health Card & Management, (v) Organic Farming (*Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana*) are included. Under DPR stream, 70 per cent grant is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure & assets, 20 per cent for special sub-schemes of national priority under RKVY-Cafeteria and 10 per cent for innovation & agri-entrepreneurship development projects. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 95.76 crore, during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 105.5 crore has been incurred.

7.20.1 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana - Per Drop More Crop: This micro irrigation scheme is being implemented in the State from the year 2015-16 with the aim of more efficient use of water and maximum yield per drop of water. From 2022-23 Per Drop More Crop component is implemented under RKVY. Under this scheme, the criterion for subsidy is 55 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 45 per cent for other farmers limited to five ha area. From 2020-21 subsidy under this scheme is distributed through MahaDBT portal. Since inception upto 2022-23 in all 10.76 lakh ha area has been newly brought under micro-irrigation. 12,95,395 farmers have been benefitted under this scheme. During 2023-24, subsidy of ₹ 19.60 crore has been distributed to 6,602 farmers.

7.20.2 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Micro Irrigation: In order to provide sustainable irrigation facilities to the farmers, this scheme is being implemented in the State. Under this scheme, apart from the admissible subsidy under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - per drop more crop scheme, 25 per cent top up subsidy is being given to small & marginal farmers and 30 per cent top up subsidy is being given to other farmers. Since inception (2019-20) of the scheme in all 3,95,433 farmers have received top up subsidy of ₹ 593.15 crore upto March, 2024. Details of sprinkler & drip irrigation sets and subsidy distributed under *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana* and Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme- Micro Irrigation are given in Table 7.23.

Table 7.23 Details of sprinkler & drip irrigation sets and subsidy distributed

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Subsidy (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2021-22	1,01,899	66,277	1,11,980	85,534	532.88
2022-23	79,974	58,651	93,069	92,111	511.98
2023-24*	3,284	2,704	3,318	3,483	19.60

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

* provisional

7.20.3 Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation: To tackle the challenges posed due to short duration of kharif season, diversity in crop cultivation, declining size of land holding, reduction in number of bullocks, non-availability of labour, increasing rate of wages, etc. the sub-mission on agricultural mechanisation is being implemented in the State since 2014-15. Subsidies to farmers for purchase of improved agricultural implements and establishment of agricultural implement banks are components of this sub-mission. Details of beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission is given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Beneficiaries and subsidy given under Agricultural Mechanisation sub-mission

Year	Agricultural Implements		Agricultural Implements Banks		Total subsidy (₹ Crore)
	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	Number	Subsidy (₹ Crore)	
2021-22	14,642	91.42	272	12.78	104.20
2022-23	29,741	176.98	290	15.35	192.33
2023-24	23,206	163.78	79	4.31	168.09

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.20.4 Rainfed Area Development Programme: The objective of Rainfed Area Development Programme is to minimise risk by providing agriculture-based income generating opportunities and sustaining the rainfed agriculture through optimum utilisation of potential of natural resources and resources created through various interventions. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 25.17 crore was incurred on 7,967 beneficiaries. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 17.97 crore is incurred for 8,732 beneficiaries.

7.20.5 Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards: Two sub-campaigns, Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards are being implemented to promote integrated nutrient management to maintain soil health and improve soil productivity. To facilitate testing of soil and water samples in all 32 soils testing laboratories & five manure sample testing laboratories have been set up in the State. Soil health cards are being distributed to farmers once in every three years to create awareness about soil health status and to suggest measures to improve soil health. During 2022-23, in all 2.06 lakh soil health cards were distributed and during 2023-24 in all 1.91 lakh soil health cards were distributed.

7.20.6 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana: The objectives of the scheme are: (i) to improve soil fertility and soil health by increasing organic practices instead of using chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc., (ii) to produce chemical-free, safe, healthy and nutritious organic produce, (iii) to develop natural and organic produce value chains and (iv) establishment of Biological Input Resource Centre at farmer group and farmer producer company level. Under this scheme, a group of farmers with total area of 20 ha is formed and for three consecutive years, benefits are given to the group. Under the scheme, during 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹ 27.77 crore was incurred as against ₹ 10.90 crore during 2022-23.

7.21 Punyasloka Ahilya Devi Holkar Nursery Scheme: Since 2020-21, this scheme is being implemented in the State under RKVY to motivate farmers for production of chemical free export quality vegetables & their export. Farmers having minimum 0.40 ha land and having permanent source of water for establishment of nursery are eligible under the scheme. Female agriculture graduates & their groups and vegetable producing small & marginal farmers and their groups are given priority for selection. During 2020-21, expenditure of ₹ 8.32 crore was incurred on 391 nurseries. During 2021-22 & 2022-23 grant of ₹ 23.23 crore was sanctioned for 822 nurseries. During 2023-24, grant of ₹ 46.76 lakh has been spent on 23 nurseries.

7.22 Support to State Extension Programs for Extension Reforms: The scheme aims at making the extension system to be farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through Agricultural Technical Management Agency (ATMA). The components of the scheme are trainings, demonstrations, farmers' exposure visits, formation & capacity building of farmers' groups, farm school, *kisan goshtie*, agriculture exhibitions, *kisan mela*, farmers' friends, etc. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 63.35 crore. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 53.48 crore has been incurred.

7.23 Food and Nutrition

Security-FNS: The main objectives of Food and Nutrition Security (FNS), the erstwhile National Food Security Mission (NFSM) are to sustainably increase the production of rice, wheat, pulses, cereals, nutri-cereals, cash-crops and oilseeds by expanding area and productivity, re-establishing the fertility & productivity of individual farm lands. The componentwise expenditure under the FNS is given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Componentwise expenditure incurred under FNS

Component	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Rice	6.68	2.41	6.06
Wheat	1.87	0.81	1.52
Pulses	104.94	58.50	109.29
TRFA Pulses	6.91	5.35	11.09
Coarse Cereals (Maize)	4.27	2.31	3.76
Nutri Cereals	47.08	55.52	105.76
Commercial Crops (Sugarcane & Cotton)	5.18	3.62	7.41
Oilseeds & Oil palm	27.84	39.40	63.44
All components	204.77	167.92	308.33

TRFA- Targetting Rice Fallow Areas

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.24 Krishi Unnati Yojana - Seed Village Programme: Under *Krishi Unnati Yojana - Seed Village Programme* is being implemented in the State to provide quality and certified seeds at affordable prices and to increase production. Under this scheme, certified seeds are supplied upto one-acre area per farmer. Under the scheme, during 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 32.25 crore has been incurred. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 35.76 crore has been incurred.

7.25 Crop Pest Survey Advisory Project (CROPSAP): This online project aims at (i) to create awareness and provide information to farmers about pest and disease management through training and visits, (ii) to provide early warning so that measures can be taken before pest and disease outbreak and (iii) to provide information and scientific advice through free SMS. The project covers Paddy, Soyabean, Cotton, Tur, Gram, Maize, Sunflower & Sugarcane. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 17.36 crore was incurred while during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 24.25 crore has been incurred.

7.26 National Horticulture Mission: The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is being implemented in the State since 2005-06 with the main objective of increasing the area under horticulture, productivity and its post-harvest management. Since 2015-16, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in 34 districts of the State. Physical & financial progress under MIDH since inception is given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Physical & financial progress under MIDH since inception upto March, 2024

Component	Unit	Physical	Financial (₹ Crore) ⁺
Establishment of high-tech nurseries & tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material and seed production	no	1,920	38.43
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges & plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops	ha	3,08,546	484.14
Establishment of 36 Mushroom projects	no	37	3.19
Rejuvenation of old orchards	ha	48,540	53.00
Construction of community tanks & farm ponds lining	no	28,191	552.72
Establishment of Green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net etc. under protected cultivation	no	9,156	403.44
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit etc. to promote post-harvest management	no	18,100	357.61
Promotion of Integrated pest/ nutrient management	no	70	20.86
Promotion of organic farming	ha	44,453	21.25
Promotion of bee-keeping	ha	15,529	1.41
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	no	10,908	155.86
Farmers training/ study tours under human resource development	no	33,536	42.61
Indo-Israel/ Indo-Dutch projects-6	no	3,05,570	40.47
Innovative components	no	6	19.52
Others	-	-	80.73
Mission management	-	-	95.59
All components			2,370.83

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Director, NHM, Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.27 Orchard Plantation Scheme under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): This scheme is being implemented in 34 districts of the State since 2011-12. The objectives of the scheme are to enhance income of MGNREGA job card holder farmers and employment generation through orchard plantation in their own productive or fallow land upto two ha. The subsidy amount is deposited directly in bank account of the farmer on the basis of percentage survival of plants. During 2022-23, farmers have done plantation on 40,096 ha area. During 2023-24, horticulture plantation is done on 38,546.69 ha area.

7.28 Bhausaheb Fundkar Falbaug Lagwad Yojana: This scheme provides benefits of Orchard Plantation Scheme to the farmers who are not registered under MGNREGA. This scheme is being implemented in the State since *kharif* season of 2018-19 and provides 100 per cent subsidy. The objectives of the scheme are to increase farmers' income, create employment for young farmers, change cropping patterns, create a sustainable source of income and increase the availability of raw materials for agro-processing industries. A total of 16 perennial fruit crops can be planted under this scheme. Since inception of the scheme upto March 2024, in all 32,283 beneficiary farmers planted fruit crops on 37,331 ha and expenditure of ₹ 182.87 crore was incurred.

7.29 Plantation of horticulture and vegetable crops in kitchen garden of tribal families: This scheme is being implemented in 14 tribal districts of Maharashtra viz. Thane, Pune, Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Palghar and Gondia. The objective of the scheme is to encourage the planting of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyard at the place of residence in order to include vitamins A & C and minerals such as iron in the balanced diet of tribal families. Under this scheme, a subsidy of ₹ 390 per beneficiary is given for vegetable seeds, seedlings and grafts of fruit trees. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 32.99 lakh was incurred for 8,461 beneficiary families. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 25.41 lakh has been incurred on 6,515 beneficiary families.

7.30 Export of fruits, vegetables and flowers: Grapes, bananas, pomegranates, Oranges and mangoes are the major fruits exported from the State. The quantity and value of exports of fruits, vegetables and flowers is given in Table 7.27.

Table 7.27 Quantity & value of exports of fruits, vegetables & flowers

Commodity	Export From	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24 ⁺	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,65,244	1,890	2,52,091	2,487	1,25,480	1,270
	India	2,63,076	2,302	2,67,950	2,543	1,34,723	1,302
Banana	Maharashtra	2,73,381	923	2,65,855	1,133	3,52,897	1,532
	India	3,76,572	1,179	3,61,842	1,413	4,38,328	1,809
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	83,276	538	48,527	316	43,352	306
	India	99,043	689	62,280	470	52,374	409
Orange	Maharashtra	1,07,826	382	65,266	146	36,936	87
	India	1,19,548	406	73,158	167	43,000	103
Mango	Maharashtra	20,874	283	18,933	326	21,173	326
	India	27,873	327	22,964	378	27,651	398
Onion	Maharashtra	5,78,473	1,400	21,37,442	3,792	14,85,510	3,257
	India	15,36,905	3,431	25,23,495	4,519	16,99,417	3,837
Other vegetables (excluding Onion)	Maharashtra	1,09,242	607	1,08,426	690	1,04,990	711
	India	7,70,233	2,161	8,27,288	2,443	7,87,178	2,468
Rose Flowers	Maharashtra	211	12.3	254	19	172	11
	India	1,199	36.8	1,210	51	761	28
Rose Plants	Maharashtra	21	1.3	111	2.2	19	1.9
	India	23	1.4	126	3.2	78	3.1
Raisins	Maharashtra	17,740	159	26,221	248	37,534	392
	India	19,521	181	27,641	267	39,243	416
Mango Pulp	Maharashtra	15,065	128	8,256	110	16,359	165
	India	1,23,477	925	1,09,500	1,190	50,277	515
Other processed Fruits & Vegetables ^s	Maharashtra	1,02,397	1,065	1,32,959	1,572	1,19,691	1,455
	India	3,74,260	3,626	3,88,208	4,755	4,37,906	5,124

^s Excluding Mango pulp

+ upto January

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.30.1 Cold Storage: Subsidies are provided for establishing cold storages in the private sector. In the State, upto March 2024, there are 185 private cold storages, with a fruit storage capacity of 4.12 lakh MT.

7.31 Watershed Development Programme: The objective of the watershed development programme is to increase agricultural productivity by conserving natural resources. Since most of the area in the State is dependent on rainfall, various schemes are being implemented to increase the

productivity of dry land, stop soil erosion, conserve soil moisture and conserve water. Details of completed and ongoing micro watersheds upto March, 2024 are given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Details of Completed and ongoing micro watersheds upto March 2024

Scheme	Number of micro watersheds		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore) ⁺
	Selected	Completed	
1. Vidarbha Panlot Vikas Mission	1,032	1,032	365.36
2. Marathwada Panlot Vikas Mission	285	285	137.34
3. River Valley Project	271	226	580.80
4. Western Ghat Development Programme	160	160	137.19
5. National Watershed Development Programme	1,028	956	290.59
6. Accelerated Watershed Development Programme	12,344	10,556	3,208.71
7. Rural Infrastructure Development Programme- NABARD assistance	364	364	86.87
8. Integrated Watershed Management Programme	15,612	14,935	3,116.00
9. <i>Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan</i>	22,586	22,581	9,731.32
10. Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Development Programme	588	588	318.36
11. Other Schemes (DPAP, Hariyali, Jawahar, Ashwasit, etc.)	5,680	5,680	-

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM, Commissionerate of Water & Soil Conservation, GoM

7.31.1 *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0:* *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan 2.0* is being implemented in the State from January, 2023. Components of the *abhiyan* are (i) soil and water conservation works in the villages where the first phase of *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan* as well as other watershed development programmes were not implemented and which are eligible as per the village selection criteria, (ii) watershed development works in the villages where *Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan* first phase & other watershed development programmes were implemented but more water is required and there is a gap left to block, (iii) efforts for water availability & efficient use in villages through water literacy and (iv) sustainable development of watershed area through available ground water. During 2023-24 in all 49,511 works were completed and expenditure of ₹ 947.54 crore has been incurred.

7.32 Chief Minister Sustainable Agriculture Irrigation Scheme - Individual Farm Pond: The scheme aims to encourage creation of infrastructure for pumping the water flowing through streams, rivers etc. when it rains heavily or from other water sources such as ponds, wells, bores, etc. and storing it in farm ponds. Under this scheme, individual beneficiaries receive minimum subsidy of ₹ 14,433 and a maximum of ₹ 75,000 depending on the size of the farm pond. During 2023-24, subsidy of ₹ 84.52 crore has been paid to 12,254 beneficiaries through DBT.

7.33 *Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Jaivik Sheti Mission:* The cluster-based scheme is being implemented in the State from 2019-20 with the aim of promoting organic farming/toxin-free farming. Under the scheme eligible groups of farmers are given benefits for three consecutive years. In the first phase, distressed districts viz. Buldana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal and Wardha of Vidarbha region are included in the program. Under this scheme, in all 435 groups of 8,215 beneficiary farmers with a total land 13,705 ha have been formed. During 2023-24, an expenditure ₹ 19.12 crore was incurred as against ₹ 2.88 crore during 2022-23. The period of the

mission has been extended upto 2027-28 and scope of the scheme has been extended across the State. The scheme is named as Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Natural Farming Mission. In this second phase it is proposed to bring 6.61 lakh ha land under natural/organic farming and a provision of ₹ 1083.29 crore has been made. During 2023-24, in all 4,420 new groups have been formed.

7.34 Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project: GoM is implementing Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Agribusiness and Rural Transformation (SMART) Project in the State since 2020-21. The main objective of the project is to develop competitive and inclusive value chains of agriculture produce & thereby provide benefit to 20 lakh farmers in the State. Since inception of project, upto March 2024 expenditure of ₹ 412.47 crore was incurred and 5.69 lakh farmers benefitted.

7.35 Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjeevani Prkalp (Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture -PoCRA): This project is being implemented by GoM to enhance climate-resilience & profitability of small holder farming systems in selected 16 districts of the State. The project is being implemented in 5,220 villages in the State. Financial assistance to individual farmers, farmers' producer companies/farmers groups/self help groups, financial assistance for soil and water conservation works, farm schools, capacity building, agro-climatic advisory services, etc. is provided under this project. Since inception of project, upto March, 2024 financial assistance of ₹ 3,918.61 crore has been provided to 4.91 lakh farmers, expenditure of ₹ 87.96 crore was incurred for completion of soil & water conservation works and expenditure of ₹ 539.65 crore has been incurred for 5,003 agri-business projects.

7.36 Formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations: GoI is implementing this scheme since 2020-21. The objectives of the scheme are (i) to promote holistic system to facilitate development of sustainable income oriented farming, (ii) to enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use, (iii) to provide support to new farmer producer organisations (FPOs) up to five years in all aspects of management of agricultural activity and (iv) capacity building to develop agriculture farmer producer organisations entrepreneurship skills to become economically viable and self-sustaining. Since inception of the scheme up to 2022-23, in all 531 FPOs are allocated to the State and 511 FPOs have been established.

7.37 Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme: This scheme is being implemented in the State on 'One District One Product' basis for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. A target of empowering 22,234 micro food processing industries is set for the State. Individual micro food processing units would be provided 35 per cent of the project cost as credit-linked capital subsidy with a maximum limit of ₹ 10 lakh per unit. Under common infrastructure group enterprises would be provided 35 per cent credit linked subsidy with maximum limit of ₹ 300 lakh per unit. Under seed capital component, Self Help Groups (SHG) would be provided seed money upto ₹ four lakh per unit through Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). Since inception upto March, 2024 out of 16,177 approved projects, subsidy of ₹ 213.80 crore has been disbursed to 8,338 projects.

7.38 **Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme:** Chief Minister Agriculture and Food Processing Scheme is being implemented in the State since 2017-18 for consecutive five years. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage modern technology-based projects for quality enhancement of agricultural produce, to encourage exports, to create skilled manpower for agro & food processing and employment generation through small and medium agro & food processing units in rural areas. Since inception of the scheme upto March, 2024 grants of ₹ 201.47 crore were distributed for 584 projects.

7.39 **Establishment of *Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti*:** The State has made it mandatory to establish a *Gram Krishi Vikas Samiti* in every village to ensure the holistic development of agriculture, optimum use of natural resources and the prioritisation of the works to be undertaken through various schemes & projects. Upto March, 2024 in all 25,347 *Gram Krishi Vikas Samitis* have been formed in the State.

7.40 ***Jilha Krishi Mahotsav*:** *Jilha Krishi Mahotsav* are organised in 34 districts of the State to create awareness among farmers about new technologies from production to processing in agriculture sector, exchange of experiences of progressive farmers, entrepreneurs & scientists and establish direct marketing relations by developing supply chains. Grants of ₹ 20 lakh per district are distributed for organising *krishi mahotsav*. Agriculture exhibitions, seminars/workshops, grain festival, direct marketing, buyers & sellers conferences, farmers' celebrations, etc. are the key components of the *mahotsav*. During 2023-24, *Jilha Krishi Mahotsav* were organised in 24 districts and, expenditure of ₹ 4.76 crore has been incurred.

7.41 **Turmeric Research and Processing Policy - *Hon. Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra* (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre:** India is the largest producer and consumer of turmeric. Area under turmeric crop in the State is about 25 per cent of that of the country. The 'Turmeric Research and Processing Strategy 2022-2027' was announced in the State in September, 2022 to help farmers overcome the difficulties in the production, processing, marketing and export of turmeric. To implement this policy, Hon. *Balasaheb Thackeray Haridra* (Turmeric) Research and Training Centre is set up in Bhandara district and during 2023-24 expenditure of ₹ 23.71 crore has been incurred.

7.42 **International Year of Millets 2023:** The year 2023 was declared as 'The International Year of Millets' by United Nations at the behest of GoI. Due to limited demand, area and production of millet crops have been continuously declining in the State. Around 22 years ago, area under these crops was 72.30 lakh ha and the production was 53.16 lakh MT. As per third advance estimate of 2023-24 the area under these crops is 22.90 lakh ha. and the production is 22.40 lakh MT. 'Maharashtra Millet Mission' is being implemented in the State to increase the production of millets. Processing of millets is being encouraged in the State to increase their consumption. Innovative concepts like 'Millet of the Month', '*Shet tithe poushtik trundhanya*' are also being implemented in the State to popularise millets.

Allied Activities

7.43 Animal husbandry, dairy, fishery and forestry sectors not only provide supplementary income to farmers but also generate employment opportunities. These allied activities also provide protein-rich nutritious food. Government is implementing various programmes/schemes for these sectors.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock Census

7.44 As per 20th Livestock Census 2019, total livestock in the State was 3.31 crore and State ranks seventh at National Level. There is an increase of 1.8 per cent in total livestock as compared to 19th Livestock census 2012. Total poultry birds in the State were 7.43 crore and the State ranks fifth at National Level. Livestock and poultry birds in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019 are given in Table 7.29. Region wise livestock and poultry birds as per Livestock Census 2019 are given in Table 7.30.

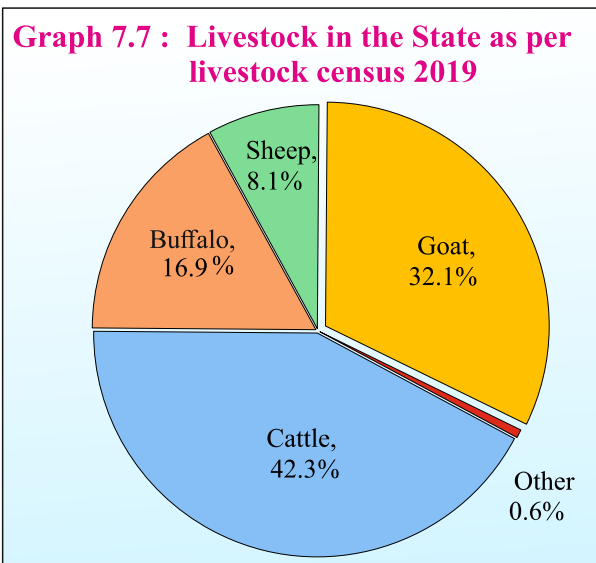


Table 7.29 Livestock and poultry birds in selected states as per Livestock Census 2019

(000)

State	Livestock				Poultry birds	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep & Goats	Other [@]	Backyard	Commercial
Andhra Pradesh	4,601	6,219	23,149	99	22,267	85,595
Gujarat	9,634	10,543	6,655	61	4,219	17,553
Karnataka	8,469	2,985	17,220	339	11,045	48,448
Madhya Pradesh	18,751	10,307	11,389	190	9,435	7,224
Maharashtra	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	22,113	52,184
Rajasthan	13,938	13,693	28,744	426	1,934	12,688
Tamil Nadu	9,519	519	14,389	74	21,264	99,516
Telangana	4,232	4,226	23,998	185	17,543	62,455
Uttar Pradesh	19,020	33,017	15,465	511	4,460	8,055
All-India	1,93,463	1,09,852	2,23,146	10,300	3,17,073	5,34,736

@ includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels and donkeys

Source: Department of Animal Husbandary & Dairying, GoI

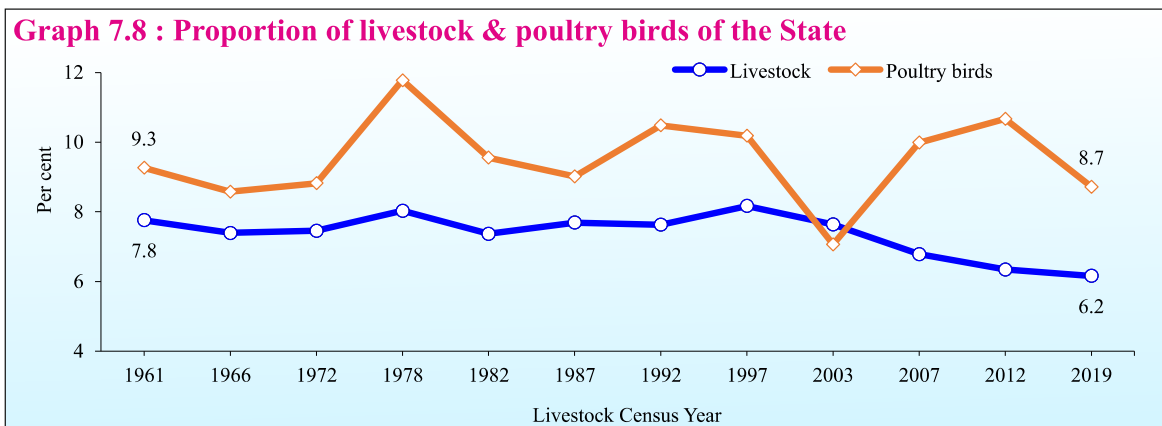
Table 7.30 Regionwise livestock and poultry birds as per Livestock Census 2019

(000)

Vaterinary Region	Livestock				Poultry birds	
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]	Backyard	Commercial
Mumbai	839	342	348	7	4,264	6,530
Nashik	3,510	883	4,038	47	3,539	17,455
Pune	2,553	2,184	3,316	38	7,730	22,896
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	1,757	534	1,591	28	1,642	968
Latur	1,355	756	990	22	1,097	896
Amravati	1,924	456	1,584	26	1,197	1,795
Nagpur	2,055	449	1,418	30	2,644	1,644
State	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	22,113	52,184

@ includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels and donkeys

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM



Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

7.45 The State has provided facilities for animal health care upto village level through a network of veterinary institutions. Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 7.31. Veterinary medical facilities are provided for various diseases and vaccination programmes are implemented through veterinary institutions in the State. Details of cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.32.

Graph 7.9 : Livestock and poultry birds in the State

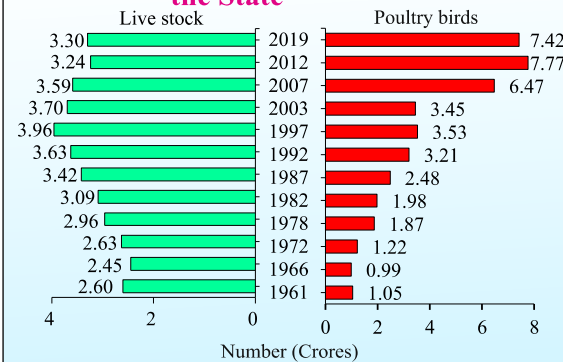


Table 7.31 Veterinary health care infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Veterinary Region	Polyclinics [#]	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries		Mobile veterinary clinics	Mukhyamantri pashuchikista pathak	LH and DC mobile van	Total [#]	District artificial insemination centres
			Grade I	Grade II					
Mumbai	6	20	139	359	12	7	9	552	5
Nashik	5	25	365	491	6	10	21	923	5
Pune	6	26	458	559	7	20	9	1,085	5
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	4	20	162	288	2	5	11	492	4
Latur	5	20	168	291	3	9	7	503	4
Amravati	6	28	191	394	17	7	17	660	5
Nagpur	7	30	262	459	18	15	6	797	6
State	39	169	1,745	2,841	65	73	80	5,012	34

[#] includes six polyclinics attached to Veterinary colleges at Mumbai, Parbhani, Nagpur, Shirval (Satara), Udgir (Latur) & Akola

LH and DC - Live stock health and disease control

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Table 7.32 Details of cases treated and vaccinated

('000)

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
General treatment	14,252	11,512	9,329
Castration	689	486	451
Major operation	47	36	32
Minor operation	375	214	163
Vaccination (including poultry)	32,122	51,631	56,488

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Artificial Insemination

7.46 Semen straws are prepared in frozen semen laboratories located at Pune, Nagpur & Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar and distributed to veterinary institutions in the State through artificial insemination centers in 34 districts. Information about Artificial Insemination (AI) is given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Information about Artificial Insemination

Particulars	(000)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
I) Cow (AI)	2,027	1,551	1,650
Exotic	201	155	215
Cross breed	1,360	970	995
Indigenous	466	426	441
No. of calves born (Cow)	693	521	478
Cross breed	525	378	342
Indigenous	168	143	136
II) Buffalo (AI)	885	721	731
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	308	236	221

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

7.47 *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission is being implemented in the State since 2014-15 to undertake breed improvement and to enhance milk production & productivity and distribute disease-free high genetic merit Bulls. During 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹ 101.59 crore was incurred. New projects of strengthening of existing Frozen Semen Laboratories (FSL) at Nagpur, Pune & Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar along with project for establishment of Bovine Breeding Farm (BBF) at Sakud (Beed) were sanctioned during 2023-24. Details of expenditure under *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission is given in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34 Details of *Rashtriya Gokul* Mission during 2023-24

Activity	(₹ Crore)
	Expenditure
Strengthening of two bull mother farms, procurement of 600 high genetic Gaolao cows & Pandharpuri buffaloes at each mother farm, Establishment of Breeders Association, training, managerial expenses, purchase of biodegradable hand gloves, purchase of AI equipments, etc	26.93
National Artificial Insemination Programme	14.48
Establishment / Strengthening of Embryo Transfer (ET) and In-vitro Fertilization (IVF) Laboratories	11.09
<i>Pashusanjivani</i> (purchase of tags for identifying animals, tag applicators, tabs and computerisation, printing of health cards, etc.)	3.82
Training & Induction of MAITRI workers	3.68
Purchase of sex sorted semen of genetic merit bulls	1.33
Strengthening of FSL Nagpur	9.60
Strengthening of FSL Pune	7.50
Strengthening of FSL Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar	6.40
Establishment of GBBF Sakud (Beed)	16.04
Purchase of Semen Doses & Salary of IT Person under NDLM	0.72
Total	101.59

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Livestock Mission

7.48 National Livestock Mission (NLM) was launched by GoI in 2014-15 by merging various schemes of sheep, goat, poultry, pig, livestock insurance, feed & fodder development, skill development, technology transfer and animal husbandry extension activities for socially and economically backward classes. The NLM is revised and realigned from 2021-22. The revised mission aims toward employment generation, entrepreneurship development, increase in per animal productivity and to create forward linkage for the produce available with the unorganised sector to

the organised sector. The realigned NLM have three sub-missions viz. breed development of livestock & poultry, feed & fodder development and innovation & extension. Under the realigned mission during 2023-24, total 7,000 online applications were received and 780 proposals were sanctioned.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.49 Livestock insurance scheme is being implemented in the State by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to provide protection to livestock holders against any eventual losses due to death of animals because of natural calamity, accident or disease.

National Animal Disease Control Programme

7.50 National Animal Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State since 2019-20 to achieve effective control of Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis by 2024-25 and complete eradication by 2029-30. From 2020-21 to 2023-24, during four rounds of FMD 642.9 lakh animals were treated, whereas, during 2021-22 to 2023-24, three rounds of Brucellosis preventive vaccinations have been carried out to 15.81 lakh animals in the state.

Revised Govardhan Govansh Seva Kendra Yojana

7.51 Newly Revised *Govardhan Govansh Seva Kendra Yojana* is being implemented in the State since 2023-24. Under this scheme, establishment of one *Govardhan Govansh Seva Kendra* in each taluka of 34 districts is proposed. The objective of this scheme is to take care of cows and bulls that are not suitable for milk production, agricultural work, animal breeding, carrying of burden. Under this scheme subsidy of ₹ 15 lakh for cowsheds with 50 to 100 livestock, ₹ 20 lakh for cowsheds with 101 to 200 livestock and ₹ 25 lakh for cowsheds with more than 200 livestock is given. 152 *Goshalas* have been approved by the Government during 2023-24.

Special project to increase milk production in Vidarbha & Marathwada region

7.52 GoM has started a special project in collaboration with National Dairy Development Board and Mother Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Pvt. Ltd. to increase milk production in 11 districts of Vidarbha and Marathwada region. This project includes fodder development programme, supply of quality cattle feed, feed supplements (mineral mixture) and veterinary services such as AI service at doorstep, vaccination, eradication of ticks & flies, infertility & treatment camps, etc. Upto March, 2023, in all 5,075 infertile camps & training to 25,000 farmers has been organised. In all 13,169 ha. made available for fodder production and 18,745 MT enriched cattle feed were supplied. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 43.43 crore was incurred.

Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme

7.53 Chief Minister Animal Health Scheme aims at establishing mobile veterinary clinics in rural areas to provide veterinary services to remote, hilly and tribal villages. Farmers/livestock owners get medical treatment for their animals at their doorstep through these mobile veterinary health clinics. These veterinary clinics also provide services like preventive vaccination, artificial insemination, guidance regarding diet & health of animals and information about various schemes. During 2022-23, in all 45,530 veterinary services were provided at doorstep of the farmers. During 2023-24, total 1,12,144 farmers/livestock owners received online information, out of which direct services were given to 1,09,634 animals.

Fodder Development

7.54 Fodder crop seed distribution scheme is being implemented in the State to make available nutritious required fodder to livestock. During 2023-24, funds of ₹ 10.87 crore was sanctioned and about 12,636.06 quintal seeds of fodder crop has been distributed to livestock owners, through which it is expected to produce 20.93 Lakh MT green fodder.

Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh Yojana

7.55 The scheme aims at promotion of sheep rearing for Nomadic Tribes-C beneficiaries. Under the scheme, 75 per cent subsidy is given for sheep unit (20 females + one male), distribution of improved male sheep, providing infrastructure for sheep rearing & balanced feed for each sheep unit and 50 per cent subsidy given for purchasing of mini silage baler-cum-wrapper machine & installation of animal feed units. During 2019-20 to 2023-24, sheep units were distributed to 1575 beneficiaries, infrastructure for sheep rearing was provided to 148 beneficiaries, improved rams were distributed to 262 beneficiaries and balanced feed was provided to 8213 sheeps. Various State Level *Navinyapurna Yojana* are implemented in the State to uplift rural poor through livestock rearing, creating entrepreneurship and generating employment in rural areas. Information of selected State level schemes is given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.35 Information of selected State level schemes

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
Distribution of 6/4/2 Milch animal group.	6,133	2,807	4,547	2,900	5,191	5,099
Distribution of Stall-fed group of 10 females & 1 male goat	5,602	2,774	5,024	2,959	4,316	2,241
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	1,217	1,529	1,015	1,559	41	70

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Poultry development

7.56 The GoM has established four central hatcheries in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Kolhapur, Nagpur and Pune with the following objectives:

- To produce and supply improved chicks, pullets & hatching eggs to farmers at government approved rate
- To make arrangement to distribute improved variety of eggs, day old chicks and cockerels & pullets to beneficiaries under different poultry schemes
- To supply improved birds for rural poultry farming
- To impart poultry farming training to farmers, women self-help groups, educated unemployed youths, students, etc.
- To give technical advice and motivate farmers for poultry farming

The poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries during 2022-23 were 3.58 lakh as against 3.60 lakh during 2021-22.

Swayam Prakalp

7.57 The project is being implemented since 2017-18 in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts of the State to supply eggs for inclusion in childrens' diet in *Anganwadi* and creation of self-employment. The project aims at creating 104 mother units of poultry to supply 45 chicks of four weeks old to beneficiaries for rearing. The beneficiaries are motivated to raise the flock of 45 birds to 100 birds by hatching eggs domestically so as to have sustainable and significant source of income. The eggs produced are being supplied to children in *anganwadis* for protein nourishment. The total project cost is ₹ 22.56 crore and expenditure ₹ 19.76 crore was incurred upto March, 2023. During 2022-23, in all 100 mother units were established and 16.30 lakh four weeks old birds were distributed to 40,963 beneficiaries for self-employment generation.

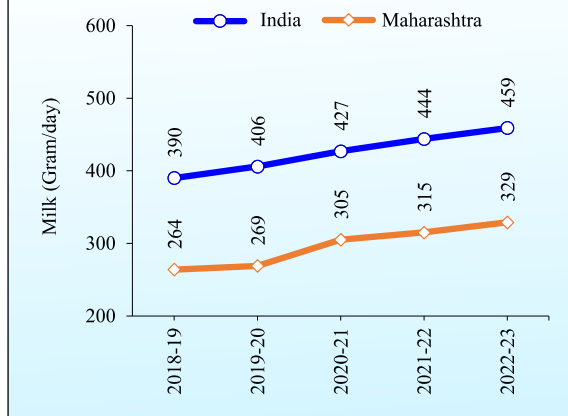
Kisan Credit Card for animal husbandry farmers

7.58 The objective of this scheme is to give short-term credit to farmers for rearing their dairy animals, poultry birds and small ruminants. Upto March, 2024, in all 82,400 Kisan Credit Cards were distributed to eligible livestock farmers.

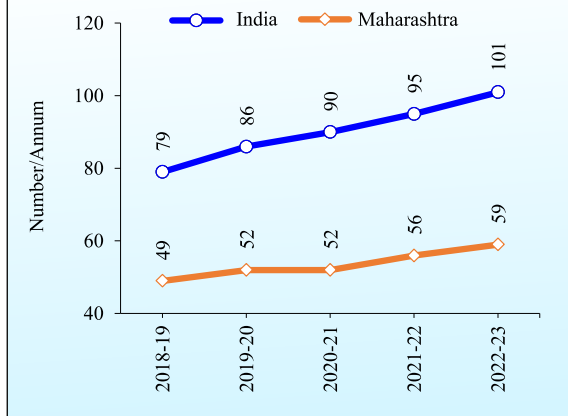
Major livestock products

7.59 During 2022-23, the State ranks third in meat production with 11.5 per cent share. The State ranks sixth in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 329 gram per day as against 459 gram per day at the national level. The State ranks seventh in eggs production and per capita availability of eggs in the State is 59 eggs per annum as against 101 eggs per annum at the national level. Livestock and poultry products in the State are given in Table 7.36 and livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2022-23 are given in Table 7.37

Graph 7.10 : Per capita availability of milk (gm/Day)



Graph 7.11 : Per capita availability of egg (Number/Annum)



Graph 7.12 : Per capita availability of meat (Kg/Annum)

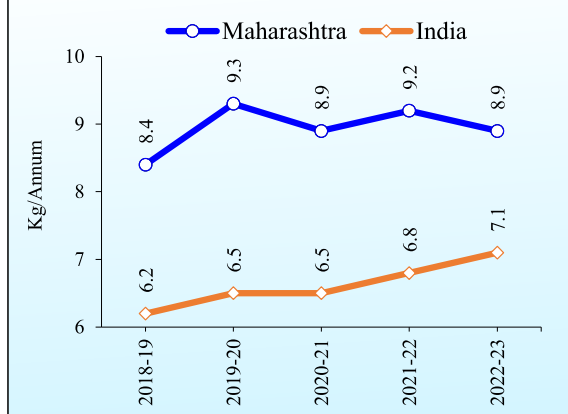


Table 7.36 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
2020-21	1,109 (12.6)	13,703 (6.5)	640 (5.3)	1,550 (4.2)
2021-22	1,138 (12.3)	14,305 (6.2)	702 (5.4)	1,585 (4.8)
2022-23	1,124 (11.5)	15,042 (6.5)	738 (5.3)	1,592 (4.7)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate Per centage share to All-India

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Table 7.37 Livestock and poultry products in selected states during 2022-23

States	Meat ('000 MT)	Milk ('000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool ('000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	1,094	15,448	2,784	0
Gujarat	35	17,281	188	2,019
Karnataka	433	12,829	901	733
Madhya Pradesh	139	20,122	318	426
Maharashtra	1,124	15,042	738	1,592
Rajasthan	240	33,307	276	16,129
Tamil Nadu	704	10,317	2,156	2
Telangana	1,081	5,855	1,767	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,192	36,242	455	819
All-India	9,769	2,30,577	13,838	33,614

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Dairy Development

7.60 Dairy is a supplementary activity to agriculture, which has potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutrition levels. Milk production and per capita availability of milk is given in Table 7.38 and regionwise milk production in Maharashtra is given in Table 7.39.

Graph 7.13 : Average daily collection of milk by co-operative and government dairies

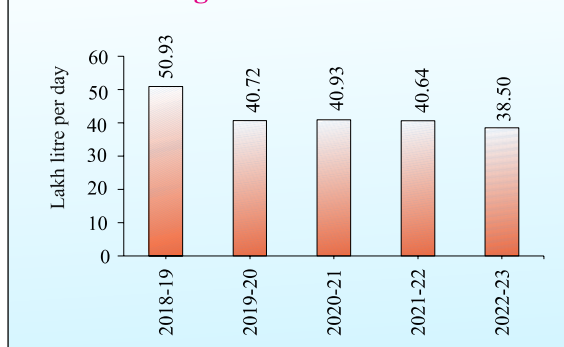


Table 7.38 Milk production and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (Lakh MT)		Per capita availability of Milk (gram per day)	
	State	India	State	India
2020-21	137.03	2,099.60	305	427
2021-22	143.05	2,210.64	315	444
2022-23	150.42	2,305.77	329	459

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics -2023, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI

Table 7.39 Regionwise milk production

Region	(Lakh MT)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Konkan	4.64	4.78	4.68
Nashik	36.68	38.51	41.51
Pune	62.41	65.33	68.59
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	20.86	21.61	22.39
Amravati	6.51	6.67	6.25
Nagpur	5.93	6.15	7.00
State	137.03	143.05	150.42

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.61 At the end of March, 2023, there were 103 milk processing plants with capacity of 135.72 lakh litre per day and 122 chilling centres with capacity 36.57 lakh litre under co-operative sector. During 2022-23 the average daily collection of milk by co-operative dairies was 38.45 lakh litre and during 2023-24 upto December, it was 41.54 lakh litre. There were 215 cold storages with capacity of 11,276 MT, of which 196 cold storage with capacity of 10,881 MT were with private sector during 2023-24 upto January.

Fisheries

7.62 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 1.12 lakh sq km area suitable for marine fishing. The State has developed 173 fish landing centers. During 2022-23, there were 17,571 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 14,670 were mechanised and 2,901 were non mechanised.

7.62.1 The area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 3.46 lakh ha and 0.17 lakh ha respectively. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.40.

7.62.2 In RKVY, development of 25 fishing jetties worth ₹ 177 crore have been undertaken since 2011-12, of which, works of 21 jetties have been completed and works of 2 jetties are in progress.

7.63.3 Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, development of 14 fishing jetties worth ₹ 193.74 crore have been undertaken, of which seven jetties have been completed, work of three jetties are cancelled and work of four jetties are in progress.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

7.63 GoI launched *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* (PMMSY) in May, 2020 for a period of five years. PMMSY is designed to address critical gaps in fish production & productivity, quality, technology, post-harvest infrastructure & management, modernisation & strengthening of value chain, establishing a robust fisheries management and fishers' welfare.

7.63.1 During 2021-22 under PMMSY, the State Level Approval and Monitoring Committee approved total amount of ₹ 216.39 crore for 1,106 beneficiaries, of which GoI, GoM and beneficiaries share was ₹ 72.48 crore, ₹ 48.32 crore and ₹ 95.59 crore respectively. During 2023-24, under PMMSY, the State Level Approval and Monitoring Committee approved total amount of ₹ 602.32 crore for 3,448 beneficiaries, of which GoI, GoM and beneficiaries share was ₹ 226.17 crore, ₹ 150.88 crore and ₹ 225.28 crore respectively. Details of major activities sanctioned under *Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana* are given in Table 7.41.

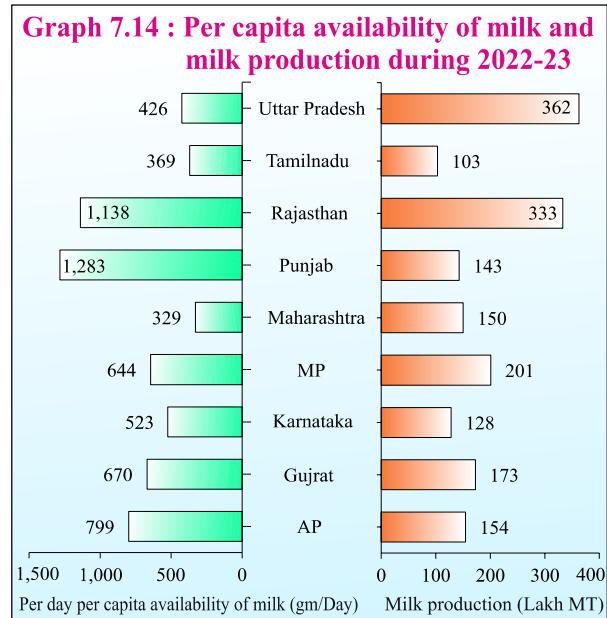


Table 7.40 Fish Production and exports

Item	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
Fish production	Lakh MT		
Marine		4.33	4.46
Inland		1.57	1.44
Total		5.89	5.90
Gross value	₹Crore		
Marine		6,655	7,951
Inland		1,915	1,807
Total		8,570	9,758
Export of fish			
a) Quantity	Lakh MT	1.86	2.42
b) Value	₹Crore	5,878	6,212

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries GoM

Table 7.41 Details of major activities sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana

Activity Name	(2022-23)	
	No of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Installation of Cages in Reservoirs under cage fish farming	531	286.74
Establishment of Small / Medium / Large Recirculating Aquaculture System (RAS)	262	83.93
Establishment of Cold storage / Ice manufacturing plant (storage of minimum 10/20/30/50-tonne capacity)	30	31.30
Fish Feed Mills with production capacity of 2/8/20 ton /day	38	22.20
Construction of Biofloc pond for Freshwater areas including input of ₹ four lakh/ha	35	5.88
Construction of New Growout Ponds	69	4.50
Inputs of Freshwater Aquaculture including Composite Fish Culture, Scampi Tilapia, Pangasius etc	69	2.57
Open Sea Cage culture (100-120 m ³)	4	1.75
Livelihood and Nutritional support for fishers' families	2,000	0.90
Other activities	410	99.55

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries GoM

7.64 Cage culture fish farming is being implemented under PMMSY to increase fish production in the State. Since inception upto December, 2023 in all 11,811 cages were sanctioned for inland fishing in 97 water reservoirs in the State. Since inception upto December, 2023, in all 4,136 cages were erected and is expected to have 10,340 MT of fish production.

7.65 A compensation scheme for the fishermen is being implemented in the State in which the fishermen are encouraged to cut their fishing nets to release marine animals such as whale, shark, dolphin, seaturtle, etc. protected under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. During 2022-23, compensation of ₹ 6.53 lakh was given for 52 released animals back to the sea whereas during 2023-24 upto December, compensation of ₹ 3.85 lakh is given for 31 released animals back to the sea.

Kisan Credit card for fisherman

7.66 The object of this scheme is to give short-term credit to fishermen for fish farming, shrimp farming and fishing, etc. During 2023-24 upto January, in all 14,031 Kisan credit cards were distributed to eligible livestock fishermen.

Sericulture

7.67 Sericulture is an agro-based industry which has high potential to generate employment opportunities in rural areas. Mulberry silk development programme is being implemented in 24 districts of the State. Mulberry plantation and silk production is given in Table 7.42.

Table 7.42 Mulberry plantation and silk production

Item	Unit	('000)		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Area under plantation				
Total	ha	14,905	13,872	18,607
Old	ha	11,094	10,376	13,063
New	ha	3,811	3,496	5,544
Beneficiaries (farmers)	no.	14,296	13,367	17,521
Supply of disease free layings	Lakh	51.40	59.25	70.97
Cocoon production	MT	3,356.56	963.69	4,902.70
Production of raw silk	MT	516.39	609.80	754.26
Employment generated (mandays)	Lakh	56.81	67.08	82.93

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, GoM

7.67.1 Tasar silk development programme is being implemented in four districts of the State viz. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) in these four districts is 18,866 ha. During 2022-23 production of raw Tasar silk was 195.56 lakh, where as during 2023-24, it was 182.79 lakh.

Forest

7.68 The forest area of the State at the end of March, 2023 was 61,965.88 sq km which was about 20.1 per cent of geographical area of the State. Of the total forest area in the State, about 55,877.45 sq km is under the jurisdiction of Forest Department, 3,469.11 sq km is under the jurisdiction of Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDMC) and 1,434.30 sq km is under the jurisdiction of Revenue department. In addition to these, about 1,185.02 sq km of private forest is brought under possession of Forest department.

7.68.1 As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the total forest cover in the State is 50,798 sq km showing an increase of 20 sq km over that reported in ISFR 2019. The forest cover of the State is 16.5 per cent of the geographical area as against the goal of 33 per cent envisaged in the National Forest Policy, 1988. Of the total forest cover of the State, the very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest constitutes 40.5 per cent and open forest constitutes 42.3 per cent. Forest circlewise distribution of forest area is given in Table 7.43 & forest cover of selected States is given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.43 Forest circlewise distribution of forest area

(as on 31st March, 2023)

Forest circle	Forest area (sq km)				Per centage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,229.87	1,403.05	264.20	12,897.12	20.8
Nagpur	4,467.72	2,155.20	1,130.11	7,753.03	12.5
Dhule	6,148.10	57.06	222.91	6,428.07	10.4
Thane	4,443.05	1,161.37	258.11	5,862.53	9.4
Nashik	4,994.05	238.43	54.10	5,286.58	8.5
Amravati	5,054.52	14.07	14.66	5,083.25	8.2
Chandrapur	3,838.58	880.42	123.50	4,842.50	7.8
Kolhapur	3,402.25	354.01	778.85	4,535.11	7.3
Yavatmal	3,370.99	6.30	104.46	3,481.75	5.6
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	2,926.78	73.64	176.63	3,177.05	5.1
Pune	2,474.93	0.03	143.93	2,618.89	4.2
State	52,350.84	6,343.58	3,271.46	61,965.88	100.0

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

Table 7.44 Forest cover of selected states

(sq km)

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	Per centage of forest cover to geographical area
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	29,784	18.3
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,926	7.6
Karnataka	1,91,791	38,730	20.2
Kerala	38,852	21,253	54.7
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,493	25.1
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,798	16.5
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,655	4.9
Telangana	1,12,077	21,214	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,818	6.2
All- India	32,87,469	7,13,789	21.7

Source: India State of Forest Report, 2021

Tree cover

7.69 Tree cover means patches of trees as well as isolated trees of less than one ha area located outside the recorded forest area. As per the ISFR, 2021 the State ranks first at national level with tree cover 12,108 sq km. Forest cover, tree cover and carbon stock is given in Table 7.45.

Table 7.45 Forest cover, Tree cover and Carbon stock

Year	RFA	Forest cover				Scrub forest	Tree cover	Carbon stock (MT)
		Very dense	Moderately dense	Open forest	Total			
2013	Within	8,369	15,962	13,132	37,463			
	Outside	351	4,808	8,010	13,169			
	Total	8,720	20,770	21,142	50,632	4,157	9,142	NA
2015	Within	8,361	15,939	13,143	37,443			
	Outside	351	4,808	8,026	13,185			
	Total	8,712	20,747	21,169	50,628	4,157	9,558	NA
2017	Within	8,027	14,168	11,596	33,791			
	Outside	709	6,484	9,698	16,891			
	Total	8,736	20,652	21,294	50,682	4,160	9,831	493
2019	Within	8,200	14,477	11,962	34,639			
	Outside	521	6,095	9,523	16,139			
	Total	8,721	20,572	21,485	50,778	4,256	10,806	441
2021	Within	8,476	15,068	12,496	36,040			
	Outside	258	5,521	8,979	14,758			
	Total	8,734	20,589	21,475	50,798	4,247	12,108	452

Source: India State of Forest Report

RFA Recorded forest area

NA Not available

Wild life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.70 There are six national parks, 51 sanctuaries and 27 conservation reserves in the State to preserve and conserve wildlife. Tiger Census is carried out quadrennially by National Tiger Conservation Authority. As per the Status of Tigers in India, 2022 report estimated number of tigers in the State were 444 as against 312 as per the status of Tigers in India, 2018 report. Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.46.

Table 7.46 Area of wildlife projects and expenditure incurred

Project	Area (sq km)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	Core	Buffer	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.04	21.37	4.79	3.94
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.77	34.41	4.16	3.00
Pench	257.26	483.96	8.90	3.32	3.51
Sahyadri	511.87	565.45	2.96	1.65	1.63
Navegaon-Nagzira	653.67	1,241.27	11.76	3.99	1.66
Bor	138.12	678.14	3.36	1.61	1.33
Elephant Project, Kolhapur	Area not specified			0.47	0.29

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

+ upto Decembar

Forest Produce

7.71 Forest provides major produce like timber & firewood and minor produce like bamboo, tendu leaves, gums, grass, etc. The production and value of forest produce in the State are given in Table 7.47.

Table 7.47 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ crore)							
Forest produce	Unit of production	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24@	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce**							
Timber	LCM	1.83	545.46	1.59	637.62	1.36	490.15
Firewood	LCM	2.07	65.92	2.34	63.76	2.90	71.46
Total (A)	LCM	3.90	611.38	3.93	701.38	4.26	561.61
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo**	LMT	9.47	20.87	1.05	21.22	0.57	22.26
Tendu leaves	LSB	2.42*	54.95*	2.61*	73.37*	1.36*	35.62*
Grass	MT	1,031*	0.15*	1,191*	0.12*	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	2,461.50*	0.15*	4,184.2*	0.25*	NA	NA
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai etc)	-	NA	1.37	NA	1.34*	NA	NA
Total (B)			77.49		96.30		57.88
Total (A + B)			688.87		797.68		619.04

* Provisional

** including data of FDCM

NA- Not available

@ expected

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre

LMT Lakh Metric Tonne

LSB Lakh Standard Bags (1 Bag is 1,000 bundles of 50 tendu leaves)

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

Tree Plantation

7.72 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented in the State through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. An amount of ₹ 395.45 crore was spent on plantation activity during 2022-23. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred is given in Table 7.48.

Table 7.48 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Length® (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2019-20	1,02,987	388.35	8,987	89.72	21,032	17,858	521.94
2020-21	7,234	46.70	2,361	17.57	3,302	1,224	51.92
2021-22	10,698	98.76	11,835	12.65	7,413	7,238	238.01
2022-23	18,164	156.77	2,523	25.45	5,557	6,477	213.22

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

@ includes plantation along road side

Social Forestry

7.73 Various social forestry schemes are being implemented in the State. Under social forestry seedlings are planted on community land and along road/railways/canals, etc. Seedling are also provided to various institutions, *gram panchayats* and individuals for plantation. Major social forestry schemes are given in Table 7.49.

Table 7.49 Major social forestry schemes

Scheme	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Seedlings planted on community land	Lakh seedlings	80.28	45.21	0.00
a) Block Plantation	ha	6,279.17	4,144.00	0.00
b) Road / railway/ canal side Plantation	km	4,780.33	7,503.00	0.00
Seedlings supplied to <i>Gram panchyat</i> institutions and individuals	Lakh seedlings	27.05	215.49	143.92
MGNREGA Scheme				
a) Farm bund plantation unit	Lakh seedlings	1.50	17.54	0.84
b) Agroforestry Plantation	Lakh seedlings	10.01	105.01	2.46
<i>Kanya Van Samruddhi Yojana</i>	Lakh seedlings	1.22	1.57	1.59

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

+ upto December

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.74 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* is launched to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under the scheme 11,645 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) are formed in 15,500 villages. About 25.18 lakh ha of forest area is under the management of JFMCs.

Mangroves conservation

7.75 As per India State of Forest Report 2021, the total mangrove cover of the State is 324 sq km area showing an increase of four sq km over that reported in ISFR 2019. For conservation of mangroves, about 11,548 ha of mangroves have been declared as reserved forests under section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

7.75.1 The State is implementing Mangrove Conservation and Livelihood Generation Scheme since 2017 with the participation of local communities across coastal stretch of the State covering 191 villages from Palghar, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. During 2023-24, the State has allocated funds of ₹ five crore for upscaling various livelihood activities such as Mud Crab Farming, Fish Cage Culture, Oyster & Mussel Farming, Ornamental Fish Culture, Eco-tourism and mangrove plantation under the scheme. These activities can be taken up as group activity or as an individual beneficiary. The group is entitled to receive 90 per cent subsidy, while individual beneficiary (land owners with more than one acre of mangroves) is entitled to get 75 per cent subsidy. During 2022-23, mangrove plantation over an area of 65 ha was carried out and a profit of ₹ 141.34 lakh was earned by beneficiaries through various livelihood activities. During 2023-24 mangrove plantation over an area of 138.8 ha has been carried out and a profit of ₹ 177 lakh was earned by beneficiaries through various livelihood activities.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 7.1

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	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457	43,722
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,633	34,436
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523	43,392
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,463	16,964
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,128	6,306
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,142	3,353
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,964	3,984
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	590	576
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	89	121
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,989	1,52,854

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	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740	9,180	10,278
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274	22,680	24,209
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,391	57,711
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,681	38,844
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,974	21,412
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,901	14,778
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	26,027	26,216
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,524	7,251
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,314	4,365
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,672	2,05,064

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Average size of holdings (ha)							
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.24
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.70
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26	1.42	1.33
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21	2.37	2.29
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42	3.40
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42	4.41
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16	6.57	6.58
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89	12.75	12.59
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	37.24	36.07
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46	1.44	1.34

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.2

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	5,210	1,728	1,450	919	1,243	250	1,378	1,191	17,385	5,720	23,106
2012-13	30,758	5,207	1,721	1,455	916	1,244	250	1,417	1,200	17,343	5,772	23,115
2013-14	30,758	5,205	1,723	1,460	915	1,242	249	1,401	1,192	17,368	6,012	23,380
2014-15	30,758	5,201	1,727	1,482	919	1,249	249	1,399	1,188	17,344	5,929	23,273
2015-16	30,758	5,194	1,731	1,521	887	1,249	251	1,477	1,255	17,191	5,671	22,863
2016-17	30,758	5,194	1,822	1,642	924	1,351	253	1,401	1,257	16,910	6,314	23,224
2017-18	30,758	5,219	1,834	1,650	923	1,287	256	1,365	1,262	16,942	6,326	23,268
2018-19	30,758	5,174	1,849	1,692	924	1,323	272	1,448	1,260	16,815	6,397	23,212
2019-20	30,758	5,222	1,882	1,712	935	1,353	273	1,444	1,215	16,722	6,848	23,570
2020-21	30,758	5,207	1,951	1,726	934	1,365	272	1,438	1,214	16,650	7,248	23,898
2021-22	30,758	5,209	1,975	1,744	943	1,364	274	1,455	1,203	16,590	7,558	24,149
2022-23	30,758	5,199	1,986	1,768	963	1,412	268	1,477	1,195	16,491	7,924	24,415

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2021-22 are provisional.

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.3

**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	2020-21	1,561	3,291	2,109	1,126	2,071	1,839	2,320	2,186	942
8	2021-22	1,575	3,435	2,181	1,132	2,144	1,894	2,285	2,150	941
9	2022-23	1,687	3,963	2,349	1,204	2,301	1,912	1,507	1,551	1,029

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	2020-21	687	906	1,317	1,385	3,747	2,706	7,079	12,201	1,724
8	2021-22	667	619	928	1,393	3,714	2,667	7,052	12,062	1,710
9	2022-23	539	579	1,074	1,447	4,026	2,782	6,384	12,421	1,945

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	2020-21	1,340	1,450	1,082	2,231	2,397	1,074	401	207	517
8	2021-22	1,419	1,650	1,163	2,372	2,715	1,145	440	211	481
9	2022-23	1,191	859	721	2,935	2,974	1,013	299	181	605

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	2020-21	356	227	636	266	163	613	4,595	4,444	967
8	2021-22	380	184	484	210	127	605	4,821	4,887	1,014
9	2022-23	368	234	635	230	150	652	5,023	4,398	876

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.3 (Concl.)

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

Foodgrains

Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean		
		Area (39)	Production (40)	Yield (41)	Area (42)	Production (43)	Yield (44)	Area (45)	Production (46)	Yield (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	2020-21	11,674	16,646	1,426	309	407	1,318	4,290	6,264	1,460
8	2021-22	11,873	16,949	1,427	320	401	1,255	4,595	5,500	1,197
9	2022-23	11,407	16,818	1,474	254	335	1,317	4,918	6,699	1,362

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area (48)	Production (49)	Yield (50)	Area (51)	Production (52)	Yield (53)	Area (54)	Production (55)	Yield (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	2020-21	21	12	569	105	36	343	4,725	6,719	1,422
8	2021-22	28	21	749	91	32	351	5,033	5,954	1,183
9	2022-23	31	24	767	88	34	383	5,291	7,091	1,340

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area (57)	Production (58)	Yield (in MT) (59)	Area (60)	Production (61)	Yield (62)	Area (63)	Production (64)	Yield (65)
1	1960-61	155	10,404	67	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	14,433	87	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	23,706	92	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	442	38,154	86	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	595	49,569	83	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2010-11	965	85,691	89	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
7	2020-21	1,143	1,11,642	98	4,545	10,110	378	0.6	1.2	2,015
8	2021-22	1,489	1,39,159	93	4,410	7,791	300	0.53	0.8	1,505
9	2022-23	1,488	1,35,754	91	4,240	8,591	344	0.85	2.24	2,637

Note – (1) Production of cotton in "000" bales of 170 kg/bale

(2) Sugarcane Productivity in MT/ha

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.4

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	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Foodgrains -									
(a) Cereals -									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	131.2	149.0	155.6	179.5
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	185.3	214.0	221.5	237.7
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	38.1	44.6	43.7	31.4
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	70.9	125.4	85.6	80.2
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,642.5	3,006.7	3,004.2	3,258.3
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	41.3	44.4	48.5	51.8
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	160.2	100.7	54.9	67.8
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	100.1	130.2	129.2	132.9
(b) Pulses -									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	1,362.3	1,458.0	1,651.2	1,808.8
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	300.8	364.5	414.6	215.9
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	98.8	143.1	125.2	135.3
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	382.2	444.0	491.1	413.0
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	156.0	192.4	200.9	188.4
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds -									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	50.2	66.1	65.1	54.4
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	15.3	19.2	17.1	12.5
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	8.7	11.1	20.0	19.1
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	270.7	359.0	73.0	88.0
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	24.4	24.5	22.7	29.1
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	43.1	56.2	55.7	47.2
(b) Fibres -									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	455.2	693.1	534.1	589.0
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	510.4	453.3	690.4	532.0	586.7
(c) Miscellaneous -									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	261.3	421.0	524.6	511.8
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	12.3	17.7	11.8	33.2
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	NA	NA	NA	685.2	469.0
(iv) Chilly	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	NA	NA	NA	478.6	525.2
Total - Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	240.3	387.0	520.2	510.0
Total - Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	246.8	386.6	432.8	436.5
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	199.0	284.3	310.7	305.9

Note – Index numbers for 2019-20 to 2022-23 are provisional

N.A. Not Available

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.5

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

('000 ha)

Sr. No.	Year	Area irrigated				Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation Wells ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
		Wells	Other sources	Net	Gross					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	595	477	1,072	1,220	114	542	1.10	18,823	6.5
2	1970-71	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.4
3	1980-81	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.3
4	1990-91	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
5	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	NA	NA	22,190	16.4
9	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	NA	NA	22,376	16.4
10	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	NA	NA	22,556	16.9
11	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	NA	NA	22,557	17.6
12	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	NA	NA	22,655	17.8
13	2008-09	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	NA	NA	22,454	17.7
14	2009-10	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	NA	NA	22,612	17.9
15	2010-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,175	NA
16	2011-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,106	NA
17	2012-13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,115	NA
18	2013-14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,380	NA
19	2014-15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,273	NA
20	2015-16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22,863	NA
21	2016-17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,224	NA
22	2017-18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,268	NA
23	2018-19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,212	NA
24	2019-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,570	NA
25	2020-21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,898	NA
26	2021-22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,149	NA
27	2022-23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24,415	NA

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

NA Not Available

(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 2022-23 are provisional.

(4) Vide Water Resources Department, GoM, GR dated 26th August 2016, and instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

ANNEXURE 7.6

IRRIGATION & NON-IRRIGATION WATER CHARGES

(₹ 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	1,275.30
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
2015-16	80.04	660.13	740.16	49.16	523.42	572.59	679.02	835.13	1,514.15
2016-17	73.05	690.47	763.52	59.48	513.43	572.89	693.99	1,010.29	1,704.28
2017-18	93.72	735.06	828.78	74.30	613.84	688.14	714.00	1,135.19	1,849.19
2018-19	105.79	1,030.95	1,136.74	78.27	965.87	1,044.14	749.07	1,198.52	1,947.59
2019-20	114.03	1,195.69	1,309.72	59.97	908.34	968.31	809.40	1,593.71	2,403.11
2020-21	130.57	1,004.03	1,134.60	93.71	901.44	995.15	846.62	1,697.89	2,544.51
2021-22	180.88	1,417.29	1,598.17	101.76	1,058.36	1,160.12	923.76	2,059.84	2,983.60
2022-23*	172.82	2,211.27	2,383.89	103.38	1,448.17	1,551.55	998.28	2,822.86	3,821.14

Source – Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Water Resources Department, GoM

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 7.7
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN THE STATE

('000)

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.)	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)
1961	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
1978	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
1982	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
1987	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
1992	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
1997	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
2003	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
2007	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,756 [@]
2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]
2019	13,993	5,604	13,285	198	33,080	973	199	26	74,298 [@]

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

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

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

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

Source - Livestock Census



Industry and Co-operation



8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

INDUSTRY

8.1 With the well-developed industrial eco-system established through investment friendly policies, supportive quality infrastructure and skilled human resource base, Maharashtra has remained forerunner in industrial development. The State is at the leading position in Foreign Direct Investment. The State also contributes to maximum share in Gross Value Added of manufacturing sector at All-India level with an average share of 15.5 per cent as per Annual Survey of Industries. Industries in the State cover various sectors such as engineering, automobiles & auto components, chemicals & pharmaceuticals, gems & jewelry, IT & ITeS, textiles, electronics, food processing, biotechnology, etc. GoM has undertaken several initiatives for Ease of Doing Business and Export promotion.

Policy Initiatives

8.2 The main objectives of Industrial Policy-2019 are (i) to retain State's leadership position in industrial investment by providing conducive business environment, (ii) to sustain high levels of employment generation primarily through MSME promotion and (iii) to promote regionally balanced, environmentally sustainable and inclusive industrial growth. The policy envisions leveraging of special projects like Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and Sagarmala & Coastal Economic Zones. The policy promotes 14 Thrust Sectors.

8.3 The State has initiated various progressive sectoral policies in consonance with other existing policies related to industrial development. Some of the Sectoral Policies in the State are

- Export Promotion Policy 2023
- New IT and ITeS Policy 2023
- Integrated & Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-28
- Maritime Development Policy 2023
- Green Hydrogen Policy 2023
- Electric Vehicle Policy 2021
- Policy for Industrial Parks comprising of flatted galas for Readymade Garment manufacturing, Gems & Jewelry, Micro Electronics and Engineering units 2018

Industrial Policy-2019: Thrust Sectors

- Electric Vehicles (Manufacturing, Infrastructure & Servicing)
- Aerospace and Defense Manufacturing
- Industry 4.0 (Artificial Intelligence, 3D Printing, Internet of Things & Robotics, Nanotechnology)
- Integrated Data Center Parks
- Textile Machinery Manufacturing
- Biotechnology and Medical & Diagnostic Devices
- Agro & Food Processing
- Information Technology (IT) & IT enabled Services (ITeS)
- Electronic Systems Design & Manufacturing and Semiconductor Fabrication
- Logistics & Warehousing
- Green Energy/Bio Fuel Production
- Sports and Gym Equipment Manufacturing
- Nuclear Power plant equipment manufacturing
- Mineral/Forest based Industries

- Fin Tech Policy 2018
- Coir Industries Policy 2018
- Logistics Parks Policy 2018
- Cloud Computing Policy 2018
- Innovative Start-up Policy 2018
- Aerospace & Defence Manufacturing Policy 2018
- Telecom Infrastructure Policy 2018
- Women Entrepreneurship Policy 2017
- Food Processing Policy 2017
- Electronics Policy 2016
- Retail Trade Policy 2016
- Single Window Policy 2016

Maharashtra Economic Advisory Council (MEAC):

- GoM has formed MEAC consisting of leading industrialists in the State
- MEAC has given the road map for the State to become One Trillion \$ Economy by 2027-28
- The report submitted by MEAC

8.4 The State has been consistent in implementation of the reforms identified under 'Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)' released by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI for ease of doing business. Most of the reforms prescribed under BRAP, 2022 are implemented in the State whereas various reforms under BRAP, 2024 are being coordinated.

8.5 **Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI):** With an objective to attract investment in the State, GoM has launched one stop shop MAITRI. The cell marks a paradigm shift in the role of the Government from a regulator to the facilitator. It provides Government to Business G2B services for existing and prospective investors so that they get consolidated information about the investment process regarding expansion of their existing units or setting up a new business unit in the State. MAITRI has integrated 119 services rendered through 15 departments. Upto March, 2024, in all 3.13 lakh applications have been received, of which 3.05 lakh applications were addressed. MAITRI has resolved 2,923 grievance out of 3,041 grievance upto March, 2024. GoM has enacted MAITRI Act in July 2023, with the aim to develop a more complementary ecosystem for investors and entrepreneurs to do business in the State.

8.6 Apart from implementation of GoI schemes, GoM is also implementing various schemes & initiatives for promoting industrial development in the State. Some of the initiatives are as follows.

- Maharashtra *Udyojak* Awards
- Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme
- Package Scheme of Incentives
- Incentive for Development of Integrated Industrial Area 2018
- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Special Package Scheme of Incentive for SC/ST Entrepreneurs 2016

Maharashtra *Udyojak* Awards: On the lines of Maharashtra *Bhushan* Award, GoM has started 'Maharashtra *Udyog Ratna*, *Udyog Mitra*, *Udyogini* and *Utkrusht Marathi Udyojak* Awards' from 2023 to felicitate eminent entrepreneurs who contribute significantly to the industrial sector of the State

Industrial Investment in the State

8.7 Since adoption of liberalisation policy (August, 1991), in all 22,937 projects with an investment of ₹ 18,38,445 crore were approved upto December, 2023 in the State. Information regarding approved industrial projects in selected states is given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Approved industrial projects[@] in selected states

State	2021		2022		2023	
	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Projects (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	47	9,373	54	16,137	51	12,238
Gujarat	214	92,566	191	1,00,089	190	62,535
Karnataka	114	61,726	103	70,695	66	21,097
Maharashtra	273	2,77,335	232	38,986	264	59,551
Tamil Nadu	115	29,636	68	9,383	94	20,010
Telangana	41	4,614	34	5,887	59	13,242
Uttar Pradesh	114	17,278	71	10,375	70	21,577
All-India	1,489	7,71,428	1,185	4,24,101	1,267	5,10,852

@ Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals.

Source: 1) Department for promotion of Industry & Internal Trade, GoI

2) Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.8 **Magnetic Maharashtra:** The event Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0 was organised in June, 2020 in the State with an aim to attract investments and generate employment. From June, 2020 to March, 2024, the State signed 177 MoUs worth ₹ 7,19,172 crore of investments and expected employment of about 7.52 lakh. The share of investments from Renewable Energy, Information Technology, Steel Manufacturing and Electronic System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) sectors is about 70 per cent in total proposed investment.

8.8.1 In the 'World Economic Forum 2023' held at Davos, Switzerland, the State signed 19 MoUs in various sectors such as Hi-tech & infrastructure, Energy, IT/ Fintech/ Data centers, Steel manufacturing and Agro & food processing, which have potential to bring in investments worth ₹ 1.37 lakh crore and creating more than one lakh employment opportunities. Out of these 19 Investment MoUs signed with various companies, 80 per cent are implemented and rest are in progress.

8.8.2 In the 'World Economic Forum 2024' held at Davos, Switzerland, the State had targeted investment of ₹ 2.50 lakh crore and has signed 19 MoUs worth ₹ 3.23 lakh crore with expected employment of about two lakh. The MoUs were signed with reputed companies in Steel, IT, Green Energy, Agriculture, Logistics, Electronics sectors, etc.

8.9 **Mega Projects:** Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. Since inception upto March, 2024, the State has approved 882 mega projects with an investment of ₹ 7,74,577 crore and expected employment of 8.44 lakh. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 265 projects with an investment of ₹ 1,44,499 crore & expected employment of about 1.80 lakh.

8.10 **Foreign Direct Investment:** The business friendly environment coupled with various policies and skilled workforce has helped the State to remain on forefront in terms of FDI inflow in India. FDI inflows in selected states are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 FDI inflows in selected states

State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺	Cumulative Inflows
				(October, 2019- December, 2023)
Gujarat	20,169	37,059	48,410	2,87,435 (17)
Haryana	20,972	20,735	10,773	70,246 (4)
Karnataka	1,63,795	83,628	30,219	3,65,276 (22)
Maharashtra	1,14,964	1,18,422	1,00,112	5,07,440 (30)
Tamil Nadu	22,396	17,247	14,547	78,634 (5)
Telangana	11,964	10,319	19,906	55,672 (3)
All-India	4,37,188	3,67,435	2,65,030	16,83,780

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage to All-India total FDI inflows

+ upto December

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, GoI

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.11 Manufacturing and service enterprises have been classified into Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on annual turnover along with investments in plant & machinery or equipment. To strengthen and promote the MSMEs, various schemes are being implemented in the State. GoI has launched *Udyam* Registration Portal on 1st July, 2020 to provide permanent registration number to MSMEs for facilitating ease of doing business. Upto 9th January, 2024 total number of MSMEs in the State registered on *Udyam* registration portal were 33.07 lakh and employment therein was 123.39 lakh. All-India MSMEs registered under *Udyam* registration portal as on 11th March, 2024 was 2.41 crore of which 16.9 per cent were from the State. Region wise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Regionwise *Udyam* registration of MSMEs

Region	(Upto 9 th January, 2024)					
	Micro enterprises		Small enterprises		Medium enterprises	
	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)	Number	Employment (Lakh)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	5,30,913	19.60	10,009	2.93	977	1.73
Mumbai [#]	5,05,382	16.96	38,949	6.76	2,959	5.62
Nashik	4,72,617	9.80	6,999	0.99	975	0.60
Pune	7,98,942	25.96	17,757	3.89	4,770	3.54
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	3,96,486	9.94	7,079	0.92	778	0.52
Amravati	1,09,465	3.96	2,204	0.25	193	0.07
Nagpur	3,90,851	7.97	7,602	0.93	857	0.45
All	32,04,656	94.19	90,599	16.67	11,509	12.54

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

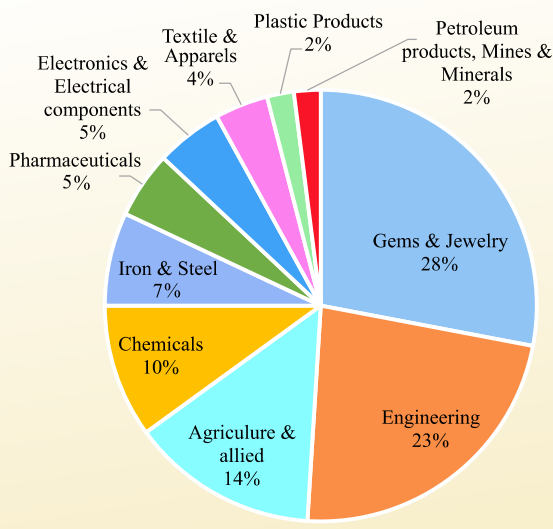
[#] including City and Suburban districts

Exports from Maharashtra

8.12 With an objective to increase State's contribution in global exports GoM has been continuously taking various initiatives for trade & export promotion. Some of the key initiatives by government are One District One Product, District as an Export Hub, State & District Export Promotion Council, etc. The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, engineering items, agriculture & allied products, chemicals, metal & metal products, drugs & pharmaceuticals, electronics & electrical components and textile & apparels. The State has exported products worth ₹ 5,81,439 crore during 2022-23 and ₹ 4,53,829 crore during 2023-24 upto January.

- The State ranks second in the total exports from India during 2022-23 by contributing 16 per cent
- The State ranks second in India as per the Export Preparedness Index ranking 2022 published by NITI Aayog
- The State has 37 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and eight Agri Export zones
- The State has 27 industrial parks focused on exports across various sectors which is highest in the leaders category as per DPIIT, GoI

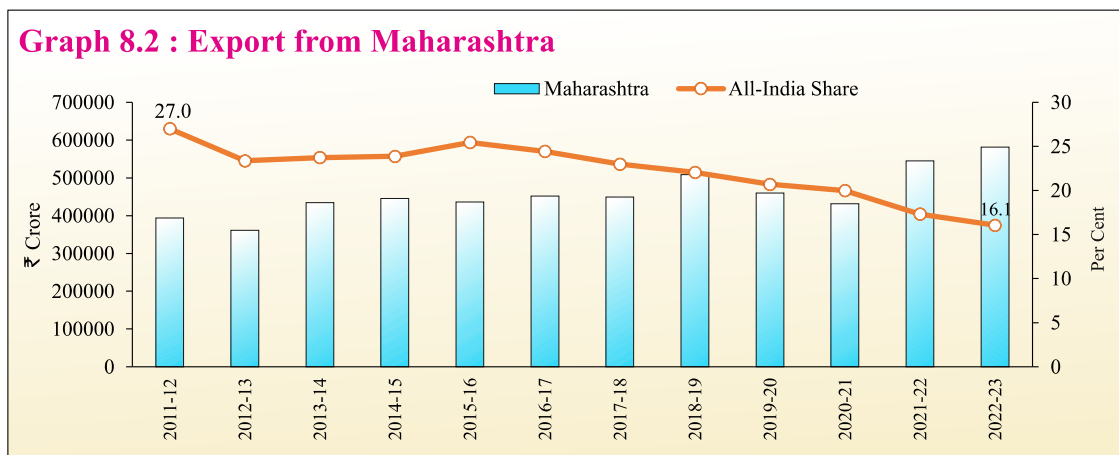
Graph 8.1 : Export from the State during 2022-23



8.12.1 GoM has taken various initiatives for export promotion. Some of them are as follows:

- i) For participation in Industrial Exhibitions in foreign countries, rent subsidy of 50 per cent is given to small scale industries units.
- ii) Award is given to the Best Exporters from the State.
- iii) With the help of government & various local institutions, international exhibition centers are being established in Moshi near Pune, Shendre Industrial Estate near Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar and Ambazari Garden in Nagpur.

Graph 8.2 : Export from Maharashtra



8.13 **Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy-2023:** The policy has been announced with a vision to achieve economic growth of the State as well as to generate employment opportunities. The main objectives of the policy are (i) to enhance the State participation in the global value chain, (ii) to achieve sustainable incremental growth by leveraging the export potential of thrust sectors &

MSME sectors, (iii) to diversify export basket and explore new markets for trade promotion, (iv) to encourage establishment of nuclear processing based export oriented food/agro processing industries in agricultural nodes adjacent to the *Samruddhi* Expressway and (v) to develop each district as Export Hub. The policy plans to develop 30 World Standard Export Oriented Industrial Parks in the State in next five years and aims to double the exports from the State by 2027-28 and further increase the State's contribution to 22 per cent in the national export by 2030. The Export Promotion Policy focuses on the objectives specified by MEAC Report.

8.13.1 Salient features of the policy are:

- Export Oriented Industrial Development Programme with the aim to explore the export potential of the State by creating world class infrastructure facilities for promoting export and creating best eco-system for exports. The programme includes Export oriented specific projects (EOSP) and Export oriented Industrial Parks (EOIP) under which zonewise financial assistance will be given to promote export development all over the State
- The package of export incentives to the exporting unit within EOIP/outside EOIP (apart from the package scheme of incentives) includes (i) Insurance premium (ECGC), Interest subsidy, special export incentive to Manufacturing MSMEs, (ii) Electricity duty exemption, EPF Reimbursement, Special Capital Incentive for technology upgradation to Large-Scale Industries, (iii) Assistance to MSMEs for participation in International Exhibition, logistic incentives to MSME exporter for the first time of export, support for getting finance on easier terms, from banks, under priority sector lending, etc. incentives for New MSME Entrants
- Brand Maharashtra: Maharashtra International Trade Fair (MITF), an annual international export promotion event to be organised by the State to promote 'Brand Maharashtra' through local products, for facilitating market access for exporters and promoting trade. State participation in the National and International Exhibitions to promote ODOP and GI products under 'Brand Maharashtra'

The major elements of the Maharashtra State Export Promotion Policy-2023:

- Creation and strengthening of export promotion infrastructure and facilities
- Exclusive incentives for Exporters, Export Oriented Units
- Promotion of ODOP and Geographical Indication (GI) products for stimulating exports
- Institutional arrangements for export facilitation
- Ease of Doing Exports under the initiatives of EoDB
- Convergence of policies of state government to promote export
- Maharashtra Export Promotion Council (MEPC)

Schemes/Programmes for Industrial Development

8.14 **Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP):** The objectives of this programme of GoI are (i) to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) for their holistic development by adopting cluster approach through financial assistance for establishment of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in the existing clusters and (ii) establishment of new / up-gradation of existing Industrial Areas / Estates / Flatted Factory Complexes. Upto March, 2024, under MSE-CDP, GoI has given approval to 46 projects for setting up of CFC in the State and grant of ₹ 246.68 crore has been released. Out of these, 24 CFCs are operational.

8.14.1 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** GoM is implementing this programme for development of industries, mainly in the 'no industry' districts and naxalite area in the State. Under the programme, development of 242 cluster projects have been initiated by GoM, of which 122 cluster projects have been approved for establishment of CFCs. Upto March, 2024 in all 71 CFCs were operational and the expenditure incurred was ₹ 321.53 crore.

8.15 Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI): SFURTI, a GoI scheme is being implemented for making traditional industries more productive & competitive by organising the traditional industries and artisans into clusters to provide support for their long-term sustainability & economies of scale. Under SFURTI, 27 clusters have been approved in the State, of which 16 clusters are functional upto September, 2023.

8.16 Package Scheme of Incentives:

With an aim to promote balanced regional development and spread of industries in industrially less developed areas, the State is implementing Package Scheme of Incentives for new or expanded industrial units in these areas. Since inception of the scheme in 1964, it has been amended from time to time. Under Package Scheme of Incentives-2019, eligible private sector, State public sector/joint sector and co-operative sector are considered for providing incentives. Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives is given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
(₹ Crore)			
Industrial promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	3,674	3,452	3,793
Large Scale Industries	808	375	578
MSMEs	537	1,451	943
Other incentives			
Large Scale Industries	67	104	30
MSMEs	152	468	256
Electric Vehicle	62	150	100
Total	5,300	6,000	5,700

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

* Provisional

8.17 'Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021' aims to attract investments in the State to develop robust electric vehicle manufacturing and Research & Development (R&D) ecosystem by providing incentives for setting up of manufacturing units and R&D facilities related to electric vehicle. It also aims at attracting at least one Giga factory for manufacturing of advanced chemistry cell batteries by 2023. Under the revised policy, incentives of ₹ 332.54 crore have been sanctioned for 95,601 electric vehicles, of which ₹ 268.28 crore have been distributed for 62,279 electric vehicles upto October, 2023.

Institutional Support and industrial infrastructure in the State

8.18 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC):

MIDC is the State nodal industrial and investment promotion agency. MIDC has auxiliary infrastructure of 19 Common Effluent Treatment Plants, two Sewage Treatment Plants, four Common Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility. Industrial infrastructure through Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor and SUPA-Japanese Investment Zone projects is under development. MIDC has 292 industrial complexes with more than 1.01 lakh ha. of land, largest water supply network in Asia (2,500 MLD per day), dedicated feeders for electricity supply to industries and specialised infrastructure such as wine parks, silver parks, nine special economic zones, floriculture parks, food parks, textile parks and 27 IT parks. Upto December, 2023 MIDC has built 292 industrial areas, of which 147 are large industrial areas, 105 are mini-industrial areas and 40 are growth centers. 15 new industrial areas and specialised parks are under process.

Key flagship projects of the State:

- Hi Tech ESDM parks at Ranjangaon and Talegaon
- Pharmaceutical & bulk drugs projects at Salav and Shahapur-Dherand
- Mega food park & hubs at AURIC, Dindori, Sinnar, Butibori and Nagpur
- Startups & Data centre at Mumbai, Navi Mumbai and Taloja
- Medical devises, equipment and R&D at AURIC, Pune and Sindhudurg
- Integrated & multi modal logistics at Chakan, Talegaon, Bhiwandi, Nashik, Jalna and Nagpur
- Gems and Jewellery park at Taloja
- Biotechnology park at Dindori

8.18.1 MIDC offers ready-to-move-in factory environment under plug & play infrastructure equipped with advanced utilities and affordable pricing structure with sectoral tailoring. Additionally, MIDC also provides industrial shed spaces on rental basis to enable quick setting up of industries. Information of industrial units in MIDC areas is given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Information of industrial units in MIDC areas

(1 st January, 2020 to 31 st December, 2023)				
Region	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)	Developed plots (no.)
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	13,523	26,060	0.38	16,339
Mumbai [#]	309	56	0.01	317
Nashik	10,081	8,547	1.17	13,617
Pune	15,602	1,13,342	0.78	20,276
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	10,577	6,877	2.57	13,436
Amravati	3,011	8,015	0.25	7,669
Nagpur	5,048	27,567	1.52	8,977
Total	58,151	1,90,464	6.68	80,631

Source: MIDC, GoM

including City and Suburban District

8.19 **Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC):** DMIC is a planned industrial development project between Delhi and Mumbai. Under the project Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area in Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar district and Dighi Port Industrial Area in Raigad district are included.

8.19.1 Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and greenfield smart industrial city is being developed across an area of 4,000 ha in the State as part of DMIC. GoI has approved ₹ 7,947 crore for basic infrastructure development at Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Area. Upto March, 2024, about 839 ha area of Shendra and 1,006 ha area of Bidkin is developed. In all 227 plots of about 273 ha have been allotted to the investors. Total investment in AURIC is about ₹ 7,360 crore and employment generated is about 11,000. AURIC is expected to generate more than three lakh employment opportunities in 15 years. Under Dighi Port Industrial Area, about 2,450 ha area is proposed to be developed.

8.20 **Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC):** MSSIDC assists entrepreneurs and provides support services like consulting, counseling, marketing, training, import-export, entrepreneurship development programmes for the development of small scale industries. Turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)			
Item	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24*
Marketing assistance	4.22	3.97	5.47
Others	0.86	0.45	0.87
Total	5.08	4.42	6.34

Source: MSSIDC

* Provisional

8.21 **Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB):** The main functions of MSKVIB is to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) in the State. The board implements various schemes such as Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme, Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc. Financial assistance of ₹ 75.49 crore has been disbursed in the form of subsidy to KVI units in 2022-23 and ₹ 91.85 crore has been disbursed in 2023-24. Performance of KVI units in the State is given in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
2021-22	1.82	1,827	3.8
2022-23	1.84	1,950	3.9
2023-24*	1.86	1,969	4.1

Source: MSKVIB

* Provisional

8.22 **‘Maharashtra State Innovation Society’ (MSInS):** MSInS is the nodal agency for startups and innovation in the State and has been entrusted to implement the initiatives under the ‘Maharashtra State Innovation Startup Policy-2018’. As a home to several major investors and a network of more than 60 incubators, the State provides fertile ecosystem for startups. The State has allocated venture funding of ₹ 500 crore for startups and MSMEs through three venture funds. Number of startups and employment therein for selected states is given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Number of startups and employment therein for selected states

State	As on 31 st March, 2024	
	Startups	Employment
Andhra Pradesh	1,996	21,956
Gujarat	10,129	1,11,419
Karnataka	13,320	1,46,520
Maharashtra	21,105	2,37,171
Tamil Nadu	8,132	89,452
Telangana	6,117	67,287
Uttar Pradesh	11,563	1,27,193
All-India	1,08,745	11,96,195

Source: MSInS

- As per the ‘States’ Startup Ranking 2021’ report of Startup India, the State is one of the five top performer states and retained the top spot in the ‘Outlook Start-Up Outperformers 2023’ rankings
- The State has the highest share of about 19 per cent in the startups recognised by DPIIT, GoI at all India level as of March, 2024
- There are at least 10 startups in each district of the State
- Upto March, 2024, from the 113 unicorn (a company with valuation more than \$ 1 billion) startups in India, 26 are in the State
- Maharashtra is the only state to have a Fintech policy and has a dedicated supporting team ‘the Mumbai Fintech Hub’ for fintech startups

8.22.1 Maharashtra Startup Week is the initiative platform through which 24 startups with innovative solutions get a work order of ₹15 lakh each. From five events organised so far, innovative solutions worth ₹ 18 crore are procured from startups. Maharashtra Startup Week pilots have been deployed in 25 districts of the State.

8.22.2 Under the Scheme for Setup and Expansion of Incubators, MSInS is supporting 18 incubators across the State with a grant of ₹ five crore to be disbursed over a period of five years, subject to periodical performance reviews. MSInS is also working with other incubators for capacity building & strengthening the startups financially. In all, 14 of the incubators are being set up in partnership with public universities and one incubator is exclusively for women entrepreneurs. Upto March, 2024 more than 150 startups are incubated at MSInS supported incubators.

8.22.3 Under the Scheme for Intellectual Property Rights and Quality Testing & Certification, MSInS supports early-stage startups in the State, with a reimbursement of ₹ two lakh for domestic patents, upto ₹ 10 lakh for international patents and upto ₹ two lakh for quality testing & certification. Upto March, 2024 reimbursement of costs was given to 55 startups for patents and 39 startups for quality testing & certification.

8.22.4 Maharashtra Student Innovation Challenge programme was launched in 2023 with an objective to foster and showcase innovations by college students in the State and to empower them with the necessary support so that their entrepreneurial dreams come true. In all, 9,230 unique innovators from 2,015 institutes in the State participated in the programme and taluka & district level winners will be awarded prize money. An additional incubation support to the district level winners will be given by MSInS.

8.22.5 Maharashtra Startup Acceleration Programme is designed to provide mentoring through network of experienced mentors & alumni and help the founders in scaling their business and eventually build a sustainable & large business. About 50 startups from three cohorts have been supported upto March, 2024.

Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS)

8.23 Maharashtra contributes significantly in the software export of India. New IT and ITeS Policy of Maharashtra State-2023 has been declared and being implemented in the State for the balanced development of Information Technology all over the State.

8.24 **New IT and ITeS Policy of Maharashtra State-2023** : Maharashtra is one of the pioneer states in India to devise an IT & ITeS Policy in 1998. The IT ecosystem in the State has evolved rapidly to keep up with global pace and has become one of the best technology investment destinations. IT & ITeS Policy-2023 envisions to make the State a global IT & ITeS destination and the technology capital of the country, moving towards innovative, equitable, inclusive and sustainable technology development. The policy targets to attract new investment of about ₹ 95,000 crore, to create 3.5 million job opportunities and to achieve export of ₹ 10,00,000 crore in next five years.

8.24.1 The highlights of the New IT and ITeS Policy-2023 are:

- Common incentives applicable to all IT & ITeS units
- IT & ITeS units are granted essential services status
- Allow to set up Integrated IT Townships, Private IT Parks and IT & ITeS units across all zones including residential zones, no development zones and green development zones declared by the State
- Fiscal interventions include incentives like stamp duty exemption, rental expenditure, electricity duty, power tariff and property tax, etc.
- Allocation of dedicated incentives for emerging technology companies
- Customised skill development incentives to boost talent development and employability of IT workforce
- Fiscal support for R&D activities in IT, market development, certification & patents to encourage research activities and commercialisation of technology products
- In addition to common fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, provide customised interventions for the Data Centers & Data Centre Parks, Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming & Comics (AVGC) Industry and Emerging Technologies industry
- Customised interventions like exemption from standard parking norms, granting industry & infrastructure status, permission to avail renewable energy under open access and to develop captive power plants and preference in public procurement of IT services, etc. for supporting the development of Data Centers and Data Centre Parks

Focused execution pillars to achieve the targets set under IT & ITeS Policy:

- single technology interface
- startup and innovation
- walk to work
- skills of the future
- talent launch pads
- regional development
- industry led governance, performance led monitoring,
- AVGC & Emerging technologies
- hybrid working

Some of the initiatives by GoM for IT & ITeS infrastructure:

- Establishing Public as well as Private IT Parks
- Redefining of norms for built up area utilisation of support services in IT Parks
- More additional FSI over the base FSI admissible
- Special townships to be developed as Integrated IT Townships
- GoM to set up Critical Infrastructure Fund for developing road connectivity, power infrastructure & drainage line in IT Parks.

- To make the State India's AVGC Industry hub in next five years by providing key interventions
- To establish Maharashtra Information Technology Interface (MAHITI), an integrated single window platform to promote Ease of Doing Business in IT sector
- To establish an integrated Center of Excellence 'Maharashtra Hub (M-Hub)' for leading state initiatives

8.25 **IT Parks:** Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) have developed public IT parks in the State. In all 37 public IT parks with an investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore and about 2.7 lakh employment are functioning in the State.

8.25.1 Participation of private sector has been promoted for creating world class infrastructure for IT industry. Since inception of IT and ITeS policy in all 628 private IT parks located in Pune (220), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (196), Thane (196), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (4), Wardha (1) and Raigad (1) districts have been approved upto end of October, 2023. The export in the State is ₹ 7,47,075 crore and investment of ₹ 66,718 crore upto March, 2024 with employment generation of about 23.65 lakh.

8.25.2 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) is an autonomous body established by GoI to promote the development and export of software and software services. In terms of software exports made by registered units through STPI, the State contributes about 20 per cent share of All-India software exports and ranks second after Karnataka. Software exports made by registered units through STPI from the State is given in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9 Software Exports made by registered units through STPI from the State

(₹ Crore)	
Year	Software Exports
2011-12	46,262.9
2012-13	49,796.3
2013-14	55,419.8
2014-15	61,314.3
2015-16	64,063.6
2016-17	69,010.0
2017-18	74,580.2
2018-19	85,595.4
2019-20	91,513.9
2020-21	1,01,581.4
2021-22	1,25,684.5
2022-23	1,65,701.5

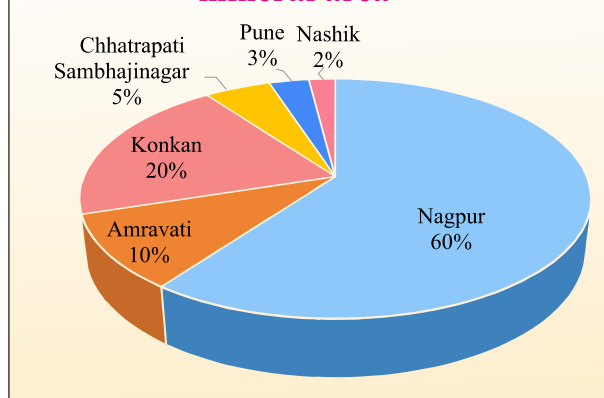
Source: STPI Annual Reports

Mining

8.26 The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq km, which is about 19 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondia & Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha, Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri & Sindhudurg districts in Konkan have deposits of major minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, etc.

8.26.1 As on 31st March, 2023, in all 173 major mineral mines were functional in the State with employment of 51,986 therein. The total value of minerals extracted during 2022-23 was ₹13,823 crore whereas the total value of minerals extracted during 2023-24 upto September was ₹ 8,475 crore. The production of coal was highest among all the minerals followed by limestone. During 2022-23, about 643.66 lakh MT coal worth ₹ 10,527 crore was extracted (about 76 per cent of total value of minerals extracted). The minerals production in the State is given in Annexure 8.1.

Graph 8.3: Divisionwise potential mineral area



Textile

8.27 The State plays an important role in the textile sector. The State produces yarn in large scale and also leads in non-traditional silk production and production of *tassar* & mulberry silk. The State produces fairly good quantity of wool as well. In addition, it also produces large quantity of non-conventional yarn from bamboo, banana, *ghaypat*, *ambadi* and coir. The traditional textile sector of the State is well recognised and its products have acquired a place of prominence in national and international markets.

8.27.1 **Textile mills** : There are in all 225 spinning & composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.82 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors upto March, 2024.

8.27.2 **Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)** : TUFS was introduced by GoI in 1999 to facilitate the textile industry with new and appropriate technologies for making the textile industry globally competitive. Under the State Textile Policy, 2018-23 in all 5,094 textile projects have been linked with TUFS for interest subsidy on long term loans. Of these projects, during 2022-23 interest & capital subsidy of ₹ 52.58 crore was given to 80 projects and during 2023-24, ₹ 1,017.49 crore was given to 2,281 projects.

8.27.3 **Textile Parks** : Textile parks provide a platform to many small and medium textile industries to flourish their businesses. There are 12 Textile Parks in the State at Hinghanghat (Wardha), Basmat (Hingoli), Latur (Latur), Shirpur, Dhule & Degaon (Dhule), Bhivandi (Thane), Baramati (Pune), Islampur (Sangli) and Ichalkaranji (Kolhapur). In all there are 889 units functioning in these textile parks with total employment of 45,243 upto March, 2024.

8.28 **Integrated and Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028**: The State has come up with the policy with an objective to evolve the textile industry in the State and capture new & emerging opportunities in the rapidly changing global business environment. This policy is in line with the 5F vision of GoI- Farm to Fiber to Factory to Fashion to Foreign and envisions to integrate the whole textile value chain and create an enabling environment for sustained growth of all sub-sectors in the textile industry.

8.28.1 As per the policy, 'Maharashtra Technical Textile Mission' for promotion of technical textile sector and 'Maharashtra State Textile Development Corporation' for overall development of textile sector in the State is to be established. The policy also emphasises the use of Information Technology to promote ease of doing business and promotion & development of traditional textile sector. The State has been broadly divided into four zones based on the development of textile sector and availability of inputs for textile sector.

The main objectives of the Integrated and Sustainable Textile Policy 2023-2028:

- Increase the processing capacity of cotton from 30 per cent to 80 per cent in next five years
- Promote state of art infrastructure and technology upgradation to promote textile value chain
- Additional financial assistance to promote women empowerment by encouraging participation of women at all levels of management in textile industry
- Support for skill development & capacity building, Research & development and innovation to promote environment friendly processes/technologies in the sector
- Envisages to attract investment of ₹ 25,000 crore and employment generation of five lakhs in next five years
- Development of six Technical Textile Parks in the State by encouraging private investment

8.28.2 The policy announces sub-sector wise incentives to MSME, large, mega and ultra mega enterprises such as capital and electricity subsidy for the private sector and share capital and electricity subsidy for co-operative sector. It covers various measures for development of handloom sector, wool, sericulture and traditional textile sectors and promotes green & sustainable textile production.

Tourism

8.29 Tourism Policy of the State designates tourism as priority sector as this sector holds the potential to accelerate economic development and generate high employment with comparatively low inputs. Industry status has also been given to this hospitality sector and GoM has introduced and implemented various schemes for promotion & publicity to boost tourism in the State and to strengthen the tourism sector. The State has come up with policies for sectors like agro-tourism, beach shack, caravan tourism and adventure tourism. Details of initiatives/policies for tourism sector are given in Table 8.10.

Table 8.10 Details of Initiatives/Policies for Tourism Sector

Initiative/ Policy	Objective, coverage of the Initiative/Policy	No. of applications ⁺	
		Received	Sanctioned
Single Window Clearance for hospitality sector	Promoting ease of doing business for hospitality sector by reducing the number of permissions/approvals from 70 to 10	482	134
Agro-tourism Policy	Rural development through agro-tourism, ensuring market to agricultural produce, encouraging agriculture related business and providing employment to women & youth, etc.	1,023	650
Adventure Tourism Policy	Covers more than 25 adventure activities like trekking, paragliding, water rappelling, river rafting, biking, rock climbing, scuba diving, etc.	1,240	509
Caravan Tourism Policy	To develop tourism in offbeat destinations like remote places, reserved sites where any permanent construction is prohibited and some of the peculiar places of sea shores, historical forts, mountain ranges etc. not having adequate stay arrangements	19	8
Beach Shack Policy	Setting up of temporary eco-friendly and Coastal Regulation Zone compliant beach shacks, deck beds, umbrellas and common beach facility centers along the Konkan coast. (Kelwe, Boardi, Diveagar, Varsoli, Aare Ware, Guhagar Kunkeshwar and Tarkarli are selected for pilot projects)	--	--

Source: Directorate of Tourism, GoM

+ upto December, 2023

8.29.1 **‘Aai’ Women Oriented Tourism Policy:** For the empowerment of women in the State, this policy has been announced by GoM in July, 2023. Under this policy reimbursement of interest (within the limit of 12 per cent) upto ₹ 4.50 lakh or for the period of 7 years whichever is earlier will be given to women entrepreneurs in tourism business on their loans upto ₹ 15 lakh from authorised banks. Under this policy Letter of Intent has been given to 19 candidates upto December, 2023.

8.29.2 Maharashtra has significant tourism potential for attracting domestic and foreign tourists. The State offers wide range of experience to tourists, from scenic hill stations, beautiful beaches, nature & wildlife sanctuaries, forts, natural caves, UNESCO heritage sites & historical monuments, museums to pilgrimage sites & places of worship. The State has always attracted tourists from different states and countries. According to ‘India Tourism Statistics, 2023’ report, the State ranked sixth in domestic tourist visits and second in foreign tourist visits during 2022. State wise number of tourist visits is given in Table 8.11.

8.29.3 As per India Tourism Statistics 2023 report, in India, there were 1,716 approved hotels with 1,07,795 hotel rooms as on 30th June, 2023. Maharashtra ranks first in terms of hotel rooms (16,557) followed by Kerala (15,093) and ranks second in terms of number of recognised travel trade service provider (117) after Delhi (512) in India as on 30th June, 2023. During 2022, Mumbai Airport has registered second highest number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals (17.8 per cent) after Delhi Airport (37.7 per cent). Number of visitors to centrally protected, ticketed Archaeological Survey of India monuments in the State during 2020-21 to 2022-23 are given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.11 Statewise number of tourist visits

State	(Lakh)					
	Domestic			Foreign		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Andhra Pradesh	708.3	932.8	1,927.7	0.7	0.3	1.7
Gujarat	194.6	245.3	1,358.1	2.1	0.1	17.8
Karnataka	774.5	813.3	1,824.1	1.7	0.7	1.3
Kerala	49.9	75.4	188.7	3.4	0.6	3.5
Maharashtra	392.3	435.7	1,113.0	12.6	1.9	15.1
Rajasthan	151.2	219.8	1,083.3	4.5	0.3	4.0
Tamil Nadu	1,406.5	1,153.4	2,185.8	12.3	0.6	4.1
Telangana	400.0	320.0	607.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	861.2	1,097.1	3,179.1	8.9	0.4	6.5
All India	6,102.2	6,776.3	17,310.1	71.7	10.5	85.9

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2023 report

Table 8.12 Number of visitors to centrally protected, ticketed Archeological Survey of India Monuments

Particulars	('000)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Domestic visitors	1,271.5	13,153.1	3,029.6	26,046.9	7,675.2	47,901.0
Foreign visitors	0.9	415.9	5.7	318.7	64.6	1,445.4

Source: India Tourism Statistics 2023 report

8.29.4 Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC): MTDC manages well-established resorts and restaurants across the State. In all 29 resorts are established at scenic locations and the tourists are given services with warm hospitality & by serving delicious local cuisine in the restaurants. MTDC also offers heritage walks, adventure activities, and aquatic sports along with interesting tour packages giving opportunities to the tourists to explore the riches of the State.

8.29.5 GoM had announced an investment of ₹ 3,000 crore to generate over 6,000 employment opportunities through various mutual tie-ups and MoUs in the tourism sector in Maharashtra. Tourism properties to bring in more investment thereby creating accommodation for luxury segment. Adding another facet to tourism and tourism related activities, Maharashtra Tourism signed a MoU with the Indian Hotels Company Ltd (Taj Group) to transfer 54.40 ha of land for setting up a five-star tourism centre on the 90-year lease at Mauje Shiroda Velagar, Taluka Vengurla, Sindhudurg district. An investment of ₹ 100 crore will be made in the first phase of this project.

8.29.6 Upto March, 2024, there were 1,704 Bed & Breakfast entrepreneurs and 70 *Mahabhraman* entrepreneurs in the State. In all, 36 provisional registration certificates have been issued to tourism units and their expected investment is ₹ 3,407 crore and 13 eligibility certificates have been issued to tourism units and their actual investment is ₹ 1,136 crore.

Annual Survey of Industries

8.30 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of Industrial Statistics and plays a key role in assessing the changes in the growth and structure of the registered units in the manufacturing sector. The estimates of various aggregates like input, fixed & working capital, employment, output, value added, etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector are available from this survey. ASI covers all factories registered u/s 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi & Cigar units registered under the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

8.30.1 As per ASI 2020-21 results, the State occupies the first position by virtue of its contribution to net value added (15.2 per cent), working capital (16.0 per cent) and total emoluments (17.0 per cent). In terms of contribution to net value added, the State is followed by Gujarat (14.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (9.7 per cent), Karnataka (7.1 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (6.0 per cent). In terms of contribution to net value added, the State is followed by Gujarat (14.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (9.7 per cent), Karnataka (7.1 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (6.0 per cent). Principal characteristics of industries based on ASI are given in Table 8.13 and selected structural ratios based on ASI are given in Table 8.14.

- As per ASI 2021-22 results, the State has retained its first position by virtue of its contribution to net value added (15.9 per cent), gross value added (15.7 per cent), working capital (14.7 per cent) and total emoluments (17.0 per cent)
- In terms of contribution to net value added, the State is followed by Gujarat (14.4 per cent), Tamil Nadu (9.2 per cent), Karnataka (7.6 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (6.0 per cent)

Table 8.13 Principal characteristics of industries based on ASI

Characteristics	(₹ Crore)					
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Maharashtra	Per cent to All-India	Maharashtra	Per cent to All-India	Maharashtra	Per cent to All-India
No. of operating Industries (no.)	19,462	9.8	20,017	10.0	20,372	10.2
Fixed Capital	4,23,204	11.6	4,31,087	11.7	4,52,129	12.1
Working Capital	1,35,168	15.3	1,77,006	16.0	1,98,958	14.7
Invested Capital	6,23,124	12.5	6,86,939	13.2	7,26,247	13.1
Gross Value of Plant & Machinery	4,24,658	12.0	4,50,151	12.1	4,94,020	12.9
Total Persons Engaged (no.)	20,38,255	12.3	19,58,888	12.2	21,38,304	12.4
Total Emoluments	82,873	16.9	82,422	17.0	95,469	17.0
Total Output	12,39,769	13.8	12,53,609	14.2	16,66,508	14.0
Total Input	10,23,908	13.7	10,13,921	14.1	13,45,612	13.6
Gross Value Added	2,15,860	14.5	2,39,689	14.8	3,20,896	15.7
Net Value Added	1,77,936	14.7	2,02,541	15.2	2,78,822	15.9

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

Table 8.14 Selected structural ratios based on ASI

Ratios	(₹ Lakh)					
	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory in operation						
Investment in fixed capital	2,175	1,833	2,154	1,844	2,219	1,858
Value of goods & services produced	6,370	4,523	6,263	4,396	8,180	5,946
Net value added	914	611	1,012	667	1,369	872
Workers (no.)	75	66	70	63	76	68
b) Per worker						
Net value added	12.23	9.29	14.52	10.61	18.00	12.85
Annual wages	2.22	1.75	2.30	1.77	2.44	1.94

Source: National Statistical Office, GoI

8.30.2 Major industries in the State in terms of total value of output during 2021-22 were basic metals (15.9 per cent), food products (12.9 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (11.4 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (9.2 per cent), motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (7.3 per cent) and Textiles (4.5 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 61.3 per cent value of output of all industries and 58.2 per cent of fixed capital during 2021-22. Selected characteristics of industries in the State (based on ASI) are given in Annexure 8.2.

Index of Industrial Production

8.31 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and therefore, is free from influences impacts of price changes. This indicator tracks manufacturing activities in various sectors of the economy and hence it is of paramount immense importance to the government for framing policies and to various organisations as well. All-India IIP is compiled by National Statistical Office, GoI on a monthly basis. Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.15. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.3.

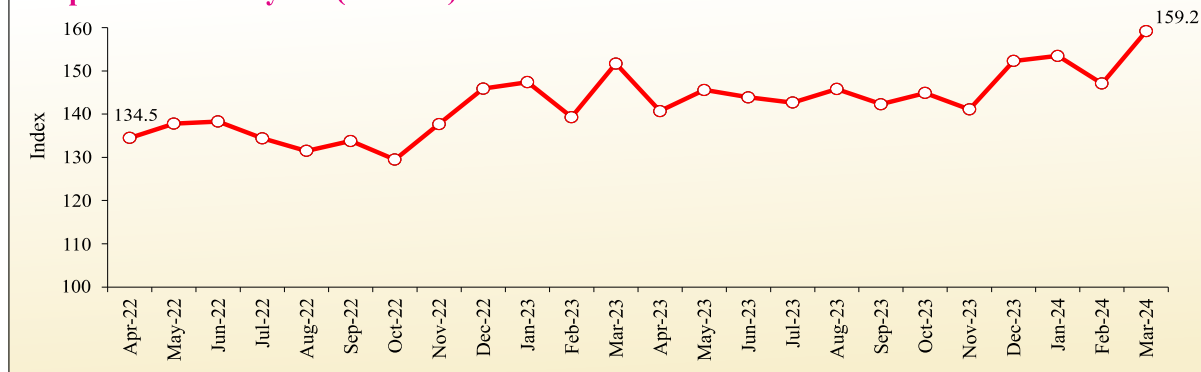
Table 8.15 Groupwise and use-based categorywise All-India IIP

Item	Weight	Average IIP		
		2022-23	2023-24 ⁺⁺	Per cent change
General Index	100.00	138.5	146.6	5.8
Groupwise				
Mining	14.37	119.9	128.9	7.5
Manufacturing	77.63	137.1	144.6	5.5
Electricity	7.99	185.2	198.3	7.1
Use-based Category				
Primary goods	34.05	139.2	147.6	6.0
Capital goods	8.22	100.3	106.5	6.2
Intermediate goods	17.22	149.4	157.2	5.2
Infrastructure/ construction goods	12.34	160.7	176.2	9.6
Consumer durables	12.84	114.5	118.6	3.6
Consumer non-durables	15.33	147.7	153.6	4.0

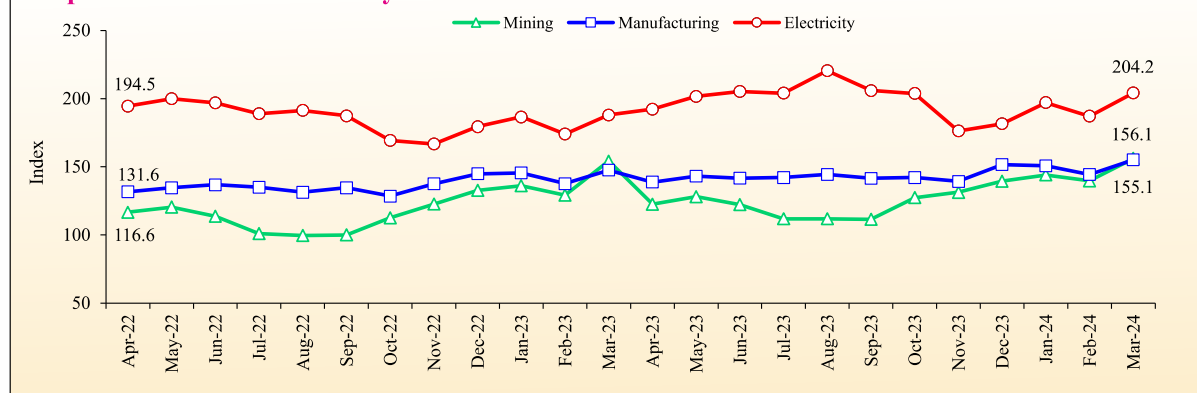
Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

⁺⁺ Figures for March, 2024 are based on quick estimates

Graph 8.4 : Monthly IIP (General)



Graph 8.5 : Sectorwise monthly IIP



CO-OPERATION

8.32 The Co-operative movement was initially confined to agricultural credit and subsequently, it was extended to other sectors such as finance, agro-processing, marketing, housing, dairy, storage, textiles, fisheries etc. The movement has been recognised as an effective instrument for socio-economic development of the society with a community based approach.

8.33 Co-operative societies are registered under The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies Act, 1960. As on 31st March, 2023 there were about 2.24 lakh co-operative societies in the State. Of which, about 56 per cent were co-operative housing societies. Information about co-operative societies is given in Table 8.16 and details of co-operative societies in the State are given in Annexure 8.4.

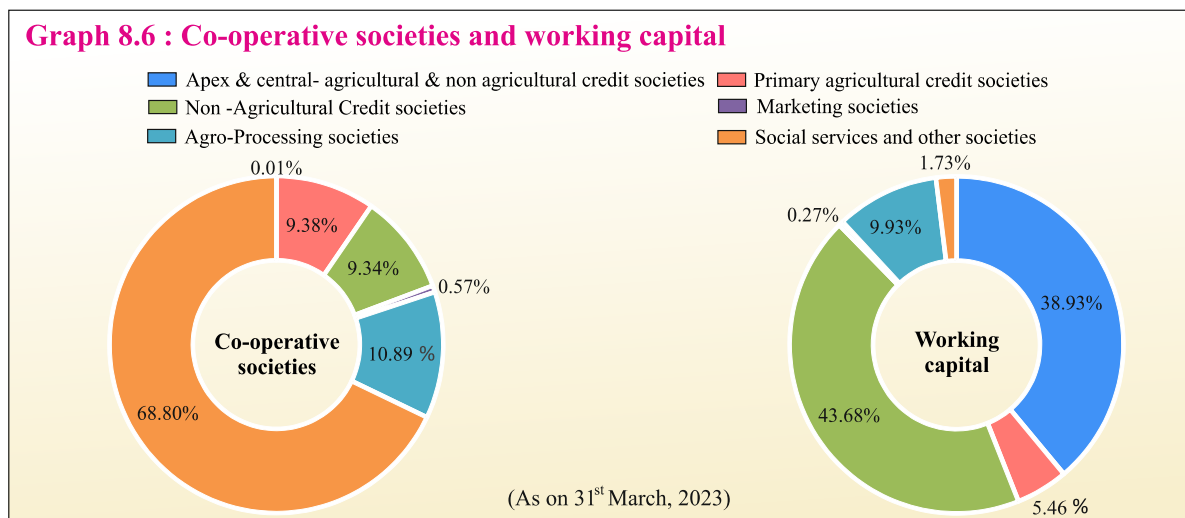
Table 8.16 Information about co-operative societies

Particulars	2021	2022	2023*	(As on 31 st March)
				Per cent change in 2023 over 2022
Societies (no.)	2,17,410	2,22,738	2,24,847	0.1
Members (lakh)	581	587	594	1.2
Paid-up share capital (₹ Crore)	26,541	27,261	27,736	1.7
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	3,648	2,965	2,580	(-)13.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	4,49,966	4,60,720	4,73,917	2.9
Deposits (₹ Crore)	2,31,768	2,40,051	2,40,582	0.2
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	1,60,129	1,61,445	1,78,813	10.8
Societies in profit (no.)	56,992	54,925	57,309	4.3
Societies in loss(no.)	38,449	38,370	39,990	2.7
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	1,87,651	1,90,864	2,07,539	8.7

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

* Provisional

Graph 8.6 : Co-operative societies and working capital





Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

8.34 Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is the apex co-operative bank in the State. In all 31 District Central Co-operative Banks are working at district level. Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks is given in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17 Information of Apex and District Central Co-operative Banks

(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2021	2022*	2023*	Per cent change in 2023 over 2022
Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	34,704	36,367	38,047	4.6
Deposits (₹ Crore)	20,308	21,067	18,615	(-)11.6
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	21,219	20,592	20,791	1.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	23,295	25,960	26,450	1.9
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	1,673	1,756	2,092	19.1
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	2.00	2.00	1.36	(-)32.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,32,783	1,37,892	1,46,343	6.1
Deposits (₹ Crore)	98,877	1,03,090	1,06,465	3.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	41,988	41,954	60,578	44.4
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	63,818	61,358	71,405	16.4
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	18,649	14,884	15,591	4.8

Source : Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

* Provisional

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

8.35 Short term agricultural credit, mainly for seasonal agricultural operations, is provided by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As on 31st March, 2023 there were 21,082 PACS in the State which include 30 farmer service societies and 889 *adivasi* co-operative societies having about 0.67 lakh and 7.39 lakh members respectively. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Information of PACS

Particulars	2021	2022	2023*	(As on 31 st March)
				Per cent change in 2023 over 2022
Societies (no.)	20,897	21,097	21,082	(-0.1)
Members (lakh)	153	155	155	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	24,145	25,290	25,877	2.3
Own funds (₹ Crore)	4,944	5,205	5,276	1.4
Share capital (₹ Crore)	3,428	3,673	3,728	1.5
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	9.70	10.62	11.51	8.4
Loanee members (lakh)	30.72	31.52	30.35	(-3.7)
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (upto one ha)</i>	9.01	9.34	9.50	1.7
2) Small farmers (one to two ha)	7.83	8.17	8.32	1.8
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	12,941	13,489	13,141	(-2.6)
<i>Of which, disbursed to Small & Marginal farmers</i>	5,739	5,966	5,843	(-2.1)
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	18,019	21,873	25,508	16.6
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	9,413	9,635	8,805	(-8.6)
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	6,089	6,176	6,374	3.2
Societies in profit (no.)	9,944	10,567	10,720	1.4
Societies in loss (no.)	10,442	10,194	10,139	(-0.5)

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

* Provisional

8.36 In order to strengthen PACS, GoI has launched the project “Computerisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies” on 29nd June, 2022. Under this project, 12,000 working PACS in the State are to be computerised during 2022-23 to 2024-25. Total grant of ₹ 146.58 crore has been received under this project.

Agro-processing Co-operative Societies

8.37 GoM provides financial assistance to co-operative societies for setting up agro-processing units. Sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing societies, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy, fisheries, rice mills, oil mills and other processing units are constituents of agro-processing co-operative societies. As on 31st March, 2023 there were 24,489 agro-processing co-operative societies having about 66 lakh members.

8.38.1 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 172 registered co-operative sugar factories in the State. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Information of co-operative sugar factories(As on 31st March)

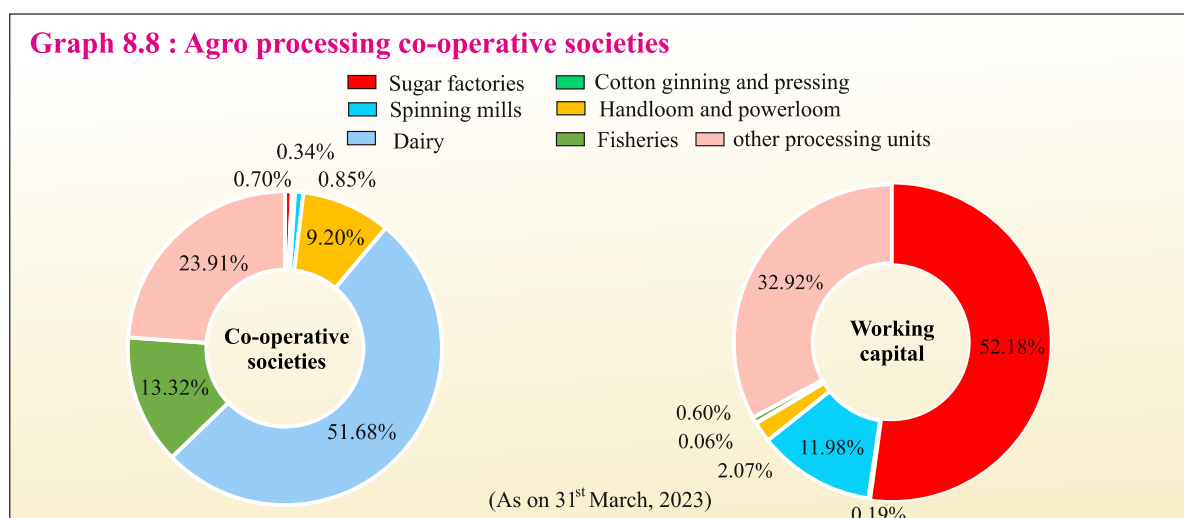
Particulars	2021	2022	2023	Per cent change in 2023 over 2022
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	175	175	172	(-1.7
Factories in production (no.)	95	101	106	5.0
Members ('00)	26,582	26,768	26,821*	0.2
Share capital of GoM (₹ Crore)	1,310.85	1,315.21	1,315.71	0.0
Average TCD capacity (lakh MT)	7.95	8.01	8.85	10.5
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT)	969.60	1,322.32	1,053.91	(-)20.3
Sugar produced (lakh MT)	101.46	137.35	105.32	(-)23.3
Average extraction (per cent)	11.16	11.25	11.28	0.3
Average sugarcane price (₹ /MT)				
a) FRP	2,588	2,514	2,568	2.1
b) Actual paid by factories	2,359	2,617	2,723	4.1
Molasses (lakh MT)	22.59	27.82	22.58	(-)18.8
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	68	78	77	(-)1.3
b) Co-generation plants	60	60	60	0.0
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	1,237.90	1,237.90	1,237.90	0.0
Factories in profit (no.)	26	28	31*	10.7
Factories in loss (no.)	67	37	50*	35.1

TCD Tonnes Crushed per Day

FRP Fair & Remunerative Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM



8.38.2 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 12,656 co-operative dairy societies and 73 co-operative dairy unions in the State. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2022	2023	Per cent change	2022	2023	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	13,746	12,656	(-)7.9	81	73	(-)9.9
Members (lakh)	12.98	12.34	(-)4.9	1.47	1.54	4.8
Share capital (₹ Crore)	14.04	14.72	4.8	83.27	83.82	0.7
Working capital (₹ Crore)	28.42	28.73	1.1	90.63	91.07	0.5
Milk procured (₹ Crore)	326.79	336.33	2.9	985.34	986.44	0.1
Milk & milk products sold (₹ Crore)	492.57	511.50	3.8	1,249.86	1,254.25	0.4
Societies in profit (no.)	8,204	8,364	2.0	66	65	(-)1.5
Societies in loss (no.)	5,542	4,292	(-)22.6	15	8	(-)46.7

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Dairy Development Department, GoM

8.38.3 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 84 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State, of which 69 were working. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.21.

8.38.4 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 208 co-operative spinning mills in the State, of which 57 were working. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.22.

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022	2023*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	76	84	10.5
<i>Of which, in production</i>	70	69	(-)1.4
Members ('00)	973	1,046	7.5
Share capital (₹ Crore)	7.86	8.19	4.2
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	2.09	2.27	8.6
Working capital (₹ Crore)	76.85	91.84	19.5
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	23.29	18.2	(-)21.9
Societies in profit (no.)	11	9	(-)18.2
Societies in loss (no.)	59	60	1.7

* Provisional

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

Table 8.22 Information of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022*	2023*	Per cent change
Number of mills	208	208	0.0
<i>Of which, in production</i>	71	57	(-)19.7
Members ('00)	4,823	4,732	(-)1.9
Share capital (₹ Crore)	1,938.13	1,763.34	(-)9.0
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	1,653.39	1,470.77	(-)11.1
Working capital (₹ Crore)	6,099.49	5,939.16	(-)2.6
No. of spindles (lakh)	15.78	15.94	1.0
Value of Yarn produced	2,764.80	2,803.08	1.4
Mills in profit (no.)	12	8	(-)33.3
Mills in loss (no.)	59	49	(-)17.0

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

8.38.5 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 607 co-operative handloom and 1,645 co-operative powerloom societies in the State. Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies is given in Table 8.23.

Table 8.23 Information of co-operative handloom & co-operative powerloom societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2022*	2023*	Per cent change	2022*	2023*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	650	607	(-)6.6	1,694	1,645	(-)2.9
Members ('00)	602.00	579.88	(-)3.7	820.49	810.49	(-)1.2
Share capital (₹ Crore)	7.82	6.61	(-)15.5	175.83	165.81	(-)5.7
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	1.64	1.61	(-)1.8	52.97	50.96	(-)3.8
Working capital (₹ Crore)	9.33	8.01	(-)14.2	1,038.36	1,019.04	(-)1.9
No. of looms ('000)	2.90	2.9	0.0	14.26	13.26	(-)7.0
Production value (₹ Crore)	44.34	26.15	(-)41.0	78.51	77.51	(-)1.3
Societies in profit (no.)	128	120	(-)6.3	115	105	(-)8.7
Societies in loss (no.)	517	187	(-)63.8	1,473	1,540	4.6

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.39 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 3,262 primary fisheries co-operative societies, 38 fisheries co-operative unions and one federation working in the State. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.24 Information of fisheries co-operative societies(As on 31st March)

Particulars	2022	2023	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	3,218	3,262	1.4
Members (lakh)	3.27	3.29	0.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	69.85	75.00	7.4
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	55.67	60.00	7.8
Working capital (₹ Crore)	252.05	300.00	19.0
Fish & fish products sold (₹ Crore)	712.19	716.93	0.7
Societies in profit (no.)	2,010	2,100	4.5
Societies in loss (no.)	1,208	1,162	(-)3.8

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

Co-operative marketing societies

8.40 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 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of co-operative marketing societies

(As on 31 st March)			
Particulars	2022	2023*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	1,291	1,291	0.0
Members (lakh)	10.30	10.36	0.6
Share capital (₹ Crore)	93.00	95.00	2.2
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	24.30	25.00	2.9
Working capital (₹ Crore)	1,162	1,293	11.3
Sales (₹ Crore)			
(a) Agriculture produce	4,672	5,004	7.1
(b) Fertilisers	986	1,056	7.1
(c) Seeds	183	195	6.6
(d) Consumer goods	607	650	7.1
Societies in profit (no.)	628	627	(-)0.2
Societies in loss (no.)	613	614	0.2

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

* Provisional

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.41 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 21,007 non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, of which 14,068 were urban co-operative credit societies, 6,494 were salary earners co-operative credit societies and 445 urban co-operative banks. About 76 per cent non-agricultural co-operative credit societies were in profit. Out of 445 urban co-operative banks, 16.4 per cent urban co-operative banks were under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies is given in Table 8.26.

Table 8.26 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies

(As on 31 st March)			
Particulars	2022	2023*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	21,030	21,007	(-)0.1
Members (lakh)	284.46	285.29	0.3
Deposits (₹ Crore)	1,12,994	1,12,326	(-)0.6
Own funds (₹ Crore)	28,590	28,827	0.8
Share capital (₹ Crore)	12,681	12,784	0.8
<i>Of which, GoM</i>	1.00	1.00	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	2,06,464	2,07,028	0.3
Loans advanced (₹ Crore)	82,530	81,631	(-)1.1
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	77,042	79,551	3.3
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	57,021	55,719	(-)2.3
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	11,775	12,667	7.6
Societies in profit (no.)	15,194	15,071	(-)0.8
Societies in loss (no.)	4,987	5,087	2.0

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

* Provisional

Co-operative Consumer Societies

8.42 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale co-operative consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale co-operative consumer stores distribute goods to primary co-operative consumer stores. As on 31st March, 2023 there were 126 wholesale co-operative consumer stores and 1,500 primary

co-operative consumer stores functioning in the State. Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.27.

Table 8.27 Information of co-operative consumer federation, wholesale & primary co-operative consumer stores

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)					
	Co-operative Consumer federation		Wholesale Co-operative consumer store		Primary Co-operative consumer store	
	2022	2023*	2022	2023*	2022	2023*
Number	1	1	129	126	1,560	1,500
Members ('00)	6.85	6.85	3,579	3,769	12,965	13,133
Share capital (₹ Crore)	0.51	0.51	22.15	22.77	87.08	91.64
Of which, GoM	-	-	3.71	3.85	4.25	4.39
Consumer stores in profit (no.)	1	1	71	74	859	800
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	58	52	641	700

Source : i) Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM
ii) Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation Ltd.

* Provisional

Other co-operative societies

8.43 As on 31st March, 2023 there were 1,25,632 co-operative housing societies having about 38 lakh members in the State.

8.44 There were 10,885 labour contract co-operative societies having about 5.55 lakh members and 265 forest labour co-operative societies with 0.65 lakh members as on 31st March, 2023.

Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.45 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022	2023	Per cent change
Members (no.)	10,269	10,264	0.0
Working capital (₹ Crore)	91.21	87.57	(-)4.0
Gross loans distributed (₹ Crore)	644.00	644.00	0.0
Loans outstanding (₹ Crore)	44.14	36.87	(-)16.5
Loans recovered (₹ Crore)	4.35	3.10	(-)28.7
Loans overdue (₹ Crore)	17.09	18.82	10.1

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

Licensed money lenders

8.46 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State permitted licensed money lenders to provide loans to individuals. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.29.

Table 8.29 Information of licensed money lenders

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)		
	2022	2023*	Per cent change
Money lenders (no.)	11,618	10,852	(-)6.6
Loanee (no.)	7,14,632	7,91,164	10.7
Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)	1,520.35	1,760.35	15.8

* Provisional

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

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ANNEXURE 8.1

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961 ^{\$}	1971 ^{\$}	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	70	94	140
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	9,22,580	9,89,618	10,52,742
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.60	--	--	--	--
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	--	--	--
4	Iron Ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,238	2,264	6,109
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	17,167	20,512	2,13,263
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	13,582	15,089	16,656
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	55,549	47,657	39,979
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	1,042	1,128	740
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	1,53,461	97,289	67,251
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.20	--	--	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	453	640	831
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	3,367	6,880	8,721
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	--	--	--
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	--	--	--
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	--	--	--
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	--	--	--
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	1	1	0.9
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	94	59	95
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--	--	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--	--	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.20	3	1	3	0.3
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	36	27	8.44
14	Others ^{\$\$}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	508	142	106
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	1,126	49	191

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Sand Stowing and Silimanite.

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI (Only for Salt)

ANNEXURE 8.2

**SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE
(BASED ON ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES)**

(₹ Crore)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Factories in operation	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)	(11)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2019-20	596	463	959	1,807	57	10,333	7,752	9,590	629
	2020-21	609	493	1,281	2,623	92	14,480	10,650	13,487	882
	2021-22	602	531	1,225	2,825	110	24,004	20,517	23,012	865
(2) Salt production (08)	2019-20	11	11	2	0	2	5	0	2	3
	2020-21	11	11	2	2	2	4	0	1	3
	2021-22	11	10	2	3	2	4	0	1	3
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2019-20	2,728	2,316	47,191	24,526	3,276	1,91,305	1,35,454	1,67,638	20,205
	2020-21	2,783	2,331	56,756	27,806	3,447	2,03,807	1,32,510	1,81,654	18,283
	2021-22	2,755	2,245	56,222	18,732	3,810	2,04,341	1,52,903	1,81,340	19,274
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2019-20	75	73	1,124	826	279	4,337	1,382	1,626	2,603
	2020-21	73	70	1,052	722	169	3,593	1,076	1,299	2,195
	2021-22	70	62	994	723	198	4,206	1,298	1,534	2,567
(5) Textiles (13)	2019-20	1,759	1,151	18,831	2,118	2,245	34,615	19,480	27,668	5,117
	2020-21	1,756	1,220	15,844	4,855	1,845	31,514	17,750	25,061	5,015
	2021-22	1,764	1,246	14,404	5,914	2,471	49,505	29,271	39,692	8,408
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2019-20	933	535	2,207	871	505	7,506	3,069	5,751	1,543
	2020-21	1,018	623	1,806	2,205	336	5,632	2,758	4,187	1,268
	2021-22	998	577	1,610	2,882	597	9,638	4,167	7,305	2,155
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2019-20	107	81	207	296	58	1,265	528	981	260
	2020-21	121	93	319	373	51	884	397	616	247
	2021-22	117	78	516	398	50	1,159	525	879	252
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2019-20	199	165	813	542	51	2,210	1,439	1,859	296
	2020-21	234	155	432	407	41	870	535	692	153
	2021-22	207	146	507	949	41	1,120	749	921	176
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2019-20	773	661	8,331	1,158	528	16,822	10,417	13,517	2,648
	2020-21	862	682	8,818	741	491	19,125	11,555	15,155	3,084
	2021-22	833	661	10,467	1,981	561	21,215	13,126	16,670	3,938
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2019-20	776	485	3,481	2,249	375	12,841	6,158	9,673	2,775
	2020-21	685	467	2,153	229	245	4,960	2,103	3,599	1,058
	2021-22	694	412	2,869	959	345	7,533	3,653	5,374	1,868
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2019-20	147	94	24,508	3,878	718	1,10,426	95,293	1,05,947	3,066
	2020-21	164	158	22,679	7,883	875	77,272	66,476	72,250	3,634
	2021-22	165	146	22,477	11,761	796	1,31,103	1,09,562	1,18,695	10,966
(12) Chemicals & chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2019-20	2,615	1,977	55,593	31,724	3,604	1,61,770	82,436	1,20,174	36,683
	2020-21	2,594	2,123	58,223	31,840	3,943	1,90,491	93,523	1,40,038	45,141
	2021-22	2,692	2,219	70,243	41,260	4,434	2,59,087	1,31,768	1,84,749	66,807
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2019-20	1,673	1,278	21,393	1,405	1,787	51,453	27,800	38,999	10,627
	2020-21	1,722	1,194	25,362	3,244	1,970	55,831	30,636	40,453	13,288
	2021-22	1,691	1,298	28,000	5,167	2,168	75,868	45,745	57,993	15,203
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2019-20	836	535	13,203	24,180	555	17,448	7,853	12,612	3,811
	2020-21	900	676	14,418	4,552	525	20,863	9,663	15,233	4,396
	2021-22	976	677	14,984	7,949	797	32,003	15,131	23,451	7,199

.(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.2 (Contd.)

Activity (at two digit level NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Factories in operation	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)	(11)
(15) Basic metals (24)	2019-20	1,238	1,084	71,997	4,953	2,379	1,40,984	89,931	1,26,140	10,711
	2020-21	1,338	1,091	77,510	8,076	2,332	1,43,350	96,201	1,19,037	20,207
	2021-22	1,243	976	78,436	10,522	2,977	2,15,927	1,43,834	1,75,270	35,795
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2019-20	3,116	2,291	18,395	703	2,205	54,661	30,701	43,132	9,745
	2020-21	3,038	2,156	17,208	13,292	2,097	48,492	28,937	37,658	9,155
	2021-22	3,013	2,205	16,169	13,896	2,389	59,651	36,266	47,271	10,761
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2019-20	424	333	4,622	4,573	680	28,435	18,728	24,937	2,742
	2020-21	490	413	3,991	8,705	778	28,392	16,935	22,033	5,709
	2021-22	449	407	5,710	9,943	849	44,366	24,225	35,608	8,009
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2019-20	1,214	945	12,496	6,947	1,402	41,075	26,063	32,501	7,171
	2020-21	1,231	1,009	9,937	10,875	1,379	47,003	29,981	35,944	9,594
	2021-22	1,312	1,009	11,642	9,291	1,708	58,075	38,351	45,290	11,529
(19) Machinery & equipments n.e.c, Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2019-20	2,187	1,755	33,983	16,926	3,792	1,03,785	57,113	80,330	18,906
	2020-21	2,430	2,035	27,875	24,609	3,614	99,819	53,582	74,074	22,602
	2021-22	2,431	2,047	31,139	27,294	4,405	1,27,899	73,154	98,017	26,479
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2019-20	1,441	1,240	48,664	7,456	4,713	1,23,669	81,107	1,02,081	15,501
	2020-21	1,313	1,055	48,968	10,720	4,698	1,27,764	84,491	1,03,864	17,972
	2021-22	1,455	1,279	49,749	9,218	5,358	1,86,224	1,34,744	1,57,195	21,712
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2019-20	271	236	9,783	843	1,050	47,048	31,246	35,497	10,419
	2020-21	336	306	9,298	4,753	1,119	44,604	30,573	34,915	8,458
	2021-22	370	335	8,957	5,238	1,184	56,403	39,552	44,327	10,840
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2019-20	1,218	863	5,494	285	1,302	49,213	36,197	42,552	6,014
	2020-21	1,086	827	6,919	12,636	1,410	60,706	47,597	54,095	5,941
	2021-22	1,204	918	5,968	11,955	1,810	66,748	46,207	57,923	8,189
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2019-20	1,273	890	19,931	(-) 3,099	687	28,561	8,858	20,701	6,460
	2020-21	1,265	830	20,235	(-) 4,144	671	24,151	8,966	18,575	4,255
	2021-22	1,298	888	19,839	96	806	30,427	8,070	23,096	5,826
Total	2019-20	25,610	19,462	4,23,204	1,35,168	32,248	12,39,769	7,79,005	10,23,908	1,77,936
	2020-21	26,059	20,017	4,31,087	1,77,006	32,129	12,53,609	7,76,896	10,13,921	2,02,541
	2021-22	26,350	20,372	4,52,129	1,98,958	37,863	16,66,508	10,72,817	13,45,612	2,78,822

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, National Statistical Office, GoI.

ANNEXURE 8.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	General Index	100.00	130.1	129.0	118.1	128.8	138.5	146.6
II	Mining	14.37	107.9	109.6	101.0	107.4	119.9	128.9
III	Manufacturing	77.63	131.5	129.6	117.2	128.6	137.1	144.6
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	121.3	123.7	120.4	121.7	132.4	134.2
2	Beverages	1.04	109.2	106.4	78.9	83.8	105.5	110.9
3	Tobacco products	0.80	94.2	95.4	81.8	85.7	88.4	81.2
4	Textiles	3.29	118.7	115.7	91.1	117.7	107.5	108.0
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	154.2	154.6	108.4	128.4	127.9	109.8
6	Leather and related products	0.50	125.0	122.7	100.6	100.4	96.0	94.9
	Wood and products of wood & cork, except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material	0.19	105.1	113.8	91.5	102.9	104.5	98.3
7								
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	104.1	90.8	69.6	81.7	82.4	79.4
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	97.6	90.7	65.3	70.6	90.6	89.5
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	126.7	126.7	111.2	118.2	128.0	132.7
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	119.0	118.5	116.0	121.2	129.3	127.1
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	215.5	215.2	218.7	227.6	216.2	233.4
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	108.0	100.0	96.3	103.6	104.5	109.1
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	123.6	121.3	105.7	121.5	135.3	144.3
15	Basic metals	12.80	143.3	159.1	149.8	173.3	191.9	213.9
16	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2.65	106.2	90.6	78.2	84.7	85.3	92.5
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	168.7	151.0	132.0	138.6	137.2	121.6
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	110.1	105.2	92.3	107.2	99.3	106.7
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	123.4	107.7	92.5	100.0	113.5	120.8
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	122.7	100.2	81.1	91.5	114.5	127.8
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	145.7	136.6	112.0	111.8	127.0	144.6
22	Furniture	0.13	212.6	197.3	142.2	164.8	204.1	190.0
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	92.8	81.2	62.9	90.0	90.9	85.3
IV	Electricity	7.99	156.9	158.4	157.6	169.3	185.2	198.3

Source – National Statistical Office, GoI

⁺⁺ Figures for March 2024 are based on quick estimates

ANNEXURE 8.4
DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2020-21 (7)	2021-22 (8)	2022-23* (9)
I. Number of co-operative societies								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	33	33	33
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 ⁸	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	20,897	21,097	21,082
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	21,006	21,030	21,007
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,370	1,291	1,291
(5) Agro-processing enterprises ⁹	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	26,491	25,816	24,489
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies ⁹	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,47,613	1,53,471	1,56,945
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	2,17,410	2,22,738	2,24,847
II. Number of members ('000)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ¹⁰	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	212	212	260
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,314	15,462	15,530
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	28,085	28,391	28,529
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,041	1,051	1,036
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	6,508	6,632	6,596
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,989	7,285	7,424
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	58,150	59,033	59,375
III. Working capital (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,67,578	1,74,350	1,84,478
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	24,145	26,159	25,877
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	2,02,664	2,08,784	2,07,028
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,897	2,029	1,293
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	45,693	49,588	47,038
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	7,989	8,100	8,203
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	4,49,966	4,69,010	4,73,917
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	63,851	63,190	82,013
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	12,941	13,072	13,141
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	80,726	80,778	81,631
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	5	5	6
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	2,385	2,178	1,787
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	221	231	235
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,60,129	1,59,453	1,78,813

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	87,158	87,362	97,892
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	18,019	19,753	25,508
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	75,788	78,682	79,551
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	30	33	33
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	6,158	6,974	4,024
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	498	515	531
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,87,651	1,93,319	2,07,539
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)								
(1) Apex and central- Agricultural and non- agricultural credit societies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	847	872	872
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	NA	NA	NA
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	4,954	4,827	6,905
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	34,160	36,809	31,369
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	7,679	7,840	6,719
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	47,639	50,348	45,865

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

NA Not Applicable

* Provisional

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

\$\$ Excluding Nominal Members.

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

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



Infrastructure



9. INFRASTRUCTURE

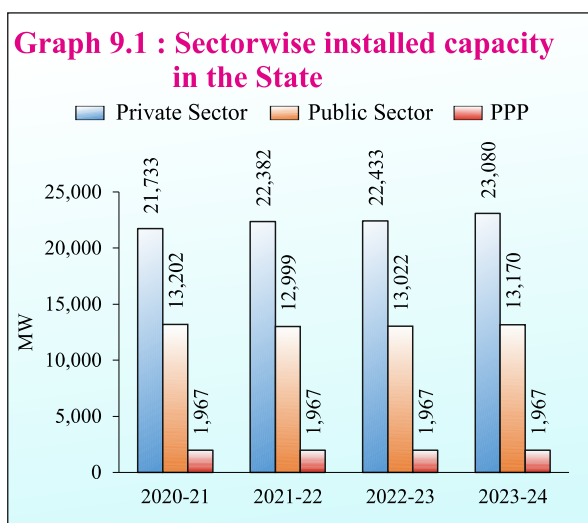
9.1 Infrastructure is one of the key drivers of economic growth. Physical infrastructure mainly includes Energy, Transport and Communication. State has a resilient infrastructure network that helps in sustaining economic growth.

ENERGY

9.2 'Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable & modern energy for all' is one the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government is taking various initiatives for energy generation through conventional & non-conventional sources and improving transmission & distribution network.

Installed capacity of Electricity

9.3 In the State as on 31st March, 2024, total installed capacity of electricity generation through conventional & non-conventional sources was 38,217 MW of which share of private sector was 60.4 per cent, that of public sector was 34.5 per cent and of public-private partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 5.1 per cent. Electricity generated mainly through thermal sources contributing about 52.5 per cent in installed capacity of the State. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.



- The State ranks second in installed capacity of electricity (10.4 per cent) in India, after Gujarat (12.0 per cent)
- Share of renewable energy in total installed capacity of the State increased from 23.8 per cent to 32.1 per cent over last five years
- The share of renewable energy in installed capacity of private sector was 51.5 per cent
- The State ranks sixth in electricity generation (6.7 per cent) through renewable energy sources in India
- During 2022-23 State has highest share (12.3 per cent) in electricity consumption in India

Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

Source	As on 31 st March				Per cent change in 2024 over 2023
	2021	2022	2023	2024	
In the State	36,902	37,348	37,422	38,217	2.1
Thermal	21,176	20,966	20,066	20,066	0.0
Renewable	9,846	10,502	11,476	12,271	6.9
Hydro	3,061	3,061	3,061	3,061	0.0
Natural gas	2,819	2,819	2,819	2,819	0.0
Central sector allocation	7,944	7,944	7,944	8,323	4.8

Source : MAHAGENCO, MEDA, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Electricity generation

9.4 The total electricity generated in the State was 1,44,724 Million Units (MU) during 2023-24. The share of private, public and public-private partnership in total electricity generation in the State during 2023-24 was 56.7 per cent, 42.5 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively.

9.4.1 In total electricity generated during 2023-24, share of electricity generated through thermal, renewable and other sources was 76.1 per cent, 17.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. Renewable energy is fastest growing source of electricity generation with CAGR of 11.8 per cent over last five years. Sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

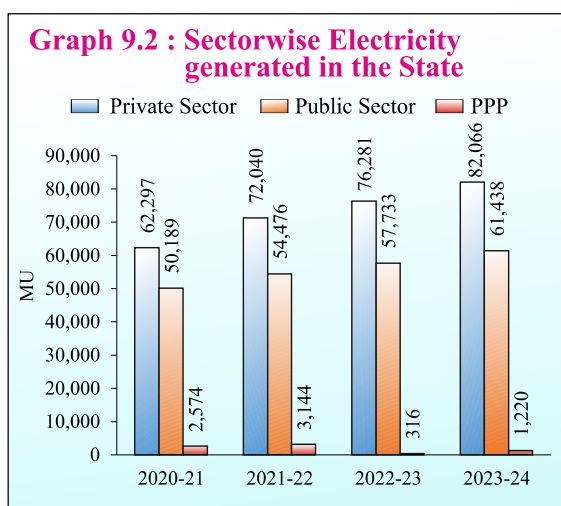


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

Source	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent change in 2023-24 over 2022-23
In the State	1,15,060	1,29,660	1,34,330	1,44,724	7.7
Thermal	87,690	98,871	1,03,420	1,10,196	6.6
Renewable ^{\$}	15,813	18,520	22,524	25,306	12.4
Hydro	5,593	6,144	5,956	5,252	(-)11.8
Natural gas	5,964	6,125	2,430	3,970	63.4
Received from central sector	36,611	39,581	43,933	33,962[#]	--

Note: 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

^{\$} including captive power

[#] upto December

Source: MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Electricity purchase

9.5 During 2022-23 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 5.80 and by BEST was ₹ 8.07. Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST

Year	MAHADISCOM		BEST	
	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)
2021-22	1,44,253	75,456	4,267	2,804
2022-23	1,55,096	90,003	4,679	3,775
2023-24 ⁺	1,23,565	66,387	3,851	2,442

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

⁺ upto December

Electricity consumption

9.6 Total electricity consumption in the State during 2023-24, upto December, was 1,21,199 MU. Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2022-23 was 1,50,771 MU. The consumption of electricity in the State was highest for industrial sector (39.0 per cent) followed by agriculture sector (24.9 per cent) and domestic (21.7 per cent). Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Table 9.5. Installed capacity, generation & consumption of electricity in the State is given in Annexure 9.1.

Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

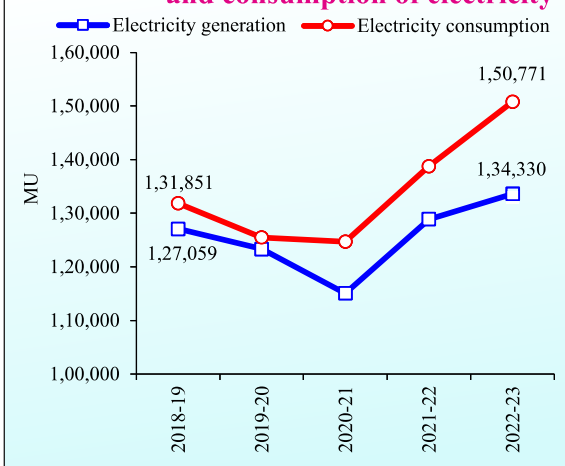
Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺	Per cent change in 2022-23 over 2021-22
Industrial	44,109	53,373	58,856	46,766	10.3
Agriculture	33,924	36,242	37,481	29,384	3.4
Domestic	30,229	30,699	32,741	27,263	6.7
Commercial	9,415	11,347	14,324	11,934	26.2
Public Services [@]	6,090	5,897	6,111	4,851	3.6
Railways	135	179	248	273	38.5
Other	789	1,042	1,010	728	(-)3.1
All	1,24,691	1,38,779	1,50,771	1,21,199	8.6

@ including public lighting & water supply works

+ upto December

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

Graph 9.3 : Yearwise trend of generation and consumption of electricity



Graph 9.4: Sectorwise electricity consumption

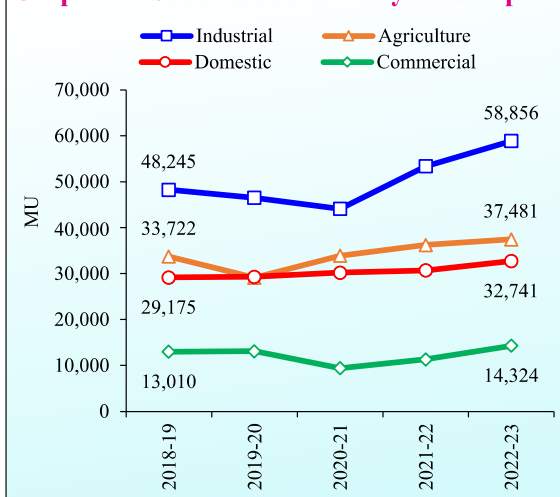


Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

Sector	(Units)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
All	1,005.9	768.5	1,110.2	824.6	1,196.8	916.0
Commercial	76.0	64.2	90.8	71.0	113.7	84.9
Industrial	355.8	236.3	427.0	273.0	467.2	302.5
Agriculture	273.7	163.3	289.9	163.8	297.5	176.6
Domestic	243.9	244.1	245.6	248.4	259.9	255.7

Source: Central Electricity Authority, MAHADISCOM, BEST, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. * Provisional

Demand and supply of electricity

9.7 Various measures taken by the State for capacity addition, improvement in Transmission & Distribution (T & D) network and energy conservation have resulted in improved supply position. Supply of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Supply of electricity at average peak demand

Year	(MW)		
	Average peak demand	Supply	Surplus
2020-21	19,250	21,881	2,631
2021-22	21,221	21,750	529
2022-23	22,779	23,169	390
2023-24*	22,365	22,787	422

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

Transmission and Distribution network infrastructure

9.8 Improvement in Transmission and Distribution (T & D) network infrastructure is an ongoing process which involves measures such as modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded high tension (HT) & low tension (LT) circuits by providing additional transformers, erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and anti-theft drive.

9.8.1 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,36,698 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 50,631 circuit km transmission lines and 728 sub-stations by the end of March, 2023. Transmission capacity has been enhanced to 1,38,598 MVA with the network line length of 51,518 circuit km with 742 sub-stations by the end of March, 2024. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO for 2021-22 & 2022-23 were 3.19 per cent & 3.26 per cent respectively whereas for 2023-24 upto February, it was 3.22 per cent.

9.8.2 Distribution network of MAHADISCOM is all over Maharashtra except Mumbai city. BEST has distribution network in Mumbai city. In addition to MAHADISCOM, Tata Power Co. Ltd. and Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. have distribution network in Mumbai suburban. The details of distribution network in the State is given in Table 9.7.

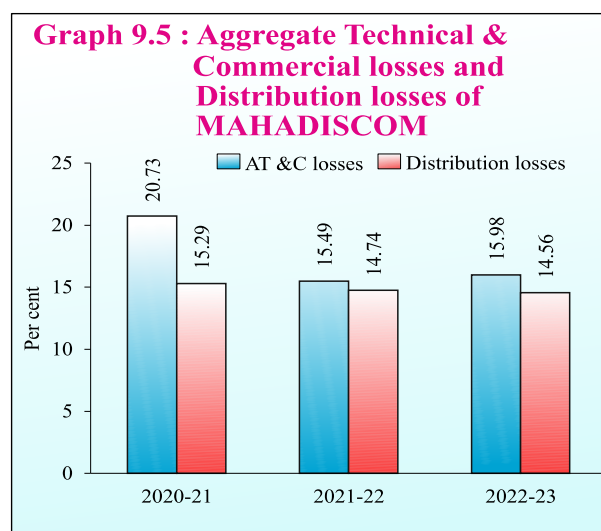


Table 9.7 Details of Distribution network in the State

Distribution Company	(upto March, 2023)			
	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
Sub-stations (No.)	4,121	2,572	7,079	1,118
Circuit line length (km)	11,44,668	12,112	25,649	5,439
Transformers (No.)	8,55,190	3,585	7,252	1,146

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd., Tata Power Co. Ltd.

9.8.3 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 87.4 per cent followed by Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd. (6.0 per cent), Tata Power Co. Ltd. (3.6 per cent) and BEST (3.0 per cent) during 2022-23. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8 Distribution losses

Distribution Company	(per cent)			
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	15.29	14.74	14.56	15.33
BEST	4.82	4.63	4.18	4.09
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	7.81	6.52	5.93	5.46
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	1.98	1.31	1.13	1.41

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd., Tata Power Co. Ltd.

+ upto December

9.9 **Capacity addition of thermal power:** MAHAGENCO has accorded approval for installation and commissioning of projects for capacity addition at various thermal power stations. Capacity addition of 660 MW project at Bhusawal thermal power station is in progress, expected to be completed by August, 2024. Process of acquiring statutory clearances is in progress for Koradi thermal power station project having capacity of 1,320 MW.

9.10 **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (Reforms Based and Result Linked):** GoI has launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in 2021 to minimise the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT & C) losses and Average Cost of Supply-Average Revenue Realised (ACS-ARR) gap. Under the scheme, 60 per cent of the project cost will be provided to distribution companies for upgradation of the distribution infrastructure, prepaid smart metering and other supporting activities by March, 2026. The scheme is being implemented through MAHADISCOM and BEST in the State. Under the scheme, smart metering of 2.25 crore non-agricultural consumers, 4.07 lakh non-agricultural distribution transformers and 27,826 feeders through MAHADISCOM is proposed by March, 2025.

Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.11 The Electricity Act, 2003 has mandated the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) to take measures to rationalise the electricity tariff under electricity price regulation, economic management and reforms of the power sector. MERC has notified 'Multi Year Tariff Regulation, 2019' for the period from April, 2020 to March, 2025 for determining the category wise tariffs for distribution companies for each year. Average tariffs of electricity during 2023-24 are given in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9 Average tariffs of electricity during 2023-24

Category of user	(₹ per unit)			
	MAHADISCOM	BEST	Adani Electricity	Tata Power
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	2.72	3.46	@	@
0-100 Units	6.72	4.12	5.98	3.67
101-300 Units	11.81	7.77	8.06	6.83
301-500 Units	15.85	10.95	10.16	10.54
Above 500 Units	17.10	12.74	11.05	11.33
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 kW load	11.62	9.97	9.24	8.89
> 20 kW & ≤ 50 kW load	16.01	11.40	10.00	11.20
Above 50 kW load	17.97	11.46	10.10	10.62
LT - Industry				
0-20 kW load	7.69	8.33	8.28	8.01
Above 20 kW load	10.27	10.87	9.37	9.55
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	5.57	@	@	@
Metered – Pumpsets	4.65	@	@	@
Metered – Others	8.00	@	@	@
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	8.61	@	@	@
Municipal Corporation areas	10.36	#	#	#
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	9.27	8.60	8.58	8.58
Others	10.20	8.76	8.87	8.86
HT - Commercial				
	15.03	10.45	9.39	10.81
HT - Industry				
	9.70	9.16	8.98	9.17
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail				
	9.65	10.78	@	9.93
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	11.45	9.06	8.94	10.47
Others	12.33	9.77	9.23	8.21
HT - Agriculture pumps				
	5.96	@	@	@
HT - Agriculture other				
	8.17	@	@	@

@ Average tariff not shown as no consumer or lower number of consumers
Source: MERC

LT Street lights is included in others of LT Public services

Renewable energy

9.12 Being one of the urbanised, populated and industrialized State, demands for energy is ever increasing in the State. To increase share of renewable energy substantially by 2030, it has become necessary to use renewable energy sources as an alternative to existing conventional sources for electricity generation. Wind, solar, hydro, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are clean and eco-friendly renewable energy sources. Government is implementing various schemes and policies for electricity generation through renewable energy sources. Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) is the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

9.12.1 The State ranks fifth in India after Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in terms of installed capacity of renewable energy. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State is given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy in the State

Source	Potential capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			
		2021	2022	2023	2024
Wind	98,210	4,998	5,011	5,011	5,209
Bagasse co-generation	3,685	2,301	2,339	2,407	2,582
Solar	64,320	1,917	2,522	3,429	3,836
Small Hydro Projects (SHP)#	786	370	370	370	370
Biomass	781	215	215	215	215
Industrial waste	350	42	42	42	42
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	17
Total	1,68,419	9,846	10,502	11,476	12,271

Source: MEDA

projects (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Irrigation Department, GoM

9.13 Renewable Purchase Obligation & Renewable Energy Certificates Mechanism: Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) is the obligation mandated by MERC to purchase specified minimum percentage of renewable energy out of the total consumption by the obligated entity (the distribution companies, grid connected captive generating plants and open access consumers).

9.13.1 Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available renewable energy sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. MEDA is the State agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per 'RPO-REC Regulation-2019' of MERC, obligated entity had to purchase minimum 10.5 per cent solar & 11.5 per cent other renewable energy during 2023-24 out of the total conventional consumption by them. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 RPO achievements

Distribution Company	(per cent) (provisional)					
	Solar Energy			Other Renewable Energy		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24#	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24#
RPO	6.0	8.0	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
MAHADISCOM	5.3	7.2	7.3	9.0	8.6	6.6
BEST	6.0	1.8	1.0	14.6	0.1	0.0
Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.	5.3	14.1	16.9	3.2	11.5	13.3
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	8.8	17.3	16.9	7.9	7.5	12.8

Source: MEDA

upto December

Policies regarding renewable energy

Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020

9.14.1 The State has adopted a policy for electricity generation from new and renewable energy sources, for transmission-linked projects and for non-transmission projects. The period of the policy is 31st December, 2020 to 31st March, 2027. Under the policy, target is to set up an

environmental friendly electricity generation project with a capacity of 17,385 MW. Salient features of the projects are as follows;

- **Transmission linked projects:** Deployment of electricity generation projects from solar energy of capacity 12,930 MW, wind power projects of capacity 2,500 MW, bagasse based co-generation projects of capacity 1,350 MW, small hydro generation projects of capacity 380 MW, urban solid waste based power generation projects of capacity 200 MW and electricity generation projects based on advanced technology of capacity 25 MW
- **Non-Transmission projects:** Installation of five lakh solar agriculture pumps, establishment of 10,000 solar pumps for water supply, roof top and on ground nontransmission/ hybrid solar power set of capacity 260 MW, electrification of 50,000 houses, decentralised micro grid project for 100 villages, solar hot water system & solar cooking on two lakh sq m area and 4,000 solar based cold storages.

Agriculture pump power connection policy, 2020

9.14.2 GoM has declared 'Agriculture pump power connection policy, 2020' for providing connections to paid pending agriculture pumps to those who have paid connection charges after 1st April, 2018. The policy mainly includes connecting electricity to agricultural pumps through conventional and solar energy, minimising distribution loss and installation of capacitor for efficient use of available distribution system. Under this policy, connections to agriculture pumps are being released through HVDS, solar energy and LT distribution system. Under this policy, total 3.08 lakh agricultural pump connections were released upto November, 2023.

Maharashtra Green Hydrogen Policy, 2023

9.14.3 The Green Hydrogen Policy aims to create a production capacity of at least 500 kilo tonnes of green hydrogen per year in the State by 2030 and make the State a leader in green hydrogen and its related products, promote decarbonisation in industries, increase energy security and promote exports in the green hydrogen sector. Salient features of the policy are as follows :

- To accelerate the development and use of green hydrogen and its by-products as raw material sources and alternative fuels for decarbonisation in energy intensive industrial sectors and heavy industries
- To ensure energy security and promoting clean energy generation by making best use of available renewable energy resources instead of fossil fuels.
- To prepare the export of equipment related to green hydrogen production as well as green fuel
- To promote production of electrolyzers in the State
- To encourage investment in green hydrogen and renewable energy sector and to develop the economy of the State by creating employment in the sector
- To make the State a leader by supporting research and development in the field of electrolyzers, fuel cells and similar fields required for green hydrogen ecosystem
- To encourage the development of pilot projects for use of green hydrogen and its derivatives in the State
- To create employment opportunities in the State by creating skilled manpower in the value chain of green hydrogen and its derivatives
- To promote development of inclusive and sustainable green hydrogen ecosystem in the State

Schemes for energisation in agricultural sector

9.15 In all 48.69 lakh agricultural pumps were energised in the State upto 31st March, 2024. During 2023-24, in all 1,12,942 agriculture pumps were energised.

9.15.1 **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM):** GoI has launched the scheme in July, 2019 for farmers for installation of solar pumps and grid connected solar & other renewable power plants in the country. Under the scheme, two lakh solar pumps have been sanctioned for the State, of which 83,937 solar pumps were installed upto March, 2024.

9.15.2 **Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana:** This scheme aims to provide electricity to farmers during day time by installing solar projects in decentralised manner at or nearby MAHADISCOM's sub-station. During 2023-24 upto December, projects with capacity 548 MW were commissioned. GoM has launched *Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana 2.0* to make the '*Mukhyamantri Sour Krushi Vahini Yojana*' more efficient and streamlined, solarise at least 30 percent of agriculture channel in the State by 2025 and create at least 7,000 MW of solar power capacity to provide uninterrupted and sustainable electricity supply to farmers during the day.

9.15.3 **High Voltage Distribution System Scheme:** GoM is implementing High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) scheme for providing connections to agriculture pumps in the State. In all 1,38,830 connections to agriculture pumps have been provided upto March, 2024.

Domestic electrification schemes

9.16.1 **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut Abhiyan):** Solar power projects for water supply and sewage treatment plants are being implemented under *Amrut Abhiyan*. Solar power projects of total capacity of 18.4 MW in 12 municipal corporations/councils have been sanctioned under *Amrut Abhiyan* of which, solar power projects of capacity 15.8 MW have been installed at 34 sites and total of 14.8 MW capacity of solar power project has been commissioned upto March, 2024.

9.16.2 **Rooftop Solar Programme:** GoI has launched the programme in 2016 for installation of rooftop solar (RTS) system by consumers in all sectors. Phase-II of the programme is launched in 2019 for residential consumers for installation of RTS system. Under Phase-II, 40 per cent subsidy is being provided for the RTS system upto capacity three KW and 20 per cent subsidy for RTS system capacity between three KW to 10 KW. Upto March, 2024, installed capacity of RTS system in area of MAHADISCOM was 2,028 MW.

9.16.3 **Rural Electrification Programme:** This programme is being implemented in the State in accordance with the 'Unconventional Energy Generation Policy, 2020'. Households in remote villages which are not electrified through conventional energy sources by government and areas such as villages/ wadi/ padas where MAHADISCOM is unable to electrify the house in next five years are being electrified under Rural Electrification Programme. Under this programme, target has been set to electrify 10,000 households through solar power every year of which, total 7,977 solar lights have been installed till March, 2024.

9.16.4 **Various measures for renewable energy:** The information of various measures for renewable energy are given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 Information of various measures for renewable energy

Particulars	Upto 31 st March, 2024	Estimated energy saving potential	Estimated CO ₂ reduction per year
	(no.)	(MU)	(MT)
Measures of renewable energy			
a) Energy audit	2,184	88.83	NA
b) Walk through energy audit	4,031	8.50	NA
c) Demo projects of energy conservation in government/semi-government office buildings	121	13.67	11,201.33
d) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal corporations/councils	40	2.43	1,992.60
Schemes under Bureau of energy efficiency			
a) Model energy efficient village campaign	31	1.20	984.17
b) Implementation of energy efficient activities in government schools	431	2.20	1,802.34
c) Demo projects in government/semi-government hospitals	41	0.32	273.34
d) Demo projects in municipal councils	22	0.90	741.82
e) Energy clubs	533	NA	NA
Wind monitoring stations	414	NA	NA
Solar power plants in government buildings	525	NA	NA
Briquetting projects	203	NA	NA
Exhibitions	347	NA	NA

Source : MEDA

NA Not Applicable

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and Natural Gas

9.17 Mahanagar Gas Ltd., Maharashtra Natural Gas Ltd. and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) are the operating entities of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in the State. Information of PNG connections and CNG stations is given in Table 9.13.

Table 9.13 Information of PNG connections and CNG stations

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
CNG Stations (number)	456	3,095	571	4,433	741	5,666
CNG Sales ('000 MT)	503.8	2,589.1	811.7	3,968.0	1,022.3	5,102.7
PNG Connections ('000)	1,973.9	7,864.5	2,332.6	9,350.7	2,846.1	11,083.6
Domestic	1,969.0	7,820.4	2,327.4	9,302.6	2,840.6	11,029.2
Industrial	0.4	11.8	0.5	13.2	0.9	16.6
Commercial	4.5	32.3	4.7	34.9	4.7	37.8

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

Consumption of Petroleum products

9.18 The State ranks second (9.4 per cent) in consumption of petroleum products in India, after Gujarat (11.5 per cent). Consumption of major petroleum products are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 Consumption of major petroleum products

Petroleum products	('000 MT)			
	2021-22		2022-23*	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
Naphtha	279	13,246	334	12,158
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	3,307	28,253	3,364	28,504
Motor Spirit/Gasoline (MS)	3,388	30,849	3,815	34,967
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	15	1,493	6	490
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	699	5,008	1,117	7,366
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	8,322	76,659	9,291	85,898
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	213	1,018	107	725
Furnace Oil (FO)	717	5,815	667	6,181
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	48	447	154	773
Lubricants/Grease	381	4,540	452	3,740
Bitumen	561	7,816	586	8,041
Others	1,121	26,553	1,058	34,167
Total	19,051	2,01,697	20,951	2,23,009

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

* Provisional

9.18.1 Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) / Light Diesel Oil (LDO) dealers and SKO/ LDO retail outlets are given in Table 9.15.

Table 9.15 SKO/LDO dealers and SKO/LDO retail outlets

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
SKO/LDO Dealers (number)	752	6,439	786	6,414	786	6,414
SKO/ LDO Retail Outlets (number)	7,048	77,104	7,667	83,027	8,045	86,855
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	47	2,315	28	1,783	17	1,244
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	22	2,039	16	1,660	4	3,961

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

9.18.2 Details of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumers and distributors are given in Table 9.16.

Table 9.16 Details of LPG consumers and distributors

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
LPG Active Domestic Consumers (lakh)	288	2,895	299	3,053	304	3,140
LPG Distributors (no.)	2,206	25,083	2,219	25,269	2,231	25,386
Auto LPG Dispensing stations (no.)	65	651	83	716	59	640
Bottling Plants (no.)	20	200	20	199	22	208
Bottling capacity (Thousand Metric Tonne per annum)	2,370	21,249	2,370	21,573	2,610	22,225
PMUY Beneficiaries (lakh)	44	800	47	899	49	959

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

9.19 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY):** GoI has launched this scheme for providing LPG connections to five crore women belonging to BPL families over a period of three years starting from 2016-17. As on 31st March, 2024 in all 52.1 lakh LPG connections have been provided in the State out of which 44.1 lakh LPG connections have been provided under this scheme. GoI has launched *Ujjwala 2.0* on 10th August, 2021. The scheme aims to provide deposit-free LPG connections to low-income families who could not be covered under the earlier phase of PMUY. Under *Ujjwala 2.0*, along with a deposit free LPG connection, first refill and hotplate is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries. Under *Ujjwala 2.0*, as on 31st March, 2024 in all about eight lakh LPG connections have been provided in the State.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.20 A well-developed transport and communication system helps to achieve socio-economic development. Roadways, railways, airways and waterways are the modes of transport while postal services, telephones, cellphones and internet services are major modes of communication. Innovation & technical advancement has enhanced services in the field of transport and communication.

Surface transport

Road network

9.21 The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. The total road length maintained by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), Public Works Department (PWD) and Zilla Parishad (ZP) (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March, 2023 was 3.25 lakh km as against target of 3.37 lakh km set under Road Development Plan 2001-2021. Road length by type of roads in the State maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.17 and its time series is given in Annexure 9.2. Classification of Districtwise road length according to breadth is given in Annexure 9.3.

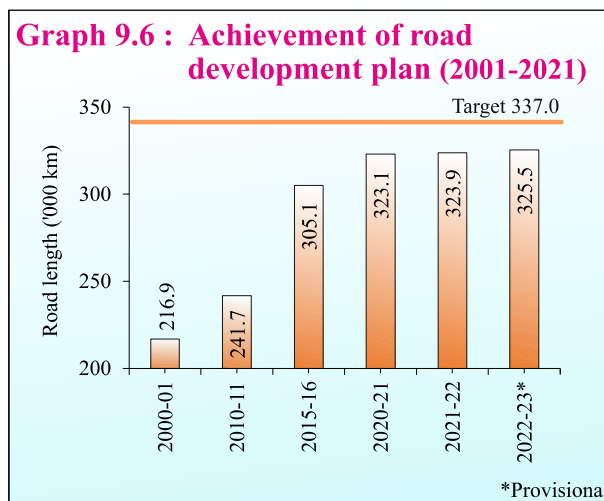


Table 9.17 Road length by type of roads in the State (maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP)

(As on 31st March)

Year	Road length (km)						
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	Total
2019-20	17,726	2,967	29,030	63,886	47,398	1,48,335	3,09,342
2020-21	18,089	2,900	29,388	68,350	46,408	1,57,980	3,23,115
2021-22	18,366	2,622	29,265	68,535	45,371	1,59,714	3,23,873
2022-23*	18,366	2,716	30,465	71,574	43,229	1,59,139	3,25,489

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

* Provisional

Source: Public Works Department, GoM

Central Road Fund Scheme

9.22 GoI is implementing Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme since 2001-02 for the development & maintenance of national highways, state roads (roads of interstate connectivity & economic importance), rural roads and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge & erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. A total of 1,561 works are sanctioned under CRF scheme in the State and upto March, 2024 about 71 per cent work is completed.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.23 The objective of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY), launched by GoI in 2000, was to provide all-weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). The objective of PMGSY-II, started in 2013 was to upgrade existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres. The objective of PMGSY- III, started in 2019 is to upgrade roads connecting secondary schools, health centres and market committee centres. Number of connected habitations under PMGSY upto March, 2024 was 1,821. Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY is given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.18 Road length constructed and upgraded under PMGSY

(Upto March, 2024)

PMGSY	Road length sanctioned (km)	Road length completed (km)
I	24,215.19	24,150.39
II	2,585.91	2,585.91
III	5,734.68	2,255.16
Total	32,535.78	28,991.46

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.24 *Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgrading existing rural roads which are not covered under *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*. Since inception upto March, 2024, in all 30,922 km road length was sanctioned of which 28,500 km (about 92 per cent) road length was completed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 19,718 crore. *Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* phase-2 is being implemented in the State since 2021-22 for upgradation of 10,000 km other district roads and rural roads. Since inception of phase-2 upto March, 2024, in all 9,899.35 km road length is sanctioned, of which 250.20 km road length is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 414.58 crore.

Bharatmala Pariyojana

9.25 *Bharatmala Pariyojana* is an ambitious infrastructure programme being implemented by GoI from 2015. The programme aims at optimising the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through development of Economic Corridors, Inter-State Corridors, Feeder Routes, National Corridor, Border & International connectivity roads, Coastal & Port connectivity roads and Green Field Expressways. Under this programme 32 projects, worth ₹ 29,468 crore, are under implementation in the State. *Sant Tukaram Palkhi Marg*, *Sant Dnyaneshwar Palkhi Marg*, Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway are included in this programme.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.26 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) is established for development of roads & allied infrastructure in the State mainly through private participation. Most of the project undertaken by MSRDC are on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis and MSRDC deals with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights, etc. Status of selected ongoing projects of MSRDC are given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Status of selected ongoing projects of MSRDC(As on 31st March, 2024)

Name of project	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Versova- Bandra Sea link project	11,332.82	2,813.08	2028-29
Mumbai - Pune Expressway Augmentation	6,695.37	6,043.49	2024-25
<i>Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg</i>	55,335.32	60,588.11	July, 2024
Pune ring road	36,858.50	3,184.55	2026-27
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	3,000.00	-	handed over to MMRDA
Thane creek bridge – Phase III	775.58	563.76	2024-25
Virar - Alibaug Multimodal transport lane	57,085.72	655.24	2026-27
Revas - Reddy Coastal Road	9,572.75	31.93	2026-27
Kokan Greenfield Expressway	71,298.00	16.01	2028-29
Jalna - Nanded Expressway	20,818.44	74.95	2026-27

Source: Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.26.1 *Hindu Hruday Samrat Balasaheb Thackeray Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg* is an eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 m wide) connecting Mumbai to Nagpur which passes through 10 districts, 26 talukas and 392 villages thereby connecting 24 districts. Development of 24 *Krushni Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed at the crossing points of state and national highways. This corridor connects industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). Upto March, 2024 about 98 per cent of work is completed and expenditure incurred is ₹ 60,588 crore. Nagpur to Shirdi road length about 520 km of the said project is opened to traffic from December, 2022. In second phase of the project Shirdi to Bharveer (Taluka Igatpuri) road length about 80 km is opened to traffic from May, 2023. Remaining Bharveer to Amne (Taluka - Bhivandi) road length about 101 km will be expected by July, 2024.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.27 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of entire area of Mumbai City, Mumbai Suburban and parts of Thane, Raigad & Palghar districts. MMR covers 6,328 sq km area under nine Municipal Corporations, nine Municipal Councils, one Nagar Panchayat, 44 Census Towns & about 1,425 villages. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Status of on-going transport projects by MMRDA is given in Table 9.20.

Table 9.20 Status of on-going transport projects by MMRDA

(As on 31 st March, 2024) (₹ Crore)					
Name of project	Commencement year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred	Expected year of completion	Current status
EXTENDED MUIP:					
Phase - I, II & III: Roads, Flyovers	2007	9,568.87 ^s	7,276.79	-	Work in progress
Outer Area Road Development Scheme	2014	1,730.00	1,101.00	2024	Work in progress
Santacruz – Chembur Link Road (SCLR) Kurla to Vakola Phase I	2016	669.53	704.00	2024	92 per cent work completed
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Vakola Junction Phase II (under extension of SCLR)	2017	196.00	166.41	2024	95 per cent work completed
Atal Bihari Vajpayee Sewri Nhava Sheva Atal Setu (Mumbai Trans – Harbour link) (22 km)	2018	17,843.00	18,599.29	2023	opened to traffic from January, 2024
Constructions of Flyover at Kalanagar Junction, Bandra (East) Mumbai	2017	103.73	101.15	2024	The project consists of three arms (B, C and D). Arm B and C opened for traffic and arm D is completed
Traffic improvement of Chheda Nagar Junction Ghatkopar (East) on Eastern Express Highway	2018	223.85	236.85	2024	90 per cent work completed
Construction of 6 Lane Tunnel from Tikujiniwadi in Thane City to Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali	2023	16,600.40	2,004.61	2028	work in progress
Sewri – Worli elevated connector project	2021	1,051.86	1,143.59	2026	57 per cent work completed
Versova -Virar Sea link project	2021	63,426.00	10.43	2030	work in progress

MUIP Mumbai Urban Authority Infrastructure Project

\$ Cost of projects includes other work

Source: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

Mumbai Coastal Road Project (South)

9.28 The Mumbai Coastal Road Project of eight lanes of length 10.58 km from Princess Street flyover to Worli end of Bandra Worli Sea Link with three interchanges is undertaken by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai. This project includes twin tunnel each of length 3.45 km equipped with latest technology. About 70 ha reclaimed area is reserved for green belt & recreational facilities. The project also includes public transport facilities by virtue of dedicated lane for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) with BRTS depot and four underground parking areas with a total capacity of about 1,800 cars. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 13,983.84 crore. Upto March, 2024 about 87 per cent work is completed and expenditure incurred therein is ₹ 10,453.48 crore. The southbound traffic lane from Bindu Madhav Thackeray chowk to Marine Drive of this project is opened to traffic from March, 2024.

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.29 Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) provides passenger services to commuters within the State as well as to adjoining states through depots and bus stations located at talukas & important traffic centres. Percentage of villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus service is given in Table 9.21. The transport statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.22.

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

Access to bus service	Percentage of villages covered		Percentage of population served	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Direct	76.9	77.4	91.1	92.4
Upto 3 km	15.1	14.7	5.7	5.3
Between 3 to 5 km	4.6	4.5	1.7	1.4
Beyond 5 km	3.4	3.4	1.4	1.0

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

Table 9.22 Transport statistics of MSRTC

Item	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total vehicles in possession	Number	17,193	15,618	15,760
Average no. of buses on road per day	Number	6,688	13,316	14,160
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	Number	78,836	89,283	87,639
Average effective km operated per day	Lakh	19.65	45.54	49.54
Average no. of passengers carried per day	Lakh	13.56	43.78	55.51
Vehicle productivity	Km	114.29	291.58	315.20
Crew productivity	Km	211.76	218.21	219.94
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	-	11.76	6.70	6.24
Average seating capacity	Number	42.54	42.70	42.71
Load factor (excluding value of concessions)	Per cent	50.5	49.4	46.7
Load factor (including value of concessions)	Per cent	61.7	67.7	83.7

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.29.1 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. Transport statistics of fairs and casual contracts of MSRTC is given in Table 9.23.

Table 9.23 Transport statistics of fairs & casual contracts of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23			2023-24		
			Conces- sional	Non- Conces- sional	All	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	All
Effective km (lakh)	172.64	189.49	183.40	62.65	246.05	146.76	134.51	281.27
Income earned (₹ crore)	70.66	90.74	53.15	38.13	91.28	43.35	79.18	122.53

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.29.2 Various types of concessions in bus fares are provided to students, women, senior citizens (above 65 years of age), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. by MSRTC and amount of concession is reimbursed by GoM. During 2022-23, concession in bus fare was provided to 22.35 crore passengers by MSRTC and amount of concessions given was ₹ 1,575.42 crore. During 2023-24 concession in bus fare was provided to 93.16 crore passengers by

Table 9.24 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Accidents (no.)	1,281	3,014	3,381
Persons died (no.)	159	343	421
Persons injured (no.)	1,130	3,584	2,818
Rate of accidents per lakh km	0.18	0.18	0.19
On the spot payment (₹ crore)	0.16	0.81 [@]	1.74 ^{@+}
Final compensation (₹ crore)	50.42	85.82 [@]	77.49 ^{@+}

@ Unaudited

+ upto February

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

MSRTC and amount of concessions given was ₹ 4,137.62 crore. The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

9.29.3 **Mahila Sanman Yojana:** Mahila Sanman Yojana is being implemented by GoM since March, 2023 for women passengers travelling by buses of MSRTC within the State. Under this scheme 50 per cent concession in bus fare (excluding city transport) is given to women passengers. Since inception upto March, 2024, under this scheme MSRTC received reimbursement amount of ₹ 1,698.84 crore.

9.29.4 **Freight transport by MSRTC:** MSRTC has commenced goods transport service from May, 2020 and made available 1,130 buses for goods transportation. During 2022-23, about 17.23 Lakh MT and during 2023-24, about 19.08 Lakh MT goods were transported by MSRTC.

City public passenger road transport

9.30 The public passenger road transport is one of the major modes of passenger transport in cities. MSRTC provides local passenger transport facility in Ratnagiri and Sangli-Miraj, Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Brihanmumbai, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd (PMPML) in Pune Municipal Corporation & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation areas and in remaining 14 cities respective Municipal Corporations/ Councils provide transport facilities. City public passenger road transport statistics is given in Table 9.25.

Table 9.25 City public passenger road transport statistics

(As on 31st March)

Transport service provider	Average no. of vehicles on road per day		Average no. of passengers carried per day (Lakh)		Average effective km operated per day (Lakh)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	MSRTC (City operations)	113	76	0.11	0.26	0.05
BEST	3,142	3,257	21.19	29.17	5.35	5.14
Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited	1,067	1,603	5.57	11.20	2.45	3.51
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	296	362	1.34	2.08	0.66	0.81
Nagpur Municipal Transport	228	324	0.67	1.14	0.45	0.63
Thane Municipal Transport	227	267	1.68	2.42	0.42	0.44
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	65	92	0.33	0.46	0.11	0.14
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	45	64	0.23	0.48	0.08	0.15
Solapur Municipal Transport	12	15	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	42	58	0.11	0.36	0.04	0.10
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	52	67	0.38	0.70	0.11	0.15
Amravati Municipal Transport	25	17	0.20	0.18	0.08	0.02
Akola Municipal Transport [@]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khopoli Municipal Transport	3	4	0.02	0.02	0.01	Neg
Latur Municipal Transport	13	18	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.03
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	15	15	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03
Nashik Municipal Transport	104	240	0.32	0.75	0.22	0.53

@ Akola transport services temporarily stopped

Neg- Negligible

Source: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited & respective Municipal Corporations/ Council

Motor vehicles

9.31 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2024 is 4.58 crore showing an increase of about 5.8 per cent over the previous year. Of the total registered vehicles in the State, about 10.3 per cent vehicles were registered in *Brihanmumbai*. Total number of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) registered in the State upto December, 2023 was 3,94,337. The number of vehicles per km road length (roads maintained by NHAI, PWD and ZP) in the State was 141 as on 1st January, 2024. Number of motor vehicles in the State is given in Table 9.26 and its time series is given in Annexure 9.4.

Graph 9.7 : Registered Electric Vehicles

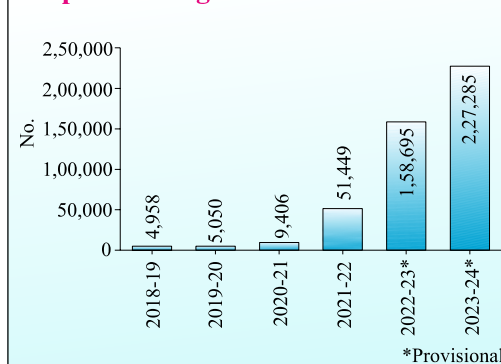


Table 9.26 Number of motor vehicles in the State

Category of vehicles	As on 1 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2023*	2024*	Per cent change	2023*	2024*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	31,590	33,324	5.5	2,653.29	2,800.36	5.5
Auto rickshaws	1,103.97	1,163.02	5.3	234.55	241.56	3.0
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	6,632.37	7,100.71	7.1	1,442.38	1,525.58	5.8
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	162.33	174.31	7.4	20.71	22.66	9.4
Goods vehicles [articulated/multi-axial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.]	2,131.63	2,265.20	6.3	116.27	128.71	10.7
Tractors	1,079.77	1,161.21	7.5	0.25	0.42	68.0
Trailers	470.51	483.84	2.8	0.17	0.33	94.1
Ambulances	21.33	22.51	5.5	2.06	2.25	9.2
Others	106.73	119.80	12.2	6.08	7.55	24.2
Total	43,298.54	45,814.12	5.8	4,475.76	4,729.42	5.7

PSV - Public Service Vehicles

LMV - Light Motor Vehicles

* Provisional

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source: Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

9.31.1 The driving licenses and registration certificates are issued online in the form of smart card through *SARATHI* & *VAHAN* application respectively. The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2024 was 419.06 lakh, showing an increase of 2.7 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2023-24 was 34.26 lakh.

Road Safety

9.32 The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles was eight in the State during 2023. Plays and lectures based on theme of road safety are organised every year in the State for public awareness. Road accident statistics is given in Table 9.27.

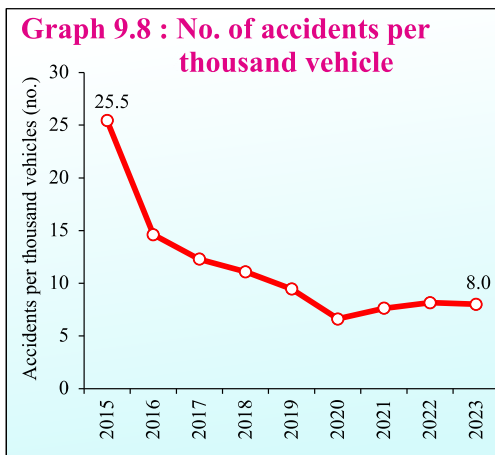


Table 9.27 Road accident statistics

Year	Accidents		Persons died		Persons injured	
	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai	State	Brihanmumbai
2021	29,477	2,214	13,528	387	23,071	1,944
2022	33,383	1,895	15,224	371	27,239	1,671
2023	35,243	2,533	15,336	384	29,764	2,617

Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), Home Department, GoM

Railway

9.33 Railway is the major public transport system. Passenger transport and freight transport are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length including Konkan railway in the State as on 31st March, 2023 was 6,239.51 km, which is 9.1 per cent of the total railway route length (68,584.18 km) of India. The status of on-going works of central railway in the State is given in Table 9.28.

Table 9.28 Status of on-going central railway works

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress
			(per cent)
Pune-Miraj-Londha (doubling)	280 [#]	4,872.53	84
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (New line)	270	3,445.48	47
Itarsi-Nagpur 3 rd line	279	2,449.91	40
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli Vaijnath (New line)	261	4,805.17	83
Daund-Manmad (doubling)	248	2,081.27	86
Manmad- Jalgaon 3 rd line	160	1,035.16	75
Wardha-Ballarshah 3 rd line	132	1,384.72	67
Wardha-Nagpur 3 rd line	76	540.02	72
Wardha-Nagpur 4 th line	79	637.95	70
Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd line	67	792.89	50
Baramati-Lonand via Phaltan	64	736.44	50 ^{\$}
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (New line)	54	2,973.35	100 ^{\$\$}
Dhule (Borvahir)-Dhule -Nardana	51	492.76	5
Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4 th line (doubling)	24	261.37	100 ^{\$\$}
Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad	84	904.92	5
Indore-Manmad via Malegaon	368	16,324.53	DPR work in process
Pune-Nashik	265	2,425.00	DPR prepared

[#] Excluding South Western Railway route DPR Detailed Project Report

^{\$\$} Route commissioned

Source: Central Railway

^{\$} Phaltan to Lonand route commissioned

9.33.1 During 2021-22 & 2022-23 cargo traffic handled by central railway was 708.89 lakh MT and 760.53 lakh MT respectively.

Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.34 Mumbai Suburban Railway is the major mode of public transport in MMR. Two zonal railways, viz. Western railway (WR) and Central railway (CR) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line and Trans Harbour line are parts of the Central railway. During 2022-23, everyday both suburban railways fleet of 229 local trains (11 AC local trains) were utilised to run 3,081 (135 AC services) train services, carrying on an average 70.1 lakh passengers per day.

9.35 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC) implements rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & III A is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II, III & III A

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Name of project	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion	Physical Progress (Per cent)
MUTP II					
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	29.50	918.53	784.11	March, 2027	70
CSMT-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	15.39	1,367.00	531.68	December, 2026	26
MUTP III					
New suburban corridor between Panvel-Karjat	28.00	2,782.00	1,583.82	December, 2025	43
New suburban corridor link between Airoli- Kalwa (elevated)	4.00	476.00	222.15	-	45
Quadrupling of Virar-Dahanu road	63.00	3,578.00	995.52	December, 2026	24
Trespass Control on Mid-section on CR & WR	-	551.00	446.44	December, 2024	75
MUTP III A					
Kalyan-Badlapur (3 rd & 4 th line)	14.05	1,510.00	337.75	December, 2026	21
Borivali-Virar (5 th & 6 th line)	26.00	2,184.00	25.03	December, 2027	work in progress
Kalyan -Asangaon (4 th line)	32.22	1,759.00	5.71	December, 2025	work in progress
Extension of Harbour Line between Goregaon- Borivali	7.08	825.58	1.00	December, 2027	work in progress

Source: Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

CSMT Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus

9.36 Apart from announcements about arrivals of local trains and sensitising about safety, various measures viz. construction of foot over bridges, subways, walls to control trespassing on suburban railway tracks, sealing off the trespassing points, shifting of railway poles, etc. have been taken to prevent accidents. Number of accidental deaths and persons injured on Mumbai suburban railway route is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Number of accidental deaths and persons injured on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2022		2023		2024 ⁺	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Crossing railway Line	1,118	201	1,277	241	286	67
Fall in gap	3	4	10	1	2	2
Fall down from train	700	1,026	590	1,241	139	325
Hitting railway poles	12	31	4	47	2	13
Other ^s	674	893	709	911	136	226
All	2,507	2,155	2,590	2,441	565	633

^s Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for forensic analysis, etc.

+ upto March

Source: Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

Metro Rail Projects

9.37 Metro Rail Project is designed to reduce traffic congestion on road and alternate to existing public transport in urban region. Metro rail projects are undertaken in Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Pune & Nagpur cities to have a safe, reliable, efficient, affordable, commuter friendly and environmentally sustainable rapid public transport system.

9.37.1 **Mumbai metro rail project:** Mumbai metro rail, a rapid transit system project, is being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR is given in Table 9.31

Table 9.31 Status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR

Metro Line /Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expenditure incurred ⁺	Expected year of completion	Status ⁺
2B- D.N. Nagar -Mandale (23.6 km)	2018	10,986.00	4,077.68	December, 2025	65 per cent of civil works completed
3 Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2016	37,275.82	28,615.78	2024-25	91 per cent civil works completed
4 Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2018	14,549.00	2,917.24	December, 2025	67 per cent civil works completed
4A Kasarwadavli – Gaimukh (2.7 km)	2019	949.00	373.17	December, 2025	70 per cent civil works completed
5 Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan (23.5 km)	2019	8,417.00	1,153.50	June, 2026	86 per cent civil works completed for Phase-I (Thane-Bhiwandi)
6 Swami Samarth Nagar-Vikhroli (14.5 km)	2018	6,716.00	1,947.94	April, 2026	75 per cent civil works completed
9 Dahisar (E) – Mira Bhayandar and Andheri – CSMIA (13.5 km)	2019	6,607.00	1,742.49	December, 2025	58 per cent Civil works completed
10 Gaimukh-Shivaji chowk (Mira Road)	-	4,476.00	2.81	October, 2026	work in Progress
11 Wadala-CSMT	-	8,739.00	-	-	Project transfer to MMRCL and DPR work in process
12 Kalyan- Taloja	2023	5,865.00	11.42	December, 2027	work in Progress

CSMIA *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport

DPR Detailed Project Report

+ upto March, 2024

MMRCL Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited

Source: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited

9.37.2 Navi Mumbai metro rail project: An elevated Metro Rail line from CBD Belapur to Pendhar (Navi Mumbai Metro line -1) having elevated length of 11.10 km with 11 stations has been developed by CIDCO and commissioned from November, 2023. The expenditure incurred upto March, 2024 is ₹ 3,058.25 crore.

9.37.3 Nagpur metro rail project: Nagpur Metro rail project (Phase-I) consists of 38 stations covering length of 40.02 km. This project is divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor (Khapri to Automotive Sq.- orange line) covering 20.54 km length and East-West corridor (Lokmanya Nagar to Prajapati Nagar – aqua line) covering 19.48 km length. Both these routes are commissioned from December, 2022. During 2023-24 average number of passengers travelled is around 69,769 per day. Nagpur Metro rail project Phase II is sanctioned by GoI in December, 2022 with project cost of ₹ 6,708 crore consisting of an extension of two operational corridors of Phase-I. This project consists of 43.80 km length with 32 stations.

9.37.4 Pune metro rail project: Pune Metro Rail Project consists of two corridors. Corridor I-Pimpri Chinchwad to Swargate (Purple line) is of 17.53 km length (11.45 km elevated stretch and 6.08 km underground stretch) with nine elevated and five underground stations. Corridor II-Vanaz to Ramwadi (Aqua line) with length 15.75 km is totally elevated with 16 stations. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 13,656 crore. PCMC to Civil court (13.91 km) in corridor I has been commissioned in August, 2023 and Vanaz to Ramwadi (15.75 km) in corridor II has been commissioned in March, 2024. During 2023-24 on an average per day 41,000 passengers were travelled.

Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project

9.38 Mumbai Ahmedabad High Speed Rail project has been sanctioned by GoI in December, 2015 with estimated project cost of ₹ 1.08 lakh crore. Project work in the State is divided into three packages viz I. Construction of underground high speed rail station at Bandra Kurla Complex, II. Construction of about 21 km long tunnel partly passing under sea, III. Construction of 135 km long high speed rail viaduct, bridge and tunnel. Work is in progress for all three packages.

Water transport

9.39 Water transport is cheaper and environment friendly as compared to other transport facilities. Maharashtra Meritime Development Policy, 2023 (MMDP 2023) is being implemented in the State from August, 2023. Industrial development and port development are complimentary to each other hence MMDP 2023 has been aligned with the industrial policy of the State. The main features of the policy are:

- Ports classified as micro, small, medium, large and mega with maximum duration of concession agreement for ports fixed at 90 years
- The concession applicable to new projects as well as existing projects for their expansion work
- Exemption from passenger levy, port dues given to promote passenger water transport and coastal tourism
- Inclusion of Shipyards, Cruise, Shipping, Skill development, asset monetisation, green measures for ports etc.

9.39.1 **Major ports:** Two major ports viz. Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port are located in the State. During 2022-23, Mumbai Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port handled 636.08 lakh MT and 838.61 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Transport statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.32.

Table 9.32 Transport statistics of major ports

Particulars	Mumbai Port		Jawaharlal Nehru Port	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	838.50	838.50	1,208.00	1,208.00
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	598.90	636.08	759.96	838.61
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	407.02	458.51	405.33	465.32
b) Export	191.88	177.57	354.63	373.29
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	98.34	190.43	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	5,941	7,401	2,837	3,273

Source: Mumbai Port trust & Jawaharlal Nehru Port trust

NA- Not Applicable

9.39.2 **Non-major ports:** There are 48 non-major ports in the State with number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set-up within these ports, which also undertake cargo handling. The transport statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Transport statistics of non-major ports

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	524.73	712.56	768.71
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	377.95	518.17	581.42
b) Export	146.78	194.39	187.29
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	136.67	187.24	186.70
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vessels	136.04	185.47	185.17
b) By non-mechanised vessels	0.63	1.77	1.53
Vehicle traffic handled (lakh)	-	5.28	5.32

Source: Maharashtra Maritime Board

9.39.3 **Sagarmala programme:** This programme aims to promote port-led development. The vision is to reduce logistics cost for export-import and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. Under this programme, projects have been identified across the areas of port modernisation & new port development, port connectivity, port led industrialisation and community development. Under this programme, GoI has sanctioned 27 projects in the State to develop infrastructure facilities at ports with estimated cost of ₹ 974.92 crore. Of which, 11 projects with total cost of ₹ 296.44 crore are completed and 16 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 678.48 crore are under progress.

9.39.4 Roll on – Roll off (ro-ro) services have been started at New *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai) - Mandwa (Raigad), Agardanda-Dighi in Raigad district and Bhayander (Thane)-Vasai (Palghar). Construction works of ro-ro jetties are in progress at Karanja-Rewas (Raigad), Naringi- Kharvadeshri (Palghar), Marve-Manori (Mumbai suburban), Gorai-Borivali (Mumbai suburban), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai)-Kashid (Raigad), *Bhaucha Dhakka* (Mumbai)-Mora (Raigad) waterways. Belapur (Navi Mumbai)-Elephanta (Raigad) passenger service has started. Construction of Passenger Jetty at Malvan (Sindhudurg) is completed.

9.39.5 **Marina:** Marina would help to decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorised/disordered anchorages. In the first phase infrastructure will be developed at Belapur in Navi Mumbai to facilitate anchoring of 30 boats. The yachts and speedboats anchored at Gateway of India can be parked safely at the marina.

Air transport

9.40 There are 13 Domestic airports functioning in the State, of which five are International airports. Transport statistics of airports in the State is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.34 Transport statistics of airports in the State

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passenger traffic (Lakh)		Cargo traffic (MT)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
A) Domestic	245.65	446.98	2,51,207	2,87,176
Mumbai	185.65	327.23	2,14,054	2,36,797
Pune	36.95	78.66	28,697	39,314
Nagpur	15.94	25.00	7,319	8,984
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	2.51	4.68	841	1,139
Juhu (Mumbai)	0.86	1.32	257	299
Jalgaon	0.08	Neg	0	0
Kolhapur	0.96	1.29	0	0
Nanded	0.20	Neg	0	0
Shirdi	1.77	7.33	38	643
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	0.52	1.08	1	0
Gondia	0.02	0.11	0	0
Sindhudurg	0.20	0.28	0	0
Solapur	0.00	Neg	0	0
B) International	32.12	114.13	5,57,305	5,40,397
Mumbai	31.83	112.07	5,56,899	5,40,137
Pune	0.18	1.41	5	55
Nagpur	0.11	0.65	367	205
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	0.00	0.00	0	0
Nashik (Ojhar HAL)	0.00	0.00	34	0
Total (A + B)	277.77	561.11	8,08,512	8,27,573

Source: Airports Authority of India

HAL-Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Neg - Negligible

9.40.1 To reduce air-traffic congestion at *Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj* International Airport, an additional international airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in four phases with estimated cost of ₹ 19,647 crore for Phase I and II. It will be one of the largest greenfield airports planned to handle 90 million passengers and 2.5 million MT cargo per annum. This airport will have 1,160 ha area with two parallel and independent runways for simultaneous operation. Phase I and II of this project with overall capacity of 20 million passengers and 0.8 million MT cargo per annum is expected to be commissioned by December, 2024.

9.40.2 *Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik* (UDAN) - Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) is a flagship programme of GoI, connecting unserved & underserved airports and catering to regional areas & hinterlands. UDAN- RCS aims to make flying affordable for public. Since inception of scheme upto January, 2024 about 34,216 flights have been operated through RCS airports in the State and under the scheme, about 15,45,047 passengers were benefited.

Communication

9.41 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services in the State is given in Table 9.35.

9.42 The total number of landline connections at the end of December, 2023 in the State was 50.30 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,962 and 1,00,619 respectively. Landline and cell phone connections in the State is given in Table 9.36.

Table 9.35 Operational statistics of postal services in the State

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2021-22	2022-23
Post offices	Rural	12,192	12,160
	Urban	1,241	1,274
	Total	13,433	13,434
Letter boxes	Rural	32,045	27,555
	Urban	6,335	9,661
	Total	38,380	37,216
Delivery postmen (including <i>dak sevak</i>)	Rural	6,619	7,823
	Urban	4,804	6,149
	Total	11,423	13,972

Source: General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.36 Details of landline and cell phone connections in the State

Operator	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	14.63	11.04	12.87	6.60	12.16	2.52
BSNL	7.36	66.27	6.03	63.22	5.50	58.57
Bharati	7.02	294.92 ^{\$}	9.23	309.98 ^{\$}	10.56	315.28 ^{\$}
Tata	6.94	-	6.72	-	8.15	-
Vodafone Idea	1.33	402.53	1.96	358.22	1.85	341.68
Reliance/Jio	6.79	491.11	10.09	520.03	11.62	559.34
Reliance com.	0.64	0.01	0.52	0.01	0.46	0.01
Total	44.71	1,265.88	47.42	1,258.07	50.30	1,277.40

^{\$} Bharati & Tata Teleservices combined

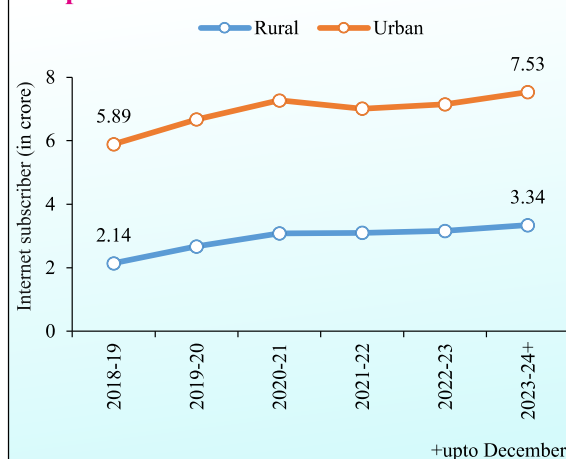
+ upto December

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

9.43 The internet subscriber in the State at the end of December, 2023 was 10.87 crore.

9.44 A public Wi-Fi hotspot is an area where Wi-Fi enabled internet can be accessed. These areas are created in places such as malls, cafe, airports, stadiums, parks, etc. There are 17,619 public Wi-Fi hotspot and 39,224 access points in the State at the end of December, 2023.

Graph 9.9 : Internet subscriber in the State



BharatNet

9.45 National Optical Fibre Network was launched in October, 2011 and was renamed as BharatNet Project in 2015 for provisioning of network connectivity to rural area /*Gram Panchayats* (GPs) to facilitate delivery of affordable Internet broadband services to citizens and institutions in rural and remote areas for provisioning of digital services.

9.45.1 BharatNet Phase-I being implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Limited and 15,379 Gram Panchayats have been connected by Optical Fiber Cable (OFC). BharatNet Phase-II (MahaNet-I) project is being implemented by Maharashtra Information Technology Corporation Limited (MahaIT) in 26 Districts, 153 Taluka and around 12,513 Gram Panchayat with about 56,067 km of OFC Network in Maharashtra through the State led implementation model and upto March, 2024, in all 73 per cent project work is completed.

Urban MahaNet

9.46 Urban MahaNet programme is aimed at providing high speed broadband connectivity for delivery of services through provision of cost effective bandwidth connectivity. This connectivity provided at various offices of GoM including urban local bodies to enable them to provide e-Governance services such as G2C and G2G. At the end of March, 2024, under this programme connectivity is provided in the State at 3,656 locations.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION & CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2020-21 (8)	2022-23 (9)
A. Installed capacity (MW)								
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State								
(1) Thermal	477 ^{\$}	1,065 ^{\$}	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	21,176	20,066
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	9,846	11,476
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,061	3,061
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	2,819	2,819
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	36,902	37,422
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -								
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,048 [@]	4,686	7,254	7,254
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	NA	NA	NA	NA	137	690	690	690
Total (A-2)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,185	5,376	7,944	7,944
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	44,846	45,366
B. Generation (MU) -								
(1) Thermal	1,903 ^{\$}	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	87,690	1,03,420
(2) Renewable Energy [#]	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	15,813	22,524
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,593	5,956
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	5,964	2,430
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,15,060	1,34,330
C. Consumption (MU) -								
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	44,109	58,856
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	30,229	32,741
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	33,924	37,481
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	9,415	14,324
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	135	248
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	NA	1,199	1,983	6,090	6,111
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846		
(8) Other	--	62	198	267	378	633	789	1,010
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,24,691	1,50,771
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)								
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	355.8	467.2
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	76.0	113.7

- Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only. NA Not available.
(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 are included in Thermal
(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power Co. Ltd. & Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd are taken from CEA website reports.
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.

- Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority
(2) MAHAGENCO
(3) MAHADISCOM
(4) BEST
(5) MEDA
(6) Tata Power Co.Ltd.
(7) Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.

ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS IN THE STATE
(MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
AND ZILLA PARISHAD)**

(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
16	2015-16	4,901	5,249	33,695	52,275	56,564	1,53,435	3,05,119
17	2016-17	7,682	3,971	30,776	51,627	56,336	1,53,946	3,04,336
18	2017-18	10,195	3,272	29,151	55,030	53,924	1,52,272	3,03,843
19	2018-19	10,300	2,967	28,466	60,531	49,206	1,57,127	3,08,597
20	2019-20	17,726	2,967	29,030	63,886	47,398	1,48,335	3,09,342
21	2020-21	18,089	2,900	29,388	68,350	46,408	1,57,980	3,23,115
22	2021-22	18,366	2,622	29,265	68,535	45,371	1,59,714	3,23,873
23	2022-23*	18,366	2,716	30,465	71,574	43,229	1,59,139	3,25,489

* Provisional

- 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 include major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.
- (3) The classification of road length from 2012-13 is according to 'RDP 2001-21'
- (4) Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH
(MAINTAINED BY NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
AND ZILLA PARISHAD)**

(km)											
Sr. No.	District	Achievement in Length 2021-22*					Achievement in Length 2022-23*				
		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	514	284	1,132	2,489	4,419	973	679	894	1,934	4,480
3	Palghar	573	516	1,651	4,323	7,063	788	692	1,601	4,061	7,142
4	Raigad	1,370	965	3,509	2,482	8,326	2,144	2,145	2,577	1,501	8,367
5	Ratnagiri	488	906	8,358	211	9,963	1,808	1,998	5,305	905	10,016
6	Sindhudurg	200	845	3,589	3,433	8,067	636	1,994	3,472	1,981	8,083
	Konkan Division	3,194	3,516	18,239	12,938	37,887	6,398	7,508	13,849	10,382	38,137
7	Ahmednagar	1,381	1,347	11,603	6,657	20,988	1,955	3,093	10,403	5,599	21,050
8	Nashik	1,688	1,741	11,174	5,040	19,643	2,167	2,276	10,777	4,549	19,769
9	Dhule	950	463	5,390	7	6,810	1,228	1,045	4,371	206	6,850
10	Nandurbar	344	480	6,118	47	6,989	472	690	5,701	130	6,993
11	Jalgaon	1,265	1,280	5,226	5,575	13,346	1,805	1,709	4,803	5,087	13,404
	Nashik Division	5,628	5,311	39,511	17,326	67,776	7,627	8,813	36,054	15,572	68,066
12	Pune	1,755	1,395	15,815	320	19,285	1,966	1,988	15,036	401	19,391
13	Satara	725	995	9,453	2,541	13,714	1,051	1,266	8,236	3,175	13,728
14	Sangli	1,535	999	4,228	6,135	12,897	2,179	1,795	4,040	4,977	12,991
15	Kolhapur	844	1,061	3,144	3,647	8,696	1,395	1,801	2,519	3,033	8,748
16	Solapur	1,723	818	5,439	9,562	17,542	2,046	1,888	4,978	8,678	17,590
	Pune Division	6,582	5,268	38,079	22,205	72,134	8,637	8,738	34,810	20,263	72,448
17	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	912	819	6,659	1,888	10,278	1,459	1,402	5,943	1,597	10,401
18	Jalna	885	445	4,858	1,323	7,511	1,484	986	4,258	787	7,515
19	Parbhani	638	233	3,841	962	5,674	1,075	875	2,851	900	5,701
20	Hingoli	277	167	3,500	230	4,174	439	1,296	1,848	599	4,182
21	Nanded	1,549	175	8,829	1,683	12,236	1,795	1,518	7,346	1,597	12,256
22	Beed	1,197	437	8,259	2,586	12,479	1,688	780	8,028	2,034	12,530
23	Dharashiv	612	907	4,881	1,131	7,531	1,244	1,459	4,281	598	7,582
24	Latur	697	655	5,158	1,250	7,760	1,369	831	4,487	1,120	7,807
	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar Div.	6,767	3,838	45,985	11,053	67,643	10,553	9,147	39,042	9,232	67,974
25	Buldhana	1,028	525	2,759	1,386	5,698	1,590	1,191	1,950	1,017	5,748
26	Akola	607	353	1,384	1,061	3,405	896	958	985	630	3,469
27	Washim	478	343	1,187	1,100	3,108	775	457	995	905	3,132
28	Amravati	1,040	712	1,698	4,722	8,172	1,330	1,391	1,432	4,085	8,238
29	Yavatmal	889	933	3,352	3,584	8,758	948	1,475	3,189	3,167	8,779
	Amravati Division	4,042	2,866	10,380	11,853	29,141	5,540	5,472	8,550	9,803	29,365
30	Wardha	439	407	1,780	2,497	5,123	521	656	2,173	1,791	5,140
31	Nagpur	1,077	642	6,482	6,495	14,696	1,330	1,997	6,143	5,263	14,733
32	Bhandara	236	246	2,915	2,888	6,285	558	692	2,527	2,561	6,338
33	Gondia	308	313	3,666	3,075	7,362	475	464	3,591	2,839	7,369
34	Chandrapur	1,059	607	2,850	5,290	9,806	1,519	902	2,616	4,775	9,811
35	Gadchiroli	502	520	4,438	565	6,025	870	1,304	2,355	1,580	6,109
	Nagpur Division	3,621	2,735	22,131	20,810	49,297	5,273	6,015	19,405	18,808	49,500
	Maharashtra State	29,834	23,534	1,74,325	96,185	3,23,878	44,027	45,693	1,51,708	84,061	3,25,489

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding
Source - Public Works Department, GoM

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 9.4

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021	2023*	2024*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	2,83,40,408	3,15,89,898	3,33,23,529
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	53,88,475	62,53,313	66,80,745
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	3,73,237	3,79,057	4,19,964
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	10,60,616	11,03,967	11,63,017
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	40,482	42,708	46,015
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	72,273	71,932	77,964
7	Lorries—						19,07,408		
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	--	20,23,147	21,37,061
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	--	16,528	27,720
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	NA	NA	--	91,325	99,485
	(iv) Electric	--	--	--	--	--	--	628	935
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	17,362	21,334	22,506
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	32,628	34,219	36,231
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	13,037	13,472	14,099
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	4,32,412	4,70,511	4,83,844
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	8,68,750	10,79,768	11,61,208
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	89,159	1,06,733	1,19,800
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	3,86,36,247	4,32,98,540	4,58,14,123
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	31,168	34,370	36,087
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by NHAI, PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	125	134	141
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	14	17	18

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

NA Not Available

* Provisional

Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector development aims at creating opportunities and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits evenly for all sections of the society. A society with better education opportunities, having good health care facilities, focusing on welfare of women & child and all social groups, combating the issues of poverty & hunger, having better housing with basic amenities, environment conservation, etc. leads to sustainable development. Good governance and qualitative services through public participation help to achieve the desired development in the social sector.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is one of the key instruments for social transformation and economic development. 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Government is taking initiatives for providing quality education for all.

National Education Policy 2020

10.3 GoI approved the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 on 29th July, 2020. The policy aims to pave way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country to achieve the targets stated in Sustainable Development Goal.

The salient features of the policy are:

I. School education

- To universalise education from preschool to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.
- To bring out of school children into the mainstream through an open schooling system.
- To replace current 10+2 system by new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to age 3 to 8 years (foundational stage in two parts, that is, 3 years of Anganwadi/pre-school + 2 years in primary school in Grades 1-2), 8 to 11 years (preparatory stage Grades 3-5), 11 to 14 years (middle stage Grades 6-8) and 14 to 18 years (secondary stage Grades 9-12 in two phases, i.e. 9-10 in the first and 11-12 in the second) respectively.
- To bring the out of school children of age 6-14 years under school curriculum with 12 years of schooling.
- To make Class X and XII examinations simpler.
- To introduce accreditation frame work and an independent authority to regulate public as well as private schools.
- To give emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy.
- To impart vocational education from class VI onwards with internship.
- To formulate new and comprehensive 'National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education 2021'.

II. Higher education

- To enhance GER in higher education to 50 per cent by 2035.
- Three or four years holistic undergraduate education having multiple entry & exit options and with flexible curriculum.
- To establish educational credit bank to facilitate transfer of credits.

- To set up Education and Research Universities having global standards for multidisciplinary education.
- To establish National Research Foundation for fostering a strong research culture in India.
- To set up a Higher Education Commission of India, a single umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education.

III. Other changes

- To establish 'National Educational Technology Forum', an autonomous body to provide a platform for free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning and administration.
- To establish 'PARAKH', National Assessment Centre for assessment of students.
- To encourage foreign universities to set up centres in India.
- To give emphasis on setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups.

Action taken by the State for implementation of National Education Policy 2020

10.3.1 The following initiatives are being taken by the State

- Prepared State curriculum on the lines of National Curriculum released by GoI for the basic level.
- Conducted two gatherings under '*Pahile Paul*' to prepare pre-primary students for pre-school (61,217 schools and 8, 51,310 students of the State participated).
- About 64,000 schools benefitted from *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* in terms of mainstreaming first standard students and creating awareness among parents.
- Produced workbooks "*Karuya Maitri Ganitashi*" in eight languages (Marathi, Urdu, English, Hindi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada) for the development of basic numeracy and academic achievement for the students of first to fifth standard under the *NIPUN Bharat Abhiyaan* which benefitted to about 64,000 government and local bodies schools and 40 lakh students.
- Developed guide book for teachers and workbook for students under *Vidya Pravesh* initiative which benefitted 61,419 teachers and 8, 68,522 students.
- Prepared a set of 20 books on Diploma & Undergraduate Engineering curriculum in the Marathi language and made available to the Institutions.
- In all 163 Polytechnic Colleges in the State already started courses in Marathi language.
- Conversion of 88 books of engineering courses into Marathi language is in progress.

Primary education

10.4 Various educational programmes are being implemented in the State for primary education. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education are given in Table 10.1. Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.

Table 10.1 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to V) and upper primary (Std VI to VIII) education

		(As on 30 th September)		
Indicator		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Reported number of schools imparting primary education		1,06,338	1,05,848	1,04,781
Percentage of schools in rural areas		77.1	75.8	75.1
Density of schools per 10 sq km	(a) Primary	3.2	3.2	3.2
	(b) Upper primary	1.7	1.7	1.7
Primary schools per thousand children (age 6 to 11 years)		10.1	10.1	10.1
Upper primary schools per thousand children (age 11 to 14 years)		9.3	9.3	9.3
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		21.6	16.3	12.2
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		153.9	154.2	146.0
Percentage of girls enrollment		47.1	47.3	47.2
Gross Enrollment Ratio	(a) Primary	104.8	106.9	99.2
	(b) Upper primary	99.6	100.4	93.4
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		26	28	26
Number of teachers (lakh)		5.1	5.0	4.9
Pupil-teacher ratio		30:1	31:1	30:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.4	99.5	99.6
Functional girls toilet		96.5	96.3	99.1
Boundary wall		84.6	88.5	85.1
Computers		66.7	63.2	70.5
Ramp for disabled		92.2	93.1	93.9
Playground		86.8	86.3	87.5
Library		87.5	89.3	91.7
Electricity connection		95.3	98.3	94.9
Dropout rate	(a) Primary	1.00	0.00	5.05
	(b) Upper primary	1.53	1.53	5.72
Gender Parity Index	(a) Primary	1.03	1.05	0.92
	(b) Upper primary	0.99	0.98	0.88

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

10.5 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted in the State since April, 2010. The Act provides children the right to free and compulsory complete primary education in the nearest school. Under this Act, 25 per cent of the total admission capacity in self-financing private schools (excluding minority schools) is reserved and students from economically weaker & disadvantaged sections are given free education along with free admission from pre-primary to Std VIII. Since inception of RTE Act, about 7.11 lakh students were admitted to schools upto November, 2023. During 2023-24 upto November, in all 82,753 students got admission in various schools under this Act.

10.5.1 Under the RTE Act, efforts are being made to bring every out-of-school child in the age group 6 to 14 years in educational stream. In all 12,828 out-of-school children brought in mainstream and of which 8,679 children were given special training during 2022-23. During 2023-24, upto November 5,927 out-of-school children brought in mainstream.

Secondary and Higher secondary education

10.6 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education are given in Table 10.2 Regionwise, education level wise institutions, enrollment and number of teachers are given in Annexure 10.2.

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of secondary (Std IX to X) and higher secondary (Std XI to XII) education

		(As on 30 th September)		
Indicator		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Reported number of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education		28,505	28,612	28,532
Percentage of schools in rural areas		61.8	60.0	61.8
Density of schools per 10 sq km	(a) Secondary	0.8	0.8	0.8
	(b) Higher secondary	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage share of private self-financed schools to total schools		26.7	35.1	26.7
Enrollment in schools (lakh)		65.2	66.4	66.3
Percentage of girls enrollment		47.0	46.1	47.0
Gross Enrollment Ratio	(a) Secondary	92.6	93.7	86.7
	(b) Higher secondary	68.2	71.5	66.6
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)		44	43	44
Number of teachers (lakh)		2.5	2.5	2.5
Pupil-teacher ratio		26:1	27:1	27:1
Percentage of schools having facilities of				
Drinking water		99.9	99.9	99.9
Functional girls toilet		98.7	98.1	99.2
Boundary wall		94.3	94.6	94.9
Ramp for disabled		87.5	89.4	90.7
Playground		95.3	95.3	95.5
Library		94.4	95.1	96.0
Electricity connection		98.3	99.1	99.1
Computers		88.4	86.1	93.6
Computer & internet		73.0	76.5	83.6
Dropout rate	(a) Secondary	4.6	10.7	9.9
	(b) Higher secondary	1.4	N.A.	6.9
Gender Parity Index	(a) Secondary	0.97	0.98	0.88
	(b) Higher secondary	1.0	0.98	0.88

N.A. - Not Available

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Self-financed Schools

10.7 Maharashtra Self-financed Schools (Establishment and Regulation) Act, 2012 is being implemented in the State since January, 2013. Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Number of self-financed schools by type of board and medium of instructions

Year	Board					Medium		
	State Board	CBSE	CBSE & State Board	ICSE/IGCSE/IB/Other	Total	Marathi	English	Urdu/Hindi/Bengali/Gujarati/Kannad
2020-21	5,030	995	18	381	6,424	819	5,492	113
2021-22	5,092	1071	21	393	6,577	823	5,639	115
2022-23	5,144	1116	17	397	6,674	802	5,762	110

CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education

IGCSE - International General Certificate of Secondary Education

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

ICSE - Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

IB - International Baccalaureate

Samagra Shiksha

10.8 *Samagra Shiksha*, an overarching programme, is being implemented in the State since 2018-19 to provide quality education to the students. Under this programme three schemes viz. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*, *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)* and *Teacher Education (TE)* are subsumed to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to higher secondary stage as envisaged under Sustainable Development Goal. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,543.43 crore. During 2023-24 upto October, expenditure incurred was ₹ 2,378.60 crore.

Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

10.9 'Inclusive Education for *Divyang*' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and their social integration. Identification & medical assessment of CWSN and providing educational & rehabilitative support services such as braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. are included in the programme. Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme is given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Progress of Inclusive Education for *Divyang* programme

Level of education	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Primary (I to VIII)	2.20	0.32	2.02	21.16	1.90	32.67
Secondary (IX to XII)	0.57	0.75	0.55	8.58	0.51	14.41

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana

10.10 Mid Day Meal Scheme launched on August, 1995 and has been renamed as *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* in November, 2022. This scheme is being implemented with an objective of increasing enrollment and attendance of primary & upper primary school students and also improving their nutritional levels. Cooked meal is provided to the students under this scheme. Progress of *Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana* is given in Table 10.5.

Table 10.5 Progress of Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman Yojana

Standard	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
I to V	46.12	557	59.95	70	61.28	844.20
VI to VIII	30.76	371	40.68	47	40.22	690.71

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

National Achievement Survey

10.11 The National Achievement Survey (NAS) is a national level large-scale assessment conducted to obtain information about the learning achievement of students of Classes III, V, VIII and X studying in state government schools, government aided schools, private unaided and central government schools. NAS-2017 was conducted on 13th November, 2017 and NAS-2021 was conducted on 13th November, 2021. The performance of Class X students was not taken into consideration in NAS-2017. Multiple test booklets in language, mathematics, science, environmental studies & social sciences were used as survey tools. The competency based test questions reflecting the learning outcomes developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training which were recently incorporated in the Right to Education act by GoI. Percentage of students in the State by performance level is given in Table 10.6.

Table 10.6 Performance of students in the State by performance level

(Per cent)

Class	Subject	Performance level 2017				Performance level 2021			
		Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced	Below Basic	Basic	Proficient	Advanced
Std III	Language	7	14	31	48	22	33	30	14
	Mathematics	10	18	36	37	17	34	34	15
	Environmental Science	9	14	32	45	15	33	38	13
Std V	Language	13	22	35	30	17	35	36	12
	Mathematics	21	28	32	19	30	43	22	5
	Environmental Science	16	26	38	21	29	34	30	7
Std VIII	Language	10	19	42	30	16	43	27	14
	Mathematics	38	33	22	7	27	51	17	5
	Science	37	32	24	7	38	36	19	7
	Social Science	32	35	27	6	35	45	13	7
Std X	Modern Indian Language	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	46	41	13	1
	English	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19	15	44	23
	Mathematics	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	33	51	14	2
	Science	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	77	17	5	1
	Social Science	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	58	26	14	2

Note: Figures may not add upto 100 due to rounding

N.A. – Not Available

Source: NAS - 2017 and NAS - 2021

Model School

10.12 The State Government launched model school scheme to develop 1,500 schools as model schools in 2021. In the first phase, 488 schools of local bodies, Maharashtra International Board of Education, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Government Vidyaniketan and schools in urban areas are sanctioned to be develop. Facilities should be available in the model schools are attractive school building, class rooms according to number of students, separate and adequate toilets for boys and girls and CWSN, drinking water facility and hand wash station, compound wall, library/ reading room, computer room, virtual class room, electrification, emergency exit with fire extinguisher in school, safe transportation for students, educational/sports material, scholarship examination for fifth standard and sending excellent teachers for training within the country/abroad. During 2022-23, for the construction of first 328 model schools expenditure was incurred ₹ 183.64 crore. During 2023-24, for the construction of 140 model schools and remaining work of 328 model schools expenditure was incurred ₹ 299.13 crore.

Schemes to encourage education

10.13 GoM is implementing various schemes to encourage children for education and ease financial burden on parents. The progress of selected schemes to encourage children for education is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes to encourage children for education

Name of the Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Free concession to students of standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	193.99	7.67	27.80	3.52
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of standard XI & XII	1.36	0.44	1.36	0.50

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

Schemes to promote girls education

10.14 GoM is implementing various schemes to promote girls education viz. *Ahilyabai Holkar* scheme (free travel in state transport service buses), free education to girls studying in XI & XII, *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya*, etc. The progress of selected schemes to promote girls education is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Progress of selected schemes to promote girls education

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (Lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Ahilyabai Holkar</i> scheme	7.12	46.17	21.61	432.78	22.33	538.56
Free education to girls studying in standard XI & XII	12.99	1.30	12.99	1.64	12.99	2.02
<i>Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya</i>	0.04	9.69	0.04	21.82	0.04	20.66

Source :1) Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

PM SHRI schools

10.15 PM SHRI (PM Schools for rising India) school is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented for the next five years in the State since 2022. The objective of this scheme is to develop selected existing schools as PM SHRI schools which will implement all aspects of 'National Education Policy-2020' and emerge as model schools over a period of time. Under this scheme, more than 15000 selected (Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary) schools managed by Central/State/UT/Urban Local Bodies will strengthen and develop with excellent infrastructural facilities in a pleasant, stimulating and academically conducive school environment with adequate resources to provide high quality qualitative education. There are 910 & 10,077 PM SHRI Schools in the State and India respectively.

Sainiki schools

10.16 There are 38 aided *Sainiki* schools in the State upto December, 2023, of which four schools are exclusively for girls. During 2023-24, a total of 11,880 students have been enrolled.

Sports education

10.17 In order to promote sports and develop the skills of young Sports persons, the GoM has established *Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth* in Pune and nine *Krida Prabodhinis* under the purview of *Kridapeeth* where trainings is imparted in 16 games. During 2023-24, in all 472 players were undergoing training in these *Krida Prabodhinis*. So far 30 students of *Kridapeeth* have received the *Shiv Chhatrapati* sports award of GoM and 98 players have represented the nation in international competitions. Medals won by students of *Kridapeeth* are given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 Medals won by students of Kridapeeth

Year	No. of trainees	Medals											
		International level				National level				State level			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2021-22	484	0	0	1	1	3	6	7	16	52	19	25	96
2022-23	606	1	0	1	2	14	13	39	66	119	36	43	198
2023-24*	472	6	0	1	7	58	33	31	122	113	68	58	239

Source: Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

+ upto December

Higher & Technical education

10.18 As per the report of All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2021-22, there were 45 State universities (23 public, 21 private and one open), 21 deemed universities (12 private and nine government), seven institutes of national importance and one central university in the State. Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE is given in Table 10.10. Details of institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2023-24 are given in Annexure 10.3 to Annexure 10.6.

Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State based on AISHE

(As on 30th September)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22
Universities (Number)	71	74
Colleges (Number)	4,532	4,685
Stand-alone Institutions (Number)	2,153	2,237
Enrollment in Higher education		
a) All institutions (lakh)	45.46	45.77
b) Percentage of females	45.2	44.5
Enrollment in Universities & Constituent Units		
a) All institutions (lakh)	10.88	10.20
b) Percentage of females	41.8	40.2
Gross enrollment ratio (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	34.9	35.3
b) SC	33.9	36.3
c) ST	16.5	17.3
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years of age)		
a) All categories	0.92	0.90
b) SC	0.96	0.93
c) ST	0.78	0.78
Number of teachers (lakh)	1.63	1.68
Pupil teacher ratio	27	27

Source: All-India Survey on Higher Education 2021-22, GoI

Self-financed Universities

10.19 The economic reforms being undertaken by GoI have prompted the change in policy making and involving the private sector in infrastructure development related to higher education. Accordingly, GoM has encouraged private participation to enhance access, excellence, inclusion and research in the field of higher education by creating best class infrastructure facilities in the State. As per AISHE 2021-22, total enrollment is 76,806 in 21 self-financed universities in the State. Of which 31,653 were female students.

Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

10.20 *Pradhan Mantri-Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (PM-USHA) is being implemented in the State since 2013. Previously it was known as *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA). It aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity and excellence in the higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. During 2023-24 up to November total expenditure of ₹ 475.17 crore was incurred. Under enhancing quality & excellence component, *Savitribai Phule* Pune University has been sanctioned grants of ₹ 100 crore and 25 autonomous colleges have been sanctioned the grants ₹ five crore each. Under PM-USHA, ₹ 100 crore has been sanctioned to four universities under the component Multidisciplinary Education and Research University (MERU). Further, seven universities have been sanctioned ₹ 20 crore each for strengthening and 43 colleges have been sanctioned ₹ 5 crore each. Four districts have also been sanctioned ₹ 10 crore each for promoting equity and inclusion in education.

Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fee scholarship scheme

10.21 *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State for students belonging to economically backward category (having annual family income upto ₹ eight lakh). The progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme is given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Progress of *Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fee scholarship scheme

Educational stream	Year	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Higher education (343 courses)	2021-22	1,65,666	111.37
	2022-23	1,57,342	130.23
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Technical education (282 courses)	2021-22	2,26,597	841.22
	2022-23	2,35,661	898.58
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Medical education & research (8 courses)	2021-22	19,078	186.65
	2022-23	19,633	118.60
	2023-24	N.A.	N.A.
Agriculture (30 courses)	2021-22	17,890	29.75
	2022-23	24,500	33.25
	2023-24	24,410	35.00
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries (6 courses)	2021-22	379	0.93
	2022-23	430	1.17
	2023-24	419	1.13

N. A. – Not Available.

Source :1) Higher & Technical Education Department, GoM 2) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM
3) Directorate of Medical Education & Research, GoM 4) Maharashtra Council of Agricultural Education & Research
5) Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Science University

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.22 The public health service aims to improve the quality of life by providing reliable, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care to the people. Health infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the health care delivery system. Efforts are being made by government to improve health infrastructure. Government is formulating and implementing various healthcare schemes & programmes in the State to provide accessible and affordable healthcare.

Public health infrastructure

10.23 The State has three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped hospitals attached to medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals are at tertiary level. Health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.12 and series of medical facilities available in the State (public, local bodies and trust hospitals) is given in Annexure 10.7 and districtwise health infrastructure is given in Annexure 10.8.

10.24 Sub-centres provide health services with counselling for maternal & child health care, family welfare, nutrition, immunisation, control of diarrhoea & communicable diseases. Facilities available at PHC are outdoor patients department (OPD), six beds indoor ward, emergency services, operative & laboratory facilities and medicines. Family planning services and treatment to patients referred by sub-centres is also provided. Similarly, a CHC is to be set up as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.20 lakh. Round the clock health facilities are available at community health centres, sub-district hospitals, district hospitals and hospitals attached to medical college.

Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission

10.25 *Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission* is being implemented in the State since October, 2021 to meet the need of better equipment of the public health services at primary, secondary and tertiary care levels. The main objectives of the mission are strengthening of grass root public health institutions to provide universal comprehensive healthcare, expanding & building disease surveillance systems enabled by information technology and to support the research work on Covid-19 & other infectious diseases. Some of the components of the mission are as follows:

- Establishment of Integrated Public Health Laboratories (IPHLs) in all districts
- Create Critical Care Hospital Blocks (CCHBs) in State Government Medical Colleges (GMCs) / District Hospitals (DHs)

Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centre	10,748
Primary Health Centre	1,913
Community Health Centre	364
Primary Health Unit	121
Mobile Medical Unit	66
Sub-district Hospital	95
District Hospital	19
Hospitals attached to Medical College	25
Primary Health Centre attached to Medical College	5
General Hospital	8
Women Hospital	20
Mental Hospital	4
Leprosy Hospital	2
TB Hospital	5
Orthopedic Hospital	1
Regional Referral Hospital	2

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.25.1 Under this mission, available/sanctioned health facilities upto March, 2024 are as follows

- In all 11,177 HWCs are functional in the State
- Sanctioned IPHLs in district hospitals at Ahmednagar, Pune, Bhandara, Dharashiv, Beed, Gadchiroli, Buldhana, Raigad, Dhule, Satara, Parbhani, Hingoli, Washim and Wardha
- Sanctioned CCHBs having 100 beds in DH Pune and DH Nagpur
- Sanctioned CCHBs having 50 beds each in DH Ahmednagar, DH Buldhana, DH Beed, DH Akola, DH Gadchiroli, DH Bhandara, GMC Solapur, GMC Dharashiv, GMC Nandurbar, GMC Satara, GMC Miraj (Sangli) and GMC Parbhani

10.25.2 Allopathic medical graduates in the State have to register with Maharashtra Medical Council and renew their license every five years. Upto March, 2024 in all 1,91,297 (of which 93,927 are post graduates) allopathic doctors were registered.

10.25.3 To enhance the existing medical facilities, government has brought Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) into the mainstream health care services. There are 1,03,120 ayurveda doctors (of which 6,168 are post graduate) & 9,158 unani doctors (of which 179 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 84,825 homeopathy doctors (of which 3,320 are post graduate) registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy upto March, 2024. Assuming 80 percent availability of registered allopathic doctors and considering total AYUSH doctors (1,97,103), the doctor-population ratio in the State is 1: 363.

National Health Mission

10.26 The National Health Mission (NHM), which encompasses National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM), aims to provide universal access to health care by strengthening health systems, institutions and human resource capabilities. The main components of the mission include health system strengthening in rural & urban areas, control of communicable & non-communicable diseases and implementation of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child & adolescent health programmes.

10.26.1 ***Ayushman Arogya Mandir Programme:*** The programme aims to provide comprehensive primary health care services by transforming existing Sub-centres and PHCs into Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs). Government has renamed existing HWCs as '*Ayushman Arogya Mandir*'. Upto March, 2024 in all 11,177 *Ayushman Arogya Mandirs* are functional in the State.

10.26.2 **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** NRHM is being implemented in the State to address health needs of the under-served rural population especially women, children and vulnerable sections of the society by providing affordable, accessible and quality healthcare. Under NRHM

- Providing health services to rural population through 14,132 medical officers including specialists (9,962 regular cadre and 4,170 contractual) and 63,401 ASHA workers upto March, 2024
- Telemedicine facility at 24 hospitals, 49 sub district hospitals/CHC and six medical colleges
- Implementation of Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is prevalent
- In all 20 Mobile Medical Units operational by NGOs/*Rugna Kalyan Samitis* to provide health care services to people living in remote and inaccessible areas of the State.

10.26.2.1 During 2022-23, expenditure incurred under NRHM in the State was ₹ 3,630.97 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 3,824.80 crore. Physical achievements under NRHM is given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.13 Physical achievements under NRHM

		(no.)		
Component	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
AYUSH	Patients treated			
	Out Patient Department (OPD)	28,87,189	42,97,034	47,76,672
	In Patient Department	91,382	79,461	1,21,471
Mobile Medical Unit	Patients treated	20,81,279	6,46,061	1,93,353
	RMNCH+A	3,65,479	1,45,812	24,703
	Lab test	11,11,796	2,30,407	75,736
	Villages visited	30,912	11,970	4,408
Telemedicine	Patients referred and opinion received	15,665	25,805	27,400
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total tests performed	9,53,990	8,82,873	32,05,277
	Sufferers	933	1,838	16,043
	Carriers	10,237	15,720	1,20,347
Palliative Care	Patients treated	36,820	44,931	1,04,087
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,09,847	4,70,342	12,00,007
	Home to institute	4,45,026	4,77,758	2,99,157
	Institute to institute	1,60,061	1,63,242	1,44,582
	Institute to home	4,77,770	5,43,400	3,75,583
	Sick Neonates			
	Home to institute	76,695	83,024	41,288
	Institute to institute	30,018	27,819	42,465
	Institute to home	90,802	1,35,347	66,706
	Public - Private Partnership (PPP)			
a) Health Advice Call Centre	Total calls	6,73,498	8,67,060	9,21,735
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	4	7	6
	Patients treated	506	1,861	1,956
	EEG in camps	120	260	324
	OT/PT/Speech therapy provided	254	536	618
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	64	67	63
	Patients treated	96,686	97,635	12,85,205
	Surgeries performed	6,132	4,501	4,301
d) <i>Maher Ghar</i>	Beneficiary mothers	2,190	2,352	2,729

RMNCH+A Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child plus adolescent health

EEG Electro Encephalo Gram

OT Occupational Therapy

PT Physiotherapy

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.26.3 **National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):** NUHM is being implemented in the State to meet health care needs of urban population primarily, slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with population above 50,000. In all 98 cities in the State are covered under NUHM.

10.26.3.1 Under NUHM, upto March, 2024 in all 741 urban PHCs are functional, 10 Mobile Medical Units are operating and 12,413 ASHA workers are working in the State. To provide health care facilities to people living in slums having population around 10,000 and not having urban PHC, 100 clinics viz. *Aapala davakhana* have been approved in 10 municipal corporations. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred under NUHM was ₹ 233.73 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 373.31 crore.

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme

10.26.4 Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health programme is being implemented to enhance child health status & population stabilisation thereby reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Under the programme, during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 458.04 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 484.98 crore was incurred. Selected health indicators are given in Table 10.14 and series of birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates and total fertility rates based on sample registration scheme is given in Annexure 10.9.

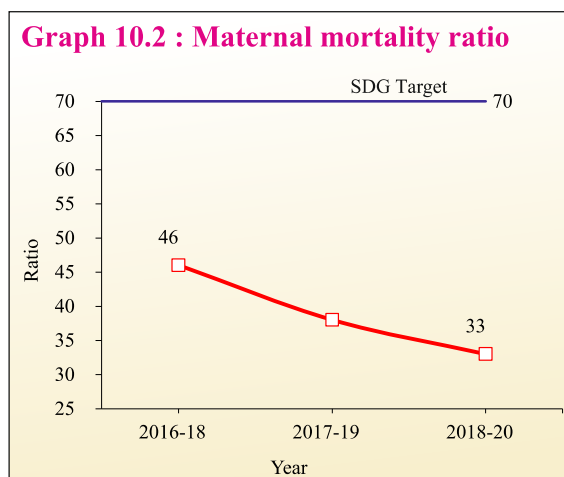
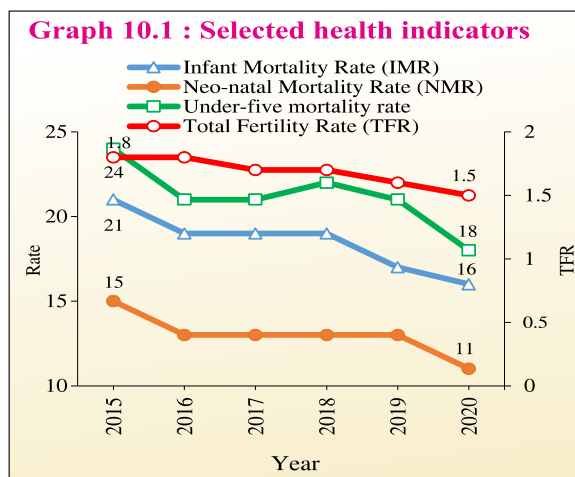


Table 10.14 Selected health indicators

Indicator	2018	2019	2020
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	19	17	16
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)	13	13	11
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	22	21	18
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.7	1.6	1.5
	(2016-18)	(2017-19)	(2018-20)
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	46	38	33

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI

10.26.5 *Janani Suraksha Yojana:*

Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries and reduce infant & maternal mortality in BPL, SC & ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries are conducted by skilled birth attendants (SBA). Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is given in Table 10.15.

Table 10.15 Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana*

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	2.08	19.88
2022-23	4.15	52.08
2023-24	3.56	46.54

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.6 ***Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan:*** GoI is implementing *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan* to provide assured and quality antenatal care to pregnant women on a fixed day of every month. Laboratory tests, sonographic examination, physical & abdominal examination by obstetrician, timely diagnosis of high risk pregnancies and prompt referral services are important components of the *Abhiyaan*. The services are provided at the health facility centre free of cost in addition to the routine antenatal care. Performance of *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan* is given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Performance of Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyaan

Year	Number of pregnant women who received ANC (lakh)	Number of pregnant women who received ANC in 2 nd and 3 rd trimester for 1 st time (lakh)	Number of high risk pregnancies identified (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
2021-22	3.01	1.47	0.32	9.16
2022-23	2.91	1.35	0.42	8.12
2023-24	2.76	1.18	0.44	17.03

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.7 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: GoI is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana since 2017 to improve health & nutrition for mother & child as well as compensation for wage loss, if any. Under the scheme, the benefit of ₹ 5,000 is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers in two phases & only if the second child is a girl, amount of ₹ 6,000 is given through DBT. Details of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is given in Table 10.17.

Table 10.17 Details of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

Year	Number of Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	6.10	248.43
2022-23	5.24	250.09
2023-24	1.19	44.46

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.8 Navsanjivani Yojana: Navsanjivani Yojana (NSY) is being implemented in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to improve health conditions of tribal people thereby reducing maternal & neonatal morbidity and mortality. The scheme ensures the provision of health services, clean water supply, sufficient food supply for nutritional diet and appropriate & timely treatment to children. Various activities viz. visits of mobile medical squads, Dai meetings, pre-monsoon preventive measures, provision of food to severely under-weight & moderately under-weight children and compensation for loss of wages to parents, etc. are being carried out under the scheme.

10.26.8.1 Under the scheme, 281 mobile medical squads each having one medical officer with para-medical staff and a vehicle are formed. These squads visit every village and hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. During 2023-24, 272 squads were functional, 89,647 pregnant women & 8.56 lakh children were examined and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,171.02 lakh.

10.26.8.2 **Matrutva Anudan Yojana:** *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. Under the scheme, an amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided free of cost. Information of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Information of Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	63,482	3.90
2022-23	68,365	3.69
2023-24	68,391	4.26

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.9 Universal Immunisation Programme: Universal Immunisation Programme is being implemented in the State with an aim to provide immunisation services to pregnant women, infants & children in various age groups to protect them from diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, haemophilus influenza type B, hepatitis B, measles,

Japanese Encephalitis, Rota virus, etc. Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.19.

Table 10.19 Number of beneficiaries of Universal Immunisation Programme

Vaccine	(lakh)					
	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.32	18.45	19.27	19.37	19.04	19.52
OPV 0	19.32	17.67	19.27	18.01	19.04	16.42
OPV I	19.32	18.96	19.27	19.60	19.04	18.90
OPV II	19.32	18.44	19.27	19.28	19.04	18.43
OPV III	19.32	18.99	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.83
Hepatitis B 0	19.32	11.50	19.27	14.97	19.04	11.09
Measles/Rubella	19.32	18.76	19.27	19.67	19.04	18.89
FIPV I	19.32	18.83	19.27	19.55	19.04	18.75
FIPV II	19.32	18.53	19.27	19.51	19.04	18.68
FIPV III	N A	N A	N A	N A	19.04	18.34
DPT (booster)	18.94	18.09	18.94	18.89	18.74	18.47
OPV (booster)	18.94	18.08	18.94	18.87	18.74	18.52
DPT 5 years	18.96	15.74	21.04	17.21	21.75	16.31
Td 10 years	26.08	15.41	21.96	15.77	22.13	16.15
Td 16 years	23.59	14.45	23.75	15.16	25.30	15.08
Td Pregnant women	21.26	20.92	21.20	19.87	21.16	19.45
Pentavalent 3	19.32	19.02	19.27	19.59	19.04	18.85
Rota virus 3	19.32	18.54	19.27	19.57	19.04	18.72
Japanese Encephalitis	2.92	2.59	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.96
PCV 1 st	N A	N A	19.27	17.13	19.04	18.70
PCV 2 nd	N A	N A	19.27	16.88	19.04	18.66
PCV booster	N A	N A	19.27	14.78	19.04	18.51

N A - Not Applicable

BCG – Bacille Calmette- Guerin OPV- Oral Polio Vaccine

FIPV- Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Virus Vaccine

DPT- Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Td- Tetanus and adult Diphtheria PCV - Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.10 Pulse Polio Programme:

Children below five years of age, irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of Oral Polio Vaccine, are immunised on National Immunisation Day. The Government has succeeded in controlling the spread of polio virus as no polio case was reported. Details of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Details of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2021-22	113.70	14.84
2022-23	111.34	7.57
2023-24	111.52	11.68

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.11 **Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram:** *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is being implemented in the State for health screening & necessary treatment as well as referral services for children. Information of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Information of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram*

Year	Schools / <i>Anganwadi</i>	Number	Students (lakh)			Operations performed		
			Health screened	Treated	Referred	Heart related	Other	
2021-22	Schools	77,328	102.35	7.70	1.86	}	2,102	11,963
	<i>Anganwadi</i> - phase I [#]	38,839	20.20	1.67	0.31			
	phase II ^{##}	93,188	55.70	4.40	1.10			
2022-23	Schools	86,247	122.03	9.85	4.24	}	3,839	30,269
	<i>Anganwadi</i> - phase I [#]	1,07,052	67.04	4.39	1.31			
	phase II ^{##}	1,09,931	69.73	5.50	2.00			
2023-24	Schools	84,402	122.06	10.43	5.09	}	3,334	32,801
	<i>Anganwadi</i> - phase I [#]	1,01,283	64.26	4.50	1.59			
	phase II ^{##}	1,07,969	67.40	4.74	2.29			

April to September

October to March

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

10.26.12 **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme:** National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State to reduce mortality and control morbidity due to vector borne diseases. Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases are given in Table 10.22.

Table 10.22 Number of cases & deaths reported due to vector borne diseases

Vector borne disease	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	19,770	15	14,533	23	16,821	19
Lymphatic Filariasis	455	0	505	0	351	0
Dengue	12,741	41	8,822	27	19,611	55
Japanese Encephalitis	0	0	3	0	4	0
Chikungunya	2,504	0	1,011	0	1,943	0
AES/Chandipura	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome

10.26.13 **Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services:** Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulance while transporting them to nearby hospital for further treatment. This 24×7 emergency service is provided free of cost and can be availed by dialing a toll free number 108. In all there are 937 ambulances, of which 233 are well equipped with advanced life support system and 704 are with basic life support system. Number of patients served in emergency situation is given in Table 10.23.

Table 10.23 Number of patients served in emergency situation

Emergency situation	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Birth in Ambulance	1,139	1,272	1,135
Pregnancy	1,24,631	1,71,243	1,35,523
Medical	8,31,846	9,35,367	9,06,385
Accident (vehicle)	44,917	30,351	26,068
Assault	6,162	7,483	6,799
Burns	1,312	2,445	2,186
Cardiac	4,594	29,084	24,098
Fall	9,329	7,385	5,454
Intoxication / Poisoning	16,280	23,605	23,746
Mass Casualty	853	221	0
Poly Trauma	11,186	96,573	99,026
Lighting/Electrocution	417	334	316
Suicide/Self Inflicted Injury	578	819	675
Others	1,45,023	1,31,338	28,717
Total	11,98,267	14,37,520	12,60,128

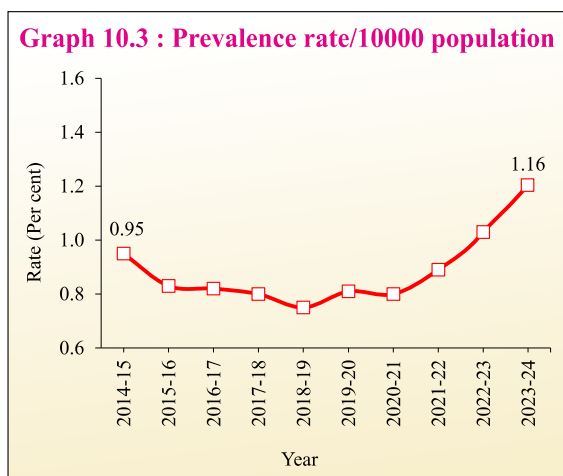
Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.26.14 National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme: The programme aims to achieve TB Elimination by 2025. Under this programme free diagnostic, treatment & follow up services are given to all diagnosed TB patients (includes public & private sector). All diagnosed and notified TB patient who are on anti-TB treatment receive incentives of ₹ 500 per month under *NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana*.

10.26.14.1 During 2022, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 1,552 & cure rate was 87 per cent and during 2023, number of suspected TB patients per lakh population was 2,027 & cure rate was 87 per cent. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 235.02 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure incurred was ₹ 216.48 crore.

10.26.15 National Programme for Control of Blindness: National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is being implemented mainly for cataract surgeries & screening of school children with provision of spectacles to the students having refractive errors. The NPCB aims to reduce the rate of blindness to 0.25 by the year 2025. During 2022-23, in all 8.74 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 9.68 crore, while during 2023-24, in all 9.46 lakh cataract surgeries were performed and expenditure incurred was ₹ 28.89 crore.

10.26.16 National Leprosy Eradication Programme: National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to eliminate leprosy (prevalence of less than one case per 10,000 population in all districts), strengthen disability prevention & medical rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy and reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy. During 2022-23, number of newly reported & active leprosy cases were 19,860 & 13,088 respectively & the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.03. During 2023-24, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases were 20,001 and 14,976 respectively & the prevalence rate per 10,000 population was 1.16.



10.26.17 National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly: National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) is being implemented to provide an easy access to promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the elderly through district hospitals, rural hospitals and primary health centre. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 51.59 crore was incurred and during 2023-24 upto February, expenditure of ₹ 59.18 crore was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly is given in Table 10.24.

Table 10.24 Information of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly

Care services provided	(no.)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Elderly persons attended OPD	15,50,717	7,02,749	4,07,413
Cases admitted in wards	79,611	33,327	21,689
Persons given rehabilitation services	46,999	20,669	12,200
Lab. tests performed on elderly	8,51,125	3,27,152	1,77,063
Elderly persons provided home based care	3,914	4,081	4,396

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto February

10.26.18 National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) is being implemented since 2010 to prevent avoidable hearing loss on account of disease or injury, early identification, diagnosis & treatment of ear problem and to medically rehabilitate persons suffering with deafness. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 21.14 lakh was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 69.74 lakh was incurred on this programme. Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness is given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 Information of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness

Particulars	(no.)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Number of cases examined with Deafness	19,259	51,333	68,430
Number of Surgeries performed	441	1,739	2,272
Number of hearing aids fitted	663	1,773	2,572
No. of persons referred for rehabilitation	2,995	7,013	5,983

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

10.26.19 National Programme for Non Communicable Disease: National Programme for Non Communicable Disease (NPNCD) is being implemented in the State since 2010 to prevent and control common non communicable diseases through behaviour and life style changes, to provide early diagnosis & management and build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis & treatment. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 19.77 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 14.93 crore was incurred on this programme.

10.26.20 Family Welfare Programme: The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme is to stabilise population. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. Emphasis is given on propagation of spacing methods like Oral Pills, Intra-uterine device (IUD), PPIUCD, conventional contraceptives along with some new contraceptive methods like Injectable Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA), Weekly Centchroman Pills, etc. Information of Family Welfare Programme is given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Information of Family Welfare Programme

Year	(000)					
	Target	Sterilisation		IUD		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
		Achievement	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy			
2021-22	565	5.00	274.19	490	422.46	15.03
2022-23	565	9.50	370.70	490	478.30	28.18
2023-24	510	6.20	296.70	490	443.50	31.55

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

10.27 Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY) and Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) have been implemented in revised form across the State from 1st April, 2020. The scheme provides end to end cashless quality medical services for identified diseases through empanelled hospitals.

10.27.1 MJPJAY is a flagship health insurance scheme of GoM and fully funded by the State. MJPJAY mainly includes families holding yellow ration cards, orange ration cards, *Antyodaya* and *Annapurna* beneficiaries. An insurance cover of ₹ 1.50 lakh per family per annum (₹ 2.50 lakh for kidney transplant) is being provided to the beneficiaries under MJPJAY. The scheme covers 996 surgeries/treatments and 121 post-surgery follow up services. Computerized *Ayushman Card* is being distributed for the benefit of AB-PMJAY and MJPJAY. Upto March, 2024, about 2.72 crore *Ayushman* cards have been issued in the State.

10.27.2 Under AB-PMJAY members from 93.05 lakh families, identified under Socio Economic Caste Census-2011 and holding AAY & PHH ration cards are eligible for getting benefits in all empanelled hospitals. Under this scheme, a health cover of ₹ five lakh per year per family is permissible. In all 1,209 surgeries/treatments (996 + additional 213 treatments) and 183 post surgery follow up services are covered under PMJAY. The benefit of this scheme can be availed in any empanelled hospital in any State in country. GoM has taken decision to implement MJPJAY for all the families in the State in July, 2023.

10.27.3 During 2022-23, the claim amount of ₹ 1,835.87 crore for the surgeries and treatments were paid to the empanelled hospitals. During year 2023-24, the claim amount of ₹ 1,845.20 crore were paid. Details of Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana scheme is given in Table 10.27 and information of specialised surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated MJPJAY and AB-PMJAY is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.27 Details of Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

Year	No. of Beneficiaries (no.)	Surgeries/ Therapies (no.)	Total Claim Paid Amount (₹ Crore)
2012-13	30,923	48,830	85.95
2013-14	77,100	1,33,059	201.47
2014-15	1,55,477	2,73,719	568.68
2015-16	2,09,526	3,64,646	731.69
2016-17	2,37,343	4,32,829	919.46
2017-18	2,57,416	4,95,363	1,008.81
2018-19	2,81,713	5,56,593	1,087.18
2019-20	2,96,404	6,03,047	1,284.21
2020-21	3,68,857	6,71,020	1,092.57
2021-22	4,77,699	8,46,580	1,661.62
2022-23	4,44,277	8,56,450	1,835.87
2023-24	5,26,096	10,23,010	1,845.20
Total	33,62,831	63,05,146	12,322.71

Note : Information for 2012-13 to 2017-18 is related to Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

Table 10.28 Specialised surgery counts & claim paid under Integrated Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Jan Arogya Yojana and Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana

Speciality	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)	No. of surgeries/ therapies	Claims paid (₹ Crore)
Medical oncology	1,98,202	110.00	2,17,328	124.86	2,56,042	178.74
Cardiology	89,782	341.03	1,15,576	437.09	1,38,287	564.35
Nephrology	82,907	120.05	97,323	135.95	1,12,785	209.37
Genitourinary system	46,553	92.22	61,159	116.49	79,263	163.37
Poly trauma	48,155	96.41	61,790	116.96	70,588	164.15
Pediatrics medical management	38,842	83.37	37,569	79.65	48,617	120.67
Orthopedic Surgery and Procedures	26,085	43.65	37,426	66.49	48,633	119.85
Ophthalmology Surgery	23,288	26.91	35,314	38.48	46,030	50.83
Radiation oncology	27,036	140.16	28,219	138.78	31,285	215.86
Surgical oncology	22,777	62.75	24,200	65.21	27,039	83.29

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

National AIDS Control Programme

10.28 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement effectively National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) in the State. The focus of NACP is on creating awareness and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics for sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 138.45 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 149.74 crore was incurred. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 HIV/AIDS cases

Particulars	(000)		
	2021	2022	2023
Persons screened from risk groups	4,857	6,948	7,470
HIV positive by three tests methods	15	18	18
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.30	0.26	0.24
AIDS cases	10.69	12.03	10.69
Deaths due to AIDS	2.36	2.00	1.95

@ with respect to persons screened from risk groups

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.29 The prime 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 Thalassemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.30.

Table 10.30 Information about blood collection

Year	Blood centres (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which, voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassemia	Hemophilia
2021	354	16.73	16.58	461	725	126
2022	368	19.28	19.08	421	638	103
2023	375	20.44	20.36	909	566	148

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.30 Epidemic Control Programme deals with monitoring of outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like cholera, gastro, diarrhoea, infective hepatitis, typhoid, etc. Containment measures are taken to control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases. The number of affected persons & deaths due to water borne diseases are given in Table 10.31.

Table 10.31 Number of attacks & deaths due to water borne diseases

Disease	(no.)					
	2021		2022		2023	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Cholera	281	0	747	20	22	1
Gastro	23,986	0	21,425	0	27,757	0
Diarrhoea	4,02,609	3	3,42,225	5	3,25,927	0
Infective hepatitis	2,936	0	2,113	0	2,403	0
Typhoid	32,425	0	29,730	0	38,614	0
Leptospirosis	347	10	458	18	1,484	8

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.31 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage & transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. In the State there are 284 organ transplant centres registered upto December, 2023, of which 132 centres are registered for single organ transplantation and 152 centres for multiple organ transplantation. Also 67 centres are registered as non transplant organ retrieval centres. In addition to this there are 317 centres for eye retrieval, eye bank & cornea transplant. Number of transplantations performed are given in Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Number of transplantations performed

Transplantation	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
Liver			
a) Kidney	541	608	593
b) Liver	209	318	295
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	26	86	69
b) Liver	20	64	58
c) Heart	8	6	10
d) Lungs	0	1	10
e) Cornea	1,369	3,238	1,759

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.32 Women empowerment & child development are all about empowering a woman to live with confidence, dignity and economic ability with quality education and to focus on children's upbringing with quality education and nutrition. Government is taking continuous efforts for overall development of women & children.

Women Development

10.33 'Achieve gender equality & empower all women & girls' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Various policies, programmes & schemes are being implemented in the State for providing opportunities to women in economic, social & political activities. The GoM has declared 4th Women Policy of the State on 7th March, 2024. The main objectives of the policy are:

- Create an enabling environment through economic and social policies for women and girls
- Strengthen, advocate and inspire gender equality and women's empowerment in the State of Maharashtra across all sectors, institutions and its functionaries
- Mainstream a gender equality and women's empowerment perspective in development, planning and implementation across all levels of governance
- Uphold civil and political rights of women and girls
- Strengthen women's empowerment and gender equality in society, in the political and administrative system as well as in the public and private sectors and creating a conducive environment for women and girls' economic and social development

Mission *Shakti*

10.34 'Mission *Shakti*' of GoI, an integrated women empowerment programme for the safety, security and empowerment of women is being implemented in the State since 2022-23. *Sambal* for safety & security and *Samarthya* for empowerment of women are the two sub schemes of this mission. The component of *Sambal* subscheme consists of schemes like *Sakhi* One Stop Centre, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, etc. The component of *Samarthya* subscheme consists of schemes like *Ujjawala* homes, *Swadhar greh* and Working Women Hostels.

10.34.1 ***Sakhi* One Stop Centre:** The objectives of the scheme are to provide support and assistance under one roof to women affected by violence and to facilitate immediate, emergency & non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, psychological & counselling support. There are 42 *Sakhi* One Stop Centres in the State. During 2022-23, assistance was provided to 5,552 women and during 2023-24, assistance was provided to 6,250 women.

10.34.2 ***Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*:** The scheme aims to ensure survival, safety & education of a girl child and eradicate gender identity based gender discrimination. This scheme is being implemented in ten districts of the State where child sex ratio is low. Under the scheme, various programmes are being implemented such as *Jan-jagran* campaign to increase the birth rate of girls, registration of pregnant women, celebrating birth of girl child, organising health camps, guidance on girls' education, *gudda-guddy* board, writing down the numbers of births of boys & girls at public places and organising various district level contests.

10.34.3 ***Ujjawala* Homes:** The objectives of the scheme are to create awareness for preventing trafficking of women & children for sexual exploitation, to facilitate their rescue & re-integration into society and to facilitate rehabilitation by providing basic amenities like food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid, guidance & vocational training. There are seven *Ujjawala* homes functioning in the State. Under the scheme, support was provided to 432 women during 2022-23 and 334 women during 2023-24.

10.34.4 **Swadhar Greh:** Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, victims of domestic violence, survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless, women prisoners released from jails who are without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education and vocational training. There are 12 *Swadhar greh* functioning in the State. Under the scheme, support was provided to 1,298 women during 2022-23 and 2,218 women during 2023-24.

10.34.5 **Working Women Hostels:** The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women with day care facility for their children. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to NGOs for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Rent is charged to hostel inmates for their stay. There are 74 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2022-23, in all 3,904 women and during 2023-24, in all 5,483 women availed the facilities.

10.35 Various women specific schemes are implemented in the State. Performance of selected women specific schemes is given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Performance of selected women specific schemes

Scheme	(₹ Crore)			
	2022-23		2023-24	
	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred
Government Women Hostels / Women Shelter Homes / Protective Homes / State Homes	7,179	14.87	6,654	15.31
<i>Aadhar Gruh</i>	2,221	0.06	2,005	0.05
Women counselling centres	24,089	3.80	25,734	4.20
<i>Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	83	0.05	0	0
<i>Manodhairya Yojana</i>	623	15.00	N.A.	48.00
Protection of Women from Domestic Violence	13,747	28.25	11,722	30.95

Source : Office of Commissioner of Women and Child Development, GoM

N.A.- Not Available

Participation of women in decision making

10.36 As per The Bombay Village *Panchayats* and the Maharashtra *Zilla Parishads* and *Panchayat Samitis* (Amendment) Act 2011, fifty per cent seats are reserved for women in *Panchayat Raj* Institutions. Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State are given in Table 10.34.

Table 10.34 Seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State

Local body (no.)	(As on 31 st March, 2024)	
	Total seats	Seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation (29)	2,870	1,442
Municipal Council (245)	6,072	3,075
<i>Nagar Panchayat</i> (146)	2,465	1,305
<i>Zilla Parishad</i> (34)	2,000	1,008
<i>Panchayat Samiti</i> (351)	4,000	2,000
<i>Gram panchayat</i> (27,913)	2,43,174	1,32,642
Total	2,60,581	1,41,472

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

10.36.1 In the 17th Loksabha (2019-2024), there are eight women MPs out of 46 sitting MPs and in the 16th Loksabha (2014-2019), there were five women MPs out of 48 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In the Rajyasabha, there are four women MPs out of 18 sitting MPs from Maharashtra. In 14th Maharashtra Legislative Assembly (2019-2024), there are 26 women MLAs out of 283 sitting MLAs as on 31st March, 2024. In Maharashtra Legislative Council, there are four women MLCs out of 57 sitting MLCs as on 31st March, 2024.

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.37 *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) has been declared as a nodal agency by GoM to implement various women empowerment schemes through Self Help Groups (SHGs). The main objective of MAVIM is to organise women through SHGs, build their capacity & enhance self confidence, entrepreneurial development, synchronise employment opportunities through Community Managed Resource Centres which are federation of SHGs. Also, MAVIM promotes women's initiatives for equal opportunities & participation in governance and build grassroot institutes through SHGs. MAVIM also provides market linkages to SHGs and arranges training for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality & administrative capacity. During 2023-24, total cumulative savings of women SHGs was ₹ 2,353.32 crore, women SHGs received loans of ₹ 8,138.71 crore from various financial institutions and the total internal loans disbursed was ₹ 8,927.68 crore. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.35.

Table 10.35 Information of women SHGs

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
Villages & Cities covered under MAVIM (No.)	10,495	259	-
SHGs (No.)	99,699	65,330	1,65,029
Members (Lakh)	13	7.01	20.01
Bank loan (Cumulative) (₹ crore)	5,957.45	2,181.26	8,138.71

Source: *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal, GoM*

10.37.1 **Community Managed Resource Centre:** Community Managed Resource Centre (CMRC) registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 is a group of 250 to 300 SHGs formed in a cluster of about 20 to 25 villages within a radius of 25 km. The role of the CMRC is to provide primary services to SHGs such as skill development training for livelihood, bank linkages, provide market to produced goods. There are 295 CMRCs functioning in the State at the end of March, 2024.

10.37.2 **Tejashree Financial Services:** *Tejashree* financial services scheme is a loan redemption scheme being implemented through SHGs for ultra-poor and debt ridden women. Under this scheme i) one lakh women get individual loan upto ₹ 10,000 ii) ten thousand debt ridden women get financial assistance upto ₹ 20,000 for repayment of loan and iii) working capital upto ₹ two lakh is made available to 300 women social enterprises run by CMRCs. Total loan of ₹ 119.62 crore was disbursed under the scheme upto the end of March, 2024.

10.37.3 **Nav Tejaswini:** *Nav Tejaswini* Rural Women Enterprise Development Project has been started in the State with the support of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to financially empower poor and needy women. The project majorly focuses on market led enterprise promotion, enabling support services & institutional development and project management. The project is supporting women led Farmer Producer Organisations, Micro entrepreneurs, Farm activities, Non-farm activities and Farm allied activities run by CMRCs. During 2022-23 loan of ₹ 1,192.66 crore was disbursed to 3,58,369 women and during 2023-24 loan of ₹ 2,190.40 crore was disbursed to 5,63,073 women.

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.38 The Maharashtra State Commission for women is a statutory body which regularly holds hearings/public hearings on complaints filed by women victims, provides free legal aid and counselling services. It organises workshops, training programmes and seminars on women related issues viz. self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crimes, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act, 2013, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, preparation of guidelines for creche, etc. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 25.66 lakh was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 63.61 lakh was incurred on various activities.

Crimes against women

10.39 Crime against women is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Number of crimes against women per lakh female population in the year 2021-22 was 66 and in the year 2022-23 it was 76. Crimes against women reported in the State are given in Table 10.36.

Child Development

10.40 Child policy 2014 is being implemented in the State to ensure that every child shall have an equal opportunity to develop potential within protected environment. Various child development schemes are being implemented in the State.

Table 10.36 Crimes against women reported in the State

Crime head	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
Rape	5,954	7,084	7,521
Kidnapping & abduction	7,559	9,297	9,698
Dowry deaths	172	180	169
Cruelty by husband & relative	10,095	11,367	11,226
Molestation	12,945	14,434	17,281
Sexual harassment	1,287	1,649	
Immoral Trafficking	95	65	174
Other	1,419	1,255	1,312
Total	39,526	45,331	47,381

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police
(Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

Integrated Child Development Services

10.41 The objective of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is to provide integrated services for proper growth & development of pre-school children in rural, tribal and slum areas. This programme is implemented through 97,475 *anganwadis* and 13,011 mini *anganwadis* covered under 553 Child Development Projects. Under the programme, basic services viz. immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and pre-school education are provided to children upto six years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

10.41.1 **Nutrition programme:** The Supplementary Nutrition Programme is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children upto six years of age, pregnant women & lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. It also aims to minimise infant mortality by controlling malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 2,068.42 crore was incurred on 71.47 lakh beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,629.52 crore was incurred on 65.28 lakh beneficiaries. Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades are given in Table 10.37 and Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) & Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) are given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.37 Percentage of children of age 0 to 5 years in the State according to nutrition grades

Month	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Percentage of children		
			Normal	Moderate under weight	Severe under weight
March, 2022	Rural	40,56,683	93.9	5.2	0.9
	Tribal	8,80,538	81.6	14.9	3.5
	Urban	12,79,046	91.3	7.9	0.9
	Total	62,16,267	91.6	7.1	1.2
March, 2023	Rural	38,53,585	94.1	5.1	0.9
	Tribal	8,60,418	81.7	14.8	3.5
	Urban	12,23,476	92.3	7.0	0.7
	Total	59,37,479	91.9	6.9	1.2
March, 2024	Rural	34,23,694	94.2	5.0	0.9
	Tribal	8,11,289	81.3	15.2	3.5
	Urban	15,21,416	93.4	6.1	0.6
	Total	57,56,399	92.1	6.7	1.2

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

Table 10.38 Percentage of SAM & MAM children of age 0 to 5 years in the State

Month	Total Children (no.)	Percentage of children	
		SAM	MAM
March, 2023	41,67,180	1.93	5.09
March, 2024	42,62,652	1.21	3.92

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

10.41.2 Village Child Development Centre: Under the ICDS programme, Village Child Development Centres (VCDC) has been established at village/*anganwadi* level for eliminating malnutrition. For severe elimination of malnutrition medical advice as well as nutritional diet is provided. In *anganwadi*, children are provided an additional three times diet apart from three regular diets and all medical facilities are provided.

10.41.3 Poshan Abhiyaan: This *Abhiyaan* is being implemented in all the districts under the ICDS programme. The main objectives of the *Abhiyaan* are (i) reducing malnutrition by six per cent, (ii) reducing anaemia by nine per cent in infants, adolescent girls & women and (iii) reducing the proportion of low birth weight babies by six per cent. To ensure community mobilisation and bolster people's participation, every year the month of September is celebrated as *Rashtriya Poshan Maah* in the State since 2018. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 62.23 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 88.24 crore was incurred on this *abhiyaan*. Pregnant Women anaemia reduced by 0.32 percent in 2023-24 as compared to the year 2022-23 & Lactating Women anaemia reduced by 0.52 percent in 2023-24 as compared to the year 2022-23.

10.41.4 Majhi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana: The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for education of girls, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children having annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If Mother/ father in a family undergo family planning operation after birth of one girl child, a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 kept in the bank in the name of girl child. If Mother/ father in a family undergo family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 11.78 crore was incurred on 4,679 beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 6.78 crore was incurred on 2,889 beneficiaries.

10.41.5 **Lek Ladaki Yojana:** The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, reducing the mortality rate of girls, reducing malnutrition, promoting girls education, reducing proportion of out-of-school girls to zero and preventing child marriage. *Lek Ladki Yojana* has been launched in October, 2023 for the empowerment of girls. After birth of girlchild, amount of ₹ 1,01,000 is to be given to yellow and orange ration card holder families in five stages.

- After birth of girlchild - ₹ 5,000
- Girlchild admitted to first standard - ₹ 6,000
- In sixth standard - ₹ 7,000
- In eleventh standard - ₹ 8,000
- After completing of 18 years age - ₹ 75,000

Under the scheme, expenditure of ₹ 7.79 crore was incurred on 15,574 beneficiaries during 2023-24.

10.41.6 **Baby Care Kit:** Baby care kit bag upto ₹ 2,000 for newborns are provided to mothers who have delivered at PHC/Government hospital. The scheme is applicable for the first child in the family. During 2022-23, in all 4.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed and expenditure of ₹ 80 crore was incurred. During 2023-24, in all 6.01 lakh baby care kit bags were distributed and expenditure of ₹ 120 crore was incurred.

10.41.7 **Parenting & Education in Early Childhood:** Maharashtra State Council for Education Research and Training developed '*Bal shikshankram*' curriculum for the age group of three to six years, based on the developmental stages of a child and paedology. This curriculum is termed as '*Aakar*'. During 2023-24 pre school activities of children enrolled in all *anganwadis* were carried out online through '*Aakar*' child education programme & 25,94,209 children were benefitted.

10.41.8 **Scheme for adolescent girls:** The scheme is being implemented in (Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Dharashiv and Washim) aspirational districts of the State. The revised scheme for adolescent girls is implemented in four aspirational districts from 2022-23. The scheme aims at providing nutritional support to identified adolescent girls (14 -18 years) for improving their health and nutritional status under the nutrition component and providing them iron & folic acid supplementation, health checkup and referral services, nutrition & health education, skill training, etc. under non nutrition component of the scheme. The Government spends ₹ 9.50 per day per beneficiary. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 34.56 crore was incurred on 1,24,779 beneficiaries and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 33.30 crore was incurred on 1,19,396 beneficiaries.

10.41.9 **Policy for Adoption of Anganwadi:** The Government is implementing Adoption of *anganwadi* policy since October, 2022 for strengthening of *anganwadis* through public participation. *Anganwadi* can be adopted by establishments i) through Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme, ii) NGOs, various trusts, Rotary club, Lions club etc and iii) persons/families/groups. The adopting agencies provide infrastructure, educational facilities, growth monitoring machines, training & skill development, health checkup facilities, etc to *anganwadi*. Since inception upto March 2024, through CSR programme & NGO's in all 3,442 *anganwadis* have been adopted.

10.41.10 **Bharatratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana:** The scheme aims to combat malnutrition arising due to deficiency of calories and proteins in scheduled areas and in additional tribal component schemes areas. Since the registration in Primary Health Centres and *Anganwadi*/mini *anganwadi* centres, pregnant women and lactating mothers till six months after delivery for 25 days in a month are given one full square meal. Children from six months & above to six years of age registered in the *anganwadi* centres are given two bananas (for vegetarian children) and one boiled egg (for non-vegetarian children) four times in a week. This scheme is implemented in 14,322 *anganwadi* through 111 projects of 16 districts of State. Under the scheme during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 203.82 crore was incurred on 1.16 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 5.81 lakh children. During 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 172.27 crore was incurred on 1.14 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 6.94 lakh children.

Mission Vatsalya Scheme

10.42 *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme aims at building a protective environment through government-civil society partnership for children in difficult circumstances as well as other vulnerable children. Programmes such as juvenile justice boards, State child protection society, district child protection society, Government/ NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, open shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, etc. are included under this scheme. Information of various programmes is as follows:

- Children in conflict with law and detained by police for judicial inquiry are admitted in observation homes as per orders of Juvenile Justice Boards. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 3,000 per month per inmate to observation homes.
- Orphaned, abandoned, missing, HIV/ AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered & oppressed children up to 18 years of age who need care & protection are admitted in children homes. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 3,000 per month per inmate to children homes.
- Children have to leave children homes after completing 18 years of age. However, some of the children who have not completed training or education at the age of 18 years are not fully rehabilitated. Such children are rehabilitated in after care homes. The Government provides grants-in-aid of ₹ 2,000 per month per inmate to after care homes.

Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme is given in Table 10.39.

Table 10.39 Component wise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries under *Mission Vatsalya* Scheme

Component	No. of Units	Capacity	2022-23		2023-24	
			No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
Government						
Observation homes	12	425	87	82.02	183	710.40
Children homes	25	1300	392	189.29	359	148.00
After care homes	6		-	-	-	-
Open shelter homes	6	235	267	130.14	169	107.75
Adoption agencies	18	207	190	306.92	196	263.80
NGO						
Observation homes	40	1,984	812	1,361.09	945	1,873.41
Children homes	323		-	-	-	-
HIV Children homes	10	625	320	177.91	373	987.60
Total	440	4,776	2,068	2,247.37	2,225	4,090.96

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

Phirate Pathak Project:

10.43 GoM has initiated an innovative programme viz. *Phirate Pathak* Started in December 2021, to take care of street children and bring them in main stream of education & society. GoI has sanctioned grant of ₹ 50 lakh for this project. The project is being implemented on pilot basis for six months in five districts. Under this project 285 children from Nashik, 1,679 children from Pune, 810 children from Mumbai City, 750 children from Thane and 279 children from Nagpur districts were benefitted.

Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana:

10.44 The scheme is being implemented in the State by GoM through NGO's to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. Since every child needs a caring family, a home is provided to the child under this scheme. A grant of ₹ 2,250 per child per month is given by the GoM to the foster parent (s) through NGO for meeting the basic expenses of the child. Implementing NGO is given a supporting grant of ₹ 250 per month per child to meet administrative expenses, including home visits. During 2022-23, foster care was given to 69,944 children and expenditure incurred was ₹ 72.69 crore. During 2023-24, foster care was given to 80,224 children and expenditure incurred was ₹ 190.97 crore.

Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav:

10.45 *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahotsav* is organised every year in the second week of November in each district and region to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in Government/NGO care homes and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised in these *mahotsav* and winners are awarded. Every year grants of ₹ five lakh for each district and ₹ 5.82 lakh for each region are sanctioned. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.72 crore during 2022-23 and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.77 crore. during 2023-24.

Crimes against children

10.46 Offences committed against children or crimes in which children are victims are termed as crimes against children. Crimes against children reported in the State are given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Crimes against children reported in the State

Crime Head	(no.)		
	2021	2022	2023
Murder	146	124	84
Infanticide	5	25	6
Foeticide	6	17	4
Child rape	3,458	4,182	4,449
Kidnapping & abduction	9,555	11,571	12,564
Abandonment	132	143	47
Other	3,930	4,700	4,648
Total	17,232	20,762	21,802

Source : Office of the Special Inspector General of Police, (Prevention of crime against women and children), GoM

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.47 Employment generation and poverty alleviation are some of the aspects of socio-economic development. The forefront objective of the government policies is to generate productive and sufficient employment opportunities that help to reduce poverty and accelerate growth process.

EMPLOYMENT

10.48 'Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all' is one of the sustainable development goals. Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes of employment guarantee, skill development, entrepreneurship development, capacity building, etc. Population Census, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Economic Census are major sources for data on employment.

Employment as per Population Census

10.49 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 4.38 crore were main workers and 0.57 crore were marginal workers. The proportion of female in main workers was 31.5 per cent and that in marginal workers was 53.6 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population censuses are given in Table 10.41.

Table 10.41 Percentage distribution of workers in the State according to population censuses

Classification of workers	Census				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Main Workers					
a) Agriculture and allied activities					
Cultivators	35.5	31.9	30.0	24.8	23.2
Agriculture labourer and fishing	30.9	26.0	25.9	20.3	22.9
b) Other than Agriculture and allied activities					
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.0	10.5
Construction	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.1
Trade	6.7	6.5	7.8	7.1	6.4
Transportation & Storage, Communication	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.8
Others	9.0	8.6	9.5	13.0	15.5
Marginal Workers	@	9.0	8.6	15.7	11.5
Total Workers	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

@ No classification of marginal workers exist

10.49.1 The percentage distribution of workers in the State by type of industry is given in Table 10.42. The percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation is given in Table 10.43. Economic classification of workers in the State as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.10.

Table 10.42 Percentage distribution of workers by type of industry

Type of Industry	Census			
	2011		2001	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Agriculture and allied activities	52.1	62.8	53.5	77.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing	11.8	7.6	13.1	8.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1
Construction	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.7
Trade, Repairs, Transportation & Storage, Communication	13.7	6.1	14.8	5.2
Financial Services and Real Estate	1.9	0.6	3.8	1.5
Public Administration and Defence	5.3	1.8	-	-
Others	9.9	15.5	9.8#	3.5#
Total Workers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

#includes Public Administration and Defence

Table 10.43 Percentage distribution of workers by type of occupation

Type of Occupation	(per cent)					
	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Senior officials and Managers	9.0	4.2	8.0	4.3	1.7	3.8
Professionals	6.0	7.3	6.3	5.1	6.3	5.3
Technicians and Associate professionals	6.6	13.4	8.1	6.0	12.1	7.1
Clerks	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.0
Service workers and Shop & market sales workers	13.4	8.3	12.3	20.2	12.2	18.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	5.9	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	17.5	10.7	16.0	22.3	18.9	21.7
Plant, machine operators and assemblers	12.1	2.7	10.0	13.7	3.0	11.8
Elementary occupations	17.8	18.8	18.1	16.3	24.0	17.7
Workers not classified by occupations	9.6	26.1	13.2	3.4	9.4	4.5

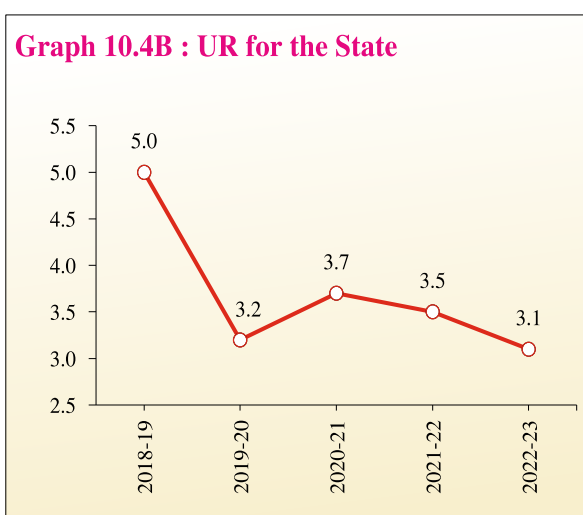
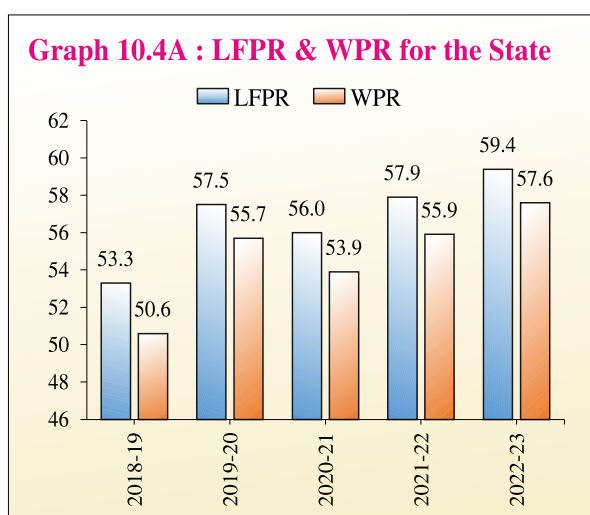
Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, GoI

Employment status as per Periodic Labour Force Survey

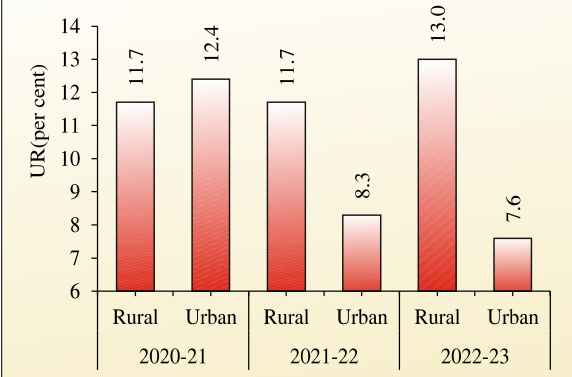
10.50 Quinquennial surveys on 'Employment and Unemployment' were conducted by the then National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), GoI. To suffice the need of labour force data at frequent time intervals National Statistical Office (NSO), GoI launched Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017. The PLFS brings out the following key labour force indicators estimated on the basis of Usual Status (Principal Activity Status + Subsidiary Activity Status) and Current Weekly Status (CWS).

- Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR): the percentage of persons in the labour force in the population
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR): the percentage of employed among the persons in the population
- Unemployment Rate (UR): the percentage of unemployed persons in the labour force

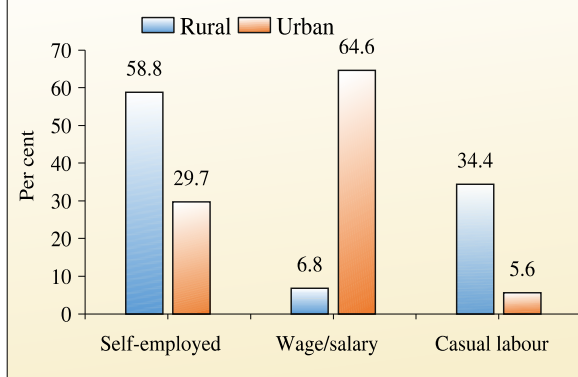
10.50.1 LFPR, WPR and UR for persons in the age group 15 years & above as per usual status:



Graph 10.5 : Unemployment rate for persons with education level graduation or above



Graph 10.6 : Percentage distribution of female workers as per usual status (ps+ss) 2022-23



10.50.2 UR according to usual status (ps + ss) for selected states are given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 UR according to usual status (ps + ss) for selected states

State	(per cent)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	6.0	3.5	6.3	3.3	6.5
Gujarat	0.8	4.6	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.2
Karnataka	2.1	3.8	2.3	5.0	1.5	4.2
Kerala	8.9	11.6	9.0	10.3	6.5	7.6
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	4.7	1.3	4.9	0.8	4.8
Maharashtra	2.2	6.5	2.5	5.0	2.2	4.6
Rajasthan	3.5	10.2	2.9	10.8	3.4	8.5
Telangana	3.4	7.7	3.1	6.9	2.8	7.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.3	8.0	2.1	6.7	1.6	6.5
All-India	3.3	6.7	3.3	6.3	2.4	5.4

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.3 Percentage distribution of working persons in the State according to usual status (ps + ss) is given in Table 10.45.

Table 10.45 Percentage distribution of working persons according to usual status (ps + ss)

Sector	(per cent)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Agriculture & allied activities	73.2	4.0	70.1	4.5	70.6	4.3
Industry	11.3	32.0	12.8	29.2	14.1	28.9
Services	15.5	64.0	17.1	66.3	15.3	66.8
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.4 LFPR, WPR and UR according to CWS for urban areas are given in Table 10.46.

Table 10.46 LFPR, WPR and UR according to CWS for urban areas

Period	(per cent)					
	LFPR		WPR		UR	
	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above	15 to 29 yrs	15 yrs & above
April-June, 2022	41.5	49.9	35.0	46.8	15.5	6.4
July-September, 2022	41.9	50.7	35.6	47.6	15.2	6.1
October-December, 2022	41.5	50.5	34.6	47.1	16.6	6.8
January-March, 2023	43.2	51.2	36.7	48.1	14.9	6.1
April-June, 2023	42.8	51.5	35.9	48.1	16.0	6.5
July-September, 2023	44.3	51.9	37.2	48.3	16.1	6.9
October-December, 2023	45.1	51.8	38.2	48.3	15.2	6.7

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

10.50.5 Percentage distribution of working persons in age-group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Percentage distribution of working persons in age group 15 years & above according to CWS for urban areas in the State

Sector	(per cent)							
	2022-23				2023-24			
	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March	April - June	July - September	October - December	January - March
Agriculture & allied activities	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5
Industry	29.0	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.9	29.9	30.0	30.1
Services	67.0	68.4	68.0	67.7	67.7	66.2	66.2	66.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : National Statistical Office, GoI

Employment status as per Economic Census

10.51 The Sixth Economic Census (2013) covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security services, activities of households as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organization & bodies and illegal activities. Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census in the State are given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Number of establishments and employment therein as per fifth and sixth economic census

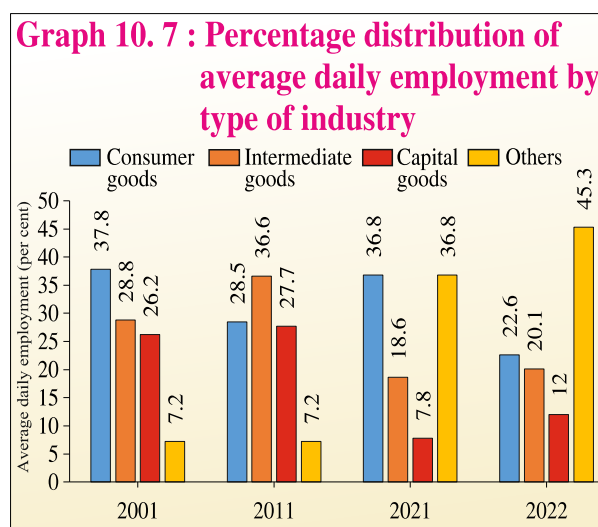
Particulars	Fifth Economic Census- 2005 [@]	Sixth Economic Census - 2013
Total establishments (lakh)	41.53	61.37
Agricultural establishments (per cent)	14.5	25.9
Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	85.5	74.1
Persons employed in total establishments (lakh)	105.27	145.12
Persons employed in agricultural establishments (per cent)	10.0	18.2
Persons employed in Non-agricultural establishments (per cent)	90.0	81.8

[@] Public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities reported in Fifth economic census are not considered for meaningful comparison of Fifth and Sixth Economic Censuses

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Factory employment

10.52 At the end of October, 2023 in all 36,560 factories, registered under Factories Act 1948, were working in the State and the average daily employment therein was about 31.28 lakh. Of the total working factories, the percentage of factories having 50 or less workers was 69.3 per cent. The average daily employment in different industries in the State is given in Annexure 10.11. Working factories and factory employment in the State is given in Annexure 10.12.



Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

10.53 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public and private sectors for monitoring the changes in the level of employment. The number of establishments in public & private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai area and 10 or more employees in other areas of the State. The total employment in the State as on 31st December, 2023 was 84.70 lakh, of which 28.5 per cent were females. The proportion of employment in the private sector was 72.2 per cent of the total employment. The employment as per Employment Market Information Programme is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Employment as per Employment Market Information Programme

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2021	1,692	622	2,314	3,943	1,564	5,507	5,636	2,186	7,822
2022	1,713	648	2,362	4,186	1,675	5,862	5,900	2,324	8,224
2023	1,705	646	2,351	4,355	1,764	6,119	6,060	2,410	8,470

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

Employees in the State Government services

10.54 Census of the State government employees (excluding public undertakings, local self government institutions) is conducted every year with 1st July as a reference date. As on 1st July, 2023 sanctioned posts in group A to D in the State Government services were 7.24 lakh, of which 33.9 per cent posts were vacant. Groupwise employees in the State Government services are given in Table 10.50.

Table 10.50 Employees in the State Government services

Group	Posts		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.43	0.27	0.16
B	0.75	0.46	0.29
C	4.87	3.44	1.43
D	1.19	0.61	0.58
Total A to D	7.24	4.78	2.46
E [#]	-	2.31	-

Employees on daily wages honorarium, part-time & pay scale not applicable

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Employees registered under Employees' Provident Fund scheme

10.55 Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is applicable to the establishments having more than 20 workers. Employees registered under EPF Scheme are given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Employees registered under EPF scheme

Year	(Lakh)	
	Maharashtra	All-India
2021-22	26.45	122.35
2022-23	30.29	138.52
2023-24 ⁺	27.37	124.56

+ upto January

Source : Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, GoI

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.56 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in the State to counsel, guide and help the jobseekers regarding employment & self-employment. In all 44 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level and eight for tribal candidates. A special desk for *divyangis* established in each district level centres.

10.56.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto March, 2024 were 64.76 lakh. During 2023 upto November, number of persons registered with these centres were 5.57 lakh. About 27 per cent persons were placed against 7.50 lakh notified vacancies. The details of notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.13 and Annexure 10.14 respectively.

Employment Promotion Programmes

10.57 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment.

- **Employment promotion programme (EPP):** Provide on-job training to job seekers to help them develop skills and experience in the private sector. Aims to improve the skills of young people to make them more employable as per market requirements
- **Apprenticeship training programme:** Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme:** Helps unemployed educated people to start their own businesses or find employment

Details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes are given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Details of beneficiaries and expenditure incurred under Employment Promotion Programmes

Programme	Beneficiaries (number)			Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Employment promotion	24,015	23,258	27,451	186.33	197.30	280.02
Apprenticeship training	29,468	31,135	26,697	1,502.58	1,723.50	1,402.81
Entrepreneurial development training	50,944	54,811	19,747	1,926.00	1,906.00	689.00

Source : 1. Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM
2. Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM
3. Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.58 Job fairs are being organised in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also to make available skilled manpower to industries. Details of job fairs are given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Details of job fairs

Particulars	(no.)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Job fairs	202	557	581
Entrepreneurs participated	1,346	4,678	5,377
Youths visited job fairs	93,153	1,91,919	2,56,666
Employment provided	9,595	55,930	95,478

Source : Commissionerate of Skill development, Employment & Entrepreneurship, GoM

10.59 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for planning, coordination, execution and monitoring of skill development schemes. All the skill development schemes of various departments are integrated and implemented through MSSDS. Information of skill development (short term training) schemes implemented during 2023-24 upto December is given in Table 10.54.

Table 10.54 Information of skill development training schemes implemented during 2023-24
(upto December)

Scheme	Enrolled Candidates	Certified Candidates
Skill acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion (SANKALP)	609	285
<i>Pramod Mahajan Kaushalyava Udyojakata Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUVA)</i>	26,860	17,886
<i>Pramod Mahajan Gramin Kaushalya Vikas Kendra (PMGKVK)</i>	14,923	*
<i>Kiman Kaushalya Vikas Karyakram</i>	2,116	1,110

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM

* Training Under Progress

Employment generation schemes

10.60 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme-Maharashtra:** The *Mahatma Gandhi* National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) provides enhancement of livelihood security, giving at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The expenditure on wages upto 100 days per household is borne by GoI and additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM. Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State is given in Table 10.55. Categorywise number of works completed and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.15.

Table 10.55 Details of MGNREGA scheme in the State

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	20.36	21.21	24.51
Of which, number of households provided with (Lakh)			
less than or equal to 100 days	18.66	19.86	21.76
more than 100	1.70	1.35	2.75
Expenditure incurred for providing more than 100 days of employment (₹ Crore)	257.00	242.00	497.00
Employment generated (Person days in crore)	8.25	7.88	11.62
Average employment per household (days)	41	37	47
Share in employment of (per cent)			
Scheduled Castes	8.2	8.0	6.9
Scheduled Tribes	24.8	20.2	17.3
Women	43.7	44.7	43.9
Number of works completed	2,32,667	3,54,508	3,37,775
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	2,423.28	3,024.59	4,475.65
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	294	384	385

Source: Planning Department (EGS), GoM

Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission

10.61 The State Government is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM-UMED) under *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana*–National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM): Major focus of MSRLM is to stabilise and promote existing livelihoods of the poor, in farm and in non-farm sectors. As agriculture is the mainstay livelihood activity for most of the rural poor, MSRLM focuses on sustainable agriculture and allied activities like animal husbandry, minor forest produce and fisheries. Performance of MSRLM-UMED is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Performance of MSRLM-UMED

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
SHGs formed (no.)	77,320	63,035	49,940
Members of SHGs (no.)	7,24,191	5,61,278	3,26,212
Grants received (₹ Crore)	231.95	1,020.09	1,473.38
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	282.48	763.24	1,294.08
SHGs given loans (no.)	1,93,089	2,43,786	2,54,482
Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	3,702.65	5,942.00	7,885.00

Source: MSRLM, GoM

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.62 The aim of *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM)* is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The mission is being implemented in 259 urban local bodies in the State since May, 2017. Performance of DAY-NULM in the State is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Performance of DAY NULM

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fund Released			
GoI (₹ Crore)	100.56	62.33	60.49
GoM (₹ Crore)	66.13	41.56	40.33
Number of SHGs formed	12,216	10,889	14,348
Number of SHGs receiving revolving fund	11,425	11,135	8,870
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Training beneficiaries (no.)	2,594	2,405	34,240
Placement beneficiaries (no.)	697	714	2,233
Self-Employment Programme			
Individual beneficiaries (no.)	5,343	5,828	5,648
Group enterprises beneficiaries (no.)	2,720	\$	\$
Bank linkage programme			
Beneficiaries (no.)	1,43,210	1,45,650	1,28,320

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

\$- Not Assigned

Prime Minister employment generation programme

10.63 The Prime Minister employment generation programme is being implemented in the State since 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to generate employment opportunities for traditional artisans and unemployed youths through setting up of new self-employment ventures to reduce migration to urban areas. At the state level this programme is being implemented through the State Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industry Centres. Information of Prime Minister employment generation programme is given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Information of Prime Minister employment generation programme

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Projects (no.)	4,116	3,607	1,883
Margin money disbursed (₹ Crore)	129.55	130.63	127.05
Employment generated (no.)	32,928	28,856	15,064

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme

10.64 Chief Minister Employment Generation Programme is being implemented from 2019 in the State to generate employment opportunities through micro & small enterprises. Under this programme financial assistance of 15 to 35 per cent of project cost is provided as credit link subsidy. Under this programme, during 2022-23, credit link subsidy was given to 12,376 projects and during 2023-24 upto December, credit link subsidy was given to 8,425 projects.

Seed money scheme

10.65 The 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 to avail the institutional finance. Unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2022-23 seed money of ₹ 5.48 crore was disbursed for 481 projects and seed money of ₹ 0.96 crore was disbursed for 83 projects during 2023-24 upto December.

Industrial Relations

10.66 Between January, 2023 to March, 2024 there were 33 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) in the State, which affected 11,750 employees and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 42.33 lakh. During 2022 there were 17 work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) which affected 6,363 employees in the State and number of person-days lost due to work stoppages was 18.51 lakh. The details of industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.16.

Kamgar Kalyan

10.67 *Maharashtra Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* was established in 1953 for implementing welfare schemes for workers & their families to improve standard of living and to promote their social, cultural, educational, economical & psychological upliftment. In all 1.64 lakh establishments with 56.18 lakh employees were registered with the *Kamgar Kalyan Mandal* upto March, 2023.

10.68 **e-Shram portal:** Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI has developed e-Shram portal to create a National database of unorganized workers with an aim of providing social security services to unorganised workers. Upto March, 2024 number of workers registered on e-Shram portal from the State were 1.44 crore of which 51.8 per cent were female. In all 53.7 per cent registered workers were from age group 18-40 years and 27.0 per cent are from age group 40-50 years. The number of workers in the State registered upto March, 2024 on e-Shram portal is given in Table 10.59.

10.69 GoI enacted 'The Building & Other Construction Workers (Regulation of employment & condition of service) Act, 1996' with an objective to regulate the employment & condition of service and to provide safety, health & welfare measures for the building & other construction workers.

Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is established under this Act. The total number of registered construction workers in the State were 27.82 lakh upto December, 2023. The board implements various schemes for these workers. Number of beneficiaries were 30.43 lakh between the period April to December, 2023.

Table 10.59 Number of workers in the State registered upto March, 2024 on e-Shram portal

(Lakh)	
Occupation sector	Number
Agriculture	78.49
Construction	11.06
Domestic workers	7.29
Leather industry	7.45
Apparel	7.55
Automobile & Transportation	5.63
Capital goods & manufacturing	2.86
Administration	2.76
Tourism & Hospitality	1.87
Electronics	1.81
Healthcare	1.84
Beauty & Wellness	1.32
Education	1.15
Retail	0.97
Miscellaneous	11.86

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment

10.70 **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhanyojana:** This scheme is being implemented since 2019 for old age protection and social security to unorganised workers. The unorganised workers in age group 18 to 40 years having monthly income upto ₹ 15,000 and not covered under any pension scheme are eligible under this scheme. These workers have to contribute ₹ 55 to ₹ 200 per month depending on their age and after completion of 60 years of age, they receive pension of ₹ 3,000 per month. As on 31st March, 2024 in all 6,09,445 unorganised workers have registered under this scheme in the State.

Prohibition of Child Labour

10.71 Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 aims at prohibiting the employment of children below 14 years of age. This act prohibits employment of children in 16 occupations and 65 processes considered hazardous to the health and psyche of the child. As per the amendment in this Act in 2016, a person who has completed his 14 years of age but not completed 18 years is defined as adolescent and act prohibits employment of adolescents in certain hazardous occupations. Family units and training centres are excluded from purview of the Act. During 2022 in all 125 places were raided and 24 child labourers & 100 adolescent labourers rescued and legal action was initiated against 48 establishments. During January, 2023 to March, 2024 the number of raids were 334 and 88 child & 106 adolescent labourers were rescued and legal action initiated against 90 establishments.

POVERTY

10.72 ‘End poverty in all its forms everywhere’ is one of Sustainable Development Goals. NITI Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission) estimates poverty lines and poverty ratios based on income or monetary measures. Poverty estimates for the year 2011-12, estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee, are the latest available estimates. NITI Aayog also computing Multidimensional Poverty Index.

10.72.1 The poverty line and headcount ratio (percentage of population below poverty line) of selected states for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Poverty line and headcount ratio of selected states for 2011-12

State	Poverty line		Headcount ratio		
	(per capita per month ₹)		Percentage of population below poverty line		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	11.0	5.8	9.2
Bihar	778	923	34.1	31.2	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	21.5	10.1	16.7
Karnataka	902	1,089	24.5	15.3	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	9.1	5.0	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	35.7	21.0	31.7
Maharashtra	967	1,126	24.2	9.1	17.4
Punjab	1,054	1,155	7.7	9.2	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	16.1	10.7	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	15.8	6.5	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	30.4	26.1	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	22.5	14.7	20.0
All- India	816	1,000	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source :Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

Multidimensional Poverty Index

10.73 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) computed by NITI Aayog captures multiple and overlapping deprivations faced by the poor which was not sufficiently reflected in monetary poverty measure. MPI has three equally weighted dimensions viz. health, education and standard of living which are represented by 12 indicators. The latest computed national MPI is based on National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21) data and is compared with the baseline statistics of the national MPI computed using the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16) data.

10.73.1 As per 'National MPI-2023' report, MPI for the State was 0.033 during 2019-21 as against 0.065 during 2015-16. Multidimensionally poor population in the State decreased from 14.8 per cent in 2015-16 to 7.8 per cent in 2019-21 and 87.37 lakh people escaped multidimensional poverty. The percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population in each indicator is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Percentage of multidimensionally poor and deprived population

		(per cent)			
Dimension	Indicator	Rural		Urban	
		2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21
Health	Nutrition	18.7	9.3	5.0	2.6
	Child & Adolescent mortality	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3
	Maternal Health	10.5	6.1	3.1	1.7
Education	Years of Schooling	6.3	3.9	1.9	1.3
	School attendance	4.2	1.7	1.5	0.8
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	21.4	8.6	1.9	0.9
	Sanitation	19.4	7.7	4.3	2.2
	Drinking Water	8.9	4.0	0.5	0.2
	Electricity	5.2	1.5	0.8	0.2
	Housing	17.2	8.7	1.8	1.1
	Assets	10.8	5.0	1.8	0.9
	Bank Account	5.1	1.5	2.2	0.9

Source : NITI Aayog, GoI

10.73.2 The 'National MPI-2023' report presents India's status in multidimensional poverty between survey period 2015-16 to 2019-21. The multidimensional poverty index for selected states is given in Table 10.62.

Table 10.62 Multidimensional Poverty Index for selected states

State	2015-16			2019-21		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Andhra Pradesh	0.064	0.020	0.051	0.032	0.009	0.025
Bihar	0.286	0.117	0.265	0.176	0.077	0.160
Gujarat	0.123	0.029	0.083	0.075	0.016	0.050
Karnataka	0.079	0.021	0.055	0.043	0.013	0.031
Kerala	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.002
Madhya Pradesh	0.218	0.061	0.173	0.111	0.030	0.090
Maharashtra	0.100	0.024	0.065	0.048	0.013	0.033
Punjab	0.028	0.019	0.024	0.020	0.020	0.020
Rajasthan	0.164	0.050	0.137	0.080	0.019	0.065
Tamil Nadu	0.029	0.009	0.019	0.011	0.005	0.009
Uttar Pradesh	0.211	0.084	0.179	0.118	0.051	0.103
West Bengal	0.116	0.053	0.097	0.064	0.022	0.050
All- India	0.154	0.039	0.117	0.086	0.023	0.066

Source : NITI Aayog, GoI

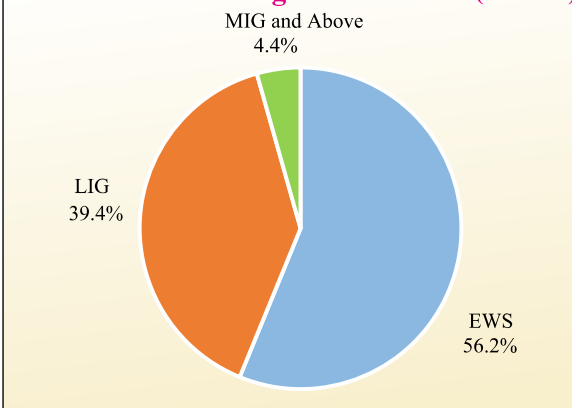
HOUSING

10.74 Shelter, a fundamental human need, stands as the cornerstone of dignified living. Aligned with this principle, 'By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums', one of the targets set under Sustainable Development Goal-11, has emerged as a challenge, necessitating a comprehensive approach and innovative strategies. To address this challenge, government is implementing various programmes/schemes, primarily for affordable housing.

Urban Housing

10.75 Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation Limited (MahaHousing) and City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) are the State agencies for building houses at affordable rates in urban areas. Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is the State agency for redevelopment of slums in urban areas. As per the Report of the Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage by National Building Organisation, GoI, the urban housing shortage for the State during 2012-17 was estimated as 19.40 lakh.

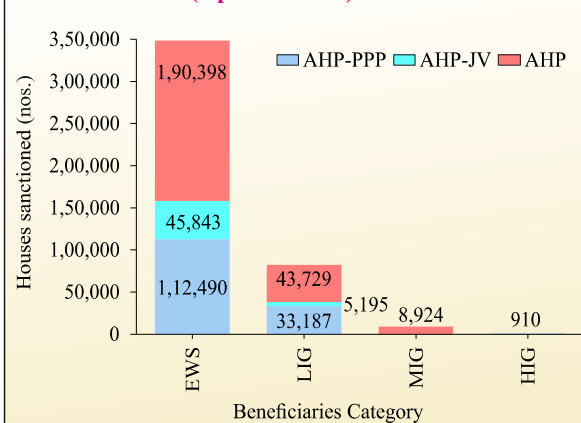
Graph 10.8 : Percentage of urban housing shortage for the State (2012-17)



Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

10.75.1 To provide all weather pucca houses to eligible beneficiaries in the urban areas, *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban* (PMAY-U), one of the flagship programmes of GoI, is being implemented in the State since 2015. The scheme is being implemented through four verticals: Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) and Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). GoI has approved continuation of PMAY-U upto 31st December, 2024 for the completion of already sanctioned houses till 31st March, 2022.

Graph 10.9 : Houses Approved under AHP (Upto 2023-24)



10.75.2 The scheme addresses housing shortage among Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and slum dwellers in urban areas. The scheme promotes women empowerment by providing the ownership of houses in the name of female member or in joint name. GoI has set the target of building 19.40 lakh houses in 409 cities of the State. Under the scheme, dwelling units are constructed by MahaHousing, MHADA, CIDCO and individuals. Upto 31st March, 2024, in all 1,630 projects consisting of 13.65 lakh dwelling units have been sanctioned and 11.16 lakh (81.8 per cent) dwelling units are grounded of which 8.42 lakh (61.7 per cent) dwelling units are completed. To speed up the supply of houses to weaker sections, the State has focused on construction of affordable houses through partnerships with public and private institutions.

Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation

10.75.3 To achieve the target set under PMAY, GoM has taken various initiatives like establishment of Maharashtra Housing Development Corporation (MahaHousing), implementation of group housing through MahaHousing, infusion of additional financial capital in MahaHousing, creating joint ventures between private land owners and MHADA/MahaHousing. Total 10 joint venture projects have been sanctioned consisting of 43,309 dwelling units for EWS and 4,033 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries. Out of these projects, six projects consisting of 12,924 dwelling units for EWS and 2,458 dwelling units for LIG beneficiaries, have been started.

Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority

10.75.4 MHADA, being the nodal housing authority, is a pioneer organisation providing affordable housing in the State. Since establishment upto November, 2023 MHADA has constructed in all 5,05,802 dwelling units/tenements (including redevelopment). Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA are given in Table 10.63.

Table 10.63 Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by MHADA

Year	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps	(no.)
								Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2020-21	1,110	0	0	0	53	1,163	278	389.32
2021-22	1,831	62	256	0	2,122	4,271	0	752.66
2022-23	6,935	984	659	14	0	8,592	53	1,873.84
2023-24*	10,471	408	793	53	0	11,725	334	2,265.47

Source: MHADA

+ upto November

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.75.5 City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CIDCO) is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner in the State. Since establishment (1970) upto March, 2024, CIDCO has constructed in all 2,06,132 dwelling units/tenements and construction work of 51,786 dwelling units/tenements is in progress. Details of dwelling units/tenements constructed by CIDCO since inception upto March, 2024 are given in Table 10.64.

Table 10.64 Tenements constructed by CIDCO

City	EWS/LIG	EWS/LIG (Under PMAY)	MIG	HIG	(no.)
					Total
Navi Mumbai	74,692	14,974	33,285	28,693	1,51,644
Nashik	21,343	0	2,619	582	24,544
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	19,501	0	2,127	432	22,060
Nanded	7,758	0	126	0	7,884
Total	1,23,294	14,974	38,157	29,707	2,06,132

Source : CIDCO

10.75.6 Under PMAY(U), CIDCO has completed 15,432 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries upto 2020-21. Against the new target of construction of 86,961 tenements for EWS and LIG beneficiaries set in September, 2019, CIDCO has completed construction 7,821 tenements upto March, 2024 while construction of 44,873 tenements is in progress.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

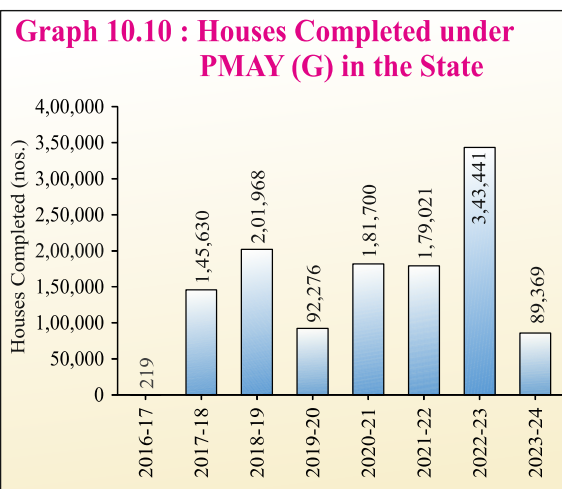
10.75.7 The scheme is being implemented by the Slum Rehabilitation Authority. Under the scheme, tenements are being provided to families living in slums. Since inception (1995) upto March, 2024 in all 2,353 projects were completed and 2,57,403 families residing in slums were rehabilitated in tenements.

Rural Housing

10.76 Government is implementing various schemes for rural housing viz. *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)*, *Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II*, *Ramai Awas Yojana*, *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*, *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana*, *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana*, *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana*, *Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana*, etc.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)

10.76.1 Under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)* (PMAY (G)), subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided to homeless beneficiaries for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas. Since inception (2016) upto March, 2024, in all 13,72,321 dwelling units have been sanctioned, of which construction of 12,33,624 (89.9 per cent) dwelling units were completed. Targets for the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 were not fixed by the GoI. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 3,020.95 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,724.70 crore was incurred for the completion of dwelling units.



Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.76.2 The scheme is being implemented for construction of houses for Above Poverty Line beneficiaries in low income category. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh, of which loan of ₹ 90,000 is provided through the lead bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 10,000 is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by GoM as a subsidy. Since inception (2010-11) upto March, 2024 amount of ₹ 88.96 crore was disbursed to lead banks as interest component through MHADA.

Ramai Awas Yojana

10.76.3 *Ramai Awas Yojana* is being implemented in the State for SC and Neo-Buddhist community families who are homeless or having *kutch* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 323 sq ft in urban areas. Progress of *Ramai Awas Yojana* is given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Progress of *Ramai Awas Yojana*

Year	Dwelling units (no.)				Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	
	Target		Sanctioned		Rural	Urban
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
2019-20	93,370	18,185	91,418	6,133	300.00	60.00
2020-21	0	0	0	1,670	1,000.00	20.00
2021-22	1,21,206	22,676	1,06,837	5,553	562.50	75.00
2022-23	0	0	0	1,400	750.00	500.00
2023-24	1,34,174	18,261	75,920	10,494	1,357.00	443.00

Source: Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana

10.76.4 *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented in the State for ST community families who are homeless or having *kutch* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas and subsidy of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in urban areas.

Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana* is given in the Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Progress of *Shabari Adivasi Gharkul Yojana*

Year	Dwelling units (no.)		Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
	Target	Sanctioned	
2019-20	38,153	37,869	135.11
2020-21	0	0	297.23
2021-22	18,544	18,119	150.39
2022-23	93,288	75,861	200.04
2023-24	1,21,125	49,838	571.80

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana

10.76.5 *Yashawantrao Chavan Mukh Vasahat/Vaiyaktik Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented for VJNT community families who are homeless or having *kutch* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas to beneficiaries having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh. During 2023-24, in all 8,031 dwelling units are sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 68.54 crore.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana

10.76.6 *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Gharkul Jaga Kharedi Arthsahayya Yojana* is being implemented for beneficiaries who are eligible under PMAY (G) and other rural housing schemes of the State, but are unable to get the benefit due to lack of own land. Under the scheme, GoM is providing free of cost government land or financial assistance upto ₹ one lakh for purchase of 500 sq ft land. Since inception (2017) of the scheme upto March, 2024, GoM has provided free of cost land to 23,570 beneficiaries and financial assistance of ₹ 15.86 crore was given to 3,237 beneficiaries for purchase of land.

Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana

10.76.7 *Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Gharkul Yojana* is being implemented to provide all weather pucca houses to beneficiaries from Dhargar community belonging to Class 'C' Nomadic Tribes who are homeless or living in *kutch* house. Under the scheme, subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh in general area and ₹ 1.30 lakh in naxalite and hilly area is being provided for construction of dwelling unit of area 269 sq ft in rural areas to beneficiaries having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh. During 2023-24, in all 420 dwelling units were sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1.11 crore.

Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana

10.76.8 In order to provide all weather pucca houses to eligible rural beneficiaries from Other Backward Class and Special Backward Class categories who are not covered under PMAY(G) and other rural housing schemes, GoM has launched *Modi Awas Gharkul Yojana* in 2023-24. The scheme is being implemented on the same line of PMAY(G) with financial support of ₹ 12,000 crore, setting the target for construction of 10 lakh dwelling units in coming three years. During 2023-24, 2,99,443 dwelling units were sanctioned and expenditure incurred was ₹ 408.44 crore under the scheme.

Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority

10.77 Under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the GoM has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation of real estate sector infusing transparency in transactions in real estate sector, financial discipline, protection to interests of home buyers, accountability and speedy redressal of complaints through conciliation and quasi-judicial mechanism. Up to March, 2024, in all 45,447 projects are registered with MahaRERA. Since inception, MahaRERA has received 23,948 complaints, of which 16,388 complaints were resolved.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

10.78 Safe drinking water, personal hygiene and sanitation are essential for the human health. 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all' is one of the Sustainable development goals. Government is implementing various schemes/programmes to ensure supply of safe drinking water and availability of proper sanitation facilities.

Water Supply

10.79 The government is committed to make available adequate & clean water to all households at all times and at all convenient places in rural & urban areas.

Jal Jeevan Mission

10.80 *Jal Jeevan* Mission is being implemented in the rural areas of State from September, 2020 with an aim '*Har Ghar Nal se Jal*'. The main objective of *Jal Jeevan* Mission is to supply minimum 55 liters quality water per capita per day in every rural household by Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). Under the Mission, FHTC is to be provided to every household, school, *grampanchayat* building, health Centre, community building, etc. in rural areas by 2024. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 6,327.87 crore was incurred on the mission. Physical progress of *Jal Jeevan* Mission is given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Physical progress of tap connections under *Jal Jeevan* Mission

(As on 31st March, 2024)

Type	Target	Achievement
Households	1,46,68,012	1,25,01,423
Schools	81,678	80,652
Anganwadi centers	90,674	88,839

Source: *Jal Jeevan* Mission, GoI

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.81 To improve water supply and to provide adequate & clean drinking water in rural areas of the State, *MukhyaMantri* Rural Drinking Water Programme was implemented during 2016-17 to 2022-23. Under the programme, nonfunctional 30 regional water supply schemes were completed which benefitted approximately 9.35 lakh people in 430 villages. Also 722 water supply schemes were completed. This programme has been discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2023.

Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

10.82 Drinking Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is being implemented every year from October to June in villages & *wadis* which are facing water scarcity. The region wise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme is given in Table 10.68.

Table 10.68 Region wise amount disbursed under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

Region	2022-23	2023-24 ⁺
Konkan	39.01	0.00
Nashik	15.81	9.54
Pune	14.34	9.00
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	56.47	1.20
Amravati	36.92	0.00
Nagpur	57.24	0.00
Total [@]	224.59	19.74

[@] Including *Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran* Schemes

+upto November

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.82.1 The State has taken various measures to tackle scarcity situation such as temporary piped water supply schemes, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. for scarcity affected villages and *wadies*. Number of villages/*Wadies* covered under water scarcity mitigation programme is given in Table 10.69.

Table 10.69 Villages and wadis covered under Water Scarcity Mitigation Programme

Nature of Work	(no.)			
	Villages		Wadis	
	2021-22 [@]	2022-23 ^{\$}	2021-22 [@]	2022-23 ^{\$}
New bore wells	1,428	772	821	1,119
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	575	28	110	8
Special repairs of bore wells	1,458	702	151	134
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	116	28	31	8
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	560	582	1,302	1,537
Requisition of private wells	2,037	1,472	261	544
Deepening/mud cleaning of wells	286	72	10	28

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2021 to June, 2022 \$ October, 2022 to June, 2023

Atal Bhujal Yojana

10.83 The World Bank aided *Atal Bhujal Yojana* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an objective to facilitate sustainable ground water management. In all 1,442 villages in 1,133 *grampanchayats* from 43 talukas of 13 districts in the State have been selected under the scheme, on the basis of criterion of over exploited, critical and semi-critical water sheds/talukas. The schemes emphasises on community participation, demand management and convergence among various on-going central and state schemes and consequent improvement in ground water level. Under the Incentive Utilization Plan up to November, 2023 an expenditure of ₹ 96.21 crore has been incurred.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

10.84 *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)* is being implemented in the State since 2015-16. The mission aims to provide financial support for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage in cities. One of the objectives of the mission is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. The mission covers 44 cities in the State and covers 76 per cent of urban population. Under this mission, GoI has sanctioned grants of ₹ 7,759 crore for the period 2015-16 to 2022-23 to the State.

10.84.1 In all 37 water supply projects worth ₹ 4,343 crore were approved, of which 22 projects worth ₹ 2,206.79 crore were completed upto March, 2024 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.84.2 An amount of ₹ 3,233 crore has been approved for 30 sewerage projects, of which 14 projects worth ₹ 1,253.76 crore, were completed upto March, 2024 and remaining projects are in progress.

10.84.3 The State has approved 128 Green Spaces (*Amrutvan*) projects worth ₹ 179 crore, of which 128 projects worth ₹ 179 crore are commissioned upto March, 2024.

10.85 *AMRUT-2.0* mission is being implemented during 2021-22 to 2025-26 in all urban local bodies in the State. Under this mission, 302 projects worth ₹ 28,927.93 crore have been approved by GoI. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Achieve 100 per cent self-sufficiency in water supply by providing tap connections to all city households
- Rejuvenating water resources
- Developing parks & green spaces in the open spaces of cities
- Providing 100 per cent sewage treatment & sewage connections in 44 *AMRUT* cities.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan

10.86 Maharashtra *Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha Abhiyaan* is being implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and *nagar panchayats* in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in the urban local bodies. Total 416 projects of ₹ 27,624 crore were approved upto March, 2024 under the mission which comprises of 193 water supply schemes worth ₹ 8,809 crore. Of which, 40 projects worth of ₹ 1,868 crore were completed upto March, 2024. Also 82 sewerage/Storm Water Drain/Solid Waste Management projects were approved worth ₹ 7,965 crore, of which 18 projects of ₹ 1,105 crore were completed upto March, 2024. Remaining 141 (road, storm water drain, flyover, solid waste management, land acquisition etc.) projects were approved worth ₹ 10,849 crore, of which 44 projects worth of ₹ 3,312 crore were completed upto March, 2024.

Sanitation

10.87 Management of solid & liquid waste, safe disposal of human excreta, right use of toilets and avoiding open defecation are some of the measures to protect human health and environment. Various schemes are being implemented in the State to provide sanitation facilities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)

10.88 *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)* is being implemented in the State since 2nd October, 2014. The objectives of the mission are to ensure cleanliness in rural areas to stop the practice of open defecation, construction & sustained use of sanitary latrines at household level. The focus of the Mission is as follows:

- Make toilet facility available to every household
- Make India Open Defecation Free (ODF)
- Make India garbage free
- Adopt efficient solid waste management practices.

To ensure that ODF behaviors are sustained and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible, *Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)-II* is being implemented in the State during 2020-21 to 2024-25. Under this Mission, during 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 286.05 crore was incurred. Under plastic waste management, of the targeted 351 units 12 projects are completed by the end of March, 2024. The State has set the target of 36 projects under *Gobardhan* project and 14 projects are completed upto March, 2024. Also the state has set the target of 19,670 projects under ODF plus model (No. of Villages) project and 9,349 projects are completed upto March, 2024. Under this mission, during 2023-24 upto March, 2024, expenditure of ₹ 652.98 crore was incurred. Under this Mission, grants are given to *grampanchayats* on the basis of population mainly for solid and liquid waste management.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

10.89 The objective of the mission is to make cities ODF and to ensure scientific management of solid waste & sewerage including ensured behavioral changes regarding healthy sanitation practices. On the basis of *Swachh Bharat Mission* GoM has launched *Swachh Maharashtra Mission (Urban)*. Upto November, 2023, out of 411 cities of the State, 42 cities were ODF, 84 cities were ODF+, 264 cities were ODF++ and 21 cities were water+. The Government has sanctioned faecal sludge treatment plants (FSTP) for 311 urban local bodies, of which 227 cities have completed the project and initiated operations. The State has constructed 7,21,905 individual household latrines (IHHLs), 55,363 seats of public toilets and 1,04,954 seats of community toilets.

10.89.1 *Swachh Maharashtra* Mission (Urban) 2.0 is being implemented in all urban local bodies of the State on the line of *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban) 2.0. The period of the mission is from 2nd October, 2021 to 1st October, 2026. The goal of the *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban) 2.0 is to make a garbage-free city. *Swachh Bharat* Mission urban-2.0 envisages to construct sewage treatment plants with total capacity of 1,656 million liters per day (MLD), 1,823 km interception network of drains, procurement of 479 desludging vehicles in 358 ULBs and sewage network of 10,056 km by October, 2026.

- Under *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Rural) - I (2nd October, 2014 - 31st March, 2020), the State has been declared as ODF on 18th April, 2018.
- Under the *Swachh Bharat* Mission (Urban), urban *Maharashtra* has been declared as ODF on 2nd October, 2017.

Swachh Sarvekshan (Urban)-2023

10.90 In all 4,292 cities including 62 cantonment boards participated in *Swachh Sarvekshan* (Urban)- 2023 conducted at national level, of which 402 participant cities were from the State. The State has been honored as first best performing State for the first time ever. In all eight cities from the State have received national level award. Out of top 100 *AMRUT* rank holder cities in India 19 cities are from the State. Out of top 100 non *AMRUT* rank holder cities, 22 cities are from the State. In all 111 ULBs have received star rating certifications, of which *Navi Mumbai* received seven Star certification, Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad ULBs received five Star certification and 27 ULBs received three Star certification and 81 ULBs received one star certification.

Solid Waste Management (Urban)

10.91 In the year 2022-23, on an average daily 24,111 MT waste is generated in the State. Of which, 99.3 per cent waste is collected from door to door. About 99.5 per cent of the collected waste is segregated at source in wet & dry form and about 88.0 per cent waste is scientifically processed.

10.91.1 Compost fertiliser is produced by scientifically processing the segregated wet waste. The State has registered *Harit Mahacity* compost brand for sale and marketing of this compost fertilizer. In the State 215 cities are permitted to use the '*Harit Mahacity* Compost' brand for sale of compost fertilizers.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan

10.92 The objective of *Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyaan* is to achieve adequate & qualitative services at affordable rates to implement technological, financial and managerial reforms in the sector of urban water supply, sewerage, toilet construction and solid waste management. Since inception (2008-09) upto March, 2024, an amount of ₹ 937.58 crore has been disbursed for 258 water supply & sanitation works worth ₹ 1,264.92 crore. During 2022-23 an expenditure of ₹ 4.58 crore was incurred.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.93 Industrialisation, urbanisation, global warming, deforestation, etc. have been deteriorating the environment day by day. Environment conservation and sustainable development has become the need of hour to make the planet liveable. To conserve the environment and preserve the biodiversity, United Nations has considered environment as one of the important dimensions while formulating Sustainable Development Goals. For environmental conservation the State has adopted innovative & inclusive green initiatives and the Government is implementing various environmental legislations/policies through Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB).

Air pollution

10.94 Air pollution is a serious health and environment issue which leads to heart & lung diseases and pulmonary & respiratory infections. The main sources of air pollution are vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, construction activities, re-suspended road dust and open burning of waste. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is being implemented in the State for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. Under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme, three air pollutants viz. sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxides (NO_x) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM/PM10) have been identified for regular monitoring of air quality. MPCB assesses the status of air pollution through continuous air quality monitoring systems at 102 locations spread across 27 cities in the State. Ambient air quality reported at selected monitoring stations during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.70.

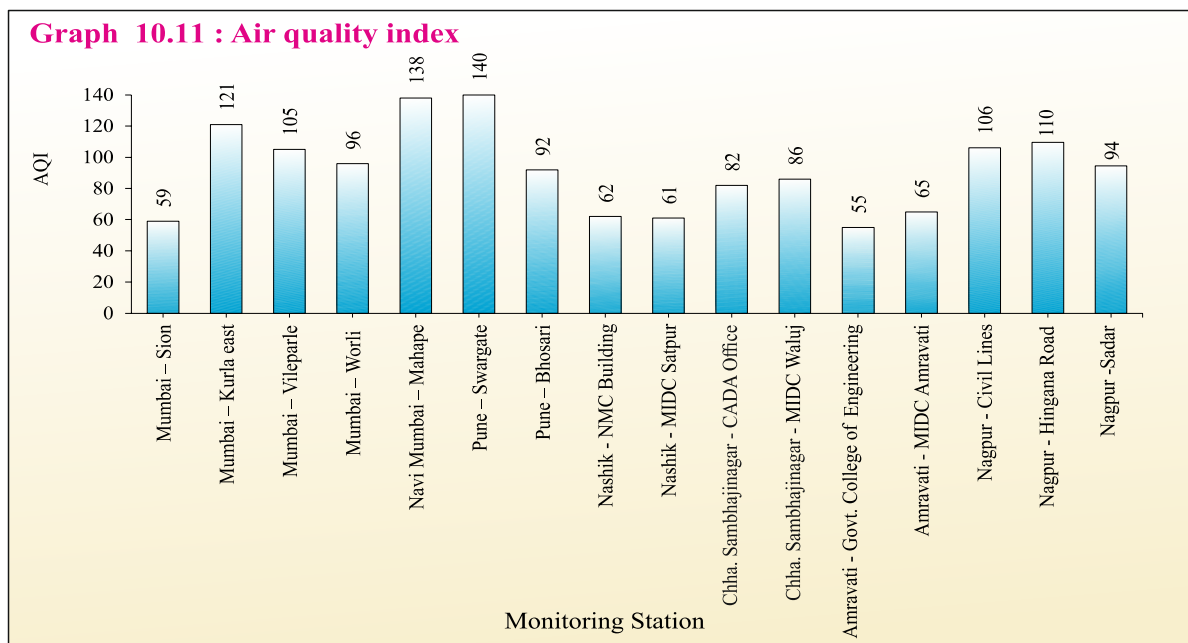
Table 10.70 Ambient air quality reported at selected stations during 2023-24

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants					
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)		Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)		Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM-PM10)	
	Limit 50 µg/m ³		Limit 40 µg/m ³		Limit 60µg/m ³	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Mumbai - Sion	4	45	9	126	6	199
Mumbai - Kurla east	7	26	6	70	4	253
Mumbai - Vileparle	2	74	9	65	22	322
Mumbai - Worli	4	38	9	121	4	193
Navi Mumbai - Mahape	4	27	9	225	21	399
Pune - Swargate	6	92	20	243	51	288
Pune - Bhosari	6	76	12	209	5	368
Nashik - NMC Building	4	19	14	51	30	123
Nashik - MIDC Satpur	4	20	14	49	35	88
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar - CADA Office	10	45	22	72	44	137
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar - MIDC Waluj	4	22	9	70	20	234
Amravati - Govt. College of Engineering	8	21	10	21	42	93
Amravati - MIDC Amravati	8	14	10	16	50	93
Nagpur - Civil Lines	4	28	14	79	51	287
Nagpur - Hingana Road	4	66	9	83	17	225
Nagpur - Sadar	4	32	11	75	37	260

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

µg/m³microgram per cubic meter

10.95 Air Quality Index (AQI) is a comprehensive index value calculated by transforming weighted values of impacts of individual air pollutants (e.g. SO₂, CO, NO_x) into a single number or set of numbers.



10.96 Carbon dioxide emission mostly arises from combustion of fossil fuels such as diesel, petrol and natural gas. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, LPG/CNG as an alternative fuel, making Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificate mandatory, ban on 15 years old vehicles & converting eight years old vehicles to LPG/ CNG, promotion to use electric vehicles are some of the important measures being taken by government to control air pollution. During 2023-24, about 7.42 per cent vehicles were on LPG/CNG and 8.81 per cent vehicles were on electricity. Number of vehicles registered in the State is given in Table 10.71

10.71 Number of vehicles registered in the State

Year	Total	Of which	
		On LPG/ CNG	On Electricity
2019-20	23,83,477	1,01,211	5,050
2020-21	17,28,688	64,871	9,406
2021-22	18,79,731	88,787	51,449
2022-23*	24,17,260	1,63,178	1,58,695
2023-24*	25,80,224	1,91,525	2,27,285

*Provisional

Source : Office of Transport Commissioner, GoM

Water pollution

10.97 Water pollution affects rivers, lakes, water bodies, ground water and coastal areas. Major sources of water pollution include industrial effluents fertilisers and pesticides run off in rural areas, sewage discharges, etc. It causes various water borne diseases and also degrades the soil quality. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is being implemented in the State for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring water quality. Under National Water Monitoring Programme, MPCB regularly monitors water quality across 250 water quality monitoring stations for surface water (155 on rivers, 34 on sea/creeks, 10 on drains, one on dam) and ground water (24 bore wells, 24 dug wells, one hand pump, one tube well). Surface water samples are monitored every month for nine core parameters and 19 general parameters whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to trace metals and pesticides. Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.72. Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during October to March, 2024 is given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.72 Water quality at 156 stations on 56 rivers in the State during 2023-24

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Faecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 [#]		Less than 3 mg/l [#]		More than 4 mg/l [#]		MPN/ 100 ml [#]	
Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations	Range	No. of Locations
below permissible range	0	below permissible range	0	below permissible range	12	below permissible range	0
Within range	150	Within range	27	Within range	138	Within range	149
above permissible range	0	above permissible range	123	above permissible range	0	above permissible range	1
Dry river	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

mg/l milligram/litre # Central Pollution Control Board's Water quality criteria, Class C MPN Most Probable Number
Source: Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Table 10.73 Water quality at selected monitoring stations on selected rivers during October to March, 2024

Monitoring Station	pH value	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	B.O.D (mg/l)	C.O.D. (mg/l)	Nitrate (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (mg/l)
Krishna River at Rajapur Weir	8.3	7.1	2.8	12.0	0.7	7.5
Godavari river at Jaikwadi Dam, Paithan	8.7	7.2	3.4	12.0	0.7	1.8
Mula-Mutha River at Mundhwa Bridge	7.5	4.2	15.7	49.3	2.3	179.7
Kanhan River at downstream of M/s Vidharbha Paper Mills	8.3	5.9	3.4	11.4	1.4	29.5
Purna River at Dhupeshwar at upstream of Malkapur Water works	8.1	5.8	3.4	8.0	0.4	25.8
Darna River at Aswali (Darna Dam)	7.6	6.5	2.8	19.2	0.9	4.8
Savitri River at Muthavali village	8.0	7.3	8.9	100.3	0.8	8.4
Mithi River near bridge at Bandra, Mumbai	7.2	0.3	77.5	165.8	2.3	17,220.0

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board B.O.D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand C.O.D. Chemical Oxygen Demand

Noise pollution

10.98 Noise pollution is a significant environmental problem in urban areas. The main sources of noise pollution are road traffic, industrial activities, construction activities, etc. Noise pollution is aggravated during celebrations, festivals, marriages or religious programs. Noise pollution due to firecrackers is one of the serious problems during festivals. Noise pollution causes various health issues such as temporary deafness, hearing loss, mental disorder and anxiety, etc. To assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted by MPCB in major cities. The noise levels are measured at various locations which includes residential, commercial and silence zone. As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000 the standards of noise level limits for residential zone are 55 decibels during day time and 45 decibels during night time. Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2022 and 2023 are given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.74 Day-night noise levels in selected cities during Diwali 2022 & 2023

(decibel)

Location	Diwali							
	24 th Oct, 2022		6 th Nov, 2023		26 th Oct, 2022		12 th Nov, 2023	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	82.0	77.9	81.0	76.7	79.9	68.4	69.2	64.6
Mumbai (Chembur)	83.6	64.1	57.9	53.6	83.5	72.1	57.4	59.4
Thane (Gokhale Road)	70.0	69.2	70.0	69.2	70.1	69.2	70.2	69.2
Thane (Wagle Estate)	76.0	66.5	82.1	65.2	72.4	65.4	82.1	65.8
Pune (Swargate)	86.9	74.1	77.3	66.8	79.7	63.1	87.8	72.7
Pune (Laxmi Road)	87.7	76.2	78.2	65.7	81.7	61.0	88.6	79.4
Nashik (Central Bus Stand)	79.6	78.2	71.9	67.8	71.1	67.3	68.9	59.0
Nashik (Bytco Point)	77.7	70.2	71.7	65.5	70.3	66.4	69.5	58.2
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (City Chowk)	76.6	61.3	68.8	48.2	68.5	51.5	73.5	62.9
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Kranti Chowk)	77.7	59.9	74.4	48.4	71.0	57.6	77.5	61.7
Nagpur (Sadar)	72.5	68.1	74.0	60.1	65.8	61.3	70.8	67.9
Nagpur (Civil Line)	71.9	67.2	72.4	63.4	65.8	52.5	66.5	73.9
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	77.2	76.5	73.0	67.0	74.2	64.4	77.6	76.6
Akola (District Collector Office)	70.4	59.6	75.7	61.2	71.4	56.4	81.5	79.2

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Sewage Treatment

10.99 Sewage treatment is a waste water treatment which removes contaminants from sewage to produce an effluent suitable for reuse thereby preventing water pollution. In the State there are total 149 sewage treatment plants (STP) installed with capacity of 7,411 million of liters per day. During 2023-24, of the total sewage generated in the State 40.5 per cent has been treated. Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2023-24 is given in Table 10.75.

Table 10.75 Sewage generated & treated in the areas of urban local bodies of the State during 2023-24

Local body	No of Reporting Urban local bodies	Sewage		
		No of treatment plants	Generated (MLD)	Treated (MLD)
Municipal Corporation	28	122	8,475	3,948
Municipal Council				
A Class	17	7	456	132
B Class	74	9	553	78
C Class	150	7	531	55
Nagar Panchayat	142	1	405	32
Cantonment Board	7	3	128	22
Total	418	149	10,548	4,267

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Solid Waste Management

10.100 Solid waste consists of household solid waste, construction & demolition debris, industrial solid waste, drainage residue and waste generated from residential & commercial complexes. Solid waste generated in the State is being treated in 56 common treatment facilities centres provided either by Municipal Corporations or Municipal Councils and Cantonment Boards. During 2022, of the total solid waste generated, 79.9 per cent solid waste was treated per day. For the processing of solid waste there are 456 composting projects in 400 urban local bodies (ULBs), 145 vermicompost projects in 112 ULBs,

57 bio-methanization plants in 45 ULBs, 23 refuse derived fuel projects in 15 ULBs and one Waste-to-Energy generation Plant with capacity of 4 MW are in operation. Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2022 is given in Table 10.76.

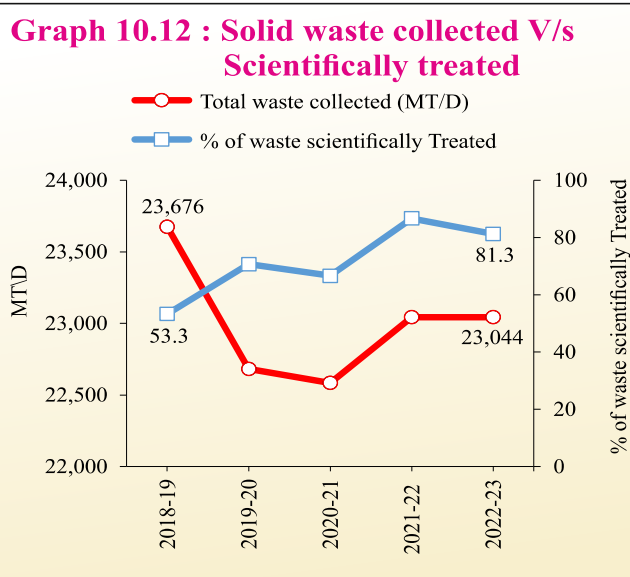


Table 10.76 Solid waste generated and treated in the areas of urban local bodies in the State during 2022

Local body	Urban Local bodies (No.)	Solid waste	
		Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)
Municipal Corporation	28	19,317	15,334
Municipal Council			
A Class	17	956	709
B Class	74	1,364	1,185
C Class	150	1,108	965
Nagar Panchayat	142	556	407
Cantonment Board	7	147	129
Total	418	23,448	18,729

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Pollution due to industries

10.101 During 2023-24, there were 1,28,413 industries under the purview of MPCB. Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2023-24 is given in Table 10.77.

Table 10.77 Categorisation of industries based on pollution index for 2023-24

MPCB Region	Red			Orange			Green			White	Total
	L	M	S	L	M	S	L	M	S		
Mumbai	360	34	806	602	230	1,191	39	47	2,664	262	6,235
Thane	212	61	1,363	290	42	972	44	30	2,099	612	5,725
Kalyan	193	71	2,228	112	76	1,395	39	34	2,203	1,541	7,892
Navi Mumbai	253	69	1,253	185	118	1,394	74	78	2,043	1,111	6,578
Raigad	298	53	604	110	54	697	48	38	789	198	2,889
Pune	1,302	194	3,159	1,754	392	5,233	596	404	8,653	5,112	26,799
Kolhapur	314	104	1,802	106	86	4,608	40	40	8,328	7,145	22,573
Nashik	480	92	2,072	212	148	3,294	175	124	6,425	5,878	18,900
Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar	349	41	747	133	107	2,756	82	86	6,345	813	11,459
Amravati	40	6	275	27	18	2,240	0	14	4,850	1,452	8,922
Nagpur	309	64	1,221	117	99	2,999	26	28	2,851	705	8,419
Chandrapur	133	31	253	19	44	472	14	12	673	371	2,022
Total	4,243	820	15,783	3,667	1,414	27,251	1,177	935	47,923	25,200	1,28,413

Red Pollution index 60 or above Orange Pollution index between 41 to 59 Green Pollution index between 21 to 40

White Pollution index 20 or less L Large M Medium S Small

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

10.101.1 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous and non hazardous in the form of sludge solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. During 2023-24 CETPs are commissioned in 26 industrial areas covering 7,885 industries in the State. During 2022-23 average effluent quantity treated was about 1,521 lakh litres/day and during 2023-24 it was about 1,731 lakh litres/day.

Hazardous waste

10.102 Hazardous wastes are wastes that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or to the environment. Hazardous & other wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 are applicable to hazardous and other waste management. During 2022-23, 4.03 lakh MT of hazardous waste was sent to the common hazardous waste processing centers and 7.13 lakh MT of waste were recycled. Total capacity of common facility centres in the State is 6.86 lakh MT per year for landfill and 55,000 MT per year for incineration. MPCB has authorised 417 hazardous waste transporters and installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. Common facility centers for hazardous waste processing have been set-up at Taloja (Thane), Mahape (Thane), Ranjangaon (Pune) and Butibori (Nagpur). Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres is given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Hazardous waste collection at common facility centres

Year	Hazardous waste collected					Treated	
	Mumbai Waste Management Ltd. Taloja (Thane)	Trans Thane Waste Management Association Mahape (Thane)	Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited Ranjangaon (Pune)	Vidarbha Enviro Protection Limited Butibori (Nagpur)	Total	Land fill	Incineration
	2020-21	2.19	0.11	0.90	0.19	3.39	2.91
2021-22	2.60	0.18	1.10	0.21	4.09	3.51	0.58
2022-23	2.56	0.18	1.07	0.22	4.03	3.33	0.70

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Electronic waste

10.103 Discarded electrical and electronic devices including parts is termed as Electronic waste /e-waste. During 2022-23, MPCB has authorised 222 industries having environment friendly technology with total capacity of 2,86,516 MT per year for dismantling and recycling of e-waste under e-waste management Rules, 2016. During 2022-23 in all 26,710 MT e-waste was dismantled and recycled in the State, as against 18,559 MT during 2021-22.

Bio-medical waste

10.104 As per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, MPCB has been issuing authorisation to health care establishments for disposal of bio-medical waste. During 2022, in all 70,089 health care establishments were under the purview of MPCB in the State. During 2022, about 74.25 MT bio-medical waste was generated per day and treated in 30 common biomedical waste treatment and disposal facility centres (29 operating in incineration basis and one on deep burial basis). In all 0.21 MT of biomedical waste generated at 259 health facilities centres in the State was processed and disposed at the same location.

Plastic waste

10.105 Due to improper collection, segregation and disposal of plastic & thermocol waste several environmental issue have been arising. Rise in non-biodegradable plastic waste is causing damaged to the environment and health. To ban manufacturing and use of some types of plastic and thermocol products, GoM has issued Maharashtra Plastic & Thermocol Product (Manufacture, Usage, Sale, Transport, Handling and Storage) Notification, 2018 & revised it time to time. During 2023-24, in all 1.40 lakh establishments were inspected, 68 MT banned plastic was seized and penalty of ₹ 2.00 crore was recovered from 3,404 establishments for use of banned plastic / thermocol products.

10.105.1 In the State there are 513 material recovery facility centres in 418 urban local bodies where plastic, paper, iron, digital equipments are segregated from dry waste and sent for recycling. At the end of March, 2024 there were 272 plastic recycling industries in the State with a total capacity of 22.20 lakh metric ton per year. Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Plastic waste generated, collected and disposed in the urban area of the State

Year	Generation	Collection	Disposal					
			used for RDF	sent to co-processing	used for Granule making	used for Pyrolysis	used for Road construction	sent to Land filling
2020-21	3.11	2.52	1.25	0.25	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.23
2021-22	3.06	3.05	1.67	0.47	0.46	0.05	0.12	0.19
2022-23	3.95	2.87	1.71	0.02	0.57	0.05	0.13	0.14

Source : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board RDF- refuse derived fuel

Coastal Regulations

10.106 GoI has issued Coastal Regulation Zone Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for protection & conservation of coastal environment & ecosystem and regulation of developmental works in the coastal region. GoI has appointed Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority for proper implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications in the State. Highest tide lines and coastal management maps of seven coastal districts of the State have been approved by GoI. Details of permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification are given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 Details of permissions given under Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

Year	New Building Construction Project	Reconstruction of Building Project	Infrastructure Projects like Jetty, Anti Soil Erosion Bund, Pipelines, Bridges, Roads, Water Supply, Electric Substations, etc.	CRZ	Total
2021	36	22	49	8	115
2022	27	21	59	5	112
2023	97	67	179	6	349

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

Environmental clearance

10.107 GoI has issued the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 under which prior environmental clearance has been made mandatory for new construction projects, expansion or modernisation of existing projects or activities. State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) has been constituted to grant environmental clearance. The State has granted environmental clearance to 7,344 projects upto March, 2024 through online process. Details of environmental clearances given by the State are given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Details of environmental clearances given by the State

Year	Building Construction Projects	Industrial Construction Projects	Mining Projects	Total
2021	344	84	303	731
2022	1,303	98	946	2,347
2023	1,117	87	947	2,151

Source : Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM

Lake Conservation Plan

10.108 National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystem is being implemented for environmental protection and conservation of lakes and large reservoirs in urban and semi-urban areas of the State. Koradi Lake (Nagpur) and Dharmaveer Sambhaji Lake (Solapur) have been included under this plan and GoI has approved works of ₹ 55.90 crore and grant of ₹ 28.66 crore has been disbursed upto March, 2024.

10.108.1 Under the State Lake Conservation scheme, 173 lakes conservation projects have been undertaken till March, 2024 for environmental conservation of degraded lakes. Out of which, 113 lake conservation proposals have been received administrative approvals and funds of ₹ 59.95 crore have been disbursed during 2023-24.

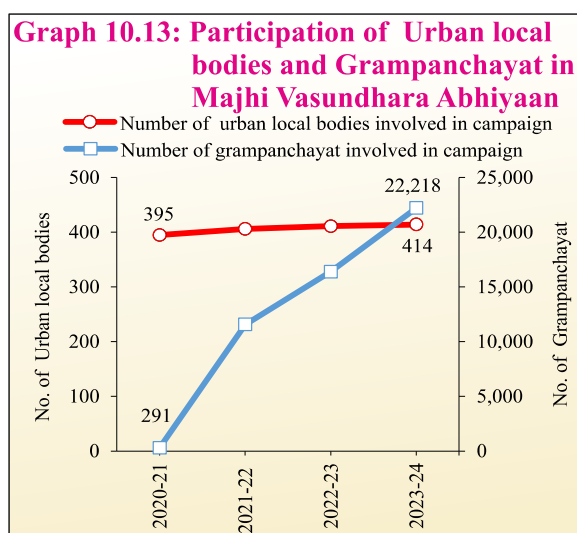
River Conservation Scheme

10.109 For cleaning the polluted belts of the major rivers of the State, works such as collection, interception, diversion of sewage water of the cities and construction of sewage treatment plants, etc. are being carried out under National River Action Plan. The necessary system is set up to enable re-use and recycling of processed sewage water in the nearby agriculture fields, industries, gardens, etc. GoI has sanctioned ₹ 990.26 crore for the conservation of Mula-Mutha river in Pune city and a total of ₹ 120.74 crore has been disbursed till March 2023. GoI has approved project worth ₹ 1,926.99 crore of Nagpur Municipal Corporation (Nag River Pollution Control).

10.109.1 GoM has launched the State River Conservation Scheme to clean the polluted belts of the rivers in the State. During 2019 grants of ₹ 48.04 crore have been approved for conservation of Ulhas River, Amravati River, Godavari River, Mosam River and Chudamani River. During 2022-23 total fund of ₹ 1,835.00 Lakh was disbursed for the conservation of Amravati River- Dondaicha and Namami Chandrabhaga Mission.

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan

10.110 GoM has launched *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is being implemented by GoM in four phases during 2020-21 to 2023-24 with an objective to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation. During 2023-24, in all 414 urban local bodies and 22,218 *gram panchayats* are participating under *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan 4.0*.



Since inception up to December, 2023 progress of *Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyaan* is as follows:

- Planted 203.03 lakh trees
- Created and maintained 16,714 green areas
- Avoided 2.11 lakh tons carbon emissions
- Created 117.67 MW of renewable energy generation capacity
- Created more than 14,240 percolation pits across the State
- Built about 115.80 crore cubic meter water conservation potential due to creation of percolation pits
- Organised about 10,14,983 lakh public awareness programmes

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.111 Social Justice is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity. To bring all the weaker sections of the society at the same level and to provide them means of livelihood as well as to empower them socially and economically, Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Class (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, etc.

Scheduled Caste Component Scheme

10.112 During 2023-24, in all 230 schemes (154 State level & 76 district level) are being implemented in the State under Scheduled Caste Component Scheme (SCCS). Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS is given in Table 10.82.

Table 10.82 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under SCCS

Sector	(₹ Crore)			
	2021-22 Expenditure Incurred	2022-23 Expenditure incurred	2023-24 Proposed funds Expenditure incurred	
A) State level schemes	6,102.30	3,899.33	10,941.00	8,119.80
Agriculture & Allied Activities	101.72	46.18	175.00	121.70
Rural Development	98.45	303.56	604.50	429.11
Energy	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Industry & Minerals	48.70	42.85	220.00	89.03
Transport & Communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social & Community Services	5,657.59	3,325.25	9,449.93	7,239.37
General Services	9.71	3.06	252.00	5.18
Other Programmes	186.13	98.43	159.57	155.41
B) District level schemes	2,726.19	681.68	2,879.00	2,878.29
Agriculture & Allied Activities	309.80	140.05	279.33	256.20
Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	156.77	69.17	167.38	170.12
Industry & Minerals	6.50	1.07	5.90	5.29
Transport & Communication	77.31	11.90	52.64	53.64
Social & Community Services	2,099.87	431.24	2,272.98	2,308.68
Innovative Schemes (General Services)	75.94	28.25	100.77	84.36
Other Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (A + B)	8,828.49	4,581.01	13,820.00	10,998.09

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in India

10.112.1 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies in India and scholarship is given to 100 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 2.73 crore was disbursed to 126 students and during 2023-24 an amount of ₹ 1.44 crore was disbursed to 61 students.

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship to SC students for higher education in abroad

10.112.2 GoM is implementing *Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj* scholarship for SC students to pursue higher studies in abroad and scholarship is given to 75 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 55.00 crore was disbursed to 231 students and during 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 64.64 crore was disbursed to 218 students.

Hostels for SC students

10.112.3 To facilitate secondary & higher education of SC Students, GoM provides hostel facility at taluka, district and divisional level. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of school uniform, physical training (PT) uniform, raincoat, shoes, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students. Information of Government and Aided hostels for SC students is given in Table 10.83.

Table 10.83 Information of Government and Aided hostels for SC students

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24
Government hostels		
Government hostels (no.)	443	443
Intake Capacity	43,023	43,023
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	237.57	292.11
Aided hostels		
Aided hostels (no.)	2,388	2,388
Intake Capacity	99,252	99,252
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	124.21	347.05

Source : Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana

10.112.4 The scheme has been initiated for SC and Neo-Buddhist students, who were admitted in various courses from class XIth onwards, but who did not get or have not taken admission in the government hostels. Under the scheme, financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is provided to students for food, shelter, educational material, subsistence allowance and other necessary facilities depending on educational stream and place of residence. Details of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana* is given in Table 10.84.

Table 10.84 Details of the *Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Swadhar Yojana*

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	17,645	20,462	71,926
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	89.99	125.99	366.82

Source: Commissionerate of Social Welfare, GoM

Development of SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* in rural areas

10.112.5 The scheme is being implemented for overall development of SC and Neo-Buddhist notified *wasti* in rural areas by providing basic facilities such as drinking water & electricity and construction of internal roads, roads connecting habitats, drainage, community hall, etc. There are 37,604 such notified *wasti* in the rural areas of the State. During 2022-23, expenditure incurred was ₹ 808.14 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 830.71 crore was incurred.

Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Nagari Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.112.6 Under the scheme, facilities like drinking water, street lights, construction of bituminous/cement concrete roads, library, gymnasium, kindergarten, drainage, public toilets & repairing of wells, etc. are provided in SC and Neo-Buddhist *wasti* located in 249 identified wards in municipal corporation areas and 1,329 identified wards in municipal council areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 1,080.81 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 1,263.34 crore was incurred.

Margin money for Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs in Standup India Scheme

10.112.7 The Standup India scheme was introduced by GoI in 2015 to provide employment opportunities to new SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs have to bear 25 per cent of the total project cost and 75 per cent amount as loans that is guaranteed by Small Industries Development Bank of India. GoM has introduced a scheme in 2019 to provide margin money to SC and Neo-Buddhist entrepreneurs. Out of the 25 per cent of project cost, 15 per cent margin money is borne by GoM after contributing 10 per cent self-share by the beneficiaries. During 2022-23 subsidy of ₹ 0.85 crore was disbursed to 10 entrepreneurs and during 2023-24 subsidy of ₹ 2.32 crore was disbursed to 18 entrepreneurs.

Development Corporations

10.112.8 GoM has setup various development corporations to accelerate socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist communities viz. (i) *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. for SC and Neo-Buddhist communities, (ii) *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd. for *Matang* community and (iii) *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd. for *charmakar* community. These corporations work as channelising agencies to implement various financial assistance schemes of National Schedule Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSCFDC). *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd provides financial assistance as well as makes necessary arrangements for procurement & supply of raw material, provides training facilities regarding production & marketing of goods and act as a facilitator for sale of finished products in domestic & international markets. Details of Development Corporations are given in Table 10.85.

Table 10.85 Details of Development Corporations

Development Corporations	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance	Beneficiaries (No.)	Financial assistance
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corp Ltd.	827	27.82	6,478	76.34	1,723	55.82
<i>Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	618	1.47	561	1.59	1,399	1,332.39
<i>Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	98	0.09	121	0.12	1,039	8.44

Source : 1) *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.

2) *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd.

3) *Sant Rohidas Charmodyog & Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute

10.112.9 Dr. *Babasaheb Ambedkar* Research and Training Institute (BARTI) is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic development of SC & Neo-Buddhist communities. Some of the programmes conducted by BARTI are (i) Non residential coaching classes for Maharashtra Public Service Commission examination (MPSC), (ii) Pre-training for Union Public Service Commission examination (UPSC) (Preliminary & Mains), (iii) Preparation for competitive examination of banks, railway, LIC, etc., (iv) Organising skill development Programmes for unemployed youth, (v) Organising pre-recruitment training for police & military services, etc. During 2022-23, in all 9,064 students and during the year 2023-24, in all 4,682 students were benefited from various training programmes and financial assistance schemes.

Tribal Component Scheme

10.113 During 2023-24 under Tribal Component Scheme (TCS), about 354 schemes (150 State level & 204 district level) are being implemented in the State. Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS is given in Table 10.86.

Table 10.86 Sectorwise proposed funds and expenditure incurred under TCS

Sector	(₹ Crore)			
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
	Expenditure incurred	Expenditure Incurred	Proposed funds	Expenditure Incurred
A) State level schemes	6,100.12	8,872.43	12,950.14	11,715.81
Agriculture & Allied Activities	65.17	50.60	158.33	64.33
Rural Development	256.83	588.32	237.20	130.81
Irrigation & Flood Control	15.35	1.06	0.00	0.00
Energy	406.29	334.42	255.17	255.17
Industry & Minerals	1.37	5.20	8.14	8.14
Transport & Communication	441.41	547.93	1,852.54	1,848.71
Social & Community Services	4,913.70	7,344.90	10,438.76	9,408.65
B) District level schemes	1,634.62	2,102.20	2,158.78	2,149.37
Agriculture & Allied Activities	248.75	358.26	350.43	359.35
Rural Development	345.22	278.06	279.00	281.66
Irrigation & Flood Control	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	111.36	139.23	132.54	135.99
Industry & Minerals	1.09	0.83	1.14	1.09
Transport & Communication	18.49	227.78	216.51	206.29
Social & Community Services	909.71	1,098.04	1,179.16	1,164.99
Total (A + B)	7,734.74	10,974.63	15,108.92	13,865.18

Note : Figures may not add upto totals due to rounding

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Ashram Schools for ST students

10.113.1 With an objective to promote education among schedule tribes residential *ashram* schools have been established in the tribal areas of the State. Meal, residence, school uniforms, educational material & equipments and other facilities are provided free of cost to tribal students admitted in *Ashram Schools*. The amount of expenses incurred for items such as raincoat, umbrella, sweater, under garments, bath soap, laundry soap, hair oil, toothpaste, tooth brush, towel, etc are being directly deposited in the student's bank account's. Information of *Ashram* Schools for ST students is given in Table 10.87.

Table 10.87 Information of Ashram schools for ST students

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Government Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	497	497	497
Beneficiary students (no.)	1,90,608	1,97,872	1,99,416
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	996.30	1,284.51	1,573.77
Aided Ashram Schools			
Schools (no.)	556	556	556
Beneficiary students (no.)	2,42,916	2,42,716	2,41,548
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,243.46	1,538.86	1,617.45

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Education to tribal students in renowned English medium schools

10.113.2 To encourage tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools, GoM had launched this scheme in 2010-11. GoM gives grant of maximum ₹ 70,000 per students per year to these schools for providing education, meals & residential facilities to tribal students. Information of education of tribal student's in renowned English medium schools is given in Table 10.88.

Table 10.88 Information of education of tribal student's in renowned English medium schools

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	56,602	51,203	46,852
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	149.99	324.58	299.98

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Scholarship to ST students for higher education in India

10.113.3 For pursuing higher education in India, scholarships are given to ST students under various schemes. Information of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India is given in Table 10.89.

Table 10.89 Information of scholarship schemes to ST students for higher education in India

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
GoI Post Matric Scholarship	1,33,291	180.26	1,18,844	678.37
Provision for Tution & Exam Fee	8,394	55.00	5,732	75.04
Fee Reimbursement of Medical & similar courses	2,666	38.34	2,112	61.16

Source : Commissionerate of Tribal Development, GoM

Scholarship to ST students for higher education abroad

10.113.4 GoM has started this scholarship scheme for ST students to pursue higher education abroad and scholarship is given to ten ST students every year. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 1.91 crore was incurred for one student and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.75 crore was incurred for four students.

Government hostels for tribal students

10.113.5 GoM is providing hostel facilities at taluka, district & divisional levels to tribal students for pursuing higher education. Accommodation, food, uniforms, educational material & equipment and other facilities are provided free of cost to the students admitted in these hostels. The cost of bedding material, uniforms, books, educational material, etc. are being deposited directly into the bank accounts of students since 2017-18. Information of Government hostels for tribal students given in Table 10.90.

Table 10.90 Information of Government hostels for tribal students

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Hostels (no.)	487	487	490
Beneficiary students (no.)	47,271	52,378	54,708
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	160.29	164.74	230.44

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam scheme

10.113.6 Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to ST students who have taken admission for higher educational courses after XIIth standard and do not get admission in government hostels. Financial assistance upto ₹ 60,000 is provided for meal, residence, educational material, subsistence allowance, etc. Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme is given in Table 10.91.

Table 10.91 Information of *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Swayam* scheme

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary students (no.)	16,546	20,000	24,867
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	52.20	105.00	145.53

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Direct funding to *Gram panchayats* under *Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act*

10.113.7 As per the provision under the 'Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act five per cent of the total TCS budget is allotted to the gram panchayats in Scheduled areas of the State for developmental works. *Gramsabha* is endowed to undertake works related to basic infrastructure, implementation of PESA Act & Forest Rights Act, health, sanitation, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and minor forest produce through these grants. Under PESA Act, direct funding is provided to 2,979 *gram panchayats* in scheduled areas. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 271.50 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 271.39 crore was incurred.

Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana

10.113.8 *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* scheme is being implemented in 85 integrated child development projects in scheduled areas of 16 tribal districts of the State. Under the scheme, 'one square meal' is provided to ST pregnant women for last trimester of the pregnancy & to ST lactating mothers for first trimester after delivery. Eggs or bananas are provided four times a week to ST children in the age group of seven months to six years. Information of *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana* is given in Table 10.92.

Table 10.92 Information of *Bharatratna Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana*

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiary (no.)	8,68,082	6,97,795	8,07,831
Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	212.60	231.87	207.93

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Wasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.113.9 Under this scheme, small but permanent type of community development works are undertaken in tribal habitats. The works such as provision of clean drinking water, installation of filter plants, tap water schemes, bore wells, installation of hand pumps, electrification of habitats, installation of road lights through non-conventional energy, construction of connecting roads to main habitat, cement concrete/asphalting internal roads, wells, multipurpose hall, library, gymnasium, public toilets, community halls, protection wall near river, cemetery, etc. are being undertaken under the scheme. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 108.14 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 208.58 crore was incurred.

Tribal Research and Training Institute

10.113.10 Tribal Research and Training Institute (TRTI) is an autonomous organisation of GoM working for the educational, cultural and research development of the Scheduled Tribes. The programmes conducted by TRTI are (i) To provide training from nine state universities for complete preparation of Union/State Administrative Service Competitive Examinations, (ii) To provide pre-coaching for competitive examination through reputed private professional institute in Delhi, (iii) To provide incentive financial assistance benefits to Scheduled Tribe candidates for preparation of Union Public Service Commission Civil Services Main Examination, etc. During 2022-23 in all 296 students were benefitted from various trainings and during 2023-24, 108 students were benefitted from various trainings and financial assistance schemes.

Welfare of Other Backward *Bahujan*

10.114 Various welfare schemes are being implemented by GoM for upliftment of the weaker sections of other backward *bahujan* (Other Backward Class (OBC), Special Economic Backward Class (SEBC), *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Special Backward Class (SBC)). During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 4,774.45 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 6,657.14 crore was incurred.

Scholarship to Other Backward Class students for education in India

10.114.1 GoM provides scholarship to Other Backward Class students for school & higher education. Information of selected scholarships schemes to Other Backward Class students for education in India are given in Table 10.93.

Table 10.93 Information of selected scholarships schemes to Other Backward Class students for education in India

Scheme	2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (No.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
Post-Matric Scholarships for Other Backward Class Students	5,78,336	1,796.79	4,16,653	239.53
Provision of tuition and examination fees	99,080	816.80	40,443	60.80
Government of India Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Class studying in Standard I to X	97,460	4.81	-	-
Savitribai Phule Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Class Girls studying in Standard V to X	1,56,613	11.63	81,773	29.23

Source : Other Backward *Bahujan* Welfare Dept., GoM

Scholarship to VJNT, OBC and SBC students for higher studies in abroad

10.114.2 GoM has started scholarship scheme for VJNT, OBC and SBC students to pursue higher education in abroad. Maximum number of beneficiaries per year under this scheme are 75. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 20.30 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 26.10 crore was incurred.

Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana

10.114.3 The main objective of the *Vasantrao Naik Tanda/Wasti Sudhar Yojana* is to provide basic facilities to the *Tanda/Habitats* of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes and Special Backward Classes. Under this scheme, basic facilities like drinking water supply, electrification, construction of internal roads, drainage & toilets, community halls, libraries, roads connecting to the main road, etc. are provided in *Tanda* settlement. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 92.05 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 303.67 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.114.4 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for the welfare of OBCs in the State. This corporation works as channelising agency of National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. for the State. The Corporation implements schemes such as seed money, direct loan, individual & group loan interest reimbursement, etc. Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 10.94.

Table 10.94 Information of Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Beneficiaries (no.)	331	484	1,933
Amount disbursed (₹ lakh)	274.58	320.76	537.79

Source: Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Research and Training Institute

10.114.5 *Mahatma Jyotiba Phule* Research and Training Institute (MAHAJYOTI) is an autonomous institution of GoM for socio-economic and educational development of the target groups of OBC, VJNT, SBC communities. Some of the programmes conducted by MAHAJYOTI are, (i) Pre-Training Class for Maharashtra Public Service Commission Exam (ii) Pre-Coaching class for Union Public Service Commission (Preliminary & Mains) Examination, (iii) Pre-coaching class for Competitive Exams of Banks, Railway Recruitment, Police Recruitment, Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc (iv) Professional pilot training and skill development training, etc. During 2022-23, in all 22,820 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 120.43 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, in all 58,365 students have been benefited and expenditure of ₹ 274.17 crore was incurred.

Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute

10.115 GoM has established *Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj* Research, Training and Human Development Institute (*SARATHI*) for social, economic and educational development of Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha communities in the State. *SARATHI* provides scholarship/fellowship and gives training for the preparation of UPSC, MPSC examinations and free online training for police recruitment to students in these four communities. During 2022-23 Scholarships/fellowships/various training were given to 1,47,031 students and expenditure of ₹ 70.64 Crore was incurred and during 2023-24 in all 1,94,635 students were given scholarships /fellowships/various training and expenditure of ₹ 144.91 crore is incurred.

Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh - SARATHI scholarship for higher education in India

10.115.1 GoM is implementing the scheme *Panjabrao Deshmukh - SARATHI* scholarship for higher education in India for Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha students to pursue higher studies in India and the scholarship is sanctioned to 300 students every year. Under the scheme during 2022-23 an amount of ₹ 1.11 crore was disbursed to 153 students and during 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 0.36 crore was disbursed to 26 students.

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad - SARATHI scholarship for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad

10.115.2 GoM is implementing the scheme *Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad - SARATHI* scholarship for meritorious boys and girls for higher education abroad from 2023-24 for Maratha, Kunbi, Maratha-Kunbi and Kunbi-Maratha students to pursue higher studies abroad and scholarship is sanctioned to 75 students every year. During 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 1.30 crore was disbursed to nine students.

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.116 *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is established by GoM to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to economically backward educated unemployed youth. Information of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is given in Table 10.95.

Table 10.95 Information of *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed	Beneficiary/ Group No.	Amount Disbursed
Individual Interest Reimbursement	14,726	12,850.52	15,601	17,489.62	21,370	30,035.33
Group Loan Interest Reimbursement	87	171.32	144	397.59	218	739.47
Group Project Loan	8	70.00	0	0.0	0	0.0

(₹ Lakh)

Source : *Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.*

Minority Development

10.117 Various schemes such as minority local area development scheme, multi-sectoral development scheme for minority dominated areas, subsidiary grant for minority educational institutes, etc. for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State.

Higher Education Scholarship for Minority students

10.117.1 Annual tuition fees upto ₹ 50,000, is given as scholarship to students from minority community studying in any educational course. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 87.44 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 124.00 crore was incurred.

Girls Hostels for Minority Communities

10.117.2 GoM has started hostels for girls from minority community pursuing higher education. Hostel fees are waived off for minority community girls having annual family income less than ₹ 8 Lakh and food allowance is also given. Intake capacity of a hostel is 100 to 200 girls, of which 70 per cent seats are reserved for girls from minority community. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 2.69 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 2.92 crore was incurred.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram

10.117.3 *Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram* (PMJVK) is being implemented by GoI with the objective to develop basic infrastructure in minority concentration areas. Infrastructure works such as drinking water, solar energy, education, health, skill development & women centric projects, sports, sanitation, etc. are taken under PMJVK. The programme is implemented in 28 minority concentration blocks and 34 minority concentration towns of 27 districts in the State. During 2022-23 expenditure of ₹ 28.76 crore and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 13.66 crore was incurred.

Wasti /Area development schemes for minority community

10.117.4 *Wasti / area development schemes* are being implemented for minority community in the State. Under the scheme works such as drinking water facility, electrification, street lights, construction of roads, *anganwadi*, community hall, *idgah*, waste water management, public toilets, repairs of cemetery, etc. are undertaken in minority dominated areas. Information of *wasti/area development schemes* for minority community is given in Table 10.96.

Table 10.96 Information of wasti/area development schemes for minority community

Scheme	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Wasti/ Area development rural areas	15.85	66.48	347.26
Wasti/ Area development urban areas	14.85	33.50	315.50

Source: Minority Development Department, GoM

Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.117.5 *Maulana Azad Alpasankhyak Arthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* has been set up for welfare of minority communities in the State. This *mahamandal* works as channelising agency for National Minorities Finance & Development Corporation. Since inception, educational loans of ₹ 273.77 crore have been disbursed to 35,714 students. During 2022-23, in all 2,684 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 24.25 crore and during 2023-24, in all 2,942 students have been given educational loans worth ₹ 30.64 crore.

Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

10.118 Various schemes for *divyang* are being implemented by GoM with the objectives to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities and protect their rights so as to empower them & involve them in the mainstream of the society. During 2022-23, expenditure of ₹ 855.69 crore was incurred and during 2023-24, expenditure of ₹ 840.82 crore was incurred.

Maharashtra State Finance & Development Corporation for persons with disability Ltd.

10.118.1 Maharashtra State Finance & Development Corporation for persons with disability Ltd. is established in the State for the welfare of persons with disability. This corporation works as state channelising agency for National Persons with Disability Finance and Development Corporation. During 2023-24 direct loans of ₹ 2.20 lakh were given to 11 beneficiaries and term loans of ₹ 170.42 lakh were given to 121 beneficiaries.

National Social Assistance Programme

10.119 Various schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are being implemented in the State. Information of selected schemes under NSAP is given in Table 10.97.

Table 10.97 Information of selected schemes under NSAP

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	No. of beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	12.39	1,564.99	14.19	1,679.83	15.97	2,613.89
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	24.80	2,912.78	26.80	2,985.57	29.62	4,531.53
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	11.82	297.62	11.37	92.43	11.14	326.62
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.80	30.44	0.89	11.58	0.94	30.74
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.09	3.54	0.01	1.52	0.1	3.80
National Family Benefit	0.20	39.99	0.05	9.70	0.14	28.42

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.120 Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. 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. Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, 2030 is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. While the Human Development framework provides a strong foundation for understanding and improving individual well-being, the SDGs build upon this foundation to address the broader, interconnected challenges of our world.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.121 Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index for assessing long term progress by measuring three basic dimensions of human development viz. a healthy long life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. As per Human Development Report, 2023-24 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Switzerland ranks first with HDI 0.967, whereas India ranks 134th with HDI of 0.644.

10.121.1 According to UNDP Subnational Human Development Index report (v7.0), HDI of India reduced from 0.642 in the year 2020 to 0.633 in 2021, also HDI of Maharashtra was 0.698 for 2020 and 0.688 in 2021. Amongst all states of India, Kerala has the highest HDI (0.752) while Bihar has the lowest HDI (0.571) for 2021.

10.121.2 As per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012, the HDI of the State was 0.752. Districtwise Human Development Index as per Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012 is given in Annexure 10.17. As per Annexure 10.17 HDI of 7 districts is higher than HDI of Maharashtra State and HDI of remaining districts is lower than that of Maharashtra State.

Human Development Programme

10.122 Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas of the State. Under this programme, various schemes focusing on improvement in education, health and livelihood are being implemented. Considering socio-economic & geographical conditions and local needs of the talukas, taluka specific schemes are formulated and implemented. During 2023-24 an expenditure of ₹ 562.50 crore was incurred under this programme. The physical progress of various schemes implemented under Human Development Programme is given in Table 10.98.

Table 10.98 Physical progress of various schemes implemented under Human Development Programme

Scheme Name	Type of beneficiary	Number of beneficiaries		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	@	3563	1,157
b) Free of cost bus service for girls in rural areas (871 Buses)	Girl Students	22,852	80,030	86,443
c) ' <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ' science centres (124 Centres)	Students visited	1,743	6,113	891
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 Schools)	Girls	1,900	1,900	1,900
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five km from school	Girls	30,096	1,08,356	76,956
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i> [§] (No.)		727	732	732
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants	6,17,277	8,05,134	8,03,035
b) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	94,611	1,25,279	1,19,771
c) Construction of Health sub centres [§]		43	44	44
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	12,392	9,461	3,569
b) District/ Taluka specific scheme				
1) Special Scheme for Employment Generation	Beneficiary Group	4,955	7,352	3,344
2) Seed Capital to <i>Gramsabha</i> for collection of minor forest produce	No. of Godowns	19	67	0
3) Tejashri Financial Services- Scheme of microfinance through MAVIM				
	i) Ultra-poor women	16,002	13,633	18,399
	ii) Debt SHG	119	45	126
	iii) Debt women	709	60	1,028

§ since inception of scheme

@ Due to Covid-19 pandemic the scheme could not be implemented

Source: Commissionerate of Human Development, GoM

Sustainable Development Goals

10.123 The United Nations General Assembly, in September 2015, adopted the "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated 169 targets. The SDGs are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for the planet, the people, attaining prosperity, peace and partnership. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal, interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind.

Global Indicator Framework

10.124 The United Nations adopted Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for the monitoring and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2017. The GIF undergoes refinements. The first edition of GIF had 232 unique indicators while latest refinement in 2022, consists of 231 unique indicators having 13 indicators repeated under various targets. The GIF serves as a cornerstone for guiding and tracking progress towards the achievement of the SDGs, offering the benefits of standardising SDG monitoring, enhancing data availability and quality, facilitating evidence-based decision-making for achieving the SDGs, increasing awareness and understanding of the SDGs, forming the basis for national indicator frameworks.

National Indicator Framework

10.125 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), through collaborative efforts with central ministries, state governments and NITI Aayog has formulated the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to monitor the progress of SDGs. Initially NIF consisted 306 indicators and presently there are 295 indicators in the NIF which undergoes constant revision.

10.125.1 The SDG India Index published by NITI Aayog, has become the official and principal tool for SDG monitoring at the national and sub-national levels. From covering 13 Goals, 39 targets, and 62 indicators in its first edition in 2018, the third edition of the Index in 2020-21 (Index 3.0), covers all 17 Goals, 70 targets, and 115 indicators using data available at the national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems. Index 3.0 provides ranking of the States/UTs based on their performance across the 16 SDGs using composite score. It promotes healthy competition among the States/UTs in their journey towards achieving the Global Goals and supports the States/UTs in identifying priority areas which demand more attention.

State Indicator Framework

10.126 As per the guidelines given by MOSPI, GoI, State Indicator Framework (SIF) is prepared for monitoring the progress of SDG's in the state after consultation with state departments. There are 237 indicators of which 161 indicators are same as NIF. Performance of selected SDG indicators is given in Table 10.99.

Table 10.99 Performance of Selected SDG indicators

Sr. No.	Indicators	SDG Goal	Maharashtra	India
1	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013), 2023	2	100	100
2	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported 2021	3	96.7	90.6
3	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population) 2021	3	11.5	11.38
4	Maternal mortality ratio (NFHS 5, 2019-21) 2021	3	33	97
5	Under 5 Mortality Rate 2020	3	18	32
6	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G)) 2022-23	6	100	100
7	Percentage of population having improved source of drinking water 2022-23	6	99.82	99.25
8	Percentage of households electrified 2022	7	100	100
9	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target 2021	8	100	99.99
10	Number of Banking outlets per 1,00,000 population 2021-22	8	160	267
11	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 2021	9	99.03	97.65
12	Percentage of mobile connections 2021	9	101.07	84.38
13	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U)) 2021	11	112	105
14	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility 2021	11	94.8	87.6
15	Percentage of wards with 100 per cent door to door waste collection 2021	11	100	97
16	Percentage of waste processed 2021	11	94	68.18

Source: NIF Progress Report 2023, GoI

District Indicator Framework

10.127 To monitor the progress of SDGs at district level, District Indicator Framework (DIF) is formulated. There are 120 indicators in the DIF.

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ANNEXTURE 10.1

MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND ENROLMENT

Medium	Government		Government Aided		Private Unaided Recognized		Other		Total	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Year	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Number of schools										
Primary (I to V)	43,126	43,034	3,184	3,183	4,953	4,632	376	303	51,639	51,152
Upper Primary (I to VIII and VI to VIII)	20,648	20,633	4,230	4,252	4,779	4,697	313	259	29,970	29,841
Secondary (I to X , VI to X and IX to X)	1,492	1,514	10,480	10,526	5,639	5,617	116	84	17,727	17,741
Higher Secondary (I to XII , VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	468	458	6,030	6,076	4,261	4,322	19	15	10,778	10,871
Number of Teachers (Thousand)										
Primary (I to V)	102.1	99.4	20.4	20.0	30.4	28.3	1.9	1.5	154.8	149.3
Upper Primary (I to V and VI to VIII)	124.5	120.6	40.6	40.2	51.9	49.8	2.1	1.7	219.1	212.4
Secondary (I to X , VI to X and IX to X)	14.9	13.8	98.2	95.7	72.9	71.7	0.8	0.6	186.3	182.0
Higher Secondary (I to XII, VI to XII, IX to XII and XI to XII)	8.8	8.5	133.7	130.7	63.8	65.4	0.1	0.09	206.6	204.8
Enrolment of students (Thousand)										
Pre-primary	74.0	84.3	113.0	99.7	394.7	332.3	15.0	9.6	596.7	525.9
Primary (I to V)	3,960.7	4,146.9	2,294.4	2,291.5	3,200.6	3,058.1	88.7	68.8	9,544.4	9,565.3
Upper Primary (VI to VIII)	1,233.8	1,284.6	3,145.1	3,098.9	1,444.2	1,453.6	23.5	18.4	5,846.6	5,855.5
Elementary (I to VIII)	5,194.6	5,431.5	5,439.5	5,390.4	4,644.8	4,511.7	112.2	87.3	15,390.9	15,420.9
Secondary (IX to X)	247.9	255.5	2,608.0	2,583.2	864.4	892.3	5.4	4.6	3,725.7	3,735.6
Higher Secondary (XI to XII)	78.8	81.7	2,085.8	2,165.6	633.8	656.2	0.2	0.7	2,798.6	2,904.2

Source : UDICE+ Report 2020-21 and 2021-22

ANNEXURE 10.2

REGIONWISE AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE INSTITUTIONS,
ENROLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Item	Year	Region						Total
		Konkan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Primary (I to VIII)								
No. of Schools	2019-20	20,515	22,162	18,054	21,393	11,574	12,793	1,06,491
	2020-21	20,425	22,122	18,036	21,441	11,574	12,740	1,06,338
	2021-22	20,636	22,218	18,069	21,632	11,590	12,703	1,06,848
	2022-23	19,835	21,911	17,905	21,159	11,474	12,497	1,04,781
Total enrolment ('000)	2019-20	3,785.6	3,226.0	2,795.6	2,844.2	1,477.9	1,423.8	15,693.5
	2020-21	3,671.5	3,160.5	3,749.9	2,953.5	1,454.6	1,401.1	15,391.0
	2021-22	3,619.8	3,178.4	2,762.0	2,980.1	1,468.2	1,412.8	15,421.3
	2022-23	3,399.0	3,089.5	2,672.2	2,702.2	1,398.9	1,340.8	14,602.7
Girls enrolment ('000)	2019-20	1,796.4	1,499.1	1,300.9	1,390.6	700.0	683.9	7,371.1
	2020-21	1,745.8	1,477.0	1,284.7	1,379.2	692.1	674.8	7,253.6
	2021-22	1,725.9	1,490.3	1,296.2	1,395.3	700.7	681.2	7,289.6
	2022-23	1,623.1	1,450.9	1,256.3	1,272.6	669.1	650.0	6,922.1
No. of teachers ('000)	2019-20	114.4	110.9	85.4	107.5	54.6	59.5	532.5
	2020-21	108.1	106.2	83.3	105.6	52.6	56.3	512.1
	2021-22	102.8	103.0	81.1	103.4	50.7	53.3	494.3
	2022-23	101.0	101.8	79.3	100.9	49.9	51.9	485.0
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2019-20	33.0	29.0	32.7	27.7	27.0	23.8	29.4
	2020-21	34.0	29.8	33.0	28.0	27.6	24.9	30.1
	2021-22	35.2	30.9	34.1	28.8	29.0	26.5	31.2
	2022-23	33.6	30.4	33.7	26.8	28.0	25.8	30.1
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2019-20	5,761	5,792	4,386	5,655	3,138	3,361	28,093
	2020-21	5,815	5,869	4,435	5,782	3,181	3,423	28,505
	2021-22	5,830	5,903	4,454	5,794	3,196	3,435	28,612
	2022-23	5,746	5,903	4,466	5,767	3,207	3,443	28,532
Total enrolment ('000)	2019-20	1,535.6	1,347.0	1,078.2	1,195.4	648.9	675.4	6,481.0
	2020-21	1,557.7	1,353.6	1,098.6	1,192.6	648.3	673.2	6,524.0
	2021-22	1,588.0	1,371.9	1,112.4	1,223.5	656.1	688.0	6,639.9
	2022-23	1,499.3	1,311.8	1,064.8	1,138.2	621.9	657.4	6,293.6
Girls enrolment ('000)	2019-20	731.7	622.8	487.3	539.0	304.9	329.9	3,015.8
	2020-21	742.0	627.3	497.9	541.8	305.7	329.4	3,044.1
	2021-22	755.0	635.0	505.0	554.7	308.5	335.6	3,092.9
	2022-23	720.5	612.1	484.1	513.5	293.2	321.0	2,944.6
No. of teachers ('000)	2019-20	61.1	54.4	41.4	42.7	22.9	28.5	251.2
	2020-21	59.9	54.2	41.2	42.6	22.6	27.8	248.3
	2021-22	60.5	54.1	41.3	42.9	22.4	27.4	248.7
	2022-23	61.5	54.9	41.7	42.8	22.3	27.0	250.5
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2019-20	25.1	24.7	26.0	27.9	28.3	23.6	25.7
	2020-21	26.0	25.0	26.7	28.0	28.7	24.2	26.3
	2021-22	26.3	25.4	26.9	28.5	29.2	25.1	26.7
	2022-23	24.4	23.9	25.5	26.5	27.8	24.3	25.1

Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad

NA Not Available

ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE DURING YEAR 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER**

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	32	5,100	5,100	1	100	100	21	3,020	3,017	54	8,220	8,217
Post-Graduate	29	3,138	3,044	0	0	0	20	870	802	49	4,008	3,846
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	6	663	657	16	1,174	1,157	89	6,840	6,224	111	8,677	8,038
Post-Graduate	4	154	154	5	58	58	29	984	975	38	1,196	1,187
Homeopathy												
Graduate	1	63	62	--	--	--	58	4,540	4,515	59	4,603	4,577
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	375	354	16	375	354
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	179	5	230	230	7	410	409
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	17	10	1	17	10
Dental												
Graduate	4	326	323	--	--	--	25	2,400	2,388	29	2,726	2711
Post-Graduate	5	103	103	--	--	--	24	583	461	29	686	564
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	83	0	0	0	80	4240	3,904	84	4,330	3,987
Post-Graduate	5	50	49	0	0	0	20	338	328	25	388	377
Occupational Therapy[@]												
Graduate	4	90	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	86
Post-Graduate	4	28	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	28	28
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology[@]												
Graduate	2	53	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	49
Post-Graduate	1	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	10
M.Sc SLP	1	12	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	6
Prosthetics & Orthotics[@]												
Graduate	1	16	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	16	9
Post-Graduate	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2
Nursing												
Graduate	9	426	426	--	--	--	232	11,130	8,701	240	11,556	9,127
Post-Graduate [@]	5	98	89	--	--	--	32	601	419	37	699	508
B.P.M.T[@]												
Graduate	18	1,188	819	--	--	--	2	90	59	20	1,278	878

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

Source - 1) Maharashtra University of Health Sciences

2) State CET cell, Maharashtra State

ANNEXURE 10.4

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2023-24 UPTO JANUARY**

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)
Engineering												
Diploma	43	17,322	16,748	16	4,367	3,827	314	84,763	57,749	373	1,06,452	78,324
Graduate	10	3,300	2,933	13	4,254	3,816	313	1,32,119	97,906	336	1,39,673	1,04,655
Post-Graduate	6	525	104	13	1,865	706	164	8,318	3,077	182	10,708	3,887
Architecture												
Graduate	0	0	0	3	167	167	65	4,210	2,032	68	4,377	2,199
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	600	168	22	600	168
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	2	180	178	18	1,500	1,048	321	40,463	32,582	340	42,143	33,808
PGDM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	120	119	0	0	0	3	210	144	5	330	263
Graduate	0	0	0	1	36	2	7	636	215	8	672	217
Post-Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	16	1	24	16
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	210	21	1,300	1,184	603	36,180	26,506	628	37,690	24,483
Graduate	4	220	205	9	530	461	440	35,780	23,817	453	36,530	36,530
Post-Graduate	4	95	77	10	298	255	195	5,062	4,740	209	5,455	5,072
Pharma D	2	60	58	0	0	0	21	620	454	23	680	512
Master in Computer application												
	2	90	90	12	670	574	117	11,740	9,104	131	12,500	9,768
Planning												
Graduate	1	60	11	1	60	41	--	--	--	1	60	41
Post-Graduate	1	31	31	1	31	--	--	--	--	1	31	-
Surface Coating Technology												
Diploma	--	--	--	1	40	40	--	--	--	1	40	40
Industrial training institutes												
	419	93,484	89,383	--	--	--	587	61,320	38,788	1,006	1,54,804	1,28,171
Govt. Technical School												
	163	25,365	17,318	222	20,475	15,623	192	14,550	5,336	577	60,390	38,277
Bachelor of Fine Arts												
MHAAC	4	344	340	0	0	0	7	472	286	11	816	626
Master of Physical Education												
B P.Ed.	0	0	0	10	1,100	915	43	4,685	3,991	53	5,895	4,924
M P.Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	762	634	29	971	787

Note: No of admitted students of Engineering Degree includes 2,637 students of TFWS scheme and 4,484 students of EWS scheme

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training.

3) State CET cell, Maharashtra State

ANNEXURE 10.5

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 DURING YEAR 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER

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		1,724	1,335		2,62,291	1,88,400		1,46,209	76,133		4,10,224	2,65,868
Post-Graduate		1,784	766		97,653	34,471		15,302	5,757		1,14,739	40,994
Science												
Graduate		2,180	1,679		1,84,426	1,32,298		1,14,487	62,856		3,01,084	1,96,833
Post-Graduate		1,457	911		46,877	33,213		9,706	6,589		58,040	40,713
Commerce												
Graduate	15	1,680	1,296	1,088	2,51,444	1,87,589	1,714	1,68,773	91,012	2,817	4,21,897	2,79,897
Post-Graduate		692	482		46,668	32,644		10,585	5,287		57,945	38,413
Non-A.I.C.T.E Courses												
Graduate		240	187		23,989	21,052		31,835	22,250		56,064	43,489
Post-Graduate		--	--		887	633		954	534		1,841	1,167
Law												
Graduate	1	330	276	41	7,948	7,790	109	9,457	8,820	151	17,735	16,886
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		2,232	1,774		2,598	1,830		4,830	3,604
Education												
D. Ed	16	849	384	97	4,545	3,029	462	25,713	12,065	575	31,107	15,478
B. Ed	12	624	589	38	2,790	2,607	462	31,082	28,295	512	34,496	31,491
M. Ed		145	25		543	289		1,988	831		2,676	1,145
Visual Art												
Diploma	3	120	111	31	3,915	2,748	178	12,745	4,040	212	16,805	6,899
Graduate	4	305	343	--	--	@	--	--	@	4	305	340
Post-Graduate	3	105	49	--	--	@	--	--	@	3	105	54

Note: @ Since the admission process is incomplete due to Covid-19 pandemic, the information is not available

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, GoM

2) Directorate of Art, GoM

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.6

**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 2023-24 UPTO DECEMBER**

Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions (2)	Intake capacity (3)	Admitted students (4)	Institutions (5)	Intake capacity (6)	Admitted students (7)	Institutions (8)	Intake capacity (9)	Admitted students (10)	Institutions (11)	Intake capacity (12)	Admitted students (13)
Agriculture												
Graduate	20	2,008	2,190	2	300	300	88	9,510	7436	110	11,818	9,660
Post-Graduate	11	871	957	--	--	--	1	27	27	12	898	984
Ph.D. @	5	154	165	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	154	0
Horticulture												
Graduate	6	332	321	--	--	--	10	900	491	16	1,232	812
Post-Graduate	10	134	141	--	--	--	1	6	6	11	140	147
Forestry												
Graduate	2	82	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	78
Post-Graduate	2	22	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	22	21
Fishery Science												
Graduate	1	40	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	44
Post-Graduate	1	28	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	26
Ph.D. @	1	11	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	9
Food Technology												
Graduate	3	160	119	--	--	--	20	1,240	403	23	1,400	522
Post-Graduate	1	15	16	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	15	16
Ph.D. @	1	10	9	--	--	--	0	0	--	1	10	9
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	100	73	--	--	--	14	1,050	546	16	1,150	637
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	24	4	32	32
Ph.D. @	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	2
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	5	304	199	--	--	--	15	840	181	20	1,144	380
Post-Graduate	4	86	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	86	37
Ph.D. @	4	39	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	39	17
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	60	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	60	31
Post-Graduate	1	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	9
Ph.D. @	1	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0	0
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	1	60	27	--	--	--	11	900	540	12	960	567
Post-Graduate	1	35	33	--	--	--	3	90	90	4	125	123
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	18
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	410	415	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	410	415
Post-Graduate	6	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	250	--
Ph.D.	6	94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	94	--
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	56
Post-Graduate	1	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	--

@ Since the admission process of Ph.D is incomplete, Source No.1 has intimated that information of Ph.D is nil.

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University.

ANNEXURE 10.7

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE
(PUBLIC, LOCAL BODIES AND TRUST HOSPITALS)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Sub centres (no.)	Primary health centres (no.)	Primary health units (no.)	T. B. Hospitals and clinics (no.)	Beds in @@ institutions (no.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1971	299	1,372	NA	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	NA	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	NA	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	NA	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	10,580	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	10,580	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,21,066	108
9	2015	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,066 ^{##}	1,21,108	108
10	2016	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,091 ^{##}	1,21,108	108
11	2017	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,814	193	5,337	1,23,742	101
12	2018	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	193	5,337	1,27,943	103
13	2019	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102
14	2020	1,402	3,087	10,668	1,828	199	5,337	1,27,943	102
15	2021 [#]	586	1,024	10,673	1,839	187	6,515 [*]	75,893	59.05
16	2022 [#]	594	1,094	10,740	1,938	121	12,791 [*]	78,138	60.80
17	2023 [#]	509	851	10,748	1,913	121	13,494	78,208	62.30

Note: @@ Includes beds in Public, Local Bodies and Trust 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.

Above information is only about public health institutions.

* Revised Information

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM
(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM
(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.8

DISTRICTWISE HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE
(UPTO MARCH, 2024)

District	Sub-Centres	Primary Health Centres	Dispensaries [@]	Sub-District Hospitals [#]	District Hospitals	General Hospitals	Women Hospitals	Rural Hospitals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brihan Mumbai	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Thane	191	33	9	3	1	2	1	6
Palghar	314	46	34	3	0	0	0	9
Raigad	288	54	11	6	1	0	0	8
Ratnagiri	378	68	0	3	0	0	0	8
Sindhudurg	248	38	10	3	0	0	1	7
Konkan Division	1,419	239	64	18	2	3	2	38
Nashik	592	112	31	6	1	1	1	22
Dhule	232	43	15	2	1	0	1	6
Nandurbar	293	61	19	2	1	0	0	11
Jalgaon	443	78	20	3	0	0	1	18
Ahmednagar	565	98	09	3	1	0	0	22
Nashik Division	2,125	392	94	16	4	1	3	79
Pune	542	101	33	5	1	0	1	19
Satara	414	84	26	2	1	0	0	16
Sangli	348	65	17	2	0	0	0	13
Solapur	434	77	06	3	0	0	0	14
Kolhapur	413	78	29	4	0	1	0	16
Pune Division	2,151	405	111	16	2	1	1	78
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	279	51	12	3	1	0	0	10
Jalna	223	44	09	1	1	0	1	9
Parbhani	215	37	11	2	0	0	1	6
Hingoli	134	24	08	2	1	0	1	3
Beed	296	52	21	3	1	0	2	10
Nanded	377	69	19	4	1	0	1	13
Dharashiv	215	44	10	5	0	0	0	5
Latur	252	50	08	1	0	1	1	11
Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Division	1,991	371	98	21	5	1	7	67
Buldhana	280	52	75	1	1	2	0	13
Akola	179	31	31	1	0	0	1	5
Washim	155	27	12	1	1	0	1	6
Amravati	339	59	105	5	1	0	2	9
Yavatmal	446	67	25	3	0	0	1	14
Amravati Division	1,399	236	248	11	3	2	5	47
Wardha	183	31	31	2	1	0	0	8
Nagpur	316	53	63	2	0	0	1	10
Bhandara	193	33	33	2	1	0	0	7
Gondia	253	40	34	1	0	0	0	10
Chandrapur	342	65	27	3	0	0	0	10
Gadchiroli	376	48	48	3	1	0	1	10
Nagpur Division	1,663	270	236	13	3	0	2	55
Maharashtra State	10,748	1,913	851	95	19	8	20	364

[@] Include rehabilitation, Ayurvedic, Allopathic, Muffasil, Urban, Unani and Zilla Parishad

[#] Include hospitals with 50 beds and 100 beds

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.9

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

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	29.0	32.2	13.5	9.7	12.3	111	88	105	4.9	3.9	4.6
	(38.9)	(30.1)	(36.9)	(16.4)	(9.7)	(14.9)	(138)	(82)	(129)	(5.4)	(4.1)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	24.5	28.5	10.6	7.4	9.6	90	49	79	4.0	3.0	3.7
	(35.6)	(27.0)	(33.9)	(13.7)	(7.8)	(12.5)	(119)	(62)	(110)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.5)
1991*	28.0	22.9	26.2	9.3	6.2	8.2	69	38	60	3.4	2.5	3.0
	(30.9)	(24.3)	(29.5)	(10.6)	(7.1)	(9.8)	(87)	(53)	(80)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.6)
2001	21.1	20.2	20.7	8.5	5.9	7.5	55	28	45	2.6	2.2	2.4
	(27.1)	(20.3)	(25.4)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(72)	(42)	(66)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)
2009	18.1	16.9	17.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	37	22	31	2.1	1.7	1.9
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	2.0	1.7	1.9
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(2.5)
2011	17.3	15.8	16.7	7.3	5.1	6.3	30	17	25	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)
2012	17.4	15.5	16.6	7.3	5.0	6.3	30	17	25	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.4)
2013	17.2	15.4	16.5	7.1	5.0	6.2	29	16	24	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.9)	(17.3)	(21.4)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(44)	(27)	(40)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2014	16.8	16.0	16.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	27	14	22	1.9	1.7	1.8
	(22.7)	(17.4)	(21.0)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(43)	(26)	(39)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2015	16.6	15.9	16.3	6.6	4.7	5.8	26	14	21	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(22.4)	(17.3)	(20.8)	(7.1)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(41)	(25)	(37)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2016	16.3	15.5	15.9	6.9	4.6	5.9	24	13	19	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.1)	(17.0)	(20.4)	(6.9)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(38)	(23)	(34)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2017	16.0	15.4	15.7	6.6	4.6	5.7	23	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.8)	(16.8)	(20.2)	(6.9)	(5.3)	(6.3)	(37)	(23)	(33)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
2018	15.9	15.2	15.6	6.3	4.5	5.5	24	14	19	1.8	1.5	1.7
	(21.6)	(16.7)	(20.0)	(6.7)	(5.1)	(6.2)	(36)	(23)	(32)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
2019	15.6	15.0	15.3	6.2	4.4	5.4	22	12	17	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(21.4)	(16.4)	(19.7)	(6.5)	(5.0)	(6.0)	(34)	(20)	(30)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2020	15.3	14.6	15	6.2	4.6	5.5	20	11	16	1.6	1.4	1.5

Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.
 (2) * Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.
 (3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand populations.
 (4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Office of Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 10.10

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER POPULATION CENSUS 2011

		('000)						
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

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

Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state

Source - Office of Registrar General of India

ANNEXURE 10.11

AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2020	2021	2022	2023+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(A)	Consumer Goods Industries	5,020	5,168	4,535	4,533	5,164	6,446	13,565	6,793	6,851
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	3,307	3,074	3,095	3,319
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,198	6,382	2,767	2,689
3	Wood and wood products	75	75	152	154	217	320	3,202	289	282
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	530	736	523	447
5	Tanning and dressing of leather & leather products	14	25	35	25	38	91	171	118	115
(B)	Reconstruction goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	5,617	6,850	6,033	5,975
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,083	2,667	2,224	2,047
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,370	1,687	1,434	1,529
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	519	958	579	637
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	1,644	1,538	1,796	1,762
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	3,359	2,858	3,623	3,699
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	1,617	1,367	1,924	2,088
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	394	239	439	679
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,348	1,252	1,260	931
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	13,513	13,575	13,644	14,753
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	28,935	36,848	30,093	31,278

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

+ upto October, 2023

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.12

WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE

		Employment ('000)								
Year	Item **	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
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
2017	Factories	16,893	9,108	26,001	8,698	70	8,768	25,591	9,178	34,769
	Employment	466	2,014	2,480	68	8	76	533	2,022	2,555
2018	Factories	18,655	9,431	28,086	7,824	45	7,869	26,479	9,476	35,955
	Employment	466	2,153	2,618	62	5	67	528	2,157	2,685
2019	Factories	18,451	9,252	27,703	7,826	51	7,877	26,277	9,303	35,580
	Employment	537	2,275	2,813	70	5	75	607	2,280	2,887
2020	Factories	20,479	10,479	30,958	4,299	736	5,035	24,778	11,215	35,993
	Employment	526	2,238	2,764	69	61	130	595	2,299	2,894
2021	Factories	21,511	10,986	32,497	4,052	299	4,351	25,563	11,285	36,848
	Employment	484	2,397	2,881	42	10	52	526	2,407	2,933
2022	Factories	21,063	10,449	31,512	4,886	84	4,970	25,949	10,533	36,482
	Employment	481	2,477	2,958	42	10	52	523	2,486	3,009
2023*	Factories	20,596	11,056	31,652	4,758	150	4,908	25,354	11,206	36,560
	Employment	488	2,591	3,079	39	10	49	527	2,601	3,128

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns + upto october, 2023

(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

Source – Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.13

**THE DETAILS OF NOTIFIED VACANCIES, PLACEMENT AND PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER IN
SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES**

('000)

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
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
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	3,034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5
2016	460.0	576.8	144.0	3,356.7
2017	539.3	413.1	222.6	3,819.6
2018	726.9	785.3	197.9	4,403.4
2019	786.6	467.6	200.0	4,990.0
2020	575.1	801.8	199.4	5,365.6
2021	493.5	617.8	219.1	5,654.0
2022	487.3	851.0	248.9	5,878.4
2023	664.2	881.6	263.8	6,278.7

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.14

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON DECEMBER, 2023**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Total 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)	17,94,585	4,32,248	24.09	28.58
2.	S.S.C. Passed	13,59,502	3,57,442	26.29	29.65
3.	H.S.C. Passed	14,10,617	3,96,085	28.08	22.47
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,55,976	28,860	11.27	4.08
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	1,27,570	30,659	24.03	2.03
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	23,000	8,764	38.10	0.37
	5.3 Others	1,49,819	1,22,463	81.74	2.39
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	3,00,389	1,61,886	53.89	4.78
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	1,75,527	50,455	28.74	2.79
	6.2 Medicine	3,543	3,372	95.17	0.06
	6.3 Others	8,00,335	2,89,528	36.17	12.75
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	9,79,405	3,43,355	35.06	15.60
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	8,110	3,520	43.40	0.13
	7.2 Medicine	379	361	95.25	0.006
	7.3 Others	1,69,770	66,176	38.98	2.70
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,78,259	70,057	39.30	2.84
	Grand Total	62,78,733	17,89,933	28.50	100

I.T.I.- Industrial Training Institute

D.M.L.T.- Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology.

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

Source - Commissionerate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.15

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED THEREON
UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE (MGNREG) IN
THE STATE**

(₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Category of work	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred	works	Expenditure incurred	Works	Expenditure incurred	Works	Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	1,680	5,123.59	1,022	5,290.15	900	4,395.53	1,665	6,147.18	955	2,357.92
2.	Flood Control and Protection	777	2,455.25	557	3,390.20	551	4,372.51	1,090	3,779.91	720	1,718.49
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	34,108	2,850.91	14,202	1,065.48	8,081	1,184.38	7,980	1,623.49	3,329	425.21
4.	Drought Proofing	23,168	31,426.97	22,339	31,061.57	13,723	19,640.32	13,383	8,518.78	14,664	1,654.63
5.	Micro and Small Irrigation Works	403	836.37	124	574.48	116	519.48	213	544.29	171	373.55
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST and new Land Owners	13,480	17,144.62	5,776	21,795.02	7,236	21,736.20	6,592	19,067.54	3,864	9,504.85
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,49,233	78,170.57	2,10,388	71,277.69	1,94,701	72,313.11	3,14,946	74,564.50	307,755	54,512.01
8.	Land Development / Agri. Development	3,524	4,305.14	3,539	4,932.95	2,682	1,835.18	2,760	1,461.80	1,084	1,085.19
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	61	28.80	24	12.79	21	8.82	3	0.49	7	3.30
10.	Other works	9,064	7,914.60	4,490	15,647.91	4,656	24,475.37	5,876	41,741.66	5,226	25,914.77
	Total	3,35,498	1,50,256.82	2,62,461	1,55,048.24	2,32,667	1,50,580.90	3,54,508	1,57,449.74	3,37,775	97,549.92

Source - Planning Department (EGS), GoM

ANNEXURE 10.16

THE DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE STATE**

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	6	3	3	2	3
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	57	35	36	35	50
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	11.40	10.85	10.54	7.89	1.2
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	14	11	14	9	10
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	19	12	14	17	29
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	3.30	3.6	2.97	5.54	0.7
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	11	9	12	6	7
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	19	17	18	12	15
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	7.14	4.9	4.76	5.08	0.3
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	31	23	29	17	20
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	96	64	68	64	94
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	21.84	19.32	18.28	18.51	2.2

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding

+ upto September

(2) ** Under State Industrial Relations Machinery

(3) Information January to December

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.17

DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Total Literacy Rate (2011)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2011-12)	Infant Mortality Rate (2007-08)	PCDDP constant (1999-2000) price (₹)	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nandurbar	63.0	67.7	75	19,156	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	70.6	80.7	63	14,913	0.608	
Washim	81.7	88.0	46	14,885	0.646	
Hingoli	76.0	78.7	50	18,286	0.648	
Dharashiv	76.3	81.9	50	17,847	0.649	
Nanded	76.9	80.3	30	18,155	0.657	
Jalna	73.6	83.7	48	20,565	0.663	
Latur	79.0	91.1	53	17,674	0.663	
Dhule	74.6	83.7	44	21,442	0.671	
Beed	73.5	90.4	33	21,013	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	75.2	86.3	51	23,146	0.683	
Buldhana	82.1	87.6	34	19,487	0.684	
Yavatmal	80.7	84.9	47	24,118	0.700	
Gondia	85.4	87.2	67	23,091	0.701	
Amravati	88.2	86.0	59	21,804	0.701	
Bhandara	85.1	89.3	60	25,735	0.718	
Chandrapur	81.4	88.9	74	28,730	0.718	
Ahmednagar	80.2	87.9	41	27,392	0.720	High
Akola	87.6	85.6	28	24,055	0.722	
Wardha	87.2	87.9	62	26,130	0.723	
Jalgaon	79.7	88.2	48	28,939	0.723	
Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar	80.4	82.2	44	30,690	0.727	
Solapur	77.7	89.5	23	28,828	0.728	
Ratnagiri	82.4	89.0	25	27,685	0.732	
Satara	84.2	85.7	27	29,916	0.742	
Sangli	82.6	87.9	33	33,713	0.742	Very High
Nashik	81.0	82.2	46	35,545	0.746	
Sindhudurg	86.5	87.5	35	31,563	0.753	
Raigad	83.9	88.9	35	34,377	0.759	
Kolhapur	82.9	88.4	13	36,178	0.770	
Nagpur	89.5	92.6	40	37,995	0.786	
Thane ⁵	86.2	78.5	34	50,408	0.800	
Pune	87.2	88.2	28	50,158	0.814	
Mumbai [@]	90.3	85.5	18	58,818	0.841	
Maharashtra State	82.9	85.4	44	35,033	0.752	

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product

Note - @ Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts together

\$ including Palghar

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

GLOSSARY

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years): Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of female children in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 male children in the same age-group in the population.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} = \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1,000$$

Institutional Households: A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, Messes, Hostels, Hotels, Rescue Homes, Observation Homes, Beggars' Homes, Jails, Ashrams, Old Age Homes, Children Homes, Orphanages, etc. all are covered in this type of household.

Main Workers: Workers who worked for more than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as main workers.

Marginal Workers: Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as marginal workers.

Seeking or available for work (unemployed): Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

Labour Force: Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

Workforce (Employed): Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force.

Work Participation Rate: Work participation rate (as per Population Census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Female Work Participation Rate: Female work participation rate (as per Population Census 2011) is defined as the percentage of total female workers (main + marginal) to total female population.

$$\text{Female work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total female workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total female population}} \times 100$$

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: 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). It is termed as **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** if the geographical boundary is nation, as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices: Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

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 (Income Approach): Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

GVA at basic prices (Production Approach): Gross value of output - Inputs

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/proxy indicators.

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.

Gross output : Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

Net value added (NVA): This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

Consumer Price Index: Consumer Price Index measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time.

Wholesale Price Index: Wholesale Price Index is a measure of the average change in prices of a basket of wholesale goods over a certain period of time.

Primary Deficit: Primary Deficit is fiscal deficit less interest payments

Fiscal Deficit: It is the difference between Government's borrowings and other liabilities of capital receipts and budgetary surplus/deficit.

Budgetary Deficit: It is the difference between total receipts and total expenditure of the budget.

Revenue Deficit: It is the difference between total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure of the budget.

Cropping Intensity: Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

Micro enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ one crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ five crore

Small enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 10 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 50 crore

Medium enterprises - The investment in plant & machinery or equipment does not exceed ₹ 50 crore and turnover does not exceed ₹ 250 crore

Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers).

Energy - Units

1 MW = 1,000 kW

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

$$\text{Vehicle productivity} = \frac{\text{Average effective km operated per day (in lakh)}}{\text{Average vehicles held}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Crew productivity} = \frac{\text{Total effective km operated (in lakh)}}{\text{Total drivers on line days}} \times 1,00,000$$

$$\text{Percentage Load Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

Teledensity: Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

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.

Drop-out Rate: It means proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): It is the total number of live births occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Birth Rate (CBR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Births in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

Crude Death Rate (CDR): It is the total number of deaths occurring in a given population during the year, per 1,000 persons.

$$\text{Crude Death Rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of Deaths in a year}}{\text{Total population at midyear}} \times 1,000$$

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): It is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births within a specific population and time period.

$$\text{Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under one year old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR): It is defined as the number of deaths of children occurring under 28 days of live divided by the number of live births in that year.

$$\text{Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths within first 28 days of life}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): It is defined as the number of children dying before reaching the age of five per 1,000 live births within a specific population of time period

$$\text{Under-5 Mortality Rate (UFMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children under 5 years old in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1,000$$

Maternal Death: A maternal death is a death of a women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but the from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): Rates of the number of maternal deaths as a result of complication of pregnancy of childbearing in a given year per 1,00,000 live births in that year.

$$\text{Maternal Mortality Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths in a given time period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births in the same time period}} \times 1,00,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): TFR is a measure of the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her entire reproductive period.

Underweight - An underweight child has weight-for-age Z-score at least two standard deviations below the mean (-2 SD) for the World Health Organisation (WHO) child growth standards.

Moderate Underweight (MUW) is weight-for-age between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

Severe Underweight (SUW) is condition in which a child has a very low weight in relation to age (Z Score of < -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standards.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) defined as weight-for-height between -2 and -3 SD as per WHO growth chart.

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is a condition in which a child has very low weight in relation to length/ height (Z Score of -3 SD) as per WHO child growth standard. SAM is severe for wasting.

Z Score – It is the standard deviation (SD) above or below average.

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)[§]: LFPR is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} = \frac{(\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons})}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)[§]: Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} = \frac{\text{No. of employed persons}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate (UR)[§]: UR is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} = \frac{\text{No. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{No. of unemployed persons}} \times 100$$

(§ As per terminology used in Annual report of Periodic Labour Force Survey, Report)

Activity Status: The activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the specified reference period.

Usual Activity Status: When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the usual activity status of the person.

Principal Activity Status: The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was considered the usual principal activity status of the person.

Subsidiary Activity Status: The person pursued any other economic activity along with principal activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. That economic activity is considered as subsidiary activity status.

Current Weekly Status (CWS): When the activity status is determined on the basis of the reference period of last 7 days preceding the date of survey, it is known as the current weekly status of the person.

Unorganised worker: Any worker who is a home based-worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector including a worker in the organised sector who is not getting any social security benefit is called an Unorganised Worker.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) : computed from twelve indicators of three equally weighted dimensions- health, education, and standard of living.

Dimension	Indicator	Deprived if
Health	Nutrition	Any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years is found to be undernourished.
	Child Adolescent mortality	A child/adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.
	Maternal Health	Any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, or has not received assistance from trained skilled medical personnel during the most recent childbirth.
Education	Years of Schooling	No member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.
Standard of Living	Cooking Fuel	A household cooks with dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
	Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.
	Housing	The household has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or wall are made of rudimentary materials.
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator; and does not own a car or truck.
	Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account

ODF village: A village can be notified/ declared as ODF village if, no visible faeces found in the environment/ village and every household as well as public/ community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

ODF city: A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF city if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating in the open.

ODF+ city: A city/ ward can be notified / declared as ODF+ city/ ODF+ ward if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, and all community & public toilets are functional and well maintained.

ODF++ city : A city / ward / work circle can be notified / declared as ODF++ city/ ODF++ ward/ ODF++ work circle if, at any point of the day, not a single person is found defecating and/ or urinating in the open, all community and public toilets are functional and well maintained, and faecal sludge/septage and sewage is safely managed and treated, with no discharging and/or dumping of untreated faecal sludge/septage and sewage in drains, water bodies or open areas.

Water+ city: A city / ward / circle / zone can be declared as Water + provided all waste water released from households, commercial establishments drains, nallahs etc. is treated to a satisfactory level (as per CPCB norms), before releasing the treated waste water to the environment.

Air Quality Index (AQI): Air Quality Index (AQI) is a comprehensive index value calculated by transforming weighted values of impacts of individual air pollutants (e.g., SO₂, CO, NO_x) into a single number or set of numbers.

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 two -third weight to literacy and one -third weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
<i>Infant Survival Rate (ISR)</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Literacy rate</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>GER</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current prices)</i>	<i>1,50,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>

Human Development Index is geometric mean of indices of Health, Education and Standard of living. Goalpost used for these indices are as follows –

<i>Dimension</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>Life expectancy (years)</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>Expected years of schooling (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>18</i>
	<i>Mean years of schooling (years)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Standard of living</i>	<i>Gross National Income per capita (2017 PPP^s)</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>75,000</i>

* * * * *

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 / Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	1.63	495.77	304	29.47	4.09	9.21	997	944	127.19
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
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
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
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
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
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
Telangana	1.12	350.04	312	38.88	2.89	13.58	988	932	83.04
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	918	2,495.02

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIAN

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population	Percentage of 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 work participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
19.09	33.40	90.5^	17.08	5.53	2.46	38.32	38.96	62.36	34.65
0.35	3.03	78.6	-	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
8.53	40.62	69.9	7.15	12.45	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	15.91	1.28	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
7.35	40.05	86.3	12.82	30.62	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
3.95	0.33	95.0	16.75	-	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.80	0.31	85.7	1.74	10.23	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	6.74	14.75	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	25.19	5.71	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
6.82	38.15	60.1	12.08	26.21	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
22.69	65.81	87.5	17.15	6.95	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	9.10	1.45	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	15.62	21.09	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
31.36	125.69	83.4	11.81	9.35	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
0.83	5.74	45.4	3.41	40.88	1.89	N A	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	0.58	86.15	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	0.11	94.43	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	17.13	22.85	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	17.83	13.48	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	4.63	33.80	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	20.01	1.10	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
12.18	31.51	-	15.45	9.08	2.99	33.72	39.20	36.20	N A
1.21	2.96	67.5	17.83	31.76	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	20.70	0.57	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	18.76	2.89	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	23.51	5.80	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	16.63	8.63	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

N A Not Available ^ including Telangana

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Financial Indicators							
	Per capita revenue receipts of the State (₹)	Share of State's own Tax Revenue in Total revenue receipt (per cent)	Per capita share in central taxes (₹)	Per capita grants from Centre (₹)	Share of development expenditure in total expenditure (per cent)	Percentage of revenue deficit (+)/surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit (+)/surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
Reference Year / Date	(2022-23)							
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Andhra Pradesh	33,243	47.8	7,201	8,925	70.0	2.2	3.6	32.5
Arunachal Pradesh	1,69,165	8.5	3,144	42,386	71.6	(-)14.6	7.5	48.0
Assam	31,430	22.3	8,347	14,557	63.4	3.0	8.1	25.6
Bihar	15,956	20.6	7,581	4,604	72.2	3.8	9.2	39.1
Chhattisgarh	32,596	33.5	10,773	5,576	73.4	(-)0.6	3.2	24.0
Delhi	29,642	77.1	N.A.	6,500	76.4	0.9	(-)0.4	1.4
Goa	1,16,178	34.7	22,333	21,333	65.5	(-)0.6	5.1	35.5
Gujarat	27,574	68.0	4,646	2,045	66.2	(-)0.3	1.5	18.6
Haryana	32,272	67.4	3,453	3,438	61.4	1.8	3.3	30.7
Himachal Pradesh	52,254	27.9	10,578	23,041	61.2	3.2	6.4	44.3
Jharkhand	21,249	29.6	7,990	3,680	67.4	(-)2.4	2.2	30.2
Karnataka	31,454	67.8	5,124	3,398	63.7	0.3	2.7	23.9
Kerala	36,193	54.3	4,979	7,263	42.3	1.9	3.5	37.2
Madhya Pradesh	23,676	38.3	8,653	4,352	66.1	(-)0.1	3.6	27.6
Maharashtra	34,206	64.0	4,763	5,801	61.2	0.6	2.6	18.5
Manipur	79,778	9.4	21,487	50,033	60.3	(-)15.0	6.4	43.4
Meghalaya	52,944	14.9	22,161	21,105	68.9	(-)3.5	4.4	44.1
Mizoram	99,575	7.9	37,137	47,621	66.0	(-)1.3	7.0	39.5
Nagaland	68,342	9.5	24,292	33,548	52.2	(-)3.3	6.3	53.2
Odisha	35,423	28.7	9,314	5,852	66.3	(-)2.3	2.8	16.8
Punjab	30,527	47.2	5,600	8,551	50.1	3.5	4.9	47.0
Rajasthan	26,752	43.0	7,095	5,447	70.4	2.3	4.3	35.3
Sikkim	1,32,510	15.8	51,797	45,195	61.5	(-)2.0	4.4	31.2
Tamil Nadu	32,002	61.8	5,045	5,178	56.4	1.3	3.2	31.4
Telangana	46,265	62.9	5,176	7,961	74.7	(-)0.2	3.8	26.8
Tripura	51,489	12.1	17,314	26,988	61.1	(-)0.6	4.0	32.2
Uttar Pradesh	20,402	38.7	7,233	4,753	59.5	(-)2.4	3.6	30.7
Uttarakhand	44,917	32.6	9,121	16,871	57.3	(-)0.8	2.7	26.5
West Bengal	19,681	40.9	7,224	4,227	64.2	2.6	4.0	38.4
India[§]	28,290	46.1	N.A.	N.A.	63.4	0.5	3.4	27.5

§ Includes Union Territories

N. A. Not Applicable

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	
	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)	Total account holders ('000)	Total RuPay cards holders ('000)
(2022-23)	As on 31 st March, 2023					As on 20 th March, 2024	
(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
2,19,881	14.2	80,841	1,16,955	144.7	49.6	14,800	9,294
2,28,650	11.7	1,70,653	46,601	27.3	20.0	452	312
1,20,336	8.3	58,049	30,149	51.9	41.3	23,580	13,022
54,111	6.1	37,744	17,417	46.1	47.0	58,390	42,488
1,37,329	9.8	71,705	51,769	72.2	40.7	17,504	10,686
4,30,120	16.9	7,76,659	6,96,665	89.7	14.8	6,273	4,787
5,32,854	41.3	6,47,860	1,62,324	25.1	37.4	206	143
2,73,558	12.1	1,43,686	1,02,679	71.5	54.9	18,409	13,961
2,96,592	17.1	2,32,504	1,35,754	58.4	41.3	9,891	6,731
2,18,788	22.6	1,82,761	60,663	33.2	53.6	1,888	1,249
91,874	8.2	77,039	26,374	34.2	45.9	18,424	12,583
3,04,474	15.9	2,19,413	1,41,566	64.5	28.0	19,194	11,590
2,63,945	18.8	2,02,374	1,33,177	65.8	47.8	6,199	3,403
1,32,010	8.6	63,222	45,356	71.7	54.7	43,187	32,285
2,52,389	10.8	3,10,393	3,05,998	98.6	35.1	34,242	23,700
N A	7.1	46,078	33,407	72.5	25.1	1,089	673
1,12,737	10.9	93,386	35,043	37.5	20.1	774	472
2,32,126	18.0	1,18,595	55,816	47.1	18.5	382	156
1,40,688	8.5	69,767	34,156	49.0	20.4	388	297
1,45,202	11.7	1,00,121	43,999	43.9	44.3	21,303	15,239
1,82,515	21.0	1,82,322	97,860	53.7	56.8	9,055	6,393
1,51,559	10.1	73,363	59,849	81.6	52.2	35,161	26,218
5,19,964	24.4	1,96,720	84,151	42.8	29.4	90	67
2,75,583	15.7	1,57,610	1,66,562	105.7	44.9	15,587	11,045
3,11,649	14.9	1,82,170	1,88,146	103.3	31.1	11,777	8,638
1,59,419	14.1	82,144	34,063	41.5	36.7	1,027	386
83,636	7.6	65,707	30,146	45.9	41.3	92,589	61,118
2,30,994	18.4	1,72,231	62,773	36.4	55.3 ⁺	3,577	2,387
1,39,442	9.6	1,06,613	50,489	47.4	41.5	50,816	32,122
1,69,496	11.2	1,35,015	1,01,853	75.4	38.4	5,19,858	3,53,984

@ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2023 * Provisional N A Not Available + As on 31st March, 2022

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual Credit Plan# (₹ Crore)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average size of operational Holdings (ha.)	Yield per hectare (kg)					
				Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)
Reference Year / Date	(2023-24)	(2022)	(2015-16)	Triennial average (2019-20 to 2021-22)					
(1)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)
Andhra Pradesh	2,31,000	1,037.1	0.94	3,717	890	2,852	884	541	77
Arunachal Pradesh	185	2,810.6	3.35	1,678	1,067	1,642	1,049	--	22
Assam	17,069	2,375.7	1.09	2,103	756	2,027	636	88	39
Bihar	94,150	894.5	0.39	2,578	820	2,454	1,075	--	57
Chhattisgarh	35,013	1,438.1	1.24	1,933	533	1,730	666	335	54
Delhi	16,913	675.9	1.39	3,697	2,000	3,697	1,274	--	--
Goa	1,215	3,041.0	1.10	2,691	884	2,497	2,253	--	66
Gujarat	1,13,579	928.1	1.88	2,545	1,333	2,165	2,079	550	76
Haryana	98,150	620.5	2.22	3,980	867	3,913	1,891	452	83
Himachal Pradesh	15,921	1,086.4	0.95	2,201	1,863	2,184	685	--	17
Jharkhand	17,085	1,044.5	1.10	2,083	1,049	1,772	792	--	--
Karnataka	1,77,469	1,566.5	1.36	2,406	658	1,717	998	486	94
Kerala	1,59,075	2,897.1	0.18	2,873	982	2,855	530	1,078	85
Madhya Pradesh	1,37,752	1,309.2	1.57	2,899	1,006	2,285	898	416	58
Maharashtra	1,68,481	1,372.5	1.34	1,600	944	1,330	1,249	316	89
Manipur	865	1,225.2	1.14	2,536	934	2,339	793	--	57
Meghalaya	844	4,216.1	1.29	2,637	1,445	2,565	1,063	203	3
Mizoram	709	1,833.3	1.25	1,739	1,384	1,707	1,112	--	30
Nagaland	551	1,456.0	4.87	1,586	1,164	1,535	1,044	600	39
Odisha	58,776	1,466.7	0.95	2,198	562	1,933	840	559	56
Punjab	1,09,201	573.2	3.62	4,478	1,018	4,457	1,514	652	82
Rajasthan	1,53,215	662.2	2.73	2,077	676	1,500	1,432	619	76
Sikkim	415	3,300.7	1.27	1,750	965	1,675	925	--	--
Tamil Nadu	3,86,482	1,130.6	0.75	3,591	648	2,968	2,458	378	107
Telangana	1,12,763	1,270.6	1.00	3,644	1,010	3,265	1,805	468	86
Tripura	3,200	1,772.8	0.49	2,990	768	2,811	845	264	55
Uttar Pradesh	2,12,716	760.2	0.73	2,536	1,050	2,869	1,000	366	82
Uttarakhand	13,146	1,517.3	0.85	3,118	1,004	2,420	961	--	78
West Bengal	1,06,996	1,558.8	0.76	3,160	873	2,998	1,167	520	80
India[§]	24,69,860	1,257.0	1.08	2,832	865	2,387	1,261	445	83

§ Includes Union Territories # Target for Agriculture and allied activities

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Per capita foodgrains Production (kg)	Consumption of fertilizer per hectare cropped area (kg)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (ha) ^{SS}	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping intensity	Number of livestock per 100 persons	Percentage of forest cover + to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ++ to total geographical area
(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2019)	(2021)	(2021)
(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
209.4	231.9	53.4	1.8	37.1	121.4	65.03	18.3	2.9
252.1	0.0	18.6	0.8	2.9	139.1	76.86	79.3	1.2
132.7	67.6	14.4	0.7	35.0	140.9	52.42	36.1	2.1
137.1	220.1	76.4	0.7	53.8	144.6	30.31	7.8	2.5
303.9	132.9	37.6	1.2	34.3	123.2	54.83	41.2	4.0
5.2	253.3	63.8	0.7	14.8	263.6	1.80	13.1	9.9
59.8	21.9	20.1	4.1	34.3	113.4	8.57	60.6	6.6
144.1	115.2	68.9	1.8	49.5	151.8	39.27	7.6	2.8
549.9	209.3	99.1	1.5	81.7	181.8	24.37	3.6	3.2
216.7	62.9	23.7	0.3	9.5	168.6	60.23	27.7	1.2
129.0	109.4	15.8	0.4	17.3	133.8	62.61	29.8	3.6
205.3	148.7	41.3	1.7	58.2	132.1	43.89	20.2	3.9
13.8	65.8	22.2	3.0	52.2	124.3	8.26	54.7	7.3
461.8	88.2	56.1	1.6	51.3	189.9	49.02	25.1	2.6
133.2	121.9	NA	1.3	53.9	155.1	26.93	16.5	3.9
206.1	31.5	15.8	0.7	17.6	100.0	17.66	74.3	0.8
107.5	0.0	34.8	0.5	12.0	120.8	62.94	76.0	3.1
63.8	6.1	14.1	0.6	6.9	142.1	30.03	84.5	2.1
115.0	0.8	16.0	0.5	16.0	120.4	25.63	73.9	2.2
220.8	117.5	29.9	1.1	27.8	115.6	40.20	33.5	3.2
927.7	251.4	97.5	2.1	81.7	192.5	23.50	3.7	2.3
271.5	58.7	43.2	1.3	53.0	151.4	72.96	4.9	2.6
134.2	0.0	10.0	0.7	10.9	181.8	41.13	47.1	0.5
156.8	177.9	61.3	1.2	37.7	129.3	32.28	20.3	3.4
405.9	203.9	69.6	1.8	50.2	142.7	87.40	18.9	2.5
212.9	39.8	23.6	0.9	24.3	191.0	32.85	73.6	2.2
241.9	183.3	80.5	0.8	66.8	175.2	30.00	6.2	3.1
167.8	140.3	56.6	0.4	11.1	163.1	39.47	45.4	1.9
206.4	150.4	65.9	1.0	59.5	194.3	38.54	19.0	2.6
230.3	136.0	54.9	1.2	42.9	155.4	39.98	21.7	2.9

\$\$ Number of cultivators is based on Census 2011

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 (one ha)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual Survey of Industries				Annual Survey of Industries			
	Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross Output per Worker ('000)	Net Value Added per Worker ('000)	Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross Output per Worker ('000)	Net Value Added per Worker ('000)
Reference Year/ Date	(2020-21)				(2021-22)			
(1)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Andhra Pradesh	16,937	529	8,346	1,063	16,925	550	9,620	1,171
Arunachal Pradesh	109	2	3,172	356	211	3	3,478	(-)/706
Assam	5,354	216	3,582	779	5,480	195	5,695	1,055
Bihar	3,367	106	6,631	704	3,289	110	8,447	1,023
Chhattisgarh	4,143	184	9,934	1,318	4,397	199	12,826	1,718
Delhi	3,174	69	6,149	737	3,007	63	6,873	882
Goa	720	58	8,644	2,248	695	62	9,612	2,281
Gujarat	29,497	1,568	9,541	1,239	29,766	1,656	12,973	1,520
Haryana	11,638	820	7,186	799	11,294	888	8,344	1,056
Himachal Pradesh	2,677	139	8,960	2,078	2,665	153	9,894	2,112
Jharkhand	2,862	150	9,214	1,824	2,879	174	11,978	2,505
Karnataka	14,235	768	6,853	1,243	14,302	840	8,991	1,582
Kerala	7,886	248	5,741	758	7,712	242	8,205	948
Madhya Pradesh	4,914	298	9,522	1,297	5,010	322	10,801	1,647
Maharashtra	26,059	1,395	8,987	1,452	26,350	1,549	10,757	1,800
Manipur	204	5	991	162	218	6	1,118	172
Meghalaya	163	10	6,263	979	186	10	8,633	1,327
Mizoram	206	1	543	100	208	1	724	186
Nagaland	192	5	945	186	191	5	1,175	199
Odisha	3,246	231	11,891	1,793	3,204	270	17,337	3,062
Punjab	13,089	545	4,686	656	13,131	618	6,027	775
Rajasthan	9,886	476	7,499	1,204	10,237	520	9,301	1,363
Sikkim	84	18	11,292	4,850	84	19	12,646	5,191
Tamil Nadu	39,393	2,046	4,182	633	39,512	2,173	5,339	739
Telangana	15,342	665	3,977	837	13,251	708	4,606	883
Tripura	680	19	931	190	682	20	1,045	163
Uttar Pradesh	16,503	898	6,380	889	17,481	1,045	7,553	1,011
Uttarakhand	2,988	314	7,039	1,462	2,978	336	6,865	1,412
West Bengal	9,863	521	6,716	891	9,727	565	8,049	1,035
India[§]	2,50,454	12,595	6,994	1,061	2,49,987	13,610	8,764	1,285

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [#]		Labour force participation Rate [#]		Percentage of employed persons [@]		Unemployment Rate [@]		Labour force participation Rate [@]	
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(2021-22)						(2022-23)					
(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)
50.0	37.6	3.5	6.3	51.8	40.2	49.7	39.4	3.3	6.5	51.4	42.2
35.3	30.1	6.9	12.0	37.9	34.2	49.3	37.0	3.9	10.9	51.3	41.5
38.1	35.6	3.2	9.4	39.4	39.3	29.9	39.6	1.5	6.1	30.4	42.2
25.5	26.3	5.5	10.3	27.0	29.3	30.4	27.9	3.6	7.7	31.5	30.2
50.4	40.5	1.6	7.2	51.2	43.6	55.1	41.4	1.5	7.8	55.9	44.9
34.2	32.9	3.9	5.3	35.6	34.8	27.4	35.3	10.2	1.7	30.5	35.9
34.1	33.5	12.5	11.6	39.0	37.9	34.4	38.8	11.3	8.7	38.7	42.5
47.8	39.6	1.5	2.8	48.5	40.8	52.2	40.7	1.4	2.2	53.0	41.6
31.9	33.0	9.0	8.9	35.0	36.2	33.4	35.5	5.8	6.5	35.5	37.9
57.1	43.3	3.6	8.7	59.3	47.4	60.8	39.3	3.5	15.1	63.0	46.3
45.8	32.7	1.2	6.1	46.3	34.9	44.1	31.0	0.9	6.3	44.6	33.1
44.1	37.4	2.3	5.0	45.1	39.4	45.9	40.4	1.5	4.2	46.6	42.2
42.2	37.2	9.0	10.3	46.4	41.4	43.6	38.4	6.5	7.6	46.6	41.6
47.8	36.5	1.3	4.9	48.5	38.4	51.1	37.0	0.8	4.8	51.5	38.9
47.1	39.0	2.5	5.0	48.3	41.0	49.2	39.8	2.2	4.6	50.3	41.7
29.3	31.3	9.5	7.7	32.4	33.9	35.3	36.1	4.5	5.3	36.9	38.1
39.2	35.0	1.5	8.9	39.8	38.5	42.1	35.8	5.0	12.3	44.3	40.8
38.4	34.9	4.0	7.2	40.0	37.6	42.6	38.5	1.2	3.5	43.1	39.9
43.0	33.5	7.5	14.6	46.5	39.2	47.6	40.5	2.9	8.6	49.1	44.3
40.3	34.9	5.4	10.5	42.6	39.0	45.5	38.0	3.6	6.2	47.2	40.5
38.5	38.8	6.6	6.1	41.2	41.3	39.9	39.4	6.2	6.0	42.5	41.9
43.5	32.3	2.9	10.8	44.8	36.2	46.1	34.7	3.4	8.5	47.7	37.9
60.2	45.1	1.3	3.0	61.0	46.4	64.6	46.9	2.2	2.2	66.1	48.0
47.6	40.8	4.2	5.7	49.7	43.2	47.3	39.6	3.8	5.1	49.2	41.7
49.7	37.3	3.1	6.9	51.3	40.1	50.1	36.6	2.8	7.8	51.6	39.7
41.2	36.0	3.1	4.3	42.5	37.6	44.5	41.1	1.1	3.0	45.0	42.4
36.2	30.7	2.1	6.7	37.0	32.9	39.3	31.4	1.6	6.5	40.0	33.6
39.3	32.3	7.0	10.6	42.3	36.1	43.5	32.3	3.9	6.9	45.3	34.7
42.1	40.5	3.1	4.4	43.5	42.4	45.1	41.7	1.5	3.8	45.8	43.3
40.8	36.6	3.3	6.3	42.2	39.0	42.3	37.7	2.4	5.4	43.4	39.8

Data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July 2021-June 2022)

@ Data based on Annual Report- Periodic Labour Force Survey, (July 2022-June 2023)

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population* (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity* (kwh.)
	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population		
Reference Year/ Date	6 th Economic Census (2013)		5 th Economic Census (2005)		(31-03-2023)	(2022-23)
(1)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
Andhra Pradesh	8,558	17,329	5,413	12,592	45.00	1,297.60
Arunachal Pradesh	2,632	7,873	2,395	9,199	9.31	15.98
Assam	6,505	12,669	3,416	7,667	1.59	68.44
Bihar	1,640	3,116	1,358	2,516	0.31	2.29
Chhattisgarh	3,029	7,286	2,808	6,675	58.02	2,910.90
Delhi	5,214	17,988	4,766	22,367	12.54	337.59
Goa	6,622	19,792	4,901	15,209	4.77	11.62
Gujarat	6,573	15,897	4,443	11,171	56.49	1,122.98
Haryana	4,595	12,767	3,641	9,803	21.23	1,033.90
Himachal Pradesh	6,005	14,235	4,184	10,304	53.43	1,846.40
Jharkhand	1,936	4,406	1,694	3,974	6.35	397.83
Karnataka	4,715	11,696	4,542	11,352	40.67	981.44
Kerala	10,043	20,711	8,395	17,164	9.07	270.74
Madhya Pradesh	2,964	6,262	2,617	6,001	21.48	864.37
Maharashtra	5,462	12,914	4,055	10,853	29.70[@]	1,066.29[#]
Manipur	8,942	15,936	4,189	9,443	1.67	2.74
Meghalaya	3,558	9,755	3,328	9,694	11.18	315.60
Mizoram	5,239	11,140	5,303	11,856	5.96	50.50
Nagaland	3,080	8,179	1,694	8,341	1.61	50.36
Odisha	4,977	10,287	4,705	9,526	16.54	792.85
Punjab	5,454	13,145	4,154	10,473	32.74	1,531.55
Rajasthan	4,223	9,136	3,164	6,938	42.30	1,232.40
Sikkim	6,096	14,950	3,227	11,415	135.83	6,140.24
Tamil Nadu	6,971	16,210	6,821	15,481	37.71	842.83
Telangana	5,964	15,818	3,786	13,145	39.58	1,269.27
Tripura	6,445	10,997	5,571	11,344	3.24	133.54
Uttar Pradesh	3,345	7,066	2,204	4,466	8.02	375.15
Uttarakhand	3,908	10,416	3,534	8,020	31.79	927.28
West Bengal	6,470	13,041	4,929	11,761	8.63	511.89
India^{\$}	4,832	10,846	3,776	9,109	30.09	1,169.94

\$ Includes Union Territories * provisional

@ MAHAGENCO, Tata power Co. Ltd, Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd., MEDA, Central Electricity Authority

MAHAGENCO, MAHADISCOM, Tata power Co. Ltd. Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd, Central Electricity Authority

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (Per cent)	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity* (kwh.)				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)
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture			
(2022-23)	(2022-23)				(31-3-2020)	(31-3-2019)	(31-3-2023)
(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
7.98	1,185.26	328.62	413.57	177.47	24,888	108	2.44
51.70	374.59	152.19	140.90	0.04	15,082	66	0.01
16.22	281.21	136.31	47.56	2.03	12,493	509	3.28
25.01	240.79	127.56	34.75	30.00	8,095	317	4.13
16.14	1,014.64	215.44	436.55	228.91	23,817	78	0.88
7.26	1,609.19	856.69	146.48	1.89	58,258	1,090	12.38
11.85	2,869.71	870.80	1,443.83	23.64	93,746	505	1.87
9.99	1,744.24	248.44	1,041.44	302.34	38,669	127	2.52
12.01	1,837.82	509.84	643.20	339.48	29,336	114	3.94
10.57	1,472.75	351.51	858.88	12.20	23,216	132	0.56
30.28	672.66	137.84	417.77	3.78	13,242	102	3.32
13.91	982.84	219.56	221.41	315.25	39,200	187	1.89
7.05	695.24	348.55	145.53	11.02	40,054	669	2.70
20.55	817.45	207.67	162.91	321.41	21,328	118	1.69
17.86	1,196.80	259.90	467.20	297.51	30,482	207	1.90
13.82	263.45	161.85	13.96	1.83	11,495	145	0.25
23.97	515.72	163.07	276.05	0.04	11,180	179	0.04
26.27	400.31	250.78	10.88	0.86	22,095	77	0.01
45.81	309.24	185.78	32.85	0.01	23,845	228	0.15
21.85	688.32	174.38	350.39	14.57	20,012	196	1.89
11.26	1,909.77	571.60	642.07	450.42	37,489	294	4.50
15.90	987.02	184.48	265.10	381.02	24,392	92	1.78
36.69	708.12	176.50	415.28	0.00	8,040	172	0.00
10.31	1,350.60	398.65	516.28	185.23	42,089	208	3.10
18.65	1,811.39	367.63	464.10	583.79	34,327	125	1.78
28.15	279.56	155.16	12.30	13.37	13,600	430	2.53
22.00	492.88	222.67	20.90	88.27	15,206	184	3.65
15.32	1,165.88	306.47	597.65	36.10	25,551	129	0.65
15.37	592.40	201.07	222.60	16.34	11,153	320	4.66
15.37	916.04	255.67	302.46	176.58	24,046	165	2.09

*provisional

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Teledensity		Total Internet Subscribers per 100 population	Literacy percentage ††		
	Wireline	Wireless		Male	Female	Total
Reference Year/ Date	As on 31 st December, 2023			(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)
Andhra Pradesh	6.39	79.47	65.46	74.77	59.96	67.35
Arunachal Pradesh	1.11	79.45	54.82	72.55	57.70	65.38
Assam	0.88	71.50	52.28	77.85	66.27	72.19
Bihar	0.40	54.40	40.85	71.20	51.50	61.80
Chhattisgarh	1.16	66.77	53.90	80.27	60.24	70.28
Delhi	18.02	167.41	162.52	90.94	80.76	86.21
Goa	3.73	156.31	144.59	92.65	84.66	88.70
Gujarat	2.00	90.67	75.67	85.75	69.68	78.03
Haryana	2.25	116.41	94.88	84.06	65.94	75.55
Himachal Pradesh	2.08	118.03	86.51	89.53	75.93	82.80
Jharkhand	0.83	60.86	48.09	76.84	55.42	66.41
Karnataka	4.75	97.37	83.70	82.47	68.08	75.36
Kerala	3.92	117.90	93.99	96.11	92.07	94.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.43	66.36	54.62	78.73	59.24	69.32
Maharashtra	3.91	98.48	85.45	88.38	75.87	82.34
Manipur	1.86	73.26	65.78	83.58	70.26	76.94
Meghalaya	1.74	76.22	60.24	75.95	72.89	74.43
Mizoram	3.15	110.13	96.96	93.35	89.27	91.33
Nagaland	1.34	74.04	73.30	82.75	76.11	79.55
Odisha	1.06	74.93	53.59	81.59	64.01	72.87
Punjab	3.82	107.55	86.86	80.44	70.73	75.84
Rajasthan	1.17	80.77	63.08	79.19	52.12	66.11
Sikkim	0.81	120.69	98.94	86.55	75.61	81.42
Tamil Nadu	3.58	100.02	78.71	86.77	73.44	80.09
Telangana	3.20	106.15	91.53	75.04	57.99	66.34
Tripura	1.05	77.35	52.14	91.53	82.73	87.22
Uttar Pradesh	0.72	68.73	52.90	77.28	57.18	67.68
Uttarakhand	2.85	103.38	81.89	87.40	70.01	78.82
West Bengal	1.41	80.25	62.25	81.69	70.54	76.26
India[§]	2.28	82.95	67.03	80.88	64.63	72.98

§ Includes Union Territories †† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio				Gender Parity Index			
	Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)	Elementary Level (Std I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Std XI-XII)	Higher Education Level (18-23 years)
(2021-22)	(2021-22)				(2021-22)			
(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)
137	100.13	85.38	56.70	36.50	0.98	0.98	1.06	0.93
191	109.87	66.51	53.71	36.50	1.03	1.05	1.09	0.90
186	109.86	74.48	40.04	16.90	1.07	1.20	1.11	1.09
202	96.23	64.94	35.88	17.10	1.02	1.06	1.02	0.92
169	95.85	78.30	68.11	19.60	1.00	1.08	1.17	1.23
176	121.15	111.24	95.01	49.00	1.05	1.02	1.09	1.03
154	91.10	82.96	73.66	35.80	1.04	1.06	1.07	0.99
146	92.36	75.16	48.19	24.00	1.04	0.94	0.98	0.90
169	103.19	94.74	75.54	33.30	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.22
150	106.14	94.10	94.08	43.10	1.02	1.01	1.03	1.33
179	97.04	68.41	46.44	18.60	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.01
158	107.09	94.73	56.60	36.20	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.01
140	101.02	97.85	85.04	41.30	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.44
162	88.66	69.95	51.33	28.90	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.94
153	104.31	93.65	71.48	35.30	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.90
174	117.58	75.99	69.85	35.40	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.01
270	155.65	85.12	45.96	25.40	1.07	1.24	1.34	1.24
204	137.52	93.36	61.30	32.30	1.01	1.10	1.15	1.06
151	87.33	62.22	35.83	18.80	1.07	1.16	1.18	1.28
149	95.36	80.36	43.58	22.10	1.00	1.01	1.09	0.88
150	109.61	95.06	82.02	27.40	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.19
188	101.78	79.23	70.33	28.60	1.00	0.92	0.90	0.97
145	92.89	89.07	64.20	38.60	0.96	1.07	1.27	1.21
135	98.75	95.59	81.45	47.00	1.01	1.00	1.11	1.01
158	110.21	94.06	64.84	40.00	1.00	1.01	1.06	1.08
147	109.11	81.25	56.28	20.70	1.04	1.08	1.15	0.89
181	98.07	69.26	50.65	24.10	1.04	0.92	0.92	1.02
176	113.15	89.85	78.77	41.80	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.09
154	108.45	88.20	62.00	26.30	1.01	1.12	1.31	1.03
166	100.13	79.56	57.56	28.40	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Drop- Out Rates						Pupil -Teacher Ratio			
	Primary Level (Std I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Std VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Std IX-X)		Primary Level (Std I-V)	Upper Primary level (Std VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Std IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Std XI-XII)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Reference Year / Date	(2021-22)						(2021-22)			
(1)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.72	1.50	17.52	14.97	25	15	10	31
Arunachal Pradesh	9.26	9.24	4.82	8.44	11.20	12.25	11	8	10	19
Assam	6.84	5.17	10.10	7.61	19.78	20.66	21	14	11	20
Bihar	0.00	0.00	4.03	5.21	19.48	21.42	53	23	54	62
Chhattisgarh	0.96	0.58	4.84	3.33	11.50	8.05	20	18	14	16
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	3.71	33	32	27	21
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.05	5.45	26	15	9	18
Gujarat	0.00	0.00	4.23	5.76	19.39	15.89	30	24	29	28
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.19	6.68	4.94	25	19	12	14
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.53	1.96	0.90	15	8	6	10
Jharkhand	2.36	1.14	3.70	4.00	9.68	8.94	29	25	34	57
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.06	16.16	13.02	22	17	17	28
Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.85	4.06	27	21	14	21
Madhya Pradesh	3.24	2.91	8.63	9.01	10.55	9.67	24	17	22	30
Maharashtra	0.04	0.00	1.47	1.60	10.81	10.61	25	26	20	38
Manipur	13.54	12.96	5.95	5.21	1.35	1.21	13	10	9	15
Meghalaya	11.08	8.58	12.04	9.40	23.28	20.37	20	13	11	19
Mizoram	7.08	5.58	3.78	1.64	13.06	10.83	15	7	9	14
Nagaland	5.57	4.49	4.64	3.36	18.92	16.19	11	7	10	17
Odisha	0.00	0.00	8.04	6.53	29.22	25.24	17	15	18	35
Punjab	1.60	0.95	8.67	7.13	18.27	15.96	25	19	10	17
Rajasthan	3.80	3.30	4.43	4.20	7.78	7.49	25	13	10	18
Sikkim	2.90	0.48	0.00	0.00	14.55	9.48	6	8	8	11
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	2.52	19	14	12	21
Telangana	0.00	0.00	3.40	2.87	14.49	12.94	20	13	9	28
Tripura	1.16	0.95	4.75	4.26	8.53	8.15	18	19	13	15
Uttar Pradesh	2.40	2.98	1.25	4.65	9.45	10.01	28	25	26	38
Uttarakhand	0.97	0.51	2.99	2.36	5.37	4.63	18	16	11	16
West Bengal	9.07	8.15	0.00	0.00	18.37	17.66	26	28	16	27
India[§]	1.55	1.35	2.74	3.31	12.96	12.25	26	19	17	27

§ Includes Union Territories

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality Rate [@]
		Male	Female			
(2021-22)	(2021-22)	(2016-20)		(2020)	(2020)	(2020)
(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)
5.2	50.53	69.1	72.2	15.7	6.3	24
6.6	48.52	N A	N A	17.3	5.7	21
5.8	41.01	67.3	68.6	20.8	6.2	36
6.3	40.27	69.7	69.2	25.5	5.4	27
4.6	47.90	63.5	66.8	22.0	7.9	38
27.0	73.51	74.1	77.7	14.2	3.6	12
9.2	80.51	N A	N A	12.1	5.9	5
7.0	53.88	68.1	73.2	19.3	5.6	23
10.0	62.52	67.3	73.0	19.9	6.1	28
5.6	51.88	70.3	77.5	15.3	6.8	17
4.7	39.50	70.5	68.9	22.0	5.2	25
5.6	58.23	67.9	71.9	16.5	6.2	19
16.5	79.44	71.9	78.0	13.2	7.0	6
4.8	47.11	65.5	69.5	24.1	6.5	43
6.8	48.41	71.6	74.3	15.0	5.5	16
9.2	54.31	N A	N A	13.3	4.3	6
3.8	58.42	N A	N A	22.9	5.3	29
6.0	47.12	N A	N A	14.4	4.2	3
11.6	55.56	N A	N A	12.5	3.7	4
5.3	46.45	69.1	71.4	17.7	7.3	36
9.3	75.23	70.8	74.5	14.3	7.2	18
6.8	39.66	67.1	71.7	23.5	5.6	32
10.8	60.02	N A	N A	15.6	4.1	5
9.7	75.03	71.0	75.5	13.8	6.1	13
7.4	60.59	68.7	71.4	16.4	6.0	21
7.4	34.95	N A	N A	12.6	5.7	18
5.8	45.68	65.3	66.7	25.1	6.5	38
5.4	55.00	67.5	73.9	16.6	6.3	24
6.1	43.62	71.1	73.6	14.6	5.5	19
6.4	51.30	68.6	71.4	19.5	6.0	28

N A Not available

@ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2018-20

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Under five Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Percentage of children fully immunized (0-5 years)
Reference Year / Date	(2020)	(2020)	(2020)	(2018-20)	(2020)	(2017-18)
(1)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)
Andhra Pradesh	27	17	1.5	45	22.5	73.6
Arunachal Pradesh	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	41.3
Assam	40	19	2.1	195	22.9	46.1
Bihar	30	21	3.0	118	22.2	48.1
Chhattisgarh	41	26	2.2	137	21.6	65.2
Delhi	14	9	1.4	N A	24.4	47.8
Goa	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	59.7
Gujarat	24	16	2.0	57	23.6	59.6
Haryana	33	19	2.0	110	23.3	72.1
Himachal Pradesh	24	13	1.5	N A	24.1	72.0
Jharkhand	27	17	2.4	56	21.0	61.7
Karnataka	21	14	1.6	69	22.8	72.8
Kerala	8	4	1.5	19	23.4	62.8
Madhya Pradesh	51	31	2.6	173	21.8	58.4
Maharashtra	18	11	1.5	33	23.7	58.6
Manipur	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	75.1
Meghalaya	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	52.0
Mizoram	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	73.4
Nagaland	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	12.8
Odisha	39	28	1.8	119	22.0	66.8
Punjab	22	12	1.5	105	24.4	61.8
Rajasthan	40	23	2.4	113	22.9	57.3
Sikkim	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	65.1
Tamil Nadu	13	9	1.4	54	23.5	57.5
Telangana	23	15	1.5	43	23.0	70.1
Tripura	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	39.6
Uttar Pradesh	43	28	2.7	167	22.5	54.6
Uttarakhand	26	17	1.8	103	23.4	70.5
West Bengal	22	14	1.4	103	21.0	66.2
India[§]	32	20	2.0	97	22.7	59.2

§ Includes Union Territories

NA Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population [#]	Percentage of population Below Poverty Line	Percentage of households having access to latrine facility	Human Development Index (HDI)	Human Development Index (HDI)	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)
(2022)	(2022)	(2022-23)	(2011-12)	(2011)	(2020)	(2021)	(2019-21)
(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)	(133)	(134)
25,503	3,308	56	9.20 [^]	52.0 [^]	0.639	0.630	0.025
335	143	127	34.67	65.2	0.674	0.665	0.059
14,148	4,084	93	31.98	66.8	0.606	0.597	0.086
20,222	8,122	39	33.74	24.2	0.578	0.571	0.160
8,693	6,177	45	39.93	26.0	0.614	0.605	0.070
14,247	7,468	9	9.91	96.7	0.740	0.730	0.014
273	184	31	5.09	83.6	0.761	0.751	0.003
7,731	4,964	21	16.63	59.6	0.646	0.638	0.050
16,743	6,138	32	11.16	70.2	0.701	0.691	0.031
1,551	740	70	8.06	70.3	0.713	0.703	0.020
7,678	1,917	61	36.96	23.0	0.597	0.589	0.131
17,813	7,988	30	20.91	55.0	0.676	0.667	0.031
15,213	5,640	39	7.05	96.2	0.762	0.752	0.002
32,765	20,415	28	31.65	30.0	0.604	0.596	0.090
45,331	20,762	43	17.35	66.0	0.698	0.688	0.033
248	120	84	36.89	89.3	0.687	0.678	0.034
690	496	141	11.87	65.7	0.651	0.643	0.133
147	135	101	20.40	93.4	0.697	0.688	0.024
49	35	82	18.88	83.5	0.679	0.670	0.066
23,648	8,240	26	32.59	23.4	0.605	0.597	0.070
5,572	2,494	57	8.26	80.5	0.703	0.694	0.020
45,058	9,370	33	14.71	35.7	0.647	0.638	0.065
179	159	192	8.19	88.7	0.711	0.702	0.011
9,207	6,580	45	11.28	54.3	0.695	0.686	0.009
22,066	5,657	45	-	-	0.656	0.647	0.024
752	220	49	14.05	88.5	0.637	0.629	0.056
65,743	18,682	33	29.43	37.0	0.600	0.592	0.103
4,337	1,706	77	11.26	66.9	0.681	0.672	0.041
34,738	8,950	20	19.98	61.4	0.633	0.624	0.050
4,45,256	1,62,449	39	21.92	50.2	0.642	0.633	0.066

As on 31st March, 2024[^] including Telangana

The Only Target Sustainable Development

